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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

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WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VI.

L M

By HENRY BRADLEY,

HON. M.A. OXON., HON. PH.D. HEIDELBERG; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

N

By W. A. CRAIGIE,

M.A. OXON.; M.A., LL.D. ST. ANDREWS.

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PREFACE TO VOLUME VI.

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THIS volume, of which a large part of the cost of production has been defrayed by the munificence of the Goldsmiths' Company, contains L and M, edited by Henry Bradley, and N, edited by W. A. Craigie. It may be remarked that in several recent Dictionaries the space occupied by the part of the English vocabulary here treated amounts almost exactly to one-tenth of the whole.

For observations on the etymological and other characteristics of the words included in the three divisions of this volume, and for detailed statistics relating to the number of words of various classes, and the number of quotations, the reader is referred to the separate prefaces to L, M, and N. The following recapitulation of some of the figures there given may be found convenient:—

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total of words.	No. of quotations.
L (528 pages)	7,049	2,669	2,342	2,929	14,989	65,440
M (820 ")	12,988	6,422	2,986	3,636	26,032	99,255
N (277 ")	3,484	2,298	440	1,570	7,792	36,859
	<u>23,521</u>	<u>11,389</u>	<u>5,768</u>	<u>8,135</u>	<u>48,813</u>	<u>201,554</u>

The aggregate numbers for the first six volumes of the Dictionary are as follows:—

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total number of words.
130,219	34,047	25,165	21,349	210,780

PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

THIS half-volume, containing the words with initial L, includes 7,049 Main words, 2,342 Special Combinations explained and illustrated under these, 2,669 Subordinate entries, and 2,929 Obvious Combinations; in all 14,989 words. Of the Main words, 1,945 are marked † as obsolete, and 330 are marked || as alien or not completely naturalized*.

In the prefatory note to G it was pointed out that the portion of the English vocabulary under that initial letter was characterized by the entire absence of the words with Greek, Latin, French, and English prefixes, which under nearly all the other letters of the alphabet are abundant, and by the unusually large number of words (chiefly of Old English, Scandinavian, or early French origin) expressing notions of extreme generality, which have branched out into a great variety of special senses. The L portion of the vocabulary is also distinguished by both these characteristics, and the consequence is that the L words, like the G words, have in this work a proportionately much larger space than is allotted to them in dictionaries which do not follow the historical method of treatment.

The proportions in which the component linguistic elements of the English language are represented in the words with initial L are probably not far from the average. The native English element has numerically only the second place; but it comes unquestionably first with regard to the importance of the words belonging to it, and the amount of space which they occupy in the Dictionary. Typical examples of the wide and often interesting ramification of meaning characteristic of this oldest portion of the language may be seen under *lady*, *land*, *lay* vb.¹, *let* vb.¹, *lie* vb.¹, *life*, *light* sb., adjs. and vbs., *long* adj., *look*, *lord*, *lose* vb.¹, *lot*, *love* sb.¹, vb.¹, *lust*, *lusty*. The Scandinavian words are perhaps somewhat less numerous than in some other letters, but several of them, as *law*, *leg*, *loft* (whence *lofty*), *loose* adj. and vb., *low* adj., are more than ordinarily frequent in use, and rich in variety of senses and applications. The Romanic and Latin words outnumber those from all other sources together. Many of them, as usual, are of rare occurrence; but the great importance of this element may be seen from such examples as *label*, *labour*, *language*, *large*, *letter*, *liberty*, *library*, *line*, *liquid*, *literature*, *locomotive*, *lodge*—to mention only a few of the most prominent. The Greek derivatives are mainly scientific terms of modern formation; among those of earlier introduction and wider currency are *lexicon*, *lexicography*, *logarithm*, *logic*. The quasi-suffixes *-loger*, *-logian*, *-logic*, *-logical*, *-logue*, *-logy*, representing the terminal elements in certain Greek compounds of *λόγος*, and in derivatives of these, are so common in English that it has been found convenient to treat them in special articles. From Dutch or Low German we have the important words *luck* and *loiter*, besides several others little used or obsolete. The list of Celtic words is even shorter than usual; whether it should include *loop* sb.¹ is doubtful; the only other L words of Celtic origin that are at all widely known are *loch*¹ (*lough*), *leprechaun*, and *lymphad*. Of words from extra-European languages there are the Hebrew *leviathan*, *Levite*, *log* sb.², the Arabic *latic*, *leban*, *lohoch*, the Indian *lac*¹, *lac*², *languoty*, *langur*, *lascar*, *lat*, *lathee*, *lingam*, *lodh*, *loot*, *lootie*, *lota*, *lungi*, *lunkah*, the Chinese *langshan*, *li*¹, *li*², *liang*, *likin*, *ling* sb.³, *litchi*, *longan*, *loquat*, the Malay *lauchara*, *lata*, *lorikeet*, *lory*, the African *lamba*, *leche*, *lhianba*, *limbo*², *loa*, *lobola*, and the South American *llama* and *lucuma*.

In a very large number of instances the etymology of words will be found to be more correctly stated or more fully discussed than in any previous English dictionary. Attention may be specially called to the etymological notes on *lad*, *larch*, *lass*, *laudanum*, *lavendar*, *law-abiding*, *lawyer* sb.¹, *lectern*, *Lenten*, *leprechaun*, *less*, *lewd*, *ligure*, *like* adj., *lobby*, *lobe*, *lobster*, *locomotive*, *lodge*, *lose* vb.¹, *louver*, *lozenge*, *lucern*¹, *lymph*. In the articles on the suffixes *-let*, *-leve*, *-like*, *-ling*¹, *ling*², *-ly*¹, *-ly*², the history and functions of these formations are explained with greater fullness than has been attempted elsewhere.

The material originally collected for the letter L was laboriously and efficiently sub-edited, about twenty-five years ago, by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, whose work was continued by the Rev. C. Y. Potts, of Ledbury. Subsequently the portion from *L* to *Lusus* was taken in hand, for the incorporation of the new quotations, by the late Mr. E. C. Hulme, and that from *Lut-* to the end of the letter by Mr. E. Warner, of Eltham. The work of these gentlemen was completed in 1885-6, since which time a large mass of additional material has been accumulated.

* The following table illustrates the scale of this work as compared with that of certain other Dictionaries:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' (including Sup- plement 1902).	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded in L	1,286	7,320	7,719	8,017	14,989
Words illustrated by quotations	1,068	2,211	2,503	762	11,469
Number of illustrative quotations	4,017	2,787	6,279	999	65,440

The number of quotations in the L portion of Richardson's Dictionary is 3,321.

PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

Amongst those who have rendered assistance in the preparation of the articles in this half-volume, especial thanks are due to Prof. Sievers, of Leipzig, M. Paul Meyer, of Paris, Prof. Napier, of Oxford, Prof. Kluge, of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and Prof. Morsbach, of Göttingen, for help in the treatment of etymological questions; to Mr. James Platt, jun., for information relating to the origin and history of words from American and other little-known languages; to Dr. W. Besant, of Cambridge, and Prof. Love, of Oxford, for help with terms of mathematical and physical science; to Prof. J. K. Laughton, for much information on the nautical uses of words; to Prof. J. Cook Wilson, of Oxford, for important suggestions relating to the article *Logic*; and to Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart, and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., for information on the legal sense of *Lien*. The verification, in the British Museum Library, of references to books not accessible at Oxford has been done, at no small cost of time and labour, by Mr. E. L. Brandreth. Mr. R. J. Whitwell, of Oxford, has frequently rendered help of various kinds. Dr. Furnivall's multifarious services to the Dictionary have been no less abundant than in the former volumes.

The proofs have been regularly read, and many valuable suggestions furnished, by Lord Aldenham, the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Exeter, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Skeat, the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, of Dollar, Mr. A. Caland, of Wageningen, Holland, and latterly by Mr. H. Chichester Hart, who has supplied many important additional quotations. The first 64 pages had the advantage of being read in proof by the late Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose invaluable services have been acknowledged in all the foregoing instalments of the work.

The assistants who have worked with me in the preparation of this half-volume are Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, Miss E. S. Bradley, and (in the later portions) Mr. James Dallas.

OXFORD, JULY, 1903.

HENRY BRADLEY.

ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

Lability. Earlier example:—1554 in *Mail. Club. Misc.* III. (1855) 65 The labilite and breuitie of tymes maneris and of men in this wale of teiris beand considerit.

Labyrinthine, a. Earlier example:—1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 99 These Laborinthine Seas.

Lachrymous, a. Earlier example:—1490 CANTON *Eneydos* viii. 35 Lachrymous and playnyng sorowes.

Lake, sb.³ The reference to LETCH *v.* in the etymology should be to LEACH *v.*²

Lamantin. Earlier example:—1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Rocheport's Caribby Isl.* i. xvii. 103 A certain fish by the French called Lamantin, by the Spaniards Namantin and Manaty. *Ibid.* 300 Their not eating of salt, Swines-flesh, Tortoises, and Lamantin.

Lamba. Earlier example:—1729 DRURY *Madagascar, Journal* 234 The Corps being . . wrapped up in a Lamber, or perhaps two Lambers.

Landawlet. Earlier example:—1771 *Patent Specif.* No. 997 The fore part of the head of a landawlet is constructed with a bingie [etc.].

Land-tax. Delete the first quot.

Lantern, v.² Example:—1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) II. 184 He was himself very near being lanterned in the streets of Paris by a group of the *fauxbourg Saint Antoine*.

Lark, sb.² Phrase, *To make a lark of* = 'to make game of':—1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix. (1885) 385 Don't make a lark of me, hang it!

Lathe, sb.⁴ The Ger. *lade* is used in the same sense, and should have been cited as cognate.

Lawn, sb.¹ 3 b. For an explanation of the torture of the 'lawn', see 1569 JEWEL *Expos.* i *Thess.* Wks. 1848 VII. 42-3. (Cf. *linen-ball*, LINEN B 5.)

Ledger, sb.¹ b. Earlier examples:—1401 in Wylie *Hen. IV.* IV. 198 [Items of expenditure] 19 portos, 3 liggers. 1444 in *Dugdale's Mon.* VI. 1427 Duo portiphoria . . alias nuncupata lyggers.

Leetle, a. Earlier example:—1687 PHILLIPS *Don Quixote* 496 The Taylour . . held up five leetle Cloaks.

Legitimate, a. Earlier example of *legitimate drama*:—1821 BYRON *M. Fazio* Pref. 18 note, While I was in the sub-committee of Drury Lane Theatre . . we did our best to bring back the legitimate drama.

Let, sb.¹ 2. Earlier instance (*attrib.*):—1819 *Examiner* 7 Feb. in *Haslitt's Table Talk* (1870) 118 His [Cavanagh the fives-player's] blows were not . . let balls like the Edinburgh Review.

Lettice. See also LITUIT.

Liberty 2 b. Earlier instance of *liberty of conscience*:—a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 364 To suffer euerie man to leaf at libertie of conscience.

Lieutenant-general 2. Earlier example:—1589 [T. CATES] *Sir F. Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 5 We descried another tall ship . . vpon whom Maister Carleill, the Lieutenant Generall, being in the Tiger, vndertooke the chase. [C. 'commanded the land forces against the Spanish West Indies' (Dict. Nat. Biog.).]

Lifelihood. Delete quot. 1484: *lynchode* is an error in the modern reprint for *lynelode*.

Lift, sb.² 11. Add to the definition:—Also = LOCK *sb.*² 9 c. For the quotation read as follows:—1825 [see LOCK *sb.*² 9 c.] 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Lighthouse. Earlier example:—1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII* 142 They . . were executed . . at diuers places vpon the Sea-Coast . . for Sea-markes or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to auoid the Coast.

-lock, suffix, in mod. Eng. occurring only in *wedlock*, represents OE. *-lāc*, the second element of numerous compounds (usually neuter: rarely masc.) in which the first element is a sb. OE. had about a dozen of these compounds (those in which *-lāc* means 'offering', LAKE *sb.*¹, are not counted); in all these the second element may be rendered 'actions or proceedings, practice', as *brýðlāc* nuptials, *healdlāc*, *feohlāc*, *heaboldc*, warfare, *hæmedlāc*, *wiflāc*, carnal intercourse, *reafslāc* robbery, *wedlāc* pledge-giving, also espousals, nuptials, *wotlāc* punishment, *worðhlāc* calumny. The *-lāc* of these compounds should probably be identified with *lāc* play, sport, LAKE *sb.*²; the words meaning 'warfare', which may have been the earliest examples of this use, may be compared with the synonymous compounds in *-plega* play. Of the OE. compounds of *lāc* three (*brýðlāc*, *feohlāc*, *reafslāc*) survived into early ME., and *wedlāc* still survives with altered meaning. In ME. the suffix was sometimes assimilated in form to the etymologically equivalent but functionally distinct Scandinavian *-laik*. A few examples, not recorded in OE., appear in early ME.: *dweomerlak* (DEMERLAYKE), FERLAC, SCHENDLAC, TREWLAC, WOHLAC (the last from a vb.-stem, *woj-* to woo); but none of these survived later than the 14th century.

Long standing. The origin of this phrase seems to be illustrated by the following passage:—a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 34 Except a very fewe, to whom peradenture blood and happie parentage, may perchance purchase a long standing vpon the stage.

Look, v. The synonymous MDu. *loeken* should have been cited as cognate.

Loot, sb.¹ See LUTE *sb.*³, which is etymologically identical.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gəu).
h ... *ho!* (həu).
r ... *run* (rən), *terrific* (te'riəf).
ɹ ... *her* (hɛɹ), *farther* (fɑ'ɹðɛɹ).
s ... *see* (sɛ), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (bɑþ).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathic* (bɑ'ðɪk).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vɪʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒə'neɪ).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪ'ŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk).
ŋɡ ... *finger* (fɪŋɡɜ).
FOREIGN.)

ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (ɑnviro'ɒn).
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (se.ä'lʲə).
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪ'nʲə're).
χ ... Ger. *ack* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (ləχ, loχʷ).
χʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɪχʲt).
ʎ ... Ger. *sagen* (zä'ʎɛn).
ʎʲ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lə'ʎɛn, rɛ'ʎɛn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mod').
aɪ ... *aye*=yes (ai), *Isaiah* (ə'zai.ä).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃɑnt).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (naʊ).
v ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sʌn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sə'vɛ), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃe).
|| ɛ ... *Fr. chief* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evɜ), *nation* (nə'ʃən).
əɪ ... *I, eye*, (əɪ), *bind* (baɪnd).
|| ə ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ə də vɛ').
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪ'ki), *react* (rɪ.æ'kt).
o ... *achor* (æ'koɹ), *moral* (mɔ'rel).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
o ... *hero* (hɪ'ro), *zoology* (zɔ'plɔ'dʒi).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).
|| ɒ ... Ger. *Köln* (kɔln).
|| ɔ ... *Fr. peu* (pɔ).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (di.ɜ'reɪ'ʃən).
u ... *unko* (ʊ'ntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæ'tju), *virtue* (vɜ'tɪtu).
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü'lɛr).
|| ü ... *Fr. dune* (dü'n).
o (sec i, ə, ɔ, ɪ) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i, u (see ɛ, ɔ) }
' as in *able* (ə'b'l), *caten* (ɪ'tɛn)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).
ō ... *curl* (kūrl), *fur* (fūr).
ē (ē*) ... *there* (ðēɹ), *pear*, *pare* (pēɹ).
ē (ē*) ... *rein*, *rain* (rēɪn), *they* (ðēɪ).
ē ... *Fr. faire* (fēɹ).
ō ... *fir* (fīɹ), *fern* (fēɪn), *earth* (ɛəp).
ī (ī*) ... *bier* (bīɹ), *clear* (klīɹ).
ī ... *thief* (θīf), *see* (sī).
ō (ō*) ... *boar*, *bore* (bōɹ), *glory* (glōɹi).
ō (ō*) ... *so*, *sow* (sōu), *soul* (sōul).
ō ... *walk* (wɔk), *wart* (wɔt).
ē ... *short* (ʃɔt), *thorn* (θɔn).
|| ō ... *Fr. coeur* (kōr).
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gōtē), *Fr. jealous* (ʒōn).
ū (ū*) ... *poor* (pūɹ), *mourish* (mūɹɪʃ).
iū, ū ... *pure* (piūɹ), *lure* (liūɹ).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, ū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (liūt).
|| ū ... Ger. *grün* (grūn), *Fr. jus* (ʒū).

OBSCURE.

ǎ as in *amœba* (ām'p̄bā).
ǣ ... *accept* (æ'ksept), *maniac* (mæ'niæk).
ǫ ... *datum* (dæ'təm).
ě ... *moment* (mō'mɛnt), *several* (se'verəl).
ě ... *separate* (adj. se'pə'reɪt).
ē ... *addled* (æ'dlɛd), *estate* (ɛst'et).
ī ... *vanity* (væ'nɪti).
ī ... *remain* (rɛ'meɪn), *believe* (bɛ'lɛv).
ō ... *theory* (θɛ'ɔri).
ō ... *violet* (vɔi'ɔlɛt), *parody* (pæ'rɔdi).
ō ... *authority* (ɔ'θɔriti).
ō ... *connect* (kə'nekt), *amazon* (æ'mæzɔn).
iū, ū ... *verdure* (vɜ'diūɹ), *measure* (mɛ'ʒiūɹ).
ǣ ... *altogether* (ɔltə'geðɛɹ).
iū ... *circular* (sɔ'kiūlɛɹ).

* ɒ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY.

OE. e, o, representing an earlier æ, are distinguished as ɛ, ɒ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɒ, or ɛ, or ɒ, above); as in *ende* from *andī* (O.I.G. *anti*, Goth. *ander-s*), *menn* from *mann*, *on* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ... = ante, before.
adj., *adj.* ... = adjective.
absol., *absol.* ... = absolutely.
abst. ... = abstract.
acc. ... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., *adv.* ... = adverb.
advb. ... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., *AFr.* ... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq. ... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ... = aphetic, aphetized.
app. ... = apparently.
Arab. ... = Arabic.
Arch. ... = in Architecture.
arch. ... = archaic.
Archæol. ... = in Archæology.
assoc. ... = association.
Astr. ... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ... = in Astrology.
attrib. ... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ... = before.
Biol. ... = in Biology.
Bob. ... = Bohemian.
Bot. ... = in Botany.
Build. ... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ... = circa, about.
c. (as 13th c.) ... = century.
Cat. ... = Catalan.
catachr. ... = catachrestically.
Cf., *cf.* ... = confer, compare.
Chem. ... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ... = cognate with.
collect. ... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ... = colloquially.
comb. ... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ... = Combinations.
Comm. ... = in commercial usage.
comp. ... = compound, composition.
compl. ... = complement.
Conch. ... = in Conchology.
concr. ... = concretely.
conj. ... = conjunction.
cons. ... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ... = Danish.
dat. ... = dative.
def. ... = definite.
deriv. ... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ... = Dictionary.
dim. ... = diminutive.
Du. ... = Dutch.
Ecll. ... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ... = English.
Ent. ... = in Entomology.
erron. ... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., *esp.* ... = especially.
etym. ... = etymology.
euphem. ... = euphemistically.
exc. ... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.
fem. (*rarely f.*) ... = feminine.
fig. ... = figurative, -ly.
F., *Fr.* ... = French.
freq. ... = frequently.
Fris. ... = Frisian.
G., *Ger.* ... = German.
Gael. ... = Gaelic.

gen. ... = genitive.
gen. ... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ... = general signification.
Geol. ... = in Geology.
Geom. ... = in Geometry.
Goth. ... = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).
Gr. ... = Greek.
Gram. ... = in Grammar.
Heb. ... = Hebrew.
Her. ... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ... = with herbalists.
Hort. ... = in Horticulture.
imp. ... = Imperative.
impers. ... = impersonal.
impf. ... = imperfect.
ind. ... = Indicative.
indef. ... = indefinite.
inf. ... = Infinitive.
infl. ... = influenced.
int. ... = interjection.
intr. ... = intransitive.
It. ... = Italian.
J., (*J.*) ... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.) ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.) ... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ... = Latin.
(L.) (in quotations) ... = Latham's edn. of Todd's language. [Johnson].
Lang. ... = Low German.
lit. ... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ... = Septuagint.
Mal. ... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely m.*) ... = masculine.
Math. ... = in Mathematics.
ME. ... = Middle English.
Med. ... = in Medicine.
med. L. ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ... = Middle High German.
midl. ... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ... = in military usage.
Min. ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ... = modern.
Mus. ... = in Music.
(N.) ... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action. ... = noun of action.
n. of agent. ... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ... = in Natural History.
Naut. ... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely n.*) ... = neuter.
NFr., *NFr.* ... = Northern French.
N. O. ... = Natural Order.
nom. ... = nominative.
north. ... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ... = New Testament.
Numism. ... = in Numismatics.
obj. ... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, *obs.* ... = obsolete.
occas. ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., *OFr.* ... = Old French.
OFris. ... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ... = Old High German.
OIr. ... = Old Irish.
ON. ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ... = in Optics.
Ornith. ... = in Ornithology.
OS. ... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ... = original, -ly.
Paleont. ... = in Paleontology.
pa. pple. ... = passive or past participle.
pass. ... = passive, -ly.

pa. t. ... = past tense.
Path. ... = in Pathology.
perh. ... = perhaps.
Pers. ... = Persian.
pers. ... = person, -al.
pf. ... = perfect.
Pg. ... = Portuguese.
Philol. ... = in Philology.
phonet. ... = phonetic, -ally.
phr. ... = phrase.
Phren. ... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ... = plural.
poet. ... = poetic.
pop. ... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., *ppl. adj.* ... = participial adjective.
pple. ... = participle.
Pr. ... = Provençal.
prec. ... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ... = prefix.
prep. ... = preposition.
pres. ... = present.
Prim. sign. ... = Primary signification.
priv. ... = privative.
prob. ... = probably.
pron. ... = pronoun.
pronunc. ... = pronunciation.
prop. ... = properly.
Pros. ... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ... = present participle.
Psych. ... = in Psychology.
q.v. ... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. ... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., *reil.* ... = reflexive.
reg. ... = regular.
repr. ... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ... = substantive.
Sc. ... = Scotch.
sc. ... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ... = singular.
Skr. ... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ... = Slavonic.
Sp. ... = Spanish.
sp. ... = spelling.
spec. ... = specifically.
subj. ... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ... = subsequently.
subst. ... = substantively.
suff. ... = suffix.
superl. ... = superlative.
Surg. ... = in Surgery.
Sw. ... = Swedish.
s.w. ... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ... = in Theology.
tr. ... = translation of.
trans. ... = transitive.
transf. ... = transferred sense.
Trig. ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ... = in Typography.
ult. ... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ... = unknown.
U.S. ... = United States.
v., *vb.* ... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ... = verbal substantive.
var. ... = variant of.
wd. ... = word.
WGer. ... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ... = West Saxon.
(Y.) ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete.
|| = not naturalized.
In the quotations.
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

L.

L (el), the twelfth letter of the modern and the eleventh of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Gr. *lambda* and ultimately the Semitic *lamed*. The earliest known Semitic forms of the character are *𐤋* and *𐤌*; both these occur in early Greek inscriptions; the latter was adopted from the Greek into the Latin alphabet, and is the ancestor of the modern Roman forms, but in Greece itself was superseded by the inverted form *𐤏*, which eventually became *Λ*.

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by the emission of breath at the sides, or one side, of the oral passage when it is partially closed by contact or the 'point' of the tongue with the gums or palate.

In phonetic treatises *l* is used as a general name for consonants produced by lateral emission of breath, whether the stoppage is produced (as above) by the 'point', or by some other part of the tongue; thus we speak of a 'guttural *l*' and a 'palatal *l*' as occurring in various foreign languages.

The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality. The Eng. *l* differs from that of Fr. and Ger. in being uttered with the 'front' of the tongue more concave; hence its sound is 'duller' or 'thicker'. Its precise place of articulation varies according to the nature of the adjacent sounds. In Eng. it is normally voiced; an unvoiced *l* occurring only as a 'glide' connecting the voiced *l* with a preceding or following unvoiced consonant. Like *r* and the nasals, *l* may be used as a sonant or vowel (in the phonetic notation of this Dictionary indicated by 'l'); but this occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *little* (lit'l), *buckled* (bʊk'ld).

The mod. Eng. *l* represents not only the OE. *l*, but the OE. *hl* (early ME. *th*) and *wl*.

In certain combinations an original *l* has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel. In most of these cases the *l* is still written, and serves to indicate the pronunciation of the preceding vowel. The following combinations of letters (when occurring in the same syllable, or in derivatives of words in which they were tautosyllabic) may be regarded as compound phonetic symbols of almost unvarying value: *alf* (af), *alve* (av), *alm* (am), *alk*, *auk* (ʊk), *auim* (ʊm), *olk* (ʊk). In many dialects, esp. in Sc., the instances in which an original *l* regularly disappears are much more numerous than in standard Eng.; cf. Sc. *awful*, *low*, *cal*, etc.; in Sc. the regular representative of *old* is *ow*, as in *low*, *pow*.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter.
c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: *f, l, m, n, r, s, x*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 32 The soundyng of this consonant *L*. *Ibid.* 46 So often as *l* cometh before *h* havyng his aspiracion... it is the error of the printers whiche knowe nat their owne tonge. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 60 If Sore be sore, then ell to Sore, makes fiftie sores O sorell! Of one sore I an hundred make by adding but one more *L*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Gauleman's Fr. Chirurg.* 24/1 Wordes in the which manye R. R. R. and L. L. L. come. 15.. *Gude & Godd. B. Calendar* (S. T. S.). Where ye shal finde a Capital *L* there begine for the finding of Lent. 1727-52 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *L*, The French lous d'ors have a cross on them consisting of eight *L*'s interwoven, and disposed in form of a cross. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/2 There are pedantic persons who would bid us pronounce the 'l' in 'salmon'. 1897 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 13/1 For the sake of Learning, with a capital 'L'.

2. An object shaped like the letter *L*. (Also written *ell*.) **a.** An extension of a building at right angles to the main block, giving the whole the shape of the letter *L*. 1879 *Webster, Suppl. s.v.*, *L* (of a house). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 358/2 An *L* of the house where she was born is still standing.

b. A pipe-joint connecting two pipes at right angles; an elbow-joint (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

3. attrib. and Comb., as L-shaped adj.; L desk, a reading-desk of which the ground-plan is of the form of the letter *L*.
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1874 *Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Ch.* ix. 57 That glorious compromise called an *L* desk. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 332/2 It is... an *L*-shaped room. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 347 An *L*-shaped pad.

II. Symbolical uses.

4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the twelfth (or more usually the eleventh, either *I* or *J* being often omitted) group or section in classification, the eleventh sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

1850 *Forshall & Magdorn Wyclif's Bible* Pref. xxxi. [Manuscripts] E, L, and P frequently agree together in differing from the other copies. 1899 *N. E. Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 5, Companies L, D, and H of the Californian Volunteers. 1899 *Sir A. West Recoll.* I. iv. 104 He had carefully put it [an umbrella] away under the letter *L*.

5. In *Cryst.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used to denote the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 *Dana Min.* Intro. 28. 1895 *Story-Maskelyne Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

6. The Roman numeral symbol for Fifty.

As in the case of the other Roman numeral symbols, this was originally not the letter, but was identified with it owing to coincidence of form. In the ancient Roman notation *L* (with a stroke above) represented 50,000.

1484 *Caxton Fabes of Yoge* iv. xl or l crownes.

III. 7. Abbreviations.

L=various proper names as Lionel, Lucy, etc. *L*=Lord, Lordship (pl. *LL*.); lawful (money); in *Bot.*, Linnaeus; Latin; in Stage directions, left; in abbreviations of degrees, Licentiate, as *L. D. S.*=Licentiate of Dental Surgery; (*Chem.*) Lithium. *L* or *l* (*Libra*)=pound of money (formerly also in weight, now lb.), now often repr. by the conventional sign £; e.g. 100*l*. or £100; see also *L. s. d.* The three *L*'s (see quot. 1867). *l*=in ship's log-book, lightning; in references, line, as bk. 4, l. 8; in solmization, *la*. *l. b. w.* (*Cricket*), leg before wicket; *l. c.* (*Printing*), lower case. *L. C. M.* (*Arith.*), least common multiple. *L. M.* (*Prose*), long metre. See also *LL*, *LXX*.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 My lord, we your seruandis... hes ressaunt your l. guid mynd... touching your l. brig of Dee. 1554 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 218 It was... ordered by the *L. L.* 1577 *Ibid.* 389 Appointed by order from their *LLs*. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commv.* (1603) A b, If your *L*. vouchsafe to receive it. 1637 *Hevlvn Ansv.* Burton 61 Your dealing with my *LL* the Bishops. 1684 *Acts Tonnage & Poundage* 86 Alabaster the Load. 1702 *Mass. of Ice*. 1701 Dr. Wallis in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 An allowance of 20 £ a year. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 591 An 100000 *L* was given. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 299 To pay said sum of £54 14 0, *L*. money. 1795 in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 190 Hon. J. Tufton, lbw, b Wells... 3. 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade, L. A. C.*, an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a 'licentiate of the Apothecaries Company'. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 26 Apr., A... dividend of 1s. in the £. 1867 *Smvth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *L*. The three *L*'s were formerly vaunted by seamen who despised the use of nautical astronomy; viz. lead, latitude, and look-out... Dr. or Captain Halley added the fourth *L*—the greatly-desired longitude. 1870 *Hooke's Stud. Flora* 127 *Cratægus*, *L.* Hawthorn, Whitethorn. 1885 *Law Jnl.* 17 Jan. 38/2 A salary of 4*l.* a week. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* I. in *Out-door Games* 17 You should all know how difficult it is to get any one lb.w. when [etc.].

La (lā), *sb. Mus.* [Orig. the first syllable of *L. labii*; see *GAMUT*.] The name given by Guido d'Arezzo to the sixth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the sixth note of the octave; also (now rarely) used as in Fr. and It. as a name of the note *A*, the sixth note of the 'natural' scale of C major.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la. 1597 *Morley Intro. Mus.* (1771) 4 There be in Musick but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* I. ii. 149 O these Eclipses do portend these divisions. Fa, Sol, La, Me. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 77 The other... will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La; which, with his reason, are all comprehended in this exaneter, *Ut Releuet Miserum*

Fatum Solitogue Laboris. 1811 *Busby Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Solmization*, Of the seven notes in the French scale, only four were for a while used by us, as *mi, fa, sol, la*.

La (lā, la), *int.* [Cf. *Lo* (OE. *lā* and early ME. *la*).] An exclamation formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase or an address, or to call attention to an emphatic statement; † also *la you*. In recent use, a mere expression of surprise. Now only *dial.*, *vulgar.*, and *arch.*

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* i. i. 86, I thank you alwaies with my heart, la; with my heart. *Ibid.* 324 You doe your selfe wrong indeede—la. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 111 La you, and you speake ill of the diuell, how he takes it at heart. 1694 *Congreve Double Dealer* iv. ii. O la now! I swear and declare, it shan't be so. 1749 *Fielcing Tom Jones* iv. xii, La, ma'am, what doth your la'yship think. 1839 *Dickens Nich. Nick.* x, La, Miss La Creevy, how very smirking. 1844 *Willis Lady Jane* ii. 311 He'd a caressing way—but, la! you know it's A sort of manner natural to poets! 1881 *Besant & Rice Chapt. Fleet* III. 239 'La, sir,' she asked, 'Is it the voice of your sweetheart?'

† **b.** Repeated (*a*) as a refrain; (*b*) as an expression of derision. *Obs.* (Hence *LA-LA* *adj.*, = 'so-so', 'poor'.)

1578 *Gude & Godd. B.* (S. T. S.) 138 Christ... Quhilk meiklie for makynde, Tholit to be pynde, On Croce Cruellie, La. La. *Ibid.* 83 La Lay La. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* iii. i. 22 [He] hath sent to your Lorphism to furnish him: nothing doubting your present assistance therein. *Luc.* La, la, la, la: Nothing doubting sayes he?

La, *obs.* form of *LAW*, *LAY* *v.*, *LO* *int.*

Laace, *obs.* form of *LACE*.

Laache, *obs.* f. *LATCH* *v.*; var. *LASHE* *Obs.*, *lax*.

Laad, **Laade**, *obs.* forms of *LOAD*, *LADE*.

|| **Laager** (lā'gər), *sb.* Also *lager*. [S. African *Dn. lager*=G. *lager*, *Dn. leger* (see *LEAGUER*).] A camp, encampment; among the S. African Boers, a temporary lodgement in the open marked out by an encircling line of wagons.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 202 Their tents and waggon were drawn up on every side of the farm-house... The Boers informed me that all their countrymen, and also the Griquas, were thus packed together in 'lagers', or encampments. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5 Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into lager at Ekowe for safety. 1891 R. W. Murray *S. Africa* 177 Lager was formed that same evening about five o'clock. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/2 Our men dashed forward to carry the laager with bayonets.

|| **Laager** (lā'gər), *v.* [f. *LAAGER* *sb.*] *trans.* To form (wagons) into a laager; to encamp (persons) in a laager; also with *up*. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Hence *Laagered ppl. a.*, *Laagering vbl. sb.*

1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar. The waggon were not 'laagered' or drawn up so close as to make it difficult to force the camp. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 222 The laagered waggon their sole protection. 1883 *Standard* 17 May 5/4 Four hundred Boers, laagered in Stilleland, have threatened to attack Mankorane. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/2 The Army Service Corps were drilled in laagering. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 290 We stopped firing at about seven o'clock, and laagered up for the night.

Laak, *obs.* form of *LACK*, *LAKE*.

Laan, **Laar**, *obs.* forms of *LAWN*, *LORE*.

Laard, **Laas**, *obs.* forms of *LARD*, *LACE*.

Laat, **Laat**, *obs.* forms of *LATE*, *LOATH*.

Lab (læb), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 *labbe*, 8 *labb*. [Belongs to *LAB* *v.*] A blab, tell-tale.

c 1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 323, I nam no labbe Ne though I seye I am not lief to gabbe. c 1422 *Hoccleve Sereslaus's Wife* 542, I neuere was yit of my tonge a labbe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 282/2 Labbe, or he that can kepe no counsel, amibicus. 1746 *Exmoor Solding* (E. D. S.) 25 Ees dedent thenk tha hadst a be sich a Labb o' tha Tongue. 1847 *Halliwells*, *Lab*, a tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a lab-o-the-tongue. *West.*

† **Lab** (læb), *v.* *Obs.* [? Onomatopœic; cf. Du. *labben* = *klappen* 'garrir, blaterare, fabulari' (Kilian).] *trans.* and *intr.* To blab. Hence *Labbing ppl. a.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. xi.* 102 No þinge þat is pryue publice þow it neuere, Neyther for lone laude [*M.S. B. lab*] it nougt ne lakke it for enuye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xiii. 39 Noþer for lone labbe hit out ne lakke hit for non enuye. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Epil. Merch. T.* 10 Of hir tonge a labbing shrewe is she. c. 1475 *Pierney* 3751 By your labbing tonges longing.

Labadist (læˈbədɪst). *Ecc. Hist.* [ad. F. *Labadiste*, f. *Labadie*; see -IST.] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), who seceded from the Roman Church and founded a sect holding Quietist views. So **Labadism**, the doctrines or practice of Labadists.

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Labadists. 1882-3 SCHAFF in *Engel. Rel. Knowl.* 11. 1604.

† **Labant**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *labant-em*, pr. ppl. of *labare*.]

1297 *Bailey* vol. II, *Labant*, sliding, falling down, wavering. **Labardo**, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Labarinth, obs. form of LABYRINTH.

Labarum (læˈbɑːrəm). [*L.*; = Gr. *λαβρόν*, of unknown origin.] The imperial standard adopted by Constantine the Great (306-337 A.D.), being the Roman military standard of the late Empire modified by the addition of Christian symbols; hence *gen.*, a symbolical standard or banner.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Labarum*, a military streamer, or flag, also a Church Banner, or Ensign. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 189 On the South-side . . . is the Labarum; which is a Knot, consisting of the first Letters of *Χριστός*, which the Christian Emperours, from Constantine, placed in their Banners. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 54 A labarum was not deem'd Too much for the old founder of these walls. 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ess. Ecc. Biog.* (ed. 2) I. 347 The Labarum of Luther was a banner inscribed with the legend, 'Justification by Faith'. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Ant. Art* § 213. 206 Constantine wears the labarum and the phoenix. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Sp.* (1873) iii. 106 That body of sacred truth . . . should now be inscribed upon the common labarum.

† **Labascate**, *v.* *Obs.* [erron. f. L. *labascere*, inceptive f. *labare* to totter.] *intr.* 'To begin to fall or slide' (*Bailey* vol. II, 1727).

† **Labascency**. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. **labascencia*, noun of state f. *labascere* to totter: see -ENCY.] Tottering state or condition.

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 174 He that can take commission from his own sloth, to let fall the third of a friendly intercourse, betrays a labascency and a languor in his amicable resentments.

Labba (læˈbɑː). [*? Native name.*] One of the caviars, *Colagenys paca*, native to Guinea.

1825 WATERTON *Wanderings* i. (1879) 92 The Tapir, the Labba, and Deer, afford excellent food. 1876 C. B. BROWN *Brit. Guinea* ii. 25 [He] went . . . to procure some game for us, and returned with three fine labba (*Colagenys paca*).

Labbe, obs. form of *let be*: see LET *v.*

Labdacism: see LAMBDAICISM.

Labdanum (læˈbdænəm). Also 6, 8 *lapdarnum*. [*med.L.*; form of L. *labdanum*.] = LADANUM. 1500 *Le Franc's Cirurg.* v. ii. 334 Labdanum. 1502 *Arnold's Chron.* (1811) 234 [In list of spices] Labdanum. 1533 *East. Helio* (1541) 111 a, Things good for a colde head: Calabes: Galingale: . . . Labdanum. 1611 COTGR., *Labdanum*, Labdanum; a fat, clammy, transparent, and sweet-smelling Gumme. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 93 Labdanum per 100 Weight 02 60. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia* II. (1825) 1. 307 Hills green with flowering shrubs, and in particular with labdanum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 152 The resinous balsamic substance called Labdanum. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 101 Heap cassia, sandal-bnds, and stripes Of labdanum.

La-bee, obs. form of *let be*: see LET *v.*

Labefact (læˈbɛfækt), *ppl. a.* rare. [ad. L. *labefactus*, pa. ppl. of *labefacere*: see LABEIFY. Cf. It. *labefatto* (Florio).] Shaken, tottering.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* i. 86 The integrity of the heathen world in general is just so far labefact, prostitute, and morally rotted away, as it has religiously abounded in expiations.

† **La-befact**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* ppl. stem of L. *labefacere*; see LABEIFY.] *trans.* To shake, weaken.

c. 1540 ABP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1853) 11 Not with covert intentions to labefact the credence of the people.

† **Labefactate**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [*f.* L. *labefactat-*, ppl. stem of *labefacere*, freq. of *labefacere*: see LABEIFY.] *trans.* To cause to totter or fall.

1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renou's Disp.* 428 It labefactates houses by its weight.

Labefaction (læˈbɛfækʃən). rare. [ad. L. *labefaction-em*, n. of action f. *labefacere* (see prec.).] = next.

1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, There is in it [the 'Beggars' Opera] such a labefaction of all principles as may be injurious to morality.

Labefaction (læˈbɛfækʃən). [*n.* of action corresp. to LABEIFY: see -FACTION.] A shaking, weakening; overthrow, downfall.

1620 VENN *Via Recta* ii. 41 A suddaine labefaction of the liuer. *Ibid.* vii. 123 It . . . resisteth the corruption of humors, and labefaction of the vitall and natrall parts. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 36 (1794) II. 41 We should . . . join them in promoting the labefaction of all human government. 1834 GLADSTONE in *Liddon Life Pusey* (1893) I. xiii. 309 Until the whole body of Churchmen is in such

a state that all will be . . . secure against labefaction. 1878 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng. I.* v. 321 To private difficulties and causes of labefaction such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time.

† **La-befy**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *labeficere* (*f.* root of *labare* to fall, totter + *facere* to make): see -FY.] *trans.* To weaken, impair.

1620 VENN *Via Recta* viii. 178 Not . . . to oppress and labefie the digestive faculty . . . with too great variety of meats.

Label (læˈbəl), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4 *lable*, 4-6 *labelle*, 5-7 *labell*, 6 *labil*, 4- *label*. [*a.* OF. *label* (also *labele*) ribbon, fillet, file (in *Her.*); of obscure etymology; by some scholars thought to be of Teut. origin (cf. OHG. *lappa*: see LAP *sb.* 1). The synonymous OF. *lambel*, *lambel* is app. a variant: see LAMBEAU.]

1. A narrow band or strip of linen, cloth, etc.; a fillet, ribbon, tassel; the infula of a mitre.

c. 1300 *Sir Benes* 974 King Ermin . . . 3af him a scheld gode & sur Wip þre eglen of asur, þe chappe of gold ful wel i-digt Wip fif lables [*M.S. S. lables, M.S. N. lambels*] of seluer bryt. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 129, I wyll recompense the with a labell, *reponam appendice quadam*. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Labell, *houppie*. 1552 HULOET, A labell hanging on each side of a mitre, *infula*. Labelles hanging down on garlands, or crowns, *lemnisci*. 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* P. vj b, Peter . . . sytting in his Chaire, with his triple Crowne full of labelles. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 335 Broade beneath and sharpe aboue, in fashion somewhat like to the label of a bishops Miter. 1597-8 B. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 24 A knit night-cap . . . With two long labels button'd to his chin. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* iii. xv. 79 Persons . . . whose outside seemed to have appropriated religion to the labels of their frontlets. 1874 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecc. Terms* 199 s.v. *Fillet*, The labels of a bishop's mitre.

† 2. A small strip of paper or parchment attached to a document by way of supplement to the matter contained therein; hence, a supplementary note, comment, or clause, a codicil. Also *fig. Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 331 Certis if þise popis bulles shulen be understonden wip sich a label, þen-ne þei weren not profitable to þe purchasour ne to þe churche. — *Sel. Wks.* II. 399 And so sich cursing of popis is tokene of blessing of God. And if þe Churche were wel enformed of þis sentence, wip hise labellis, men shulden not drede feyned cursingis, ne lette for hem to see Cristis lawe. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 39 It is but a very fond dalliance to brawle upon the labels before you agree upon the original verity. The true sense of this little sentence, *This is my body that shall be delivered for you*, is the root and the original of all such labels as we teach. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 57 Ere this hand by thee to Romeo seal'd, Shall be the Label to another Deede . . . this shall slay them both. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 430 When I wak'd, I found this Label on my bosome. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* iii. 75 Make us . . . read our duty in the pages of revelation, not in the labels of accidental effects. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. 80 It was presented to the King without any such saving label. 1658-1706 PHILLIPS, *Labels* . . . little pieces of parchment cut out long-ways, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kinde of writings.

† 3. *Astron.* and *Surveying*. In an astrolabe or a circumferentor, a narrow thin brass rule used chiefly in taking altitudes. *Obs.*

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astr.* l. 52 Thanne hastow a label, that is schapen lik a rowle, save that it is streit & hath no plates on either ende with holes. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* vi. Intro. (1636) 607 This Labell is divided into 90 degrees twice set down therein with Arithmetical figures. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) ii. xiii. 50 The Astrolabe is a round Instrument flat on either side. . . Upon the Center is a moveable Label or Ryler . . . whereupon is placed two Sights. *Ibid.* 51 The degree and part of degree that the Label lies on is the height of the Sun above the Horizon.

† 4. *gen.* A slip or strip of anything; a narrow piece (of land); a clamp (of iron); etc. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 282/2 Labelle, *labellum*. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* l. x. in *Holinshead* l. 34 By north of the Brier, lieth the Rnso, which hath a Labell or Byland, stretching out towards the southwest. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* xv. 39 They . . . sealed the grave, and rolled a great stone at the mouth of it and as an ancient tradition says, bound it about with labels of iron. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. l. 25 Where Balak met Balsam, standing as it were on his tiptoes on the very last labell of his land, to reach forth welcome to that false prophet. 1679 *Hist. of Jeter* 5 The flesh and skin hung down in long Collaps and Labels. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iii. 249 Its Lungs . . . consisting of a thin, skinny Substance . . . divided into two Labels, placed on each side, and filled with Air; which being let out, those Labels shrunk together. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 335 Nine fryingpan-plates . . . clasp together by turning up 4 Labells which are ordinarily fixt to the lower plate.

5. *Her.* A mark of cadency distinguishing the eldest son of a family and consisting in a band drawn across the upper part of the shield having (usually three) dependent points (*label of three points*); cf. FILE *sb.* 2 5. † Also, one of the dependent points (or *lambeaux*).

1394 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1709) VII. 763 Habent iustum Titulum hereditarium ad portandum, pro Cresta sua, unum Leopardum de Auro, cum uno Labello Albo. † a. 1412 LVGG. *Two Merchants* 868 For now of trowthe no man can contrive A verray seel or thenprent i-grave Without a label his armes hool to save. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My best herte of gold with annellys and a ruby with iiij. labellys of white inamyl. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* f. vii b, Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys. c. 1500 *Sc. poem on Heraldry* 44 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* ed. 95 Nobillits bere mekis, to mak þe knawin, ther dochtyntes. The fader the bole, the eldas son deffer[e]nt, quibiche a labelle; a cressent the second. 1562 LEIGH *Armerie* (1597) 107 [see FILE

sb. 2 5]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. vi. (1660) 33 The Labell of the Heire apparent (saith Wryley) is seldom transferred unto the second brother. 1611 COTGR., *Label*, . . . a File with three Labells pendant. *Ibid.*, *Pendante*, a label pendant. c. 1640, 1727 [see FILE *sb.* 2 5]. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* i. ii. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Prince of Wales at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a Label of three points. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 A Label is sometimes borne as a sole Charge. *Ibid.* xiv. 153 A silver label of five points.

6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 344 An instrument or wrytynge, at y^e which hyng many labellys with seayls. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camd.) 64 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing and guilding the subscrip^on and labells of a lre sent to the Czars of Russia. a. 1680 BUTLER *Licentious Age* Chas. II 142 Until the subtilty of their conjurers Seal'd up the labells to his soul, his ears. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 131 On this Label of Lead, the Heads of the two Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the Papal Seal. 1738 *Birch App. to Life Milton* M's Wks. I. 88 He did stitch the silk Cord or Label of that Seal with silk of the Colours of the said Label, and so fixed the Label and Seal to the said Commission.

7. A slip of paper, cardboard, metal, etc. attached or intended to be attached to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief current sense.) Also *fig.*

1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 549 Let several Labels from their mouths proceed, To note the different Tribes o' the Holy Seed: Here, Root and Branch; there, Down with Babel, down! 1680 DRYDEN *Sp. Frier* l. i, About his Neck There hung a Wench; the Label of his Function. 1701 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* iii. iii. (1852) 556 A poor Indian having a label going from his mouth, with a *come over and help us*. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 261 The hamper was directed by a label on the cording. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vernes Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 155 Sometimes a short label (in or on Hogarth's figures) is an epigram, and is never introduced without improving the subject. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Labels for bottles. 1797 *Godwin Enquirer* l. xv. 129 A collection of books . . . is viewed through glass doors, their outsides and labels are visible to the child, but the key is carefully kept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. With a brass label and number round his neck. 1841 FORBES *Eleven Yrs. Ceylon* l. 131 'Fine cold-drawn castor-oil' was found printed on the label. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with the compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vii, Poison that is bought at a drug-store usually has a label on the bottle.

b. An adhesive postage-stamp, bill-stamp, or the like. (Now only in official language.)

1840 in *Philbrick & Westoby Postage Stamps Gt. Brit.* (1881) 46, I beg to enclose you two specimens of the Penny and Twopenny stamped Covers and Envelopes, and two of the Penny adhesive Labels. *Ibid.* 47 Sheets of 1d. Labels containing 240 Stamps. 1861 *Brit. Postal Guide* Jan. 14 Postage Stamps. Every Postmaster is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of postage labels and embossed penny envelopes.

8. *Arch.* A moulding over a door, window, or other opening; a dripstone.

1823 in *NICHOLSON Pract. Builder* 587. 1850 PARKER'S *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Dripstone*, The term *Label* is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore in strictness is only applicable to the straight form which is used in Perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. 1851 TURNER'S *Dom. Archit.* II. 130 The arches have no projecting label. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Med. Archit.* i. vi. 225 As the junction of the arch with the wall above was but slightly marked a small projecting moulding was introduced which we call the drip-stone or label.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *label-licking*, *-paster*; *label-cloth*, cloth used for the making of labels for books; *label-ink*, ink used in the marking of labels; † *label-lolling a.*, projecting like a label (sense 7); *label-mould*, -moulding = sense 8; † *label-seal*, a seal attached to a document by a 'label'; *label-stop Arch.*, a boss or torbel supporting the end of a label or dripstone.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The manufacture of book cloth, tracing cloth, 'label cloth', and grey cloth. 1863 *Forbes Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) iii. 683 [It] forms a most excellent 'label-ink' for the laboratory, as it is unaffected by acid vapours. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/4 'Label-licking, which is practised largely in treading mills and aerated water factories. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* v. 237 These mushrumps (grounded upon a lesse motine) may not be questioned, though nothing so evident as a blaring 'label-lolling tongue, which without the helpe of a Muffler, could not be so well concealed. 1878 McVITTIE *Ch. Ch. Cath.* 69 Over the large pointed arch is a 'label-mould. 1830 MAS. BRAY *Fitz of Fitzford* iv. (1884) 33 A well-turned archway, ornamented with the oak-branch and the 'label-moulding. 1889 PASK *Eyes Thames* 172 They have been book-binders, boot-closers, 'label-pasters, and such like. 1679 WILLOUGHBY in *Mansell's Narr. Pop. Plot* 21 A Commission, with thirteen 'Label-seals, and as many Names thereto. 1894 C. G. HARPER *Marches of Wales* 132 A carefully rendered little head . . . carved on the 'label-stop of the canopy.

Label (læˈbəl), *sb.* 2 *Bot.* [ad. L. *LABELLUM*.]

† a. ? A segment of a leaf (*obs.*). b. The lip of a ringent corolla.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. § 16 If the Leaves be much indented or jagg'd, now we have the Duplicate; wherein there are divers plants in one Leaf, or Labels of a Leaf. 1707 SLOANE *Jamacia* l. 162 The flower stands on a three inches long foot-stalk, is made like the flowers of the Aristolochia . . . the label being covered with a yellowish farina. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Label*, same as *Labellum*.

Label (læˈbəl), *v.* Also 9 *lable*. [*f.* LABEL *sb.* 1] *trans.* To affix a label to, mark with a label.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. i. v. 265*, I will give out diuers schedules of my beautie. It shalbe Inuentoried and euery particle and vtensile labell'd to my will: As, Item two lippes indifferent redde [etc.]. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary 2 Aug.*, The Queen . . . employed the Princess Royal to label them [books]. 1790 W. HASTINGS *Let. 2 Dec.* in Boswell *Johnson* (1793) III. 315 A parcel containing other select papers, and labelled with the titles appertaining to them. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc. II.* 309 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. c. 1865 J. WYLLOR in *Circ. Sci. i.* 313/2 This may be labelled 'oxygen mixture'. 1885 *Law Times LXXXVIII.* 383/2 The due diligence of the consignors in labelling and delivering the goods to the carriers. 1893 MATHESON *About Holland 22* A carriage labelled *Niet rooken*.

b. *fig.* To describe or designate as with a label; to set down in a category (as so and so).

a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. ii.* (1858) 59 This foolish and wicked system of labelling men with names. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1872) 277 We cannot label Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 293 He despaches the bad to Tartarus, labelled either as curable or incurable. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Byron in Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 376 It would be most unjust to label Byron . . . as a rhetorician only.

Hence **La'bell'ing** *vbl. sb.* Also **La'bell'er**.

1871 *Echo 8 Feb.*, The public . . . condemn us for labelling the Poison. . . By inserting this in your next issue you will greatly oblige one of the labellers. 1895 *Athenaeum 17 Aug.* 219/3 A labelling of Welsh names. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Bottle fillers, washers, and labellers.

Labellate (lābē'lāt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. LABELLUM + -ATE ³.] (See quot.)

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 *Labellate* . . . Long-lipped, or in shape nearly like the blade of a shovel. . . It passes into the dimidiata form.

Labelled (lā'bēld), *a.* [f. LABEL *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] *a. Her.* Of a mitre; Having labels or infule (of a particular tincture). *Labelled line* (see quot. 1753). *b. Arch.* Having a label or drip-stone. *c.* Marked with a ticket bearing the name, description of contents, etc. of the article.

1870 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/37 *Labelled, infulsatus*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Labelled line*, in heraldry, a term used by some to express the line in certain old arms, called more usually urdee or champagne. Others apply the same word to express the patee or dovetail line, called also the inclave line by Morgan. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford II.* x. 115 A castle . . . with . . . its towers, and labelled windows. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. 358 Arg., on a cross sa., a mitre labelled or. 1895 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Leech himself in a nightcap sitting by the fire with a labelled bottle on the mantelshelf.

Labelloid (lābē'loid), *a. Bot.* [f. next + -OID.] Lip-like, lip-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Perianthium minute, either a single labelloid lobe, or an urceolate 6-toothed body.

|| **Labellum** (lābē'lŭm). [*L.* 'little lip', dim. of *labrum* lip.]

1. *Bot.* The lower division or 'lip' of an orchidaceous corolla, often enlarged or curiously shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 Sometimes it [sc. the anther] stands erect, the line of dehiscence of its lobes being turned towards the labellum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 154 This orchid has part of its labellum or lower lip hollowed out into a great bucket. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 882 The labellum of *Megacalanium falcatum*.

2. *Ent.* One of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the proboscis of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 361.

+ **La'bent**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. labent*, pr. pple. of *labi* to fall.] 'Falling, sliding, fleeting, running, or passing away' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

+ **Labeon**, **labion**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. labeonem*, *labionem*, augmentative, f. *labium* lip.] One who has large lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 175 The same or worse must befall these artificial Labions, for their Lips must need hang in their light, and their words stick in the birth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Labeons*, blabber-lipped persons.

Laberinth, **-ynth**, *obs.* forms of LABYRINTH.

Labey (læ'bi). *Sc.* Also 9 *laby*, *lebbie*. [Of obscure origin; cf. Gael. *lebbag* 'little shred or fragment' (M^cL. & D.); also LAP *sb.*] A loose garment or wrap; the lappet or skirt of a coat.

a. 1597 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 190 The hirdis and hinde men in their labels lay. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems, Country Smiddy* 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lebbie*, the lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandum* iv. 20 The labies of his Sark.

Labia: see LABIUM.

Labial (lā'biāl), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. *L. labiāl-is*, f. *labi-um* lip. Cf. *F. labial* (1690 in Furetière).]

a. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 107 Lip-Gallantry, or certain labial fashions invented by diverse Nations. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* xix, The olfactory examination was favourable, so he put his mouth to it—the labial essay still more so. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* ii. 157 The labial muscles that swelled with Vehement evolution of yesterday Marsellaisses. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Lily & Lute* ii. 108 More than I can make you view, With my paintings labial. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. § 3. 161 The volume of the mouth is divided into two bent tubes of which the first may be termed the *lingual* passage as its front extremity is formed by the tongue, and the second, the *labial* passage.

b. spec. in Anat., Zool., etc. Pertaining to a lip, lip-like part, or LABIUM; having the character or functions of a lip.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Labial veins*, the lip

veines, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 227 Labial Glands. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 356 *Palpi Labiales* (the Labial Feelers). 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 The lips and labial tentacles of the ordinary bivalves. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 230 Labial cysts are very common, and are usually met with on the inner side of the labia. 1881 MIVART *Cat 27* The membrane lining the mouth abounds in small glands, those within the cheeks and lips being termed buccal and labial respectively.

c. Labial pipe: an organ-pipe furnished with lips, a flue-pipe.

1852 SRIDEL *Organ 21* An organ . . . which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. App. 280 The flame is also affected by various D's of an adjustable labial pipe. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 23 Flue-pipes are also called *Labial*, or lip-pipes.

2. *Phonetics.* The distinctive epithet of those sounds which require complete or partial closure of the lips for their formation, as the consonants p, b, m, f, v, w, and the 'rounded' vowels.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrews name their letters, some guttural . . . ; others dentall . . . ; & so they call others, labiall, that is letters of the lips. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* vii. I beginning to lay my gruncl'es of labial, dental, and guttural soundes and symboles. *Ibid.* A labial letter can not symboliz a guttural syllab. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 379 The Vowels, as they are distinguished into *Labial*; being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips [etc.]. 1865 TAYLOR *Hist. Man.* iv. 73 Words containing labial and dental letters.

B. sb.

1. A labial sound.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. 380 The Labials are represented by two curve Figures for the Lips. a. 1709 W. BAXTER *Let. in Gloss. Antiq. Rom.* (1731) 409 The third Sort are Labials formed by the Lips alone. 1849-50 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvii, You have but the same four letters to describe the salute which . . . you bestow on the sacred cheek of your mistress—but the same four letters and not one of them a labial. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iv. 162 It is a fact, that the Mohawks . . . have no p, b, m, f, v, w—no labials of any kind.

2. A labial part or organ, e.g. one of the plates or scales which border the mouth of a fish or reptile, one of the labial palpi of insects.

1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* II. 46 The finished labials (lip-cartilages) of the types just referred to.

Hence **La'bial'ly** *adv.*, with a labial sound or utterance.

1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE *tr. Dig. Hindu Law* (1801) I. xxvii, Sometimes pronounced gutturally, sometimes labially.

Labialism (lā'biāl'iz m), *Phonetics.* [f. LABIAL + -ISM.] Tendency to labialize sounds; labial pronunciation.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 810/2 In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of labialism, in the other assimilation, but no touch of labialism.

Labialize (lā'biāl'ize), *v. Phonetics.* [f. LABIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render (a sound) labial in character; to 'round' (a vowel). Also *absol.* Hence **La'bial'ized** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialized Vowels. *Ibid.* 162 That (u) is almost (a) labialized or rounded. *Ibid.* 163 By merely neglecting to labialise, (u, u) are converted into (æ, e). 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 74 The *i* has been gutturalized and labialized into *u* by *L.* 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* § 57. 140 The labialized *K's*.

Hence **La'bial'ization**, the action of labializing or the condition of being labialized; 'rounding' (of a vowel).

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 74 The vowels differ by the important distinction of labialisation. 1877 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 36. 13 Rounding, . . . a contraction of the mouth cavity by lateral compression of the cheek passage and narrowing of the lip aperture, whence the older name labialization.

Labiate (lā'biāt), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. *L. labiāt-us*, f. LABI-UM: see -ATE ³.] *a. adj.*

1. *Bot.* a. Lipped: applied to flowers which have the corolla or calyx divided into two parts opposed in such a way as to suggest lips; bilabiate. *b.* Belonging to the N.O. *Labiate*, consisting of herbaceous plants and under-shrubs, characterized by flowers of the form above described, opposite leaves, and usually square stalks, e.g. the mints, ground-ivy, the dead nettles, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Labiate Flowers* (among Herbalists) are those that have one or two Lips; some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 46 The white Dead-nettle bears a monopetalous labiate flower. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 334 When the two lips are separated from each other by a wide regular orifice, the corolla is said to be labiate or ringent. 1862 BELLEW *Miss. Afghanistan* 451 The greensward . . . was covered with a variety of labiate herbs, amongst which the wild thyme, mint, basil, sage, and lavender were recognized. 1881 *Sci. Gossip* 254 The black horehound and other labiate plants.

2. *a. Anat. and Zool.* Formed like or resembling in shape, function, etc. a lip or labium. *b. Ent.* Of an orifice: Having thickened, fleshy margins.

In recent Dicts.

B. sb. Bot. A labiate plant.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1862) 95 Order XLIV. Lamiaceae—Labiate. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* III. (ed. 4) 196 The common bugle, . . . one of the labiates. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 19 Generally in the Labiates, the corolla has the lower lip adapted as an alighting board for insects.

Labiated (lā'biē'ted), *a. Bot. and Zool. ? Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ED.] Lipped, labiate.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 173 Small stalks, having . . . many white labiated flowers. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 26 The labiated shape of the calyx. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 333 In some [Annelidans] [the mouth] is simple, orbicular or labiated.

Labiatiflorous (lā'biē'tiflō'rŭs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. labiātus* LABIATE + -flōr-us (f. flōr-, flōs FLOWER) + -OUS.] Having a labiate corolla. Also **La'biatifo'ral a.** (in recent Dicts.).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Labiatiflorus* . . . labiatiflorous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 417 Labiatiflorous. Said of certain Compositae with bilabiate corollas.

Labidometer (lābīdō'mē'tr), *Surg.* [f. Gr. λαβίδο-, λαβίς forceps + μέτρον -METER. Cf. *F. labidomètre*.] An instrument consisting of a pair of obstetric forceps with a graduated scale attached for measuring the size of the foetal head.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

+ **Labies**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [Plural of **labie*, **laby*, ad. LABI-UM. Cf. obs. *F. labie* (Cotgr.).] Lips.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Civ. Vt a shephearder sawe the labies of a sore harde, flynty, wan, and blacke . . . he wold haue no dowtbe for to cut it.

Labile (lā'bil, lā'bīl), *a.* Also 5 *laby*l, 7 *labil*. [ad. *L. labilis*, f. *labi* to slip, fall, LAPSE: see -ILE. Cf. *F. labile*.]

1. Liable or prone to lapse. + *a.* Prone to fall into error or sin; *Theol.* liable to fall from innocence (*obs.*). *b.* Of a fund, etc.: Lapsable.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 147 My labyl mynde and the dulnesse Of my wyt. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 109 The supralapsarian Divines, who make man as labile the object of reprobation. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* iv. 149 All Creatures being finite and free, must necessarily, by their Nature, be labile, fallible and peccable. 1894 *Forum* June 449 These funds are no more labile than any other form of trust or mortmain.

+ 2. Apt to slip away, slippery. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Labile*, slipperie, unstable. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 14 Now a man would think we had him sure; but his nature is labile and slippery.

3. Prone to undergo displacement in position or change in nature, form, chemical composition, etc.; unstable. Now only in *Physics and Chemistry*.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 340 Pythagoras [said] that each thing or matter was ever gliding and labile. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* § 1 Wood . . . can . . . be made thin, labile and inconsistent. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v. 363 More labile than tissue proteid and yet more stable than the circulating proteid. 1889 FURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* Sept. 26 Protoplasm . . . comes to consist of two things . . . of acting part which lives and is stable, and of acted-on part which has never lived and is labile, that is, in a state of metabolism. 1894 LD. SALISBURY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 40 The genius of Lord Kelvin has recently discovered what he terms a labile state of equilibrium.

4. *Electr.* Said of the application of a current by moving an electrode over an affected region instead of holding it firmly at one part.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* vi. 65 With the anode labile over the foot, leg, and thigh. 1896 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 369 The battery current labile over the affected muscles.

Hence **La'bility**, proneness to lapse, instability of form or nature.

1646 GAULF *Cases Consc.* 34 Vanity of Science, error of Conscience, lability of innocence. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. § 32. 247 Consistence or lability, are not essential to wood and water. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* v. (1790) 218 But Sensibility and Intelligence, being by their Nature and Essence free must be labile, and by their Lability may actually lapse, degenerat [etc.].

Labimeter. *Surg.* [ad. *F. labimètre*, incorrectly f. Gr. λαβίς (nom.): see LABIDOMETER.] = LABIDOMETER.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

Labio- (lā'bio), taken as comb. form of *L. labium* lip, (*a.*) in *Phonetics*, with the sense 'formed with lips and (some other organ)', as *labio-dental* *adj.* and *sb.*, *labio-guttural*, *-lingual*, *-nasal*, *-palatal* (hence *labio-palatalize* *vb.*), *-velar* *adjs.*; (nonce-wd.) *labio-palato-nasal* *adj.*; (*b.*) *Path.*, 'affecting or having to do with the lips and (some other part)', as *labio-alveolar*, *labio-glosso-laryngeal*, *-pharyngeal*, *labio-mental* [*L. mentum* chin], etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *la'biomancy* [*Gr. μαντεία* divination], lip-reading.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 P. and B. are Labial: Ph. and Bh. are *Labio-dental. *Ibid.* 138 The Labiodentals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 405 The labial and labio-dental consonants. 1887 COOK *tr. Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 100 A sonant spirant, either labial or labio-dental. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1353 Labials . . . Labio-dentals . . . *Labio-linguals. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 82 Progressive *labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 862 In labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis anasthesia of the larynx has been observed. 1879 H. NICOT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 632/1 French and Northern Provencal also agree in changing Latin *β* from a *labio-guttural to a *labio-palatal vowel. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 288 So . . . skill'd was she in this Art (which we may call 'Labiomancy'), that . . . when in this Art (which might lay but her hand on their lips) so as to feel the motion of them, she could perfectly understand what her bedfellows said. 1812 *Europ. Mag.* LXII. 287 [Title of article.] Labiomancy. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1358 Granting that consonants may be labialised, or palatalised, or *labio-palatalised. 1867

O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ii. (1891) 16 A sort of half-suppressed labio-palato-nasal utterance. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang. Index*, *Labiovelar Gutturals].

Labion, variant of LABEON.

Labiose (lā'bi-ōs), *a. Bot.* [f. LABI-ATE, with substitution of suffix.] (See quot.) 1833 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. § 7. 119 If the [polypetalous] corolla... resembles what is called labiate in gamopetalous corollas, it is termed labiose.

Labirynth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH. || **Labium** (lā'bi-ŭm). [L. = 'lip'.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1. *Anat.* † *a.* One of the sides of the aperture of a vein. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28/4 When we bend the elbow, both the labia or lippes of the vein do separate themselves.

b. Chiefly in pl. labia, in full labia pudendi: The lips of the female pudendum; the folds of integument on either side of the vulva.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 174 The Labia, or Lips of the great Chink. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* xv. 21 When the uterus remains within the labia. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 201 An ichorous, fetid, nauseating fluid bathes the labia majora. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 229 In women, the labium may be the seat of an inguinal hernia.

2. In insects, crustaceans, etc., the organ which constitutes the lower covering or 'floor' of the mouth and serves as an under lip. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 209 They [Myriapoda] have... a labium or lip without palpi, formed of undulating portions. 1862 in *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* II. 575 The mouth has usually two mandibles, a labium, or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 When those gnathites are fused in the middle line the so-called labium is formed.

b. *Couch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell.

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 54 Labium, or inner lip. Is used to express that side of the aperture which is nearest the axis, and generally contiguous to the body whorl, the lower part of this, when sufficiently distinct from the part which overlaps the body whorl, is called the Columella. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 240 The labium, or columellar lip.

3. *Bot.* The lip, esp. the lower or anterior lip, of a labiate corolla. (Cf. GALEA.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Labium, the Lip, the exterior part of a labiate or ringent corolla. It is distinguished into upper and lower; but sometimes the upper lip is called the labium, and the lower galea. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419 A bilabiate corolla or calyx... is cleft into an upper (superior or posterior) and a lower (inferior or anterior) portion or lip (labium).

4. The lip of an organ pipe (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

|| **Lablab** (lā'blāb). [Arab. لبلاب lablab.] The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India, but naturalized in most warm countries.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Lablab, the Dolichos Lablab of Linnaeus. 1866 TYEAS *Bot.*, Lablab, a genus of tropical pulse formerly included in Dolichos. The two recognised species are natives of India, but... they are now found naturalised in most tropical countries. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains India* 161 Of the numerous forms of Lablab the majority are eaten as a green vegetable.

Labor: see LABOUR.

† **Laborant**. *Obs.* [ad. L. laborant-em, pr. pple. of laborāre to LABOUR.] A laboratory workman; chemist's assistant; a working chemist.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. iii. (1848) 105 As I am wont to reverence vulgar Chymists, I then envy'd their Laboratories, whose employment requires them to attend the Fire. 1680 — *Exper. Chem. Fric.* i. 39 We caused the Laborant with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the Nitre. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 203 Glauber... a very Chymist or Laborant, and nothing at all of a clear Philosopher.

† **La-borate**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 labourate. [f. ppl. stem of L. laborāre to LABOUR.] *trans.* To elaborate.

1662 J. CHANDLER tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 208 The transpiring or breathing thorow of Spirits labourated in the heart.

† **Laboration**. *Obs. rare* —. Also 5 -aion. [ad. L. laborātiō-em, n. of action f. laborāre to LABOUR.] Working, work, labour.

c1460 ASHBY *Poems* 77 Wisdom must haue grete application in meche redyng and other laboracion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Laboration, a labouring.

Laboratorial (lā'bōrātō-riāl), *a.* [f. LABORATORY + -AL.] Pertaining to the laboratory.

1862 H. MARRVAT *Yr. in Sweden* II. 368 A large glass bowl, with a laboratorial spout. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 509 Their courses of instruction whether lectures or laboratorial.

Laboratorian, *a. and sb. rare.* [f. LABORATORY + -AN.] *A. adj.* = prec. *B. sb.* A chemist who works in a laboratory.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Young laboratorians at home... will not be slow to show their dexterity. *Ibid.* 173 The laboratorian chemists can liquify this metal.

Laboratory (lā'bōrātō-ri). Also 7 laboritary, laboratory. [ad. med. L. laborātō-ri-um, f. L. laborāre to LABOUR: see -ORY. Cf. F. laboratoire, It., Sp., Pg. laboratório; also ELABORATORY.]

1. A building set apart for conducting practical investigations in natural science, orig. and esp. in chemistry, and for the elaboration or manufacture of chemical, medicinal, and like products.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 191 Wee commonly provide that

they bee prepared in our laboratorie. c1637 B. JONSON *Mercury Vind.* Induction, A Laboratory or Alchemist's work-house. 1683 WILKING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For seeing y^e Laboratory... 00 00 06. 1691 WOOD *Atth. Oxon.* II. 392 He had a Laboratory to prepare all Medicines that he used on his Patients. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 248 His best pieces were representations of chymists and their laboratories. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 87 To establish in London a laboratory, or manufacture of artificial mineral waters. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* *Introd.* 9 The greater number of the experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* 435 The electro-magnetic machine has been brought from the physical laboratory into the province of engineering.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1664 POWER *Exper. Philos.* i. 65 The Soul (like an excellent Chymist) in this internal Laboratory of Man, by a fermentation of our nourishment in the Stomach [etc.]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 461 Fissures and caverns of rocks are the laboratories, where such operations are carried on. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 15 The soil is the laboratory in which the food is prepared. 1860 MAUV *Phys. Geog.* Sea xviii. § 740 Like the atmosphere it [the sea] is a laboratory in which wonders by processes the most exquisite are continually going on. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 260 A notion neatly turned out of the laboratory of the mind.

2. *Mil.* 'A department of an arsenal for the manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5439/3 The Ammunition Laboratory... was... set on Fire. 1804 WELLINGTON *Lett. in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) III. 528 The arsenal, the laboratory [etc.], are under his immediate superintendence. 1846 GREENER *Gunnery* 85 A fuse, invented... by... a person employed in the laboratory at Woolwich.

3. *Metallurgy.* 'The space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the kitchen and the hearth' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1839 UAZ *Dict. Arts.* ed. 822 The flame and the smoke which escape from the sole or laboratory pass into condensing chambers. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 The laboratory is 9 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and connects with the chimney, a feet 6 inches square, by a flue.

4. *attrib.* as laboratory apparatus, chemist, experimenter, fire, forge, furnace, machinery, man, (sense 2) stores, work; laboratory-chest, a chest containing ammunition and explosive stores.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 145 As the botanist does with plants so does the 'laboratory-chemist with the salts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D d. A 'laboratory-chest is to be on board each bomb-vessel, in the captain's cabin, in which all the small stores are to be kept. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/2 Most of this evidence has had to be tested by 'laboratory experiments. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 185. 148 My assistant dissolved the substance in a pan over our 'laboratory fire. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* iv. 78 Whether the chemist may not effect in his 'laboratory-machinery a similar intercombination of deoxidised carbonic acid and water. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 449 Coal heavers, dustmen, 'laboratory-men, and others who work among dry powdery substances. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 8 Ammunition and 'Laboratory Stores. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 318 Whether we passed from low to high temperatures in 'laboratory work.

† **Labori-ferous**, *a. Obs. rare* —. [f. L. laborifer (f. labor- + -fer bearing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Laboriferous, that takes pains, that endures labour, painful, difficult.

Labirynth, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

† **Labioriose**, *a. Obs.* — [ad. L. laboriōs-us (see LABORIOUS).] 'Laborious, pains-taking' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

Laboriosity (lā'bō-ri-ōs-ī-ti). *rare.* [f. L. laboriōs-us (see next) + -ITY. Cf. F. laboriosité.] Laboriousness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Laboriosity, painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity. 1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVIII. 132 Numberless folio and quarto dissertations... attest their invincible laboriosity. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 749 The lumbering laboriosity of dead grammars and dictionaries.

Laborious (lā'bō-ri-ōs), *a.* Also 6 -yous (o). [ad. F. laborieux (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. laboriōs-us, f. labor LABOUR: see -IOUS.]

1. Given to labour or toil; doing much work; assiduous in work, hard-working.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 90 If thou wolt here Of hem that whilom vertuouse Were and therto laborious. c1407 SCOGAN *Moral Balade* 69 Therefore laborious Ought ye to be, beseeching god... To yeve you might for to be vertuouse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 318 Thinhabitautes are men of good corporature... and laborious. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 5 The limbs of your industry are so strong and laborious. c1648 LO. HERBERT *Autobiog. Life* (1886) 192 He... was observed seldom or never... to sweat much, though he were very laborious. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 242 All... combine to drive The lary Drones from the laborious Hive. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 5 Laborious Ben's Works will bear this Sort of Inquisition. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 17 Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies. 1857 LD. DUFFEIN *Lett. fr. High Latitudes* (1867) 78 Those calm laborious minds... pursuing day by day with single-minded energy some special object. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter.

b. = LABOURING ppl. a. 1.

1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* I. 280 By this means... a greater

number of laborious men are maintained, who may be diverted to the public service. 1795 BURKE *The Scarcity Wks.* VII. 378 The moral or philosophical happiness of the laborious classes.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Characterized by or involving labour or much work; toilsome. † Of wages: Hardly earned. *Obs.*

14. Chaucer's *Friar's T.* 130 (Corpus MS.) My office [is] ful laborious. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 Nothyng is more... laborious to kepe, than is virginite. 1549 LELAND (title) The laborious Journey and Serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes Antiquities. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref., I have not any access of maintenance, but by voluntary benevolence for personal pains, receiving no more but a laborious wages. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* vii. 15 Hate not laborious worke, neither husbandrie. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 72 To scorn delights, and live laborious dayes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* III. 127 Shall I the long laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 11 Forced jests, and laborious laughter. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 202 The subject of minute and laborious disquisition. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1888) I. 7 In a laborious anxiety to be correct, they have evaporated away all the spirit of their book. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iv. 33 These days were laborious and instructive. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 43 The great advantage of capital is that it enables us to do work in the least laborious way.

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in construction or execution; involving much elaboration. † Also (*rare* —), Causing wearisome toil.

1555 EDEN *Decades To Rdr.* (Arb.) 49 The laborious Tabernacle which Moyses builded. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 14 July, Up betimes to the office to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The long laborious Pavement here he treads. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlvii, A most laborious and long-winded letter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL. 20 Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere. 1866 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. iii. 45 We have a large and laborious outfit to arrange.

3. *Midwifery.* Attended with severe labour.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 148 Very apt are they to be with child, and very laborious when they beare children. 1753 N. TOSCANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 labours in such Circumstances are generally laborious. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* I. 242 Laborious births. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Labor, Laborious, or Instrumental... that requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion... also called Difficult Labour.

† 4. Pertaining to labour. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. lxxvi. (1660) 89 Me thinks that they should change their trade [sc. that of the theatre] for shame Or honour't with a more laborious name.

Laboriously (lā'bō-ri-ōs-ly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a laborious manner; with labour or assiduous toil.

c1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 16 Thei, that... in the space of this temporal death laboriously purchase themselves eternal death. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 65 The Experiment was laboriously try'd. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 597, I chuse laboriously to bear A weight of woes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I (1830) III. i. 12 Never was there a Monarch who employed his pen so laboriously. 1836 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xvii. 180 The laboriously-earned results of the expedition. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 934/2 The... beams of the... ceiling... were laboriously carved.

Laboriousness (lā'bō-ri-ōs-nēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Laborious character or condition; assiduity in work; toilsomeness.

1634 W. TIERNHYT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 89 That great laboriousness they so much frame to themselves. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in overquietness, and no laboriousness in labour. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. 135 The exceeding Laboriousness of my Work. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1853) II. 62 Masdeu, in learning and laboriousness, the first Spanish antiquary. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 Leaf and stem disintegrated itself With infinite laboriousness.

† **Laborosity**. *Obs. rare* —. [f. L. *laborōs-us (see next) + -ITY.] Laboriousness.

1656 (see LABORIOSITY).

† **La-bor-ous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 laborous, 5 -ose, 5-8 labourous, 6 -orouse, -orus, 5-6 -erous, Sc. laubo(u)r(ous). [a. OF. laboros, -us, labouroux; — L. *laborōs-us, f. labor LABOUR (cf. dolorōsus, f. dolor): see -OUS.] = LABORIOUS.

c1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 130 Myn offyce is ful laborous [Corpus MS. laborious]. c1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 4 Huntynge haukyng and fowlynge be so laborous & greuous bat [etc.]. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. III. 125 Whether all laborose pinges be not to be suffrid for euerlasting lif? c1460 ASHBY *Poems* 87 Be ye therin right laborous. c1470 HENAY *Wallace* xi. 958 His labourous mynd on other materis wrocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 199 Quhow thou may all laubourous pane sustene. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 72 We ned not a longer or more laborous profe. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 266 For husbands life is labourous and hard. 1593 T. HYLL *Gardening* 3 Then must you dig a pit (although y^e same will be very labourous). 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parmass.* 153 Why should we undertake the laborous business of dividing the world into equal partitions? 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4057/3 After a labourous... March. 1782 T. VAUGHAN *Fash. Follies* I. 67 Reading and writing... were too laborous [ed. 2 (1810) laborious] for the nerves of a man of fashion.

Hence † **La-borously** *adv.* † **La-bor-ousness**.

c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 69 Opir, bat... desiren laborously pinges euerlasting. *Ibid.* III. xxxvi. 106 Pat bat is laborously gotten by mannys witte. 1530 FALSGR. 237/h La-bor-ousnesse, laboriōsiti. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. x. (1880) II. 275 He laborously and studiously discussed controuersies.

Labour, labor (lā'bor), *s*. Forms: 4-5 *labore*, 4-6 *-ur*, *-oure*, 5-6 *Sc. labour*, 4- *labour*, 5- *labor*. [a. OF. *labor*, *labour* (mod.F. *labour*), ad. L. *labōrem* labour, toil, distress, trouble. Cf. Pr. *labor*, *laor*, Sp. *labor*, Pg. *lavor*, It. *labore*.]

As in *favour*, etc., the spelling with *-our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U.S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Exertion of the faculties of the body or mind, esp. when painful or compulsory; bodily or mental toil. *Hard labour*: see *HARD* a. 18 b. † *To do one's labour*: to exert oneself, make efforts (to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23699 Pan sal it [be erth] blisced be and quit o labour, and o soru, and sit. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 633 Why schulde he not his [i.e. innocents'] labour allow? c 1386 *CHAUCER Prior's T.* 11 To telle a storie I wol do my labour. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labour to long hir lotis to tell. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Arian* (1889) 2 He that wylll hane... worship and glorye may not have hit withoute grete labour. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 93 O heinilie fader gifz vs alsoa necessar thingis to our corporal sustentatione be our aune richtus labour. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl.* ii. 18, I was weery of all my labour, Which I had taken vnder the Sonne. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* civ. 23 Man goeth forth vnto his worke: and to his labour, vntill the evening. 1619 *DRAYTON Idea lix*, Labour is light where Lone... doth pay. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 1021 So he with difficulty and labour hard Mov'd on, with difficulty and labour hee. 1752 *HUME Pol. Disc.* i. 12 Everything in the world is purchas'd by labour, and our passions are the only causes of labour. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 20 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much. 1827 *LYTTON Falkland* 15 Nothing seemed to me worth the labour of success. 1833 *TENNYSON Lotus-Eaters* 87 Ah, why should life all labour be?

personified. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4994 With hir Labour and Travaille Logged been. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 82 Nature... Still grants her bliss at Labour's earnest call. 1804 *GRAHAM Sabbath* 2 Mute is the voice of rural labour.

transf. 1848 *COMBE Digest*, 267 The stomach, having less labour imposed upon it, will require less blood.

b. Phr. *Labour in vain*, lost labour.

1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B.* Prol. 181 [They] halden hem vn-hardy and here conselle feble, And leten here labourer lost & alle here longe studye. 1390 *GOWE Conf.* III. 293 When he sigh... that his labour was in veine. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvi. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill service. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. 2 It is but lost labour that ye ryse vp early. 1615 *T. ADAMS England's Sicken*, 10 Let Nature doe her best, we dwell at the Signe of the *Labour-in-vaine*. Only Christ hath washed vs. a 1670 *HACKER Abb. Williams* i. (1693) 67 That Commision ended at *Labour in vain*; not, as the old Emblem is, to go about to make a Black-moor white, but to make him that was white to appear like a Black-moor. 1679 *DRYDEN Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. The sign-post for the *labour in vain*. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xviii, Add to the rest (for it is not labour lost) that old unfashionable medicine, Prayer.

† c. Bodily exercise. (Cf. *Gr. nóvos*.)

1584 *COGAN Haven Health* i. (1612) 1 Labour then, or exercise is a vehement moouing, the end whereof is alteration of the breath or winde of man. 1666 *HARVEY Morb. Angl.* x. (1672) 28 Moderate labour of the body is universally experienced to conduce to the preservation of health.

† d. An alleged term for a 'company' of moles.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f.vj b, A Labor of Mollis. 2. *spec.* in modern use: Physical exertion directed to the supply of the material wants of the community; the specific service rendered to production by the labourer and artisan.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* Intro. 2 The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessities and conveniences of life, which it annually consumes. *Ibid.* i. v. 35 Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* iv. iv. (1806) 11. 348 If the population of this country were better proportioned to its food, the nominal price of labour might be lower than it is now. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 The... remedy is to diminish the supply of labour. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Labour*, a term in masonry employed to denote the value of a piece of work in consideration of the time bestowed upon it. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 1 (1876) 28 Labour is indispensable to production, but has not always production for its effect. 1863 *BARRY Dockyard Econ.* 45 The difficulty of organising labour, particularly in masses, is well known. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 36 Preamble, Doubts have arisen as to whether or not it be lawful for an employer of labour to permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

b. The general body of labourers and operatives, viewed in its relation to the body of capitalists, or with regard to its political interests and claims. Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

1880 *S. WALPOLE Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 228 Labour... was gradually discovering the truth of the old saying, that God helps those who help themselves. *Mod.* The parliamentary representation of labour.

3. An instance of bodily or mental exertion; a work or task performed or to be performed. *A labour of Hercules*, a *Herculean labour*: a task requiring enormous strength. *Labour of love* (see *LOVE* s.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2229, I rede we bigin a labourer... and make a toure. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 If that a pigmei schulde make him redy to conficte after the labours of Hercules... plenerly finished. 1535 *COVERDALE Rev.* xiv. 13 Yee the sprete sayesth, that they rest from their labours. 1539 *TAVERNER Prov.* 34 Labourers ones done, be swete. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 257. 1599 - *Much Ado* i. i. 380. 1604 *E. GAIMSTONE D'Acoosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vii. 226 They are two insupportable labours in searching of the metall; first to digge and breake the

rockes, and then to drawe out the water all together. 1617, 1732 [see *HERCULEAN* a. 3]. 1702 *ROWS Tamerl. Ded.*, When they shall reckon up his Labours from the Battle of Senef. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 32 Whose lives have been a careful labour to exercise these virtues. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* i. i. 4 My labours of the body, at least, have been light enough. 1871 *DAVIES Metric Syst.* ii. 29 The rich treasures of their labors.

4. The outcome, product, or result of toil. Also pl. *Obs.* exc. arch. [Cf. L. *hominumque boumque labores*, Virgil.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1986 3eildes til your creatur be tend part o your labour. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y... intende to compile a tretyss... excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* civ. 44 They toke the labours of the people in possession. 1560 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 307 To worke what they can, and lye on their labours. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 12 Others haue laboured, and you may enter into their labours. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 688 The waxen Labour of the Bees. 1709 *SWIFT Vind. Bickerstaff Wks.* 1755 II. i. 174, I saw my labours, which cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common hawkers. 1790 *PORE Illud* xviii. 556 Five ample plates the broad expanse [of the shield] compose, And godlike labours on the surface rose. 1736 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 176 The Thing they want is the peaceable Possession of their Labours.

† 5. Trouble or pains taken. (*Obs.* pl.)

14.. *Sir Benes* (MS. O.) 228 'Hane this', he sayde, 'for thy labour!' 1500 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 27 The auditors... be diligent and take labors herapon. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. i. 139 If it please you, take it for your labour; And so good-morrow Seruant. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 The Emperour got for his labour the name Pupillus. a 1656 *USSHER Power of Princes* ii. (1683) 141 He caused the Fellow to be soundly whipped for his labour.

† b. *esp.* The exertion of influence in furthering a matter or obtaining a favour. *To make labour*: = *LABOUR* v. 13. *Obs.*

1454 *T. DENYES in Paston Lett.* No. 199 (1897) I. 274 Atward my wif was sum dele easid bi the labour of the Wardeyn of Flete, for the cursid Cardenale had sent hir to Newgate. 1461 *J. PASTON ibid.* No. 408 II. 35, I understand ther shall be labour for a corner that day, for ther is labour made to me for my good wyll here. 1482 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 315 By labour of lordes that wente bynter ther was a payement taken that ther was no harme done. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamble, I pray you make labour unto my Lady Warwyk to write to the King of France. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 2 Without any further sute or labour to be made to kynges highnes... for the same. 1542 *UDALL in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 2 Your labour for my restitution to the roume of Scholemaster in Eton. 1565 *STOW in Thes. 15th c. Chron.* (Camd.) 136 Y^e paryshe of S. Marie Magdalen in Mykylstret, makynge labour to y^e byshope, had by hym a mynister apoynted to serve them with communion that day.

6. The pains and efforts of childbirth; travail. Phr. in labour.

1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 383 Sith of womens labours thou hast charge, And generation goodly dost enlarge. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxv. 16 Rachel traueiled, and she had hard labour [COVERDALE: the byrth came harde vpon hir]. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. i. 18 The Queens in Labor They say in great Extremity, and fear'd Shee'l with the Labour, end. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 477 [She] had then been in labour about two hours... Interrogating her afterwards respecting her former labours [etc.]. 1819 *SHELLEY in Dowden Life* (1887) II. 308 She has... brought me a fine little boy, after a labour of the very, very mildest character. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 34 In the first labour the woman's power and especially the labour, including the uterine, power is the greatest.

b. *fig.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 81 With Newes the times with Labour, And throwes forth each minute, some. 1612 *BACON Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 208 As if nature were rather busy not to erre, then in labour to produce excellency. 1634 *HEYWOOD Maydenhead, well lost* i. B 3 b, My brain's in labour, and must be deliered Of some new mischeife. 1665 *MANLEY tr. Grotius Low C. Warres* 121 And now that sentence is brought forth, wherewith... the Warre had now been in labour for the space of nine years. 1797 *T. HOLCROFT tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxvi. 29 We beheld... the mountain incessantly in labour.

† 7. Eclipse. [A Latinism.] *Obs.* -1

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 679 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun [La defectus solis varios, lunæque labores].

8. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as *labour-sphere*; (sense 2 b) *labour bank*, *leader*, *member*, *party*, *question*; objective and objective gen., as *labour-easing*, *-saving*, *-worthy* adjs.; instrumental, as *labour-bent*, *coarsened*, *dimmed* adjs.; also *labour book*, a book containing accounts of labour employed; † *labour-fellow*, fellow-labourer; † *labour-house*, a laboratory; *labour-market*, the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it; *labour-pains*, pains of childbirth; *labour-show* *Obstetrics*, the mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; *labour-starve* v. *trans.*, to impoverish (land) by expending too little labour upon it; *labour-time* (see quot.); *labour-yard*, a yard in a workhouse or prison, where enforced labour is done by the inmates.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 135/3 The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the 'Labour Bank'. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 609 The... 'labour-bent back of the labourer. 1893 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 665 Taking notes from farmers' 'labour-books. 1866 *HOWELL Venet. Life* xx. 345 Her 'labour-coarsened hands. 1867 *M. ARNOLD Heine's Grave* 89 The weary Titan!

with deaf Ears, and 'labour-dimmed eyes. 1837 *WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristoph.* I. 196 The fertile vine, whose tendrils bear 'The 'labour-easing grape. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, Phil. 9 My 'labourfellowes in y^e gospell. 1557 *N. T. (Geneva)* 1 *Thess.* iii. 2 Timothyus... our labour fellowe in the Gospel of Christe. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creat.* 169 Did chymic chance the furnaces prepare, Raise all the 'labour-houses of the air? 1892 *ZANGWILL Bow Myst.* viii. 113 A hand was laid upon the 'labour leader's shoulder. a 1618 *WYLYSTER Spectacles* ix. (Grosart) II. 298 Th' idle Lubber, 'labour-loathing. 1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. 149 The expenditure consequent on this, is thrown into what people call the 'labour-market. 1876 *H. FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 146 The home labour-market is relieved by emigration. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 134 The House of Commons... Liberals, 267 (including 4 'Labour Members). 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwifery* I. 197 If it is delivered without any other assistance than that of the 'labour-pains the birth ought to be called natural. 1799 *ADOLPHUS Mem. Fr. Rev.* I. 2 The dauphiness... was unexpectedly seized with labour-pains, and delivered. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 The position attained by the new 'Labour party. 1888 *E. BELLAMY Looking Backward* v, What solution, if any, have you found for the 'labour question? 177. ADAM SMITH (Worcester), A 'labour-saving machine. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 110 Only too thankful for any labour-saving contrivance whatsoever. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 60 *Leucorrhœa Nabothi*, 'Labour-show. 1868 *J. H. NEWMAN Verses Var. Occasions* 140 Severed... From thy loved 'labour-sphere. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire... was 'labour-starved. 1898 *J. ARCH Story of Life* viii. 183 Hundreds and hundreds of labour-starved acres. 1887 *KIRKUP in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 212/1 The 'labour-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labour. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* ii. (1867) 116 It will be a 'labour-worthy discourse. 1856 *READE Never too late* x, He went into the 'labour-yard, looked at the cranks [etc.].

Labour, labor (lā'bor), *v*. Forms: 4 *laborie*, -y, *labre*, 4-5 *labore*, -er, 4-6 *laboure*, 5 -owre, *Sc. lauber*, 5-6 *labur*, *Sc. laubour*, 6 -or, -ur, -yr, 4- *labor*, 5- *labour*. [a. F. *labourer* (early *laborer*, 10th c.), ad. L. *labōrāre*, f. *labōr*-, *labor* (see prec.). Cf. It. *lavorare*, Sp. *labrar*, Pg. *lavar*.]

In mod. Fr., Sp., and Pg. the word is chiefly restricted to the specific sense 'to plough', the wider sense having passed to the vb. represented in Eng. by *TRAVAIL*.

1. Transitive senses.

1. To spend labour upon (the ground, † vegetable growths, etc.); to till, cultivate. Now *poet.* or arch. Also, in recent use, to work (a mine).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 503 To labor vyne watz dere be date. c 1700 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1607 The abill ground gert labour thriftly. 1481 *CANTON Godfrey* viii. (1893) 29 They laboured no londe by eryng. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* i. clxxxviii. 223 The landes were voyde and nat laboured. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 The grond that i laubry. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 197 He gaue her landes and steddings, with seruantes to labour thame. 1603 *CAREW Cornwall* 82a, To labor the Lords vineyard. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5) s.v., To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 5 The Earth must be laboured before it gives its Increase. 1792 *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 411 The English labourer... bazards much when he labours land for himself. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxviii, The garden was weeded, and the glebe was regularly laboured. 1833 [see *LABOURED* ppl. a.]. 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* ii. 140 Fair then was the son of Sigurd as he toiled and laboured the ground. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 2/1 A claim must be properly laboured by the owner or by someone paid by him.

2. *gen.* To spend labour upon; to work upon; to produce or execute with labour. (Also with cogn. obj.) *Obs.* or arch.

c 1430 *Filgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lx. (1869) 99 Litel rouht hire of spynnyng, or to laboure ooper labour. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 In eny other welle whiche hathe be labored by diuerse kynges of Egipte. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 4 Now haue I ymagyd and cast all myn hool werk of bis welle; which I schal labour to 300 lxxxix. dayes and v., ere it be permynd. 1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 All manere goods and marchandis as shalbe labored, tracted, and adventured by any of the inhabitants of this cite. 15.. *WYTHALS Dict.* (1568) 11/4 Claye labored to make pottes. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinicall rubbish... haue you laboured a lomie and sandie building. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 Whether it be by deuyising any thing our selues, or reuising that which hath bene laboured by others. 1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 82 The othere are to labour the fish at land, (of which sixteene) seven are to be skillfull headders, and splitters of fish. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 82 They... labour Honey to sustain their Lives. - *Aeneid* vi. 859 Anvils, labored by the Cyclops Hands. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* viii. 317 A wondrous net he labours. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 111 Love laboured honey busily. I was the hive and Love the bee. 1832 *STANDISH Maid of Tan* 8 The diamond labour'd from the mine.

† b. *To labour one's needs*: to work for one's livelihood. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6688 A man... That... wol but only bidde his bedis, And never with honde labour his nedis.

† 3. To use labour upon in rubbing, pounding, or the like; hence, to rub, pound, beat, etc. (Cf. *work* vb.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* v b, Take y^e white of an egge, & labur thesame in a sponge. 1544 *PHAEER Regim.* (1560) Sijij b, Labour the sope and the rose water wel together. *Ibid.* S vi b, Red coral... hanged about the neck, wherupon the childe should oftentimes labour his gummes. 1569 *R. ANDROSE tr. Alexis' Secr.* iv. iii. 25 Boyle them,

laboring them with the spatter. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* 11. (1617) 79 As he trotteeth, labour his contrarie side with the calfe of your leg. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) 111. 486 Take to every six gallons of water one gallon of the finest honey, and put into the boorn, and labour it together half an hour.

4. To labour, ply with blows. *Obs. exc. dial.*
1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 211 The Asses . . . if he be laboured with a cudgell, he setteth not by it.
1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 177 Our horse did so fast labour y^e w^h their longe tucks y^e they could not endure it.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 639 Take a Plant of stubborn Oak; And labour him with many a sturdy Stroak.
mod. Sc. He took a stick an' laubor'd [or labber'd] the beast terrible w^{id}.

5. To work at or treat laboriously; to take great pains with (a matter); to work out in detail, to elaborate. Now almost exclusively in *to labour a point, a question*, and similar expressions.

c 1449 PRECOCK *Refr.* i. xvi. 91 So precise and vnlacke-able occupation to be had and laborid among hem.
1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 13 b, Verai fewe studentes dooe vse to reade and laboure anye outour in anye one particular facultee or discipline.
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xiii. § 5. 220 Science of government, which we see is laboured and in some part reduced.
a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* ii. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 Which point, hee . . . hath laboured exactly, with much finenesse and subtilty.
1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lii, The Invention of the New-River-Water was much labour'd.
1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 12 These lines, laboured with great attention.
c 1750 SHENSTONE *Solitude* 20 How the nightingales labour the strain.
1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 78 Th' accomplished plan That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day Labor'd, and many a night pursued in dreams.
1797 BURKE *Regic. Pence* iv. Wks. 1842 11. 357 Though he labours this point, yet he confesses a fact . . . which renders all his labours utterly fruitless.
1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* 11. 225 In a single figure, parts are often highly laboured.
1863 C. CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* x. 254 The reason why the poet has so laboured the character of his hero.
1892 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. in Standard* 11 Apr. 3/5, I do not desire on the present occasion to labour this proposition.

† b. = ELABORATE v. 2. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 373 In the cavity of this ventricle the vitall spirits are laboured.
1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* n. vi. 96 The Heart . . . is the fountain of Life and labors the vitall Spirits.

6. To endeavour to bring about (a state of things); to work for or with a view to (a result); to work hard for (a cause or the like). (*Cf.* 12.) *Obs. or arch.*
In early legal use often associated with *sue*.

1439 E. F. WILLS (1882) 118 The mater so to be labored and seywd that he be constrained to do hit.
1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 If any wil labour the contrarye.
1484 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 42 ¶e foresaid forged and untrue testimonyall, shewed [read sewed] & labord by he said Richard Davis.
1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 If only such parson . . . shall sue or labour any such writte.
1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. 1, Two things I must labour, That neither they upbraid, nor you repent you.
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 28 The Mother of Ecchebar . . . laboured a peace, but not preuailling, fell sicke.
1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xviii. (1647) 109 [She] laboured his cause day and night.
a 1661 *Worthies* (1840) 111. 2 When Shat-over woods . . . were likely to be cut down, the university by letters labored their preservation.
1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* ii. 1. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 303 Is this a Song to be sung at such a time when I am labouring your Reconciliation?
1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 52 And labour that first palm of noble minds, A mainly sound of terror from the tomb.
1793 BURKE *Observ. Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 612 How much I wished for, and how earnestly I laboured, that re-union.
1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. iv. 621 In labouring the ruin of Nujeeb ad Dowlah.

† 7. To endeavour to influence or persuade; to urge or entreat. (*Cf.* 13.) *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 11. 31 Tudyndham, Stapylton, and Heydon, with theyr affynite labour the Kyng and Lords unto my hurt.
1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* iv. title, The butterflye . . . fleeth into the tree: laboring the flies to haue the ant heerd speake ere he die.
1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* 111. 1225/1 He was laboured and solicited daillie by wise and learned fathers, to recant his dishelsh & erroneous opinions.
1598 SPENSER in *Wks.* (ed. Grosart) I. 539 The landlords . . . began . . . to labour the Erle of Tircone unto their parte.
1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 604 Hee began cunningly to labour diuers of the noblemen one by one.
1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 119 Yet would not the French King deliver him up to King Henry (as hee was laboured to doe).
1633 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ii. iii. 75 [He] laboured the King . . . earnestly for their pardons and obtained it.

† b. To advocate strenuously, urge (a matter).
1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 785 111. 172 That ye schuld labour the mater to my maister.
1616 F. COTTINGTON in *Buckelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 183 Much it is laboured there that he should come as ordinary, and not for a small time.

† 8. (with *compl.*) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* 111. 1823 Per is a woman . . . pat hether hath labord me owit of mercilly.
1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 171 Loke if thou haue not laboured him oute of his house or ground.
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 134, I have beene laboured generall favour firme.
1611 *Second Maiden's Trag.* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 465 Our arms and lips Shall labour life into her. Wake, sweet mistress!
1615 T. ADAMS *Spirit. Navigator* 34 Whiles he labours them to Hell, winde and Tide are on his side.
a 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 17 Men must labour their hearts to a sense of the worth of the benefits.
1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 16 To labour the eye to see darkness.
1655 MOURRET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 151 Drink . . . a good Draught of your strongest Beer . . . and then labour it out, as Plowmen do.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 65 Sisypheus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock in vain.

† 9. To impose labour upon; to work (an animal); to use (the body or its parts, *occas.* the mind) in some work. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvii, The hors was passynge lusty and freshe by cause he was not laboured a moneth afore.
c 1500 Yng. *Children's Bk.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 19 A byrde hath wenges forto fle, So man hath Armes labord to be.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, Thou were so ferre our laboured & faynt for payne.
1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxi. 3 A yonge cowe which hath not bene laboured, ner hath drawn in the yocke.
1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* 1. (Arb.) 46 A pastyme . . . where every parte of the bodye must be laboured.
1638 *Carlton's Test.* Cj b, My fore-horse . . . being let blood and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him.
1671 MILTON *Samson* 1298 This Idols day . . . Labouring thy mind More then the working day thy hands.

† b. To cause to undergo fatigue. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1298, I trowe . . . that our gode man Hath yow laboured with the night bigan.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13490 A tempest hym toke . . . Pat myche laburt the lede er he lond caught.
1496 Bk. St. Albans, *Fishing* (1810) h v, Yf it fortune you to smyte a grette fysshe with a smalle harnays : thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour him there tyll he be downyd and ouercome.
1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 25, I will not labour your eares with the many and vulgar arguments to prove a God.

† 10. To burden, overwhelm, oppress, distress.
1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Ladye 240 The drede of god, by which she was ful sore laboured & troublede.
1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 Sore laboured with gret febulnes and wakenes.
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 908 Nature being sore laboured, sore wearied and weakened.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To use labour, to exert one's powers of body or mind; in early use chiefly said of physical work, *esp.* performed with the object of gaining a livelihood; to exert oneself, toil; to work, *esp.* to work hard or against difficulties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 26, I wol helpe þee to labore whil my lyf lastiþ.
Ibid. 117, We haue no hymes to labore [C. ix. 135 laboure] with.
Ibid. 259 Pat Fysyk schal . . . beo fayn . . . his fysyk to lete, And lerne to labre wile lond leste lyfode faile.
Ibid. B. xv. 182 Panne wil he some tyme Labory in a lauendrye.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 387 He . . . preyde hem to labouren in this ned, And shapen that he faille nat to spede.
1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iii. 267 Not . . . to laboure on þe lawe as lewde men on plowes.
c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 64 Thei tylen not the Lond, ne thei laboure noughte.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 862 He . . . Hade laburt so longe, hym list for to rest.
c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abt. & Lim. Mon. xiv.* (1835) 142 This serche . . . hath be a digression from the mater in wich we labour.
1524 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. (1874) 40 He that laboryth not, let him not eat.
1611 BIBLE *Iza.* xlix. 4, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought.
1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 181 It is not enough, for a man to labour for the maintenance of his life.
1698 FRYER *East India & P.* 111 Who Run . . . or else Dance so many hours to a Tune . . . when they labour as much as a Lancashire man does at Roger of Coverly.
1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 239 Those who laboured at the oars.
1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book.

indirect pass. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) 1. 22 You must be instructed and laboured with to be a good child.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 981 (1009), I mene as though I laboured me in this, To enqueren which thing cause of which thing be.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* C viij b i Grete in contemplacion of heuently thynges and a tylyar in labouryng hymself.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 b, The more y^e enforset & labourest thy selfe in y^e begynnynge.

12. To exert oneself, strive (for some end); to endeavour strenuously (to accomplish or bring about something).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 They . . . laboured to helpe eche other wyth all theyr myghte.
c 1430 LVGD. *Assembly of Gods* 847 Laboryng the Seruycy of God to Multiply.
1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 10 Is nane of ws . . . Bot labours ay for vithris distruction.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They laboured . . . to knowe the natures of thynges in this worlde.
1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxv. 7, I laboured for peace.
— a *Macc.* iv. 7 Iason the brother of Onias laboured to be hye prest.
1604 E. G[RI]MSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 132 They which saile from West to East, labour alwaies to be out of the burning Zone.
1611 BIBLE *Iza.* xxii. 4, I will weepe bitterly, labour not to comfort me.
1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 191 For your highness' good I ever labour'd More than mine own.
1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 157 When false flowers of rhetoric thou would'st cull, Trust nature, do not labour to be dull.
1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 4 True Affliction labours to be invisible.
1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxv, I laboured to become cheerful.
1766 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii, Most earnestly did she labour to prove the probability of error.
a 1864 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) 111. v. 387 Water is constantly labouring to reduce all the inequalities of the earth to a single level.
1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3 (1882) 371 Parker was labouring for a uniformity of faith and worship amongst the clergy.

† 13. To exert one's influence in urging a suit or to obtain something desired. *Const.* (a person).

1475 *Plumpton Corr.* 31, I have receaved from you diuers letters . . . that I shold labour to Sir John Pilkinton, to labor to my lord of Gloucester or to the king.
Ibid. 51 This day com Wylliam Plumpton to labor for Haveray Parke.
1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 860/4 If I desired a manne to geue me a thyng, and laboured much to hym therefore.
c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 236 He laboured to the Pope to have a dispensation.
1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 188/1 His coosen . . . who was about to labour to the king for his pardon.

14. To move or travel, *esp.* with implication of painful exertion or impeded progress. *lit.* and *fig.* Now rare.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4814 þai labourde vp a-gayn þe lift an elueen dais.
c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 82 Nasciens that In the se was Abrod, Ypp and down laboured.
1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* 1. xxiv. 34 The kynge . . . retourned agayne into Englande, and laboured so longe that he came to Wyndesore.
1530 PALSGR. 600/2 This horse is nat very fayre, but he laboureth well on the waye . . . *lit. chemine bien.*
1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vii. 3 Let about two or three thousand men goe vp . . . and make not all the people to labour thither.
1715-20 POPE *Liad* xii. 458 He poised, and swung it round; then, tossed on high, It flew with force and labour'd up the sky.
1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* 1. 3 The stream Which laboured in the distance to the sea.

b. quasi-trans. *To labour one's way*; to pursue it laboriously.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* 11. xxiii. 231 Laboring our way with great difficulty upon the ice-belt.

† c. To make little progress, suffer impediments.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persae* 360 The job was labouring for three years space.
1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iii. 360 A petition of Capt. Hutchinson and others laboured, although their title was originally derived from the Indian sachems and proprietors, and the lands had been long possessed.

15. To be burdened, troubled, or distressed, as by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or suffer from some disadvantage or defect. *Const.* under (also † of, with, on, in).

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 345 Lawberand [v.r. laubourit] in mynd thai had beyne all that day.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 16 No maruaille . . . if the eye in colour labouring, this Muscle sometime be affected also.
1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 106 Whereby vnprofitable marishes were drained . . . and such places relieved as laboured with the penny of waters.
1641 MILTON *Reform.* 11. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throws.
1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 15 Speech labours of a blinde crampe, when it is too concise, confused or obscure.
1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. general xi, Men of very excellent spirits may labour with prejudice against so worthy an Authour.
a 1677 BAAROW *Euclid* (1714) Pref. 3 Seems . . . to labour under a double Defect.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 746 The wheashing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine.
1709 BERRILEY *Ess. Vision* § 83 The visive faculty . . . may be found to labour of two defects.
1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 3 Aristotle himself allows, that Homer has nothing to boast of as to the Unity of his Fable. Some have been of opinion, that the *Aeneid* also labours in this Particular.
1769 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 434, I was then labouring on my old rheumatic disorder. I have not yet got rid of it.
1784 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 113 From time to time he laboured with profound sighs.
1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) 1. 273 Some timid conservatives . . . labour in the same mistake.
1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 416 You are labouring under an entire misapprehension.
1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 210 If be laboured under a perpetual toothache.

† 16. Of women: To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail. Also *fig. Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 274 Aftr she was arestid she laboured of hir child, that she is with all.
1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* K. iv, Yf a woman drone it, the chyld she sholde dye, and she sholde labour before her ryght tyme.
1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. *Prayer, Litany*, All women labouryng of chyldre.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 521 When great things labouring perish in their birth.
1604 — *Oth.* ii. i. 128 But my Muse labours, and thus she is deliuer'd.
1653 *Parish Reg. Finghall, Yks.* (M.S.), Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of John Parke of Wensley, whose wife laboured at Burton in her journey homeward.
1711 POPE *Temple of Fame* 212 Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God.

17. Of a ship: To roll or pitch heavily at sea.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 We say a ship doth Labour much when she doth rowle much any way.
1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. vi. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea.
1819 BYRON *Yuan* 11. xli, The ship labour'd so, they scarce could hope To weather out much longer.
1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. 82 The ship was labouring hard under her top-gallant sails.

Labour: see LABOR.

† La'bourable, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *labourable* (1409 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*) arable, f. *labourer* to LABOUR.] Capable of being laboured or worked.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxxvii. (1893) 112 A londe . . . ful of . . . good felde labourable.
1545 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* XCIX. 23, I am Sunday moste honorable: That day all thynges labourable Ought for to rest.
1611 CORGA, *Labourable*, labourable, workable, fit to be wrought on; also, navigable.
1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 1. 21 Three Foot of good Mould, very soft or labourable on the Top.
1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* 11. 274 To drain the swampy Marshes of this vast extended Level: and to render the whole Labourable.

Labourage (lɔˈbɔredʒ). Also 5 labourrage, 9 laborage. [a. F. *labourage* (12-13th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), f. *labourer* to LABOUR. In sense 3, f. LABOUR sb. + -AGE.]

† 1. Ploughing; *concr.* ploughed or cultivated land. *Obs.*

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 65 Labourage and appowmentis of londes and pastures. *Ibid.* 70 In tilieng, ering, and labourage of his londs to bere corne and fruit.
1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 286 Whiche by huntyngey endomageh gretely cornes, grasse, or other labourages.

† 2. Labouring, labour, work. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* vi. x. (1889) 205 They returned to theyr labourage.
1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Arbeydinge*, labourage, labouring, or taking pains.

3. Payment for labour.

1826 M.S. *Bill of John Earle, Hull*, Laborage, Shipping, and Wharfage 4s.
1890 *East. Morn. News* 14 Feb. 3/5, I allude specially to the question of labourage, which shows a very great increase.

Laboured, labored (lɔːbəd), *pp. a.* [f. LABOUR v. + -ED.]

1. † Cultivated, tilled, ploughed (*obs.*); also, of a mine, worked.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 58 Whereon he earst had taught his flocks to feede, And laboured lands to yield the timely eare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 113 Or laboured mine undrainable of ore.

† 2. Employed in labour; hard worked; oppressed with labour or toil. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 232 Your King, whose labour'd spirits Fore-wearied in this action of swift speede. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 291 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* I. 1, Turn'd out, like labour'd Oxen, after Harvest.

† b. Work with use. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. xiii. 21 The edges of the plow-shares, and mattocks, & forckes, and axes were laboured, and the poyntes blont.

3. Wrought, produced, or accomplished with labour; highly elaborated; hence in depreciatory sense, performed or accomplished only by the expenditure of excessive toil or tedious elaboration, and consequently showing indications of heaviness or want of spontaneity. Also, of physical action: Heavy, performed with great effort.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 17 In framing an Artist, art bath thus decreed, To make some good, but others to exceed, And you are her labour'd scholler. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Elegy B. Jonson* 65 The marbled Glory of thy labour'd Rhyme. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 202 Labour'd columns in long order plac'd. 1740 PITT *Æneid* x. 759 High in my Dome, are Silver Talents roll'd with Piles of Labour'd and Unlabour'd Gold. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. v. There is not perhaps in the whole *Æneid* a more grand and laboured passage than the description of Vulcan's cavern in *Etna*. 1826 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 84 Other writing of a laboured and tedious kind. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 215 A labored investigation of evidence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The dialogue is generally weak and laboured. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 156 The laboured bent of the engines. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 72 Laboured mounds, that a foot or a wanton stick may subvert.

Labourer, laborer (lɔːbərə), *[f. LABOUR v. + -ER.]* One who labours.

1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood; *spec.* one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill or training, as distinguished, e.g., from an artisan (often with defining word prefixed, as *agricultural, bricklayer's, dock, farm, mason's labourer*, etc.).

Statute of Labourers: the mod. designation of the statute *De Servientibus* (23 Edw. III.), regulating the rate of wages. c 1355 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxx, A wreched labourer That lyveth by hys hond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 It maketh me drawe out of the way In solein place by my selfe, As doth a laborer to delve. 1442-3 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 275 Will'o Harpur laborere laborant infra Infirmarym, 7s. 7d. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xi. 113 As Kyng Pellinore rode in that valey he met with a poure man a labourer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IV. xi. 91 With fire and swerd to persew and down throught The laboraris [L. colonos] descend from Dardanus. 1543 tr. *Act 23 Edw. III* heading, Here begynneth the Statute of Labourers. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 4 No Person . . . shall . . . let or disturb any . . . Brickmaker, Tile-maker, Plummer or Labourer. 1590 GREENE *Newer too late* (1600) 119 The labourer to the fields his plough-swaynes guides. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Fff 4, *Travailleurs*, the ordinary, or labourers, &c. employed to assist in fitting out shipping for the sea. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 342 Common labourers earn between one shilling and one shilling and three pence a-day. 1847 JAMES CONNELL xx, I am a labourer by trade. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 71 Bricklayers' labourers refuse . . to raise bricks to the upper parts of a building by a rope and winch. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/1 An intelligent villager—not a labourer, but a man of the working-class.

† b. *Mil.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 56 b. The pyoners cast trenches and the labourers brought tymbre. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 114 Of bill men five, M. of pioners and laborers. ii. M. vi. C.

c. *Labourer-in-trust*: one of a number of officers (ranking next below the 'clerks of works') who formed part of the staff employed for the repairs of the royal palaces. The office ceased to exist in 1824.

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 52 He became what is called a labourer-in-trust on the establishment which has the charge of the Royal palaces. 1884 *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* VI. 486 Mr. Adam Lee, the Labourer-in-Trust of the Houses of Parliament.

2. *gen.* One who does work of any kind, a worker. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1348 Swych laborer þe kythe heore in þys lyf, Pat god bi soule, . . . Reioice may. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) 33/1 They be . . . great labourers. 1552 *Child Marriages* (1897) 97 The said Ellin was taken for an honest wenche and a good laborer. 1607 TOPSELL *Fowrf. Beasts* (1658) 55 Which Kine are of the smallest body, and yet the greatest labourers. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* x. 7 The labourer is worthy of his hire. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 25 To the labourer, every interruption is a refreshment. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ix. (1877) 176 In the kingdom of heaven it is God who seeks his labourers, and not they who seek Him.

3. One of the class among colonial insects that performs the work of the community; a 'worker'. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 67 Since I nor wax nor honie can bring home, I quickly were dissolved from my hie To give some Labourers roome. 1781 SWEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 145 The working insects, which, for

brevery, I shall generally call labourers. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuivier's Anim. Kingd.* 430 The neuters or labourers . . . as to size, are intermediate between the males and females.

Hence † **Labouress**, a female labourer.

1570 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 10 For Clementes paynes in the kychen a daye, laberess. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Frills*. (1810) XIII. 164 Two other fellow-labouresses.

Labrhood (lɔːbrəʊd), *rare*—†. [See -HOOD.] Laborious condition, laboriousness.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 21 A life of most melodious labrhood. **Labouring, laboring** (lɔːbəriŋ), *publ. sb.* [f. LABOUR v. + -ING.] The action of the vb.

LABOUR; performance of labour or work; cultivation (of land); † travail of child-bearing; laboured or heavy motion, etc.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6593 That he ne shal . . . With propre hondis and body also, Gete his fode in labouring. 1486 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 23 Mariners reteyned for the . . . labouring in casting out of the ballast. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcvi. 228 There was no labouring of the yeth.

1524 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 329 The . . . made against the laboring of writts. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 57 Thou varrest no more from picking of Purses, then giuing direction, doth from labouring.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Some women ar as yet vsed unto the labouring of childe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* II. 31 To vse breuitie, and anyoide much labouring of the worke. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 134 There had bene some . . . underhand labouring . . . to promote the Duke of Bavaria. 1644-5 CHAS. I *Let. Wks.* (1662) 332 There were great labourings to that purpose. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 56 To render the ships stiffer, and . . . prevent their labouring in hard gales of wind. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. The heavy labouring of the brig.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxiv. 158 He . . . pressed one hand hard at his breast to quiet the labouring of his heart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 2/1 Doing a bit of dock-side labouring. *attrib.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 4 Vpon a labouring day. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 356 By labouring time is understood, that time, in which that tenant . . . is ploughing. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 55 A slave woman is commonly esteemed least for her laboring qualities.

b. *concr.* A farm. *Sc.*

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 181 A labouring, a farm. a 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotsm.* in 18th c. (1888) II. ix. 180 My noble hostess took me then (1792) to see her labouring or farm.

Labouring, laboring (lɔːbəriŋ), *pp. a.* [f. LABOUR v. + -ING.]

1. That labours or toils; *esp.* (of persons) performing or engaged in unskilled labour, as in *labouring man, population*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiv. (1495) 361 In the enentyde labouryng men ben rewarded and payed and goo to reste. 1504 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* I. ii. 154 A pore homely labouryng man. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* v. 12 A labouryng man slepeth sweetly, whether it be litle or moch that he eateth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* XI. i. 121 Labouring Art can neuer ransom nature From her inaydible estate. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 8 Labouring Countrie people for the most part brew their own Beer. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 330 Of labouring Pioners A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 808 The waxen Work of labring Bees. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. 526, I . . . oard with labring arms along the field. 1797 BURKE *Reg. Peace* III. (C. P. S.) 219 We have heard many plans for the relief of the 'Labouring Poor'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. 421 Other writers did their best to raise riots among the labouring people. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern C.* 194 The labouring lads often amuse themselves searching for these creatures [bats].

b. Of cattle: Engaged in or used for labour.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxv. 49 Labouryng horses and mares. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 Stables for labouring Cattle, such as Oxen and Horses. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xix. 312 The custom of killing laboring oxen.

† 2. Of a woman: Suffering the pangs of child-birth, travelling. Also *transf. Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 61 The midwife shall sit before the labouryng woman, a 1700 DRYDEN (*Worc.*) The laboring mountain must bring forth a mouse. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 64 Cure hogs of measles, visit labouring swine.

3. Striving or struggling against pressure or some obstacle; that is in trouble or distress; (of the heart, etc.) struggling under emotion or suppressed feeling; also in physical sense, heaving, palpitating; (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily. (Often with more or less direct reference to 2.)

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 51 [They] besought the Apostle that with his woonnte pyte to [read he] wolde succur this labouryng virginye. 1586 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii, I'de passe away my life in penitence, . . . To make atonement for my labouryng soule. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 163 [The blood] Being all descended to the labouring heart. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke clime hills of Seas Olympus high. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 88 When Falern Wines the labring Lungs did fire. 1706 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i, Her labouring Heart is rent with Anguish. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 268 Her labring bosom blotted with her tears. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxx, The vest Drawn tightly o'er his labouring breast. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 389 The labouring vessel of the state was guided into port by his policy. 1878 WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. 202 The thought of it weighs more and more heavily on the labouring mind.

† b. Of the moon: Eclipsed. (A Latinism.)

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 9 She was able to make noise enough to deliver the labouring Moon. 1665 GLANVILLE *Seepis Sci.* xix. 122 Nor do the eager clamors of

contending Disputants yield any more relief to eclipsed Truth; then did the sounding Brass of old to the labouring Moon. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 665 While the labouring Moon Eclipses at their charms.]

4. *Labouring oar*: the oar which requires the most labour to work it; hence *fig. esp.* in *phr.* To pull, tug, ply the labouring oar: to take a great or arduous share of the work.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 157 Three Trojans tug at ev'ry lab'ring Oar. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 1, I shall still let the labouring Oar be managed by my Correspondents. 1779 HUME *Dial. conc. Nat. Rel.* XI. (ad fin.) II. 443 Tug the labouring oar. 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man among Sons of Men* iv. 106 They vainly ply the labouring oar. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 386 Having found it difficult to pull a labouring oar on the City Council, without neglecting other duties.

Hence **La'bouringly adv.**, laboriously.

1862 LYTON *Strange Story* II. 276 Reason is coming back to her—slowly, labouringly.

Labourless, laborless (lɔːləs), *a.* [f. LABOUR sb. + -LESS.] Without, devoid of, or unaccompanied by labour; requiring no labour; doing no labour.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 694 There (labour-less) mounts the victorious Palm. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* (1677) 225, I doubt thou ne'r wilt labour any more, But rather feed thy carcass labourless. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 70 This labourless Hercules. 1880 TENNYSON *Voyage of Maclaine* viii, Bread enough for his need till the labourless day dipt under the West. 1888 RIVS *Libert Let.* 643 A fabled age of . . . labourless plenty and social equality.

† b. Not requiring fatiguing toil. *Obs.*

1630 BRERWOOD *Sabbath* 48 In forbidding of worke, . . . they intend not your precise abstinence from any light and labourless worke. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 109 Such light and labourless works were no transgressions.

Laboursome, laborious (lɔːləsəm), *a.* [f. LABOUR sb. + -SOME.]

† 1. Given to labour; hard-working; = LABORIOUS I. *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Pol. Ess.* Lit. Rem. (1857) II. 481 So ought ther no part of the commonwealth to be but laborous in his vocation. 1575 85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* III. 46 The vineyard that shall fruitless must fall into the hands of a skilful and laboursome husbandman. 1607 MARKHAM *Catal.* I. (1617) 79 The braine of a man being a busie and laboursome work-maister. 1620 — *Farwe. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Although it [the ant] be but a little creature, yet it is so laboursome, that [etc.].

2. Requiring, entailing, or accompanied by labour; = LABORIOUS 2. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28/1 The painefull diligence, and the laboursome industrie of a famous lettered man M. Peter White. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 33 Those studies, which seeme laboursome in youthfull yeares, are made right pleasant rest unto old age. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 59 (Qo. 1604), Hath . . . wrong from me my slow leave, By laboursome petition. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 350 A way . . . very laboursome and painful to trauell. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 150 The laborsome journey which leads towards the obtaining of Supreme Honors and Dignities. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., We have a lang laboursome hill to climm. 1898 TRASK *Norton-sub-Hamden* 33 Life was laboursome, but not without hope.

† b. Of land: Difficult of cultivation. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRINSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. ii. 208 The like hath God done for this land so rough and labour-some, giving it great riches in mines.

3. Of a ship: 'Subject to labour or to pitch and roll violently in a heavy sea' (1850 *Rudin. Nav.* 128).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes a Ship Roll and laboursome in the Sea? 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 801 Most . . . died in the passage, it beng so very long, and the ship so very laboursome. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 336 The . . . topsail should be the last . . . sail taken in, in a laboursome ship.

Hence **La'bourously adv.**, laboriously; **La'bourousness, laboriousness.**

1552 EDW. VI *Yrnl. Lit. Rem.* (1857) II. 420 They had . . . passed many a strait very painfully and laborously. 1561 DACS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 68 b, 'And they have no rest, &c.', signifie not any laboursomes or paynefulness, but a continual holdyng on and tunable agreement in praysing God. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerot.* 6b, Which immence . . . forme . . . mounting up labourously foote by foote, conteyned 1410 degrees or steppes. 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Second Th.* I. i. ix. 152 It seems as if to each breath a heavy stone were tied, so labourously does he drag it up.

Labrador (læbrədɔːr), the name of a large peninsula in British North America, used *attrib.* in the following specific collocations: **Labrador blue**, the tint of blue reflected from labradorite; **Labrador duck**, a sea-duck of the north-east coast of North America, *Camptilemus labradorius*; **Labrador falcon**, a very dark variety of gersalcon found in Labrador, *Falco labradorius*; **Labrador feldspar**, *spar*, stone (also simply *labrador*) = LABRADORITE; **Labrador hornblende** = ENSTATITE (so called because it comes from Labrador and resembles hornblende); **Labrador tea**, either of the two shrubs of the genus *Ledum* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*) of North America, viz. *L. latifolium* and *L. palustre*, which have evergreen leathery leaves that have been used for tea.

1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 55 If . . . one walks along the beach on the snow which at ebb is dry . . . there rises at every step one takes an exceedingly

intense, beautiful, bluish-white flash of light, which in the spectroscopic gives a one-coloured "labrador-blue" spectrum. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 151 The "Labrador duck" is now extinct, or at least very nearly so. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324 "Labrador Felspar" is smoky-grey. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 221 "Labrador Hornblende." 1819 BAKWELL *Min.* 315 Hypensthenite, Labrador Hornblende. 1799 W. TOOKE *View of Russ. Emp.* I. 121 If we except... window-mica, and a little "Labrador spar." 1778 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 23 The "Labrador stone" is also a Feldspar. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 324. I conclude Labrador to be specifically different from common felspars. 1834 ALLAN *Min.* 134 A grey felspar totally distinct from the species Labrador. 1784 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fossils, & Cor.* (1888) I. 103 Large beds of what is called the "Labrador tea," of a very aromatic taste and smell. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 286/2 Labrador Tea... is really a good and distinct hardy bush.

Labradorite (ləbrədɔːraɪt). *Min.* [f. prec. + -ITE. (Named *Labradorstein* by Werner in 1780, because it came from Labrador.)] A kind of felspar, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.

1814 ALLAN *Min.* 18 Opalescent [felspar], Labradorite stone... Labradorite. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* xii. (ed. 2) 417 Recent lavas... are made up principally, of labradorite, a silicate with 1 atom only of acid, and of hornblende or augite.

Hence **Labradoritic** *a.* In mod. Dicts.

Labral (ləˈbrəl), *a.* [f. LABRUM + -AL.] Pertaining to a labrum or lip-like part.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 259 A suture... connected with the labral suture by one or two sutures.

† **Labras**. *Obs. rare* -1. Pistol's blunder for *Labra*, pl. of *labrum* lip.

1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* I. i. 166, I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe: word of denial in thy labras there.

Labratory, rare obs. form of **LABORATORY**.

† **Labrax** (ləˈbræks). [mod. L., a. Gr. λαβράξ.] 'A ravenous sea-fish, perh. the *loup de mer*, bass' (Liddell and Scott); *Ichthyol.*, a genus of fishes of the perch family, including the sea-bass.

1854 BADHAM *Halicut* ii. 19 Oppian... strongly recommends as bait a living labrax, if you can get one.

Labret (ləˈbrɛt). [f. LABRUM + -ET.] An ornament consisting of a piece of stone, bone, shell, etc. inserted in the lip.

1857 A. ARMSTRONG *N. W. Passage* vii. 193 In the Esquimaux... we observed the lower lip perforated in the males, for the admission of labrets or lip ornaments. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. iv. 113 As a rule, the South American 'Indians' pierce for their labrets the lower lip. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxii. 243 They do not tattoo, do not use nose-rings or labrets.

Labrinth, obs. form of **LABYRINTH**.

Labroid (ləˈbrɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *Labroidea*, f. *Labrus*, generic name, f. *labrum* lip: see -OID.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the family *Labridæ* or superfamily *Labroidea* of acanthopterygian fishes of which the typical genus is *Labrus*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 262/1 Those Labroid fishes which approach the genus *Labrus* in having the lips thick and fleshy. 1864 *Reader* No. 86, 239/3 A new Labroid genus allied to *Trochocopus*. 1892 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 407, 2 The labroid fishes of America and Europe.

B. sb. A labroid fish.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (1865) II. 96/2 Sparoids, labroids. 1865 *Reader* No. 110, 143/2 Fishes which... pass to the type of Labroids and Lophioids.

Labrose (ləˈbrɔːs), *a.* [ad. L. *labrōsus*, f. *labrum* lip.] Having (large) lips; see also quot. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Labrose*, that has a Brim, Border, or Bank. Also in recent Dicts.

† **La-brons**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [f. LABRUM + -OUS, after L. *labrōsus*.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Labrons*, that hath a brim, bank or border. Also that hath great lips.

† **Labrum** (ləˈbrʊm). Pl. *labra*. [L., cogn. w. LABIUM.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABIUM.) *a.* In insects, crustaceans, etc.: A part forming the upper border or covering of the mouth. *b. Conch.* The outer lip of a univalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 *Labra*, the lip. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol. IV.* 381 In the *Ephemerina* the parts of the mouth except the labrum and palpi appear to be mere rudiments. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 301 A mouth composed of a labrum, two mandibles, a ligula, and one or two pairs of jaws, and branchiæ. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. (1867) 237 [*Pterygotus*] The mouth... protected by a large heart-shaped labrum. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 240 The labrum, or outer lip... is the expansion, or continuation of the body of the shell, on the right margin of the aperture. 1880 HUXLEY *Cray-Fish* ii. 51 In front, the mouth is overlapped by a wide shield-shaped plate termed the upper lip or labrum.

† **Labruscose**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [f. L. *labrusca*, -um wild vine and its fruit.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Labruscose*, full of or abounding with wild vine or Briony.

Laburnum (ləˈbʊrnəm). Also 8 *liburnum*. [L. (Pliny).] A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*, a native of the Alps, much cultivated on account of its profuse racemes of bright yellow flowers. Applied also to other species, as *C. alpinus* (Scotch laburnum), and similar plants of other genera (see quot. 1898).

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxvi. 741 Of Anagyris, Laburnum, and Arbor Juda. Laburnum... The flowers do grow very thick together hanging by a very slender stemme. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 290 The Flowers [of *Anagyris foetida*] also grow out in little bunches, like the other Laburnum but larger. 1754 DODSLEY *Agriculture* ii. 387 And pale laburnum's pendent flowers display their different beauties. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 11 June, We have a tree... the wood of which is of full as fine a red as mahogany, namely, the Liburnum. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 149 Laburnum, rich in streaming gold. a 1821 KEATS *Ep.* 271 The dark-leaved laburnum's drooping clusters. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* lxxxiii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, Laburnum, Native, the Tasmanian Clover-tree, *Goodenia lotifolia*. Laburnum, Sea-coast, also called Golden Chain, *Sophora tomentosa*.

b. attrib., as *laburnum chain*, gold, yellow.

1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 2 The glory of laburnum-gold. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 The laburnum chains are dwarfed. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Rose-pinks, laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens.

Labyrinth (ləˈbɪrɪnθ), *sb.* Forms: 6 *labor-yinth*, *lab(e)rinth*, -*irynth*, 6-7 -*arynth*, 7-*erynth*, -*irynth*, -*orynth*, 7-8 *poet. lab'rinth*, 6-*labyrinth*. [ad. L. *labyrinthus*, a. Gr. λαβύρινθος, of unknown (prob. non-Hellenic) origin. Cf. F. *labyrinthe* (1418 in *Hatz-Darm*.)]

1. A structure consisting of a number of intercommunicating passages arranged in bewildering complexity, through which it is difficult or impossible to find one's way without guidance; a maze.

a. With references to the structures so named in classical antiquity.

11387 TRAVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 p. 5 matir, as labirintus, Dedalus hous, haf many halkes and humes... wyndynges and wrynkylynges. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxxviii. 277 This house, after some wryters, was named, *labor intus* or *Deladus* (v. r. *Labyrinthus* or *Dedalus*) werke. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 64 Dedalus made the labyrinth to keip the monstir minotaurus. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 188 'Thou mayest not wander in that Labyrinth, There Minotaurus and vgly Treasons lurke. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 22 Crete will hoast the Labyrinth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 99 The Labyrinth built up in the lake of Mæris without any iot of timber to it. *Ibid.* II. 578 This Labyrinth in Crete is counted the second to that of Egypt: the third is in the Isle Lemnos: the fourth in Italy. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 112 Theodorus... the builder of the Lemnian labyrinth.

b. In mod. landscape gardening, a maze formed by paths bordered by high hedges.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 298, I sawe a fine Labyrinthe made of boxe. 1666 PEPPY *Diary* 25 June, Here were also great variety of other exoticte plants, and several labyrinths. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., Labyrinths are only proper for large gardens, and the finest in the world is said to be that of Versailles. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 7 The labyrinth [at Chantilly] is the only complete one I have seen, and I have no inclination to see another: it is in gardening what a rebus is in poetry.

2. *transf.* An intricate, complicated, or tortuous arrangement (of physical features, buildings, etc.).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 465 A maze labyrinth of small veins and arteries. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 277 Co. What chance good Lady hath bereft you thus? *L.* Dim darkness, and this leafy Labyrinth. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 415 The scented dew Betrays her [sc. a hare's] early Labyrinth. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xiii. 133 Leyden lies... in the midst of a labyrinth of rivulets and canals. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 122 He was entangled in a labyrinth, formed by an incredible number of small islands. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* I. iv. 56 He suddenly halted... to find himself entangled in a labyrinth of scattered suburbs. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 400 The labyrinth of peristyles and pediments in which her children dwell.

† *b. Rushy labyrinth* = Gr. ἐκ σχοίνων λαβύρινθος (Theocritus), applied to a bow-net of rushes. *Obs.* -1 1658 SIA T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The rushy labyrinths of Theocritus.

c. (a) Metallurgy. A contrivance of winding channels used for distributing and separating the ores in the order of the coarseness of grain. *(b)* A chamber of many turnings for the condensation of fumes arising from dry distillation, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Labyrinth*, in metallurgy, means a series of canals distributed in the sequel of a stamping-mill; through which canals a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing, at different distances, the ground ores.

3. *Anat.* A complex cavity hollowed out of the temporal bone consisting of a bony capsule (*osseous labyrinth*) and a delicate membranous apparatus (*membranous labyrinth*) contained by it; the internal ear. In birds, 'the membranous capsule which encloses the end-organs of the auditory nerve' (Newton *Dict. Birds* 1893, 180).

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Labyrinth*. In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125, I search'd for the Labyrinth, or *Lineæ Semiculares*, but could find none. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 126/a The Labyrinth is made of three Semicircular Pipes, above half a Line wide, excavated in the *Os Petrosum*. 1840 G. V. ELIUS *Anat.* 290 There is... a fluid... contained in the osseous labyrinth, and in it the membranous labyrinth floats. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 393 A labyrinth composed of three semicircular canals is also almost universal.

b. Applied to other organs of complex or intricate structure (see quot.).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.*, *Birds* I. i. (1824) II. 212 It is some-

times also seen that the wind-pipe makes many convolutions within the body of the bird, and it is then called the labyrinth. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Labyrinth*, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone... *L., ethmoidal*, the irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone... *L., ofactory*, the contorted structure formed by the upper end of the middle turbinate bones.

4. *fig.* A tortuous, entangled, or inextricable condition of things, events, ideas, etc.; an entanglement, maze.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 47 When the Earle was thus... escaped all ye dangerous labyrinthes and snares that were set for him. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxx. K b, The Geometer... without practise... shall fall into manyfoulde errors, or inextricable Labyrinthes. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 2 How now Thersites? what lost in the Labyrinth of thy furie? 1622 MALYNE *Ans. Law-Merch.* 211 All will run into a Labyrinth and confusion. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 74 We shall run our selves into a... Labyrinth of words, and lose the matter. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 17 The more deeply we penetrate into the labyrinth of art, the further we find ourselves from those ends for which we entered it. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v, Unravelling the labyrinth of mind. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He found himself... involved in the labyrinth of mercantile concerns without the clew of knowledge necessary for his extraction. 1823 LAMA *Eka* Ser. I, *South-Sea Ho.*, She traced her descent, by some labyrinth of relationship... to the illustrious, but unfortunate, house of Derwentwater. 1828 MACAULAY *Est.*, *Hallam* (1851) I. 53 In this labyrinth of falsehood and sophistry the guidance of Mr. Hallam is peculiarly valuable. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. 92 Even in the dark labyrinth of evil there are unexpected outlets. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 To thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *labyrinth cave*, *thread*; *labyrinth-like*, -*stemmed* *adjs.*; *labyrinth fret* *Arch.* (see quot.); *labyrinth vesicle* *Anat.*, a cavity or furrow in the labyrinth of the ear.

1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* viii xi, From slavery and religion's "labyrinth" caves Guide us. 1842-59 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, "Labyrinth Fret", a fret, with many turnings, in the form of a labyrinth. 1851 PENROSE *Athen. Arch.* 56 The labyrinth fret beneath the mutes. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 22 In "Labyrinth-like" turnes, and twinings intricate. 1855 RICHARDSON *Geol.* 302 The labyrinth-like arrangement of the dentine, from which Professor Owen derived the name *Labyrinthodon*. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. 240 Its forests are sombre-leaved, "labyrinth-stemmed." 1893 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 210 Life's "labyrinth-thread" deceives, and seems but sand. 1898 BELL tr. *Gegenbaurs' Comp. Anat.* 44 The "labyrinth-vesicles of the Vertebrata."

La'byrinth, *v.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a labyrinth; to arrange in the form of a labyrinth.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 201 Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscent dwells. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 53 How to entangle... Your soul in mine and labyrinth you there. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. iii. § i. v. The purple clefts of the hill side are labyrinthed in the darkness.

Labyrinthical (ləˈbɪrɪnθɪkəl), *a. rare*. [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -AL.] Labyrinthine. Hence **Laby-rinthally** *adv.*

1669 *Add. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 42 The soul is... more labyrinthally and securely imprisoned. 1797 *The College* 42 Each lymphatic fills from myriad springs its labyrinthal rills. 1881 *Arctic Cruise of the Corwin* 30 (Cent.) The labyrinthical ice mazes of the Arctic.

† **Labyrinthed**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Full of labyrinths or complications.

1650 tr. *Cassian's Ang. Peace* 57 Thorow the labyrinthed Successions of so many Ages.

† **Labyrinthial**, *a. Obs.* Also -*all*. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] Labyrinthine.

a 1550 *Imag. Ipoer.* II. 310 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 426 By waves absynthyall and labyrinthiall. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 34 He o'er the Universe presides, And Labyrinthical Casualties guides.

Labyrinthian (ləˈbɪrɪnθiən), *a.* Also 7 -*ean*, 7, 9 -*ean*. [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -IAN.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discurssio Probleme* 42 This intricate Labyrinthian monument. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* (1753) 48 His linnen collar labyrinthian set. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xiii. 332 To guide me through the labyrinthean maze in which my brain's intangled. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 7. 647 The Labyrinthian head of Martius could not allow of such plaine reason. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The Labyrinthean Mazes and web of the small arteries. 1742 VOUGT *Nt. Th.* ix. 1029 The labyrinthian turns they take The circles intricate, and mystic maze. 1837 FRASER *Mag.* XVI. 71 The labyrinthean mazes of a female heart. 1854 BAKWELL *Geol.* 43 This peculiar labyrinthian structure of the teeth. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xxii. (1891) 286 It is a labyrinthian house for its sire. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* p. xcii, Clews to guide us through the labyrinthian mazes of the theme.

Labyrinthibranch (ləˈbɪrɪnθɪbræŋk), *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. L. *Labyrinthibranchii* (see below), f. Gr. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH + βράγχια gills.] One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*, a family or division of acanthopterygian fishes. So **Labyrinthibranchiate** *a.*, pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*, which have labyrinthine gills.

Labyrinthic (ləˈbɪrɪnθɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *labyrinthicus*, a. Gr. λαβύρινθος -ος, f. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH.] = LABYRINTHINE, in various senses. **Labyrinthic cavity**: the labyrinth of the ear. *L. teeth* (see quot. 1888).

1641 VICARS *God in Mount* 20 Its craft and labyrinthical intricacies [sc. of an oath]. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 529 The labyrinthine paths of hypothesis and fiction. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x. Thence was I led into a train of labyrinthine meditations. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 In that labyrinthine combination, each Part overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 In many fishes the labyrinthine cavity forms one with that of the cranium. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/2 The complicated or labyrinthine structure exhibited by transverse sections of the teeth of typical Labyrinthodonts. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Labyrinthine teeth, teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the Labyrinthodon.

Labyrinthical (læbiri'njīkāl), *a.* rare. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 486 Poor intricate Soule! Riddling perplexed labyrinthical. 1670 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* 449 The ears be like certain doors, with Labyrinthical entries, and crooked windings. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dicu.* Pref. 19, I preferred it before what was more operose, intricate and labyrinthical. 1879 [LINGHAM] *Sci. of Taste* v. 141 Our laws are a labyrinthical fabric of artificial and incomprehensible complexity.

Hence **Labyrinthically** *adv.*

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Yourn.* 115 The muddy meanders of Cork harbour labyrinthically indenting it.

Labyrinthiform (læbiri'njīfōrm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *labyrinthiformis*, f. *labyrinthus* LABYRINTH: see -FORM.] Having the form of a labyrinth; characterized by sinuous and intricate conformations, markings, etc.; *Ichthyol.* having labyrinthine gills.

1835 KIRBY *Abd. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 295 Her next labour is to spin a spiral or labyrinthine line. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 657 The pharyngeal apparatus being labyrinthiform. 1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 253 The anabasis fills with water a labyrinthine cavity which is also situated above its branchiae. 1883 F. DAV *Ind. Fish* 30 The labyrinthine climbing-perch and its allies.

Labyrinthine (læbiri'njīn, -in), *a.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -INE.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature or form of, a labyrinth; having or consisting of many intricate turnings or windings.

1747 SPENCE *Polymetis* (L), She [Ariadne] preserved him in the labyrinthine mazes of Crete. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. 53 The long and labyrinthine aisles. 1837 HOWITT *Riv. Life* II. vi. (1862) 163 The midgets are celebrating their airy and labyrinthine dances with an amazing adroitness. 1863 N. HAWTHORNE *Our old Home* 240 The lanes, alleys and strange labyrinthine courts. 1865 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on Amazon* iv. 132 A large flat Helix with a labyrinthine mouth. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 351 The parietes of the teeth are deeply plaited and folded, so as to give rise to a complicated 'labyrinthine' pattern in the transverse section of the tooth. 1876 RUSKIN *Arctos of Chace* (1880) I. 172 Your labyrinthine magnificence at Burlington House.

2. *fig.* Intricate, complicated, involved, inextricable.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* i. Wks. 1890 X. 158 To follow the discussion through endless and labyrinthine sentences. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 45 An entangled, labyrinthine enigma. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 161 (Brown- ing) is apt to entangle the reader in labyrinthine thoughts.

3. Pertaining to the labyrinth of the ear.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 101 Labyrinthine disease. **Labyrinthodont** (læbiri'njīdōnt), *Palæont.* [mod.L. (R. Owen), f. Gr. *λαβύρινθος* LABYRINTH + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth: cf. note s.v. GLYPTODON.] Any of the large fossil amphibians of the genus *Labyrinthodon*, characterized by teeth of labyrinthine structure having the enamel folded and sunk inward.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* vii. 132 The numerous and gigantic labyrinthodonts... as large as a rhinoceros. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c1865) II. 97/2 The extinct gigantic lizard-like toad, called *Labyrinthodon*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 294 The batrachian or frog-like labyrinthodont.

Labyrinthodont (læbiri'njīdōnt), *sb.* and *a.* *Palæont.* [Formed as prec.]

A. sb. = prec.

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 867/2 A singular family of gigantic extinct Batrachians which I have called 'Labyrinthodonts'. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 201 The crocodilian nests or labyrinthodonts of the Carboniferous.

B. adj. Having labyrinthine teeth; *spec.* pertaining to the genus *Labyrinthodon* of fossil amphibians.

1867 SMYTH *Coal* 39 Amphibian Labyrinthodont reptiles. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 254 Those labyrinthodont reptiles that come boldly into force in the Permian and Triassic eras.

Lac ¹ (læk). Forms: *a.* (6 lacha, lacta), 6-9 lacha, (7 lacka, 8 laca, lakka). *B.* 6-8 lack(e), (7 lache, 7-8 lacque, 8 lacc, 8-9 lakke), 7-lac. [ad. Hindustani *lakh* = Prakrit *lakṣha* = Skt. *lakṣhā*, also *rākṣhā*. Cf. *F. laque*, *Pr.*, *Sp. laca*, *It. laccia*.]

1. (Also *gum-lac*.) The dark-red resinous incrustation produced on certain trees by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus* or *Carteria* *lacca*). It is used in the East as a scarlet dye. The incrustated twigs are called *stick-lac*; the resin broken off the twigs and

triturerated with water to remove the colour is called *seed-lac*; melted, strained, and formed into irregular thin plates, it is known as *shell-lac* or *SHELLAC*.

a. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 marg., *Lacha, Laca, or Lacta*, is ye gumme of a tree wherewith silke is colored. 1621-62 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1682) 217 Lacca (a gum there made by Ants, as here Bees make Wax). 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 934 Mauna and Gum Lacca he clearly shews to be Spontaneous Exudations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lacca*. A tincture of gum lacc may be thus prepared. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 223 Lacca... is found incrustated on sticks or branches of trees. 1809 WILFORD in *Asiat. Researches* IX. 65 This Amber of Ctesias is obviously the Indian Lacca, which has many properties of the Amber.

B. 1618 T. BARKER in *St. Papers Col.*, *E. Indies* 1617-21 (1870) 159 Saffron, gumlac, indigo, copper. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 122 At Bantam... they sell store of Lacque, whereof they make Spanish wax. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 Gum Lac is the House of a large sort of Ants, which they make on the Boughs of Trees. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gum*, Powder of Oister-shells, or Gum Lacque in Powder. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 385 White lac, in its dry state, has a saltish and bitterish taste. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 550 Lac... is deposited in different species of trees in the East Indies, namely, the *ficus indica*, *ficus religiosa*, and *rhamnus jujuba*. 1877 C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 15 The different varnishes and lacs remain soft and sticky.

+2. The colour of lac; crimson. Also, a pigment prepared from lac. *Obs.* (Cf. LAKE *sb.* 6.)

1677 GREW *Colours Plaut.* iii. § 13 Spirit of Sulphur on a Tincture of Violets turns it from blew to a true Lacque, or middle Crimson. 1689 MARVELL *Instr. to Painter* 636 Scarce can burnt iv'ry feign a hair so black, Or Face so red, thine other and thy lack. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 659 There are three sorts of lacque; the fine Venice lacque, the Columbine lacque, and the Liquid lacque.

+b. An extractive pigment; = LAKE *sb.* 6. 3.

1682 *Weekly Memorials* 27 Mar. 74 He also teaches us a way of preparing a sort of *Lacca*, or Paint, out of every Flower, by which it may be drawn or pictur'd in its own... Native Colour.

+3. The varnish made from lac; also applied to various resinous varnishes used for coating wood, etc.; = LACQUER 2 a, 2 b.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* i. lxviii. 117 Desks, Targets, Tables [etc.]... that are all covered and wrought with Lac of all colours and fashions. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 985 No Arts are to be met amongst them, that are not known in Europe, except that of making Lacca. 1697 DAMPIER *Tour* (1729) II. i. 24 The Lac with which Cabinets and other fine Things are overlaid. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. ii. 126 The Lac is clear enough, but always clammy.

4. Ware coated with lac or lacquer.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* I. (1666) 24 Boxes of Lacque or Silver. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. in Japan* 28 By degrees, the eye becomes accustomed to old lacque. Old lacque is, like old lace, inimitable. 1888 *Pal. Mall* G. 11 Feb. 3/1 The gems of Mr. S.'s unrivalled collection are here to show the supreme masterpieces in 'lac'.

5. *attrib.*, as *lac-panel*, *-resin*, *-tree*, *-varnish*; *lac-cochineal*, the insect that produces lac (*Coccus lacca*); *lac-dye*, a scarlet dye prepared in India from lac; *lac-lake*, the purple or scarlet pigment obtained from lac.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 191 The 'lac cochineal'. 1846 POPE's *Jrnl. Trade* p. xxxi, Cochineal, Indigo. **Lac-dye*. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 683/1 Comparatively few people know how the lac-dye they read of in commerce is produced. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 A gold box... with old 'lac panels'. 1896 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 296 The 'gum lac resin' is employed to consolidate the carbon-peroxide of manganese mixture. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 331 The species, called by Mr. Miller the true 'lac tree', was found to contain, in its bark... a somewhat milky juice. 1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japaning* 1 The other [strainer] for your 'Lacc-varnish'. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 Make a paste of chalk and lac varnish.

Hence + *Lac v. trans.*, to cover or varnish with 'lac'; to lacquer.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 275 And then with a Brush [they] lay it smooth on any thing they design to Lac. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. xi. 125 They make fine Cabinets, both lack'd and inlaid with Ivory. *Ibid.* 126 They lack wooden Dishes and Tables, but not so well as in China.

Lac ², **lakh** (læk). *Anglo-Indian*. Forms: 7 laches, 1e(c)k, leake, lacque, laquesaa (? from Skr.), 7-9 lak, lack, 9 lac. [ad. Hindustani *lakh* = Skr. *lakṣha* masc. and neut., *lakṣhā* fem.] One hundred thousand: *a.* of things in general; *occas.* used for an indefinite number; *b. spec.* of coins, esp. in a *lac of rupees*.

a. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. (1614) 478 Every Laches containeth an hundred thousand yeares. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 225 There was slain... sixteen Laquesaas of men, each of which an hundred thousand. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & P.* 104 With Lamps to the Number of two or three Lacques, which is so many Hundred thousand on our Account. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 62/2 The troops of that country [China] were upwards of three Lacks of horsemen. 1804 MRQ. WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 454 Calamities would fall on lacs of human beings. 1820 T. MAURICE *Hist. Hindostan* I. i. iv. 126 Four Vngs, or forty-three lacs and twenty thousand yeares. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 407 The Laccadives... meaning literally the 'lac of islands'.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 Every Crou is a hundred Leakes, and every Lecke a hundred thousand thousand [sic] Rupias. 1615 CORVAT *Lett. fr. India*

in *Cruditie* (1776) III. L. 6, The whole Present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leak being ten thousand pound sterling. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. ix. 18 Great sums of money are reckoned by Leks, Crouls. 1692 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) I. 262 A lak of Pagodas. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 145 Whilst Patriots of presented lacs complain, And Courtiers bribe to excess arraign. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Great Cry & Little Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 175 The lacs are not easily got Nor honestly made in a hurry. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*. xliii. Making rather too free with jaghires, lakhs, gold mohurs. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 72 The annual revenue of the Travancore State amounts... to about forty lacs of rupees.

Lac, *obs.* form of LACK *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

Laca, *lacc*, *laccia*: see LAC ¹.

Laccage: see LACPAGE.

Laccar, *obs.* form of LACQUER.

Laccate, *sb.* *Chem.* [See -ATE ¹.] A salt of laccic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31.

Laccate (læk'et), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lacca* LAC ¹ + -ATE ².] Of leaves: Having the appearance of being lacquered. In some mod. Dicts.

Lacce, **Lacch'e**, *obs.* forms of LACK *v.* 1, LATCH *v.*

Lacchesse, *obs.* variant of LACHES.

Laccic (læk'sik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lacc* a LAC ¹ + -IC. Cf. *F. laccique*.] Only in *laccic acid*, the acid procured from lac.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31 Laccic Acid. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Laccic acid is obtained from stick-lac.

Laccin (læk'sin). [f. as prec. + -IN. Cf. *F. laccine*.] The colouring principle in lac.

1838 THOMSON *Organic Bodies* 552 A colouring matter, a peculiar body to which he [Dr. John] gave the name of laccin.

Laccolite (læk'olīt). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *λάκκος* a reservoir + -LITE. So named by Gilbert in 1877.]

A mass of igneous rock thrust up through the sedimentary beds, and giving a dome-like form to the overlying strata.

1877 GILBERT *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* ii. 19 For this body the name *laccolite*... will be used. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Faml.* L. 241 These are connected... with Plutonic plugs, laccolites.

Hence **Laccolitic** *a.*, pertaining to a laccolite.

1877 DUTTON in *Gilbert Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* 69 Laccolitic nuclei. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 179 It is not likely that the Henry Mountains are the only ones constructed on the laccolitic type.

Laccolith (læk'olīth). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + λίθ-os stone.] = LACCOLITE.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 840 The laccolith, as is seen, rests on horizontal strata.

Lace (lē's), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 las, 4-5 laas, (4 lasse, *Sc. laise*, 5 laace), 5-7 lase, (5 *Sc. les*, 6 laze, *Sc. lais*, 4-lace. [ad. OF. *lacz*, *las* (mod. *F. lacs*, with etymologizing spelling), f. popular L. **lacium* (L. *laqueum*) a noose. Cf. *It. laccio*, *Sp.*, *Pg. lazo*.]

+1. A net, noose, snare. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.*

13... *K. Alis*. 7698 Woman the haveth byought: Woman the haveth in hire las! c1386 CHAUCER *Can't* T. 2389 Vulcanus had caught thee in his las. 1430-40 LYDGE. *Bochas, Dance Machabree* (1554) 222 Sithens that death me holdeth in his lace. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. i. 6 b j. How they myghte eschewe the laces and temptacions of the deuyll. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. (1600) O 3 b. Thus folded in a hard and mournfull lace Distrest sate hee. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xx. The king had snared been in lous stranged lace. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 And yet if the polype can get and entangle him once within his long laces, hee [the lobster] dies for it.

+2. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. *Obs.* exc. *spec.* as in 3 a.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 15880 (Gött.) Þar he [Iudas] liuerd his maistr up þai bunden had wið las [Cott. lazas]. c1340 *Ibid.* 22967 (Fairf.). I sall... breke þaire handis & þair laces. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taugthen him a lace to braide. 1405-6 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 400 Cum... lacez et anulis pro ridellis. 1412-20 LYDGE. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. And hym to treyne [they] layde out hoke & lase. a1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* IV. x. 1231 Off gold tharwyn all lyk a les. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A stoon and a reed lace with a knoppe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* I. xviii. (1889) 27 The ratte beganne... to byte the lace or cord. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* XII. 6 Or euer the syluer lace be taken awaye. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1647) 123 Pitie it was that Rahab's red lace was not tied at his window.

+b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

a1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 To seke the place where I my selfe had lost, That day that I was tangled in the lace. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Abowte whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 30 The roote hath many small strings or threddy laces hanging thereby. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet, with a white silken thred of holinesse and regeneration. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 Some fancy a small Lace of land (or rather a thread for the narrowness thereof) whereby Naphtali is tyed unto Judah.

3. *spec.* *a.* A string or cord serving to draw together opposite edges (chiefly of articles of clothing, as bodices, stays, boots and shoes) by being passed in and out through eyelet-holes (or over hooks, studs, etc.) and pulled tight. Cf. *boot-, shoe-, stay-lace*.

† *Under lace*: under the bodice; in ME. poetry = 'under gorse'.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1330, I schal gif yow my girdel, bat gaynes yow lasse. Ho last a lace lyztly, bat leke ymbe hir sydez. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 843 And shod he was with greet maistrye, With shoon decoped, & with laas. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1208 To quham I ame nocht worthi loute na of his schone be laise tak oute. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 79 To wenen Pat be lace of oure ladi smok listeh hem of children. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 326 (Kölbing) He.. drew a lace of sylke full clere, Adowne than felle hys mantyll by. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1817 They.. betoke hur to the marynere, That lovely undur lace. 1534 *More Picus Wks.* 30 Ne none so small a trifle or conceyte, Lase, girdle, point, or proper gloue strait. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 49 She was indeed a Pedler's daughter, and sold many Laces. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xxviii. 28 They shall bind the brestplate.. vnto the rings of the Ephod with a lace of blew. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. x. 28 Sprinkling water in her face, and cutting her laces, they made her fit abate. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* i. § 3 As Teeming Women, gradually slaken their Laces. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 96 Like so many Thongs or Laces whereinto a piece of Leather had been cut. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 193 The Flowers bear a resemblance to tags at the End of long Laces. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) i. xvi. 106 When I recovered, [I] found.. my laces cut, my linen scented with hartshorn. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Brannen* 133 He taught himself the make Of laces, tagged and tough. 1885 *Late Ref.* Q. B. D. XV. 360 The two ends were rivetted or laced together with metal rivets or leather laces.

¶ Formerly sometimes used to render *L. fibula* 'brooch'.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* x. 83 He sente to hym a golden lace [*L. fibulam*]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Lace, fibula, laqueum.* 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 6/35 *A lace, fibula.*

† b. A cord used to support something hanging, e.g. a sword; a baldrick, belt. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 21 His hat heng at his bak down by a laas. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 Eneas.. had a bystorie.. hangyng at a silken lase by his side. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Heon* xxii. 66 He hade about hys necke a ryche borne hangyng by two lases of golde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 115 His quaver by his naked thys Hang in a siluer lase.

† 4. ? *transf.* from 3 a. In building: A tie beam; a brace. Also, a panelled ceiling (= *L. laquear*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 Noe.. self festnid bath band and lace. *Ibid.* 8778 Quen al was purueid on be place, And bunden samen balk and lace. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Lace of an howserofe, laqueara.* 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 235 Settinge in a lace to Posterne Bridge layle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 581 A man may.. bestow them [beams] againe fast enough without laces to bind them.

5. Ornamental braid used for trimming men's coats, etc.; † a trimming of this. Now only in gold lace, silver lace, a braid formerly made of gold or silver wire, now of silk or thread with a thin wrapping of gold or silver.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 239 Flatte golde of Dammaske with small lace myxt betwene of the same golde, and other laces of the same so goying trauerse wyse, that the grounde lytle appered. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* iii. 36 The Tayler had.. so much gold lace, beside spangles, as valued thirteene pound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Peace* ii, Surely, thought I, This [a rainbow] is the lace of Peaces coat. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 135 Garters deepe fringed with gold lace. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol. to Univ. of Oxford* 16 Tack but a copper lace to druggist suit. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3703/4 Mary Presbury.. Gold and Silver Lace-seller. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* § 2. 67 So without more ado they got the largest Gold Lace in the Parish, and walkt about as fine as Lords. 1787 O'KEEFE *Farmer* II. iii, But now a saucy Footman, I strut in worsted Lace. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1749, In a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold lace, and a gold-lace hat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lace*, the trimmings of uniforms.

† b. *transf.* A streak or band of colour. Obs. rare -1. (Cf. *LACE* v. 6.) 1613 [see *GUARD* sb. 11 c].

6. A slender open-work fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woollen, or metal threads, usually ornamented with inwrought or applied patterns. Often called after the place where it is manufactured, e.g. *Brussels lace*. For *bobbin*-, *chain*-, *pillow*-, *point*-, etc. lace, see the first member. Also *BONE-LACE*, *BRIDE-LACE*.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. v. 50 The men satte at home spinnyn, and woorkyng of Lace. 1613 (title) The King's Edict prohibiting all his Subjects from using any Gold or Silver, either fine or counterfeit; all Embroiderie, and all Lace of Millan, or of Millan Fashion. 1715 GAY *Epist. Earl Burlington* 118 The busy town.. Where finest lace industrious lasses weave. 1837 CORING *Microg.* 208 Manufactured fabrics, such as lace, blond, muslin, [etc.].

transf. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xi. (1878) 211 In the shadows lay fine webs and laces of ice.

7. A 'dash' of spirits mixed with some beverage, esp. coffee. (Cf. *LACE* v. 1 and *LACED* ppl. a. 1 c.) In quot. c 1704 the meaning may be 'sugar', as Johnson supposes. (Cf. quot. a 1700 s.v. *LACED* ppl. a. 1 c.) c 1704 *Prior Chameleon* 26 He drinks his coffee without lace. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 448 p. 1 He is forced every Morning to drink his Dish of Coffee by itself, without the Addition of the *Spectator*, that used to be better than lace to it. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lace*, sugar. A cant word. [With quot. c 1704.]

8. General comb.: a. simple attributive, as (sense 3 a) *lace-hole*, (sense 6) *lace-curtain*, *-tracery*, *-trade*, *-work*, *-worker*; *lace-like* adj. b. objective, as *lace-buyer*, *-designer*, *-dresser*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-mender*, *-seller*, *-weaver*. c. instrumental and

parasynthetic, as *lace-covered*, *-curtained*, *-edged*, *-loaded*, *-trimmed* adjs.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1391/4 Taken.. from two *Lace-buyers.. two Geldings. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii, A dainty 'lace-covered parasol fell over the edge. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 128 Dainty, 'lace-curtained windows. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/4 Thomas Argyll.. 'lace-designer. 1879 E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Man.* 31 'Lace-edged antimacassars. 1871 *Figure Training* 34 At the age of fourteen or thereabouts, the front rows of 'lace-holes may be omitted. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 45 All the species of dragon-fly, with the exception of one or two, being characterised by very clear, 'lace-like, pellucid wings. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 125 Lacelike curves of ever-gaining, ever-receding foam. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* iii. 86 The strapping, state-fed, 'lace-loaded lacqueys of the Mansion-house. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, a 'Lace-maker, *fibularius*. 1611 COTTER, *Passemienter*, a Lace-maker. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 9, 100 Weavers and lacemakers. 1835-37 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's Wks.* I. 202 'Lace making was the business of the place. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 227 'Lace-menders examine every piece, and mend, with needle and thread, every defect. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Gold and Silver 'Laceseller. 1890 ROLF *BOLORWOOD Miner's Right* xiv. 185/1 A faint 'lace-tracery of mist. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Lace*, The 'lace trade of Nottingham. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Scarves of crepon with 'lace-trimmed ends. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5327/2 The Company of 'Lace-Weavers at Augsburg. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Loche*, Famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottler's Legacy* xxiv. 242 A white cravat the ends of which were in open 'lace-work. 1873 *TRISTRAM MOAB* ix. 173 Numbers of stones with very pretty lacework of various patterns. 1865 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 His sister, another 'laceworker, is in charge of the family during their sojourn in London.

9. Special comb.: *lace-bark* (tree), (a) a West Indian shrub (*Lagetta lintearia*), so called from the lace-like layers of its inner bark; (b) in New Zealand, *Plagianthus betulinus*, ribbon-wood; *lace-border*, a geometrid moth (*Acidalia ornata*) with a broad lace-like border to the wings; *lace-coral*, a fossil polyzoan of the family *Fenestellidae*; *lace-fern*, (a) a small elegant fern (*Cheilanthes gracillima*) having the under side of the frond covered with matted wool; (b) any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; *lace-frame* (see *FRAME* sb. 13 b); *lace-glass*, Venetian glass with lace-like designs; † *lace-head*, a head-dress of lace; *lace-leaf* (plant), *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, of Madagascar; *lace-lizard*, an Australian lizard (*Hydrosaurus varius*); *lace-man*, a man who manufactures or deals in lace; *lace-paper*, paper cut or stamped in imitation of lace; *lace-pigeon* (see *quots.*); *lace-pillow*, the pillow or cushion which is laid on the lap of a woman engaged in making pillow-lace; *lace-plant*, ? = *lace-leaf plant*; *lace-runner* (see *quots.*); † *lace-shade*, a lace veil; *lace-tree*, ? = *lace-bark tree*; *lace-wing* (fly), a fly with delicate lace-like wings, esp. one of the genus *Chrysopa*; also *lace-winged fly*; *lace-woman*, a woman who works or deals in lace.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or 'Lace-bark Tree. The bark is of a fine texture, very tough, and divides into a number of laminae. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 In Jamaica a species is found which is called the Lace Bark Tree. 1865 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 79 The 'Lace Border (*Acidalia ornata*). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 239 The 'lace- or fringe-fern.. grew in wild profusion. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/1 Selling a couple of old 'lace-frames to some Frenchmen for 200l. apiece. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art* 156 There are six kinds of Venetian glass. (6) Reticulated, fligree, or 'lace glass. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 155/2 Briati.. was especially celebrated.. for his beautiful work in lace-glass. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 35 Shou'd a.. Flanders 'lace head.. Gar thee grow forgetful'. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 78 He will hear of lace-heads and ruffles. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* (1870), 'Lace-leaf plant, *Ouvirandra*. 1880 J. STREEB *Jr. Gt. African Isl.* iv. 100 This is the Lace-leaf plant, or water-yam; in scientific phraseology, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. 1881 F. MCCOY *Prodromus Nat. Hist. of Victoria* 4 Dec. (Morris), The present 'Lace Lizard is generally arboreal. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., Calling at the 'lace-man's for some lace for my new suit. 1737 FIELDING *Miser* v. vii, The laceman will be here immediately. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 A laceman of a good many years' standing. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 143 The 'Lace Pigeon.. They are valued on account of.. the peculiarity of their feathers; the fibres, or web of which, appear disunited from each other throughout their whole plumage. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 54 The Lace or Silky Pigeon.. The fibres of the feathers are all disunited, which gives them a lacy or silky appearance. 1793 COWPER *Let.* 9 Jan. in T. Wright *Life* (1892) 260 The 'lace pillow is the only thing they dandle. 1865 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* 111. x. 205 The jingling rhymes sung by young girls while engaged at their lace-pillows. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 426 A plant.. called the 'lace-plant', from the extreme delicacy and beauty of its foliage. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The term embroidery does not seem to be much used in.. the Nottingham lace-trade, most of those who work on net with the needle being termed 'lace-runners'. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1831) 275 Her 'lace-shade.. half veiled and half revealed her graceful figure. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 460 The public may.. see in our stoves the rare 'Lace tree of Jamaica. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 491 The beautiful 'Lace-wing Flies, or Hemerobiidae.. Several species of the Lace-winged are also called.. Golden Eyes. 1886 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 94 The beautiful 'lace-winged flies (*Hemerobius*). 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* II. iii, Tailors, lineners, 'lace-women, embroiderers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 She is a lacewoman in the Exhibition.

Lace (lēs), *v.* Forms: 4 *lacye*, 5 *lacyen*, (lyce), 5-6 *lase*, 6 *Sc. laise*, 7 *leese* (sense 2 d), 4- *lace*. *Pa. pple.* 3 *l-laced*. [*ad. OF. lacier* (F. *lacer*): popular *L.* **laciare* to ensnare, f. **laciium*: see *LACE* sb. Cf. *Pr. lassar*, *Sp. lazar*, *Pg. laçar*, *It. lacciare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To catch in, or as in, a noose or snare; to entangle, ensnare. Obs.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3178, I trowe never man wiste of peyne, But he were laced in Loves cheyne. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 13,076 Folkys vnder my demeyne, Swych as be lacyd in my cheyne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 580 Fortune in wordes worspe me doth lace.

2. To fasten or tighten with, or as with, a lace or string; to tie on; to fasten the lace of. In mod. use *spec.* to fasten or tighten (boots, stays, etc.) with a lace or laces passed alternately through two rows of eyelets. Also with *down, on, together*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Sum wummon.. werec.. be strapeles adun to hire uet l-laced ful nestre. a 1300 K. Horn 870 Horn his brunie gan on caste, And laced hit wel faste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 81 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hye. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Pal er.. laced togdyer with lacez of silke. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3933 He kist be clothes as hai hade bene lased And on the saint body brasyd. 1530 *Palsgr.* 600/2, I wyll lace my doublet first for takyng of colde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 46 A paire of bootes that have been candle-cases, one buckled, another lac'd. 1672 *WISEMAN Treat. Wounds* i. iv. 43, I caused a straight stocking to be laced on both legs. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 75 p. 8 To see me often with my Spectacles on lacing her Stays. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 129 Lacing the Mizon. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 The galeon was.. provided against boarding.. by a strong net-work.. which was laced over her waist. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 286, I lace and unlace ladies stays of the first fashion, every day of my life. 1789-96 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 They fix the rein-deer to a kind of sledge.. in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 255 Oftentimes he laced and oftentimes he unlaced his mantle. 1885 *Late Ref.* Q. B. D. XV. 360 The two ends were.. laced together with.. leather laces.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 466 Heil beo whom be godhied In vr flesch was laced. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr. viii*, Hir glitterand hair that was full gowdin, Sa hard in lufe him laist. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 35 When he sawe the perill of us all, lincked and laced to the daunger of hym selfe. 1578 N. BAXTER tr. *Calvin on Jonah* 64 Jonas.. stood harde lased [L. quasi constructus], because [etc.]. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 298 Each series of facts is laced together by a series of assumptions.

c. *intr.* (quasi-pass.) To admit of being fastened or tightened with laces.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 37 She wailing, in most piteous case, Of stubborn stays—that would not lace. 1888 P. FURNIVALL *Phys. Training* 6 Shoes.. should.. lace from the toe, as high up the foot as is possible.

d. *Naut.* 'To apply (a bonnet) by lacing it to a sail' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also with *on*. (Cf. *F. lacer*.)

1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 169 You may take off the main bonnet and top bonnet, and in a short time you may lace them on again. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Leese in [ed. 1684 *Lace* on] your Bonnets.

3. To compress the waist of (a person) by drawing the laces tight. With qualifying adv. (*straitly, tight*, etc.). Also *fig.* To lace in: to compress the waist of (a person) by lacing. Similarly, to lace down.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B iv, Whiche bothe are in vertue so narrowly laced, that [etc.]. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 107, I do not love to bee last in, when I goe to lase a rascall. 1668 R. STEELE *Husband. Call.* x. (1672) 262 They grow crooked by being lac'd too strait. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. x, Like Mrs. Primly's great Belly; she may lace it down before, but it burndishes on her Hips. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 23 Jan. (1894) II. 230 Rather straitly laced in her Presbyterian stays. 188a *World* 21 June 1873 The bodice.. laced in a waist of twenty inches.

b. *refl.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 195 Better advised are the Venetian Dames, who never Lace themselves. 1871 *Figure Training* 9 To lace or not to lace. *Ibid.* 99, I can, if disposed, lace in to sixteen inches.

4. *trans.* To thread or interlace (a fabric of any kind) with a lace, string, or the like; to embroider. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 30 The fore-saide canopies sowed with oon ounce of silk, and lyced with 1 lb. xj unces of grene threde. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 21 You shall have a net made of strong thred laced with a thong. 1630 R. N. Camden's *Eliz.* II. 68 Silkes, glittering with gold and siluer, eyther embroydered or laced. 1774 WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xxii, Marle and soil, laced with fibres of vegetables. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. v. (1881) 253 We.. lace the air with telegraph wires. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jnrl.* No. 32. 38 Oblong vellum binding laced with cat-gut.

b. To pass (a cord, etc.) in and out through a fabric by way of ornament, through holes, etc. † Also with *in*. Also *fig.*

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1631) II. 108 To lace in a prayer, a blessing, a thanksgiving. 1880 ZAEHNSOORF *Art Book-binding* (1890) xiv. 57 The boards having been squared, they are to be attached to the book by lacing the ends of the cord through holes made in the board.

c. To intertwine, to place together as if interwoven.

1883 HALL CAINE *Cobu. of Cril.* vi. 176 The poet..lacing and interlacing his combinations of thought and measure.
1889 F. M. PEARD *Paul's Sister* I. viii. 218 Lucy .. laced her white fingers across her forehead.

† d. *nonce-use*. To pierce repeatedly with shots.
1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* x. 21 Whereupon the Gunner at the next shot, cut the Admiral through and through.

5. To ornament or trim with lace.
1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 20 Cloth a gold, and cuts, and lac'd with silver. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The under pettycoat very richly laced with two or three sorts of lace. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 161 Have not I clothed you in double royal, .. laced your backs with gold. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* II. 354 A chair covered with velvet, and laced with gold. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND xxvii. The king was habited .. in black velvet richly embroidered and laced with gold.

6. To mark as with (gold or silver) lace or embroidery; to diversify with streaks of colour.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 8 Looke Loue what eniuous streaks Do lace the seuerling Cloudes in yonder East. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lxvii. That sinne by him aduantage should atchieue, And lace it selfe with his societie. 1605 — *Macb.* ii. iii. 118 Here lay Duncan, His Silver skinne, lac'd with his Golden Blood. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 81 The verge of heaven Was ring'd with flames, and all the upper vault Thick lac'd with flakes of fire. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xvii. 113 A pleasant and goodly valley, laced with a River. 1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 280 The gloom of his meditations is laced with light in all directions. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 200 Very smooth, stout petal laced with rosy purple. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 259 A Waterfall of foam, lacing the black rocks with a thousand snowy streams. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 67 Boats .. freighted with the browner cut, laced occasionally with a salmon. *Ibid.* 139 The ocean with its waves of Tyrian dye laced with silver.

† b. *Painting. absol.* To insert streaks of any colour, e.g. white. *Obs.*

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 74 It is the best white of all others to lace or garnish, being ground with a weak gumme water.

c. *intr.* Of a flower: To acquire the streaks of colour prized by fanciers. (Cf. LACED *pph.* a. 4.)

1852 *Beck's Florist* 210 The varieties [of pinks] generally laced very well.

7. To lash, beat, thrash.

1599 [see 3]. 1615 BAND, *Ruffs & Cuffs* (Halliwell) 10 If I meet thee, I will lace thee roundly. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* v. iv. He was whipt like a top; I never saw a whore so lac'd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Asop* 11 Go your ways .. or I'll lace your coat for you. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, To lace, *cado, verbero*. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi. (1857) 234 A .. switch .. waiting to leap out implike and lace my quivering palm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Lace*, to beat or punish with a rattan or rope's end.

† 8. *Cookery*. To make a number of incisions in (the breast of a bird). *Obs.*

1658 T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 36. 33 Take a Wigeon .. or Mallard .. and with your knife lace them down the breast. c 1704 *Complete Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 33 Lace down the Breast on both sides. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxvi. 382 Cut off the legs, lace the breast down each side.

9. To put a 'lace' of spirits (or † of sugar) into (a beverage); to mingle or 'dash' (with spirits).

[1677: see LACED *pph.* a. 1. 6.] 1689 NIECE G. *Fr. Dict.* II. s. v. To lace Coffee, *mettre un peu de Sucre dans une tasse de Caffé*. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. He had his pipe and his tea-cup, the latter being laced with a little spirits. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix. (1878) 84 Polly loves a mug of ale, too, and laced with brandy. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 195 Abraham began lacing his cups for him. 1898 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 53 A jug of milk, which she had handsomely laced with whiskey after the Scottish manner.

10. *Comb.* as *lace-boots*; also *lace-up* adj. and sb.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Strong lace-boots coming just over the ankle. 1836 DICKENS *St. Bos* (1850) 454 To fit a pair of lace-up half-boots on an ideal personage. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 22 A stout pair of lace-ups. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 410 He wore the heavy high lace-up boots, so characteristic of the tribe.

Hence *lacing* *pph.* a. *nonce-use* = INTERLACING.

Also *lacer*, one who laces, in *comb.* *tight-lacer*.

1871 *Figure Training* 48 So far as I have observed, tight-lacers are, as a rule, active, brisk, healthy young people.

1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mire* xiii. 99 We catch glimpses of it sometimes through the lacing branches.

LACED (l'ist), *pph.* a. 1 [f. LACE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Of a plant: Entwined with a climbing plant.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helth* iii. v. (1541) 60b, Lased sauerie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 90 We call in england sauerie that hath dore growinge on it, laced sauerie; and tyme that hath the same, laced tyme. 1555 EBEN *Decades* 200 The herbe which we canle lased sauerie. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740.

2. Of shoes, etc.: Made to be fastened or tightened with laces.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxiii. 124 A pair of laced Stockings. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3275/4 One pair of new Laced Shoes. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 447 The laced stocking was much used, and is particularly recommended by Wiseman. 1874 T. HAROV *Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii. He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called ankle-jacks.

3. Ornamented or trimmed with lace: a. with edgings, trimmings, or lappets of lace. b. with braids or cords of gold or silver lace.

a. 1668 DAVENANT *Mar's the Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 23 I left your lac'd linen drying on a line. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* (ed. 1677) 112 Two Feather-Beds, with a neat laced sheet spread over. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5881/3 A fine Valencia groundred laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1765

H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 221 They are commonly distinguished by the fashion of that time, laced cravats. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 82 Mother bends her laced and feathered head in distant signal from the table top.

b. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit .. would, now, make a Man look .. like .. a player. 1786 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug. We met .. such superfine men in laced liveries, that we attempted not to question them. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* (1844) II. iv. 198 His coat .. was a laced frock.

4. Diversified with streaks of colour. Of birds: Having on the edge of the feathers a colour different from that of the general surface. Of a flower: Marked with streaks of colour.

1834 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* I. 74 The principal ones [fancy pigeons] are .. the Jacobine, the Laced [etc.]. 1867 TEGE-MEIER *Pigeons* xxiii. 177 Examples of very good laced Fantails. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 The edged, tipped, or laced Dahlias require a good deal of shading. 1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Hen nicely laced on breast.

† 5. *Laced mutton* (slang): a strumpet. *Obs.*

Mutton was used alone in the same sense. The adj. may mean 'wearing a bodice', possibly with a pun on the culinary sense LACE v. 8, though the latter is not recorded so early.

1578 WHETSTONE *Prom. & Cass.* I. iii. Biiij, And I smealt, he loud lace mutton well. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 102.

1599 N. BRITON *Phisition's Let.*, You may .. eat of a little warm mutton, but take heede it be not Laced, for that is ill for a sickie body. 1607 R. C. tr. *H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 167 The diucll take all those maried villians who are permitted to eat laced mutton their bellies full. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. *Pro.* (1737) p. lxxxiii, With several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton.

6. Of a beverage: Mixed with a small quantity of spirits. (But see quot. a 1700; also 1687 in LACE v. 9.)

1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, Prithee, captain, let's go drink a dish of laced coffee, and talk of the times. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Laced Coffee*, Sugar'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 p. 39 Mr. Nisby of opinion that laced Coffee is bad for the Head. 1819 *Anderson's Cumberland. Ball.* 108 Set on kettle, Let aw teake six cups o' lac'd tea. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 14/2 He took a sip at his laced coffee.

7. Of the spokes of a bicycle: Set so as to cross one another near the hub.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1107/2, 52in. Rudge bicycle No. 1, laced spokes.

† 8. *Laced stool*: ? one made with a cane or rush seat, or one with a cloth seat stretched by cords.

1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 212, I give vnto my daughter Anna .. a greene chair and foure laced stools.

9. *Comb.* as *lace-jacketed*, *-waistcoated* adjs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 405 A couple of broadc'd or lace-waistcoated toupets. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* lxviii, The lace-jacketed band of the Life Guards.

† LACED, *pph.* a. 2 *Her. Obs.* Also 5 lassed, 6 lased. [more correctly *lassed*, for *lessed*, pa. pple. of LESS v.] Lessened, diminished.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans. Her.* b. iij, A lassed cotarmure is on the modis part. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 98 A gentlewoman borne, wedded to one, hating no cote Armour, they hauing issue a sonne, .. The same sonne .. may beare her cote armour, during his life, with a difference Cynquefoyle, by the curtesie of armes, and this is called a lased cote armour. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 66 She must be an heire to her auncestour, or els her issue can not beare the Laced coat.

LACEDÆMONIAN (læ'sēdīmō'nīān), a. and sb. [f. L. *Lacedæmoni-us*, Gr. *Λακεδαιμόνιος* (f. *Lacedæmōn*, Gr. *Λακεδαίμων*) + -AN.] A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta) or its inhabitants. b. Of speech or correspondence = LACONIC. B. sb. A native of Lacedæmon.

1780 COWPER *Let.* 16 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 50 Till your letters become truly Lacedæmonian, and are reduced to a single syllable. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xv. 168 Their clothing was so thin that 'a Lacedæmonian vest' became proverbial. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 87 If any one wishes to converse with the meaneast of the Lacedæmonians. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 The 46th owed their name of 'The Lacedæmonians' to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans.

LACE-PIECE. *Shipbuilding*. [? f. LACE sb. 4 + PIECE.] The part of the prow of a wooden vessel above the cut-water and behind the figure-head. Also called *lacing* (see LACING *vbl.* sb. 3 d).

1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 64 The main rails extended generally from the catheds to the lace piece.

LACERABILITY (læ'sērābiliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The condition of being lacerable.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 713/1 Simple lacerability is frequently set down to softening.

LACERABLE (læ'sērāb'l), a. [ad. late L. *lacerabilis*, f. *lacerare* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *lacerable*.] That may be lacerated, susceptible of laceration.

1566 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxii. 51 The Luogs .. must necessarily lye open to great .. damages .. because of their thin, and lacerable composure. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 346/2 The bronchi are .. easily lacerable tubes. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii. (ed. 4) 40 The uterus .. may be extremely thinned and easily lacerable.

LACERANT (læ'sērānt), a. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *lacerant-em*, pres. pple. of *lacerare* to LACERATE.] Of a sound: Tearing, harrowing.

1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxv, The bell .. called the members .. with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.

LACERATE (læ'sērāt), *pph.* a. [ad. L. *lacerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lacerare* to LACERATE.]

1. Mangled, torn, lacerated. Also *fig.* Distracted.

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar.* 205 Our realme hath ben for a season lacerate and torne by diuersitie of titles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 281 That this town [Alexandria] should now be brought to so lacerate a condition, that was for many ages one of the most ample. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. viii, His hands transfix'd, And lacerate with the body's pendent weight. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxviii, Now stays with limbs dispersed and lacerate.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Having the edge or point irregularly cut or cleft as if torn; jagged.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Expl.* Terms 384 *Lacerum*, lacerate, where the Margin is variously divided, as if torn. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Roussseau's Bot.* xxvi. 380 Many varieties .. with lacerate leaves and simple ones. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 324 Folia thin, .. sometimes lacerate.

b. In combining form *lacerato-*; as *lacerato-dentate*, *-subdivided*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 225 Lamellæ thin, lacerato-dentate. *Ibid.* 706 Small; .. sometimes lacerato-subdivided.

Hence *lacerately* *adv.*, in a lacerated manner, with laceration. In recent Dicts.

LACERATE (læ'sērāt), v. [f. L. *lacerāt*, *pph.* stem of *lacerare*, f. *lacer* mangled, torn.]

1. *trans.* To rend, tear, mangle; to tear to pieces, tear up. Also, † to separate by violence.

1592 WILMOT, etc. *Taucrad & Gism.* v. i. G. 3, The dead corps Which rauous beasts forheare to lacerate. 1633 BROME *Antipodes* iv. ix, In signe whereof we lacerate these papers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. v. 48 If the Heat breaks through the Water with such fury, as to lacerate, and lift up great quantities or bubbles of Water, it causeth what we call Boiling. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* v. 354 He crush'd the socket, lacerated wide both tendons. 1798 MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (ed. 2) 283 So .. the fibres will not be lacerated. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 232 Shells and langrage lacerate the ground. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* vi. (1875) 107 If they could show how their feet have been lacerated by the thorns. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9 4 Jagged rocks .. will rend and lacerate the helpless being.

2. With immaterial objects and *fig.*; esp., to afflict, distress, harrow (the heart).

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. 6 The Wars that have lacerated poor Europe. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Mar., Necessity of attention to the present preserves as .. from being lacerated .. by sorrow for the past. 1780 — *Let. to Lawrence* 20 Jan. in *Boswell*, The continuity of being is lacerated. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Elleanor's Vict.* I. ii. 33 How cruelly the old heart was lacerated by that bitter letter. 1871 R. W. DALE *Ten Commandm.* II. 54 The writers of the New Testament make no attempt to lacerate the heart by insisting on the details of our Lord's sufferings.

Hence *lacerating* *vbl.* sb. and *pph.* a.

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, Scars of the lacerating mind Which the Soul's war doth leave behind. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxi, Will Ladislaw's lacerating words. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* vii. (1878) 54 The lacerating of a mother's heart. 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 263 3 The lacerating pangs of neuralgia.

LACERATED (læ'sērēd), *pph.* a. [f. LACERATE v. + -ED.] In senses of the *vbl.* *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii. 358 The lacerated Empire of the Romans, though with griefe, Disclaim'd the Brutaines. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mat.* Wks. (1653) 304 Observe in great lacerated wounds, as followeth, &c. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 183 (*Bourbonnais*) He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 209 The following Case of lacerated Urethra. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 238-9 To seize bold of .. parcels .. of the lacerated country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Under the soothing influence of female friendship, his lacerated mind healed fast. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 364 Large lacerated wound 3 inches long.

b. *Bot.* = LACERATE a. 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf*, Lacerated leaf. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas .. either 2 and lacerated, or discoid and 4-lobed.

LACERATION (læ'sērāt'jən). [ad. L. *laceration-em*, n. of action f. *lacerare* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *laceration*.] The action or process of lacerating; an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5/2 Through the laceratione of some vayne or artery. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 The orifice .. doth .. enlarge it selfe without feare of laceration or tearing. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 38 Forbearing all lacerations, and woundings of one another. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 88 The nitrons .. exhalations .. force out their way, not only with the breaking of the cloud, but the laceration of the ayre about it. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 167 The Effects are, Extension of the great Vessels, Compression of the lesser, and Lacerations upon small Causes. 1783 P. PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 26 The difference between dilatation and laceration of the peritoneum. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* Wks. II. 236/1 The scars and lacerations on your arms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 115 No mental revolution can be accomplished without more or less of laceration.

LACERATIVE (læ'sērātiv), a. *rare*. [f. L. type **lacerātivus*, f. *lacerare* to LACERATE.] Tending to produce laceration.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiii. 32 The continual afflux of lacerative humours. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xviii. (ed. 4) 140 This arises from lacerative injury.

† LACERT¹, *Obs. rare*. Also 6 laserte. [ad. L. *lacerta* or *lacetus*, in the same sense.] A lizard.

1382 WYCLIF *Levit.* xl. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 44 A muscle .. of the likenes of the little beast called a Laserte. 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Bij, Sprylike it ouer with the Ashes of a grene Lacerte burnt. 1610 J. DENTON *Acc.*

Estates in Cumberland. (1887) 128 His seal was a griffin eating a lacert. 1695 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, a lizard.

† **Lacert**². *Obs.* [a. OF. *lacerte*, ad. L. *lacertus* the fleshy part of the arm (? similitive use of *lacertus* lizard; cf. *musculus* muscle, lit. 'little mouse').] A muscle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* 7. 1895 Every lacerte in his breast adoun is schent with venym and corrupcioun. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 292 If he hole of fe feste .. touche he place of he lacertis of be ers. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cijj b, Lyke as those two beestes [the lizard and mouse] are byg in the middle and slender towards the taylor so is the muscle or lacerte. 1586 VIGO *Wks.* 287 b, There is a great lacert which hath two heads and keepeth the bone of the adjutorie that it be not displaced on that side. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, .. the Brawny part of the Arm.

Lacertian (lās'ertian, -fān), a. and sb. [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lizards or *Lacertilia*; lizard-like, saurian.

1843 in HUMBOLDT *Dict. Geol.* 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 155 The lacertian type—that exhibited in the lizards of the present day. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 The lacertian reptiles.

B. sb. A lacertian; a lizard.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 265/2 Under the family name of Lacertians Cuvier arranged—1st. The Monitors. 2nd. The Lizards properly so called.

Lacertid (lās'ertid). [ad. mod. L. *Lacertidæ*: see -ID³.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidae*.

In some mod. Dicts.

Lacertiform (lās'ertifōrm), a. [f. L. *lacerta* lizard + -FORM.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertian. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lacertilian (lās'ertiliān), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Lacertilia* a pl. the lizard tribe + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Lacertilia*. B. sb. An animal of the order *Lacertilia*.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 63/2 Lacertilian order. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 551 Its lacertilian affinities are well shown in its long and rat-like tail.

So **Lacertilioid** a. = prec. A. In mod. Dicts.

Lacertine (lās'ertoin), a. [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -INE¹.] 1. = LACERTIAN.

1839-47 *Topo Cycl. Anal.* III. 910/2 The Lacertine Sauria are possessed of an inverted intermittent organ. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 The lacertine tail curves round again to the level of the forehead. 1882 *Academy* No. 509. 75 The ornament consists chiefly of serpentine and lacertine creatures interlaced.

2. Of ornament: Consisting of intertwined lizard-like figures.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 448 A lacertine open-work ornament, terminating in a monster's head. 1886 *Quaritch's Catal. MSS.* 3408 Painted in interlacing or lacertine patterns.

Lacertoid (lās'ertoid), a. [f. as prec. + -OID.] Lizard-like; pertaining to the super-family *Lacertoidæ* of lizards. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Lacertose, lacertous**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 lacertos, 6 lazartus. [ad. L. *lacertōsus* (OF. *lacertos*), f. *lacertus* LACERT²: see -OUS.] Consisting of muscles; having large muscles; muscular.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 107 (*Ashm. MS.*) he skyn þat is aboute þe brayn panne is lacertose [*Add. MS.* lacertos] and ful of þicke flesche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cijj, The other is fleshe musculus or lacertous y^t is harde as bawme styffe or knotty. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* iii. (1888) 25 The Skinne of the head is more lazartus, thicker, and more porus than any other Skinne of any other member of the body. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lacertose*, having great Brawns, brawny, musculus, sinewy. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lacertous*, having or full of muscle, lacertos.

Lacery (lā'seri). [f. LACE sb. + -ERY.] Lace-like work.

1893 LADY BURTON *Life Burton* II. 66 The flutings of the open-work are delicate in the extreme, and the general effect is a lacery of stone.

Lacet (lā'set). [f. LACE sb. + -ET.] (See quotes.) 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Lacet stitch*, another term for Half Stitch. *Lacet work*, this work is made with a braid known as Lacet Braid, which is either of silk or cotton, and woven of various widths and descriptions. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 'Lacet'. in principle is braid or tape shaped into a design, the 'brides' and pattern supplemented with lace stitches. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 500/2 The lacet point is a needle-made lace.

Lacey, variant of LACY.

Lach, obs. variant of LASH, LATCH, LAUGH, LAW.

Lacha, obs. form of LAC¹.

† **Lachanize**, v. *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. Gr. λαχανίζω to gather vegetables.] 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lachanopolist**. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. Gr. λαχανοπώλης a seller of vegetables (f. λαχανον a vegetable + πώλης a dealer) + -IST.] A green-grocer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lachanopoli**, *Obs. rare*—o. [ad. Gr. λαχανοπώλης (see prec.)] = prec. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lache**, v. *Sc. and north. Obs. rare.* Also 6 lache. [ad. OF. *lacher* (F. *lâcher*): popular L. **lascāre* = class. L. *laxāre*, f. *laxus* loose, LAX.]

a. *trans.* To be careless about, to neglect, slight.

b. *intr.* To be negligent, to lag, loiter.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 13 To lache any gude dedis þat we sall do þat may turne vs till helpe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. x. 146 And mony tymys hym selvyne hes accusyt, That he sa lang had lachit and reffusyt

To ressaue gladly the Troiane Ene. 1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I lache, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, je tarde... You ever lache when you be sente upon an erande. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* (1617) iii. 4 If either of the match horses shall latch or linger behind.

Lache, early form of LASH a. *Obs.*, slack.

Lache, obs. form of LAC¹, LATCH v.

Lache, var. LETCH dial., wet ditch, bog.

† **Lachedness**. *Obs.* In 5 lachednesse, latchedness, nesse. [f. **lached*, pa. pple. of LACHE v. + -NESS. Cf. *lacheness*, LASHNESS.] Laxness or slackness (of mind); remissness.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk. d'vj*, After [forgetfulness] cometh latchednes, that maketh a man lachous and appayreth fro day to day so moche that he is al recreant and defaylling. — *Ordre of Chynualry* 72 Latchednesse and cowardyse. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvi. 36aa, Feere of dethe folowth; Desyre of shrewdnes; Lachednesse of vertue; and weakness of courage.

Lacheness, var. LASHNESS *Obs.*, slackness.

Laches (læt'jéz), sb. Also 4 lachesse, 5 laches (se, 7 laches, lachesse, 4-7 lachesse. [a. OF. *lachesse*, AF. *lachesse*, *laches*, f. OF. *lache*: see LASH a. and -ESS². For the form cf. *riches*.] 1. Slackness, remissness, negligence; also, an act or habit of neglect. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ix. 32 Ther weore the monnes lyf i-lost thorw lachesse [1377 lachesse] of himselue. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 1 The firste point of slouth I calle Lachesse. c 1420 *Gout. Lordships* (E. E. T. S.) 82 Some .i. engendryn sleuthe and lachesse. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 284 Lachesse [v.rr. laches, lachesse], or tarrying, mora, tarditas. 1494 *Will. Montgomery* (Somerset Ho.), To pardone me of the laches of my prevy thythes.

2. *Law.* Negligence in the performance of any legal duty; delay in asserting a right, claiming a privilege, or making application for redress.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87a, No laches may be ad-judged by the lawe in him y^t hath no discrecion. a 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1630) 23 The reason of these cases is the default and laches of the grantor. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* iv. (1682) 24 No laches, folly, infancy, or corruption of blood can be judged in him. 1741 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. ii. 172 The Laches of the Husband in gaining an actual Seisin by Entry. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 261 Though there be no default or laches on the part of the devisee himself, the devise fails. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 493 The right of renewal may be forfeited by the laches of the tenant, in not applying for a renewal within the time mentioned in the lease. 1845 STEPHEN *Blackstone* II. 304 It is indeed laid down generally as a maxim, that no laches or negligence shall be imputed to an infant. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/3 To decide whether the party applying has not, by laches or misconduct, lost his right to the writ.

b. *transf.* Culpable negligence in general.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* ii. i. 58 We may visit on the laches of this ministry the introduction of that new principle and power... Agitation. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* iii. (1873) 153 His conduct had shown laches which others were free from. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. 146 If he became temporarily abstracted while musing... the dog... would be sent round... to warn him of his laches.

† **Laches**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 laches, laches. [alteration of *lache*, LASH a., influenced by LACHES sb. or LACHOUS.] a. Loose, lewd, wanton. b. Lax, careless, remiss. Hence † **Lachesness**.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 145/41 Fonne wimmen... þat wiþ hir vntoune and laches songes kyndelþ þe fyre of lechery. *Ibid.* 146/41 Woon to 30w þat are laches, slepyng in softe shetys. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 72 For cause ye wer to laches, and cam not in tyme, the mater yede a mys. 1481-4 *Ibid.* No. 859 III. 279 Her mynde hathen be other weys occupied than as to huswifery, whyche semyth welle by the lachesnes of the tythe of her landes. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 1 Some of the said shiriffes... haue ben negligent and laches.

† **Laches, lache'sse**, v. *Obs.* [f. LACHES sb.] a. *intr.* To be idle, careless. b. *trans.* To neglect, slight. Also with *inf.* as object.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* i. xxiv. (1859) 29 He, as a fool, hath lached, and lost his tyme in veray vanyte. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Tymorously he dreed to laches the preceptis of the Apostle. *Ibid.* 52 Your Patronne by speyal priuilege grawntid of God to yow 3e laches to calle. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 811 III. 216 Let it not be lachedy, but with effect applyed now.

Laches, obs. form of LAC².

† **Lachesis** (læk'esis). *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. Λαχέσις the name of one of the Fates.] A genus of venomous American snakes of the rattlesnake family (*Crotalidae*).

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 109 In the Lachesis... the tail ends in a single, large, lancet-shaped point or scale. 1887 *Homoeopathic World* 1 Nov. 492 The writer speaks of a firm... using 250 'Lachesis'... tails per annum.

Lachet (tə, ə), obs. form of LATCHET.

† **Lachous**, a. *Obs.* In 5 lacheous, lachous. [f. *lache*, LASH a. + -OUS.] Negligent. Hence † **Lachousness**, remissness, neglect.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk. d'vj*, When he is slawe, lachous and slowful to do wel. — *Ordre of Chynualry* 45 In the a squyer whyche arte lachous and slowe to be a knyght. 1496 *Will. Huse* (Somerset Ho.), Lacheousnes & slownes of my labours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. vii. 102 Unclennes is a slouth and lachousnes to accomplysshe y^e commandementes of god.

† **Lachrymable, lacrymable**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lacrimabilis*, f. *lacrimā-re* to shed tears.]

1. Meet for tears or weeping; lamentable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 To make hir to ouerthrowe & to bryng hir in-to exyle lacrymable. 1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* 1. 228 The hevy and lacrymable successe of Rome. 1566 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1. 359 To vthers lufe is richt Lacrymabil. 1594 2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus in Thoms E. E. *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 373 The most lacrymable sight. 1648 J. QUARLES *Fons Lacrym.* A 7 Never were... Lamentations more requisite than in these Lacrymable Times.

2. Expressive of mourning; tearful.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Rood* (Grosart) 28/1 In Grones, and Sighes, and Lachrymable Noise. 1635 Heywood *Hierarchie* iii. (1655) 158 Musicke can shew us which are the lacrymable notes.

† **Lachrymabund**, a. *Obs.*—o [ad. L. *lacrimā-bundus*, f. *lacrimā-re*: see prec.] 'Weeping ripe, big with tears' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lachryma Christi** (læk'rimā kri'stai). Also 7 lachryma Christi, and simply 9 lacrima, 8 pl. lacrimæ. [L. = It. *lagrima* (or *lagrime*) di Cristo Christ's tear (or tears).] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy.

[1611 CORVAT *Cruditie* (1776) II. 72 Their *Lagryme di Christo*... so toothsome and delectable to the taste. 1670-81 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, *Lachryma Christi*. 1731 FIELDING *Author's Farce* ii. i, Tokay I have drank, and Lacrimæ I have drank. 1800 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good *Lac Virginitis*, or *Lachryma Christi*. 1842 LYVTON *Zanoni* i. iii, The old lacrima, a present from the good Cardinal. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* X.II. 237 The 'red fat sweet and gratefully poignant wine'... called *Lachryma Christi*.

Lachrymal (læk'rimāl), a. and sb. Also 6 lacrimall, 6-7 lacrymally, 8 lacrimall, 8-9 lacrymal. [ad. med. L. *lacrimālis*, *lachrymālis* (Lanfranc), f. L. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, OL. *dacruma*, cognate with Gr. δάκρυ a tear. Cf. OF. *lacrimel*, *lachrymal* (F. *lacrimale*).]

The *ch* of the prevailing spelling of this and the related words is due to the med. L. practice of writing *ch* for *c* before Latin *r*; cf. *anchor*, *pulchritudo*, *sepulchre*. The *y*, in med. L. a mere graphic variant of *i*, has been retained in mod. Eng. orthography from the erroneous notion that *lacrima* is an adoption of Gr. δάκρυμα. The theoretically correct spelling *lacrim*- has at present no currency, but some writers have adopted the half-correction *lacrym*-]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to tears; occas. characterized by, or indicative of, weeping. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1809) III. iii. 70 A lacrymal scene. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 149 Collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, as into a lacrymal vase. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Methodism Wks.* 1854 1. 299 The lacrymal and suspicious clergy. 1837 MARKHAM *Dog-Fiend* ix, Small-bones made up a lacrymal face. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intel.* ii. iv. § 22 (1864) 297 The lacrymal effusion is an accompaniment of grief.

2. *Anat. and Phys.* Applied to the organs concerned in the secretion of tears, as *lacrymal canal*, *duct*, *gland*, *sac*, etc., and to structures forming part of these organs, as *lacrymal bone*, *sinus*, etc. *Lacrymal fistula*, one situated between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lacrymal sac.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 252 *Fistula lacrimalis*.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/1 Archigenes hath cauterised the lacrimall fistles with liqefacted leade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 367 The fistules which are between the lacrymal corners of the eyes and the nose. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lachrymal-Point* [= L. *punctum lacrymale*], a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Eye*, It... readily closes up all lacrimall Fistulas. 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 239 The internal surface of the lacrymal sac. 1787 HUNTER *Ibid.* LXXVII. 438 The lacrymal gland is small. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 78 From these lacrymal ducts... the tears flow through the ducts of the nasal bones. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol.* (1878) 101 The lacrymal bone is situated... on the inner wall of the orbit. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 803 Many antelopes possess lacrymal or sub-orbital sinuses. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 235 The secretion of the lacrymal canal is carried away as fast as it forms. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* ii. 27 The lacrymal apparatus consists of the gland for secreting tears and the passages for draining them off.

3. *nonce-uses.* Resembling a tear or tears.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* iv. i. H. A great quantity of drop shot both round and lacrimall. 1829 GALT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 143 The milk was pale and lacrymal.

B. sb.

1. pl. The lacrymal organs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pj b, Lykewyse they [cauteris] be applied to y^e lacrymalles to consume the superflue fleshe. 1844 [see LACHRYMATORY B. 2].

b. *Anat.* A lacrymal bone.

1872 MIVART *Anat.* 85 The lacrymals are small bones, one of which is placed at the anterior part of the inner wall of each orbit.

2. pl. Lacrymal performances; fits of weeping. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xiv. 291 Something... that made her laugh in the midst of her lacrymals. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 28 Do have done with these perpetual lacrymals.

3. = LACHRYMATORY sb. 1.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 16 Certain urns, stiled Lacrymals. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 94 His rooms were decorated with... old vases, lacrymals, and sepulchral lamps. 1851 Mrs. BAOWING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 31, I would but turn these lacrymals to use, Fill them with fresh oil.

Lachrymary (læk'rimāri), a. and sb. [f. L. *lacrim-a* tear + -ARY¹ and -Y².] = LACHRYMATORY.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 188 What a Variety of Shapes in the Ancient Urns, Lamps, Lachrymary Vessels [etc.]. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. ii. iv. 242 The aforesaid capacious handkerchief . . . might have served as the general lachrymary of a joint stock widows' company.

† **Lachrymate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. lacrimare* to weep; see -ATE³.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lachrymate*, to lament, to bewail. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lachrymate*, to weep, to drop with moisture.

Lachrymation (lækrim'atjən). [ad. *L. lacrimatiō-em*, n. of action f. *lacrimare*, f. *lacrima* tear.] The excretion or shedding of tears; weeping.

1572 *Scholeho. Wom.* 767 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 134 Mighty Sampson two wiles had. . . The first him caused by lachrymation His problem to hear. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 181 There doth weep forth the lachrymations of an ichorous substance. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abocula* I. 204 The priest will squirt casicum . . . into the eyes of the accused, and lachrymation proves guilt. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 171 A strong light acting on the retina, when in a normal condition, has very little tendency to cause lachrymation.

Lachrymatory (lækrim'atjəri), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. type *lacrimatōrius*, f. *lacrimare*; see prec.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to tears; tending to cause a flow of tears. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

a 1849 FOR LOSS OF BREATH Wks. 1864 IV. 303 A thousand vague and lachrymatory fancies took possession of my soul. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told Tales* II. xiii. 210 Drinking out of . . . a lachrymatory vase, or sepulchral urn. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* vii. § 3. 328 The presence in the lachrymatory secretion of extremely minute globular particles of equal size.

B. sb.

1. A vase intended to hold tears; applied by archaeologists, with doubtful correctness, to those small phials of glass, alabaster, etc., which are found in ancient Roman tombs.

1658 STA. T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 23 No. . . Lachrymatories, or Tear-Bottles attended these rural Urns. 1711 KEN *Hymnoth.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 72 Magdalen's Tears. . . her Lachrymatory daily fill'd. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 147 There have been dug up here. . . a Roman lachrymatory, and also a pig of lead. 1842 CARLYLE in *Mem. Ld. Tennyson* (1897) I. 214 There is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories, as I read.

2. *humorously.* A pocket-handkerchief.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 208 Women will be stationed in the pit with white cambric lachrymatories, to exchange for those which have become saturated with the tender tears of sympathy. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 331/1 Our lachrymals were unheeded, our lachrymatories never called into requisition.

† **Lachryme**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 lachryme. [ad. *OF. lacrima*, ad. *L. lacrimare*.] *intr.* To weep. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Thenne she began somewhat for to lachryme & syghen vpon the bed.

† **Lachrymental**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 -all. [f. *L. lacrima*, after the analogy of *adjs.* ending in -mental.] Mournful, tearful.

1625 A. HOLLAND in J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* (Grosart) 81 Durers deadly elegies, compil'd. . . In Lamentable Lachrymental rimes.

Lachrymiform (lækrim'ifjəm), *a. Bot. and Zool.* Also *g* incorrectly lachrymaform. [f. *L. lacrima* a tear + (-i)FORM.] Having the form of a tear; tear-shaped.

1866 *Treas.* Bot. 654/1 *Lachrymaform*, tear-shaped; the same as Pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted.

Lachrymist (lækrim'ist). [f. *L. lacrima* tear + -IST.] One addicted to tears; a weeper.

1620 J. MELTON *Astrolog.* 18 These Gold-engendering Chymists, are Archymists, rather Lachymists, and make all those that follow them, Lachymists. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidolus* i. x. 135 The Lachymists, that gaze on Gold. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 229 Yet the man who could move an audience to tears. . . was any thing but a lachrymist by temperament.

Lachrymo-nasal, *a.* [f. *lachrymo-*, used as comb. form of *L. lacrima* tear + NASAL.] Pertaining both to the lachrymal and the nasal bone.

1883 MARTIN & MOOLE *Verteb. Diss.* 105 Anterior to the orbito-temporal fossa the triangular lachrymo-nasal opening.

Lachrymose (lækrim'ōs), *a.* [ad. *L. lacrimōsus*, f. *lacrima* tear.]

† 1. Having the nature of tears; liable to exude in drops. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 264 As for wax, its begotten of the lachrymose and gummosse parts of plants.

b. Bot. Bearing tear-like bodies.

1871 M. C. COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* I. 113 *Agaricus (Hebeloma) fastidialis*, . . . gills broad, edges often lachrymose.

2. Given or ready to shed tears. Of the eyes: Suffused with tears.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lachrymose*, full of Tears, sorrowful. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 737/1 What [is there] in my Lord Eldon but a lachrymose impotence? 1815 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abb.* (1817) 94 A very lachrymose and morbid gentleman of some note in the literary world. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxix. (1878) 365 The eyes that were looking so gentle and lachrymose but now, flame with sudden wrath. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 383 Disease of this nature is sometimes attended with lachrymose depression.

b. Of a tearful character; calculated to provoke tears; mournful.

1822 M. A. KELTY *Osmond* I. 89, I want something now in the way of sentiment; tender, lachrymose. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 331/2 Lachrymose doggrel. 1884 *Manch. Examiner*

1 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Maciver dealt with the subject in a lachrymose and declamatory fashion.

Hence **Lachrymosely** *adv.*; **Lachrymosity**, the quality or condition of being lachrymose.

1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 391 As I cannot bear to think of her gloomily, I have not written her life lachrymosely. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevelay* (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Those gentlemen who write the most liberally and lachrymosely about the errors of female education. 1880 VERN. LEE *18th C. in Italy* vi. 270 The dullness, the vulgarity, the falseness, the lachrymosity of the *Sposa Persiana*.

Lachrymous (lækrim'ōs), *a. rare.* [f. *L. lacrima* tear + -OUS. Cf. *OF. lacrimēus*.] † *a.* Of an ulcer: Exuding drops like tears (*obs.*). *b.* = LACHRYMOS 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 216 An excellent remedy against any lachrymous or weeping ulcers. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 399 Bidding performed by servants lachrymous.

Lacht, *Sc. f. LAW, Low a.; pa. t. of LATCH.*

Lachter, *Sc.* [? cogn. w. *ON. lagð-r* of the same meaning.] *a.* A flock of wool. *b.* A lock of hair.

1776 *Bothwell* in *Herd's Collect.* I. 84 He gied me. . . Three lachters of his yellow hair. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. VIII. 402/2 Keeking aye in the maiden's face ilka lachter he lays down.

Lachter, *Sc. form of LAUGHTER 2.*

Lacing (læ'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LACE v. + -ING 1.*]

1. The action of the vb. *LACE*, in various senses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1646 Giggling of sheeldes, with layneres lacing. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Ep.* 13 To break your fast standing and whilst your armour is in lacing. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 114 What paines she took . . . with lacing in of her bodie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 248/2 For cutting, edging, stiffening, and for lacing. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvi. (MS.). To help the ladies in their dress and lacing. 1871 *Figure Training* 75 The lace . . . at the first lacing was moderately tight. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lacing*, the union by means of laces of the ends of leather belting used in driving machines. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. ii. 41 The sound lacing which the young rascal should inevitably receive.

2. *concr. or quasi-concr.* *a.* That which laces or fastens; a fastening, tie; a shoe-string. *b.* Ornamental braiding for men's clothes (cf. *LACE sb. 5*). *c.* The coloured border on the petal of a flower; also, a similar marking on the feathers of birds. *d.* A small quantity of spirits mingled with some beverage.

a. *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 744 He ne couthe never fynd righte The lacyng of his wede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Lollards* 34 Neher is no man worpi to opun be lacing of His scho. 1591 R. PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abrochadur*, lacing of a coat, *structura*. 1860 H. STUART SCAMAN *Catch.* 48 Studding sails are generally brought to with a lacing. 1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 120 Canvas shoes with colored lacing.

b. 1593 *Rotherham Peoffie's Acc.* 24 Paid . . . for towentee yeardes of lacing. . . [etc.] 25. 10d. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Passement*, . . . a lace, or lacing. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1808) I. 27 He . . . began to cut, and rip, and rend away the lacing of his suit, without sparing cloth or seam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 The half-state uniforms are made of royal blue cloth, with gold lacing.

c. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 144 Pinks whose delicate lacing is spangled with the early dew. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/1 [The] colour and lacing [of a Gold-laced Polyanthus].

d. 1862 *Athenæum* 27 Sept. 396 So long as [water] be . . . united with a proper 'lacing' of wine or brandy.

3. In various technical uses: *a.* *Bridge-building.* (See quot. 1885.) *b.* *Mining.* (See quot. 1883.) *c.* *Math.* A complex of three or more endless cords so arranged that they cannot be separated, though no two are interlinked. *d.* *Naut. and Ship-building.* (See quotes. *c* 1850 and 1867.)

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Lacing*, one of the principal pieces that compose the knee of the head, which runs up to the top of the hair bracket, and to which the figure and rails of the head are secured. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lacing*, rope or cord used to lace a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Lacing*, i. timbers placed across the tops of bars or caps to secure the roof between the gears. 2. Strips or light bars of wrought iron bent over at the ends and wedged in tight between the bars and the roof. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 *Lacing*, a system of bars, not intersecting each other at the middle, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

4. *attrib.*, as *lacing-bar*, -*silk*; *lacing-cutter*, *lacing-hook* (see quotes.).

1558 *Richmond. Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) 127, iij ounce of lacing silk. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Lacing Cutter* (Leather), a knife with a gage, to preserve the width of the strip. *Lacing Hook* (Boot), hooks on the margins of the upper, over which a lace is caught side by side alternately to close the opening of the shoe. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 *Lacing Bar*, a bar belonging to a system of lacing.

† **Lacinia** (læ'siniä). Pl. *laciniae*. [*L.* = lappet.]

1. *Bot.* A slash in a leaf, petal, etc.; the slender lobe thus produced.

1599 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 65 Their . . . Leaves are . . . divided into narrower and deeper Laciniae or Jags. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 27 The Variations of the Corolla in respect to Number concern either Petals, or Laciniae, Segments. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 190 Five nerves . . . continued through the axes of the laciniae. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 191 Flowers . . . white, with rose-coloured laciniae.

2. *Ent.* The apex of the maxilla, esp. when slender. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 446 Slender laciniae or lappets fringed with hairs. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 161 Proboscis short, with . . . sulcated lacinia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* vii. 402 The galea and lacinia of the maxilla.

Laciniate (læ'siniät), *a. Bot. and Zool.* Also *gerron.lacinate*. [f. prec. + -ATE².] Cut into deep and narrow irregular segments; jagged, slashed.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Laciniate*, jagged; when they are variously divided into Parts, and those Parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 337 Five or six lobes, laciniate on their edges. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 *Laciniate*. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1202/1 Having the branches . . . finely laciniate. 1856 8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 800 Phasianella . . . Body margined by a laciniate membrane. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus* . . . A variety occurs in cultivation with laciniate petals.

b. Comb., as *laciniate-leaved*; also in pseudo-*L.* combining form, *laciniate-denticulate*, -*palmate*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 322 Lamellæ crowded. *laciniate-denticulate*. *Ibid.* 543 Fronds stout, multifid, laciniate-palmate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 The 'Cut-leaved Elde-', a laciniate-leaved variety.

Laciniated (læ'siniät), *ppl. a.* Also 8 laciniated. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] = prec.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 118 That [sc. Aspin] whose leaves are laciniated. 1734 DEHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 465 A Bank of Vapours, not curved at Top . . . but laciniated, or broken. 1748 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 124 The subulated, echinated and laciniated Cochlea. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 16 With many-cleft laciniated pencil-form lobes. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 189 The pinnules deeply laciniated and tufted.

Lacinia-tion. [f. LACINIA: see -ATION.] A cutting into laciniae or fringes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 322 The slender laciniations of the upper margin of the crest-like folia are half or three-quarters of an inch long.

Laciniform (læ'sini'fjəm), *a. Ent.* [f. LACINIA + (-i)FORM.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 332 Laciniform . . . when they [the base-covers] are long, of an irregular shape, and appear like lappets on each side of the trunk.

Laciniolate (læ'sini'olät), *a. Bot.* [f. mod-*L. *laciniola*, dim. of LACINIA + -ATE².] Delicately fringed; having minute laciniae. In mod. Dicts.

Laciniose (læ'sini'ōs), *a.* [ad. *L. laciniōsus*: see next.] = LACINIOUS 1. In some recent Dicts.

† **Lacinious**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. laciniōsus* (sense 2, f. *lacinia*: see LACINIA and -OUS).]

1. *Bot.* Having many laciniae.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 317 The first [Mugwort] is latifolious, lacinious and marginally dissected.

2. *fig.* Full of folds or windings; hence, overloaded, prolix, redundant.

1652 URQUHART *Fevel* 113 The sweet Labyrinth and mellifluous auctuositates of a Lacinious delectation. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. of Annot.* 132 Mr. Swan returns a long lacinious answer, winding and turning to and fro.

† **Lacinula** (læ'sini'ülä), *Bot.* [mod-*L.*, dim. of LACINIA.] A diminutive lacinia; the inflexed point of the petals of the *Umbelliferae*.

1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*.

Hence **Lacinulate** *a.* [-ATE²], furnished with lacinulae.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lack (læk), *sb. 1* Forms: 3-5 lac, 4-6 lak(ə), (5) laak, 5-6 lakke, 5-7 lakke, 6-8 Sc. laik, 4-lack. [Early ME. *lac* corresponds to MLG. *lak*, MDu. *lac* deficiency, fault, blame (mod. Du. *lak* masc. calumny). Cf. LACK *a.*]

† 1. A defect; failing; a moral delinquency, fault, offence, crime; rarely, a natural blemish. To give the lack of: to impute the fault of. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Fader & sune & holi gost on god in brimnesse inne be nis lac ne last au3 alle holmesse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 29 Constantyn . . . Brak his feaute sone, of treson it is lak. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 657 And for my lake be put away. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 955 If I do that lakke . . . in the nexte ryuer do me drenchen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 She hath no lith without a lack. *c* 1400 *Octavian* 1394 And all maner of hors he knew, Bothe the lake and the vertu. *c* 1420 *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 369 For in hys talkyng no man cowde fynde lak. 1443 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 Esaw wolde have founde a laak, Cause that Jacob was put out of prees. *c* 1450 *Mirour-Saluacioun* 2744 That man . . . to the ordeignance of godde of his synne gyes the lakke. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/1 Yet haue I before at large opened you y^e lakkes therof. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 204 The lakke is not in the law, but in vs. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* II. 123 The Curious more profit yelds his foes than good vnto himself; that tellet them their Lacks.

† *b.* *Without lack*: without defect, flaw, or fault, whether physical or moral; also, without fail. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 101 He garte the erl suere, That he sholde yemen hire wel, Withuten lak. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Fair scho was . . . & gode withouten lak. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 Pou allowed it as wiþouten lake [v.r. lakke]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1589 A tok a spere wiþoute lak. *c* 1400 *Sawdoun Bah.* 1185 The botelles of baume withoute lake. *c* 1460 *York Myst.* xi. 109, I am thy lorde, with-outyn lak. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 86 in *Babees Bk.*, Lette þy Ry3th sholdur folow his bakke, For nurtur þat ys, wiþ-outen lakke.

† 2. *Sc.* A fault that brings disgrace; disgrace, reproach, shame. (Often coupled with *shame*.) *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 644 For thru it haldine wes þar name in gret lak and in schame. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 820 Off us be found no lak eftir to reid. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. x. 46 Schamfull hir to sla, Na victory, bot lak following alscha. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* i. 455 To schame & lak thir twa thair seruand drawis. 1603 *Philotus* lvii. To slay ane taine man, war bot lak allace.

† b. Blame, censure for a fault. *Obs.*

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 230 in *Barbour's Bruce*, The company guhar that tak sail neur chap fortouten lak. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lakke or rebuke hys royall autoritie in geuynge sentence of iudgement.

3. Deficiency, want, need (of something desirable or necessary); also, an instance of this. In early use often *pl.*

c 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 5 But natheles, the lak of hir favour Ne may nat don me singen [etc.]. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158 Lak of discrecioun causeth gret blyndenesse. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 108 Manye vnhelpis and manye lakis of helpis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 13 Lak of spending dois him spur. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxii. (1847) 285 That affection happeth in very few, but that either the cause is lack of faith, or lack of hope, or finally lack of wit. 1549 *J. CHERE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8 Among other lakis I lack painted bucrum. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 The lakke [of barley] is more commonly supplied with oates. 1588 *Exhort. Subjects in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 105 Remember the remedies, supply the lakes, remove the impediments. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 68 Many that are not mad Haue sure more lakke of reason. 1652 *BROME Mad Couple* iii. Wks. 1873 I. 48 The ablest [servant] that any Lady of your larks and longings ever bestow'd a favour on. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 441 We shall not need to say what lack Of Leather was upon his Back. 1753 *Life J. Frith* (1829) 75 He being driven to necessity and lack of money, was forced [etc.]. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* i. § 11. 21 It is less the mere loss of labour that offends us, than the lack of judgment implied by such loss. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 64 No genius and no talent can compensate for the lack of obedience.

b. No lack (of): Enough, plenty (of).

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 29 Þer n'is lac of met no cloþ. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xvi. 18 He that gathered lile, had no lakke. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Tale Tyne* vi. 109 There was no lak of loyalty among our people. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x. There seems to be no lak in that great mansion. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 101 There is no lak of materials for the student of the Science of Religion.

c. For (occas. by, from, through) lack of: for want (rarely loss) of.

c 1286 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prol.* 48 On the Manciple he gan nodde faste For lakke of speche. — *Sgr.'s T.* 422 She swowneth now and now for lakke of blood. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 827 For lak off blud he mycht no forthir gang. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b. Y^e many for lakke of mortifeyng tatech not of this feest. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii. 16 Throw laik of speich I thoill ry! grit distress. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 61 He..slew some of them with his fist for lack of another weapon. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 88 By lack whereof they have been oftentimes touched and grieved by subsidies given. 1781 *BURNS 'Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day',* For laik o' gear ye lightly me. 1816 *SCOTT Tales My Landlord Ser.* i. Intro. Those who came to my Landlord for liquor, and went thirly away for lack of present coin. 1884 *BOSANQUET Lotze's Metaph.* 226 A fourth dimension, now unknown to us from lack of incitement to construct it.

d. Proverb.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 8 In loue is no lakke. 1619 *DRAYTON Idea* lix. In Love there is no lack, thus I begin.

4. The state of being in want; indigence, straitened circumstances. Also, the condition of wanting food; famine, starvation.

1555 *L. DIGGES (title)* A prognostication of right good effect...contayninge...rules to iudge the wether, .. with a breife iudgement for euer of Plentie, Lacke, Sicknesse [etc.]. 1563 *Honolies* ii. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 306 Pinched by lakke and poverty. 1568 *T. HOWELL Newe Sonets* (1879) 156 Where one wee see to be prefeere, three liue for lakke as starued. c 1605 *POLWANT Flying w. Montgomerie* 737 Woodtyk, hoodpyk, ay like to liue in lakke! 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 797 Lack or want, *indigentia*.

† 5. The fact that a person or thing is not present; absence. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 So greued with the lack of one lost shepe. 1575 *Lauchan's Let.* (1871) 53 Not so goodly az Paradis...yet better a great deel by the lak of so vnhappy a tree. 1596 *LADY PEMBROKE Lay Clorinda* 89 in Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 563/1 Whilst we here, wretches, waile his private lack. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 Shewing the lakke of the matter or substance which it hath lost.

6. quasi-concr. a. The thing wanted. *rare.*

1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 28 That men...needing diuers things, may in litle roome know where to finde their lak. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II.* ii. 65 Knowing that out of his countrey the Realme of England might be better serued with lakkes, then hee in comparison from vs. 1848 *W. H. BARTLETT Egypt to Pal.* vi. (1879) 138 One great lak here and elsewhere is the green sod.

† b. The weight deficient in a specified quantity; short weight. *Obs.*

178a *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 135 The average of weight hath been only 2 grains 153 decimals lack per lb. which was paid by the moneyers at the scale.

† *Lack*, sb.² *Obs.* [See *LACK int.* and *GOOD a. 6b.*] Only in the exclamation *Good lack!*

1638 [see *GOOD a. 6b.*] 167a *H. MORE Brief Reply* 134 Good lack I. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patrick's Day* ii. iii. Good lack, good lack, to think of the instability of human affairs. 1777 — *Sch. Scandal* iii. ii. Good lack, you surprise me! 1807 *CRAIK Reg. iii.* 822 'Good-lack', quoth James, 'thy sorrows pierce my breast'.

† *Lack*, sb.³ *Obs. rare* —. [ad. *F. lacs*, a special use of *lacs* noose.] An instrument formerly in use for extracting a foetus; = *FILLET* 2 c.

1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif.* I. 250 Different practitioners had recourse to different kinds of fillets or lacs.

† *Lack*, a. *Obs.* Also 5 lakk, 6 lacks. [ad. or cogn. with *ON. lak-r* = *O'ent. *lako*, cogn. with *LACK sb.¹* The mod. *Dn. lak* insipid, luxurious, may possibly be connected.]

1. Of a quantity in measurement: Short, wanting. 1479 *Surtres Misc.* (1890) 20, vj yerdes, ane ynche lakk. 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 79 A yeard lakke nale tuft taffete, iij. ij. 1644 *NYE Gouernour* 2 and Alphab. (1670) 16 Your degree of Random is four and three quarters, or five lack one quarter.

b. Little lack of: not far short of (a specified condition).

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 264 Sicke, sicke, alas, and little lack of deid.

2. Missing.

1501 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* xvii. xxviii. When he found his wife and men were lack.

3. Sc. Deficient in quality, inferior, poor.

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 56 in *Barbour's Bruce*, And hear honour, bettir thing, And lawar stat, lakar clething. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace ix.* 98 The lakeist ship, that is his lot within, May sayll us down on to a duffuld ded. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hou.* i. 534 Diuers ythers.. Quhaiss lakkest weed was silkis ourt brouderit. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 245 As to the laik money printed at his awin comand before he was Regent.

Lack (lak), v¹ Forms: 2 lacen, 3 laken, 4 lac, 4-6 lakyn, lake, lakke(n), -in, -yn, 4-7 lak, lakke, (6 lacce), 6-7 Sc. laik, 4 lakky (*s.v. dial.* 8 lakkee, 9 -y); *pa. pple.* 4 i-lakked. [f. *LACK sb.¹* or a. Cf. *MDu. laken* to be wanting, to blame (mod. *Du.* to blame, despise, condemn).]

† 1. *intr.* To be wanting or missing; to be deficient in quantity or degree. In early use const. with dative or to. *Obs.* (But to be lacking is current; see *LACKING ppl. a.*)

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Wat lacede 3eu an alle mire rice þat gie [etc.]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Iid-like hem gan ðat water laken. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 238 And thaunh my lyfode lakke letten I nulle that vche mon schal habben his. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nuns* T. 498 Thir lakkest no thyng to thine outter eyen that thou nat blynd. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marhade* iv. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked stafme lakkest for to cholle with. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 137 A subsidue...as shall accompyse that wich shall lakke hym off such liuvelod. 1515 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 His drift covertly conveyed, lacked not in helping forth his brother Duke of Clarence to his death. c 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI* 154 b. In him lakked neither good will nor courage. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 85 Ye..effectual grace of sa gret a sacrament can na ways laik heirin. 1611 *BIALE Gen.* xviii. 28 Peraduenture there shall lakke fue of the fiftie righteous. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* iv. 36 A man in whom awe, imagination and tenderness lack.

† b. To be a defaulter, to be absent. *Obs.*

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 5 Many yeeris hast þou lakkyd owte of this londe. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 Yf eny of the xlvij lakke or disease.

† c. To be faulty or defective; to offend; (with dative) to offend against. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 733 Fyfty..þat neuer lakked by laue, bot loued ay troupe. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 994 Bot gif I lak in my leid, that nocht till alow is.

† d. = *Lao* v. (Cf. also *LACHIE* v. b.)

1775 *S. THAYER Jm.* (1867) 14 The people are very weak and begin to lack in the rear, being so much reduced with hunger and cold.

2. *trans.* To be without, not to have; to have too little of; to be destitute of or deficient in.

c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 883 Ful feyn þey wulde Ihesu down taken þut strengþe and ynstrumētys botþe þey lakkyu. 1470-84 *MALORY Arthur* iv. x. For though I lakke wepen, I shall lakke no worship. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alysoun* iv. Thow redrest not to me al my gold...For of hit I lack four hundred pycies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Ascribe it...to my insufficiency and ignorance, whiche lakke both lernyng and eloquence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 76 Not laiking na thing that belangit to weir. 1588 *UDALL Diotrefhes* (Arb.) 10 Rather than hee [Judas] woulde lakke money he woulde sell Iesus Christ himselfe. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* viii. 6 It withered away, because it lacked moisture. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) I. 183 What can they lakke who liue with him? 1807 *CRAIK Par. Reg.* i. 73 Learning we lack, not books. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xii. I could haue laughed—but lacked the time. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Prometh. Bound Wks.* 1850 I. 149, I lack your doring. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xii. 88 Though not viscous, the ice did not lack the quality of 'adhesiveness'. 1870 *MRS. RIDDELL Austin Friars* iv. Luke Ross felt his life lacked something. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* vii. Dorothy's face lacked colour and brightness.

† b. with cannot: To do or go without. *Obs.*

1551 *ASCHAM Let. to E. Raven* 20 Jan. Wks. 1865 I. ii. 256, I was afraid when I came out of England to miss beer; but I am afraid when I shall come into England, that I cannot lack this wine. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 22 The forlorne mayd did with loves longing burne, And could not lakke her lovers company. 1592 *BABINGTON Notes on Gen.* vii. (1639) 29 The raine from above and the fountaines beneath are things wee cannot lakke.

† c. To perceive the absence of; to miss. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 318 Poore Lady, shee'l run mad When she shall lakke it. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. iv. 84 My worthy Lord Your Noble Friends do lakke you. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. i. 15, I shall be lou'd when I am lack'd.

3. To need, stand in need of. † *Frequent* in the salesman's cry *What d'ye lack?* (*Obs.*)

1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1, I lakke, I want a thyng. 1535 *COVERDALE James* i. 5 Yf eny of you lakke wysdome let bim axe of God. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 7 Lackyng comfort or counsaill. 1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* ii. 1, What do you lakke? what is't you buy? what do you lakke? rattles, drums, halberts, [etc.]. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* v. i. Wks. (1883) III. 363 To draw us in, with a what-do-you-lack, as we passed by.

4. *intr.* To be short of something. Now *rare*. † Also *simply*, to be in want.

1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxviii. 141, I shall go abrode...and gette vytayle...for within a whyle we shall lakke. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* i. 33, I alone of sic curage did laik. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* ii. v. Wks. 194 Liu'd he now, he should lakke, Spight of his farming Oxe-stawles. 1611 *BIALE Prov.* xxviii. 27 He that giueth vnto the poore, shall not lakke. 1809 *E. S. BARRETT Setting Sun* III. 144 Though individuals may lack of breeches. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 87/1 Coffee...we were compelled to crush, lacking of a coffee mill.

† 5. *trans.* To find 'lacks' or faults in; to find fault with, abuse, blame, reproach, vituperate. Also *absol. Obs.* (*Sc. and north. dial.*)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 797 He loves men þat in aid tyme has bene. He lakkes þa men þat now are sene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 2 Thanne Scripture scorned me...And lakked me in Latyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 78 Me is lob...to lakky eny secte. a 1425 *WYNTOUN Orig. Cron.* ix. xiii. 1475 Yhe wene to lak, bot yhe commend. c 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! It is schame. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/1 The flatterer laketh and bacytheth al tho that he hateth. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 102 In euerie land with all leid we are lakkit. 1558 *Q. KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 98 Love or lak, prayse or condempne. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xliii. 17 Thy leuving no man larks.

† b. To lack (gerundial inf. passing into an adj. phrase): to blame, blameworthy. *Obs.*

Scott seems to have taken the phrase to mean 'wanting', on the analogy of *to seek*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9037 Quilk er to lac, quilk er to luue, þair sun werkes will þam proue. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 194 He sais behind þi bak...Wordes þat er to lak. c 1480 *Lytle Childr. Bk.* 761n *Babes Bk.* Ne drynk beynde no mannes bakke, For yf þou do, thou art to lakke. (1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* ix. xxvii, If Bruce shall e'er find friends again...Old Torquill will not be to lak with twice a thousand at his back. 1848 — *F. M. Perth* xiii. Your house has been seldom to lack, when the crown of Scotland desired...wise counsel.)

† 6. In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage, 'run down'. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 198 As a lyoun he loketh there men lakkest his werkes. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 276 Felaw he seyde why lakkest thou his ware. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 906 Thocht he we best, no nothir lak we nocht. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. Pref. 275 Na man will I lakkin or despyse. 1533 *GAU Rycht Vay* 17 Thay that lichtlis and lakkis thir neiburs guidis to oders. 1691 in *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 104. 17.. *RAMSAI The Cordial* st. 1 Is that the thing ye're lacking? *Proverb.* 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 10 Better leaue then lakke. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* vi. i. 224.

7. *Comb.* in various adjs. and sbs. indicating the absence or want of what is signified by the second member, as *lack-beard*, *brain*, *grace*, *mind*, *sense*, *wit* sbs.; *lack-laughler*, *life*, *linen*, *pity*, *spittle*, *thought* adjs.; *lack-learning*, *love* adjs. and sbs.; *lack-all*, one who is in want of everything; hence *lack-allism* (nonce-wd.); † *lack-looks*, a woman who is wanting in good looks; *lack-stock* (nonce-wd.), one who has no money in stocks. Also *LACK-LAND*, *LACK-LATIN*, *LACK-LUSTRE*.

1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Panph.* i. 46 Vagrant *Lackalls, foolish most of you, criminal many of you, miserable all. 1886 *W. GRAHAM Social Problem* 7 Both the labourers and the lack-alls who do not labour. *Ibid.* 8 The great intermediate and most anxious class, whose condition shades into *lack-allism. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 196 For my Lord *Lack-beard there, he and I shall meete. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 117 What a *lacke-braine is this? 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 277 We should...consider it as a *lack-grace returned from transportation. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* i. 48 Many force *Lack-laughter faces to relax Into the soft lies traced by joy. 1590 *DAVIDSON Reply to Bancroft* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 516 So is there no shaft that oftner flieth out of their bag against others, than the boult of *lack learning. 1602 *T. CAMPION Art Eng. Poessie in Ascham's Scholom.* (1863) 261 In those lack-learning times...began that kind of Poessie...which we abusively call Rime and Meeter. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 176 The name of *parliamentum inductum*, or the lack-learning parliament. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 16 Our common nomenclature still bears testimony to the lack-learning of ancient times. 1889 *J. HIRST in Archæol. Instit. Jm.* No. 181. 32 The dreamy, *lack-life, symbolic and ideal creations of the Assyrians. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 134 You poore, base, rascally, cheating, *lacke-Linnen-Mate. 1861 *K. H. DIGBY Ch. St. John* (1863) 325 The fustian rascal and his poor lack-linen mate. 1618 *OWLES Alm.* Our *lack-looks and barren-beauties. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. ii. 77 Pretty soule, she durst not lye Neere this *lacke-loue, this kill-curtiesie. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxxxi. 3 Only the lack-love signor, a wretch from sickly Pisaurum. 1889 *H. KNOLLYS Life Japan* 17 *Lack-minds...whose stagnant curiosity is satisfied by staring over the ship's side. 1881 *CRA. ROSSERTI Pageant*, etc. 122 Self stabling self with keen *lack-pity knife. 1881 *J. M. BROWN Stud. Life* 9 Many a *lacksense it has led to waste his patrimony. a 1834 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 123/2, I have not words to express the chopped straw, *lack-spittle, dry-chewing self I experience in reading them. 1820 *SOUTHLEY Lett.* (1856) III. 212 We poor lacklands and *lackstocks who have to earn our livelihood. 1849 — *Epist. Anniversary* 17 Sauney and sentimental, with an air So *lack-thought and so lack-a-daisical. 1667 *DRYDEN St. Martin Mar-al* iv. i. Wks. (1883) III. 53 A concealed *lack-

wit, a designing ass. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 40 Alexander, the Lackwit.

Lack (læk), *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 *lacky*. *trans.* To beat.

101475 *Hunt. Hare* 141 Thei leyd at her with mallus strong As fast as they might lacke. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lacky*, to beat severely. *Devon.*

[**Lack**, *v.*, a spurious word explained in some Dicts. 'to pierce the hull of (a vessel) with shot', is evolved from *lact* = 'laced' (in quot. for LACE *v.* 4 d), misunderstood as 'lacked' by Kingsley (*Westward Ho!* xx and xxviii).]

Lack, Lacka, obs. forms of LAC¹ and 2.

Lackadaisical (lækədə'zīkəl), *a.* Also 8 **-daysical**, 9 **-daisycal**. [f. LACKADAISSY + -IC + -AL.] Resembling one who is given to crying 'Lackaday!'; full of vapid feeling or sentiment; affectively languishing. Said of persons, their behaviour, manners, and utterances.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 61 (*Pulse*), Sitting in my black coat, and in my lack-adaisical manner, counting the throbs of it. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungary*. Bro. vi. (1832) 77 What do you cast up your lack-a-daisical eyes at, Forsheim? 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 146 No man has written so many lack-a-daisical, verses as he. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 357 Lackadaisical loitering on the banks of the Arve. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp.* Tour lxviii. 384 The .. lackadaisical misses whom he could love or not, according to circumstances. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 149 They [Miss Seward's Letters] are affected, sentimental, and lackadaisical to the highest degree.

Hence **Lackadaisicality**, **Lackadaisicalness**, the quality of being lackadaisical; **Lackadaisically** *adv.*, in a lackadaisical manner.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 169 They conceive the eternal .. lackadaisicalities touching the matter of Walter Scott's 'more last dying words'. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 59 Her father's odd ways .. and her mother's odd speeches, and her sister's lack-a-daisicalness. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. iv. 'I think I am', reiterated the dead man, very lackadaisically. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XII. 121 He stands .. with one leg drawn up, and his ten fingers interlaced lackadaisically. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 13 1/2 If Ministers refuse replies .. Don't charge them with .. lackadaisicality.

Lackadaisy (lækədə'zi), *int. (sb., a.)* [Extended form of LACKADAY.] = LACK-A-DAY, hence as *sb.* the utterance of the interjection; an instance of this; as *adj.* = LACKADAISSICAL.

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Wks. III. 38 The Swain, in Lack a daisy sort, Held down his head as sorry for't. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 121 She, with many lack-a-daisies, begged her to come in and dry herself. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lackadaisy*, *lack*; alas!

Lack-a-day, *int. Obs. or arch.* [Aphetized form of ALACK-A-DAY.] = ALACK-A-DAY.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ii. Good lack-a-day, ha, ha, ha. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 189 Lack-a-Day, Sir, everything will be dwindled away to just nothing. 1719 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix. Good-lack-a-day! why there now, would have thought it! 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Nov.*, I wish all the cloth were like him; but, lack-a-day! 'tis no such thing. 1820 W. TOOKER *Lucian* I. 455 Lackaday; they are gone every mother's son. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* xvi. (1875) 127 Ah, lack-a-day! it's a troublesome world!

Lackage (lækədʒ). In 9 *lackage*. [f. LACK *v.* + -AGE. (Cf. Anglo-Latin *lacta* in Du Cange.)] Deficiency of coins below standard weight.

1840 RUDING *Annals Coinage* I. 283 In his [Edw. IV's] fifth year it was enacted [in the Irish parliament] that the noble of due weight should be of the value of ten shillings .. and that for lackage of weight in such pieces of gold they should be refused. *Ibid.* 284 It was enacted, in his seventh year, that the lackage in weight should not be a cause for refusing the money, but that the value of such lackage should be paid in current silver.

Lacke, obs. form of LAC¹, LACK.

Lacked (lækt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + -ED.] That one has been (long) without.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 27 My long lacked Lord.

† **Lacken**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LACK *sb.* + -EN.] *trans.* To depreciate, disparage.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., If I give out I set highly by it, I should lacken it as much by making such a Fondling the Penman of it.

† **Lacker**. *Obs.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who lacks. *a.* One who blames or disparages. *b.* One who is missing or wanting.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/2 Commonly grete prayrsers be grete lackers. 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wits Pilgr.*, etc. (Grosart) 24/1 The lack of one may cause the wrack of at: Although the lackers were terrestrial gods Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.

Lacker, variant of LAQUER *sb.* and *v.*

† **Lacket**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *laquet*, obs. f. *laquais*.] A lackey.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 [They sent back] theyr lackettis, and pagis .. in ii. shippes.

Lackey, lackey (læk'i), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 *lakay*, -ey, -ye, *lackeie*, *lackuie*, 6-7 *lackie*, 6-8 *lacky*, 7 *laquay*, -aie, 1a(ck)quay, *laquay*, *laquay*, 6- *lackey*, *lackey*; *pl.* 6- *lackeys*, *lackeys*, etc.; also 6 *lackeis*, -yes, 7 *lack(e)yes*, 7-8 *laquies*, 6-9 *lackies*. *β. Sc.* 6 *alakay*, *al-lacay*, 7 *allakey*. [ad. F. *laquais*, in OF. *pl. la-quais*, *laquetz*, also *alacay*, (*h*)*alacues* (whence the

β forms), in 15th c. a kind of foot-soldier, subsequently a footman, servant. The etymology is obscure; cf. Sp., Pg. *lacayo*; It. *laccie* is from Fr.]

1. A footman, *esp.* a running footman; a valet.

a. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 52 His wife, her gentle woman or mayde, two yowmen, and one lackey. 1596 MUNDAY *Silvayn's Orator* 354 How manie Noble men doe burst their lackie legs with running. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1067 Lackies before her chariot must run. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 159 The lackiey rides, and the Prince goes on foote. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade, and the Lackeys with Insolence .. in their Countenances. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. *Notes* Wks. I. 160 He was wronged by his lackey, and overcharged by his washerwoman. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 10 Popes and potentates have run away in the disguises of lackeys. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 146 He was not her lackey, and .. she might send some one else with her errands.

β. 1538 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crimin. Trials* I. 292, ix. Pagis, iiii. Allacayis, iiii. Multaris. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 1035 At ilk bridle ane proper Alakay. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 212/2 Ane allakey put ane steil bonnet on his heid.

b. fig. † A constant follower (*obs.*); one who is servilely obsequious, a toady.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 10, I thinke Simonie be the bishops lackey. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 72. 37 There are some flowers that are the Laquies of the sun. 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. (1851) 100 In Politticks no Man more a Lackey and Slave to Tyrants than he. 1880 SPURGEON *Ploughm. Pict.* 25 It is right to be obliging, but we are not obliged to be every man's lackey.

2. A hanger-on, a camp follower. *Obs. or arch.*

1556 *Acc.* in Sharpe *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 193 Paid to xiiii gonniers and a lakye lixs. 1580 NORTH *Mitarch* (1676) 427 Slaues, .. Lackies, and other Stragglers that followed the camp. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. viii. 185 Like to lawlesse lackies that follow the campe. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. i. 122 The .. lackeys and dross of the camp—false alike to Henry and to Edward.

3. = *lackey-moth* (see 4).

1857 STANTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 156 *Clisio-campa castrensis* (Ground Lackey). .. *C. neustria* (Lackey). 1866 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 42 The Lackey (*Bombyx neustria*).

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lackey-boy*, -brat, -slave; also *lackey-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *lackey-caterpillar*, the caterpillar from which the lackey-moth is developed; *lackey-moth*, a bombycid moth of the genus *Clisio-campa* (for the origin of the name see quot. 1868).

1575 TURBERVILLE *Faulconrie* 371 By misfortune or negligence of your 'lackey boyes. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 73 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 256 Away this lacky boy he ran. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* I. iii. Wks. 180 Shall thy Dads 'lacky brat Weare thy Sires halfe-rot finger in his hat? 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 37/1 Sweat before Vertue 'lacky-like doth rin To ope the gate of Glory sempitern. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 19 The Sieur Longchamp's .. most lackey-like Narrative. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H. xxx.* 577 The 'Lackey moths are so called on account of the bright colours of the caterpillars, which are striped and decorated like modern footmen. 1890 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 292 The caterpillars of the Lackey Moth are injurious to the leafage of apples. 1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* v. 207 Like a 'lackey slave.

Hence various nonce-words. † **Lackeyan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lackey; **Lackeyed** *ppl. a.*, attended by lackeys; **Lackeyism**, the service or attendance of lackeys; **Lackeyship**, the condition or position of lackeys; lackeys collectively.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xv. 120 The little blind Boy, .. Love, would not lose the occasion offered to triumph upon a Lackyan Soul. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxi. [xiv.] ¶ 5 For our pleasure the lacqued train .. moves in review. 1830 *Examiner* 706/2 Creating a hereditary lackship in the servant's hall. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav.* Phys. III. ii. xiv. 64 As he is awkward in all his operations he cannot enter the ranks of lackship. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *Life Lond.* (1884) I. 312 Sound sleep for a few hours, and a lackey to awaken you at half-past six. It is over now, all that lackeyism, thank God!

Lackey, lackey (læk'i), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* [f. LACKY, LAQUEY *sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To do service as a lackey, *esp.* as a running footman; to run on errands, dance attendance, do menial service. Frequently *fig.* of persons and immaterial things. *Const.* after, *by*, *to*, *upon*; also, *to* *lackey it*. *Obs.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iii. Civ. I must lackey and come lugging greybound and hound. 1592 LYLIV *Galathea* IV. ii. Cupid .. you shall .. lackie after Diana all day. 1593 MARLOWE *Lucl's Dom.* I. iv. (1657) B xjb. *Av.* Shall they thus tread thee down, which once were glad To Lackey by thy conquering Chariot wheels? 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainment*. 325 The Minutes (that lackey at the heels of Time) run not faster away then do our joyes. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brasen Age* I. 178 I'e lackey by the wheresoe'er thou goest. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 131 Who would willingly Lackey along so vast a lake of brine? 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1821) 243 Making him lackie it by his horse side on foote like a common Horseboy. 1640 N. FIENNES in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 181 Let the high and great Censure of the Church no longer lackey after Fees. 1642 HALES *Tract on Schism* 13 This abuse of Christianity to make it Lackey to Ambition, is a vice for which [etc.]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 18 The whole of this is eternitie .. that share of it that lackies it by the worlds side is time. 1676-7 HALE *Contempl.* II. 73 Intellect, that in the Throne should sit, Must lackie after Lust. 1677 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* iv. Wks. 1870 I. 205 That his power and goodness should lackey upon, and be at the beck of, our idle and wanton humours. 1678

CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 864/1 It being Indecorous that this Divine .. Power should constantly lackey by and attend upon natural generations. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenid* Ded. e 3, He is a Foot-Poet, he Lackies by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him.

2. *trans.* To wait upon as a lackey; to attend closely upon; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II. vii. Wks. 203 Note no more, Vnlesse thou spy his faire appendant where That lackies him. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. ii, Elijah .. had lacqued his coach, and tooke a peaceable leave at this Townes end. 1629 FORD *Lovers Mel.* I. ii, [He] Lackies his letters, does what service else He would employ his man in. 1646 BOYLE in *Life Wks.* (1772) I. 29, I saw one poor rogne, lacqued by his wife. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 144 So many dangers and miseries lackeying them. 1764 CHURCHILL *Independence Poems* II. 2, I see Men .. lacqued the heels of those Whom Genius ranks amongst her greatest foes. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 505 The syllable *ty* .. came over in the suite of the Norman families of words, and lackeys only its early connexions. 1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* V. 671 Why should it lackey unlearned opinion, and .. submit to become the mere registry of popular judgment? 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 402 The artificial method proceeds from a principle the reverse of this, making the spirit lackey the form. 1881 Q. Rev. Apr. 319 He had lacqued and flattered Walpole.

Hence **Lackeying** *ppl. a.*

1819 KEATS *King Stephen* I. iv. 42 The generous Earl .. with a sort of lackeying friendliness, Takes off the mighty frowning from his brow.

Lacking (læk'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + -ING.]

1. The condition of being without or in want of (something); deficiency.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 26 And as low as a lombe for lackyng of that hym nedeth. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xiii. (1495) 872 The body is pale .. for scarsytee and lackyng of blood. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. liii. 'This nought is no thing elles but derkenes of consyence, a lackyng of loue and of lyghte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXI. (Percy Soc.) 100 Where that is mesure there is no lacking. 1543 *tr. Act & Rich.* III. c. 13 The seller shall allow or rebate at the same price to the Buyer .. asmoche money as suche lackyng [f. *defaute*] after the rate shall amount to. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 233 At every table were apoynted v. or vi. gentlemen .. to see them served without lackyng. 1851 MOIR *Birth Flowers* iv. Poet. Wks. (1852) I. 133 The Dreamer wist not what might be The thing a-lacking.

† 2. The action of blaming, the condition of being blamed; blame, censure. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. 112 Nothing by reason of that, turneth in-to thy praisynge ne lackyng. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii. To suffre at that may falle, ease or uncase: prayssyng or lackyng.

Lacking (læk'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + -ING.]

1. Of things: Not at hand; missing; also, short in quantity.

1480 WARD. *Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 145 Except ij yerdes lacking in alle. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 82 The Rood with a paire of Clappers Lackyng. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* II. 13 Neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the Covenant of thy God to bee lacking from thy meat offering. 1879 TYN-DALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 11 Flour was lacking to make the sacramental bread. 1881 EVANS in *Speaker's Comm.* V. T. III. 241 Historical materials are lacking.

2. Of persons, etc.: Deficient, falling short, in want; also, defaulting. † Of a limb: Crippled. Of a district: Destitute.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 18 Clisophus the Sycophant of Philip feigned himself lame, because his Master had through a wound a lacking legge. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 310 The lean and lacking corners of the empire produce the most hardy and robust people. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 186 He may regard God in the light of a jealous exactor and himself in the light of a lacking tributary. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* I. 44 The tree must give me its leaf or I must go lacking. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 23 In all kindly qualities he was utterly lacking. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 61 Grant .. This same law found lacking now.

Lackland (læk'klænd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + LAND *sb.*] *A. sb.* One who has no landed possessions; one who rules over no territory. *B. adj.* Of persons: Having no land.

Used by mod. historians as a rendering of *L. Sine Terra* (c. 1196 Will. Novoburg. *Hist.* II. xviii.), *AF. Sans terre* (c. 1367 *Eulog. Hist.* v. cxii.), the designation of King John. Trevisa *tr. Higden's Polychron.* VII. xxxii. calls him 'Iohn wip oute landes'; Grafton and Stowe 'Without land'.

1594 GREENE *Looking Glass Wks.* (Grosart) XIV. 40 How cheere you, gentleman? you crie 'no lands' too; the Judge hath made you a knight for a gentleman, hath ddd you sir John Lack-land. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 255 Iohn surnamed Sine terra, that is, Without Land (*marq.* Or nicknamed Iohn Lack-land). 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & Bad* 12 What remedy against Fortunes raging fits, But lue like other lackelands, by my wits? 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. 1. 6 Sobriquets .. Sansterre, Lackland. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 330 John who inherited no territory .. was thence commonly denominated Lackland. 1820 [see *lack-stock*, LACK *v.* 1]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 126 John, King of England, surnamed Sansterre or Lackland, a common appellation of younger sons, whose age prevented them from holding fiefs. 1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 120 Whatever the lacklands of the League may say to the contrary. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/2 If they voted for the lackland lawyer they would in the winter starve. 1890 CARDL. VAUGHAN in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 2/3 The transference .. of the great commons of England to the rich created a lackland and beggared poor.

Lack-Latin (stress even or variable), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + LATIN *sb.*] † *A. sb.* One who knows little or no Latin; chiefly in *Sir John Lack-latin*,

a name for an ignorant priest. *Obs.* **B. adj.** Ignorant of Latin; unlearned.

c 1534 SIR F. BYGOD *Treat. conc. impropriations* C vj. Is it nat great ptye to see a man to haue thre or foure benefices .. whiche he neuer cometh at, but setteth in euery one of them a syr John lacke laten, that can scarce rede his porteus. **1552** LATIMER *Serm. St. Andrew's Day* (1584) 236 [The patron] will .. hyer a Syr Iohn Lacke Latin, whiche shall say seruice. **1608** J. DAY *Law Triches* 1. i. (1881) 11 Your selfe and such lacke-Latin Aduocates Infect the heart. **1614** JACKSON *Creed* III. iii. § 5 We are bound to believe the Church's decisions read or explicated unto us (by the pope's messenger though a Sir John Lack-latin). **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Rich. II* 343 'Tis but in Ayre, as on the Earth, one Cause; Wee haue our Lack-Latins, and They, their Dawes. **1832** J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 257 That sad lack-Latin prelate Lewis Beaumont.

† **Lackless** (læk'less), *a. Obs.* [f. LACK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without fault or blame; faultless, blameless. *Const. of.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xl. 382 If a man miȝte make hymself goode to be poeple, Vch a lif wold be lakles. **1500** CHESTER *Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 544 He said to me sleeping, that shee lakles was of sinne.

Lack-lustre (stress even or variable), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + LUSTRE.]

A. adj. Wanting in lustre or brightness: orig. of the eyes, countenance, etc., after Shakspeare.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 21 He drew a diall from his poke: And looking on it, with lack-lustre eye, Sayes (etc.). **1872** V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxxii. 257 With hollow and lack-lustre eye. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vi. Through each lack-lustre, eyesless hole. **1844** DICKENS *Mark. Chuz.* III. From a gaudy blue to a faint lack-lustre shade of grey. **1883** BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi. Existence in these foul-smelling lanes .. seemed a lack-lustre kind of thing.

B. sb. The absence of lustre or brightness. *rare* -1. **a 1788** POTT *Chirurg.* Wks. II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and a glassiness, a lack-lustre not easy to be described. **1847** in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Lacklustrous** *a.*, wanting in lustre, dull. **1834** *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 80 The most lacklustrous of all games.

Lackquaie, -ay, *obs. forms of LACKEY.*

Lacky, dial. f. LACK *v.*; *obs. f. LACKEY.*

Lacmoid (læk'moid), [f. LACMUS + -OID.] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing. In some mod. Dicts.

Lacmus (læk'mūs). [*ad. Du. lakmoes*, f. *lak* LAC *sb.* 1 + *moes* pulp.] = LITMUS.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 258 The tincture of lacmus. **1812** J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 150 Litmus, or Lacmus, in the Arts, is a blue pigment, formed from Archil.

Laconian (læk'ōni-ān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lacōni-a* (f. Gr. *Λακών* Laconian) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. **B. sb.** An inhabitant of Laconia.

1602 *Metamorph. Tabaco* 41 The rude Laconians, whom Lycurgus care Bar'd from the traffick of exotick ware. **1842** FRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 201 The Laconians differ in manners and address from their neighbours the Arcadians.

Comb. **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Some had reason which said heretofore, to speak Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like.

Laconic (læk'nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-ikē, 7-ique, 7-8-ick. [*ad. Gr. Λακωνικός* (L. *Lacōnicus*), f. *Λακων* Laconian. Cf. *f. laconique*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants, made or written in Laconia; Lacedæmonian, Spartan. Now *rare*.

1833 *Exec. for Treason* Pref. (1675) A iij. Plutarch often quotes the Delphick and Laconick Commentaries. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 There be many other Emeraude .. taken forth of the mountain Taygetus in Laconia, and those therefore be named Laconick. **a 1683** SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. vi. (1704) 251 This was not peculiar to the severe Laconic Discipline. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. i. 131 The River Eurotas, which runs into the Laconic Gulf. **1850** CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 5 The Laconic keys consisted of three single teeth, in the figure of the letter E. [Cf. *clavem laconicam*, Plant. Most.]

b. Characteristic of the Laconians; Spartan-like.

1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Constit. Govt.* Pref., Wks. 1851 IV. 287 The latest revolution that we read of, was conducted .. in the Grecian style, with laconic energy.

2. Following the Laconian manner, esp. in speech and writing; brief, concise, sententious. Of persons: Affecting a brief style of speech.

1589 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 28 To excuse me for this my laconike writting I ame in suche haist. **a 1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i. If thou wilt needs know .. I will discover it .. with laconic brevity. **1667** E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. Intro. (1684) 6 Brevity and a Laconick stile is aimed at all along. **1668** DAVENANT *Man's Master* II. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 32 This laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous. **1736** POPE *Let. Swift* 17 Aug., Wks. 1871 VII. 345 I grow laconic even beyond laconicism. **1800** MAS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note .. let down all Emma's hopes. **1833** H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley Banker* I. ii. 29 'None but friends, I see,' said the laconic Mr. Williams. **1850** KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxix. (1879) 311 That .. laconic dignity, which is the good side of the English peasants' character. **1888** ANNA GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii. 'Trust me' was his laconic rejoinder.

B. sb. (The adj. used absolutely.)

† 1. A laconic speaker. *Obs.*

1628 J. GAULE *Pract. Theor. Paneg.* 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis of *(et tribus*

dicam verbis) amongst many words, will promise to dispatch in Three. **1692** L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxcii. 467 It was the ill hap of a Learned Laconique, to make use of Three Words, when two would have done .. his business hardly.

2. Laconic or concise speech. *pl.* Brief or concise sentences.

1718 ADDISON *Let. to Swift in Swift's Lett.* II. 540 Shall we never again talk together in laconic? **1871** E. F. BURN *Ad Fidem* xvi. 341 A man's hand writes startling laconics on the wall.

† 3. = LACONICUM *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 55 Laconic, the Sweating Room in the Palestæ.

† **Laconical**, *a. Obs.* [f. LACONIC *a.* + -AL.] = LACONIC *a.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 236 The Epistles of Nucillus were so Laconical and shorte. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 121 Laconical sayings, that is, short and sententious. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 338 Proposing forth a straight and laconical manner of life. **1627** Bp. HALL *Epist.* I. v. 282 All that Laconical discipline pleased him well. **a 1658** CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 134 The Spartans .. studying their Laconical Brevity. **1698** FRER *E. India & P.* 362 Distinctions and Laconical Evasions.

Laconically (læk'nikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] After the manner of the Laconians or Spartans, esp. in brevity of speech.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 572 He .. writ thus to the Abbot Laconically .. Who answered as briefly. **1631** BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlee.* (1641) 298 Farre be it from me to be so .. Laconically severe. **1741** POPE *Let. to Warburton* 28 Dec. Wks. 1751 IX. 254, I write, you know, very laconically. **1823** LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 32 The king laconically replied, that he should wait for the English .. till Friday. **1851** ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 206 The 'Christian Remembrancer' .. has taken notice of my answer very laconically. **1873** G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 109 'Donkeys' he answered laconically.

Laconicalness, *rare* -1. Laconical quality. **1830** -1 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 104/2 The laconicalness of the observation.

Laconicism (læk'nisiz'm), [f. LACONIC *a.* + -ISM.] = LACONISM 2 and 2 b.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laconicism*, a short speech, containing much matter. **1694 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* Pref. A iij. This made the learned .. Author affect a certain vigorous Laconicism in all his writings. **1736** [see LACONIC 2]. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 374 Graceful without diffusion, and terse without laconicism. **1801** *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 207 note, Highly as the laconicism of Buonaparte has been admired we [etc.]. **1865** R. F. BURTON (title) *Wit and Wisdom from West Africa*, a book of .. Idioms, Enigmas, and Laconicisms.**

† **Laconicly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* = LACONICALLY.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 53. 3/2 When he Laconicly Harang'd.

|| **Laconicum** (læk'nikŏm). [L., neuter of *Lacōnicus* LACONIC, sc. *balneum* bath.] The sweating-room in the bath, so called from having been first used by the Spartans.

1656 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). **1832** GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 86 The hot air of the laconicum. **1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 226 The upper floor bricks, or tiles .. formed the floor of the laconicum.

Laconism (læk'kniz'm). [*ad. Gr. Λακωνισμός*, f. *Λακωνίζω* to LACONIZE. Cf. *f. laconisme*.]

1. Partiality for the Lacedæmonians; the practice of favouring the Lacedæmonian interest. *rare*.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 118/2 Xenophon .. was banished for Laconism, upon his going to Agesilaus. **1869** A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 375 'Laconism' was with increasing plain-spokenness designated as treason against the national interests of Athens.

2. The habit or practice of imitating the Lacedæmonian manners, esp. in brevity of speech.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Laconisme, laconismus. **1607** WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* 21, I doe here passe the limits of laconisme. **1669** GALE *Art. Gentiles* I. III. x. 109 Is not Laconisme, or a short stile, provided it be full and evident, best? **1697** J. COLLIER *Ess.* II. 120 And as the Language of the Face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive. No Laconism can reach it. **1791**-**1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 205/1 This spiritual laconism invigorated the apm of men. **1836** BLACKW. *Mag.* XL. 484 There is a good tone of laconism hit off in that dialogue. **1858** JULIA KAVANAGH *Adèle* I. i. 6 His will was brief to laconism.

b. A laconic speech; a short and pithy sentence.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviations .. which like the Laconism on the wall, are not to be made out but by a hint or key. **1791**-**1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The 'laconisms' of the Lacedæmonians evidently partook of the proverbial style. **1838** D. JERROLD *Men Charac.*, *Chr. Smo* III. Wks. 1864 III. 426 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life'.

† **Laconist**, *Obs. rare* -o. [*ad. Gr. Λακωνιστής*, agent-n. f. *Λακωνίζω* to LACONIZE.] One who imitates or takes part with the Lacedæmonians.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 147.

Laconize (læk'knəiz), *v.* [*ad. Gr. Λακωνίζω*, f. *Λακων* LACONIAN: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To favour the Lacedæmonians; to imitate their customs or mode of speech; to side with them in politics.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 If he be disposed to laconize a little .. he would .. say: He is not. **1792**-**1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 392/1 The philosopher assures those who in other cities imagined they laconised .. that they were grossly deceived.

2. *trans.* To bring under the Lacedæmonian dominion or form of government.

a 1872 LYTTON *Pausanias* II. iii. (1878) 420 We will Laconise all Hellas.

Hence **Laconizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

1792-**1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 393/1 The very instances which Plato supplies of this 'laconising' are two most venerable proverbs. **1869** A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 372 The dangerous consequences of his Laconizing tendency. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 118 The mistake of the Laconizing set in supposing [etc.].

Lacque, *obs. form of LAC.*

Lacquer, *lacker* (læk'kər), *sb.* Also 6 leccar. 6-7 laker, 7 laccar, laquer, 7 lacre. [*ad. obs. f. lacre* (17th c.) a kind of sealing wax = Sp., Pg. *lacre*, 16th c. It. *lacra*, Pg. *alacre*, *laquar* (Yule); an unexplained variant or derivative of Pg. *lacca* Lac. *Lacquer* is the later form, influenced app. by *f. lacque* LAC *sb.* 1.]

† 1. = LAC *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1579 HAKLUNT *Voy.* (1598) I. 432 Enquire of the price of leccar, and all other things belonging to dying. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Indies* 33 marg., Laker is a kind of gum that procedeth of the Ant. **1633** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. (1663) 58 Oxen .. laden with .. Ivory, Wax, Lacre, Benjamin, Camphire and Gold in Powder. *Ibid.* lii. 207 They caused .. a great deal of Lacre, which is like unto hard Wax, to be dropped scalding hot upon me. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 45 Lacker for Paint or Dying.

2. *a.* A gold-coloured varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shellac in alcohol, tinged with saffron, anatta, or other colouring matters; used chiefly as a coating for brass.

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. II. 243 His soul seemed to have set up a gilt vehicle of the new lacker. **1697** EVELYN *Nunim.* vi. 215 A sort of fine Varnish or harder Laccar. **1708** *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/1 Lacquer [is performed] with Leaf Silver, ting'd to a Gold colour, by a Varnish compos'd of Rectify'd Spirits and Gums. **1773** *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The best apartments .. have usually a broad cornish of lacquer, or false gold, round their coved ceilings. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 731 To make Lacquer of various Tints. **1855** BROWNING *Old Pictures Florence* xxxii. No civic guards, all plumes and lacquer. *Fig.* **1681** T. FLATMAN *Heract. Ridens* (1713) I. No. 37. 241 They have got such a trick of gilding this Pill of Damnation with the spiritual Lacker of a safe Conscience and Protestant. **1863** MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* ii. 30 The thin superficial lacker with which Miss Phoebe was coated.

b. Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish, capable of taking a hard polish, used in Japan, China, Burmah, and India for coating articles of wood or other materials; chiefly the 'Japanese lacquer', obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera*. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1720) 400 Lacquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 Lacquer is the sap of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, drawn off by making incisions in the bark during the rainy season. **1889** *Nature* 31 Oct. 655 Japanese lacquer is the product of a tree, the *Rhus vernicifera*.

3. The class of decorative articles made of wood coated with lacquer (sense 2 b), and often inlaid with ornaments of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or metal; chiefly made in Japan, China, and India. Also *pl.* works of art of this kind. **1895** *Daily News* 17 May 6/2 Rare specimens of the finest old lacquers by great masters. *Mod.* Really good Japanese lacquer is not easy to procure.

4. *Comb.*: † lacquer-hat (see quot.); lacquer-tree, the tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) that yields Japan lacquer; also, a similar tree in S. America; lacquer-ware = sense 3; lacquer-work, the making of lacquer-ware; also = lacquer-ware; lacquer-wort, ? = lacquer-tree.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Lacker-Hat*, a Hat made without stiffening. **1863** BATES *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 175 Its borders were composed in great part of .. Lacre-trees, whose berries exude globules of wax resembling gamboge.] **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 2/2 The cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1720) 409 They make very fine *Lacquer-ware. **1705** *Land. Gaz.* No. 4166/5 Laden with raw Silks, China Lacker-Ware, and Salt-Petre. **1861** C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 28 It is .. disgraceful for a Japanese to part with old lacquer ware. **1669** PERVY *Diary* 23 Apr., Sir Philip Howard and Watson (the inventors, as they pretend, of the business of varnishing and *lacker-work). **1878** J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art.* (1879) 105 In Japan Princes are said to have engaged in lacquer-work. **1659** TORRIANO, *Silphione*, *lacker-wort, some say it is an hearb yielding the gum Benjamin.

Lacquer, *lacker* (læk'kər), *v.* Also 8 laccar. [f. LACQUER *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or coat with lacquer; hence *gen.* to varnish; occas. of the material: To serve as a varnish for. Also with *over*.

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japanning* xviii. 56 To lacquer in Oyl, such things as are to be exposed to the Weather. **1692** *Land. Gaz.* No. 2813/4 The places appointed for receiving Guns, and Pistols .. or other Ironwork to be Lacquer'd .. are [etc.]. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 Her stern .. was now all lackered. **1745** J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* III. viii. (1853) 210 A smooth and shining varnish, which may lacker over the basest Metal. **1822** *Imison Sci. & Art* II. 14 The best material for the lamp furnace is brass lackered. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 129 The Black Lac of the Burmah country, with which the natives lacker various kinds of ware. **1859** L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A very handsome china bowl, curiously lacquered inside.

transf. and *fig.* **1705** T. BRADBURY *Serm.* 5 Nov. 101 They may have Names that are lacca'd over with a false Divinity. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 22 From patches justly plac'd they borrow graces And with vermilion lacker

o'er their faces. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 ¶ 2 A pretty fellow lacquers his pale face with as many varnishes as a fine lady. 1807 OME in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 336 The knowledge of his principle... served only to lacquer over poverty of thought and feebleness of design. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 223 Lackered over with an outer coating of fair-seeming.

Lacquered, lackered (lækərd), *ppl. a.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ED.] Covered or coated with lacquer; varnished.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 22737 Lackered Ware Trunks. 1731 SWIFT *Answ. Simile* 115 Apollo stirs not out of door Without his lacker'd coach and four. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 379 They are composed of... lacquered copper-plates. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi. With spears in their hands like lackered area railings. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* II. 240 The other passed into the club in his lacquered boots. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A lacquered cabinet, very highly finished.

transf. and fig. 1805 SIR M. A. SUEE *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 42 Life a listless, lacker'd gloom. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The thief's face... wore the snug, lackered look of a fortunate scoundrel. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcombes* I. 74 His lacquered moustache. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtak's Fancies* (1885) 94 Knowledge, the golden?—lacquered ignorance!

Lacquerer, lackerer (lækərə), [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ER.] One who coats with lacquer; one who lacquers. *lit. and fig.*

1845 MIALI in *Nonconf. V.* 265 Mr. Macaulay, the best lacquerer of historic ware which modern times have furnished. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Lacquerer Wanted, used to Brass Bedstead Work. 1899 C. J. HOLMES *Hokusei* 43 The lacquerer Korin alone seems to have stiffened the sweetness of his country with a proportionate measure of strength.

Lacquering, lackering (lækərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ING.] The action or process of coating with lacquer; varnishing. Also *quasi-concr.*, the coat of lacquer laid on.

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japanning* xxi. 64 To make Lackering shew like Burnish Gold. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 314 This is in fact rather lacquering than staining. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Far. Churches* 30 Lacquering, which is the usual method of finishing brasswork. 1877 SIR R. ALCOCK in *Art Jnl.* June 1862 In some cases the lacquering is in relief.

b. *attrib.*, as lacquering-stone (see *quot.*).

1854 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 104 In brasswork factories, a lacquering-stone, with a broad flat top, is used for holding the articles which are to be heated preparatory to lacquering.

Lacquey, lacquie, -y: see LACKEY.

Lacre, variant of LACQUER.

Lacrim-: see LACHRYM-

Lacrosse (lækɹɒs), [F. *la* the + *crosse* a hooked stick.] A North American game at ball, introduced into England from Canada. In the general arrangements it resembles hockey or football, but the ball is a small one, driven and caught with a CROSSE.

[1763] A. HENRY *Trav.*, The Indians call the game baguaway. By the French in Canada it is named 'le jeu de la crosse'. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 18 Passed... a prairie called Le Cross, from a game of ball played frequently on it by the Sioux Indians. 1867 (title) *Laws of La Crosse*. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 225 Lacrosse is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans.

b. *attrib.*, as lacrosse-man; lacrosse-stick = CROSSE.

1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The lacrosse men greeted this with hisses and groans.

Hence **Lacro'sser**, one who plays at lacrosse.

1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 3/5 The lacrossers of the South [of England].

Lacrym-: see LACHRYM-

Lacta-: see LACT.

+ **Lactaceous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -ACEOUS.] Milk-like, milky.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 18 The cause is a watery, sharp, salt, lactaceous humour.

+ **Lactage**, *Obs.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -AGE. Cf. OF. *laitage* (s. *F. laitage*.)] Milk produce.

1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall Man* Pref. 98 Abel did not sacrifice a Lamb; but perhaps only some Wool and Cream, of the Lactage, and Growth of the Firstlings of his Flock.

Lactagogue (læk'tägəg), *a.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + Gr. *ἀγωγός* leading.] Adapted to produce a flow of milk.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 389 Tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent, and lactagogue.

Lactamide (læk'tämd), *Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + AMIDE.] The amide of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389 Lactide... combines with ammonia, forming lactamide.

Lactant (læk'tänt), *a. rare*—0. [ad. L. *lactant-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *lactare* to suckle.] Suckling. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Lactarene, lactarine (læk'tärin), [f. as next + -ENE, -INE.] A preparation of casein from milk, used in printing calico.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Printing* 166 Lactarine and other preparations of milk... are employed for fixing ultramarine and similar colours.

Lactarius (læk'täriəs), *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *lactarius* LACTARY + -OUS.] = LACTARY *a.*; 'applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky Vol. VI.

juice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). Hence **Lactariously adv.** (*jocular nonce-wd.*) on milk diet.

1775 C. STURGES in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 167 Her little boy goes on lactariously well.

+ **Lactarium** (læk'täriəm), [L. neut. of *lactarius* pertaining to milk, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.] An establishment for the sale of milk; a dairy.

1809 *European Mag.* LX. 22 Our milk houses are called lactariums. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 103 He [S. Crisp, d. 1784] was the instructor of the Lactarium in St. George's Fields.

Lactary (læk'täri), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *lactarius*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to milk; concerned with milk. + Of a plant: Yielding a milky juice.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 323 Why also from Lactary or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow? 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenou's Disp.* 263 A Lactary and a ferulaceous Herb. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Column, Lactary Column*, at Rome [= L. *lactaria column*]. 1892 L.D. LYTTON *King Poppy* i. 381 The Titular Head Of the State's Lactary Department, she.

B. sb. + *a.* (See *quot.* 1623.) *Obs.*—0. *A. dairy.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Lactarie*, She that selleth milke. 1669-81 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.*, *Dict. Rust.*, *Lactary*, a Dairy-house. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lactate (læk'tät), *Chem.* [f. LACT-IC + -ATE.] A salt of lactic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 24 *Lactates*, compounds of Acid of Milk with different Bases. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 317 Lactate of lead...; lactate of iron...; lactate of copper. 1899 CAGNEY *Jakub's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 234 Crystals of lactate of lime occur in the discharges of children.

Lactation (læk'tä-fən), [*n.* of action f. L. *lactare* to suckle. Cf. F. *lactation*.]

1. The action or process of giving suck to an infant; suckling.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 233 Lactation, giving suck. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 215 The remote causes of nervous diseases, &c. viz. in... Lactation. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* I. App. 40 By the end of the full period of lactation, it has... reached the full proportion of the adult. 1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* ii. 48 During the periods of lactation and pregnancy. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 18 Prolonged lactation also causes giddiness.

2. The process of secreting milk from the mammary glands.

1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 559 The establishment of lactation is the turning-point of the lying-in-room.

Lactéal (læk'tiäl), *a. and sb.* Also 7 lacteall. [f. L. *lacteus* (f. *lact-*, *lac* milk) + -AL.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to milk; consisting of milk. *Lactéal fever*, milk fever.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lactéal*, or Lacteous, milky, milk white, or made of milk. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Lactéal fevers, a term used by medical writers to express what the women call milk fevers. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 443 Restoring a certain degree of order in the process of lactéal secretion. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 70 The lactéal organs of the dugong are placed on the breast.

jocularly. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. She proceeded very quietly to give him [her infant] a lactéal lunch. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revist.* (1885) 246 The animals [cows]... are driven home, there to yield their lactéal tribute.

b. Resembling milk; milk-white. *rare*—1.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xii. Like the lactéal stones which heaven pave. 1658 [see 1].

2. Of a vessel, etc. in the animal body: Conveying a milky fluid, *sc.* chyle.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The Stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lactéal Veins. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 66 There should have been some lactéal Veins formed. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 357 Substances which... the lactéal absents refuse to take up. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 144 They have lactéal vessels, or lymphatics.

Hence **Lacteally adv.** (Webster, 1864).

B. sb. pl.

1. *Phys.* The lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; chyloferous vessels.

1680 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 How it should pass the Lacteals, or with the blood through the other small capillaries. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 63 Driving by their Peristaltic Motion the Chyle into the Lacteals. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 ¶ 8 [Against vivisection.] He surely buys knowledge dear, who learns the use of the lacteals at the expence of his humanity. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 296 Air will be absorbed from it by the lacteals as well as chyle. 1822-34 *Good's Bk. Nat.* I. 275 The vessels are called lacteals, from the usual milky appearance of the liquid they absorb and contain. 1885-8 FAGEE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 169 The absorption by the lacteals of matters from the affected parts of the intestine.

+ 2. *Bot.* The lactiferous ducts.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 25 (1682) 68 The Lacteals of Dandelion.

Lactean (læk'triän), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] + *a.* = LACTEAL *a.* 1 b (*obs.*). *b.* = LACTEAL *a.* 2. (In mod. Dicts.)

1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. 25 Blaeu saith, This Lactean whiteness and clearness ariseth from a great number of little stars, constipated in that part of Heaven.

Lactein (læk'trin), *Also -ine.* [ad. mod. L. *lactina* (F. *lactine*), f. L. *lacte-us*: see LACTEAL

and -IN, -INE.] Solidified milk obtained by evaporation.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lactein*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lacteine*.

Lacteous (læk'tiəs), *a.* [f. L. *lacte-us* (see LACTEAL) + -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of milk; milky.

1646 [see LACTARY *a.*]. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 174 There is a lacteous, and a caseous part therein. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Existence God* II. 101 Others reckon it to be a lacteous excrement.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 188 Professors who were forever assiduously browsing in vales of Enna... slowly secreting lacteous facts.

2. Resembling milk; of the colour of milk. + *Lacteous circle*: the Milky Way. + *Lacteous star*: one belonging to the Milky Way.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 211 Though we leave out the Lacteous circle, yet [etc.]. 1660 W. SIMPSON *Hydrat. Chym.* 278 The lacteous crenor or milky juice. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 48 Two small and very weak springs, of a lacteous colour but no such taste. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 Numerous numbers must be content to stand like lacteous or nebulous Stars. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 278 Lacteous (*lacteus*), white with a slight tint of blue.

+ 3. = LACTEAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. 8 The Lungs are suitable for Respiration... the Lacteous Vessels for the Reception of the Chyle.

Hence **Lacteously adv.**, in a lacteous manner (Webster, 1864).

+ **Lactescence**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 lactescs. [ad. L. *lactescere*: see LACTESCENT.] *intr.* To become milky.

1696 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 305 By evaporating such Urine by heat, as in a Spoon over a Candle it will lactesc and become thick.

Lactescence (læk'tesəns), [f. LACTESCENT: see -ENCE.]

1. A milky appearance; milkiness.

1684-5 BOYLE *First Min. Waters* 57 We perceiv'd a light lactescence to be produc'd, and a whitish Precipitate very slowly to subside. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 139 The solution of soap mixes smoothly and causes a slight lactescence. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* An abundant flow of sap from certain plants when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes red.

1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xx. (1765) 216 Lactescence, Milkiness, is when a copious Juice flows out on any injury done to the Plant. In mod. Dicts.

+ **Lactescency**, [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = LACTESCENCE 1.

1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 124 A solution of saccharum Saturni... left the upper parts of the water clear and colourless, but formed a lactescency towards the bottom.

Lactescent (læk'tesənt), *a.* [ad. L. *lactescens*, *pres. ppl.* f. *lactescere*, inchoative vb. f. *lactere* to be milky, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

1. Becoming milky; having a milky appearance.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 752 Concerning lactescent Blood in a man... whose Blood always turn'd into Milk. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 135 Saccharum Saturni being added to the solution, precipitated a thick lactescent cloud. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 63 The lactescent juice of the former [lettuce] is powerfully narcotic. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 136 The urine assumes a turbid, purulent, or lactescent aspect.

2. Of plants: Yielding a milky juice.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 606 Cheggio, a lactescent plant, found in Cambaja. 1724 SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* VII. lviii. (1727) 308 Common ladies thistle... on account of its lactescent quality. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* I. Limncharis, a genus belonging to Butomaceæ, is lactescent. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417-2.

3. Used for: Producing or secreting milk.

1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 236 Tension of the nipples of lactescent women at the sight of a child. 1835 KIRBY *Lab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 478 The entire skin of the abdomen forms a pocket, inclosing the lactescent organs.

Lactic (læk'tik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + -IC.] Of or pertaining to milk. *Lactic acid* (C₃H₅O₃), the acid formed in sour milk. *Lactic fermentation*, the souring of milk, induced by certain bacteria, which decompose the milk sugar.

1790 KERR in *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 121 Lactic acid. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 139 The lactic acid is found in sour whey. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. 367 Lactic acid is contained in sour milk, and is formed from sugar by a peculiar change called the lactic fermentation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 163 Treatment was by port-wine, salicylate of soda, and lactic acid spray.

Lactide (læk'tid), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IDE.] A substance, C₆H₈O₄, formed by the decomposition of lactic acid.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 368 Lactic acid... when heated, forms lactide, and dilactic acid.

+ **Lactifer**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. late L. *lactifer* milk-bearing, f. *lact-* (i-), *lac* milk + -fer bearing.] A lactiferous vessel.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. I. ii. § 16 (1682) 109 The outmost which make the other Rings [of the Bark] in Arched Parcels, are the Lactifers.

Lactiferous (læk'tifərəs), *a.* [f. L. *lactifer* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Of animals and their organs: Producing, secreting, or conveying milk.

1691 RAV *Creation* i. (1692) 144 He makes the Breasts to be . . . Glandules . . . made up of an infinite number of little Knots or Kernels, each whereof hath its excretory Vessel or lactiferous Duct. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* i. 171 The females of lactiferous animals have another natural inlet of pleasure or pain from the suckling of their offspring. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biol.* (1813) i. 15 The class of animals denominated . . . Mammalia, comprehends all those which nourish their offspring by means of lactiferous glands or teats. 1822-34 Goot's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 193 Perfect milk in every separate lactiferous tube.

2. Of plants and their organs: Conveying or yielding a milky fluid.

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. iv. § 10 (1682) 133 The Lactiferous and Resiniferous Vessels of Plants. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 He finds sap vessels to be . . . Lymphæducts and Lactiferous. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 198 Lettuces running to seed . . . are known to be more particularly lactiferous. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. 409 Plants are likewise furnished with lactiferous ducts or tissue.

Hence **Lactiferousness**, the quality of yielding milk in abundance.

1879 *Punch* 1 Nov. 195/2 The natural lactiferousness of the Alderney.

† **Lactific**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *lact-* + *fic*, *lac* milk + *-fic*. Cf. F. *lactifique*.] Milk-producing. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xciv. The lactific virtues which do reside in this herb.

So † **Lactifical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lactifical*, milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yielding. 1676 in COLES; 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lactification**, *Obs. rare* -1. [See prec. and *-fication*.] The making or secreting of milk.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 106, I shall only mention five; . . . Chylification, Sanguification, Assimilation, Lactification, and Spermification.

Lactiflorous (læktiflōrəs), *a. rare*. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + *flōr-em* flower + *-ous*.] Having flowers white like milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lactifluous (lækti-flūs), *a.* [as if f. L. **lactiflu-us* (after the analogy of *melifluus*, f. *lact(i)-*, *lac* milk + *flu-*, stem of *fluere* to flow) + *-ous*.] Flowing or abounding with milk.

1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond.* (1777) i. xxxv. Most plants of this Genus [*Euphorbia*] contain in them this milky and gummy substance . . . and this lactifluous property. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 82 And that, lactifluous, from whose flower-tipped stem . . . the Caraccan Indian drains, At day-dawn, creamy draughts.

† **Lactiform**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + *-form*.] In the form of milk, like milk. 1681 in tr. Willis *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*

Lactifugal (lækti-fūgāl), *a. Med.* [f. next + *-al*.] Acting as a lactifuge. In mod. Dicts.

Lactifuge (læktifudz), *Med.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + *-fuge*.] A medicine which retards the secretion of milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lactin (læktin), *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + *-in*.] = LACTOSE.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 364 Sugar of milk; lactine. 1858 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 410. Lactin.

Lactivorous (lækti-vōrəs), *a. rare*. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + *-vor-us* devouring + *-ous*.] Milk-devouring.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Babies . . . Noisy lactivorously animalcule. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lacto- (læktō), used as combining form of L. *lact-*, *lac* milk; as in **Lactobutyrometer**, an instrument for estimating the amount of butter in a given quantity of milk. **Lactocèle** = GALACTOCELE. **Lacto-phosphate**, a salt of lactic and phosphoric acids in combination. **Lacto-protein**, a normal albuminous constituent of milk. **Lactoscope** [see *-SCOPE*], an instrument for ascertaining the purity of milk from the amount of resistance it offers to the passage of light. **Lacto-thermometer**, an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of milk.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Graduated Cream Glasses, *Lactobutyrometer. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* ***Lactocèle**. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 335 The syrup of the lacto-phosphate of lime. 1864 *Reader* No. 86, 239/2 A new albuminoid substance found in milk . . . lacto-proteine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, ***Lactoscope**, . . . an instrument invented by M. Doane, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Milk Thermometers. ***Lacto-Thermometer**.

Lactometer (læktō-mītēr), [f. LACTO- + *-meter*.] An instrument for gauging the purity of milk.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 219 A Lactometer, for ascertaining the comparative value of each cow's milk in a dairy. 1872 *Echo* 8 Oct. 5 Milk which was proved by the lactometer to be more than half water.

Lactone (læktōn), *Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + *-one*.] (See quot.)

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 389 Another product of the action of heat on lactic acid, is lactone, a colourless volatile liquid. Hence **Lactonio** *a.*, of or pertaining to lactone.

[**Lactory**, an erroneous form of LACTARY.]

Lactose (læktōws), [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* + *-ose* 2. Cf. F. *lactose*.] A saccharine substance present in milk, commonly called sugar of milk.

1858 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 7) 410 Sugar of milk; lactin; lactose. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Lactose, or milk sugar, occurs only in the milk of mammalia.

† **Lactosuria** (læktōsiūr-ia), *Path.* [quasi-Latin, f. prec. + Gr. *osur* urine + *-ia*.] (See quot.) 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 Milk-sugar is present in the urine of females during lactation. This condition is lactosuria.

† **Lactucarium** (læktiukē-riūm), [mod. L., f. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of various kinds of lettuce, used as a drug.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 165 Dr. Duncan has described the different modes of obtaining lettuce juice, by him called lactucarium. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 541 French lactucarium is formed into circular cakes 1½ inch in diameter.

Lactucic (læktiuk-sik), *a. Chem.* [f. as next + *-ic*. Cf. F. *lactucique*.] **Lactucic acid**: a crystalline acid found in the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*.

1838 T. THOMPSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 159 Lactucic acid was discovered by Pfaff. 1865-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 465.

Lactucin (læktiūsin), *Chem.* [f. L. *lactuc-* + *-in*. Cf. F. *lactucine*.] A crystalline bitter substance contained in lactucarium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 206.

Lactyl (lækti-l), *Chem.* [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + *-yl*.] An organic radical derived from lactic acid. Also *atthrib*.

1868 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 10) 764 Lactyl Chloride is a colourless liquid.

Lacuna (lăkiūnă), Pl. lacunæ, lacunas. [a. L. *lacūna* hole, pit, f. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4. Cf. LACUNE.]

1. In a manuscript, an inscription, the text of an author: A hiatus, blank, missing portion. Also *transf.*

1663 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 181 You do well to leave no Lacunas in your letters. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 228 The lacuna of his behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to make up. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* IV. v. (1863) II. 326 The context which fills up the numerous lacunæ of the time-worn inscription. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 The description given . . . is followed by a lacuna in the manuscript. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bot. Myst.* 147 There were various lacunæ and hypotheses in the case for the defence.

2. Chiefly in physical science: A gap, an empty space, spot, or cavity. *a. gen.*

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxiv. 303 The gaps and lacunæ are left relatively clear of lucid stars. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 107 Fluid lacunæ . . . are of frequent occurrence in nepheline. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 The curious lacuna in the field of vision, known as the blind spot.

b. Anat. A mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lacunæ* are certain small Pores or Passages in the Neck of the Womb. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 175 Between this Muscle (Sphincter) and the inner membrane of the Vagina, there are several little Glands, whose excretory Ducts are called Lacunæ. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Inflammation seals the orifice of the follicle and the lacuna is converted into a cyst containing pus.

c. Anat. One of the small cavities in the bone substance which contain the bone corpuscles or osteoblasts (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* i. 109 They [pores] soon arrange themselves in sets, each of which . . . discharges itself into a small cavity or lacuna. 1859 [see LACUNA *a.*] 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 57 The observation of . . . the Haversian canals and the lacunæ of bones.

d. Zool. One of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. iii. 566 Minute capillary ramifications (in flukes) terminating in small oval shaped sacs or lacunæ.

e. Bot. An air-space in the cellular tissue of plants, an air-cell. Also, a small pit or depression on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 948 [Lichens] *Lacunæ* are small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the frond. 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 In Tubercinia, the minute cells are compacted into a hollow sphere, having lacunæ communicating with the interior.

Lacunal (lăkiūnāl), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna, resembling a lacuna.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 58 The intermediate lateral pores or lacunal spaces. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 86 A bone lacuna, situated within a semi-circular indentation in the dentine, gives the appearance of a lacunal cell. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Another form of lacunal inflammation is where the lacuna magna in the roof of the urethra continues inflamed.

Lacunar (lăkiūnār), *sb. Arch.* Pl. lacunars, lacunaria (lăkiūnē-riā). [a. L. *lacūnar*, f. *lacūna*: see LACUNA.] *a.* The ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of sunk or hollowed compartments. *b. pl.* The sunken panels in such a ceiling.

1666 PHILLIPS, *Lacunar* (in Architect.), the flooring or planking above the Porticoes; a cieled roof arched or fretted. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lacunaria*, or *Lacunars*, panels or coffers formed on the ceilings of apartments, and sometimes on the soffits of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the lacunaria of the ceilings.

Lacunar (lăkiūnār), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna or lacunæ; consisting of or characterized by lacunæ.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. cv. The circulation is always more or less extensively lacunar, even arteries may be wanting. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. (1877) 57 The venous system remains more or less lacunar. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bury's Phaner.* 430 The zone of lacunar parenchyma . . . surrounds the vascular bundles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The only affection that can be confused with this mycosis is chronic lacunar tonsillitis.

Lacunary (lăkiūnār), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-ary* 2; after F. *lacunaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna; consisting of or resembling lacunæ.

1857 E. C. OTTÉ *Quatrefores' Rambles* Nat. II. 289 Lacunary passages connected these two cavities together. 1868 P. M. DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 14 On reaching the interior of the head it opens in the lacunary inter-organic system.

2. *Math.* **Lacunary function** (see quots.). **Lacunary space**: an area in a plane, every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values.

1893 CAYLEY in *Q. J. J. Math.* May 281 A function such as this, existing only for points within a certain region and not for the whole of the infinite plane, is said to be a lacunary function. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Theory Functions* § 37. 141 Weierstrass was the first to draw attention to lacunary functions as they may be called. *Ibid.* 143 The first step in the construction of a function which shall have any assigned lacunary space.

† **Lacunate**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [f. L. *lacūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *lacūnāre*, f. *lacūna*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lacunate*, to make ditches or holes. Hence † **Lacunation**, a making of holes.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676 in COLES.

Lacune (lăkiūn), [Anglicized form of LACUNA. Cf. F. *lacune*.]

1. = LACUNA 1. Now rare.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 43 Which . . . I look upon as a very Great Lacune in his Scheme. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 189 note, There being a lacune in his transcript of the original. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* II. 450 He could trust to his extempore eloquence for supplying the lacunes of his text. 1887 *Dublin Rev.* July 213 In the episcopal succession there are some few lacunes which there are no data to fill.

2. = LACUNA 2.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 35 The various cavities, lacunæ, or pores in the tissues of the animal.

Lacune, *obs. form* of LAGOON.

Lacunose (lăkiūnōws), *a.* [ad. L. *lacūnōs-us*, f. *lacūna* LACUNA.] Abounding in lacunæ: *a.* Having many cavities or depressions; furrowed, pitted; *spec. in Nat. Hist.*

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 *Lacunose*, having the surface covered with small pits. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 270 *Lacunose* (*lacunosus*), having a few scattered, irregular, broadish but shallow excavations. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 These latter have either a smooth, warted, spinulose, or lacunose epispore.

b. Of a manuscript: Full of gaps or hiatuses.

1804 R. ELLIS *Fables of Phædrus* 9 The lacunose condition of both MSS. at this part of Book iv.

¶ In combining form *lacunoso-*: **lacunoso-so-fistulose** *a. Bot.*, having lacunæ and fistulæ; **lacunoso-rugose** *a. Bot.*, wrinkled with irregular furrows.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 655/2 *Lacunoso-rugose*, marked by deep broad irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut, or stone of the peach. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Disconyctes* 13 Ribs slender, solid, not lacunoso-fistulose, as in the preceding.

Hence **Lacunosity**, lacunose quality. 1895 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 290/2 The vocabulary conveys a general impression of lacunosity and inconsistency.

† **Lacunous**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. LACUNA + *-ous*.] Resembling a hollow or lacuna.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 272 This lacunous hollow of the upper lip, between the nostrils and the upper lip.

Lacunulose (lăkiūnālōws), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *lacūnula* (dim. of LACUNA) + *-ose*.] Minutely lacunose.

1882 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* i. 61 [*Flarmelia*] *lophyrea*. Ach.: lobes flattish lacunulose, flexuous.

Lacuscular (lăkōskiūlar), *a.* [f. L. *lacuscul-us* (dim. of *lacus* LAKE sb. 4) + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a small pool; frequenting small pools.

1878 J. COLQUHOUN *Moors & Loch* (1880) I. 266 Perhaps the most lacuscular is the tuft.

Lacustral (lăkōstrāl), *a. rare* -0. [f. as next + *-al*.] = LACUSTRINE.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. T.*

Lacustrian (lăkōstriān), *a. and sb. rare*. [f. as next + *-ian*.] *A. adj.* = LACUSTRINE 1 b. *B. sb.* An inhabitant of a lacustrine dwelling.

1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 The waters of the Lake of Constance have been so low this winter as to allow important researches to be made concerning the lacustrine habitations. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 70 There is ample evidence that the Lacustrians of the Bronze Period had reached a high degree of civilization.

Lacustrine (lăkōstrin), *a.* [f. as if L. **lacustri-* (f. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4, after the analogy of *palustris*, *paluster*, f. *palūd-*, *palis* marsh) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. Said esp. of plants and animals inhabiting lakes, and *Geol.* of strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the

bottom of lakes; also with reference to 'lake-dwellings' such as those of prehistoric Europe. *Lacustrine age, period*: the period when lake-dwellings were common.

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. iii. 49 The lacustrine and alluvial deposits of Italy. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 220, I collected six species of lacustrine shells. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 165 The clays and sands... on Lough Neagh... were of lacustrine origin. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* i. (1874) 9 Lacustrine plants. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 38 The lacustrine habitations of Switzerland. 1868 *PEARCE Water-Farm.* iii. 30 The stream we design to cultivate must possess no lacustrine head. 1869 *LUBROCK Preh. Times* ix. (ed. 2) 291 The bones generally occur in the lacustrine shell marl. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Prog. Cult. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 225 Who would live in the stone age... or the lacustrine? 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 143 Lacustrine Delta. The alluvial tract formed by a river at its embouchure into a lake. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* iii. 15 Identified with a marine or a lacustrine fauna. 1880 *HARTING Brit. Anim. Extinct* 3 Wild boars... wallowing... in lacustrine mire.

|| **Lac Virginis.** [*L.*, *lit.* milk of the Virgin.]

† 1. Some cosmetic. Obs.

1477 *NORTON Ordin.* v. in Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 77 As Water of Litharge which would not misse With Water of Azot to make Lac virginis. 1592 *NASHE P. Penillesse C.* 2, She should have noynted your face over night with Lac virginis. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* (1651) v. 142 This salt... is as good as any Lac virginis to clear, and smooth the face. 1668 *SIR R. SOUTHWELL in Phil. Trans.* XX. 88 This maketh the Lac Virginis for the common Wash.

2. A kind of wine; ? = G. *Liebfräulein*.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good Lac Virginis, or Lachryma Christi.

Lacy (*lā'si*), *a.* Also **lacey**. [*LACE* *sb.* + *-y* 1]

Consisting of, or having the appearance of, lace.

1804 in *Charlotte Smith's Convers.* I. 57 Eluding him, on lacey plume The silver mist enjoys the gloom. 1823 *GALT Entail* I. xv. 112 A thin mist, partaking more of the lacy character of a haze than the texture of a vapour. 1848 *SARA COLERIDGE in Q. Rev.* Mar. 439 To display the lacy veinwork of a leaf apart from the cellular tissue. 1883 *MISS BROUGHTON Belinda* I. i. ix. 157 Clad in one of those lacy, lacy gowns.

Lacye, -yn, obs. forms of *LACE* *v.*

Lad (*lād*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4. 6 *ladde*, 6-8 *Sc. lawd*, 7 *lad*, 5- *lad*. [*ME. ladde*, of obscure origin.

Possibly a use of the definite form of the pa. pple. of *LEAD* *v.*; in *ME. lad* is a dialectal variant of *led* pa. pple. The use might have originated in the application of the plural *ladde* elliptically to the followers of a lord. Actual evidence, however, is wanting. It is noteworthy that a 'Godric Ladda' attests a document written 1088-1123 (*Earle Land Charters* 270). If this cognomen be (as is possible) identical with *ME. ladde*, its evidence is unfavourable to the derivation suggested above.

Quite inadmissible, both on the ground of phonology and meaning, is the current statement that the word is cognate with the last syllable of the Goth. *juggalaun's* young man; the ending *-laun's* (stem *-lauda* *adj.*, *landi* *sb.*), which does not occur as an independent word, has in compounds the sense 'having (a certain) growth or size', as in *hœlaun's* how great, *sœlaun's* so great, *samaun's* equally great. The Celtic derivations commonly alleged are also worthless: the Welsh *llawd* is a dictionary figment invented to explain the feminine *lodes* (in *Dictionaries lodes*), which Prof. Rhys has shown to be shortened from *herlodes*, fem. of *herlawd*, a *ME. herlot* *HAKLOR*; and the Irish *lath* does not exist in either the earlier or the later sense of 'lad', but means 'hero' or 'champion'.

† 1. A serving-man, attendant; a man of low birth and position; a varlet. Obs.

1300 *Havelok* 1786 'Hwat haue ye seid', quoth a ladde. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 154 Many ladde her forth-lep to laue & to kest. 1377 *LANGE P. Pl. B.* XIX. 32 To make lordes of laddes Of lond that he wyneeth. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 4451 And wepen art þou: þow ladde prout? c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8280 When Serenides the King had, Glad she was, and called a lad. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 390 Pis ladde [Jesus] with his lesyngs has oure lawes lorne. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 43 Lord and lad, to my lawd both lowte. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburga* I. 1015 A lad to wedde a lady is an inconuenient. c. 1530 *L. Cox Rhet.* (1899) 77 He had with hym syngyng laddes and women seruantes. 1530 *LYNDESEY Test. Paynyng* 391 Pandaris, pythankis, custronis, and clatteraris, Loupis vp frome laddis, sine lyechis among lardis. 1535 *COVERDALE I Sam.* ii. 15 Or euer they burned the fatt, the prestes lad [Vulg. *puer*] came, and sayde [etc.]. 1549-50 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 277 Smythe the carpenter for j dayes Labor for his seruante Clerke and his ladde for takyng downe of the tymbre. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Provi.* 240 Lay up like a Laird, and seek like a Lad.

2. A boy, youth; a young man, young fellow. Also, in the diction of pastoral poetry, used to denote 'a young shepherd'. In wider sense applied familiarly or endearingly (sometimes ironically) to a male person of any age, esp. in the form of address *my lad*. *Lad of wax*: a shoemaker.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Ladde*, or knave, *garcia*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A *Ladde*, *ubi* a knaffe. 1535 *COVERDALE Provi.* xxii. 15 Foolishnes sticketh in the herte of y^e lad, but y^e rod of correction driueth it awaye. 1554 *CATINER Serm.* (1584) 221 First he is a childe; afterward he becommeth a ladde; then a yong man, and after that a perfect man. 1561 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 53 Lymmer lawdis and litle lassis. 1596 *SHAKS.* i. *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 112 *Prin.* Where shall we take a purse to morrow, lacke? *Fal.* Where thou wilt Lad. 1600 *DEKKER Honest Wk.* ii. Dram. Wks. II. 115 How now old Lad, what doest cry? 1602 *VARIANTS* (1893) 78 Why, well said, my laddis of mettall. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 789 Our blessed Saviour... said to his disciples, children, or lads, haue ye any meate? a 1650 *Captain Carr* 30 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 81 'He not giue over my house', shee said,

'neither for Ladds nor man'. 1709 *BYRON Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 6 The other two sizers, one sophister, the other a Lancashire lad of our year. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Pope* 1 Apr. The young lads... divert themselves with making garlands for their favourite lambs. 1724 *Dr Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 The old lad was not to be caught. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 201 Requesting you as a brother lad of wax to make me some of your tight shoes. 1829 *HOOE Eug. Aram* viii. My gentle lad, what is't you read? 1856 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Snowflakes & Sunbeams* xxviii. 390 What did you say struck you, Harry, my lad? 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxviii. 4 Lovely the lady, the lad lovely, a company sweet. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. v. 140 All handsome lads and pretty lasses.

† b. A man of spirit and vigour.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iv. vii. Arb. 71, I trowe they shall finde and feele that I am a lad.

3. *Sc.* A sweetheart.

1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. And am I then a match for my ain lad? 1781 J. MAYNE *Logan Braes in Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.* II. 493 While my dear lad maun face his faces Far, far frae me. 1786 *BURNS Dream* xiv. Ye royal Lasses dainty, Heav'n... gie you lads a plenty.

4. *attrib.*, as *lad-porter*; † *lad-age*, the age of boyhood; *lad-bairn*, *-wean* *Sc.*, a male child.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1 *Vocation* 170 Here have I past my 'Lad-age fair and good. 17... *Herd's Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 149 This maiden had a brow 'Lad-bairn. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xix. 180 There was a greater christening of lad bairns than had ever been in any year during my incumbency. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/3 A 'lad porter on the... Railway. 1821 *HOGG Jacobite Relics* II. 175 Bonny orphan lad-weans twa.

Hence the *nonce wds.* **Lad-ress**, a girl, lass;

Lad-ism, the condition or character of a lad;

Lad-hood, the state of being a lad.

1768 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 407, I know that he is a very amiable lad and I do not know that she is not as amiable a ladress. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They... emerge into the full and perfect imago of little lords... without any of those intermediate conditions of *ladism*, *hobble-de-hoyism* [etc.]. 1883 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 543 Youth or ladhood was now protracted further into life. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 61 In this region I grew to ladhood.

† **Lad**, *sb.* 2. Obs. rare. A thong. Hence

† **Lad-ded** *a.*, thonged.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Ladde*, *thwonge* (*K.* *thoung*, *S.* *thang*, *ligula*. *Laddyd*, *ligulatus*. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lad*, a thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.

Lad, obs. pa. t. and pple. of *LEAD* *v.*

|| **Ladanum** (*lādānūm*). Also 6 (*anglicized*)

ladane. [*L. ladanum*, *ῥῑdanum*, a. Gr. *λᾶδανον*, *λῆδανον*, f. *λῆδον* mastic. Cf. *LABDANUM* and *LAUDANUM*.]

1. A gum resin which exudes from plants of the genus *Cistus*, esp. *C. ladaniferus* and *C. creticus*, much used in perfumery and for fumigation.

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 R. ladanī 3 j, & resolve it in 3 iij of oil of mirtilles. *Ibid.* 188 *Olium ladanī*.] 1551 *TURNER Herbal* t. Kvj, *Ladanum*... hath the propertie to bind to gether to warme, to make softe and to open the mouthes of the veynes. 1568 *SKENE The Pest* (1860) 31 Eik and thairill... sa meikill of ladane as salbe thoct expedient. 1611 *COTGR.* *Ladane*, the sweet Gumme Ladanum. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* i. xii. 40 Sists (that beareth that excellent gumme Ladanum). 1648 *HERRIK Hesper.* (1860) 104 How can I chuse but kisse her, whence do's come The storax, spiknard, myrrhe and ladanum. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* I. 161 The balsam called Ladanum... is produced by the *Cistus creticus*.

† 2. = *LAUDANUM*. Obs.

1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 29 The compound Opiates are Treacle, Methridate, Ladanum, &c.

Ladde-borde: see *LARBOARD*.

Ladden, rare obs. pa. pple. of *LADE* *v.*

Ladder (*lādər*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlæder*, *hlā d-*

der, 2-4 *læddre*, 4 *Kent. lhæddre*, 3-5 (6 *Sc.*)

lædder, 4-5 *læddir(e)*, *læddyr*, 3-4 *læddre*, 4 *lad-*

der, 6- *ladde*, 6-7 *ladder*, 4- *ladder*. [*OE.*

hlād(d)er str. fem., corresp. to *OFris. hleder*,

hladder, *MDn. lēdere* (Du. *leer*, also *ladder* from

Frīs.), *OHG. leitara* (MHG., mod.G. *leiter*):—

*O*Teut. **hlaidrjā*, f. Teut. root **hlai-*: *hlai-* (whence

LEAN *v.*):—Aryan **klē-*: cf. Gr. *κλίμαξ* ladder.]

1. An appliance made of wood, metal, or rope,

usually portable, consisting of a series of bars

('rungs') or steps fixed between two supports,

by means of which one may ascend to or descend

from a height.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Þær was gewuna þæm folce... þæt

he æfter hlæddrum up to ðæm glasenum fæte astigon.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxviii. 12 Þa geseah he on swefne stan-

dan ane hlædre fram eorðan to heofenan. a 1100 *Cerefa*

in Anglia (1886) IX. 263 Hlædre, horscamb and seacara. c. 1250

Gen. & Ex. 1607 He... fro ðe erde up til beuene bein,

A læddre stonden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 310 Hi... cables

vette ynowe & ladden & leours. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 3779

(Fairf.) In slepe a ladder him þoht be seyge fra be firm-

ment rjst to his eyghe. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 642 Thai

set thair ladder to the wall. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4761 Þai

wonyon on the wallis lightly with ladders. 1560 J. DAVIS

tr. Scidane's Chron. our Time 159 The Emperour gongye forth

as farre as the ladder of the shippe to mete him, receaueh

him in. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 356/1 A lather

of fourteen staves would but reach to the top. 1621 G.

SANVOY *David's Met.* xiv. (1626) 298 [He] oft a ladder tooke

To gather fruit. 1726-7 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. i. 25 That several

ladders should be applied to my sides, on which... the in-

habitants mounted. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xl, Kit mounted

half way up a short ladder.

† b. *esp.* The steps to a gallows. Chiefly in phr. to bring to the ladder. *Groom of the ladder* (jocular): a hangman. Obs.

a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* lix. 204 [Huon] commaundyd a xxx. men to lede hym to y^e galows &... they causyd the mynstrell to mount vp on y^e ladder. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 183-4 V. 138, I... should haue been hanged, was brought to the ladder, and yet for all that scap'd dancing in a hempen circle. *Ibid.* 151 Casting mee off the ladder. *Ibid.* 185 A fidler cannot turne his pin so soone, as he [an executioner] would turn a man of the ladder. 1601 *DENT Path-w. Heaven* 311 Many... haue bene brought to the gallows, and haue confessed vpon the ladder, that [etc.]. a 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 A kinsman of myne that is grome of the ladder and yeoman of the corde. 1655 *GURALL Chr. in Arm.* xix. (1669) 233/2 The offer of a pardon comes too late to him that has turn'd himself off the Ladder.

c. *fig.* Also in phr. † To draw up the ladder after itself [cf. *F. apris lui il faut tirer l'échelle*]: to be unapproachable. To see through a ladder: to see what is obvious. To kick down the ladder: said of persons who repudiate or ignore the friendships or associations by means of which they have risen in the world.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Dis is sunfulla monna ledlre. a 1225 *Anon. R.* 354 And forð þet David befde þeos two stalen of þisse ledlre, þaþ he king were, he clomb upward. 1340 *Ayeb.* 246 Þis is le laste stape of þe lddre of perfeccion. 1377 *LANGE P. Pl. B.* xvi. 44 The Fende. With a ladder there-to, of lesyngs aren the ronges. 1477 *EARI. RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 77 Men sette moche store by the foresayde science and was their opynion that it was the ladder to go vp into alle other sciences. 1593 *SHAKS. Kich. II.* v. i. 55 Northumberland, thou ladder where-withall The mounting Bullingbrooke ascends my Throne. a 1625 *CORE in Gutch Coll. Chr. I.* 133 It is not the true way... for men to raise themselves by ladders of detraction. 1670 *LASSLAYS Voy. Italy* i. 87 After the Donio, I saw the Church of the Annunciata, which draweth up the Ladder after it for neatness. 1794 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 449 Duncan is, I think, a little altered; there is nothing like kicking down the ladder a man rises by. 1843 *Lf. FEYRE Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. iv. 74 With these two houses alone I have worked up the medical ladder of my life. 1848 *THACKERAY Book of Snobs* vii. (1872) 27 She has struggled so gallantly for polite reputation that she has won it: pitilessly kicking down the ladder as she advanced degree by degree. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 37 Can't ye see through a ladder, ye black nigger? 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 73 He now began to climb the ladder of preferment afresh.

2. With qualifying words indicating its use, construction, position, etc., as *fire*, *extension*, *rope*, *scaling*, *step-ladder*, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *accommodation*, *boatsprit*, *entering*, *gallery*, *quarter*, *stern ladder*. Also *JACOB'S LADDER*.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Ing. Sea-men* 13 An entering ladder or cleare. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Ladders*, the Bolt-spirit-ladder, at the Peak-head, made fast over the Bolt-sprit, to get upon it. 1758 *SHARP in Naval Chron.* VIII. 154 He got into a boat from the stern ladder. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Ladder*, *Accommodation Ladder*, is a sort of light stair-case, occasionally fixed on the gangway of the admiral, or commander in chief, of a fleet. *Ibid.*, *Quarter-Ladders*, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern.

3. Applied to things more or less resembling a ladder. Often with qualifying words, as *cheese*, *cooper's*, *paring ladder* (see *quots.*); *fish ladder* (see *FISH* *sb.* 1 7).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 318/2 The paring Ladder, or Coopers Ladder... By the help of this all Barrel Staves or Boards are held fast and sure while the Work-man is paring or shaving them. *Ibid.* 335/1 A Cheese Ladder... serveth to lay over the Cheese Tub for the Cheese Fat to rest upon, while the Dairy Woman presseth the Whey out of the Cruds. *Ibid.* 339/2 The Cart Ladders are the Crooked peeces set over the Cart wheels to keepe Hay and Straw loaden off them. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 376 Scotch cart... with ladders complete, so as to be used as a dung or harvest cart. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 A crochet needle (to pick up the ladders in stockings). 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Ladder*, a notched cleat or stick in a bookcase, for supporting shelves. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 90 Two Salmon Ladders, One Jumping Ladder, One Swimming Ladder. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Ladder*, a series of mud buckets which are carried up and down in an oblique direction, for emptying and refilling in dredging operations. 1890 *Wesleyan Methodist's Mag.* Mar. 162 A woven-ladder tape for Venetian blinds, in lieu of hand-made ladders. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 3/3 The flowers are formed into ruches, which trim the skirt and are carried up the sides, with a ladder of ribbons between the lines.

4. In names of plants, as *Christ's ladder* (see *CHRIST* 5). *Ladder to Heaven* see *quots.* Also *JACOB'S LADDER*.

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 699 Wee in English [call it] *Salomons* Seale most usually, but in some countries the people call it *Ladder to Heaven*,... from the forme of the stalke of leaves, one being set above another. 1760 *LEE Intrad. Bot.* App. (1765) 316 *Ladder to Heaven*, *Convolvulus*. 1879 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Ladder to Heaven*. (1) *Polemonium carolinum*, L. (2) *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *ladder foot*, *rung*, † *stale*, *stave*; b. objective, as *ladder-climber* (in *quot. fig.*); c. instrumental, as *ladder-travelling*; *ladder-bridged* *adj.*; d. similitive, as *ladder-path*, *road*; *ladderwise* *adv.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 8/2 The 'ladder-bridged crevasse. 1870 *Even. Standard* 17 Sept. The 'ladder-climbers, who now direct the affairs of Paris. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. v.* (*Parl. Beasts*) xliii. Syne furth him led, and to the gallows gais, And at the 'ladder-fute his leif he

tais. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacquet. Poems* (1839) 26 Up many a ladder-path he guided. 1828 J. R. BEST *Italy as it is* 30 We had descended many steps of the ladder-road. 1600 In *Swayne Church. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 171 For a peecce of Timber to make Ladder Rungs, 12d. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 354 Peos two [bringes] scheme and pine. beoð þe two laddre stalen þet beoð uprith to be heone. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 Laddyr stafe, *scalarium*. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 606 As ladder stanes they were equally distant one from another. 1855 *Conwall* 156 The ladder-travelling is rendered less fatiguing, by being varied and broken up into short journeys. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* i. pr. 1. 7 Betwixe bothe lettars, ladderwise, certain steps wer marked.

6. Special comb.: ladder-braid, a kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; ladder-carriage, one for conveying fire-ladders (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); ladder company, detachment *Mil.* (see quot.); ladder-dance (see quot.); hence ladder-dancer; ladder-dredge, a dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain (*Cent. Dict.*); ladder-like *a.*, resembling a ladder, gradational; also *adv.*; ladder-man, 'in a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company' (*Cent. Dict.*); ladder party = ladder detachment; ladder point, a form of ladder stitch; ladder shell, a marine shell of the genus *Scalaria*, a staircase-shell, wentlettrap; ladder stitch, a cross-bar stitch in embroidery; ladder-truck, a vehicle for carrying fire-ladders and hooks; ladder-walker = ladder-dancer; ladder way, a 'way' by which one descends or ascends by means of a ladder, (*a*) in the deck of a ship, (*b*) in the shaft of a mine; ladder-work, work done with the help of a ladder, e.g. house-painting, etc. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 43 *Ladder braid. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. ii. 87 The men told off to one ladder (4 files or more, according to length of ladder) form a 'ladder detachment' and the detachments for one line of ladders form a 'ladder company', or 'ladder double company'. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 173 The 'Ladder-dance': so called, because the performer stands upon a ladder, which he shifts from place to place, and ascends or descends without losing the equilibrium, or permitting it to fall. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 ¶ 18 'Ladder-dancers, Rope-dancers, Jugglers. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* i. 21 A ladder-like flight of steps. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bry's Phaer*. 303 Parallel bundles, connected in a ladder-like manner by transverse branches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 565 The great parallel terraces over which, ladderlike, the neighbouring Congo has cut its bed. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* x. 181 A gradual ladder-like rise [of temperature]. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. ii. 98 It is always advisable to have officers and non-commissioned officers, with ladder parties. 1891 A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford & Light Div.* 230 Fleming... fell leading the ladder party... at Badajoz. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 186 *Ladder stitch, there are two kinds of this stitch, the open, called 'Ladder Point, or Point d'Echelle, in which the bars forming the stitch are taken across an open space, and the closed, known as Jacob, and Ship Ladder, in which the bars are worked on to the material itself. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 3 Why should not... Ladder-walkers, and Posture-makers appear again on our Stage? c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Ladder-ways, the openings in the decks wherein the ladders are placed. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 77 A shaft... large enough to allow of ample pumping space, a good ladder-way [etc.].

Hence *nonce-vds.* Ladderless *a.*, having no ladder; Laddery *a.*, resembling a ladder.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 455 Short flights of abrupt ladder-steps. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 78 They were separated from the surface by sixty feet of ladderless shaft.

Ladder (lædər), *v.* 7 *Obs.* [f. LADDER *sb.*] *trans.* To scale with a ladder; to furnish with a ladder or with ladders. Also *absol.*

a 1578 LINDSEY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 191 His friends came rushing forward to ladder the walls. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 173 The men of Leith... looking for na uther thing bot... to haue ladderit and winn the hous. 1643 *Session Rec. in Hist. Brechin* (1867) 232 To Alexander Talbert for ladderding the church 3s. 4d. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 188 They came from their Stations... by Planks laid from His unto their Stones, and otherwise they could not, without ladderding up and down.

Ladder, *obs.* form of LATHER.

Laddered (lædəd), *a.* [f. LADDER *sb.* + -ED².] Furnished with a ladder; † of a rope, made into a ladder.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* i. ii. Attempt not to ascend My chamber-window by a ladder'd rope. 187. STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses* (1895) 81 He [the sun] Into the ladder'd hayloft smiles. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* iv. 83 Their ladder'd scaffolds swarm'd, as high in heaven.

Laddie (lædi). Chiefly *Sc.* [f. LAD *sb.* + -IE.] A young lad, a lad. (A term of endearment.)

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 16 b, He had a laddy waytynge on hym called Benignus. 1721 RAMSAY (title) *Yellow Haired Laddie*. 1728 — Soger Laddie. 1789 BURNS *Ep. to Dr. Blacklock* vi, I hae a wife and twa wee laddies. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51, I ken naething agen the laddie. 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xvii. 155 'Aunt Janet?' 'Ay, laddie'.

† **Lade**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 1 hlød, 3 ladd. [f. LADE *v.* (OE. *hlæd* is commonly compared with ON. *hlæð* stack, pile, and interpreted 'mound', because it renders L. *agger*; but the sense of 'burden' is possible.)] *a.* Draught. *b.* Load, burden, lading.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittað hie utan... & beað hiere hlæd to [L. *comportabilis aggerem*]. c. 1200 ORMIN 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Of his godnesses well. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1663 With hym laught a yong knyght Ech on other laid good lade. 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 220 That they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippis for too hye and gader lade and freith and cary away, or doo to bee caryed away and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England.

Lade (læd), *sb.* 2 [app. a variant of LEAD *sb.* 2 (which occurs much earlier in the same sense); perh. confused with *lade*, the regular *Sc.* and northern form of LODE, OE. *lād*. The synonymous LEAT is not etymologically related.]

1. A channel constructed for leading water to a mill wheel; a mill-race. (Often in comb. *mill-lade*.) Chiefly *Sc.*

1808-80 JAMESON, *Lade, lead*. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vict.* c. 97 § 6 The construction or alteration of mill dams, or lades, or water wheels so as to afford a reasonable means for the passage of salmon. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 106 A corn-mill, which was driven by a lade that flowed through the same spot. 1868 *Perthsh. Jnrl.* 18 June, Some fine sport was enjoyed; but the salmon on two or three occasions made a rush into the lade and escaped.

2. A *sb.* *lade*, with a sense 'channel, water-course, mouth of a river', has been evolved by etymologists from place-names in which the last element is *-lade* (OE. *gelād* channel, as in *Creca-gelād* Cricklade); the interpretation has been suggested by LADE *v.* The word was admitted into Bailey's and Johnson's *Dicts.*, and has occasionally been used in literature.

1643 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 34 How many learned men have mistaken the name of a place neere Oxford called Creklade? as if it sauored of Greeke, when it is but old English, and signifies *Ostium riuii*, a place where some Creeke or little brooke doth lade or empty it selfe into a greater water. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lada* in old Records, ... a Lade, Lading, or Course of Water. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Lade*, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xi. 180 Cotinglade... seemingly a lade, leat, or canal through Cottenham Fen to the Westwater. 1873 H. KINGSLEY *Oakshott* xvi. 184 Every trickling tiny lade, every foaming brook, told its own story.

Lade (læd), *sb.* 3 *local*. [?f. LADE *v.*] A board or rail fixed to the side of a cart or waggon to give greater width.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 Lost... a short turn Waggon, with two pair of Harness and a Cart Saddle, with Wheel Lades. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1875 BLACKMOR *A. Lorraine* III. v. 72 The vice-president's cart was in the shed close by, and on the front lade sat Bonny.

Lade (læd), *v.* Forms: 1 hladan, (ladan), 3 (Orm.) laddenn, 4 lhadde, 6 laade, 7 laid, 2, 3, 4- lade. *Pa. t.* 1 hlōd, (once zehlōd), 3-4 lode; *weak* 5- laded. *Pa. pple.* 1 (30) hladen, 4 i-lade, 4-6 (8 *Sc. poet.*) lade, (6 ladden, *Sc. ladin*), 4-laden; *weak* 5 ladyd, 6- laded. [Com. Teut. str. *vb.*: OE. *hladan* (hlōd, zehlōd), corresp. to OFris. *hlada*, OS. *hladan* (Du. *laden*), ON. *hlaða* (Sw. *ladda*); with consonant-ablaut the word appears in OHG. *hladan* (G. *laden*), Goth. (af)hlapan;—OTeut. **hlap*, *hlāp*;—pre-Teut. **klāt*, parallel with **klad*- in OSI. *klasti* to place. The general Teut. senses are those represented by branch I; branch II is peculiar to Eng., but OS. has the sense 'to put (liquor) into a vessel', as a particular application of a sense similar to 2 below. Another derivative of the root is MHG. *luot* burden, mass, multitude;—OTeut. **hlōpā*; in the OE. *hlōð* booty, multitude, OLG. *hlōtha* booty, this type seems to have coalesced with OTeut. **hlanpā*.

The *pa. t.* has from 15th c. been conjugated *weak*. The *pa. pple.* is still usually strong when used in the senses of branch I; in those of branch II it is now always *weak*.]

I. To load.

1. *trans.* To put the cargo on board (a ship). Also (now only in *passive*) to load (a vehicle, a beast of burden).

Beowulf (Z.) 896 Sæbat zehlōd. *Ibid.* 1897 *Pa* wæs on sande sægeap naca hladen herewædum. 13. Coer de L. 1384 Thritene schyppys i-lade with hyvys Of bees. *Ibid.* 1388 Another schyp was laden... With an engyne hyghte Robynet. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 107 A boot pat was so hevy lade wip men þat folowede hym þat it sanke down. a 1420 HOCLEVRE *De Reg. Princ.* 983 To lade a cart or fill a barwe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vi. 211 Our kervails howis ladis and prymys he With huge charge of ladir. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xii. 12 The chefest that is amonge you, shall lade his shoulders in the darcke, and get him awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 26 They laded their asses with the corne. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 Our Ships are laden with the Harvest of every Climate. 1830 SCOTT *Demond.* ix. A foreign ship richly laded with wines. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325 A sledge... kept laden to meet emergencies. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arid.* 817 He... help'd At lading and unlading the tall barks.

b. To load (a person) with gifts, etc., (a tree, branch) with fruit; to charge or fill abundantly. Now only in *pa. pple.* *laden*, loaded, fraught, heavily charged with. † Also, to lade up.

1481 CANTON *Godfrey* iv. 22 When he myght fynde the messagers of Charlemayn, he charged and laded them alle

with riches of thoryent. 1484 — *Chivalry* 4 A tree wel laden and charged of fruyte. 1609 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 9 With every man a bundle of sedge and bawins still throwne before them, so laded up the Lake, as [etc.]. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Hush.* 130 Corn... the earlier it is sown, *ceteris paribus*, the better laden it is. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Act* 72 Than apples fairer, when the boughs they lade. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 112 A northern whirlwind... Shook the boughs thus laden. 1847 WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 231 Shores laden with all kinds of beauty. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 67 These... sandstones are laden with a profusion of fossils. 1866 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiii. 279 Her eyes were laden with tears. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 [The air] must have become laden with moisture.

c. To burden, load oppressively; chiefly in immaterial sense. Now only (somewhat *arch.*) in *pa. pple.*, burdened with sin, sorrow, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. ii. 28 Yf we be thus lade wyth ignorance. a 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. iii. ii. (Arb.) 41 Doth not loue lade you? 1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 It is not lawful for any to lade his neighbours wauls with rafters. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* ii. iii. 93 Lade him with irons. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 123, I...do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 54 To lade no one man with too much preferment. 1655 CULPEPPER & COLE *Riverius* xv. vi. 420 Miserable Woman-Kind is commonly laded with... manifold Diseases. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* 168 Saviour, thy sinner is sufficiently laden, with the burden of his iniquities. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 143 Phimos, who by his livid colour shews Him lade with vile diseases. 1841 LAKE *Arab.* Nts. I. 90 Laden with the sin which they had committed.

2. To put or place as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo.

Beowulf (Z.) 2775 Him on bearm hlodon bunan and discas sylfes dome. a 1000 RIDDLES *iv.* 65 (Gr.) Ic...me [on] hrycg hlade, þæt ic habban sceal. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2901 (Gr.) Ongan þa ad hladan. a 1300 K. Horn 1409 Ston he dude lade, And lym therto he made. 1472 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 309 From the porte that the saide merchandise is lade unto the porte of the said citie. c 1489 CANTON *Spines of Aymon* xxviii. 580 Thenne set he stones & mortar in grete plente... and I promyse you that reynawd laded more atones than xv. other dyde. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 3 No person... shall enbore or lade... anie wheate... in anie picard. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1612 A Leggon ship... bound to Tunis with moneys to lade Corn. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 347 He had his Vessel seized by the Genoese, when lading wine for our Fleet. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii. 261 It is impossible to lade or deliver Cargoes. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. vi. cxiv. 641 The surplus products... must be laden on board the vessels.

b. absol. or intr.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *ix.* 704 Quhen thai off hay was ladan most bysse. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* iv. 17 They that bare burdeus, with those that laded. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 202/1 As many light ships come in the last evening Tyde to lade. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 179 At this High-land of Ariquipa, is good anchoring, where Vessels use to lade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 450 A pier... at which vessels... lade and unlade.

3. To lay a burden of (guilt) upon. Also *absol.* 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxii. 8 Make a battlement aboute thy rofe, that thou lade not blame vpon thine house yf eny man fall therof. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 196 Him seemeth that the shade Of his offence again his force assays By violent despair on him to lade.

4. To load or charge (a gun); also, to load (cartridges) in a gun. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. viii. (1810) 569 Going to lade her againe, their Gunner was slaine at his Peerce. 1635 LD. LINDSEY in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 335/1 To command the Gunners to laid Cartrages. 1690 *Nor. Ess. Present Times* vii. 129 Cannon-like, will discharge but once till they are new Laden.

II. To draw water.

5. *trans.* To draw (water); to take up or remove (water or other fluids) from a river, a vessel, etc., with a ladle, scoop, or by similar means; to bale. † *occas.* with cogn. obj. (Now chiefly *techn.* and *dial.*)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 7 Cuom iuf of ðær byrig to ladanne [Rushu, hladanne] wæter. c 1000 *Ass. Gosp.* John ii. 9 *Pa* þas soðlice wiston þe þæt wæter hlodon. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 180 Ænne ealdre munuc wæter hladenle. c 1200 ORMIN 14044 Gaf... and ladeþ upp & berceþ itt Till þaldermann onn hiefeð. *Ibid.* 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Of his godnesses welle. c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 1475 (Kolbing) *Pal.* *Pe* water vp loden þo, Al way bi to & to. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 178 Also ase hit behoues ofte þet ssip lade out þet wæter þet alneway gef in. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283/2 Ladin or lay water. *vallito*. c 1450 *Merlin* 37 Thei hadde a-wey the erthe, and fonde the water, and dede it to lade oute. 1530 *Palsgr.* 600/1, I lade water with a scoop or any other thing out of a dytche or pytte. a 1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 8 Then lade forth your liquor and set it a cooling. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 114 It is laded out and cast into long square bars. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewery*, The first Wort... must be pumped or laded off into one or more Coolers. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 47 To lade off the Whey clear from Curd. 1839 *Ure Dict.* Arts 585 By lading the glass out of one pot into another... with copper lades. 1842 J. AIRTON *Domest. Econ.* 332 Out of this underbuck you must lade the ale-wort into the tun-tub.

b. absol. or intr.

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. ii. v. She did not think best to lade at the shallow channel, but ruhs rather to the well-head. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. (1772) I. 149 Or with their hats lade [for fish] in a brooke. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. vi. 279 You must gradually lade out of the second Copper.

† 6. To empty by 'lading'. *Obs.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1020 When a man doth come to the great see for to lade [F. *espuser*] it.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 139 Like one that . . . chides the Sea. . . Saying he'll lade it dry. 1628 BR. HALL *Old Reliq.* (1686) 73 We are not they who think to lade the sea with an egg-shell.

† 7. *trans.* Of a ship: To let in (water). *Obs.*

1412-20 *LYOG. Chron. Troy* i. iii. The ship. . . was so staunch it myht no water lade. 1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1, I lade, I take in water, as a ship or bote that is nat staunched. . . This bote ladeh in water a pace.

8. *Comb.* The verb stem used in comb. with names of vessels used in lading, as *lade-bowl*, *-bucket*, *-gallon* (dial. *gawon*, *gorn*), *-mele* [? *ME. MELE*, bowl], *-pail*.

1420 *Inu. in Linc. Chapter Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30 ff. 69, 1 *ladebowl. 6d. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Lade-bucket, a small dipping-bucket, used in brewing, &c. c1575 *Bul-fur's Practicks* (1754) 234 The air sall have . . . the best brewing leich, the mask fat, with tub, barrelles, and *lade-gallon. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Lade-gawon, . . . any vessel for lading out liquid. 1847 *HALLIWELL*, *Lade-gorn, a pail with a long handle to lade water out with. *Derb.* Also called a *lade-pail*. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 401 Bruers measures, as barrelles, kilderkins, firkins, runlets, *lademeales, gallons. 1558 *Ludlow Churchv. Acc.* (Camden) 87 Paid for a vesselle and a *lad payle to putt in lyme. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lade pail*. A late-pail (or lade-pail) is commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or for making cider.

Lade, *Sc.* and *north.* form of **LOAD sb.**

Ladeborde: see **LARBOARD**.

† **Laded**, *pp. a.* [f. **LADE** *v.* + **-ED**¹] = **LADEN**.

1630 *DRAYTON Descr. Elysium* 3 Pomgranates . . . Their laded branches bow. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 75² The laded Boughs their Fruits in Autumn bear. 1708 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 58 Very few of the enemy's privateers . . . will . . . outtail one of our laded vessels.

† **Ladel**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. *lade* **LODE** *sb.* + **-EL**¹.] ? A little path, by-path.

1387-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) l. 42 By smale pathes, that swyne and hogges hadden made, as lanes with ladelis their maste to seche.

Laden (*lād'n*), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* *ladin*, *ladne*, *laiden*, 7 *laidin*. [f. **LADE** *v.* + **-EN**; but perh. partly a *Sc.* var. of **LOADEN** *v.*] *trans.* = **LADE** *v.* 1514 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 89 The . . . gudis that happinis to be input and ladin in the samyn schippis. 1521 *Ibid.* 142 The losing and lading of schippis. 1579 *MUNDAY in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 151 Every prisoner brought most grievously laded with yrons on their legges. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 356 To ladne him with deceitful leisingis, criminable crymes, and talleis vntue. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 147 Trees . . . laded with . . . fruits. 1652 *GAUL Magastrum* 303 They . . . used him with all curtesie, and laded him with gifts. 1740 W. HORSLEY *Foot* (1748) II. No. 63. 94 Let each Mule carry his own Burthen, and not laden him further. 1808-18 *JAMIESON*, *Ladenin time*, the time of laying in winter provisions. 1885 *MRS. C. L. PIRKIS Lady Lovelace* I. i. 19 He laded him self obediently with Edie's belongings. 1890 *CUSHING Bull i' th' Thorne* II. xiii. 243 The air was laded with the fragrance of jasmine.

Laden (*lād'n*), *pp. a.* [str. pa. *pple.* of **LADE** *v.*] Burdened, loaded, weighed down (*lit.* and *fig.*). Often in comb. with *sbs.*, as *sorrow-laden*; also *HEAVY-LADEN*.

1595 *MAYNARD Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 A man entering into matters with so laden a foote, that the other's meat would be eaten before his spit could come to the fire. 1693 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Acis* 118 The laden boughs for you alone shall bear. c1790 T. WARTON *Eclog.* iii. 94 Where . . . clust'ring nuts their laden branches bend. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. iii. v. 70 The better . . . impulses of a laden spirit. 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Laden*, the state of a ship when charged with materials equal to her capacity. 1868 *LYNCH Rivulet* clxii. ii. Now mount the laden clouds, Now flames the darkening sky. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/1 The laden trains start hence.

Laden, *obs.* form of **LATIN**, *brass*.

Lader (*lād'ēr*). ? *Obs.* [f. **LADE** *v.* + **-ER**¹.] One who lades; *esp.* one who freights a ship.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 3 The said owner or lader of the said picard bote or other vessel. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 7 The Buying of any Corn . . . by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier. 1626 *Impeachment. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 42 The name of the lader of the fore-said hides. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 9 A Lader of Corn or Grain. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 494 The Goods . . . appear to have been . . . restored . . . to the Masters of the Ships in which they were laden; and, by the Customs of the Sea, the Master is in the Place of the Lader, and answerable to him.

Lade sterne, *obs.* form of **LODESTAR**.

La-di-da (*ladidā*). *slang.* [Onomatopoeic, 'in ridicule of 'swell' modes of utterance. Cf. *HAW-HAW*.] A derisive term for one who affects gentility; a 'swell'. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* = **LARDY-DARDY**.

c1883 in *Atkin House Scraps* (1887) 166 The young 'un goes to music-halls And does the la-di-da. 1893 *GUNTER Baron Montes* iii. viii. 77 That French brother of his, Frank, the Parisian la-di-da. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/2, I may tell you we are all homely girls. We can't want any la-di-da members.

† **Laded**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. **LADY** *sb.* + **-ED**.] Lady-like; soft, gentle.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [i.] viii. 20 Sores are not to bee anguish't with a rusticke pressure; but gently stroaked with a Laded hand.

Ladify: see **LADIFY**.

Ladin, *obs.* *Sc.* f. **LADEN** *v.*; *obs.* *Sc.* pa. *pple.* of **LADEN** *v.*

Lading (*lād'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LADE** *v.* + **-ING**¹.]

1. The action of the verb **LADE**; the loading of a ship with its cargo; the bailing or lading out of water, etc. *Bill of lading* (see **BILL** *sb.* 10).

1500 *Galway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 In lading and discharging of his goodes . . . into forayn realmis. 1661 *FELTHAM Resolves*, *Lusoria* xxxv. (1677) 32 Must we have fire still glowing under us, Only that we with constant Lading may Keep our selues cool? 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 121 Where the Water is put over by the Hand-bowl, or what is called Lading over. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 589 The transfer of the glass into the cuvettes, is called lading.

2. *concr.* That with which a ship is laded; freight, cargo. † Also *transf.* (see *quots.* 1611, 1621).

1526 *TINDALE Act* xxvii. 10 Syrs, I perceive that thys vyage wilbe with hurte and damage, not off the ladinge and shippe only: but also off oure lyues. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Prendre son sel*, to swill, quaffe, carouse; to take in his lading, or his liquor, to the full. 1621 *MOTTE Cambray. Liv. Libr.* v. xiii. 369 Drunkards . . . when they have their lading of wine. 1669 *NARROWORTH Jrd.* in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 7 With much ado I got off a boats lading of Water. 1670 *Ibid.* (1711) 91, I was bound for China, and . . . had rich Lading for that Country. 1709 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4598/4 Two Ships lading of . . . Russia Rhine Hemp. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1857) 303 A small sloop . . . entered the frith, to take in a lading of meal. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 169 The crews were saved, but much of the lading was lost or damaged. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 184 A lading of great rarities. *fig.* 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xxv. When mighty Love would cleave in twain The lading of a single pain.

† 3. A place where cargoes are laded. *Obs.*

1594 *NORDEN Spec. Brit. Essex* (Camden) 10 It is inuironed with creekes, which leade to certayne ladinges, as to Landmyer lading, wher they take in wood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lading-can* (*dial.*), † *gin*, *hole*, *utensil*, *well*.

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lading can, a small tin can, containing two or three quarts, used for taking hot water out of a boiler. [Common in the north midlands and Yorkshire.] 1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 103 *Lading gynne. *J. Ibid.* 104 Lading gynnes . . . iij. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 589 *Glass-making*. In this operation [*lading?'] laddles of wrought iron are employed, which are plunged into the pots through the upper openings or *lading holes. 1872 *HARDWICK Trad. Lanc.* 189 The only *lading or baling utensil employed by the miserable sinner should be a limpet shell. 1769 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug. The *lading-well in this ill-fated George Lane lies shamefully neglected.

Ladiship, variant of **LADYSHIP**.

Ladisman, variant of **LADSMAN**.

Ladkin. [f. **LAD** *sb.* + **-KIN**.] A young lad.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxi, Tharrhon that young ladkin light.

Ladle (*lād'l*), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *hlædel*, 3 *ladele*, 4-5 *ladel*, 5 *laddil*, *ladill*, *ladyl*, *ladyll* 6, 5-7 *ladell*, 6 *ladil*, 7 *ladul*, 5- *ladle*. [*OE.* *hlædel*, f. *hladan* **LADE** *v.*: see **-EL**.]

1. A large spoon with a long handle and cup-shaped bowl, used chiefly for lading liquids.

a 1000 *OE. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 418 *Antlia*, mid *hlædele*. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 *Cytel*, *hlædel*, *pannan*. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/94 *Sethpe* salt heo nome And mid ladeles on is wondene it casten. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xix. 274 A ladel bugge with a longe stele, That cast for to kepe a croke to saue the fatte abouen. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1162 The cok yscalded, for al his longe ladel. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/2 *Ladylle*, pot sponne, *concus*. 1468-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 92, 2 *laddils* et 1 *scomer de cupro pro coquina*, 23d. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 36 Some stird the molten ovre with laddes great. 1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies* Recipe lii. You must have a fine brass ladle to let run the sugar vpon the seedes. 1680 *BOYLE Exper. Prodnc. Chym. Princ.* i. iv. 48 The materials of Glass, having been . . . kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the work-men take off with Laddes. c1718 *PRIOR LADLE* 135 A ladle for our silver dish Is what I want. 1744 *BERKELEY Let. Vir Water* § 2 Wks. 1871 III. 462 *Stir* . . . with a wooden ladle, or flat stick. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 *Punch* laddles. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 54 Jaffa contains some fine marble fountains, to which laddles are attached by chains, for the convenience of the stranger who is athirst. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Paying-ladle*, an iron ladle with a long channelled spout opposite to the handle; it is used to pour melted pitch into the seams. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 An egg-and-ladle race.

2. In various technical applications.

a. *Gunnery*. 'An instrument for charging with loose powder; formed of a cylindrical sheet of copper-tube fitted to the end of a long staff' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also a similar instrument for removing the shot from a cannon.

1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 85 Charging ladells . . . ij. Rammers. *ij.* 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 185 We . . . could not avoid the danger, to charge and discharge with the ladell, especially in so hotte a fight. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Master Gunner bath the charge of the ordnance, and shot, powder, match, laddles[etc.]. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) 14 b. Cannon are charged . . . with an instrument, termed a ladle. 1851 *DOUGLAS Nav. Gunnery* (ed. 3) 518 To practise with the Eprouvette, charge it with a small quantity of loose powder, by means of a ladle.

b. *Founding*. A pan with a handle, to hold molten metal for pouring. Also in *Glass-making*, a similar instrument used to convey molten glass from the pot to the cuvette.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/2 A Ladylle for yettynge, *fusorium*. 1495 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 Ladylles of iron to melt lede. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 404 Ladles are of three or four different sizes, and are used for melting the

solder. 1839 [see **LADING** *vbl. sb.* 4]. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Ladle*, a vessel into which molten metal is conveyed from the furnace or crucible, and from which it is poured into the moulds.

† 3. Applied to the cup of an acorn. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabeltöner's Bk. Physicæ* 172/1 Take of the best Aquavita: a quartē . . . and Akorne dishes or Laddes.

4. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Aubes*, the short boordes which are set into th' outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them, laddes, or aue-boords. 1673-4 *GREW Anat. Plants* iii. vii. § 6 (1682) 138 The Laddes and soles of a Mill-wheel are always made of Elm. 1731 *BRIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 11 The Laddes or Paddles 14 Foot long. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* + 5. *Sc.* 'A burghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty'. Also, 'The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this duty' (*Jam. Suppl.*). *Obs.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 14 The casualiteis of the mercat callit the Laddil is sett to Robert Millare, melem-an, quhill Whitsone tsysday nintocum.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ladle-staff*, *-washer*; *ladle-shaped* *adj.*; *ladle-board* = **LADLE** 4; *ladle-dues* *Sc.* (see *sense* 5); *ladle-furnace*, a gas furnace in which the metal to be melted is contained in a ladle; *ladle-man*, † (*a*) (see *quot.* 1750); (*b*) a workman who uses a ladle (*sense* 2 *b*); *ladle-shell* (*local U. S.*), a name for certain large shells (*Fulgur*, *Sycotypus*, etc.), which are or may be used as laddles in baling out boats, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); *ladle-wood* *Bot.*, the wood of a S. African tree (*Cassine Colpoon*), used for carving (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1744 *DESAGULIERS Exper. Philos.* II. 92 Therefore the *Ladle-board is struck by twice the Matter. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 197 To knock off the Floats or Ladle-boards from the wheels. 1853 *GLYNN Power Water App.* 148 The floats or ladle-boards. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkle* (Scott. Songs. Ser. II. 120 *note*, Farmer of 'ladle-dues'. 1880 *Cooley's Cycl. Fract. Receipts* (ed. 6) 1. 772 *Ladle furnace. This takes laddles up to 6½ inches diameter, and will melt 6 to 8 lbs. of zinc in about 15 minutes. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. l. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, misses attacking our green Cherries with so much Diligence and Fury, as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone; and, because of this hollow Operation, we call them *Ladlomen, or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 11/1 Thomas Green, a ladleman . . . was fearfully scalded all over the body. 1885 *Census Instructions* 93 *Bessemer Steel Manufacture* . . . Ladle Man. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 384 [The clay] is beaten in with a 'ladle-shaped instrument attached to a long handle. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 68 Put the Ladle home to the Chamber steadily holding your Thumb upon the upper part of the *Ladle-staff. 1470 85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. v. 219 What arte thou but a liske and a terner of broches and a *ladyl wessher.

Ladle (*lād'l*), *v.* [f. **LADLE** *sb.*] *trans.* a. To fit up (a water-mill) with ladle-boards. b. To lift up with a ladle. Also with *out*.

1525 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 55 Ladillyng of myll, makyng of the flodde waters. c1532 *DU Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 945 To ladle, *espuser*. 1858 *LYTTON What Will He do* i. iv. Vance laded out the toddy.

transf. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 102 Insinuate your fingers softly under him and ladle him out.

Ladleful (*lād'lful*). [f. **LADLE** *sb.* + **-FUL**².] As much as fills a ladle.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Pan caste a ladel-ful, or more or lasse, of bote per-to. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* A ij b. The first ladlefull had a snake as soft as pap. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 900 The . . . Cook . . . cast a Ladle-ful of Boiling Water in his Face. 1727 *SWIFT Wonder of all Ws.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 56 He takes a pot of scalding oyl and throws it by great ladlefull directly at the ladies. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* vi. He raised the ladleful of the liquid and allowed its contents to drip into the glass.

Ladler (*lād'lēr*). [f. **LADLE** *v.* + **-ER**¹.]

1. One who lades.

1875 *WHYTE MELVILLE Katerfelto* i. (1876) 4 'A fine!' objected the punch-ladler, judicially. 1885 *Census Instructions* 89 *Rolled Plate Glass Making*: Ladler.

2. *Sc.* 'The customer of the ladle in the grain market' (*Jam. Suppl.*).

1643 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 57 It is to be remembered that the ladleairs hes receavit seavine laddis. 1644 *Ibid.* 71 The ladillars hes gottin seavin laddis.

Ladlike, *a.* [f. **LAD**¹ + **-LIKE**.] Resembling a lad; in *quots.* † *churlish*, *unknightly* (cf. **LAD**¹ 1).

1450-70 *Golagros & Gau.* 95 Yhit ar th' latis vnlufsum and ladlike. *Ibid.* 160 He was ladlike of laitis.

Ladne, *obs.* *Sc.* form of **LADEN** *v.*

Ladner, var. **LARDINER** *Obs.*

Ladron. Also 8 *Sc.* *ladron*, *laydron*, *latherin*, 7, 9 *ladron*, 9 *lath(e)ron*. [*a.* early *OF.* *ladron* (see **LABOUR**) = *L. latrōn-em* robber. In *mod.* use ad. *Sp.* *ladron*: = *L. latrōn-em*.]

1. *Sc.* (Stressed *la-dron*.) Used as a vague term of reproach: Rogue, blackguard.

c1557 *LYNDESAY in Pinkerton's Sc. Poems* (1792) II. 8 Quhair he thow bene, fals ladrone lown? 1706 J. WATSON's *Collect. Poems* i. 11 But when Indemnity came down, The Laydron caught me by the Thralpe. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk Gr.* iii. xv, Whisht, ladren. 1789 D. DAVISONSON 90 Maggy wha fu' well did ken, The hurking Latherin's meaning. 1887 *SERVICE Dr. Duguid*, Thou impident latheron!

attrib. 1811 *GALT Ann. Parish* xxiv. 159 She . . . would not let me . . . mess or mell with the lathron lasses of the clachan.

2. (lādry'n.) Used occas. in books on Spain or Spanish America for: A highwayman. Also attrib. (see quot. 1867).

[1626 SHIRLEY Brothers v. iii. (1652) 62 *Pel.* I am become the talk of every *Picaro* and *Ladron*.] 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 17 With the protection of our redoubtable Squire, Sancho, we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. ix. 74 There are other ladrones besides the Indians. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*. *Ladron* ship, literally a pirate, but it is the usual epithet applied by the Chinese to a man-of-war. 1883 L.D. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. ii. 189 They would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers conducted by him.

† *Ladry*. *Sc. Obs.* [a. *F. ladrerie*, lit. leprosy, f. *ladre* (see *Lazar*).] Impure discourse.

14.. *How Good Wife taught Dan*. 86 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Tholl thaim nocht rage with ryaldry, Na mengill thame with neur vith lady. a 1491 *Priests of Pells* 17 Thay luft nocht with lady, nor with lown, Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town. a 1500 *Rat's Raving* iii. 184 Luf nocht raging na rebaldry, Na our loud lauchtyr na lady, For maner makis man of valour.

Lad's love. *dial.* [Cf. *Boy's Love*.] The Southern-wood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. *Lad's love*, the herb southern-wood. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 Sprigs of lad's-love. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 137 Southernwood (called 'lad's love' or 'old man' by some). 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* July 234 a Roses, and 'lad's love', or 'old-man'.

Lady (lādī), *sb.* Forms: 1. hlāfdiz, hlāfdī, hlāf, hlāfdiz, Northumb. hlāfdia, Mercian hlāfdia, 2-4 lefdi, 3 lefdi, levedī, laf(e)di ē, lafvodi, laefdi, leivedi, leofdi, leveda, *Orm.* laffdz, 3 4 lavedi, levedi, -y, 4 laidi, -y, laveda, laidy, ledy, lefdye, levidi, -y, levedie, levidi, lhevodi, -y, livedi, 4-5 lavedy, lefdy, lade, 4-7 ladi(e, -ye, (*pl.* ladiše). 6, 9 *Sc.* leddy, 9 *arch.* ladey, 4- lady. [OE. *hlāfdige* wk. fem.; f. *hlif* bread, *LOAF* + root *af-* to knead; see *DOUGH*.]

Like the corresponding masc. designation *hlāford*, *LORD*, the word is not found outside Eng. (the *lādī* is adopted from ME.). The etym. above stated is not very plausible with regard to sense; but the attempts to explain *hlāfdige* as a deriv. of *hlāford* are unsatisfactory: the fem. suffix in OE. is *-ige*, not *-ie*, and the unliant in the first syllable is difficult to explain on this supposition.

The OE. *lādī*, being regularly shortened in ME. before two consonants, yielded regularly *lād* and *lady* according to dialect. The ME. *lādī*, *lēdi*, is represented by *Sc. ledy*. The other form *hlāfi* (= **lavedi*) became *lavedi* (3 syllables), and by regular development *lavedi*; afterwards the *e* became silent and the *v* was dropped; hence the mod. Eng. form.

The genitive sing. (OE. *hlāfdigan*) became by regular phonetic change in ME. coincident in form with the nom.; hence certain syntactical combs. have the appearance of proper compounds, as *lady-bird*, *lady-day*, *lady-chapel*.

I. As a designation for a woman.

† 1. A mistress in relation to servants or slaves; the female head of a household. *Obs.*

The 18th c. instances in brackets seem to represent a re-development of this sense from sense 6 a.

a 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliiij. 2 Swe swe egan menenes honum hlāfdian hire. a 1000 *Laus of Penitents* ii. § 4 in Thorpe *Ant. Laus* II. 184 xif hwylic wif.. hire wifman swingð & heo þurh þa swingle wýrð dead.. fæste seo hlāfdige. vii. 2car. a 1100 *Agos. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 310 26 *Wulfstan's* hīredes moder oððe hlāfdige. a 1225 *Anc. R.* 4 Ant þeos riwle nis bute vorto serui þe oðer. þe oðer is ase lefdi: þeos is ase þufen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 967 Forð siben þe bi abram slep. Of hire leuedi nam 3he no kep. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* cxliiij. 2 As the eȝen of the hondmaide, in the hondis of hir ladi. — *Prov.* xxx. 23 Bi an hand woman, when she were eir of hir ladi. [1718 *Freeholder* No. 17. 116 Her Maid.. slips out to me that her Lady is gone to Bed. a 1745 *Swift Direct. Servants* iii. (1745) 50 When you are sent on a Message, deliver it in your own Words.. not in the Words of your Master or Lady.]

2. A woman who rules over subjects, or to whom obedience or feudal homage is due; the feminine designation corresponding to *lord*. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, exc. in *lady of the manor*. † In OE. used *spec.* (instead of *cwen*, *QUEEN*) as the title of the consort of the king of Wessex (afterwards of England).

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 918 Her Æðelfæd forðerde Myrcena hlāfdige. 1038-44 *Charter of Ælfrine* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 76 Eadweard cinge and Ælfgyfu seo hlāfdige, and Eadgise arcebiſceop. c 1205 *LAV.* 6310 Bruttes nemmede þa laȝen æfter þar lafuedi. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlvii. 7 Thou aggregatedst the 300 gretli, and seideſt, In to euermor I ſhal ben a ladi. 1387 *PREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 129 þe laſte lady of Cartage hadde riȝt ſuche a manere ende as Dydo þe fiſte lady hadde. c 1450 *Merlin* 362 'And alſo', quod ſhe, 'I am lady of the reame cleped the londe ſuſteyne'. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. ii. 65 Asia the grete.. takeſt the name of a queene that ſomtyme waſ lady of thiſ regyon and waſ callid Asia. 1564 *WINDET Cert. Tractatus* i. Wks. 1888 I. 10 We ſuſpect nocht zoure gentle humanitie.. to be offendit wiſ vs zour pure anis, bot our Souerane Ladyſie fre ligis. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. Introd. 4 Great Ladye of the greateſt Iſle. c 1630 *RISDON SURV. Devon* 43 (1810) 50 Beatrix de Vallibus waſ lady of thiſ land. 1633 *MILTON Arcades* 105 Bring your Flocks, and live wiſt, Here ye ſhall have greater grace, To ſerve the Lady of thiſ place. 1711 *Act 9 Anne* in *London Gaz.* No. 4870/1 Any Lord or Lady of a Manor might appoint ſeveral Game-keepers. 1832 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom.* 97 No marvel, ſovereign lady: in fair field Myſelf for ſuch a lady had holdly died.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 176 Pet fleſchſ wolde awilgen & biſcomen to ful itowen toward hire lefdi, 3if hit nere ibeaten. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlvii. 5 Thou ſhalt no more be clepid the

ladi of reumes [1611 the *Ladie of kingdomes*]. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Auſpex*, *Musa auſpex*.. the ladi of learning beyng our guide. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xvi. 265 Thiſ Spirit of ours.. waſ free of it ſelfe, and Ladi of the bodie, and therefore could not receyve her fiſt corruption from the bodie. 1591 *SPARRY tr. Cattan's Geomancie* B 2 b, By the influence of the Sunne ſhe [the Eagle] hath a marvellous property, which is, to be Lady of all other birdes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commur.* (1603) 107 Rome, once the Lady of the world. a 1610 *HEALEY Epictetus* (1636) 79 Beware that thou hurt not thy minde, the Lady of thy workes, and thine actions governeſſe.

c. A woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion; a mistress, 'lady-love'.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* I. 811 Many a man hath love ful dere y-bought, Twenty winter that hiſ lady wiſte, That never yet hiſ lady mouth he kiſte. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 You are my lady, you are my maſtereſſe, Whome I ſhall ſerve wiſt al my gentylteſſe. a 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Miſc.* (Arb.) 20 A praiſe of hiſ loue: wherein he reſproueth them that compare their Ladies wiſt hiſ. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 436. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 71 Thiſ evening being May euen; & we.. choſe Ladies, and did ceremoniouſly weare their names in our Caps. 1867 *TENNISON Window* 120 Never a line from my lady yet! Is it ay or no? a 1881 *ROSSETTI House of Life* viii, My lady only loves the ſpec. of Love.

3. *honor.* The Virgin Mary. Usually *Our Lady* = *L. Domina Nostra*, and equivalents in all mod. European langſ. † *Our Lady's bands*: pregnancy.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 284 Criſteſ begnas cweþað ond ſingað þæt hu ſie hlāfdize halȝum meahtum wuldorweordes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He waſ iboren of ure lefdi Zeinte Marie. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Maidene maide and heuene quen and engle laȝe. a 1200 *ORMIN* 2127 Ure deore lafdiz waſ þurh Drihten nemmede Marȝe. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 100 Ilke day denotely Herd ſcho meſſe of our Lefdye. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* ii. 28 (Gibbs MS.) Pan come þei forþemore to þe houſe of our lady coſyn Elizabeth. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 761 By Gods bleſſed Lady (that waſ enen her othe). 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 233* Ye ſhall alſo praye.. for the women that bene in our Ladyeſ bandes and wiſt childre. a 1555 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1309 2 No doubt our lady waſ, through the goodneſſe of God, a good & a graciouſ creature. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 63 O Gods Lady deare, Are you ſo hot? marrie come vp I throw. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xi, On the morning of our high feſtival, our Lady's day, it iſ uſual for ſuch as devote themſelueſ to heaue to receive the veil. 1832 *TENNISON Mariana* iii, Low on her knees herſelf ſhe caſt, Before Our Lady murmur'd ſhe.

† b. *Our, the Lady in March*, or *Lent*: the Annunciation, Mar. 25. *Our Lady in Harvest*: the Aſſumption, Aug. 15. *Our Lady in December*: the Conception, Dec. 8. (See *LADY-DAY*.)

c 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 9080 Vr leuedy [vrr. leuedi dai, lefdi dai] in decembre. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 28/21 Our lady in marche. *Ibid.* 28/23 Our lady in heruest. 1608 *Acc. Edw. IV. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 213 A great froſt from Martynmas till aſtmost y^r Lady in lent.

† c. An image of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* iii. (1859) 225 Chriſtophers, Ladies, and Mary Magdaleneſ, and other Saiſnts. 1606 *ARRAIGN. late Traitors* D 1 b, Their [Papists'] kiſſing of babies, their kneeling to wudden Ladies.

4. A woman of ſuperior poſition in ſociety, or to whom ſuch a poſition iſ conventionally or by courteſy attributed. Originally, the word connoted a degree equal to that expreſſed by *lord*; but it waſ (like iſ ſynonymſ in all European langſ.) early widened in application, while the correſponding maſc. term retained iſ reſtricted comprehension. In mod. uſe *lady* iſ the recognized fem. analogue of *gentleman*, and iſ applied to all women above a looſely-defined and variable, but uſually not very elevated ſtandard of ſocial poſition. Often uſed (*esp.* in 'thiſ lady') aſ a more courteouſ ſynonym for 'woman', without reference to the ſtatus of the perſon ſpokeſ of. See alſo *FINE LADY*, *YOUNG LADY*.

As the traditional aſſociation of *lady* wiſt *lord* ſtill ſurviveſ, the former iſ a title of oſtenſibly higher dignity than *gentleman*. Hence, and not directly aſ the reſult of the ſentiment of gallantry, the cuſtomary order of wordſ in 'ladies and gentlemen'.

c 1205 *LAV.* 24715 Alle þa lafdieſ leoden 3eond wallaſ to bihalden þa dūȝodeſ. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Aſke þeſ cwenes, þeſ riȝte cuntanceſ, þeſ modie lafdiſ. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3280 Mony waſ þe vayne leuedi þat i come waſ þer to. 1349 *Ayent.* 215 Þe gretteſt hordes and þe gretteſt heudeyeſ. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2968 When þat loveli ladi hade liſtened hiſ wordes.. for ioye ſche wept. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 335 Vlyke a luſarde wiſt a lady viſage. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 898 A compaȝny of ladies.. clad in clotheſ blaȝe. 1466 *Edw. VI. Albans F.* vj, A Beuy of Ladies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perſ.* (W. de W. 1531) 268 Labouryng & ſeruyng for theſe two ladyeſ, Lya & Rachel. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A lord to luſe a ſilly laſſe, A leddy laſſe, for luſt, to tak Ane propir page. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. 192 What Lady iſ that ſame? 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 296 For Ladies and women to weepe.. it iſ nothing vncomeſly. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn. Peſtle* iii. iv, To puniſh all the ſad enormitieſ Thou haſt committed againſt ladies gent. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 100 Keep your Wall and Palisade-Trees.. ſharpe'd like a Lady's Fan. 1674 *DRYDEN Epil. Miſc.* (1685) 289 A Country Lip may have the Velvet touch, Tho' ſhe'ſ no Lady, you may think her ſuch. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* i. Wks. 1721 I. 438 We find too on Medals the repreſentationſ of ladies that have given occaſion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) I. 246 Thiſ iſ giving the ladies' reaſon, 'It iſ ſo becauſe it iſ'. 1791 *COWPER Retired Cat* 38

Linen.. ſuch aſ merchantſ introduce From India, for the ladies' uſe. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 414 It appearſ to be an eſtabliſhed maxim.. that a lady loſeſ her dignity when ſhe condeſcendſ to be uſeful. 1886 *MISS MULOCK K. Arthur* i. 11 Poor lady!.. But iſ ſhe waſ a real lady ſhe would never be an opera-ſinger. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 960/1 She waſ born, in our familiar phraſe, a lady, and.. throughout a long life, ſhe waſ ſurrounded wiſt perfect eaſe of circumſtance.

b. *vocatively*. (a) In the ſingular, now confined to poetic or rhetorical uſe. (b) In the plural, the ordinary term of oral addreſſ to a number of women, without reference to their rank; correſponding to 'Madam' in the ſingular.

The uneducated, *esp.* in London, ſtill often uſe 'Lady' in the ſing. aſ a term of addreſſ for 'Madam' or 'Ma'am'.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 519 Lady, graunte uſ now good fame. c 1400 *Soudowe Bado*. 1889 Noe, certſe, lady, it iſ not I. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. i. 285 *Pedr.* Come Lady, come, you haue loſt the heart of Signior Benedicke. 1634 *MILTON Comuſ* 277 What chance, good Lady, haſt berct you thuſ? *Ibid.* 310, I can conduct you, Lady, to a low But loyal cottage. 1808 [see *GENTLEMAN* 4 b]. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. ii. 172 Know you thiſ paper, Lady?

† c. *Lady errant*: a humorous feminine analogue of 'knight errant'.

a 1643 *CARTWRIGHT (title) The Lady Errant*. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hiſt.* vi. vii. 364 Conſcientiouſ Catholickſ conceivd theſe Lady Errantſ ſo much to deviate from feminine.. modeſty.. that they zealoſly decried their practice.

d. Applied to fairies.

1628 *MILTON Vacation Exerc.* 60 At thy birth The Fairy Ladies daunc't upon the beaſth. a 1650 *K. Arthur's Death* 235 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 506 He ſee a barge from the land goe, & hearde Ladyeſ houſe & cry.

e. *Phraſeological expreſſionſ.* *Lady of the lake*, (a) the designation of a perſonaȝe in the Arthurian legends, Nimue or Vivien; † (b) a nympħ; † (c) a kept miſtreſſ. *Lady of pleaſure*, a courteſan, where, *Lady of eaſy virtue*, a woman whoſe chaſtity iſ eaſily aſſailable. *Lady of the frying-pan*, a jocular term for a cook. *Lady of Babylon*, of *Rome*, abuſive termſ for the Roman Catholic Church, wiſt reference to the 'ſcarlet woman' of the Apocalypse. † *Lady of honour*, † *lady of preſence*, a lady who holdſ the poſition of attendant to a queen or princeſſ (cf. *maid of honour*); ſimilarly *lady of the bedchamber*, *lady-in-waiting*.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xxv. 73 What damoyſel iſ that? ſaid Arthur. That iſ the lady of the lake, ſaid Merlyn. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237 i Lady of preſence, *damoiſelle d'honneur*. 1536 *HEN. VIII Let.* 10 Jan. in *Halliwell Lett. Eng. Kingſ* (1846) I. 352 At the interment [of Katharine of Aragon] it iſ requiſite to have the preſence of a good many ladies of honour. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 They bene all Ladyeſ of the lake beſight [E. K. Gloss, Ladies of the lake be Nympheſ]. 1625 *MASSENGER New Way* ii. i, Thou ſhalt dine.. With me, and wiſt a lady. *Marrall*. Lady? What lady? With the Lady of the Lake, or Queen of Fairieſ? 1631 *High Commiſſion Caſeſ* (Camden) 187 The Lady Willoughby.. now one of the Ladyeſ of Honour attendant upon the Queene. 1637 *SHIRLEY (title) The Lady of Pleaſure*. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 447 He haſt no ſuch cloiſterſ or houſeſ for ladies of pleaſure. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 869 The difference Marriage makes *Twixt Wiveſ*, and Ladies of the Lakeſ. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelaiſ* (1737) V. 217 Kept-Wencheſ, Kind-hearted-Thingſ, Ladies of Pleaſure, by what.. Nameſ ſoever dignified. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lady of eaſy virtue*, a woman of the town, a prostitute. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blaſ* iii. x. 74 The lady of the frying-pan.. waſ aſſiſted in her cookery by the coachman. 1809 [see *EASY* a. 12]. 1858 *TROLOPE Barchester* T. xx. 150 The ordeal through which he had gone, in reſiſting the blandiſhmentſ of the lady of Rome. 1860 — *Castle Richmond* I. v. 83 The pope, wiſt hiſ lady of Babylon, hiſ college of cardinaſ [etc.]. 1864 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Halliſ* ii. xii. 205 Making the avowal aſ freely aſ though he had proclaimed that hiſ mother waſ lady-in-waiting to the Queene.

5. A woman whoſe mannerſ, habitſ, and ſentimentſ have the refinement characteriſtic of the higher rankſ of ſociety.

1861 *Geo. Elliot Silaſ M.* i. xi. 185 She had the eſſential attributeſ of a lady—high veracity, delicate honour in her dealiſgſ, deference to otherſ, and refined perſonal habitſ. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Ch.-building Mind. Ages* ii. 40 Her [Venice's] gentlemanſ were the fiſt in Europe, and the fiſt modern ladies were Venetian.

6. As an honorific title.

a. A prefix forming part of the cuſtomary designation of a woman of rank. Alſo in *My lady*, an appellation uſed (chiefly by inferiorſ) in ſpeakiſg to or of thoſe who are designated by thiſ prefix.

In the 15-16th c., *The (or My) Lady* waſ prefixed to the Chriſtian name of a female member of the royal family, aſ 'Princeſſ' iſ now. With regard to the uſe of the prefix in the titleſ of the nobility of the Britiſh Iſleſ, uſage haſ varied greatly at different timeſ, but the following ruleſ are now eſtabliſhed: (1) In ſpeakiſg of a marchioneſſ, counteſſ, viſcounteſſ, or baroneſſ (whether ſhe be ſuch in her own riȝht, by marriage, or by courteſy), the prefix *Lady* iſ a leſſ formal ſubſtitute for the ſpecific designation of rank, which iſ not uſed in conſervational addreſſ: thuſ 'the Marchioneſſ (of) A.' iſ ſpokeſ to, and informally ſpokeſ of, aſ 'Lady A.' (2) The daughterſ of dukeſ, marquiſeſ, and earlſ have *Lady* (more formally, e. g. on a ſuſcription, *The Lady*) prefixed to their Chriſtian nameſ. (3) The wife of the holder of a courteſy title in which *Lord* iſ prefixed to a Chriſtian name iſ known aſ '(The) Lady John C.' (4) The wife of a baronet or other knight ('Sir John C.') iſ commonly ſpokeſ of aſ 'Lady C.', the ſtrictly correct appellation 'Dame Mary C.' being confined to legal documentſ, ſepulchral monumentſ, and the like.

c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* Ded. 1 Unto the right noble puyssant & excellent pryncesse, my redoubted lady, my lady Margarete, duchesse of Somersete. 1509 in *Fisher's Wks.* (1876) 288 The moost excellent pryncesse my lady the kynge's grandaunt. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 238 b, The Ladye Marques Dorset. 1555 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 113 An Epitaph of the ladye Margaret Lee. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* 1. ii. *Stage direct.*, Enter the Coarse of Henrie the sixt . . . Lady Anne being the Mourner. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 Who selected him . . . to see the Lady Margarets Reader. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 235 The general's wife, the lady Fayrefax. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Dram. Pers., Lord Touchwood, . . . Sir Paul Plyant . . . Knight. . . Lady Touchwood. . . Lady Plyant. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* 1. (1724) 1. 19 Lady Margaret Dowglas was the child so provided for. *Ibid.* iii. 353 The Lady Bellasis, the widow of the Lord Bellasis's son. 1719 PRIOR (Hollis) Verses spoken to Lady Henrietta Cavendish-Holles Harley, Countess of Oxford. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVI. 103/1 Lady North, — of a son. *Ibid.*, Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hertford. 1833 TENNYSON (*title*) Lady Clara Vere de Vere. 1864 — *Aylmer's R.* 190 My lady's Indian kinsman. 1870 D'ARBLAY *Lothair* II. xiv. 148 Lothair danced with Lady Flora Falkirk, and her sister, Lady Grizel, was in the same quadrille.

b. Prefixed to the names of goddesses, allegorical personages, personifications, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 LAV. 159 *Leafdi* Diana: leoue Diana heze Diana, help me to neode. c 1245 LVG. *Dumbar* of *Gods* 239 My lady Diane, the goddess. 1508 *UNBOLD* *Gold. Targe* 74 Thare saw I . . . The fresch Aurora, and lady Flora schene. *Ibid.* 210 A wofull prisonere To lady Beante. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 160 If that same worthy pryncesse lady money did not alone stop up the waye betwene vs and our lyming. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. iii. B.vj. Thus grannte you must, that feare of wronge set ladye lawe in forte. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 20 [Those] that make so small accompt of religion and good lyfe, otherwyse then of there belly God and ladye pleasure. a 1625 *Boys' Wks.* (1629) 487 Ladye Venus dwells at the signe of the luic bush.

c. Prefixed to titles of honour or designations of dignified office, as an added mark of respect. *Obs.* or *arch.* *Lady Mayoress*: see *MAYORESS*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Priores's* *Prolog.* 13 My lady Prioresse. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lady maystres, dame diounneur: gouvernante. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 169 You shall haue two noble Partners with you: the old duchesse of Norfolk, and Lady Marquess Dorset. 1638 FORD *Shafesbury* iv. ii. Are you not enthroned The lady-regent? 1710 SHAFESB. *Adv.* Author iii. 167 The Method of expostulating with his Lady-Governess. 1721 STAYVE *Eccle. Mem.* II. i. 3 The Lady Mary, the Kings daughter, appointed for the lady godmother. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Ch. 8 Aug. The lady-godmother of the ball . . . had her conveyed to another room. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii. 'They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, who address me', said Dame Bridget.

d. Prefixed to designations of relationship, by way of respectful address or reference. (Cf. *F. Madame votre mère*, etc.) *arch.*

15. . . *Roberte the Deuyl* 522 in *Hallitt E. P. P.* I. 239 And when he sawe hys mother goyng, He sayde, alas, Lady mother, speake with me. 1528 *Moré Dial.* III. xii. Wks. 227/2 But were I Pope. By my soule quod he, I would ye wer, & my lady your wife Poppes too. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 983 A Turkey Pye, or a piece of Venison, which my Lady Grand-mother sent me. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iv. ii. Your business with my lady-daughter toss-pot? 1655 DRYDEN (*title*) Lines in a Letter to his Lady Cousin Honor Driden. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v. Answer for yourself, lady cousin. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxi. But that my lady-mother there sits lonely in her castle-hall. 1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I. 730 As to your lady-bride, I envy not her beauty. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* t. iv. 15. I bow'd to his lady-sister as she rode by.

7. Wife, consort. Now, as in the original use, chiefly restricted to instances in which the formal title of 'Lady' is involved in the relationship. In the 18th and the former half of the 19th c. the wider use was prevalent in polite society, but is now regarded as vulgar, esp. in the phrase *your good lady*.

c 1205 LAV. 2864 Swa þe king hailte, to wrōsþe his læfdi. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 517 Sire þere sal borne be a barne of þi blithe lady. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* CXXXV. M v b. A grete lady, which was lady to a baron. 1613 *Organ Specif.* *Worcester Cathedral*, St Jo Packinton & his Lady. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., Gov. Bradstreet is gone with his lady to Salem. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 338 About the end of May, Duke Lauderdale came down with his Lady in great pomp. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 7 The lady of a noble Venetian . . . is indulged with greater freedom in this respect. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 98 (*Sword*) The Marquis . . . supported his lady. c 1796 T. TWINGEN *Trav.* Amer. (1804) 87 She was granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, the President's lady. 1796 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* Corr. & Wks. 1868 I. 11 It has endeared us more than any thing to your good lady. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 1 'My dear Mr. Bennet', said his lady to him one day, 'have you heard' [etc.] — *Sense & Sens.* (1879) 1 By a former marriage, Mr. Dashwood had one son; by his present lady, three daughters. 1825 WATERTON *Wand.* S. Amer. iv. ii. 313 The unfortunate governor and his lady lost their lives. 1841 *L'pool Mercury* 11 June 1854 On Thursday, the 3d instant, the lady of Thomas William Phillips, Esq. . . of a daughter. . . On Monday last, at Everton, the lady of Thomas Shaw, Esq., of a daughter. 1841 C. ANDERSON *Anc. Models* 101 An organ was lately given by the estimable lady of the Rev. J. B. Stonehouse . . . to the church of Oswon. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Lavos Eng.* (1874) II. 608 As where it [i.e. a peerage] is limited to a man and the heirs male of his body by Elizabeth, his present lady. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. (1861) 71 'How's your health, Colonel Sprowle'. 'Very well, much obliged to you. Hope you and your good lady are well'.

II. In transferred applications.

† 8. A queen at chess. *Obs.*

c 1489 CANTON *Sons of Aymon* xxii. 478 The duk rycharde . . . helde in his bande a lady of yvery, wherwith he wolde have gyven a mate to yonnet.

9. A kind of butterfly; now *painted lady*.

1611 FLORIO, *Papiglione*, any kind of Ladie or butter-flie. 1846 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 171 Not a single specimen has been observed of the Peacock, Wood Lady, Wall Brown, or the Dark Green Aglaia. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Paniers* I. 197 This 'painted lady' was the name by which a certain gaudy butterfly was known.

10. The calcareous structure in the stomach of a lobster, serving for the trituration of its food; fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a seated female figure.

1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.* *Misc.* (1711) 253 Like the Lady in a Lobster. 1796 J. ADAMS *Diary* 28 July Wks. 1851 III. 421 To-day, at dinner, seeing lobsters at table, I inquired after the Lady, and Mrs. B. rose and went into the kitchen to her husband, who sent in the little lady herself, in the cradle in which she resides. 1804 FARLEY *Land. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 47 Take out their bodies, and what is called the lady.

11. The smallest size of Welsh (and Cornish) roofing slates. (Cf. *COUNTRESS*, *DUCHESS*.)

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 109 He had delivered to the defendant eight thousand Countesses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* II. ii. (ed. 4) 501 Ladies are generally about 15 in. long, and about 8 in. wide. 1893 BROWN *Opening Rly. to Delabole* xxiii. We've countess, duchess . . . doubles, ladies, slabs, and flags.

12. A female hound. (Cf. 14 b, and *lady pack* in 16.)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mht. Harb.* x. 80 Nineteen couple are they of ladies, with the cleanest of heads and necks.

13. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 A Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady, who is put in by turns to keep the Gun-room clean. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Workbk.*, *Lady of the Gun-room*, a gunner's mate, who takes charge of the after-scuttle, where gunners' stores are kept.

III. In Combination.

14. appositively (quasi-adj.). a. Prefixed, with the sense 'female', to designations of employment, office, function, etc., which are ordinarily applied to men, as in *lady actor*, *lady citizen*, *lady clerk*, *lady critic*, *lady doctor*, *lady farmer*, *lady friend*, *lady guest*, *lady page*, *lady president*, *lady reader*, *lady singer*, *lady superintendent*, *lady tyrant*, etc.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i. Wks. 1728 II. 29 The Lady-Tyrant of your Enchanted Castle. a 1687 WALLER *Wks.* (1729) 222 Prologue for the Lady-Actors. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Epil., The Lady Critics who are better Read, Enquire if Characters are nicely bred. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 109 She has a fine voice, and has great merit, for a lady singer. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 9 Instead of hunting for . . . a wealthy widow, or a rich lady citizen, he retired to his country seat. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 91 Bring home with you That sweet strange lady-friend. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 428 A good sort of lady-farmer. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 110 Or any lady-page that soothes a steed whose neck she hardly smoothes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx. If our observant lady readers can deduce any satisfactory inferences from these facts, we beg them by all means to do so. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 186 Miss Martineau is lady-president of the gossip school. 1860 G. H. K. in *Pac. Tour.* 137 These hinds . . . are the lady-superintendents of an educational institution for young stags. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 333 The first lady-doctor ever seen at Rainbar. 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 9/2 The 'lady doctor' has become an institution in Victoria. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 3/2 To the lady clerks is allotted half the ledger keeping.

b. Used jocularly for 'female' with names of animals.

1820 SHELLEY *Cedipus* II. i. 157 Gentlemen swine, and gentle lady-pigs. 1832 IRVING *Athamora* II. 33 The very beetle woots its lady-beetle in the dust. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 37 The dog . . . had five beautiful puppies afterwards, it being a lady-dog. 1894 G. R. O'REILLY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 7 One . . . night an old lady cobra surprised me by depositing a number of living young ones.

c. Prefixed to designations of employment usually associated with inferiority of social rank, to denote that the person is or claims to be regarded as a lady. Cf. *lady-help* (see 16 below).

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 94 Some lady-nurses . . . forego not an hour's amusement. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 233 He, a dignified ecclesiastic butler, with a perfect palate for port, to be levelled with a pert little chit of a 'lady-housekeeper'. 1898 *Advt. in Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/3 Lady-Cook, also Lady-Parlourmaid wanted. . . lady-nurse and man kept.

15. Obvious combinations: a. attributive (pertaining to a lady or ladies), as *lady-bower*, *lady-chamber*; (characteristic of or befitting a lady), as *lady-air*, *lady-fingers*, *lady-look*, *lady-slang*, *lady-trifle*; (consisting of ladies), as *lady portion*, *lady train*, *lady world*. b. similitative, as *lady-clad*, *lady-faced*, *lady-handed*, *lady-looking*, *lady-soft* adjs. c. instrumental, as *lady-laden* adj.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Eupheme* ix. She had a mind as calm as she was fair, Not lost or troubled with light 'lady-air. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 253 What, I say, had I to do, to take upon me lady-airs, and resent? 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 19 The burlythane . . . oft in 'lady-bower' would long remain. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* xi. (1867) 323 This tender nursing of a patrician 'lady-chamber' was climbing mountains on foot. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* *Prolog.* 119 But while they talk'd, above their heads I saw The feudal warrior 'lady-clad. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (Bannatyne) 120 He was very lusty, berles, and 'lady

facit. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 317 Rose-wood desks, where 'lady-fingers' pen lady-lays. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 28 The 'lady-handed' lad. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 4/4 Every balcony . . . was 'lady-laden'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 4, I have never seen any one in her station who possessed so thoroughly that undefinable charm, the 'lady-look. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1857) 291 So 'lady-looking' a person, and an heiress to boot. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jnl.* *Prose Wks.* 1889 I. 11 His daughter, Rebecca, is just about my age, very tall and lady-looking. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 165 The 'lady portion' of the guests. 1821 'P. ATALL' (*title*) *The Hermit in Philadelphia*, Second Series, containing some Account of Young Belles and Coquettes. . . Dandy-Slang and 'Lady-Slang. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 15 This Cauzeau I have seen very good hors-men vse, but with such a temperate and 'Lady-soft a hand, that [etc.]. 1717 E. FENTON *Poems* III. The 'Lady-Train' dispers'd, the pensive Form of Agamemnon came. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 165, I some 'Lady trifles have reser'd' Immovent toys. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov. Being herself a performer of reputation in the 'lady world, she [etc.].

16. Special comb. (in many cases orig. syntactical uses of *lady* genitive, in sense 3): *Lady-altar*, an altar in a Lady-chapel; *lady-apple*, a kind of small apple, with a red waxy-looking skin; valued chiefly for its ornamental appearance; also *attrib.*; *Lady-bell* (also *Our Lady bell*), a bell for ringing the Angelus; *lady-bug dial.* and *U. S.* = *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-chair*, a seat formed by the hands of two persons standing facing each other: each person grasping his own left wrist with his right hand, and the right wrist of the opposite person with his left hand, or *vice versa*; *lady-clock* = *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-court*, the court of a lady of a manor (in mod. Diets.); *lady-crab*, a name given variously to certain species of crabs remarkable for elegance of colouring or form; (Our) *Lady ove*, even, the day before a *Lady-day*; *lady-fluke* (see *quot.*); *lady-fly* = *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-fowl*, a name for the smew or the widgeon; *lady-flew*, a woman engaged to perform domestic service on the understanding that she is to be considered and treated by her employers as a lady; *lady-killer humorous*, a man who is credited with dangerous power of fascination over women; so *lady-killing* sb. and adj.; *lady-meat* (also *Lady's meat*), alms given in Our Lady's honour *arch.*; *lady-monger contemptuous*, a 'lady's man'; *lady-pack*, a pack of female hounds; † *lady-pear*, some variety of pear; (Our) *Lady-psalter*, the 'PSALTER of the Blessed Virgin Mary'; *Lady-quarter*, the quarter in which *Lady-day* occurs; *Lady-tide*, the time of the year about *Lady-day*; † *lady-wit*, an effeminate pretender to culture; *Lady-worshipper*, one who worships the Virgin Mary. Also *LADY-BIRD*, *LADY-COW*, etc.

1898 *Weekly Reg.* 16 July 68 Mrs. Franks . . . presented a carved oak 'lady-altar' in memory of her late father. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakst.* iii. (PATERSON) 50 Joe, with his cheeks like 'lady-apples. 1876 T. HARVEY *Elthelberta* (1890) 24 The girl with the lady-apple cheeks. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 8 For mendyng of the whele of our 'Lady belle. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* viii. in *Ch. Bells Devon* 395 Six other bells from the roof tower, called the Lady Bells. 1877 GROSE *Pop. Superstit.* in *Provinc. Gloss.*, etc. 64 It is held extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a 'lady-bug, a swallow [etc.]. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xxvi. 298 Tina . . . insisted upon it that we should occasionally carry her in a 'lady-chair over to this island. 1848 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* (1857) 253 That was only a 'lady-clock, child, 'flying away home'. 1894 HALL CAINE *Maxxman* 113 A lady-clock settled on her wrist. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 200 The Velvet Fiddler Crab . . . in the Channel Islands is known as the 'Lady Crab, from its velvet coat. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 63 *Platynichus ocellatus*, lady crab. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 171 Their motions . . . resembling those of our common lady-crab. 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 219 This was on oure 'Levedy even. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 255 The Quene his wife was delivered of a daughter, on our lady Eve before Christmas. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke'sh.* (1891) 191 At vsual feastes that ys the one on our lady Eve in March, the other at Maye Eve. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 323 'Lady fluke. The Holibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 83 This 'lady-fly I take from off the grass. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 Lady-fly with freckled wings, Watch her up the tall bent climb. 1772 RUTTV *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 335 The 'Lady-Fowl' is much esteemed in the London market . . . the Male being distinguished by the name of Easterling, and the female strictly called the Lady-fowl. *Ibid.* 336 The cock Lady-fowl is entirely distinct from the cock Widgeon. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds.* *Lady-fowl*, said to be a name of the Widgeon. 1875 *Punch* 11 Sept. 98/1 In poor genteel families, 'lady-helps' could hardly expect any wages. 1881 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful*, I suppose we must call this paragon of yours a lady-help. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* II. 197 Upwards of twenty sat down at table, amongst whom was the 'lady killer, or Colonel Sackville. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 362/1 He had been a lady-killer in his day, and was by no means out of the hunt yet. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 192 'Ladykilling coterie. 1837 MARRIAT *Dogfend* II, 'Pretty lady-killing', muttered the sergeant. 1898 K. S. SUTTERS *Ask Mamma* I. 2 Nature had favoured Billy's pretensions in the lady-killing way. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 284 Many an alms was given for Mary's sake, and the food, so set aside, went by the name of 'Lady-meat'. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 115 Bread and meat given in our Lady's love were called Saint Mary's loaf, and Ladymeat.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1236 This haberdasher of lyes, this brachidochio, this 'ladyemunger. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 378 He serv'd two Prentiships and longer I th' Mystery of a Lady-Monger. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 10 He did not quite fancy making one of that crowd of irregular-horse who appear on a Wednesday at Crick or Misterton, to the unspeakable dismay of the Pythchley 'lady pack. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/1 Crossing the Swift brook the lady pack made play across the meadows beyond at a rare pace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylvia* etc. (1729) 223 Sugar-Pear, *Lady-Pear, Amadot, Ambret. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 113 'Te seeie eche day our *Ladi sauter. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 61 Papistical superstitions and abuses. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 893/2 If God do make men that have some deuotion, whiche are *Ladie worshippers [etc.].

b. In names of plants: lady-bracken, the brake, *Pteris aquilina*; lady-fern, an elegant fern, *Adiantum Filix-femina*; lady-key (s), (a) the primrose, *Primula veris* (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1879); (b) (see quot.); lady-lords (see quot.).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 278/1 Having removed the heather and decayed leafs of 'lady-bracken which covered the inscription. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lady-bracken*, the female fern. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 73 Groves o' the 'ladyfern embowering the sleeping roe. 1850 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 137 A crown of lady-feru she wore. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 14 The great tuft of lady ferns. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Lady-keys, same as Lady-lords. *Lady-lords, lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum.

17. Specialized collocations with the genitive lady's (occas. ladies'): lady's companion, a small case or bag arranged to hold implements for needlework, etc.; ladies' fair? *nonce-wd.*, a bazaar; ladies' gallery, a gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies; lady's gown, a gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate? (Cassell); lady's hole, (a) *Naut.* (see quot.); (b) a card game (also my lady's hole); lady's hood *Sc.*, the omentum of a pig; lady's ladder, 'shrouds rattled too closely' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); lady's loaf = lady meat (sense 16); lady's maid, a woman servant whose special duty it is to attend to the toilet of a lady; lady's or ladies' man, a man who is devoted to the society of women and is assiduous in paying them small attentions; ladies' school, a school for the education of 'young ladies'; lady's wind *Naut.* (see quot.); + lady's woman, (a) ?one who professes devotion to Our Lady; (b) a lady's maid.

1844 MARG. FULLER *Hom.* 19th C. (1862) 35 Governors of 'ladies' fairs are no less engrossed by such a charge, than the governor of a state by his. 1897 OUIDA *Massachusetts* xvii. The speaker's box... is much more comfortable than the *Lady's Gallery. 1712 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 A 'Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small Stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady. 1732 MRS. FENDRIVES *Lett. to Mrs. A. Granville in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 385 We got early into our inn, played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XI.11. 273 From whist, that charms the noble's soul, To kitchen putt and lady's hole. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 133 What black puddins!—and oh what tripe! Only think of the 'lady's hood and monypies!—Then the marrowbones. 1875 T. E. BRIDGETT *Our Lady's Downy* 242 Ladies, which naturally accompanied fasting, were also given in our Lady's honour. Indeed this was so constant a practice, that it acquired a peculiar name as Lady's meat or *Lady's loaf. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 71 Elizabeth Daniels, 'lady's maid, said Sir A. Paget always visited at the house. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix. The man who sang the song with the lady's-maid. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. iii. 23 The German governess and the Parisian lady's-maid still attended upon Vane's daughters. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 423 A slave at court, elsewhere a 'lady's man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Rildg.) 23. I should have chosen the youngest, and the most of a lady's man. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Buddle Pap.* Pref. (1887) 10, I am not... a ladies' man. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 149 They told me you were not a ladies' man, Mr. Smirke. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv. He had an order for another 'Ladies' School... door-plate. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 700/2 A gentle breeze blew from the Shore... a 'lady's wind', sailors would call it. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 885/2 Hee [St. Paul] saith not women but simple women, as if he said, these little *Ladies women [orig. *ees petites bigotes*], that would eat the crucifix (as we say) which make a shewe of great devotion. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xi. The deplorable vanity and secondhand airs of a lady's woman.

b. In names of plants.

Lady's here is in origin a shortening of *Our Lady's*, and became familiar through the 16th c. herbalists; in more recent times ladies' has in some cases been substituted, the change being perhaps assisted by the old spelling ladies of the possessive singular. The designation is usually given to plants of a more than usual beauty or delicacy. (Cf. G. *Marien-frauen*, and F. *de notre Dame*.)

Lady's bedstraw (see BEDSTRAW); lady's bower, clematis; lady's comb, the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten*; lady's delight, the violet; lady's foxglove, the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; lady's glass, looking-glass, *Campanula Speculum*; (Our) Lady's hair, (a) the

grass *Briza media*; (b) *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, also called Venus' hair; + lady's linen, ? = LADY-SMUCK; + (Our) Lady's milkwort, a name for Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; + (Our) Lady's mint, *Mentha viridis*; lady's navel [adaptation of *L. umbilicus Veneris*], a name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; + (Our) Lady's signet = LADY'S SEAL; lady's thimble, (a) the Heath Bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (b) the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); lady's thumb U.S., *Polygonum Persicaria*; + (Our) Lady's tree (see quot.). See also LADY'S FINGER, LADY'S GLOVE, LADY'S LACES, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. (1633) 887 *Ladies Bower is called in Latine *Ambuxum*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ladies Bower*, (*Clematis*), a Plant, which... is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.*, Lady's Bower, *Clematis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccc. 884 The Ladies call it *Scandix*... of others *Acus Veneris*, and *Acus Pastoris*, or Shepherds' Needle, wilde Cheruill, and *Ladies Combe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v. *Comb*, Lady's comb, *Pecten Veneris*. 1860 O.W. HOLMES *Elsie P.* v. (1861) 46 Flower-de-luces, and *lady's-delights. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 248 Great White Mullein... *Ladies Foxglove. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. civ. § 4. 356 It is called... Venus looking glasse, *Speculum Veneris*, or *Ladies glasse. 1551 *Ladies heyre [see HAIR sb. 4 b]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclvii. 983 In English black Maiden haire and Venus haire, and may be called our Ladies haire. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 135 Briza or ladies' hair. 1761 W. STUKELEY *Palaeogr. Sacra* (1763) 25 Botanists... show a very particular regard to the fair sex... as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; lady's fingers, lady's traces, *lady's linen... lady's slipper, etc. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 140 *Ladies, or Venus looking glasse. 1677 GERARD *Anat. Plants, Colours Plants* i. § 15 (1682) 271 The youngest Buds of Lady's-Lookingglass. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Lady's (Our) Milkwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxv. 553 In English Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, 'our Ladies Mint [etc.]. *Ibid.* cxliii. § 3. 424 Navelwort is called... in English Pennywort, Wall Pennywort, *Ladies nauell, and Hipwort. 1611 COTGR., *Escudler*, Hipwort, Wall-pennywort, Ladies-nauell (an hearbe). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxi. 299 The black Bryony is called Sigillum Sanctae Mariae; our *Ladies Signet. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bond.* I. 134 *Campanula rotundifolia*. Blue-Bells; *Ladies' Thimbles. *Ibid.* 158 Our little girls glove their fingers with them [*Digitalis purpurea*] and call them Ladies' thimbles. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 In ancient time, the ignorant multitude, seeing a Birch tree with green leaves in the Winter, did call it our *Ladies Tree, or a holy tree, attributing that greenness to miracle.

Hence *La-dydom*, the realm of ladies. *La-dyish* a., resembling a lady, having the objectionable characteristics of a 'fine lady'. *La-dyism*, the manners or behaviour of a lady (cf. *young-ladyism*). *La-dyness*, (a) cf. quot. 1538; (b) effeminacy.

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 403 By reason of their lady [a wooden image of Our Lady] they have been given to much idleness; but now that she is gone, they be turned to laboriousness, and so from ladyness to godliness. 1785 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses, Who & What is a Man?* 135 Powder'd fops of ladyness. 1830 *Examiner* 773/1 The whining of an artificial and lady-ish City Miss. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 568 Accustomed to the atmosphere and language of Ladydom. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cor. xxi. Miss Molasses, the pink of propriety and 'what-would-mamma-say' ladyism.

Lady (lādī), v. [f. LADY sb.]

+ l. trans. To make a lady of; to raise to the rank of a lady; to address as 'lady'. *Obs.*

1607 MARSTON *What you will* i. i. Wks. 1887 II. 337 *Iaco*. Nay, sir, her estimation's mounted up. She shall be ladied and sweet-madam'd now. *Ran.* Be ladied? Ha! ha! 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) Aij b. Widowes with their heapes of hoarded gold, That would be Ladied though a month to hold.

+ b. To render lady-like or feminine. *Obs.*

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 121 It is to be feared that Ladies too Chevaliere, are beyond modesty: Men too much Ladyed, are short of Manhood.

2. intr. To lady it: to play the lady or mistress. (Cf. to lord it, queen it.) *rare.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Mad-cappe* 27 A lacke will be a Gentleman And mistress Needsdes lady it at least. a 1638 *Mede Wks.* I. (1672) 140 That great seven-hilled City still Ladies it over the Nations of the Earth. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 252 My lawn with a single harebell ladying it over the grass.

Lady-bird (lādī-bārd). [In sense 1, f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive, as in LADY-DAY). Cf. G. *Marien-huhn*, *Marienkafer*, *Marienwürmchen*.]

1. The common name for the coleopterous insects belonging to the genus *Coccinella*.

1704 A. VAN LEUWENOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1615 Flies, in likeness to Cow-ladies or Lady-birds, as some call 'em. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 9 Many years ago, those [sc. the banks] of the Humber were so thickly strewn with the common Lady-bird (*C. Septempunctata*, L.) that [etc.]. 1861 DELANER *Fl. Gard.* 169 Encourage lady-birds... which eat or rather suck the aphides.

2. A sweetheart. (Often used as a term of endearment.)

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 3 What Lamb: what Lady-bird... Where's this Girl? 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. Is that your new ruffe, sweet Lady-bird? 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 176 A Cant. of Lacquies, and a Lady-bird. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lady-birds, Light or Lewd Women. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. xiv. Let us come into the town, lady bird, and choose a doll.

Lady chapel. Orig. Our Lady (or Lady's) chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, generally situated eastward of the high altar.

1439 in *E. Eng. Wills* 114 A Cth wex to mynystere and to serue to the vse of the Saluce of oure lady chapel yn the said church of seynt Austyns. 1553 T. ROSE in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 2084/2 I was called agayne into Christs church within their Ladies chapel (as they termed it). a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 78 And there... in our Lady Chappell he sayd his service & masse. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Queen Katherin... was buried at Westminster, in our Ladies Chappell. 1718 B. WILLIS *Mitred Abbeys* I. Index 2 The Lady Chapel [in text our Ladys Chapel] adorn'd and other parts of the Church improved. 1880 *Times* 8 June 4/1 There was a chancel at the east end, and at the side a 'Lady chapel'—each with its altar.

Lady-cow (lādī-dīkau). [f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive, as in next). Cf. G. *Marienkuh*.]

1. = LADY-BIRD. (Cf. COW-LADY.)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 274 [Goliath says to David:] O Lady-cow [Fr. *Ha petit Damereau*!], Thou shalt no more be-star thy wanton brow With thine eyes rays. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elia.* viii. 70 The Lady-Cow: The dainty shell upon her backe Of Crimson strew'd with spots of blacke. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 8 note, Wasps, Bees, ... and Lady-Cows. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Aug. The earth for several miles adjoining the river Severn... was thickly covered with insects commonly called 'lady cows'.

2. *nonce-use*. A term of mock dignity for a cow.

1649 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 63 A rev'nd lady-cow drawes neere.

Lady day (lādī-dīdā). Orig. Our Lady day.

[f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive: see the etymological note on the word).] A day kept in celebration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary. Now only March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation; formerly also Dec. 8th, the Conception of the Virgin, Sep. 8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.

1297 [see LADY sb. 3 b]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 65 On our lady day als-soo, þe syn was first wrought. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 It happed that oure lady day felle on the sonday. c 1450 *Merlin* 120 This was on our lady day in septembre. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 Then was a grete wynter of frost and colde that lastyd from newyeres daye unto our lady day the Annunciation. 1578 *Scotter Manor Roll* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Every one shall take vppr ther tuppes or ranimes before the first ladie daye. 1611 COTGR., s.v. *Dame*, *L'assumption notre Dame*, Our Ladie day in Haruest. 1665 *Wood Life* 15 May, Rent which was due the last Our Lady day. 1888 M. ARSOLD in *19th Cent.* Jan. 27 On Lady Day he [Shelley] was summoned before the authorities of his College.

Lady-fish (lādī-dīfīsh). A name applied in various parts of the world to many different species of fish, as *Albula vulpes*, *Harpe rufa*, *Scomberesox saurus*, *Sillago domina*.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 341 The Lady-Fish, being a very small sort taken off Cape St. Lucas. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 137 A single species (*Albula vulpes*) the bone-fish or lady-fish of our Atlantic coasts. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 2/2 The dainty, long-jawed beings which in the Soudan were called 'lady-fish'.

Ladyfy, ladyfy (lādī-dīfai), v. [f. LADY sb. + -FY.] trans. To make a lady of; to give the title of 'Lady' to. Hence *La-dyfyed ppl. a.* (*colloq.*), having the airs of a fine lady.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 221 He enter into bond to be dnb'd by what day than wilt, when the next action is layde upon me thou shalt be Ladified. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & B.* 7 She... would be Madam'd, Worship'd, Ladified. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv. He made a knight, And your sweet mistress-ship ladyfyed. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City-Heiress* 61 How, Mrs. Dy-Ladyfy'd! This is an excellent way of disposing an old cast-off Mistress. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Ladyfyed*, lady-like. [1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. xxxiii. 229 Azubah had certainly grown wonderfully fine ladyfyed in the last year or two.] 1885 T. MOZLEY *Kemur. Towns*, etc. II. 222 They could hardly be restrained from ladyfying every plain Mrs. who came near them.

+ La-dyhead. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 ladyhede.

[f. LADY sb. + -HEAD.] = LADYSHIP.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 40 Whan she goth to here masse That time shall nought overpasse, That I napproche her ladyhede.

Ladyhood (lādī-dīhud). [f. LADY sb. + -HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of being a lady; the qualities pertaining to a lady.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. 42 She often represents to my mind the best parts of the Spanish Santa Teresa ladyhood by nature. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xli. A lady about five-and-forty... with delicate features and an air of perfect ladyhood.

2. Ladies collectively; the realm of ladies.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 63 The gallantry of ladyhood is abroad. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 46 That wonderful storehouse... preserves for us an inimitable picture of the knighthood, ladyhood, and yeomanry of the Middle Ages.

Ladykin (lādī-dīkin). [f. LADY sb. + -KIN.] A little lady; occas. used as a term of endearment.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Austerlitz* I. 321. I had missed it in my room—that baby of mine, that doll, that ladykin. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 315 The young ladykin whom the solemn vowing concerned had lingered round the choir screen. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-driver* 46 'Ha, Ladykin, Still at thy frolics, girl of gold?' laughed he.

La-dykind. *rare*. [f. LADY sb. + -KIND, after *womankind*.] The lady or female portion of a party; also loosely, a woman.

1829 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 24 Mar. This morning our sportsmen took leave, and their ladykind .. followed after breakfast. 1878 E. J. TAPLAWY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 107 An ordinary lady-kind would have screamed.

Ladyless (lādīlēs), *a.* [f. *LADY sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no lady; unaccompanied by a lady.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxvi. Sythen I am lady les I will win thy lady. 1858 MORRIS *K. Arthur's Tomb* 37 Perchance, indeed, quite ladyless were best. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. v. cv. 518 At hotels their [women's] sitting-room is .. sometimes the only available public room, ladyless guests being driven to the bar or the hall.

Ladylike (lādīlōik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. *LADY sb.* + *-LIKE*.] **A. adj.**

1. Of a woman: Having the distinctive appearance or manner of a lady. Also (in early use chiefly) said *sarcastically* of men: Effeminately delicate or solicitous about elegance or propriety. † In a personification: Comparable to a lady; queenly.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 30 And Madera, famous for the Wines which grow therein, and the lady-like Island of all the Atlantique sea. 1856 ARTIF. *Handsom.* 179 Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and Ladylike preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators. 1756 COWPER *Lett. to Town Wks.* (1837) XV. 262 Those lady-like gentlemen, whom we may distinguish by the title of their mother's own sons. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Mar. 156/2 Miss Smith is a very lady-like actress. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 196 He is a very lady-like poet. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi. Tell me now, how look I, thus disposed on the couch— languishing and ladylike, ha? 1854 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 199 A pretty, ladylike, rather silly young woman.

2. Befitting a lady; resembling what pertains to a lady; sometimes with depreciatory sense, effeminately delicate or graceful.

1886 WARNER *Alb. Eng. l. ix.* (1592) 37 With fingers Lady-like. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* n. 686 The dew-drops on her silken hide Her tender constitution did declare Too lady-like a long fatigue to bear. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* i. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 358 A manly daring soul lurks deep, Under this gentle lady-like outside. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 31 After a few days of these coy lady-like compliances on his side, we grew into a more conversable temper. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 137 Perhaps you mean no more than to give a little specimen of Lady-like pride in those words. 1816 SCOTT *Artif. xi.* The controversy began in smooth, oily, lady-like terms, but is now waxing more sour and eager as we get on. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 216 Her lady-like spirit would have scorned the idea of selling them. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* i. 53 You have not a very lady-like way of expressing yourself. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mile. lxe* i. (1892) 20, 'I hope you will teach Evelyn some of these pretty things,' said Mrs. Merrington. 'There is something so ladylike about them.' 1900 SKELTON *Chaucer Canon* 139 Both [poems] .. are wholly lacking in interesting touches of personal character. Whatever opinions they express are of a highly genteel and ladylike order.

Hence **La dylike**.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* (1882) 305 He remembered the charm of her perfect ladylikeness.

† **B. adv.** As a lady does; in the guise of a lady. *Obs.*

1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 Nor didst thou two years after talk of force, Or, lady-like, make suit for a divorce. 1650 ROXBURGH *Ballads* (1888) VI. 544 Achilles he was in disguise, When first he heard of this enterprise, He Ladylike with a Lady lay.

Ladyling (lādīdīng), *rare.* [f. *LADY sb.* + *-LING*.] A little lady.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 137 Ladylings and lordlings dancing, piping, harping. 1895 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs* 5, I bid them dance, I bid them sing, For the limpid glance Of my ladyling.

Lady-love. Also pseudo-arch. **ladye-love.** [f. *LADY sb.* (in sense 1 *appositive*; in sense 2 *attrib.*.)]

1. A lady who is loved; a sweetheart.

A supposed example quoted from R. Wilson's *Coblers Prothesie* (1594) is not to the point; Venus is called 'Lady Love' by more than one of the dramatists properly.

1733 THEOBALD'S *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 102 Your Lady-love [1623 Ladies love]. 1805 SCOTT *Lad Minstr.* iv. xix. With favour in his crest, or glove, Memorial of his lady-love. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND ii. What man is there without a lady-love. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxii. 331 She begged the King to consent to his marriage with his lady-love.

2. Love for ladies.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xl. The minstrel who .. Sang lady-love and war.

Ladyly, a. Obs. exc. as nonce-wd. Also 5 ladyly. [f. *LADY sb.* + *-LY*.] Befitting or characteristic of a lady, ladylike.

13.. E. E. Allit. *P. A.* 773 Over alle oþer so hy3 þou clame, To lede with hym so ladyly lyf. 1400 MORIE *Artib.* 3254 In a surcott of sylke .. with ladyly lappes the lenghe of a 3erde. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 b. He brought to his mynde her fair and fresche colour—her ladyly maytene and her noble facon and corpulence. 1840 TAIT'S *Mag.* VII. 385 We do not refer to the fashionable annuals, those very ineffectual bulletins of lordly and ladyly inanity.

† **Ladyly, adv. Obs.** [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In a manner befitting a lady; as a lady.

1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 129 This duchesse .. nolde therto assente .. and excused here ful ladyly.

Lady's cushion. Also 6 Our Lady's cushion. † **a.** The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima*. *Obs.* b. The Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. l. 509 That kinde of grasse which groweth by the sea syde, is called .. in English our Ladies quishon. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxvii. 483 In English Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1794 MARTYN

Rousseau's Bot. xix. 271 From the manner of its growth in a thick tuft, it [mossy Saxifrage] has acquired the English name of Ladies Cushion. 1854 S. THOMPSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 201 The Lady's cushion—mossy saxifrage.

Lady's finger, lady-finger. 17. *occas.* ladies' fingers.

1. *sing.* and *pl.* The plant *Anthyllis vulneraria*, the Kidney Vetch.

Also applied dial. to various other plants, as *Lotus corniculatus* (formerly called *lady-finger grass*): see Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 24 *Anthyllis leguminosa* .. Kidney-vetch, Ladies finger. 1743 in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* (1750) II. i. xv. 148 Your Lady-finger-grass (or Bird's-foot Trefoil .. which is the Botanical Name). 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 842 Kidney Vetch, or Ladies Finger. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 36 *Anthyllis vulneraria*, variety *Dillenii*, Lady's-fingers, occurs .. all along the coast.

2. Applied to various objects of long and slender form. **a.** A kind of cake (cf. *finger-biscuit*). ? *Obs.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xlviii. Steep Some lady's-fingers nice in Candy wine. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 136 Honey and ladies' fingers for tea.

b. Austral. A kind of grape. Also, a banana. 1892 E. RIEVES *Homeward Bound* 90 The very finest ladies'-fingers, sweet-waters, and muscatels. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 91 They were sitting .. in the banana grove, whither Elsie had gone on pretext of finding some still ungathered 'Lady's fingers'.

c. U.S. (a) A variety of the potato; (b) One of the branches of the lobster; (c) A variety of apple. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Lady's glove. Also 6-7 Our Ladies, 7 8 ladies' gloves, 9 lady glove. [Orig. *LADY sb.* 3.] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. The name has been applied to several other plants, e. g. † Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; Fleawort, *Inula Conyza*; the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (dial.).

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Addit.* *Bacchar.* an herbe .. some do call it .. our ladies gloves. 1611 COTGR., *Gantelle*, the hearbe called Fox-gloves, our Ladies gloves. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Pilgrim v. vi.* Full of pincks, and Ladies gloves [mod. ed. lady-gloves]. Of hartes-ease too. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* n. iv. § 3. 80 Sage of Jerusalem, Ladies-glove [marg. *Pulmonaria*]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 363 Ladies Gloves. The virtues of this plant [fleawort] are to warm and dry; but it is also an opener. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Lady glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. *Ibid.*, Lady's glove, *Lotus corniculatus*.

Ladyship lādīshīp, *sb.* Forms: see *LADY* and *-SHIP*. Also 7-8 *colloq.* 1a *ship*.

1. The condition of being a lady; rank as a lady.

1225 *Anr.* R. 100 3if þu hauest uoriten nu þi wuðfulle leddische, — go & folwe þeos get. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 And truke for a mon of laun þe heuenliche laured & lulin her ladiðschipe. 13.. E. E. Allit. *P. A.* 577 More haf I of ioye & blysse here-inne, Of ladiðschyp gret & lyuez blom. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iii. iii. How dost thou like Thy ladyship, Zanthia? 1771 *Contemplet. Man* II. 152 This Lady did not enjoy her Title long—she died in the fifth Year of her Ladyship. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. 1874 II. 134 What facility and plenteousness of knighthood, lordship, ladyship, royalty, loyalty! 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* iv. 26 He hated the countess-ship of the countess, and the ladyship of the Lady Anna.

2. The personality of a lady. In *her, your ladyship*, a respectful substitute for *she, you*, referring to a lady; in mod. use only to one whose rank is designated by the titular prefix 'Lady'. Also used *sarcastically*.

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 191 She .. drof hym forthe, vnetheliste he knowe that he was seruaunt vn to hir ladiðschipe. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 332 Ne trawes not, tru lady, þat I take wolde Thy ladyship to losse, ne in lust holde. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3715, I leue it to thy ladyship þis lange no3t vnknawen. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxi. Yet I would pray Your ladyship .. That I might knowe .. What that these knyghtes be in rich armour. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pam. Ded.* I thought it my duty to dedicate the same unto your Ladyshippes name. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* i. ii. 120 If it please your Ladyships, you may see the end. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 174 Lord Jermyn in a jeering manner, as her ladyship conceived, told her he hoped now shortly Sir Edward Herbert would returne to Paris. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* ii. v. O Mem, your Laship staid to peruse a Pecquet of Letters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P. 1, I waited upon her Ladyship pretty early in the morning. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 34 Her ladyship is in a huff. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 129 Thou Fortunes Champion, that dost neuer fight But when her humorous Ladyship is by To teach thee safety.

† **b. concr.** = *LADY*. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 My sone, of that unkindship, The which toward thy ladyship, Thou pleignest, for she woll the nought, Thou art to blamen of thy thought.

c. nonce-use. One who is called 'her ladyship'. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 386 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor.

† **3.** Kindness or beneficence befitting a mistress. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 128 This maide .. To whom this lady hath behote Of ladyship all that she can To vengen her upon this man. *Ibid.* III. 66 The quod the queene. I wol do the such ladyship, Wherof thou shalt for evermo Be riche.

4. A district governed by a lady. *nonce-use.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P. 3 All that long Course of Building is under particular Districts or Ladyships, after the Manner of Lordships in other Parts.

Hence **Ladyship v. (nonce-wd.) trans.**, to give the title of 'Your Ladyship' to. Also to *ladyship* it.

1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) III. 9 'Ladyship! Oh, her ladyship!' and away he catered, ladyshipping it, till he was out of hearing. 1820 *Hermit in London* IV. 165 He so ladyshipped Lady — what's her ugly name, that it was quite disgusting.

† **Lady-silver.** *Obs.* Also 5 ladesilver. [? f. *LADY* : possibly because payable at Lady-day.]

1425-6 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, vjs. viij. rec. pro ladesilver ejusdem ville per annum. 1536-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 672 Et de 6s. 8d. rec. de eodem Coll. pro ladesilver debuit. tenentibus ibidem.

Lady's laces. † Also lady-laces. The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. iv. 5 The grasse called in Latine *Gramen sulcatum*, or *Pictum*; and by our English women, Ladies Laces, because it is stript or furrowed with white and greene strakes, like silke laces. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguillettes d'armes*, the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Cameleon grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lady-laces*, a sort of striped Grass. 1713 J. PRETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 179 Painted Grass, or Ladies Laces. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97, 1 .. Tried through the pales to get the tempting flowers, As lady's laces, everlasting peas.

† **Lady's longing.** *Obs.* In 7 ladies longing; also 6 lady longing. A variety of apple.

1591 LYLLY *Eniym.* III. iii. 38 For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes and ladylongings. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 213 Apples. The Ladies Longing, the Kirkham Apple, John Apple [etc.]. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called Pome-appase. .. I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing.

Lady's mantle. Also 6 Our Ladies, 6 8 ladies. [*LADY sb.* 3; cf. *G. Frauen-, Marien-mantel*.] A common name for the rosaceous herb *Alchemilla vulgaris*. Also applied, with qualification, to other species (see quot. 1864).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 82 *Alchimilla* .. is called in english our Ladies Mantel or syndow. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xcviij. 140 Great Sanicle or Ladies Mantell, groweth in some places of this country. 1611 COTGR., *Alchimille*, Lions foot, Ladies mantle, great Sanicle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 167 Ladies mantle has a calyx of one permanent leaf divided into eight segments. 1864 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 140 Silvery Lady's-Mantle. *Ibid.* 141 Alpine Lady's Mantle. 1882 *Gal. Words* 673 Silken Alpine lady's mantle rare.

Lady-smock. Also lady's, ladies' smock. A common name for the Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*. (Applied locally also to *Convolvulus sepium*.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 905 Ladie-smockes all siluer white. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xviii. 203 They are commonly called in Latine, *Flos Cuculi*; in English Cuckowe flowers, at the Nampwich in Cheshire. 1. Ladie smockes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1669) 121 Dispose That lady-smock, that pansie, and that rose Neatly apart. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 325 Ladies Smock (forgive the vulgar name) has the calyx gaping a little. 1796 II. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) l. 83 Some of the convolvuluses, vulgarly called lady's-smock. 1874 T. HARDY *Farf. Madding Crowd* I. 239 Clear white ladies' smocks. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 96 Chains of lady's-smock.

Lady's seal. ? *Obs.* Also 6 Our Ladies seale.

1. The plant Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

? 1516 GRETE *Herball* Zijj. Sigillum sancte marie or sigillum Salamonis is al one herbe that is called Salomons seale or our ladies seale. 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Lady's seal, *Convolvulus Polygonatum*.

2. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xviii. 383 Our Ladies Seale hath long branches, flexible, of a wooddisse substance. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccviii. 722 Called .. in English blacke Bryonie, wilde Vine, and our Ladies Seale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 30 The Black Vine, which some have given the name of our Lady's Seal.

Lady's slipper. Also 6 Our Ladies slipper, 8-9 ladies' lady slipper.

1. A common book-name for the orchidaceous plant *Cypripedium Calceolus*. Also applied occas. to the cultivated calceolaria, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cvii. 359 Ovr Ladies Shooe or Slipper, hath a thicke knobbed roote. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 422 The Ladies Slipper .. its singular, large hollow inflated nectary. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower.* Pl. II. 116 *Lotus corniculatus*, commonly called Lady's Slipper. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 266 One extremely rare British species, the Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus*). 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay tree* II. 161 The boxes of geranium and lady-slipper in the window.

2. ? U.S. The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Lady's thistle. Also 6 Our ladies, 6-7 lady, 8-9 ladies' thistle. [Cf. *G. Frauendistel*, *Dn. Vrouwendistel*.]

The thistle *Carduus Marianus*. 1552 ELYOT *Dict. s.v. Spina*, *Spina alba*, Our ladies Thistle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lxii. 525 Our Ladies Thistle groweth .. in rough untended places. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 634 Lady Thistles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 63/2 The Lady-Thistle is our common Thistle. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 100 Milk Thistle. Ladies Thistle. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 436 Ladies' thistle. *Carduus marianus*.

Lady's traces, tresses. Also 6-9 lady, ladies' traces, lady's traces. Name for the plants of the genus *Spiranthes* (N.O. *Orchidaceae*); also locally applied to grasses of the genus *Brisa*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 70 Satyrion .. bryageth

further whyte floures in the ende of harueste, and it is called Lady traces. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* li. lvi. 222 The sweete Orchis, or Ladic traces are moste commonly to be found in high, untilld, and dry places. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* i. cii. 168 Friezland Ladic traces hath two small round stones or bulbcs. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Satyrion à trois couillons*, Triple Orchis, or triple Ladies traces. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 419 The spiral Ophrys commonly called Triple Ladies' Traces. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Brisa media*, common quaking grass; ladies' tresses. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 310 *Neottia spiralis*, Lady's tresses, an orchideous plant about six inches high.

|| **Læn** (læn). *O.E. Law.* [OE. *læn*: see **LOAN**.] An estate held as a benefice.

1088 in *Birch Cart. Sar.* III. 329 þa 3ewat Eadric ær Ælfheh cwideleas & Ælfhefeng to his læne. a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in *Wr. Wulker* 115/36 *Præcurium*, landeslæn. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. K. 371 National property at the disposal of the king, to be distributed by him as laens (loans) or benefices. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. i. § 2. 17 The person having the 'læn' possessing only the usufructuary enjoyment to a greater or less extent.

b. **Comb.**: læn-land, land held as 'læn'; læn-right, beneficiary right.

985 in *Kemble Codex Dipl.* III. 217 Fif hida ðe Oswald . . . bocap Eadric . . . swa swa he hit ær hæfde to lænlande. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 117 Lænlands, or benefices. *Ibid.* 153 In property held by læn-right possessions, privileges and obligations devolved upon the eldest born. 1874-5 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 77 Either bookland or folkland could be . . . under the name of lænland, held by free cultivators.

Læotropic (læotrōp'ik), *a.* Also *erron. leio-*. [*f.* Gr. *laio-* s left + *τροπικ-ōs* turning, *f.* *τροπή* a turn.] Turned or turning to the left: said of the whorls of a shell; opposed to *dextrotropic*.

1883 [see **DEXIOTROPIC**.]

Læsed, Læsson, variants of **LESED, LESION**.

|| **Læt** (læt). [*Hist.* [OE. *læt* (found only once) = *OHG. lāg* ? descendant of a freedman; glossed *libertinus*]:—O'Leut. **læto-*, app. related to OE. *lætian* *LET* v.1] The Old English designation for a person of status intermediate between that of a freeman and a slave.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelb.* (Liebermann) § 26 Gif læt of slæhð, bone selean xxx scil. forgelde; 3if þane oþerne of slæhð, li. scillingum forgelde; ðam þridan xl scillingum forgelde. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. iv. 64 The three ranks of men, the noble, the freeman, and the læt.

† **Lættable**, *a.* Obs. rare—^o. [*ad. L. lætābilis*, *f. lætārī* to rejoice, *f. lætus* joyful.] 'Worthy to be rejoiced at' (Cockram, 1623).

† **Lætation**. Obs. Also 7 *letation*. [*ad. L. lætation-em*, *f. late L. lætāre* to render fertile, *f. lætus* fertile, joyful.] A manuring; also quasi-concr. manure.

(Frequent in Evelyn; in the Advertisement prefixed to ed. 3 of *Sylva*, 1659 he says that 'the meaner capacities' among his readers may 'read for letation, dung'.)

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* I. ii. (1670) 11 Meliorating barren-ground with sweet and comminuted letations.

Lætic (læt'ik), *a.* *Hist.* [*ad. late L. lætic-us*, *f. lætus* (see below); the word is usually viewed as adopted from Teut. **læto-* (see **LET**).] Of or pertaining to the *læti*, a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute.

1839 *KRIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 129 At a subsequent period [in Roman history] lands denominated Lætic were given in the interior of the provinces to larger bodies of the Barbarians on similar condition. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. vi. 161 As the freemen were mingled more or less with lætic or native races. 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* Introd. 39 Portions of the Teutonic lætic organization may have lingered in Kent.

Lætificant, *a.* rare—¹. [*ad. L. lætificant-em*, pres. ppl. of *lætificare* to make glad, *f. lætificus* gladdening, *f. lætus* joyful.] Of a medicine: Cheering, stimulating.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 28 Vapours work powerfully upon the Spirits . . . by lætificant Medicines. . . &c. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lætificans*, lætificant.

† **Lætificate**, *v.* Obs. rare—^o. [*f. L. lætificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lætificā-re* (see *prec.*)] *trans.* To make joyful, cheer, revive. 1623 in *COCKRAM*.

Hence † **Lætification**, rejoicing; also, a making joyful. † **Lætificative** *a.*, adapted to cheer.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 26 The shepherdes of Cristes birthe made lætification. 1623 *COCKRAM* II, *Reioycing*, . . . Lætification. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 386 Storax is a good ingredient for cordial and lætificatione antidotes.

Lævigate, obs. form of **LEVIGATE**.

Lævo, levo- (lævo), used as combining form of *Lævus*, in the sense 'turning or turned' to the left', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the left (cf. **DEXTRO-**). Among these are: a. **Lævoogy rate, lævoogyrous** *adjs.*, characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the left. **Lævo-rotation**, rotation to the left. **Lævo-rotatory** *a.*, = **LEVOGYRATE**. b. **Lævo-compound**, a chemical compound which causes lævo-rotation. **Lævo-glucose** = **LEVULOSE**. **Lævo-racemic**, **Lævo-tartaric** acid, the modifica-

tions of racemic and tartaric acid which are lævo-rotatory. Hence **Lævo-racemate, -tartarate**, the salts of these.

a 1856 *HAYDN* (Cent. s.v. *Levoogyrate*), If the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or 'levoogyrate'. 1853 **Levoracemic* acid [see **DEXTRO-** b]. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones 'levo-rotation'. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 779 Both are 'levo-rotatory'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 216 When the urine is levo-rotatory after trituration with Fehling. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 6 Paratartaric acid easily splits up . . . into dextro-tartaric and 'levo-tartaric acid.

Lævulin, levulin (læv'ul'in). *Chem.* [*f. LÆVULOSE* + *-IN*.] A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the roots of certain composite plants. Hence **Lævulinic**, only in *l. acid* (see *quot.* 1888).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lævulin*, C₅H₁₀O₆. *Lævulinic* acid . . . C₅H₈O₆. 1897 *Naturalist* 44 The root contains . . . also sugar, levulin, while its juice exposed to the air ferments.

Levulose, levulose (læv'ulō's). *Chem.* [*f. L. lævus* left + *-ULE* + *-OSE*.] The form of **GLUCOSE** which is lævo-rotatory to polarized light; fruit-sugar. (Cf. **DEXTROSE**.)

1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 396 In manna and honey mixed with levulose, or left-handed glucose. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 404 Cane sugar is first resolved into dextrose and levulose before it ferments. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 386 Cane sugar is partly left unchanged, partly converted into glucose and levulose.

Hence **Lævulosane** [*+ -ANE*] (see *quot.*).

1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 792 Heated to 338° levulose loses water and is converted into lævulosane.

Lafayette (lafey'et). *U.S.* [*f.* the name of the French general Lafayette.]

1. A sciæroid fish of the Northern United States (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Lafayette fish (*Leiostomus xanthurus*), a delicious sea-fish, which appears in the summer in great abundance at Cape Island on the Jersey coast. . . The name Lafayette . . . was given it on account of its appearance one summer coinciding with the last visit of General Lafayette to America.

2. A stromateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*). 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 215 A much smaller species . . . otherwise known as 'Lafayette' or 'Cape May goodie'.

Laf(e), obs. *f.* **LAVE** *sb.*; obs. *Sc. f.* **LOAF** *sb.*

Laferk, obs. *Sc. form* of **LARK**.

Laff, Laffe, obs. forms of **LAUGH, LAVE** *sb.*

Lafful, obs. form of **LAWFUL**.

Laft, *Sc. form* of **LOFT**.

Laft(e), obs. *pa. t.* and *pa. ppl.* of **LEAVE**.

Lafter, dial. form of **LAUGHTER** ².

Lafully, obs. form of **LAWFULLY**.

Lag (læg), *sb.* ¹ and *a.* [Belongs to **LAG** v. ²; the origin and mutual relation of the words are obscure.]

In some parts of England *lag, seg, lag*, or *foggie, seggie, laggie*, are used in children's games as substitutes for 'first, second, last' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Fog*). This suggests the possibility that *lag* may have originated in the language of sports as an arbitrary distortion of *last*; but even in that case the word may have coalesced with a homophone of independent origin. The current hypothesis that the *adj.* is a Welsh *lag* (earlier *lacc*), *Ir.* and *Gael. lag*, slack, weak, is highly improbable. There is some affinity of sense between *lag* and *LACK* *a.* and *v.* (cf. *to come lag* and *to come lack*); the former might conceivably be an alteration of the latter under the influence of words like *FLAG* v. ¹, *FAG* v. ². Cf. further *MDa. lakke* to go slowly (Kalkar).

A. sb. 1. The last or hindmost person (in a race, game, sequence of any kind). Now *rare* exc. in schoolboy use.

1514 *BARCLAY 1st Eclogue* in *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xii. In the tavern remayne they last for lag. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Ep.* Bv. j. Sic eche man bragges, the lagge of vs A shendefull shame him take. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Dernier*, *Le dernier le loup le mange*. . . lags come to the lash. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* vii. (1672) 112 The novissimus vivorum, the lag and lag of all a very scum of men. 1687 *MIEGR Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, *Lag*, a School-Word that signifies the last, *le dernier*. As the Lag of a Form, *le dernier d'une Classe*. 1700 *DRYDEN Hind.* i. 337 In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. 1776 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (ed. Ford) II. 39 The omission of H—and B—and my being next to the lag [in the nomination of delegates] give me some alarm. 1777 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct. How long do you stay at Bright-helmstone? Now the company is gone, why should you be the lag? 1845 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 310 Ward first mounted the stage and Cannon was no lag. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* iv. 38, I say, Julian, I vote we both try for lag next trials. It'd save lots of grind. 1890 A. LANG *Sir S. Northcote* I. i. 15 Stafford Northcote occupied the undistinguished place of 'lag' in his form.

b. **Comb.**: lag-out (= 'last out'), the name of a boys' game.

1845 in *Brasenose Ale* 76 No marble in circles on the hall-step rolls. We cannot play lag-out, nor yet three-boles.

† 2. *pl.* What remains in a vessel after the liquor is drawn off; dregs, lees. Obs.

151. *Regul. Housch. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 57 That Vinacre be made of the brokyn Wyne. . . And that the Laggcs be provide by the Clerks of the Hous and markid after thei be past drawell that thei can be set no more of broche. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 65 Transmutations . . . of old lags of Sacks or Malmesies . . . into Muskadels. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housch.* II. iv. (1668) 116 Laggcs of Claret and Sack.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 21 Muskadel is sophisticated with the Lags of Sack.

† 3. The lowest class. (Cf. *lag-end*.) Obs.—¹

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. vi. 90 The Senators of Athens, together with the common legges [Roue (1709) and later editors lag] of People.

4. [from the vb.] The condition of lagging.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 114 When Spaniard meets Spaniard, then comes, not the tug, but the lag, of war.

b. **Physics**. The retardation in a current or movement of any kind; the amount of this retardation. *Lag of the tide*: the interval by which the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.

1855 *OGILVIE Suppl. s.v.* The lag of the tide. . . The lag of the steam-valve of a steam-engine. 1881 *CHAMBERS in Nature* XXI. 399 The remarkable lag which takes place in the occurrence of the critical barometric epochs at the more easterly stations. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/1 It is obvious that at the point where B cuts the axis the induction is a maximum; hence if there were no 'magnetic lag' and no currents in the iron, this point should occur at the same time as that at which the current is a maximum.

B. adj.

1. † Last, hindmost (obs.); belated, lingering behind, lagging, tardy (now rare). (In early instances only *absol.* or *predicative*, and hence hardly distinguishable from the *sb.*) † (To come) lag of: short of, too late for, or in arrear of.

1552 *HULOET*, Lagge and last. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. v. Fiv b. Haue not we well hunted, of blessing to come lagge? 1589 R. HARVEY *Fl. Ferv.* 22 Beshrow him that comes lagge in so good a course. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. i. go Some tardie Cripple. That came too lagge to see him buried. 1605 — *Lea* i. ii. 6, I am some twelve, or fourteen Moonshines lag of a Brother. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. 8 Beguile The gout and rheum, that in lag hours attend For grey approachers. 1624 *SIR C. MOUNTAGU in Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 260 Your neighbour will struggle so long for place as he will be cast lagge. 1639 T. CAREW *To Mistress in Absence* 31 There seated in those heavenly bowers, Wee le cheat the lag and lingering hours. 1678-9 *DRYDEN & LEE* (*Edipus* III. i. Then hell has been among him. And some lag fiend yet lingers in the grove. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 594 A fourth person, who comes lagge, as having lately appeared in print . . . tells us . . . he died. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 731 Even the lag flesh Rests. 1785 *BURNS Address Deil* III, An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame. 1824-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scott. Songs) Ser. II. 100 Lauchie had looms, but was lag at the weaving.

b. as an exclamation at play (see *quot.* 1869). 1609 *ARMIN Maids of More-Cl.* C. 3 Boy. Now John, ile cry first. Ioh. And ile cry lagge. I was in hobbies hole. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lag* or *Lag last* is said by boys when playing at pitch and toss, or other games, in order that they may bespeak the last pitch.

2. Special collocations (sometimes hyphenated): lag-end, the hinder or latter part, the lag end (now rare); † lag-man, the last man, the one who brings up the rear; † lag-tooth, a wisdom tooth (from its late appearance). Also **Comb.**: lag-bellied *a.*, ? slow-paced, tardy.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 24, I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet hours. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 37 The Essex calfe or lagman, who had lost the calues of his legs by gnawing on the horselags. 1611 *FLORIO, Sophronisteri*, the two teeth which grow last when a man is about twentie yeares old, lag-teeth. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* i. 17 In the lagge end of the same troupe were driven a certaine number of faire and goodlie oxen. 1822 *HOOO Lycus the Centaur* 62 From the lag-bellied toad To the mammoth. 1857 *MRS. MATTHEWS Tea-Table* I. 1. 204 A shelter . . . where they may . . . wear away the lag-end of their madnes.

Lag (læg), *sb.* ² Also 7 *lagg*. [app. *a.* ON. *lagg*, recorded only in the sense 'rim of a barrel' (cf. 1 b); but the Sw. *lagg* means also 'slave', whence *laggkärl* vessel composed of staves, cask.]

1. A stave of a barrel. Now *dial.*

1672 *HOOLE Comenius' Vis. World* 165 The Cooper . . . maketh Hoops of Hassel-rodcs . . . and Lags of Timber. 1676 *Burgery of Sheffield* 209 For mending the church yatis and barril laggcs and nayles 4s. ad. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

† b. (See *quot.*) Obs. rare—^o.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 108/1 *Lag*, is a piece put into the top of a Barrel staff that is broken off at the Grouping.

2. One of the staves or laths forming the covering of a band-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder, or the upper casing of a carding machine.

1847 *Specif. Sykes' & Ogden's Patent* No. 11798 On these bands [in a carding engine] we fix a continued series of lags or small blocks of wood. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

3. **Comb.**: lag-link, a link for holding a lag or bar (*Cent. Dict.*); lag-machine, a machine for shaping wooden lags (see sense 2); lag-screw, (a) a flat-headed screw used to secure lags to cylinders or drums; (b) U. S. = *coach-screw*.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Facories* 26 Almost any kind of shafting can be hung with safety on wood screws, or lag screws. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lag-machine*.

† **Lagg**, *sb.* 3. Obs. [Of unknown origin; cf. G. *lache* cleft or mark in a tree. Cf. **LAG** v. ⁵] A cleft or rift in timber. Also **Comb.**, as *lag-clift* (unless *lagge* in *quot.* 1579 be the *adj.*).

1579 *HVLL Ord. Bees* (1608) 24 The stocke thus cut asunder at both the ends, cover with a faire sheete, lest any lagge clifts appeare after the cutting. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 333 The 'lag' . . . is a cleft, or rift, reaching sometimes from the top to the bottom of the stem, and, perhaps, to near its center.

† **Lag**, *sb.* *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 6 lagge. [Possibly *f. lag*, *LAGE v.* to wash.] *Lag of duds*: a 'buck' or 'wash' of clothes.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 86 We wyll fylche some duddes of the Ruffemans, or myll the ken for a lagge of duds. 1622 *BEAUM. & FL. Beggar's Bush* v. i. If it be milling of a lag of duds. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lag-a-duds*, a Buck of Cloths. As we cloy the *Lag of Duds*, come let us Steal that Buck of Cloths. 1775 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Lag (*lag*), *sb.* *Cant.* [*f. LAG v.*]

1. A convict who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, a convict under sentence of transportation. 1828 'Jon Beer' *Living Pict. Lond.* 39 A few are 'returned lags'. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 383 It was no uncommon thing to see an old 'lag' enlarged for good conduct. 1894 *H. NISRET Bush Girl's Rom.* 232 As Wil Drake was walking along the beach, he met a lag who had got his ticket-of-leave.

2. A term of transportation or penal servitude.

1881 *HAGGART Life* 84 Another prisoner... under sentence of lag for fourteen stretch. 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/5, I have had a look round with another man who did a lag with me.

3. *Comb.*: lag-fever, -ship (see quot.).

1811 *Lex. Balatran*, *Lag-fever*, a term of ridicule applied to men who being under sentence of transportation, pretend illness, to avoid being sent from gaol to the hulks. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Lag ship*, a transport chartered by government for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales; also a hulk or floating prison.

† **Lag**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. ? A flock (of geese).

1624 *MOUNTAGUE New Gagg*, To Rdr, Hee hath stopped the mouths of all Protestants for euer; the proudest of them dare not *hiscere* hereafter against Himselfe, or any one of his Lagg. 1816 This Goose the Gagger may put his Gagg into the Bils of many of his owne Gaggles, as well as into others Laggess. 1896 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *A-lag*, *Cum.*, the sporting term for a flock of geese.

† **Lag**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. *DAG v.*, *CLAG v.*]

1. *trans.* To dabble, render wet or muddy.

[c. 1300 Implied in *BELAG v.*] c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283 Laggdy, or bedrablyd, *labefactus, paludosus*. Laggyn, or drablyn, *palustro*.

2. *intr.* To dabble, become wet or muddy.

1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 230 Let them [your new garments] not lag with dust and dirt.

Lag (*lag*), *v.* 2 Also 6–7 lagg, 6–8 lagge. [See *LAG sb.* 1 and *a.*]

1. *intr.* To fail to maintain the desired speed of progress; to slacken one's pace, as from weakness or sloth; to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear. Often with *behind* adv. or const. after, *behind* preps.; also with *on*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1, I lagge behynde my felowes, *je trahye*. Why lagge you ever behynde on this facion? 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 10/23 To Lag, *fatigare, fatiscere*. 1607 *TURNEUR Rev. Trag.* II. Erh, To pison with the Villaine. Death shall not long lag after him. 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 173 The admirall... began to lagge a sterne, and with him other two shippes. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* III. iii. xvi, And lagge'd like Baggage Treasure in the Wars. 1657 *MILTON P. L.* x. 266, I shall not lag behind, nor erre The way, thou leading. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* XII. 379 He lags and labours in his flight. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 137 ¶ 4 His Master... wondered what made the lazy young Dog lag behind. 1748 *JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes* 313 Superfluous 'lags' the veteran on the stage. 1800 *WORDSWORTH Brothers* 363 He, at length Through weariness, ... lagged behind. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Knapsack* (1832) 298 My poor fellows, how they lag! 1824 *W. LIVING Trav.* II. 107 Suffering them [his mules] to lag on at a snail's pace. 1837 — *Capt. Bonneville* II. 46 He grew silent and gloomy, and lagged behind the rest. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 260 When they had crossed three or four fields without a check, Arthur began to lag. 1897 *ALLbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 492 If the sign is present, the upper eyelids lag, not closely following the movements of the eyeballs.

b. of immaterial things and fig.

1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 34 Fortune, in favor makes him lagge behinde. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 498 And this our Gildas [the Fourth]; who laggeth last in the team of his name sakes. 1703 *J. SAVAGE Lett. Antients* vi. 40 We lag in the care of Things of no kin to us. 1713 *SWIFT Cadens & Vanessa* 355 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons lagge'd behind. 1762 *FOOTE Lyr.* III. Wks. 1799 I. 322 Think how the tedious time has lagge'd along. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 44 When we speak of the commerce with our colonies, fiction lags after truth. 1820 *W. LIVING Sketch Bk.* II. 94 The vocal parts generally lagging a little behind the instrumental. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 84 Business lagged in every department of the administration. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* XVII. ii. (1872) VII. 14 Military preparation does lag at a shameful rate. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 332 The work lagged for five years in the hands of the bishops. 1892 *ELECTRICAL Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The maximum induction lags behind the maximum magnetising force.

2. *trans.* To cause to lag; to retard, to tire.

Obs. exc. dial.

1570 [see 1]. 1632 *HEYWOOD 1st Pl. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 338 The weight would lagge thee that art wont to flye. 1638 *R. BRATHWAIT Psalm* cli. 298 Thine Armourous load, but lags faint heart, for flight the more unfit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lagg'd*, tired as with carrying a load.

† 3. *trans.* To drag after one.

1530 *PALSGR.* 601/1 He laggeth the dogge at his horse taylor: *il trahye le chien a la queue de son cheual*.

Hence † **Lagg'd ppl.** *a.*, delayed, tardy.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 O, I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure.

Lag (*lag*), *v.* 3

† 1. *trans.* To carry off, steal. *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xx. (1878) 54 Some come away lag in bottle and bag. Some steales, for a iest, egges out of the nest. 1812 *ibid.* xxxvi. 86 Poore cunning, so bagged, is soone over lagged.

2. *a.* To transport or send to penal servitude.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Lag*, to transport for seven years or upwards. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xvi, They'll ask no questions after him, fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him lagged. 1890 *READ Put Yourself in His Place* II. 288 Let Little alone, or the trade will make it their job to lag you.

b. To catch, apprehend.

1847 *DE QUINCEY Schlosser's Lit. Hist. Wks.* 1858 VIII. 58 Aladdin himself only escaped being lagged by a rogue and a conjurer by a flying jump after his palace. 1858 *A. MAYHEW Paved w. Gold* III. i. 252 They tell him adventures of how they were nearly 'lagged by the constables'. 1891 *NAT GOULD Double Event* xxxiv, I'm a dead un. You'll never lag me alive, you cur!

Lag (*lag*), *v.* 4 [*f. LAG sb.* 2] *trans.* To cover

(a boiler, etc.) with wooden 'lags', strips of felt, etc. 1887 *EWING in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 488/1 The loss of efficiency due to this cause will therefore be greater in an unprotected cylinder than in one which is well lagged or covered with non-conducting material. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Lagging a boiler*, covering a boiler in a steamship with some material to keep in the heat. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 423 Lagged outside with layers of felt two centimetres thick.

Lag, *v.* 5 *dial.* [*f. LAG sb.* 3] (See quot.)

[1570] *LEVINS* renders *lag v.* by *fatiscere*, which it is barely possible may be meant to express the sense of this *vb.* along with that of *LAG v.* 1] 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Lag*, to crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

Lag: see *LAGE Cant.* (*sb.* and *v.*).

Lagan (*lagan*), *Lau.* Also 6 lagen, 7, 8 lagon, ligan, 9 lagon.

[*a.* OF. *lagan*, *laguen*, *lagand* (whence med. L. *laganum*); perh. of Scandinavian origin, from the root of *LIE*, *LAY vbs.* Cf. ON. *lagn*, pl. *lagnir*, 'a net laid in the sea' (Vigl.). The spelling *lagan* seems to be due to pseudo-etymology.] Goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. Cf. *FLOTSAM* and *JETSAM*.

[1500 *Carta de Dunevic* in *Stubbs Sel. Charters* (1895) 211 De ewagio de wrec et lagan.] 1531 *Charterparty* in *R. G. Marsden Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 Vth the sayd shype take any pryse purchase any flotsom or lagan. 1533 *ibid.*, Flotezon or lagon. 1591 *Articles conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Flotsom, Jetsom, and Lagan. 1605 *COKE Rep.* v. (1624) 106 b Lagan (vel potius ligan) est quand [etc.]; translated in quot. 1641. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Seueris* (1647) 18 [citing Coke] Flotsam, Jetsam and Lagan are goods on or in the sea, and... they belong to the King. 1641 *Ternes de la Ley* 193 Lagan is such a parcel of goods as the Mariners in a danger of shipwracke cast out... and fasten to them a boigh or corke, that so they may finde them... These goods are called Lagan or Ligan a ligando. 1707 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* I. II. x. 143 To the Lord High Admiral belongs... a Share of all lawful Prizes, Lagan, that is, goods lying in the Sea, on Ground. 1805 *KINGSLEY Heret.* I. vi. 171 Prowling about the shore after the waifs of the storm, deserted jetsom and legend. 1894 *Act 57-8* *Vict.* c. 60 § 510 In this Part of this Act... 'wreck' includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

Hence † **Lagander**, an officer (at Calais) who takes charge of lagan or wreckage.

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 86 If ther be anie manner of Wracke found by the sea coste, it muste be presented to the Lagander or to the Sergeante... broughte to the foresaide Lagander's hous.

† **Lagarto**, *Obs.* [*Sp. lagarto*: see *ALLIGATOR*]. An alligator.

1577 *FRAMPTON Joyful News* II. 73 b, Pimple stones... which are founde in greete quantitie in the maves of Caimeanes, y^e are called Lagartos. 1596 *RALEIGH Discov. Guiana* 48 We saw in it [the Orenoco] diuers sorts of strange fishes, & of marvellous bignes, but for Lagartos it exceeded, for there were thousands of those vglie serpents. 1600 *HAKLUT Voy.* III. 489 In this riuier we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile.

† **Lage**, *lag*, *sb.* *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 7 lagge. [Origin and phonetic form uncertain.] Water; urine.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 83 *Lage*, water. 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* E. 3, *Lagge*, water or pisse. 1641 *BROME Jonvall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391, I bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage of this I'll bowse to you. 1665 *R. HEAD Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1680) 46 *Lage*, water. 1676–1708 *COLES Lage*. 1899 *MATSELL Voc. (Farmer)*, *Lage*.

Hence † **Lage** (*v.* *intr.* To make water.

b. *trans.* To water (spirits). Also, to wash off.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 85, I will lag it of with a gage of beneboose... I will washe it of with a quart of good drynke. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Lage*, to make water. To lag spirits, wine, &c., is to adulterate them with water.

Lagen, *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 lagon, 7, 9 lagan. [*ad. L. lagōna*, *lagina*, flagon, *ad. Gr. λάγνος*.] A liquid measure (see quot.).

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 163/44 A lagon, *lagena*. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Clerk of the market*... is an officer... whose dutie is to take charge of the kings measures... as of elns, yards, lagens. 1676 *COLES, Lagen*... a measure of six Sextaries. 1841 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1879) I. 237 With an obligation to sell their ale to the abbott at the rate of a lagan and a half for a penny. 1891 *J. TAIT Two Cent. Border Ch. Life* II. 218 The lagan was equal to 7 quarts.

Lagen, variant of LAGGIN.

† **Lagenarious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. lagēna* a flagon + *-ARIOUS*.] Flagon-shaped.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 241 Four sorts of Cucurbites, the greater, the lesser, or the lagenarious.

Lagen, *Lagene*, *Obs.* *f.* LAGAN, LAGGIN.

Lagenian (*lādž'nian*), *a.* *Zool.* [*f. L. lagēna* + *-IAN*.] Like or pertaining to the genus *Lagena* of *Foraminifera*, having a straight chambered shell.

1890 in *WEUSTER*.

Lageniform (*lādž'nifm*), *a.* *Zool. and Bot.* [*f. as prec. + -I FORM.*] (See quot.)

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 268 Lageniform... bellying out and then ending in a narrow neck, something like a bottle. 1862 *M. C. COORE Man. Bot. Terms*, *Lageniform*, shaped like a Florence flask. 1868 *W. B. CARPENTER Microscope* (ed. 4) § 382, 500 The shell of *Nodosaria* is obviously made up of a succession of Lageniform chambers.

Lager beer (*lāg'z, bī'r*). Also simply *lager*. [*ad. G. lager-bier* beer brewed for keeping, *f. lager* a store + *bier* beer.] A light beer, consumed largely in Germany and America, and to some extent in England.

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 153 Beers at present brewed in Germany... 11. Wheat *Lager-beer* (slowly fermented). 1858 *N. Y. Express* June (Bartlett), The German drinks his lager, and drinks it apparently in indefinite quantities. 1863 *DICKY Federal St. H.* 80 Neither for love nor money could a stranger obtain a drink more intoxicating than lager beer. *attrib.* 1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* 1885 491 Tinware shops, butchers', bakers' and lager beer Saloons.

† **Lagetta**, *lagetto*. [*West Indian*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the W. Indies (N.O. *Thymelacaceae*); also called *lace-bark*.

1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or Lace-Bark tree. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 492 Specimen of the Lagetta Tree, and its lace-like bark, from Jamaica.

Laggard (*læ'gārd*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 laggart. [*f. LAG v.* 1 + *-ARD*.]

A. adj. Lagging, hanging back, loitering, slow. Chiefly of living things, their actions, and attributes. Occas. of days, time, etc.

1702 *ROWE Tamerlane* IV. i, Tho' Laggard in the Race... I will pursue the shining Path thou tread'st. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World Dissacted* (1708) 31 [The press-gang lieutenant] beats up all Quarters... and drives the laggard Dog along the Streets, with as much noise and Bustle as Butchers do Swine to Smithfield. 1713 *J. HUGHES Ode to Creator World* 4 Decrepit Winter, laggard in the Dance... A heavy Season does maintain. 1747 *COLLINS Passions* 112 Than all which charms this laggard age. 1814 *SCOTT Lord of Isles* IV. xviii, And Lennox cheer'd the laggard hounds. 1842 *MANNING Sermon* xvi. (1848) I. 235 Ours is a... laggard obedience at the best. 1871 *PAIGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 91 My heart outruns these laggard limbs. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* IV. 183 The Angel of Death moves at no laggard pace.

B. sb. One who lags behind; a lingerer, loiterer.

1808 *SCOTT Marm. v.* xii, A laggard in love, and a dastard in war. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* I. 8, He meant to let the laggards off for a long pull and a hearty fright. 1860 *RAWLINSON Herodotus* IV. ix. lxxvii. 449 They declared themselves to deserve a fine, as laggards. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* x. (ed. 2) 259 Formed of the laggards, as it were, which have been thrown out of the race.

Hence **Laggard v.**, to play the laggard. Also **Laggardism**, **Laggardly adv.**, **Laggardness**.

1835 *PUSEY Let. to Newman* in *Liddon, etc. Life Pusey* (1893) II. i. 8 [It] hardly seems to come heartily, because it has not come before, but comes laggardly. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xv. viii. (1872) VI. 40 Austrians mainly are gone laggardly with D'Arenberg up the Rhine. 1865 *Sut. Rev.* XIX. 756/1 The insolent contempt of labour on the one hand, and the petty aping of laggardism and polite inanity on the other. 1869 *GOULBURN Purs. Holiness* I. 10 That laggardness of will.

Laggen, variant of LAGGIN.

Lagger (*læ'gzi*), *sb.* 1 [*f. LAG v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who lags or hangs back; a lingerer, loiterer.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 Theyr hole host... are all a horsebacke... without it be the traundals and laggars of the oost, who folow after a foote. 1682 *DRYDEN Duke of Guise* IV. ii, The guard is mine, to... lash the laggars from the sight of day. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 286 The mob... lash the laggars along with great indignation. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* I. iv. 235 Himself always keeping with the laggars, that none might strain their strength by trying to be in front with him. 1852 *R. S. SURFES Spence's Sp. Tour* II. 291 The laggars were stealing quietly up the lanes and by-roads. 1878 *FR. A. KEMBLE Record Girlhood* II. iv. 131 The laggars who would fain have fallen a few paces out of the sound of the dreary parrotty of her inventory.

2. *slang.* A sailor. [? A distinct word: cf. *LAGE*.]

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Lagger*, a sailor.

Lagger (*læ'gzi*), *sb.* 2 *Cant.* [*f. LAG v.* 3 or *sb.* 6] A convict undergoing or having undergone penal servitude.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* 111. 230/2 The laggars had an interest as to the result. 1880 *S. LAKEMAN Kaffer-Land* 19 Many of them were what they termed at the Cape, laggars... men who, having got away from Norfolk Island, or other pen-folds for black sheep, lag behind, under the guardianship of Dutch laws.

† **Lagger**, *v.* *Obs.* [? *f. LAG v.* 2 + *-ER* 2; but cf. *Icel. lakra* to loiter.] *intr.* To lag, linger, loiter.

c. 1620 *A. HUME Brit. Tongue* Ded. (1865) 2 Heere my harte laggard on the hope of your Majesty's judgement. 1622 *R. PRESTON Godly Man's Inquis.* II. 49 They shall neuer come to the Lord, that laggar by the way.

Laggin (læ'gin). *Sc. and north.* Also **laggyne**, **lagene**, **8 legen**, **8-9 laggen**, **9 lagen**. [f. ON. *legg* of the same meaning: see **LAG** *sb.*² The identification of the suffix is uncertain; it may be -ING² (cf. **LAGGING** *vbl. sb.*³).]

1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask or other hooped vessel.

1878 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 111. 522/1 That... be edge of be bottom, entering within the laggyne be pairit outwith, toward be nethir syde. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

b. = **LAG** *sb.*² i. ? Obs.

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Laggins*, staves.

2. The inner angle of a wooden dish, between the sides and the bottom.

1786 BURNS *Dream* xv. But or the day was done, I trow, The laggins they hae clautet Fu' clean that day. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 24 When on the teable furst they set The butter'd sops, set greasy chops, 'Tween lug and laggins! oh what fun, To see them girn and eat!

transf. 1842 *Chr. Jnl.* 309 The 'laggin' of the Sower-pot.

3. Comb.: **laggen-gird**, a hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel. Phr. *To cast a laggen-gird*: to have an illegitimate child.

1718 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke* Gr. iii. ix. I... coosta Legen-girth my sell, Lang or I married Tammie. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 406/2 Ye'll souk the laggin-gird off the quagha, and nar yere minstreys and our mirth.

Lagging (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. **LAG** *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action or condition of **LAG** *v.*²

1600 HOLLAND *Living* vi. vii. 221 What means this strange and unwonted lagging behind? 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 41 The westward tropical flow is due simply to a slight lagging of the waters. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 123 This is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 915 Cardiac irregularity is a frequent consequence of tobacco-smoking, lagging and intermission being the earlier forms of it.

Lagging (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*² [f. **LAG** *v.*³ + -ING¹.] A sentence or term of imprisonment or penal servitude. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1812).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lagging matter*, any species of crime for which a person is liable on conviction to be transported. ... Speaking of a person likely to be transported they say lagging dues will be concerned. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii. If they do [get fresh evidence], it's a case of lagging. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 22 July 2/6, I remained with him five years after I served my 'lagging'.

Lagging (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*³ [f. **LAG** *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. **LAG** 4.

1. The action of covering a boiler, an arch, a wall, etc., with strips of wood or felt.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 516/1 This may be... prevented by careful 'lagging' with non-conductors of heat. 1895 HATCH & CHALMERS *Gold Mines of Rand* vi. 121 Side lagging is seldom necessary after the first 50 or 100 feet. *attrib.* 1884 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 531/2 The old engine-house was exchanged for part of the old lagging shop.

2. *pl. and collect. sing.* The material with which this is done. Also *attrib.*

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* III. 242 The boiler is covered with lagging and Russia sheet iron. 1867 'BEN BRIERLEY' *Marlocks Merriton* 68 The fence (his own making) was but a rickety fabric of 'laggins', worn-out treadles [etc.]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Laggins*, the part of the wooden frame work upon which the stones are laid when building an arch. 1870 *Spon's Dict. Engineering* II. 479 The term bolster has also been applied to the pieces of timber placed across the ribs of the centering of an arch to support the vousoirs; but these are more generally known by the name of laggings. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Lagging*, planks, slabs, or small timber placed over the caps or behind the posts of the timbering.

Lagging (læ'gin), *pl. a.* [f. **LAG** *v.*² + -ING².] That lags; behindhand, lingering, loitering, tardy.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 214 Foure lagging Winters, and foure wanton springs End in a word. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 4 The lagging money which was last sent thither. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 25 Come, Lucifer, drive on the lagging Day. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* l. 280 A lagging Line Of babling Curs [shall] disgrace thy broken Pack. 1813 SCOTT *Treiderm.* iii. xxxiii. A lofty lay Seem'd thus to chide his lagging way. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 6 The slaves came with a lagging step. 1839 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxiii. The eager woman hastened his lagging mouth.

Hence **La ggingly** *adv.*

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 50 Moves heavily and laggingly along. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xxxvi. (1875) 210 Thoughts that came laggingly.

Laggon, variant of **LAGEN**.

Laggoose (læ'gūs). a. (See **GREY LAG GOOSE**.)

† b. *Gill Laggoose*: a personification of sloth.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Beware of Gill laggoose, disordring thy house.

Lagh (e, laʒhe, obs. forms of **LAUGH**, **LAW**, **LOW**.

Laght, laʒt, obs. pa. t. of **LATCH** *v.*¹

Laghter, -ir, etc., obs. forms of **LAUGHTER**.

Laghtness, obs. form of **LOWNESS**.

La-g-la-st. [f. **LAG** *v.*² + **LAST** *adv.*] One who

lags or lingers to the very last. Also *attrib.*

1830 JAMES Darnley ix. 41 He'll be lag last. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 634 The laglasts, springing simultaneously out of bed, turned the late quiet dormitory into a very noisy assembly-room. 1864 *CHR. ROSSETTI Goblin Market*, etc. (1884) 84 One day in the country is worth a day and a year of the dusty, musty, lag-last fashion That days drone elsewhere. 1869 [see **LAG** a. 1 b].

† **La-gly**, *adv.* Obs. rare -o. [f. **LAG** a. + -LY².]

1611 FLORIO, 149 *Directamente*, lastly, lagly, behind all.

Lagomorph (læ'gōmɔr). *Zool.* [f. Gr. λαγῶς hare + μορφή form.] One of the *Lagomorpha*, a group of rodents of which the hares form one family. Hence **Lagomorphia** a., having the form and structure of a hare.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The lagomorphs (hares), almost exclusively of the northern hemisphere.

|| **Lagomys** (læ'gōmɪs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. λαγῶς hare + μῦς mouse.] The tailless hare, the typical genus of the group *Lagomyidae* of rodents.

1869 LUBBOCK *Præh. Times* ix. 297 The lagomys, or tailless hare, has been identified by Prof. Owen among the bones from Kents Cavern.

Lagon, obs. form of **LAGAN**.

Lagonite (læ'gōnɪt). *Min.* [f. It. lagone LAGOON²; named by Huot, 1841: see -ITE.] A hydrous borate of iron from the Tuscan lagoons.

1850 *DANA Min.* 446 Lagonite. An earthy mineral of an ochreous yellow color. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 600 Lagonite .. occurs as an incrustation.

Lagoon¹ (læ'gūn). Also 7-9 **lagune**, and 7-9 in It. form **laguna**, pl. **lagune**. [ad. F. *lagune*, ad. It. and Sp. *laguna*: -L. *lacina* pool.]

1. An area of salt or brackish water separated from the sea by low sand-banks, esp. one of those in the neighbourhood of Venice.

1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) 1. 184 He was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano, to see what show his house made. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 8 The Lagune or Flats about Venice. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* I. 241 They went into a Lagune, or Lake of Salt-water [on the Mexican coast]. The mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5497/2 People .. have come over the Lagune on the Ice.

1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 8 This river .. forms a lagune at the mouth. 1789 *Mas. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 187 Covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* 1. 32 The ornithorhynchus, .. an animal peculiar to the lagoons in New South Wales. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 237 He took me in his gondola across the laguna to a long sandy island. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* vii. 715 God alone above each, as the sun O'er level lagunes. 1874 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* i. 4 'Lagoons' nearly separated by sand bars from the ocean.

1883 F. M. PEARO *Contrad.* I. 1 Behind them and beyond the lagoons lay the tossing and flying waves of the Adriatic. 2. The lake-like stretch of water enclosed in an atoll.

1769 *COOK Jnl.* 4 Apr. (1893) 55 Found it to be an Island .. of an Oval form, with a Lagoon in the Middle, for which I named it Lagoon Island. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 326 Reefs of coral rock, generally disposed in a circular form, and enclosing a lagoon. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xv. (ed. 2) 254 Inside the rim of land, there is a shallow lake, or lagoon, of clear green water.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **lagoon-channel**; **lagoon-island**, an atoll; **lagoon-whaling**, the occupation of hunting the grey-whale in the Californian lagoons (*Cent. Dict.*).

1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat. xx.* (1852) 452 This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation. *Ibid.* 459 The depth within the Lagoon-channel .. varies much.

Hence **Lagoonish** a., characterized by the presence of lagoons; **Lagoonless** a., having no lagoon.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 348 The numerous creeks, islands, and inlets in this lagoonish .. coast are minutely described. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* ii. (1879) 142 Sometimes the lagoon closes up, and a lagoonless island is the result.

Lagoon² (læ'gūn). *rare.* [Anglicized form (after Lagoon¹) of It. *lagune*, augmentative of *lago*: -L. *lacus* LAKE *sb.*⁴] In Tuscany, the basin of a hot spring from which borax is obtained.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderellite. Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons. 1885 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* iii. i. 1. § 2 (ed. 2) 218 The lagoons of Tuscany.

|| **Lagophthalmus** (læ'gɒfθælmɔs). *Path.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. λαγῶφθαλμος adj. 'hare-eyed' (i.e. unable to close the eyes, as the hare was supposed to be), f. λαγῶς hare + ὄφθαλμος eye. The disease is called by Galen τὸ λαγῶφθαλμον.]

A morbid condition, in which the eye remains wide open. Also called || **Lagophthalmia**, and in anglicized form + **Lagophthalmia**. Hence **Lagophthalmic** a., pertaining to, or affected with, lagophthalmus.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lagophthalmus*. 1656 *BLOUNT, Lagophthalmia*. 1676 *COLES, Lagophthalmia*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lagophthalmia*, *Lagophthalmic*, *Lagophthalmus*.

Lagopode (læ'gɒpɒd). [ad. Gr. λαγῶποδ-, λαγῶπους, f. λαγῶς hare + ποδ-, ποῖς foot.] A ptarmigan. (Cf. **LAGOPUS**.) In some mod. Dicts.

Lagopodous (læ'gɒpɒdɔs), a. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having feet like those of a hare; having the foot thickly covered with feathers or fur.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Lagopus (læ'gɒpɒs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lagopus* (see **LAGOPUS**) + -OUS.] Of certain plants: Having rhizomes resembling a hare's foot.

In some mod. Dicts.

† **Lago-pus**. *Obs.* [a. L. *lagopus*, Gr. λαγῶπους, f. λαγῶς hare + ποῖς foot.] A bird with a foot resembling that of a hare; the ptarmigan.

1693 *SIR T. P. BLOUNT Nat. Hist.* 385 Some .. Birds, live upon the highest tops of the Alps, and that all the winter too .. as, the Lagopus among birds. 1773 *BARRINGTON* in

Phil. Trans. LXIII. 224 The Lagopus, of which M. de Buffon gives an engraving, is in its winter plumage.

Lagotic (læ'gɒtɪk), a. [f. Gr. λαγῶς hare + ὤτ-, ὠς ear + -IC.] Having ears like a hare's.

In some mod. Dicts.

|| **Lagre** (læ'gr). [Fr.] In sheet-glass making: A sheet of perfectly smooth glass, placed between the flattening stone and the cylinder to be flattened.

1883 H. CHANCE *Princ. Glassmaking* 129 The flattening-stone, from the slight irregularities of whose surface it is protected by a lagre or sheet of glass laid upon the stone.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 148 In his furnace is a stone with a piece of glass on it; upon this so-called 'lagre' the cylinder lies with its split side uppermost.

Lagune, variant of **LAGOON**¹.

Lagwort (læ'gwɜrt). [f. **LAG** *v.*² + **WORT**.]

The plant *Petasites Vulgaris* (Britten & Holland). 1702 in J. K. PETE. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup*. The Roots of Lagwort, Eliacampne, Smallage and Fennel.

Lahe (n, lahjenn, obs. forms of **LAUGH** *v.*

Laht, pa. t. and pa. pp. of **LATCH** *v.*¹

† **Lahter**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **leahter**, 2 **lehter**, 3 **lehter**. [OE. *leahter*, f. *OTent*. **lahan* (OE. *lean*) to blame.] A vice, sin, crime.

c 900 *Tr. Bæda's Hist.* iii. xi. [xiii.] (890) 190 Ic ma synnum & leathrum beowde, þonne Godes bebodum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 163 Ne hic nænig leahter ne drefde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes deofles heriscle fiteð agen us his iferred gewerzed gastes, and unþeawas and unwraste lahtres. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Ðe fule lehtres him holden bunden on here þraþsche. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Non empti stude ðe heorte to underuongen fæliche lehtren.

Lahter, obs. form of **LAUGHTER**.

Lai, obs. f. **LAY** *sb.* and *v.*, and of **lay**, pa. t. **LIE**.

Laic (læ'ik), a. and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **laik** (e, 7 **laycke**), 7-8 **layick** (e, 7-9 **laick** (e, 6- **laic**. [ad. late L. *laicus*, Gr. *laïkōs*, f. *laōs* the people. Cf. OF. *laic*, *laïque*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a layman or the laity; non-clerical, secular, temporal; = **LAY** a.

1562 *WINSET (title)* The last Blast of the Trompet of Godis worde .. Put forth. At the desyre of ye inferior ourdore of Clergie, and laic men. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 105 *marg.* Thrie ourdours of the Realme, Ecclesiastic, Nobilitie, and the laik sorte. 1626 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 220 It understands the King not to be merely laic, but a mixed person. 1634 *SIR T. HEARNES Trav.* 86 A well voiced boy from the .. top of their Churches sings Eulogies to Mahomet .. and then each Laycke Pagan falls to devotion. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 38 To avoid the appearance at a laic King's court. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Persæ*. 10 The prosecution [of Socrates] was truly laic. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Imperf. Sympathies*. A kind of secondary or laic-truth is tolerated, where clergy-truth—oath-truth, by the nature of the circumstances, is not required. 1861 *FULLOCH Eng. Purit.* ii. 291 The common life, clerical and laic, is of a very coarse kind.

B. *sb.* One of the laity; a layman or lay person; one who is not an ecclesiastic.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 297 He sendis messingeris .. with the fyre crosse in thair handes, .. sulde shaw it out to al man haith laikis and kirkmen. 1609 *Br. HALL Dissuas. fr. Poperie* Wks. (1627) 642 How wretchedly and fearfully must their poore layicks needs die! 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 167 If he be a Laick, he shall be excommunicated from every Christian thing. 1739 J. TRAFF *Right, overmuch* 10 For unletter'd Laicks to take upon them to expound or interpret the Scriptures. 1787 *SIR J. HAWKINS Johnson* 261 The clergyman was now become an amphibious being, that is to say, both an ecclesiastic and a laic. 1823 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* VI. 245 A committee of thirty-two members, half laics and half clergymen. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Narr.* iv. (1861) 114 No person, whether laic or priest. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* t. i. Laics and barons, thro' The random gifts of careless kings, have grasped Her livings.

Laic, variant of **LAKE** *sb.*² *Obs.*, play.

Laical (læ'ikəl), a. Also 6 **lai**, **laycall**. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Also *occas.*, non-professional.

1790 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 60/2 Exactionibus .. per quas plus extorquent de populo quam omnes Cur' laycales. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 1050/1r The distinction used to be made between the priests communion and the laical communion. 1596 *BELL Surv. Poperie* iii. x. 408 The faithful laycall people. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 603 The Canon Law .. declares that every Laical Person who .. shall take a Bribe for a Presentation .. shall be excommunicated. 1818 *LADY MORGAN Autobiogr.* (1859) 106 This religious house .. is almost laical. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 557 No complaint is so common as fever; none in which mankind, whether professional or laical, are so little likely to be mistaken. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 175 A phrase commonly indicated in laical literature by the same sign which serves for Doctorate in Divinity. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 79/a The special circumstances of Dulwich make its headmastership one more laical .. than that of other leading schools. *absol.* 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* *Wise Sp.* 180 In all ages the Clerical will flatter, as well [as] the Laical.

Hence **Laicality**, the state or condition of a layman; and **Laically** *adv.*, in a laical manner; after the manner of a layman. In mod. Dicts.

Laicization (læ'isaɪzɪʒən). [f. next + -ATION. Cf. F. *laïcisation*.] The action or process of rendering lay or subjecting to lay control.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 37/2 The example of England was frequently quoted in support of this process of 'laicization'. 1884 *Ch. Times* 13 June 445/3 There is one reform which we desire to see carried out .. that is what we may call the laicisation of the parish churches. 1889 *Times* 5 Jan. 5/3 The laicization of the hospitals has provoked, and still

provokes, extreme irritation. 1896 *Speaker* 25 July 102/2 The laicisation of elementary education may easily be exaggerated.

Laicize (lā'isəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. LAIC *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *laïciser*.] *trans.* To make lay; to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize, *esp.* to commit (a school, etc.) to the direction of laymen; to make (an office) tenable by laymen.

1870 *Nonconformist* 30 Nov. 1133 A measure tending .. to laicise .. the constitution and government of the Universities. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 Clerical fellowships have been extinguished, and the Headships of Houses laicised. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 3/2 The proposal to laicize the names of the Paris streets, and banish therefrom the word 'Sainte'. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 211 It is competent for the authority to laicise a public school.

Hence **Laicizing** *vb.* *sh.* and *pl.* *a.* Also **Laicizer**, one who laicizes. **Laicism** (see quot. 1796).

1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 185 This occasional exercise of the priestly function was denominated laicism, and represented as sacrilegious usurpation of the sacerdotal rights. 1884 *Athenaeum* 19 July 79/3 The laicizing of the staff of masters. 1890 *Ch. Rev.* 22 Aug. First we had the laicizing of the dons, then the marrying of the fellows. 1891 *Tablet* 2 May 691 In five years the laicisers have squandered 15 millions of francs. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 133/3 Certain laicizing Catholics. 1897 *Dowden Fr. Lit.* 73 Whether it had its origin in a laicising of the irreverent celebration of the Feast of Fools.

Laid (lāid), *pl.* *a.* [f. *pp.* of LAY *v.*] In various senses of the *vb.* + Of a design: Deliberately framed. **Laid drain** (see quot. 1811); **laid paper** (see quot. 1839); **laid wool**, tarry wool; **laid-wood** (see **COUCHING** *vb.* *sh.* 2, quot. 1884). (Cf. *best-laid*, *NEW-LAID*.)

1547 *SURREY* *Ann.* II. 954 My shoulders broad, and laid neck [i. *subjectaque colla*] with garments can I spread. 1697 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch. I.* 46 A laid designe to obstruct .. the business .. of the College. 1720 *OZELL* *tr. Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iii. 169 There seemed to be a laid design of making away with all the Senators. 1733 *BERKELEY* *Vind. Theory Vision* § 5 Wks. 1871 I. 374, I think one may observe a laid design gradually to undermine the belief of the Divine Attributes and Natural Religion. 1790 *GROSE* *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Laid*, just frozen. When water is slightly frozen, it is said to be *laid*. *Norfolk* 1805 *SOUTHEY* *Ballads*, etc. Poet. Wks. VI. 266 The Old Dragon's own laid egg was this. 1805 *FORSYTH* *Beauties* *Scott.* II. 127, 253 *laid*, of what is called *laid wool* to the stone. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Abern.* 426 It is generally found advisable to use a *laid drain*, i. e. a row of stones laid on each side, .. and a course of flat stones laid above these. 1818 J. HASSELL *Rides & Walks* II. 106 Mr. Staines manufactures were drawing papers and laid writing ones. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 373 Observing that the laid wires should be parallel with the axis. 1839 *URR* *Dict. Arts* 927 A strong raised wire is laid along each of the cross bars [of the mould] to which the other wires are fastened; this gives the laid paper its ribbed appearance. 1860 *PAPER & PRINTING* *Trades Jnl.* xxx. 8 The thick cream laid paper on which this work is printed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 There are many good standing pieces [of wheat] .. a laid crop being quite a rarity, except in some of the fens. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 10/1 Harvest labour .. is .. much greater for laid fields than for good standing crops.

b. of rope, with some defining word prefixed, as *cable-laid*, *hawser-laid*, *short-laid*, *soft-laid*, *twice-laid*, for which see the first member.

c. with adverbs, as *down-laid*, *out-laid*; + *laid in* = 'inlaid'.

1598 *Inv.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 325 A .. bedstead of walnuttree varnished upon voyd in worke. 1769 *FALCONER* *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Laid-up*, the situation of a ship when she is either moored in a harbour during the winter-season, or laid by, for want of employment; or when by age and craziness she is rendered incapable of further service. 1827 *STEWART* *Planter's G.* (1828) 390 An ill laid-out place .. is, generally speaking, the work of the owner. 1851 *GREENWELL* *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 34 A laid out tub of coals is a tub of coals containing stones or foul coal beyond a certain specified quantity, usually one quart. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 60 However good in their way broad principles, and laid down courses of cropping or of treatment may be. 1882 *DE WINDT* *Equator* 22 In the midst of beautifully laid-out gardens, is the .. Palace of the Raja.

Laid (*e*, *Sc.* and north. form of **LOAD** *sh.*).

Laidly (lāidli), *a.* Now *Sc.* and arch. (with allusion to ballad use). Also 4 *laithly*, 5 *lathely*, 6 *laithlie*, 7, 9 *laidlie*, 8 *laily*. [Northern var. of **LOATHLY**.] Offensive, hideous, repulsive.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2406 (Götl.) Sore i me drede, Par wewend bi þis laithly lede. 1400-50 *Alexander* 491 He .. Lete sa lathely a late. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* IV. viii. 100 Wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie blude. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 Lickand the fyth furth of his laithlie flesche. 1605 *POLWART* *Flying v. Montgomerie* 132 With laithlie language, loud and large. 1800 *Laily Worm & Machrel* II. in Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 316/1 She has made me the laily worm. That lies at the fit o the Tree. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 177 When first the destrier eyed the laily thing, it swerved aside. 1849 *LYTTON* *K. Arthur* VI. lxvi. The lailyd widows find consoling mates. 1878 *10th Cent.* 992 Her lailyd wooer, whose income was better than his looks. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 326 Long black boats, ontriggered, and manned, as one might think, by a lot of overgrown black spiders, so long, so lank, so 'lailyd' are the crew.

Laid-sterne, obs. form of **LOADSTAR**.

Laidure, obs. [a. F. *laideur*, f. *laid* ugly.] Ugliness, deformity.

1483 *CANTON* *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1, I wold fayne sinsteyn on my lyppe suche laydure or shame as long as I shal lyne soo

that alle the enyl vyce of sweryng were lefte and caste out from alle our royaume.

Laiet, **Laiety**, obs. ff. **LAIR** *sh.*, **LAYER**, **LAITY**.

Laife (*o*, obs. form of **LAY FEE**).

Laigh (lēx), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sh.* *Sc.* Also 4-9 *laich* (*e*, 5 *laych*, 4 *lawch*, 5 *lauch*. [See **LOW** *a.*])

A. adj. = **LOW** *a.* in various senses: Near the ground, not elevated; + inferior in rank or quality; not loud.

1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* XIII. 651 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. 1375 *Sc. Troy. bk.* II. 1719 Now as hillis his yt schairis Now set laich with ane nobir skiff. 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* x. 622 The lauch way till Enrawn that ryd. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 119 Go hence then, lounis! the laich way in Abyssis. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 75 Finding the lentill stane of the bak zet to be sumquhat laiche. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 124 Christ .. rode upon an Ass, which is a Laigh Beast. 1728 *RAMSAY* *Last Sp. Miser* xxv, Sic are but very laigh concerns, Compar'd with thee. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 162/2 The commissioners .. shall meet in the laigh council-house, Edinburgh. 1816 *Scot. Antiq.* i, A sharp-looking old dame .. who inhabited a 'laigh shop', anglic, a cellar. 1881 *STEVENSON* *Thrawn Janet* Wks. 1895 III. 253 It's a lang, laigh, mirk chalmir. *Ibid.* 257 When a' of a sudden he heard a laigh, uncanny steer upstairs. 1894 *CROCKETT* *Lilac Sunbonnet* 74 One of the farms at the 'laigh' end of the parish.

B. adv. In a low position; to a low point; in a low tone.

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 349 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 2 Quhen he saw the vertues of the Bruse .. and how laich [he] was brocht. 1792 *BURNS* *Bessy & Spinnin Wheel* i, I'll set me down and sing and spin, While laigh descends the simmer sun. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 18 Speyk laicher, man; she'll maybe hear ye. 1893 *STEVENSON* *Catrina* 20 But—laigh in your ear, man—I'm maybe no very keen on the other side.

C. sh. *a.* a hollow. *b.* a low-lying ground.

1111 *Chart. Aberbrothok* (Advoc. Libr. MS.) 79 Passand eist downwart to the greyn laich to Gemyllis myr. 1768 *Ross Helenore* (1789) 47 A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay As many feeding on the other brae. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 232 The whole laigh of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010. 1811 G. S. KENN *Agric. Surv. Abern.* 172 Low wet lands, called *laighs*.

Laik, *Sc.* form of **LACK**; variant of **LAKE**.

-laik, suffix, in the Ormulum written -le33e, in northern and north-midland texts usually -laik, -layk (*e*, in the Ancrer Riwle (MS. Nero) and a few other 13th c. texts -leic, -leec, -loik; appended in ME. to adjs. to form sbcs. of quality, none of which have survived into mod. Eng. Etymologically it represents the ON. -leik-r str. masc. which (with a parallel form -leike wk. masc.) is the ordinary suffix in ON. corresponding functionally to the Eng. -ness; its use in Eng. must have originated in words adopted from Scandinavian, as *galle33e* (Orm.) from ON. *gölleikr*; but already in the Ormulum (c1200) it is added freely to native English adjs., as in *clenne33e* cleanness, *greddile33e* greediness. Ormin has in all 28 words of this formation; in some instances he originally wrote -nesse, but -le33e has been substituted 'in a ruder but apparently contemporary hand' (editorial note in *Orm.* II. 349); the reason was perh. metrical, as -le33e and -nesse were in Ormin's prosody equivalent only before a vowel. Except in the Ormulum the suffix is somewhat rare, and no instance is known of its being appended to an adj. of Romanic origin.

The ON. -leik-r corresponds in form with the OE. suffix -lāc (usually neut., rarely masc.), now -lock (q.v. for the etymology); but in function the two are distinct, the ON. suffix being appended only to adjs., and the OE. suffix only to sbcs. or verb-stems to form sbcs. expressive of action. Occasionally the suffix representing OE. -lāc was in northern or north midland texts written -laik, so that it became coincident in form with the Scandinavian suffix, e.g. in *dwimerlaik* (Alex.), *wedlaik* (R. Brunne).

Laik, variant of **LAKE** *v.*, *sh.* 2, *sh.* 3

Laill, variant of **LEAL**.

Laily, variant of **LAIDLY** *a.*

Lain, *sh.* 1 *Obs.* Also 5-6 *layn* (*e*, 6 *lane*).

[f. **LAIN** *v.*; cf. ON. *leyni* neut., hiding-place, *i leyni* in secret.] Concealment; chiefly in *with-out* (or *but*) *lain*, without concealment or disguise.

1300 *Cursor M.* 1366 (Cott.) I sal speik of his sisters tua, þat was martha, wit-uten lain, and als sua mari magdalaín. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 146, I kepe not layn, truly Syn thay cam by you last, An othere way in hy thay sought. 1525 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* I. 306 To say the suith þat lane. 1560 *ROLLAND* *Crt. Venus* III. 760 The fourt I can find 3yt withoutin lane. 1575 *Wyfe Lapped in Morrells Skin* 83 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 184 Her mother doth teach her, withoutin layne To be mayster of her husband another day.

Lain, *sh.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 *laine*, 6-7 *lane*. [? f. *lain* *pp.* of **LIE** *v.*] A layer, a stratum.

1577 *HARRISON* *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 235 In plastering .. of our fairest houses ouer our heads, we vse to laie first a laine or two of white mortar tempered with haire, vpon laths. 1584 *R. Scot* *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xxx. 279 The bottome being no deeper than it may containe one lane of corne or pepper glewed thereupon. 1697 *PLOT* *Oxfordsh.* 260 After every six inches thickness of Corn, a stratum of Pebbles, .. then Corn again to the same thickness, and so SSS [i. e. stratum super stratum] to ten lains apiece. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* in Eng. 121 The Meat .. is

pack'd .. with Salt betwixt every Lane or Lay. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Laines* (in Masonry), Courses or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

Lain, *v.* *Obs.* *exc.* *Sc.* Forms: 4, 6 *leyn* (*e*, 6-7 *lean* (*e*, 7 *lene*), 4-5 (9 *Sc.*) *layn* (*e*, 4-6 *lane*, *lain* (*e* [a. ON. *lyna* to conceal, corresponding to OE. *līgnan* to deny, OS. *lōgnian* (Du. *loochen*), OHG. *lōgnen* (MHG. *lōgnen*, G. *lāgnen*, *leugnēn*), Goth. and OTent.) *laugnjan*; f. OTent. **laugn* str. fem. represented by OHG. *lōugna denia*, ON. *laun* Sw., Da. *lōn* secrecy, concealment; f. Teut. root **laug-* (: *leug-* : *lug-*): see **LIE** *sh.* 1, *v.* 2

Phonologically some of the forms might descend from OE. (Anglian) **lēgnan*; but the examples seem to show the specially ON. development of sense.]

trans. To conceal, hide; to be silent about, disguise (a fact). Also *absol.* *Not to* (or *at*) *lain*: not to be concealed. Hence **Laining**, *vb.* *sh.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 1549 (Cott.) In sua lang time, es noight to lain, þe planetes all ar went again. *Ibid.* 2738 (Götl.) Abraham .. fra þe wil i noight leyne mi priuite. 1359 *Will. Patrice* 906, I wol it nougt layne. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Iudas* 162 Of our kine gyf þou wil frane, we are hebreis, nocht to layne. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 419 Gret wele Lucius, thi lorde, and layne noghte þise wordes. 1400 *Fwaine & Gawe* 703 Thou mon be ded, es noight at laine. For my lord that thou has slayne. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 100 But þai layned it to his flader. 1420 *Arth. Arth.* xxxiii, Hit is atte the quene wille Qwi schuld I layne? 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 101 This tydyngis schall haue no laying. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 648 Makdule .. in nothing wald lane, How Makcobey bayth wyfe and barnis had slane. 1598 *R. BERNARD* *tr. Terence, Adelphe* III. iii, He lained nothing [i. *nihil reticuit*]. 1638 *BRATHWAIT* *Bessie Bell* iv, 'Las, maidens must faine it; I love though I laine it. 1650 *Earle Westmorl.* 120 in Furnivall *Ferry Folio* I. 305 Duke Iohn of Austria is my Masters name, he will neuer Lene it vpon the sea. 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xxx. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 7/1, I winna layne my name for thee. 1862 *HISLOR* *Prov. Scot.* 212 Women and bairns layne what they ken na.

Lain, *pa.* *pp.* of **LIE**.

Laine (lāin), *local*. A name given to certain tracts of arable land at the foot of the Sussex Downs.

1794 *Ann. Agric. XXII.* 219 Rent of the arable, including the laines, is 15s. per acre. *Ibid.* 230 The laines or bottoms .. Laine land or arable. 1797 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 124 His course is what is called in Sussex three laines, that is, wheat once in three years. 1881 *SAWYER* *Land Tenure Brighton* in *Proc. Incorp. Land Soc.* 95 [Outside the boundaries of Brighton] were five large tracts of land, known as the Tenantry Laines, and called the East Laine, Little Laine, Hilly Laine, North Laine, and West Laine. These laines were again divided into furlongs. The 'Tenantry flock' was .. when taken from the Downs, invariably kept in the fallow lands or grattens in the 'Tenantry Laines'. 18 *Spectator* No. 2137, 574 (Cent; reference erroneous) Light falls the rain on link and laine.

Lainer (lēnər), *Obs.* in literary use. Also 4-7 *layner*, 5-7 *laner*, 5 *lanyr*. [a. F. *lanière*; afterwards re-adapted as *lanier*, corrupted into *LANYARD*.] A lace, strap, thong, lash.

1386 *CHAUCER* *Knt.'s T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layners [Camb. MS. *laniers*] lacinge. 1387 *TRIVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) V. 269 Hire hosen .. it-eyced wyl layners all aboute. 14 .. *Sir Beues* 2753-485 (MS. E.) Hese layners [printed *laniers*] he took anon And fastenyd hys hawberk hym vpon. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 286/1 Lanere, *ligula*. 1450 *Mertin* 697 A-noon brake the layners that he had bounden vp his hosen of stiell. 1483 *CANTON* *Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. — G. de la Tour Cjb, Vf I shold sytte lowe I myght breke my poyntes or layners. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell .. 1610 *HOLLAND* *Canden's Brit.* I. 542 An oxe hide cut out into very small laners, that we call Thongs. 1616 *BULLOKAR*, *Laniers* [printed *laniers*], thongs of lether. *Mod.* (Essex) This whip wants a new lainer.

Laign, *Sc.* form of **LONG**.

Laipe, obs. *Sc.* form of **LAP** *v.* 1

Lair (lēir), *sh.* 1 Forms: 1 *lezer*, 3-6 *leir*, 5 *layere*, 5-7 *lare*, *layre*, 5-7 *leyre*, 6-7 *lear* (*e*, *laire*, *laier*, (*lieare*), 6-9 *layer*, 9 *Sc.* *layre*, *dial. leut*, 4-*lair*. See also **LAYER**. [OE. *leger* str. neut., corresponding to OFris. *legor* lying, situation, OS. *legar* neut., bed, bed of sickness (Du. *leger* bed, camp), OHG. *leger* masc., bed, camp (mod. G. *lager*, influenced by *lage*, lying, situation), ON. *legir* neut., seduction, Goth. *ligir* masc., bed :- OTent. **legro*, f. root **leg-*: see **LIE** *v.* 1]

+1. The action or fact of lying. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Gr.) 3043 Se [sc. se draca] was fiftiges fotze-meaces lang on lezere. 893 *ÆLFRED* *Oros.* I. i. § 23 Mid þan langan lezere þas deaðan mannes inne. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* VIII. iv. 70 All the beists war Reparatir weyll eftyr thair nychtis lair. 1631 *MARMION* *Way to Get Wealth* v. II. xviii. (1668) 87 Touching the keeping of Corn after it is thrasht and drest, it is diuers wayes to be done, as by stowage or place of leir.

+b. A lying with a person; fornication. *Obs.* 1296 *Durham* *Halnate Rolls* (Surtees) i Eda filia Pater Noster pro leyr, 6d. 1332-3 *Ibid.* 13 De Ivetta Horner pro leyr in adulterio, 2s. 1361 *Ibid.* 27 De Christiana ancilla Willelmi capellani pro leyr cum capellano, 2s.

+c. Of land: The state of lying fallow. *Obs.* 1602 *CAREW* *Cornwall* 20a, The Tiller .. is driuen to giue it at least seven or eight yerres leyre.

2. The resting place of a corpse; a grave, tomb. Now only *Sc.*, a plot in a graveyard.

1000 *Laws Northumb.* *Priests* § 62 in Schmid *Gesetze* 370

polize he clenes legeres. c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* 111. 288 Unsac he was on life beo on legeres swa swa he mote. ? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 2293 Sir Arthur. Jedde hymne to the layere thare the kynglygges. c1425 WYNTON *Cron.* vii. x. 3243 He chesydhis layre in till Kelsew. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXXXV. iii. The mynster church. Of Glastonbury, where now he hath his leyre. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (1858) I. 118 Ane feild full fair, Quhair that him self befor chesit his lair. c1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 154 Sanct Salvatouris collidge quhairin he maid his lair verri cureouslie and costlie. 1882 McQUEEN in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 162 Some of the inhabitants .. had their family 'lair' or burying-place in the graveyard of a village. 1890 [Notice in Stromness Ch.-yard] The Committee appointed by the Heritors to take charge of the new Burial Ground have had before them alternative plans for placing of lairs.

3. That whereon one lies down to sleep; a bed, couch. † *At or to lair:* in or to bed. † *To take one's lair:* to take to one's bed. Now chiefly with some reference to sense 5 b.

a1000 *Wife's Compt.* 34 Frynd leger weardiab þonne ic on uhtan ana gonge. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He beð neðer þanne he er was, also fro sete to leire. a1300 *Cursor M.* 29091 In askes and in laire, and weping and vnases lair. c1425 *Dispute Mary & Cross* 96 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) App. 200 My love I lulled vppe in hys lair. 1494 *Acta Dom.* Conc. (1730) 372/2 His wiif was liand in cheld bed lair. 1619 H. HUTTON *Folios Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 35 Robin has for tobaccho sold his chaire, Reserving nothing but a stoole for 's laire. 1633 T. ADAMS *Comm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 9 (1865) 107 The physician coming to his patient inquires the time when he took his laire. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 The shepherd .. on the sloping pond-head lies at lair. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 Wretchedness .. shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 139 There were 'laire's' among the underwood, constructed of branches. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of a Sea-waif* 160 The villainous den beneath the top-gallant-forecastle, far in the fore-part of the ship, which is the lair of seamen in most English ships.

transf. and fig. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. iv. Till stretch'd upon the bloody lair Each rebel corpse was laid! 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. 687 We make there our liquid lair.

4. A place for animals to lie down in. a. for domestic animals. † Also, a haunt or range. Now *spec.* an enclosure or large shed for cattle on the way to market.

By Spenser, if the reading be correct, used pseudo-arch. for 'pasture'.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 52 Take heed ek if the dwellers in that lair Her wombis sides, reynnysswelle or ake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* viii. ProL 44 All stoyr and cattall seysit in thair lair. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* cxi. (1878) 206 Borne I was. In Essex lair, in village faier, that Riuen-hill high. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 29 More hard for hungry steed t'abstaine from pleasant laire. a1605 MONTGOMERIE *Mindes Mel.* Ps. xxiii. 5 He makes my laire In feedis so fare. 1640 BLUNDE *Eng. Improv.* Impr. (1653) 110 The Warmest parts of many Pastures, which Sheep and Cattell chuse away for their Lieare. 165. DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 233 Nature shall provide .. Mossy Caverns for their Evening lair. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Cove, You must .. fill up the Holes carefully that are in the Cow-house-yard or Layer. 1810 in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* 406 Each flock of sheep has its particular range, .. These places are called lairs. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 105 Low of distant cattle .. dropping down to lair. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/5 These lairs .. are tolerably comfortable places, and the cattle have food and water while staying there. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 Hay, straw, and forage for use in the lairs.

b. for beasts of chase or of prey. *Phr. At lair:* in his or their lair.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 115. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 31 b. All the nimble Citizens of the wood becooke them to their Laire. 1626 BRETTON *Fantasticks*, *Summer* (1837) 324 The stately Hart is at Layre in the high wood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 457 Out of the ground up rose, As from his laire the wilde Beaste. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 294 Fierce from his Laire springs forth the speckled Pard. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. iv. 96 They were hunted like wilde beasts into their lairs. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 535 In that forest was the lair Of a great boar.

transf. and fig. 1814 BYRON *Lara* ii. ix. He had hoped quiet in his sullen lair. 1850 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* iii. vii. 383 I had stirred in its lair the serpent-hatred of years. 1870 SPURGEON *Treat. Dav.* Ps. xxxii. 6 Before the great devouring floods leap forth from their lairs.

c. of other animals.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa* 167 That mossy lair of lizards. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 324 Every creature, .. wren or dragon, .. shall make its own lair. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 182 A fish feeding in his lair.

5. *Agric.* Nature or kind of soil, with reference to its effect on the quality of crops, or of the animals pastured upon it.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 178 The tyllar wyll .. shone it as poysonde leyre. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Layre of a grounde, *terryl*. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 141 What laier much better then there, or cheaper (thereon to doo well)? 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 15 Virgill infers the best layer for Tillage to be an Earth which is blackish and darke. 1616 SURPLET & MARKH. *Countrie Parne* 117 Sheepe bred either of a fruitful ground, and rich leare, or vpon barren ground, and poore leare. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheape & Good Husb.* (ed. 3) 104 Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueth him his colour, is much to be respected; the red Leare is held the best. 1655 MORFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 158 Chuse the Female before the Male [rabbit], .. and both from out a chalky Ground and a sweet Layer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 135/2 Sheep at their Leare. Some say, Feeding or Grasing. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 211 Where the soil is so good as to run well to grass good layers are easily formed. 1847 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* viii. 1. 64 Manure is used heavily on clover-layers.

fig. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 355 Lacke of Deuo-

tion both in the people and in the Priest, is a good leare to breed Masses. 1602 BRETTON *Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 8/ His Bride and hee were both Rabbits of one Laier.

6. *Comb.* : lair-holder *Sc.*, the owner of a grave; † lair-stall, † -stead, a grave within a church; † lair-stone, a gravestone; † lair-stow, a burial-place.

1864 N. B. Mail 2 Nov., The subcommittee of the 'lair-holders' thought it would [etc.]. 1541 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 195 Pro denariis debitis pro le 'layrestall infra ecclesiam. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 338 For laying downe layerstalls, 5s. 1559 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 1853) 130, 1 gyue for my 'lare stede in the church' iii. 1538 *Invent.* in *Archæologia* LI. 71 I'm the laton on the 'larestones, vid. 1565 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835) 247 For his lairstone in ye church iii. 1538. c1632 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 370 note, One swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 430 Ypolitus ða bebyrigde ðone halgan lichaman on ðære wudewan 'leger-stowe. c1205 LAY. 22874 Me nom alle þa dede & to leirstowe heom ladden.

Lair (lē-ai), sb.2 Now dial. Also 4, 8 laire, 4-5 layre, 4-5, 9 laire, 8 laier. [a. ON. *leir* (Sw. *ler*, Da. *leer*): -OTeut. type **laizō-n*,? cogn. w. *laimo*-LOAM.] Clay, mire, mud. † *Under lair:* under the ground.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 519 O watur his blod, his fless o lair, His hete o fir, hijs and of air. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 18 Out take me of the laire that i. be not infested. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4445 All sall leue 3ow at be laste and in-to laire worth. c1440 *Vork Myst.* xxxi. 213 One Lazar .. Lay loken vndir layre fro lymme and fro light. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 276 My short legs could not step ouer this lair or sinking mire. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lairer*, soil, dung. Ess. and Suff. *Lare*, a quagmire. N. 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 76 He sees two damselfs o'er the laire advance. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Words*, *Lair*, mire, dirt. 1893 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, *Lair*, mud, 'sleck', quicksand, or any soft yielding surface. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 31 He was covered with the lair of the moss-hags.

† **Lair**, sb.3 *Obs.* Also 5-6 layer, 6 leyar, leire, laire. A ewer.

1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), A layer of siluer ouer gilt. 1508 *Spenselles L. Marye* 25 in *Camden Misc.* (1895), No saltie, cuppe, or layer, .. set on the borde. 1565 in *Leland's Collect.* (1770) I. n. 691 The Communion Table was richly furnished with Plate .. viz. .. Two great Leires, garnished with stones. 1576 in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 287 A fair bason and lair gilt.

Lair (lē-ai), v.1 Also 2 leire. [f. LAIR sb.1] † *trans.* To prostrate, lay on the ground.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Þe rihte biluce and þe soðe lue. .. ben leirende and slaine on his heorte.

2. a. *intr.* To lie, repose (on a bed). b. Of cattle: To go to their lair. c. *trans.* To place in a lair. Also *refl.* To find one's lair. d. To serve as a lair for; in quot. 1870 *fig.*

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 766 Vnder this herb a Snake full cold doth leir [= *L. latet anguis sub herba*]. 1662 G. SWINOCOCK *Life of Christ* Pref., O how sad is it that so many precious souls should be laring on their beds of security and idleness. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 74 The berries of the bramby wood .. Which, when his cattle lair he runs to get. 1851 MAYNE REID *Rifle Rangers* i. 13 The jaguar is not far distant, 'laid' in the secret depths of the impenetrable jungle. 1853 ALEX. SMITH *J. Life Drama* x. 183 I'd rather lair me with a fiend in fire Than look on such a face as hers to-night. 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral Poet.* Wks. (1879) 453 As a mountain seems To dwellers round its bases but a heap Of barren obstacle that lairs the storm. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 22 May 5/6 At this moment there are over 7,000 beasts laired in Deptford Market.

Lair (lē-ai), v.2 Also 6 laire. [f. LAIR sb.2] 1. *intr.* To stick or sink in mire or bog.

a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 86 Some Scottismen .. not knowing the ground laired, and lost their horse. a1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 252 In the quhilk passage ane of their great peices of ordinance larit. 1785 BURNS *Winter Mt.* iii. Silly sheep, wha .. thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis* 74 (Jam.) His cattle sometimes laired in the waggie. 1880 in *Antiquary & Down Gloss.* 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxix. 290, I feared o' lair' in the moss myself.

fig. 1859 CAIRNS in *Life* (1895) 438 The subject [origin of Evil] is the deepest bog in which the human mind can lair.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to sink in mire or a morass. Also *refl.*

c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 46 Thow wald not rest but raik, And lair thee in þe myre. a1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 405 They come to a ne place callit the Solloun moss .. and thair in lair and mischeiffit their horse. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iv. 76 But past relief lair d in a midding, He's now oblig'd to do her bidding. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xlv. 510 In Scotland, .. Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss', are often mired or 'laid'. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 76 Watery flows, in which sheep and cattle sometimes lair themselves. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 213 They say that King Robert, .. laired and bogged a hale army o' the English there.

fig. a1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 83 Some .. polemic wight .. Wha lairs himself in controversy.

Lair, obs. f. LAYER; *Sc. f.* LORE, learning.

Lairage (lē-rēdz). [f. LAIR sb.1 or v.1 + -AGE.]

1. The placing of cattle in a lair or lairs.

1881 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/6 The lands and buildings at Birkenhead approved by the Privy Council for the landing or lairage of foreign animals. 1881 *Cork Constitution* 12 Apr., The housing and lairage of stall-fed cattle.

2. a. *collect.* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. b. An establishment where cattle are placed in lairs.

1883 *Summary* 26 July 6/4 Cattle lairage will be provided. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 3/5 He visited the lairages and found several oxen suffering from suppurating wounds on the head. 1893 *Standard* 13 Aug. 5/1 The butchers .. prefer to attend the lairages at Birkenhead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 *Daily News* 16 Sept., His duty being to collect the outdoor lairage accounts. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7/2 Increasing the lairage accommodation at Deptford Cattle Market. 1883 *ROSEH PRINC. Rating* 25 Lairage dues, levied on the consignees of foreign cattle. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 599/2 Lairage-slaughtered beef and mutton.

Lairbar: see LARBAR.

Laird (lē-ai), *Sc.* Also 5-7 lard(e). [The regular *Sc.* form of LORD (repr. northern ME. *laverd*), surviving only in a special sense.

The southern form *lord* was as early as the 14th c. introduced into Scottish use in the English senses of the word. The native form *lard* appears occasionally in the 15th c. instead of *lord*; for examples see LORD sb.]

A landed proprietor. In ancient times limited to those who held immediately from the king.

c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 193 Pure feris .. That, with the leif of the laird, Will cum to the corne 3ard At ewyn and at morn. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 515, I sall ger bake the to the laird of Hillhouse. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (1858) I. 65 Ouir all the land lord or laird was nane, Bot he take part at that tyme with the tane. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 177 The laird of Cessurde .. meites him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 19 A petition drawn up in the names of the nobility, lairds, clergy and burgesses, to the King. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5424/2 Our Detachment burnt the Laird's House. 1721 RAMSAY *Whin-Bush Club* i. Tho', to my loss, I am nae laird, By birth, my title's fair. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 51 Our Laird gets in his racked rents. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 205 By the lesser barons were meant the proprietors of the smaller class of estates, provincially called lairds. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 138 note, In Scotland every tenant in capite, holding in ward and Blench, continued to be reckoned as a Baron and was known as the Laird.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*), **Lairdness**, a laird's wife; **Lairdie**, a petty laird; **Lairdly a.**, having the rank or quality of lairds; **Lairdocracy** [after aristocracy], lairds as forming a ruling class.

17. in Hogg *Gaelic Relics* (1819) I. 83 Wha the deil hae we gotten for a king But a wee wee German lairdie? 1819 *Metropolis* III. 83 The Highland and Border Lairdies. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 123 The Scotch lairdocracy may take it into their heads. 1857 AITON *Domest. Econ.* 51 The Court of Teinds, .. by their cruel bias to the lairdocracy, starve the ministers of the kirk. 1863 BURTON *Book Hunter* 10 Her sister lairdesses were enriching the tea-table conversation with broad descriptions of the abominable of their several spouses. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 46 He yet was descended from an ancient lairdly stock in that northern county.

Lairdship (lē-ai-dʃip). [f. LAIRD + SHIP.]

1. The condition or dignity of a laird. Also quasi-*concr.* Lairds as a whole.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 395 The august shadow of lairdship lay heavy on society. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxviii, The annals of 'Forfarshire Lairdship'.

2. The estate of a laird.

1649 Bp. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 91 Mr. A. M. ... having been .. preferred to the Lairdship of Balvaird. a1693 *Urquhart's Kabeia* iii. ii. 26 He wasted .. the Revenue of his Lairdship. 1725 DE FOE *Journeys thro' Scot.* (1729) 4 (Jam.) A lairdship is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xl. When ye tak up the lairdship, ye maun tak the auld name and designation again. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Lab.* II. ii. 182 An estate held directly of the crown was a lairdship.

fig. 1794 BURNS *Contented wi' Little* ii, My Freedom's my lairdship nae monarch dare touch.

Lair(e), obs. *Sc.* form of LARGE.

Lairlock, obs. form of LARK.

† **Lairwite**. *Old Law.* Also 1 lezerwite, 3 learwite, 4 leyrewite. [OE. *legerwite*, f. *leger* lying, LAIR sb.1 + *wite* fine.] A fine for fornication or adultery, esp. of a bondswoman.

[a1135 *Lawes of Hen. I.* xxiii. § 23 in Schmid *Gesetze* 447 Si quis blodwitem, fightwitem, legerwitem et hujusmodi forisfaciat.] c1230 *Itali Meid.* 47 Pu .. waldes warpe me as wreche iþi learwite. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) II. 97 Leyrewite, amendes for liggynge by a bond woman. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*, The penalty of this sin was called Lairwite by our Saxons.

† **Lairy**, sb. *Obs. rare*°. In 6 layrie, 7 lairie.

1598 FLORIO, *Conata*, .. any birds hatching or sitting, a nestfull, a layrie (1611 lairie), an eyas.

Lairy (lē-ri), a. Also 4 lay(e)ry. [f. LAIR sb.2 + -ry.] † a. Earthly, filthy (*obs.*). b. Boggy, miry, swampy.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii[i]. 36 [32], I lepe ouer all þe thorny and be lairy besynes of his p[er]il. c1340 - *Prose Tr.* (1866) 13 All þat it duellis in it lyftes abowne layery lustes and vile countyes. 17. *Donald & Flora* 19 (Jam.) Did you [fewes]. Come near the lairy spots. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Lairy* (Scot.) wet, swampy. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxix. 290 Wallowing mid-thigh in the lairy depths of the Muckle Flowe.

Lais, obs. *Sc.* form of LACE.

Laisar, -er, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Laise: see LEASE v.

|| **Laissez-aller** (lē-ze æ-le; Fr. *laisse alé*). Also *laisser-aller*. [Fr.; as next + *aller* to go, i.e. let (persons or things) go.] Absence of restraint; unconstrained ease and freedom.

1842 THACKERAY *Miss Løve* Misc. Ess. (1885) 310 As Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much laissez-aller of tongue. 1862 — Philip II. xxi, Sir John... was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much laissez-aller.

attrib. 1818 LADY S. MORGAN *Flor. MacCarthy* II. iii. 178 He... found or fancied in her what he called the 'delicious laissez-aller ease of a charming French woman'.

1832 LD. LYTTON *Godolphin* xx, 'Those well-chosen laissez-aller feasts. 1839 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* Pref., A magnificent high-handed laissez-aller neglect.

|| **Laissez-faire** (lɛˈsɛ fɛˈʁ; Fr. lɛsɛ fɛr). Also **laisser-faire**. [Fr.; *laissez* imp. of *laisser* to let + *faire* to do, i.e. let (people) do (as they think best).

Laissez faire et laissez passer was the maxim of the French free-trade economists of the 18th c.; it is usually attributed to Gournay (Littre s. v. *laisser*).

A phrase expressive of the principle that government should not interfere with the action of individuals, esp. in industrial affairs and in trade. Also attrib. Hence **Laissez-faireism**.

1825 [MARQ. NORMANBY] *Eng. in Italy* I. 296 The *laissez faire* system of apathy. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 338 Mammonism, laissez-faireism, Chartism, currency-restriction [etc.]. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiv. 352 Shall we not call that also a laissez-faire that is almost wicked in its indifference. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 696 The 'orthodox' laissez-faire political economy. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 168 *Laissez-faire* is the motto, the gospel, of the person who lives upon the work of another.

Laist, Sc. form of *Laced* pa. pple. of *LACE* v.

Laistoff, -stowe, variants of *LAYSTOW*.

† **Lait**, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: lēzet(u), līzet(u), yt, lēzēð, 2-4 leit, 2, 4 leyt, 3 lizt, 4 laite, layt(e), leyzt, 4-5 leate, late, 6 layth. [OE. *lēgē*, *līget* masc. and neut., *līgetu* fem., f. *lēg*, *lēg* flame. Cf. *LAIT* v.¹] Lightning; occas. flash of fire.

c.900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 268 Drihten... lēzetaz sceotad of heofonum. 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 91 Aftēr þam wolcne cymēþ lēzetu. c.1000 *Ang. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 3 Hys ansyn was swylce līzēt [c.1160 *laithon*, leyt]. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore eþem secan swa dēþ þe leit a-monge þunre. c.1205 *LAY.* 25599 Me þuhte... þat þa sægon to berne of leite & of fure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 683 Ech dunt þohte list [MS. B. leyt] as it were and pondring. 13... *Gauz. & Gr. Knl.* 109 He looked as layt so lyzt. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 66 Lhapp þet smeþter þe layt. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* ix. 23 The Lord 3af... dyversly rennyng leytis upon the erthe. c.1449 *Pecock Repr.* 482 Leit gooth out of the east and apperith into the west. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xi, Ther felle a soðeyne tempest and thonder layte and rayne. ? 1500 *Chester Pl.* II. 85 Leate, thounder, and ertir beagme to quake, Therof I am adreade. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* ii. 121 Thondryng and layth, ertir-quake moost terrible.

† **Lait**, sb.² Obs. [f. *LAIT* v.²] In 5 laytt. Searching, search.

c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 238 Lefe syrs, let be youre laytt and lōke that ye layn.

† **Lait**, v.¹ Obs. Forms: 3-4 leite(n), 5 layt, pa. t. 3 leited, 5 layt, laytid. [? OE. **lēgellan*, f. *lēg*, *lēg* (=*laugi*-s) flame; cognate and parallel formations are Goth. *lauhatjan*, OHG. *lohazjan*, *lohezen*, -*on*, *lougazzan*.] intr. To flash, gleam, lighten. Hence † *Leitende* (= **laitinge*) ppl. a.

c.1205 *LAY.* 18539 Ofte he hire lokede on & leitende mid eþene. a.1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1370 Iþe leitende fur, het warpen euf fot. a.1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ich loki ne mei, swa þæt liht leomeð ant leited. a.1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Ne kumeð non into Parais bnt þurh þisse leitende sward. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 95 The thunder-stroke smit, er it leite. c.1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 2228 Hyt laytyd, thondred, and reynned among. *Ibid.* 2234 Hyt raynyd ne thondryd ne layt nout Sythen thou wentyst out of thys toun.

Lait (lɛɪt), v.² Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 latt, 4-5 layte, lait(e), 5-9 late, 9 lait. [a. ON. *leita*, corresponding to OE. *wiltian* to behold, Goth. *wiltōn* (περιβλέπειν); related by ablant to ON. *lit-r*, OE. *wlīte* aspect, appearance, OS. *wliti* face, form, Goth. *wlīt-s* face, and ON. *lita*, OE. *wiltan* to look.]

1. *trans.* To look or search for; to seek; try to find. Also with *inf.* or *clause* as object.

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 7323 Omang þir puple sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul hait. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 277 He lurkkes & laytes where watz le best. a.1350 *St. James* 305 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 101 Graithly up he laites and lukes All his bagges and all his bokes. a.1400 *Sir Perc.* 255 The grete Godd for to layte Fynde hyme whenne he may. c.1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2371 Aventure to for to layt in land. a.1400-1450 *Alexander* 2341 (Dubl.) Lates ane oþer lodesman, alosed more of strenth. c.1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 111 Vin-witty men þe were To lepe ouere lande to late a ladde. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, To Late, Cumb. to seek. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Lait*, to seek any thing hidden. N. 1864 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 122 Now, all you can do is to late her poor little body. 1891 — *Moorland Par.* 136 Are you laiting goud?

† b. To search or look through; to examine.

13... *St. Erkenwold* 155 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 We haue oure librarie laited þes longe senene dayes.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To look, search. Also *dial.* To look for a word; to hesitate in speech.

c.1300 *Cursor M.* 5975 Quar to suld ye ferrer laite. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 97 Sayde þe lord to þo ledez, layte 3et ferre. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 7669 All... laited aftur þe lede with a light wille. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 137 And this is, who wyll late, The sext moneth of hyr conceyate, That geld is cald. *Ibid.* xviii. 180 Thise ar the commaundmentys

ten, who so will lely layt. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 87 He ne'er hes a teale without laitin.

Lait, Sc. and north. form of *LATE*.

Laiter, obs. variant of *LAUGHTER* 2.

Laith, **Laith-**: see *LOATH*, *LOATH-*.

Laithly, obs. form of *LAIDLAY* a. dial.

† **Laiting**, Obs. Also 4 leityng e. [f. *LAIT* v.¹ + -ING¹.] Lightning.

c.1340 *Cursor M.* 533 (Trin.) ponder & leitynge [Cott. leuening]. 1388 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxxii. 14 Leityng schal go bifore hail. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 141 Of the Keyne also comyth... many harmes, As thondyr, laitynge.

Laity (lɛɪti). Forms: 6 layetie, 6-7 lai-, laytie, 6-8 laiety, 7 lay(e)ty, 7- laity. [f. *lai*, *LAY* a. + -ITY. An Af. *lait* occurs, with the sense of 'lay property' (cf. *really*, *spirituality*), in *Year-bk.* 33 *Ed. I* (1864) 411.]

1. The condition or state of a layman; the not being in orders.

1616 *BULLOKAR*, *Laitie*, the estate or degree of a lay man. 1766 *AVILIFFE Paragon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these, viz. a mere Laity, or want of Holy Orders [etc.]. 1831 *MANNING Let. in Life* (1895) I. x. 72 The objection against my laity has been strongly urged.

2. The body of the people not in orders as opposed to the clergy; laymen collectively. (The older term for 'the laity' was *LAY FEE*. In 1548 a synonymous *laity* occurs app. as a nonce-wd.)

? 1541 *Constitutio T. Craumeri et aliorum* in *Wilkins Concilia* (1737) III. 862/2 In the yere of our Lord MDXLI it was agreed... that if any of the inferior degree dyd receive at their table any Arch-bishop, Bishop, or any of the laitie of lyke degree, as Duke, Marquess [etc.]. 1546 *LANGLEY tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. iii. 85 In the Christen common welthe there bee two sortes of menne one called the laitye. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* III. (1599) 143 The diuision being no lesse amongst the spiritualite then the layetie. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 82 Both of them haue power to consecrate the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper, and give it to the laity. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* iii. 162 The Alienations... of Tithes which gave unto the Laity in France a civil Right to them. 1780 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 68 Most of the Clerical Subscribers, and possibly many of the Laity.

1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 42 The clergy were now retrograding, while the laity were advancing. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* ii, You may offer bad grammar to the laity, or the humbler clergy, but not to the Dean.

3. Unprofessional people, as opposed to those who follow some learned profession, to artists, etc.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* xxxviii, The laity (or non-lawyer part of the community) are competent to conceive the more general rules. 1875 *HELPS Ess., Organic, Daily Life* 107 Artists are wont to think the criticisms of the laity rather weak and superfluous. 1880 H. QUILTER in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 393 Most of the laity still connect the word pre-Raphaelitism with visions of gaunt melancholy women. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Mod. V.* 281 The disease being one of the existence of which the laity may be said to be ignorant.

Hence **Laityship** nonce-wd., the position or personality of one of the laity; in quot. a jocular title. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 128 Should I make thy laityship heir of such an estate... thou wouldest count me the wisest man that ever was since the creation.

Laizer, obs. form of *LAZAR*.

Lak, obs. form of *LACK*; var. *LAC* 2.

Lakay, **Laka(y)n**, obs. f. *LACKEY*, *LAKIN* 1.

† **Lake**, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: 1 lāc, 2-3 lac, (lak-), 3 loc, (lok-), loac. [OE. *lāc* (=*prehistoric* **laikōm*, **laikō*) neut. and fem.; not found with the same meaning in any other Teut. lang., but usually identified with the Com. Teut. **laiko*- 'play', *LAKE* sb.² With regard to the sense, it may be compared with OE. *lācian* to please, *LIKE* v., from another grade of the same root.] An offering, sacrifice; also, a gift. Only OE. and early ME. To *lake* (dat.), as a gift.

Beowulf (Z.) 1584 He... oððer swylc ut of ferde lað-licu lac. c.1200 *Ang. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 4 Ac gang æt-eow þe þam sacerde and bring hym þa lac þe moyses beþeod on hyra zecyðnesse. c.1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Ne com him crist na mare þong þene þah he sloþe þin child and bere þe his heaued to lake. c.1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 þe þre loc þe ich er nemde þat is trim, and recheles and mirre. a.1225 *Leg. Kath.* 63 De riche roederen... brohten to lake. a.1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 þe þreo kinges... offeren Jesu Crist þe deorewurde þreo lokes. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1798 And iacob sente fer bi-foren him riche loac, and sundri boren.

† **Lake**, sb.² Obs. Forms: 2 *Orm.* 1e33k, 3 leyk, 4 laic, 4-6 laik(e), layk(e), 5 lak(e). [a. ON. *laik-r* play, corresp. to OE. *lāc* neut. or masc. warlike activity (once only; but see *LAKE* sb.¹), OIlg. *leich* masc. and neut. song, melody, Goth. *laik-s* dance -OTent. **laiko*-, a verbal sb. from **laikan* to play, *LAKE* v.]

1. Play, sport, fun, glee. In *pl.* games, tricks, goings on.

c.1200 *ORMIN* 2166 Inn ægæde and in le3kess. c.1300 *Havelok* 1021 For it ne was non horse-knaue... That he ne kam thither, the leyk to see. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 274 þat for her lodlych laykes alosed þa were. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 465 We ne loun in our land no laik nor no mirthe. a.1400 *Sir Perc.* 1704 The child hadd no powste His laykes to lett. a.1400-50 *Alexander* 468 þe cursed laike o couatis were cene with it drenchid. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 66 Welcom hym worshipfully laghyng with lake. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 198/15 A layke, play, ludus.

b. A stake at play.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1109, I pledge, or all the play be played That sum sall lose a lake.

2. A fight, contest.

[a.1000 *Guthlac* 1007 Wiza nealeceð unlæt laces.] c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 10408 þe lyght wex lasse, and þe laik endit. c.1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 538 (Douce MS.) Lordes and ladies of þat lake likes. c.1470 *Gologras & Gau.* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu lair that I leir. 1515 *Scot. Field* 569 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, This layke lasted on the lande, the lengthe of fower bowers.

Lake (lɛɪk), sb.³ Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *lacu* str. fem.; the sense shows that it is not ad. *L. lacus* (see next) but a native word, from a Teut. root **lak-* denoting moisture; cf. OE. *lēcian* to moisten, *LECH* v., also *LEAK* sb. and v.]

The OHG. *lahha* (G. *lache*) pond, bog, is formally coincident, but is perh. of Latin origin.]

A small stream of running water; also, a channel for water. Obs. exc. dial.

955 *Charter of Edred* in *Earle Charters* 382 Dæt to Maegðe forða andlang lace ut on Temere. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 35 Pro decem acris inter Lak. c.1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 19 This riche Revir down ran... Throwe ane forest... And for to lende by that laike thoct me leuar. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 346 The matter must... le by and by tied and pressed in a little presse of wood, with a little lake or gutter of wood. c.1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 341 (1810) 351 Lyn, a pretty lake, streameth out of the Exmoor hills. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 265 We shall find him [Taw] a very small lake at his birth in Dartmoor. 1842-71 *PULMAN Rustic Sk.* 6 Vrem rise to mouth there's lots o' lakes... An rivers zum—that into 'n fall. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Lake*, a small stream of running water. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 11 June 4 Each tiny drain, called locally a 'lake', was edged broadly by a band of great saffron-hued king cups.

b. Comb.: † *lake-frith*, the close-time for fishing in a stream; † *lake-rift*, a gully made by a stream.

1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 141 Et debet servare Lakefrith. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 536 And lyonnez and lebardez to be lake ryftes.

Lake (lɛɪk), sb.⁴ Forms: 3, 5 lac, 3, 4 lak, 4, 5 laake, leke, 4-6 lakee, 5-7 *Sc.* laik e, 6 *Sc.* layk, 7 laque, 3- lake. [Early ME. *lac*, a. OF. *lac*, ad. *L. lacus* basin, tub, tank, lake, pond; the popular form of the word in OF. was *lai*. The present Eng. form *lake* recorded from the 14th c.) may be due to confusion with *prec.*, or perh. rather to independent adoption of *L. lacus*.]

1. A large body of water entirely surrounded by land; *properly*, one sufficiently large to form a geographical feature, but in recent use often applied to an ornamental water in a park, etc.

c.1205 *LAY.* 1279-80 Ouer þen lac of Silnius & ouer þen lac [c.1275 *lake*] of Philisteus. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 2863 A stinkand see, þat meses als a lake of hell. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 438 Þenne lassed þe lak þat large watz are. c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 226 Quhy thole þe same oure godis tak, & þis to kast þame in þe lak? c.1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxi. 98 In þe grund of þat lak er funden faire precious stanes. c.1450 *St. Culbert* (Suites) 799 þar is a grete lake nere hand. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. xii. 150 Of thair bruyt resoundis the river And all the layk of Asia fer and neyr. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.*, *Descr. Irel.* 511 The ryver þan renneth out of the lake into the north ocean. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 382 Being built on the South side of a large Lake. 1666 *WHISTON Theory Earth* iv. 1722 362 There were only smaller lakes and Seas, but no great Ocean before the Deluge. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 84 Nothing can exceed the beauty of the landscape which this lake affords. 1813 *BYRON Let.* 5 Sept., in *Moore Lett. & Jnls.* (1830) I. 426 Rogers wants me to go with him on a crusade to the Lakes. 1835 *WORDSWORTH (title)* A Guide through the District of the Lakes. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 210 The navigation of the lakes is carried on by steamboats. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* Poems 1877 l. 108 Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying over it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (perh. in some instances from sense 2).

a.1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Ich leade ham... iþe ladliche lake of the suti sunne. 1516 *TINDALE Rev.* xx. 14 Deth and hell were cast into the lake of fyte. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* Verses a 4 Over the Ocean's Universal Lake. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 21 Close by the vestry-door, there was this little billowy lake of grass. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 109 We can see the wide lake of liquid metal simmering and spurting like porridge.

c. *The Great Lake* (a phrase borrowed from the North American Indians) is the Atlantic ocean. *The Great Lakes*: the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, which form the boundary between Canada and the U. S.

1727 C. GOLDEN *Hist. Five Indian Nations* 64 We have put ourselves under the great Sacbem Charles, that lives on the other side of the great Lake. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xxxi. 308 The most terrible tempest that ever desolated the shores of the Great Lake.

† 2. A pond, a pool. Obs.

a.1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Þurh ælle þa meres and feonnes þa liggan toward Huntendune porte and þas meres and laces. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 11934 Þarbi satt iesus on his plai, And lakes seuen he made o clai. c.1325 *Song Mercy* 162 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 We slepe a[s] swille swyn in lake. c.1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 269 Ne noon so grey goos gooth in the lake. a.1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 He lyft vp þe lach and leop ouer þe lake, þat southe. ? a.1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 291 Ye there, lydder, in the lake. 1609 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 432/1 All vtheris, garthis, pullis, baldis, Laikis and nettis.

†3. [after Vulg. *lacus*.] A pit; a den (of lions); occas. a grave. *Obs.*

c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 347 For þey to my soule delayn a lake. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 16 Þe lake he oppynd and vp grofte it. 138a WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 Thai shul not abyden thi treuthe, that gon down in to the lake. a1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 350 When he dede ryse out of his lake Than was ther suche an erthe quake That [etc.]. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 And set hym in y^e lake of Lyons where Danyell the prophete was. *fig.* a1400 *Prymer* (1891) 83 He ladde me out of þe laake of wretchednesse.

†b. An underground dungeon; a prison. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Thai putte down Jeremy in cordis and in to the lake. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Cristyn thus entryd was In to that horribil and lothful lake.

†4. Used after *L. lacus* = a wine-vat. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 20 And the lake is defoulid with oute the citee, and the blood wente out of the lake vn to the brijdles of horsis. 1657 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 48 Daphnis cast them [sc. grapes] into the presse, and trod them there; and then anon, out of the Lake, tunnd the Wine into the Butts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *lake-fishery*, *fowl*, *-level*, *-shore* (in quot. *attrib.*), *-side*, *-system*; also *lakeward* adj. and adv. Also in the names of fishes, as *lake-herring*, *-shad*, *-sturgeon*, *-trout*, *-whiting*, for which see the second member. 1883 F. A. SMITH *Swedish Fisheries* 13 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) It is scarcely possible to find the approximate value of the 'lake fisheries of Sweden by the official returns. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake*, Nt. Second Wks. (1876) 26 The 'lake-fowl' wake was heard no more. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 538 A lowering of the 'lake-level. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 7 In that cold 'lake-shore country the people dwelt in wooden structures. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 323 After they couche them selues in a pece of grounde, by the 'lake side. 1727 *Philip Quaril* (1816) 31 He attended me to the lake side. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) i. 258 A swan rose trumpeting from the lakeside. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct., Canada and the 'lake system... cut into the States on the north. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) i. 270 The slope on the 'lakeward side.

b. instrumental, as *lake-moated*, *-reflected*, *-surrounded* adjs. c. locative, as *lake-diver*; *lake-resounding* adj. Also *lake-like* adj.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 What art thou? ... Adam's Ulcer, ... the 'lake-diver, the furnace brand, the brimstone-match of that cursed man. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. ii. iii. iv. 251 White and 'lake-like fields [of mist]. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. The locked, guarded, and 'lake-moated Castle of Lochleven. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. i. 744 He will watch ... the 'lake-reflected sun illumine the yellow bees. 1717 PARNELL *Homers Batt. Frogs & Mice* 5 The 'Lake-resounding Frogs selected Fare. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. ii. 38 Lake many a 'lake-surrounded flute, Sounds overflow the listener's brain.

6. Special comb.: *lake-basin*, a depression which contains, or has contained, a lake; *lake-country* = *LAKE-LAND*; *lake-crater*, a crater which contains or has contained a lake; *lake-fever* *U.S. local*, malaria; *lake-fly* *U.S.*, an ephemeropterid (*Ephemera simulans*), which swarms in the Great Lakes late in July (*Cent. Dict.*); *lake-lawyer* *U.S.*, a jocular name given to two different fishes, the bowfin and the burbot, in allusion to their voracity; *lake-lodge*, *-ore* (see quots.); *lake-weed*, water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*). Also *LAKE-LAND*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* iii. 9 The whole assemblage must terminate somewhere; ... where they reach the boundary of the original 'lake-basin. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) iv. 363 The greater part of Wordsworth's vacations was spent in his native 'Lake-country. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* iii. 137 If we pass from the Upper to the Lower Eifel we find the celebrated 'lake-crater of Laach. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 'Lake lawyer, the Western Mud-fish. ... Dr. Kirtland says it is ... called the lake lawyer, from its 'ferocious looks and voracious habits'. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* May 212 [Beavers'] Lodges are built sometimes on the shores of lakes ... These are called 'lake-lodges'. 1864 T. L. PHIPSON *Utiliz. Minute Life* x. 256 In the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers of iron oxide almost exclusively built up by animalcules. This kind of iron-stone is called 'lake-ore. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 876 'Tis branched and seeded something like Spinage or Mercury, but leaved rather like 'Lakewood. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 316 Lakewood, *Polygonum*.

b. *Lake poets*, school, terms casually applied to the three poets, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who resided in the region of the English Lakes; *lake poetry*, the poetry written by them.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 509 When we have occasion to consider any new publication from the Lake school. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* vii. 343/2 The appellation of Lake-poets, given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads'. 1843 H. N. COLERIDGE in *Stanley Life Arnold* (1884) i. i. 16 What has been somewhat unreasonably called the Lake Poetry. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* ii. 307 To the whole Lake school his [Hazlitt's] attitude is always the same—justice done grudgingly.

c. *Lake-dweller*, one who in pre-historic times lived in a lake-dwelling or lake-habitation, i.e. one built upon piles driven into the bed of a lake; *lake-hamlet*, *-settlement*, *-village*, a collection of such dwellings; *lake-man* = *lake-dweller*. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 21 In the stone period the 'lake-dwellers cultivated all these cereals. *Ibid.* 18 The Swiss 'lake-dwellings seem first to have attracted attention during the dry winter of 1853-4. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept.

12 Researches into the lake-dwellings of West Scotland. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 69 The piles used in the Swiss Stone age 'Lake-habitations were evidently ... prepared with the help of stone axes. *Ibid.* (1878) 54 A ... piece of pottery apparently intended to represent a 'Lake-hamlet. 1884 W. WESTALL *Contemp. Rev.* July 70 The brain of the 'lake-man was equal to that of the men of our own time. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 23 The reindeer is missing in the Swiss 'lake-settlements. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 126 The 'Lake-villages of the Bronze age were contemporaneous.

†*Lake*, sb. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. laik*, 7 *layke*. [First found in Chaucer; prob. a. Du. *laken*, corresp. to OE. *lachen* 'clamidem' (Wr. Wülcker 377/22), OFris. *leken*, OS. *lakan* mantle (*chlamys*), veil of the temple, OHG. *lahhan* (MHG. *lachen*), mod. G. *lakan* from LG.] Fine linen.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 147 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Bryngyng hir brede als whyt as lake. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. lii. Thir fair ladyis in silk and clait of laik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* iii. 234 Quhill causit hes to lurk under the laik Richt myn cowart durst nochit cum to straik. 1603 *Philotus* lx. The quibyttest layke bot with the blackest asse.

Lake (lɛk), sb. *8* [Orig. a variant of LAC.]

1. A pigment of a reddish hue, originally obtained from lac (cf. LAC 1), and now from cochineal treated as in 3.

1616 BULLOCKAR *Lake*, a faire red colour vused by painters. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Lay your colours upon your Pallet thus: first your white lead, then Lake. 1674 Beale's *Pocket Bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) iii. 131 Several parcels of Lake of my own making. 1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 608 Instead of Vermilion the red Paper may be painted with Carmine or Lake. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* ii. 751 Deep Prussian blue and lake, form a purple of the next degree of excellence. 1859 GULICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 224 The common lake is prepared from Brazil wood.

2. *transf.* as the name of a colour.

1660 Albert Durer *Revised* 11 Lake ... is an excellent Crimson-colour. 1686 AGLIOSBY *Painting Illustr.* i. 23 In employing of fine Colours, as fine lacks Ultra Marine Green, &c. 1822 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/3 Of new flowers there are Constancy, yellow, deeply edged with lake.

3. In extended sense: A pigment obtained by the combination of animal, vegetable, or coal-tar colouring matter with some metallic oxide or earth. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *crimson*, *Florence*, *green*, *madder*, *yellow*, etc. *lake*. *Indian lake*: a crimson pigment prepared from stick-lac treated with alum and alkali.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 137 How to take the Lake of any Flower. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* i. i. 1. ii. 37 If a solution of a colouring substance be mixed with a solution of alum ... [and] if ... we add an alkali ... the colouring particles are then precipitated, combined with the alumine ... this compound has got the name of Lake. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 430 The red juices of fruits were fixed by it [tungsten] so as to make permanent and beautiful lakes. 1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* ii. 410 The lakes chiefly used are red colours, and these are of different qualities. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 204 Carmine is a lake of cochineal. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xx. 180 Alumina ... has the power of forming insoluble compounds called lakes with vegetable colouring matter. 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* vii. 573/1 The precipitate is usually called the 'lake' of the particular metal and colouring matter.

4. *Comb.*, as *lake-red*, *vermilion* sb. and adjs.; *lake-coloured* adj.

1764 *Mus. Rust.* i. 166 note, The lake-red used by the painters in enamel is composed of fine gold dissolved in aqua regia, with sal armoniac. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) iv. 214 Pileus fine lake red, changing with age to a rich orange and buff. 1822 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/2 A leafy cluster of blossoms ... of a brilliant lake-vermilion hue. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 The black pigment shews up very distinctly in the homogeneous lake-coloured sheet of free haemoglobin.

Lake (lɛk), v. *1* Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 *lácán*, 4 *leyke*, *laiky*, 4-6 *laiké*, *layke*, 6, 9 *laak*, 8-9 *laik*, 4-*lake*. [A *Com. Tent.* reduplicative str. vb., OE. *lácán*, pa. t. *lœlc*, loc. = ON. *leika*, pa. t. *lêk* (Sw. *leka*, Da. *lege*), Goth. *laikan*, pa. t. *lailaik*, MHG. *leichen*, pa. t. *leichte*, pa. pple. *geleichen*. The word seems in ME. to have been re-adopted in the Scandinavian form. Its currency is almost entirely northern, no forms with *o* being known. The inflexion has been weak since the 13th c.]

†1. *intr.* To exert oneself, move quickly, leap, spring; hence, to fight. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2848 Ða ne dorston ær dareðum lácán on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe. a1000 *Juliana* 674 Heliseus ... lealc ofer laqufod longe hwile on swonrade. c1205 *LAY.* 21270 Arður hir lac to swa hit a liun weoren. *Ibid.* 28522 Hit lac toward hirede folc vnmete. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9997 Thus þai laiket o þe laund the long day ouer.

†b. *trans.* To move quickly.

c1205 *LAY.* 29662 Up he læc þene staf þat water þer after leop.

2. *intr.* To play, sport; occas. in amorous or obscene sense; *dial.* to take a holiday from work; to be out of work. Also with *about*, *away*.

c1300 *Harlekin* 950 The children ... with him leykedn here file. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 872 Layker wyth hem as yow lyst & letet my gastes one. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 187 And yf him luste for to layke panne lōke we mowe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12734 This Clunestre ... For lacke of hir lord laiked besyde. c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 238 How þis losell laykis with his lorde. 1570 *LEVINS Manb.* 198/15.

1599 T. CUTWOOR *Caltha Poet.* Pref. (1815) A v. Let the lasses glue ouer laaking in the green. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 To Lake: to Play, a word common to all the North Country. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 62 The peat-stack we us'd to lake roun 'll be brant ere this! a1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 91 (Sheffield Gloss.) Why don't these play-acting foak lake away? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xxxiii. Any tidy lass ... that ... would not go laiking about to wakes and fairs. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* ii. 101 The men [in Westmoreland] occasionally going off laiking ... that is, drinking, for days together. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 The Yorkshire word to signify playing, as generally understood, is 'laking'.

†b. *quasi-trans.* To sport with, mock. *Obs.*

13... *Scynn Sag.* (W.) 1212 A! hou wimmen conne hit make Whan thai wil ani man lake!

†3. *refl.* To amuse oneself, play. *Obs.*

c1350 *Wilt. Palerne* 31 [He] layked him long while to lesten þat merþe. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3356 Þai hadden ... burdes bryte & bolde ... to layke hem wan þay wolde. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1770 Se quat I send to þe, son þi-selfe with to laike. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. xiv. 1271 As this Queyne apōn a day Hyr laykand in a meadow lay.

†*Lake*, v. *2* *Obs.* [f. LAKE sb. 1] *trans.* To present an offering or sacrifice to.

c1200 ORMIN 1172 Þa lækst to Drihhtin wiþþ shep Gast-like i þine þæwess. *Ibid.* 7430 Þa pre kingess lakedenn Crist Wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess.

Lake (lɛk), v. *3* [f. LAKE sb. 6] *trans.* To make lake-coloured.

1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 446 This difficulty [number of chromocytes obscuring leucocytes] may be overcome by using Thomas' 0.3 acetic acid solution for diluting the blood, this having the effect of 'laking' the chromocytes.

Lake, obs. form of LAC sb. 1, LACK.

Lakeism: see LAKISM.

Lake-land, *la'keland*. [f. LAKE sb. 4 + LAND.] The land of lakes; *spec.* the region of the English lakes, consisting of parts of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Also *attrib.*

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* ii. 150 Those contests were carried on at a distance from our Lake-land. 1883 *Spectator* 21 July 928/1 Lovers of English lakeland. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491 Will you enlighten us lakeland folk? 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 How delicious are these lakeland gardens.

Hence *La'kelander*, a dweller in lakeland.

1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 As to the rain, Lakelanders seemed to think their district is greatly maligned.

Lakeless (lɛk'less), a. [f. LAKE sb. 4 + -LESS.] Having no lakes.

1882 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Cal.* (1883) 216 Relatively hilly and lakeless Europe. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 In respect of equality of flow, the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country.

Lakelet (lɛk'let), [f. LAKE sb. 4 + -LET.] A small lake. Also *transf.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* i. 13 Dosmary Pool, a small lakelet ... lies among the mountains. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 393 The fine fish which abound in the lakelet. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 81 A little white lakelet of fog would be seen far down in Napa Valley.

Laken, obs. f. LACK v. 1; variant of LAKIN.

Laker (lɛk'kɔɪ), 1. [f. LAKE sb. 3 + -ER.]

†1. A visitor to the English lakes. [A pun: see quot. 1805.] *Obs.*

1798 [J. PLUMPTRE] (*title*) *The Lakers*; a Comic Opera in Three Acts. 1805 BP. WATSON in R. WATSON *Life* (1818) 11. 269 *Lakers* (such is the denomination by which we distinguish those who come to see our country, intimating thereby not only that they are persons of taste who wish to view our lakes, but idle persons who love laking: the old Saxon word to lake, or play, being of common use among school-boys in these parts). 1866 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* 111. 41 You would come as a mere laker and pay a guide for telling you what to admire. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) i. 42 A stepping-stile has been placed to accommodate *lakers* with an easier access.

2. One of the 'Lake poets'.

1819 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) ii. 73 *Apropos* to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Wordsworth, I want you to read one fair specimen of the great Laker. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) i. 381 The *Lakers* all ... first despised, and then patronised 'Walter Scott'.

3. (*U.S. local*.) A fish living in or taken from a lake, *spec.* the lake-trout of N. America.

1846 J. WILSON *Lett.* in *Hamilton Mem.* vii. (1859) 234 Fresh-water ones [trout] found in the river, but more like lakers. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 368/2 He pulls like a laker, and you'll think you've got a whale.

4. A boat constructed for sailing on the great lakes of America.

1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/2 A twenty-foot laker can slip through any lock without scratching her paint.

Laker 2. [f. LAKE v. 2 + -ER.] One who 'lakes'.

1805 [see LAKER 1]. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v. *Lake*.

Lake-wake, erroneous form of LIKE-WAKE.

Lakey, obs. form of LACKEY; var. LAKY a. 2

Lakh: see LAC 2.

Lakie (lɛk'i), Sc. Also 8 *leaky*. An irregularity in the tides observed in the Firth of Forth (see quot. 1795). Also *lakie-tide*.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 87 There are lakies in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland. 1795 SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 612 The tides in the river Forth ... exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a leaky tide. ... When the water has flowed for 3 hours, it then runs back for about an hour and a half; ... it returns immediately, and flows during another

hour and a half to the same height it was at before, and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Cutross & Tulliallan* I. i. 35 The lakie tide never recedes much more than two feet before returning on its regular course. . . When the lakie has run its course, the tide flows or recedes, as the case may be, to the proper limit of high or low water.

Lakin (^ll²kin). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also **lakan**, **lakayn**, 5-6 **laykin**, -yn, 8 **laken**, **laking**, 9 (in glossaries) **lairkin**. [app. connected with LAKE v. 1; cf. ON. *leika* plaything.] A plaything, toy; in quots. 1440, 1460 said of a baby.

Bp. Kennet (c1700), quoted in *Prompt. Parv.*, gives 'Leikin, a sweetheart. *Northumb.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) He putt vp in his bosom þes iij. lakayns. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 242 Ilk yere that comys to man þe byryngs furth a lakan. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/5 A Laykin, babie, crepundia. 1790 *Grose Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. *Lakings*, playthings for children. North. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmid. Dial.* (1821) 87, I brouth her a Lannon laken, a conny bab. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairkins*, children's toys; trinkets in general.

† **Lakin**². *Obs.* Also 5, 7 **laken**, 6 **lakens**. See also BYRLAKIN. [Contracted f. LADY + -KIN; cf. *bodikins*, *pittikins*.] Only in *By (our) lakin*, a trivial form of *By Our Lady*.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) II. xii. 121/2 Some [swere] by laken, some by our lady. 1533 *More Apol.* iv. Wks. 849/2 By our lakens brother husband . . . yet would I rather abyde the perill of breeding wormes in my hely. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 7 By'r lakin, I can goe no further, Sir. My old bones akes. 1616 (W. HAUGHTON) *English-men for my Money* C.4, Bir laken sirs, I thanks tis one a clocke. a 1625 [see BYRLAKIN].

Laking (^ll²kin), *vbl. sb.* 1 Now *dial.* [f. LAKE v. 1 + -ING¹.] Playing, amusement. Also *attrib.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 594 When he es yhang and lufes laykyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 5188 Than he Sayd . . . God mot at yhoure laykyng be! a 1816 [see LAKER]. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 216 They were used to call this pastime . . . 'laking with' Boggart'; that is, playing with the Boggart. 1884 H. SERBOHM *Brit. Birds* II. 436 These 'laking'-places, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for possession of the females.

Laking (^ll²kin), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LAKE sb. 4 + -ING¹.] a. Visiting the English lakes. b. Writing poetry in the style of the Lake school.

1822 J. WILSON *Lakes Note*, Wks. 1856 VI. 105 We should suppose that Spring was a season by no means amiss for Laking. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 301 German romanticism and English laking are one.

Lakish (^ll²kif), *a.* [f. LAKE sb. 4 + -ISH.] +1. a. Abounding in lakes or pools. b. Inhabiting a lake. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Ort. Fur.* (1599) F.3, I know he knows that watrie lakish hill. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. Fishes which are . . . lakish, as the Umbra, trout, carp [etc.]. 1681 CHETAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xi. § 1 (1689) 110 All Fishes, whether Marine, Fluviate, or Lakish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lake poets; resembling the productions of those poets.

1819 *Abelard & Heloise* 222 Oh! that we had the Lakish pow'r To dwell on owls!—for half an hour. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 478 The Edinburgh Reviewers would say it was a Lakish rant. 1831 *Ibid.* XXIX. 218 This couplet . . . was pronounced 'lakish'.

Hence **Lakishness**. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 218 Talking of lakishness—the Southrons . . . have a strange idea of the Lakes.

Lakist (^ll²kist), [f. LAKE sb. 4 + -IST. Adopted in Fr. as *lakiste*.] A member or adherent of the 'Lake School' of poetry; a Lake poet.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 546 Voted at last a rhymet and a pedant by the lakists and cockneys. a 1849 *Poe Cockton Wks.* 1864 III. 462 The cant of the Lakists would establish the exact converse. 1883 *Eham Daily Post* 2 Apr. 5/1 The last surviving son of another 'Lakist' has followed him.

So **Lakism**, affectation of the style of the Lake poets.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 462 The third canto of Childe Harold . . . which from beginning to end is Lakeism—rank Lakism.

Lakka, **Lakke**, *obs. forms of* LAC¹, LACK.

Laky (^ll²ki), *a.* 1 [f. LAKE sb. 4 + -Y¹.] Of or pertaining to a lake; lake-like.

1611 COTGR., *Lacustre*, lakie, belonging to a lake. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Intro. d. By . . . flanking towers, and laky flood, Guarded and garrison'd she stood. 1826 W. ELLIOTT *Nun* 43 And all the Italian glory of the day, seems sweetly sleeping in each laky ray.

Laky (^ll²ki), *a.* 2 Also 9 **lakey**. [f. LAKE sb. 6 + -Y¹.] Of or pertaining to lake; of the colour of lake; *spec.* of the blood, when the red corpuscles are acted upon by some solvent.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 420 The gray stones . . . are of a delicate hue, blue intermingling with pale greenish and lake tints. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 457 note, The hæmoglobin has become diffused and the blood lakey.

Lakey, *obs. form of* LACKEY.

La-la (^ll²ā), *a.* [adj. use of *la la* interj.: see LA *int.* b.] 'So-so'; not so good as it might be, poor.

1800 in *Spirit Publ. Trnls.* (1801) IV. 253 Finding my appetite very la, la, took two glasses of bitters. 1806 *Surr Winter in London* I. 240 As to his singing, it is but la la. a 1849 HARTLEY COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 94 A species of composition so la-la and lackadaisical.

† **Lale**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Da. *lalle* to prattle.] *intr.* To speak.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 153 Pen þe lorde wonder loude laled & cryed. *Ibid.* B. 913 Pen laled Loth, 'lorde what is best?' [1877 N. W. LING *Gloss. Lall*, to cry out.]

Lall (^ll²), *v.* [Echoic, after L. *lallare*.] *intr.* To say 'lal, lal'; to speak childishly. Hence **Lall'ing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. xxxv. 844 When stammering attains such a grade that the speech is thereby rendered very indistinct or entirely unintelligible, it is called lalling (*lallatio*). *Ibid.*, When the attendants are silly enough to imitate this lalling, . . . the speech may retain a childish, lalling character.

Lallan (^ll²an), *a. and sb.* Sc. [variant of LOWLAND.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. *B. sb.* (Also **Lallans**.) The Lowland Scotch dialect.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xix, But a' your doings to rehearse . . . Wad ding a' Lallan tongue, or Erse, In prose or rhyme. — To W. Simpson, Postscr. ii, They . . . spak their thoughts in plain, braid Lallans. 1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed Poems* (1816) 40 (Jam.) Far aff our gentles for their poets flew, And scorn'd to own that Lallan songs they knew. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits, Pastoral* 99, I translate John's Lallan, for I cannot do it justice, being born *Britannus in montibus*.

† **Lallate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *lallare*: see next.] 'To speake baby-like' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lallation (^ll²l²ʃən), [n. of action f. L. *lallare* to 'sing lalla or lullaby' (Lewis & Sh.). Cf. F. *lallation*.] + *a.* Childish utterance (*obs.*). b. An imperfect pronunciation of *r*, by which the sound of that letter is confused with that of *l*; lambdacism.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* A. ij. b, This makes me hope that you will dispence with the Lallation and Low dialect of this babe [sc. a book], whose tone is rude. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 158 The Popos and Dahomians have the same lallation as the Chinese, who call rum 'lum'.

Lam (^ll²am), *sb.* 1 [? f. LAM v. (sense 2 b).] A kind of fishing net. Also *lam-net*. (Cf. LAMMET.)

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss. s.v. Lama*, Sed nos hodie retis genus quo vtuntur piscatores, a lam vocamus. 1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.*, *Lam net*, a net into which fish are driven by beating the water.

Lam (^ll²am), *sb.* 2 *Weaving*. [ad. F. *lame* (lit. 'blade') in the same sense.] (See quot. 1883.)

1801 J. BUTTERWORTH in A. Barlow *Weaving* (1878) 317 The generality of weavers compile the first and third healds or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two lams. 1883 *Almond & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lams*, pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the jacks (above) in a similar way, and work the yields.

Lam (^ll²am), *v.* Forms: 6-8 **lamme**, **lamb**, 7 **lambe**, 8 **lamm**, 6-**lam**. [Cf. ON. *lemja* (pa. t. *lamda*), lit. 'to lame' (= OE. *lembian*, f. *lama* LAME), but chiefly used with reference to beating.]

1. *trans.* To beat soundly; to thrash; to 'whack'. Now *colloq. or vulgar*.

1595 [implied in BELAM]. 1596 THOMAS *Dict.* (1606), *Dejusto*, to lamme or bumbast with strokes. 1631 *Celestina* ix. 111 They will not sticke to strip them and lamme them soundly. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Mem.* 306 A Fellow, whom he lam'd most horribly. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, Lammed, *Verberatus*. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, G. Barnwell, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1869 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 16, I wish I'd been there; I'd ha' lammed him, I would! *transf.* 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 7/2 The Lancashire amateur . . . woke up in astonishing fashion and lammed the ball in every direction to the delight of all beholders.

2. *intr.* Chiefly school-boy slang, as *to lam (it) into one, to lam out*.

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy* Fr. 179 'I had six cuts . . . and Vialls did lam into me.' 1882 'F. ANSTY' *Vice Versa* (ed. 19) 84 'Let him ndress now, and we can lam it into him afterwards with slippers.' 1894 CONAN DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 276 'Lam out with your whip as hard as you can lick.'

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. LAM sb. 1

1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.*, *Lamming for eels*, thrashing the water to make the eels go into a net.

Hence **Lamming** *vbl. sb.*, a beating, a thrashing.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* v. iii, One whose dull body will require a lamming. 1611 COTGR., *Gaulle*, . . . a cudgelling, basting, thracking, lamming. 1883 *Almond & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lammin*, i.e. lamming, a beating.

Lam, *obs. form of* LAMB, LAME, LOAM.

Lama 1 (^ll²mā), Also 9 *error.* llama. [Thibetan *blama*, the *b* being silent.] The title given to the Buddhist priests of Mongolia and Thibet. The chief Lamas of Thibet and Mongolia are called respectively *Dalai* (*dalae* or *delli*)-lama, or simply *Dalai*, and *Tesho*- or *Teshu*-lama; the former is the higher in dignity, and is known to Europeans as the 'Grand Lama'.

The Dalai Lama lives in the strictest seclusion, and is worshipped with almost divine honours. When he dies, the lamas profess to search for a child who gives evidence that the soul of the deceased pontiff has entered into him; when found, the child succeeds to the office.

1654 tr. *Marini's Cong. China* 13 This Letter . . . he sent by one of their Indian Priests (whom they call Lama). 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 64 A certain High Priest, whom they call Dalae-Lama, or Lamalamalaw. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. xi. xvi. 68 Their supreme deity is the delli lama. 1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 199 When surrounded

like the grand Lama . . . by a crowd of humble adorers. 1876 *Times* 15 May 5/2 The greater in this last respect . . . is the Dalai (or 'Ocean') Lama of Lhasa; the other is the Panchen Rinboché ('Jewel Doctor'), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo. 1881 *Ch. Bells* 10 Dec. 24/1 In spite of the determined antagonism of the preaching of the Shamans and Lamas from Mongolia. 1895 WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 1 Tibet, the mystic Land of the Grand Lama, joint God and King of many millions.

attrib. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 119 We find in the Russian empire . . . the lama, and the schamane religions. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 366 The majority of the lama temples were situated outside the wall.

Hence **La'maie a.**, of or pertaining to the lamas; believed or taught by the lamas. **La'maism** (also **lamism**), the system of doctrine and observances inculcated and maintained by the lamas. **La'maist**, one who professes lamaism; also *attrib.* **Lamaistic a.**, of or pertaining to the lamasists. **La'maite = LAMAIST. Lamaistic a. = LAMAISTIC.**

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 115 This is the greatest festival of the Lamaists. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by Lamaism. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timbouovski's Trav.* II. 207 Before the introduction of the Lamaic religion among them [the Mongols]. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 108 The cruel and senseless penances and punishments sustained in many of the convents and nunneries of Lamaism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 188, I find Grand Lamaism itself to have a kind of truth in it. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 347 The Lamaistic worship. 1883 *Athenaeum* 24 Feb. 242/1 The Lamaistic deviations from the simplicity of Gautama's teaching. 1889 *Century Mag.* Mar. 657/2 The great annual festival of the lamaists in July. 1895 WADDELL *Buddhism of Tibet* 287 The Lamaist temple is called 'God's house'. *Ibid.* 298 The Lamaist sceptre or *Dorje*.

|| **Lama**² (^ll²mā). [Sp.; lit. 'plate'.] Gold or silver cloth, originally made in Spain.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 133 2 A gold embroidered lama drapery . . . Borders of silver lama on crimson satin. 1821 in Mrs. Armistead *Old Crt. Customs* (1883) 36 A dress of silver lama over French lilac.

Lama, erroneous form of LLAMA.

† **Lamanism**. *Obs.* [After F. *lamanisme* (lluc).] = LAMAISM. So **Lamanical a.** = LAMAIC.

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 339 The Tibetan portion . . . is inhabited by a rough race, . . . retaining many primitive superstitions beneath the engraved Lamanism. 1867 M. JONES *Huc's Tartary* 243 The foundation of the lamanical hierarchy, framed in imitation of the pontifical court. *Ibid.* 252 It is with this view [of enfencing the strength of the Mongol princes] that the Emperors patronise lamanism.

Lamantin (^ll²mæntin). Also 8-9 **lamente**, **lamentin**, 9 **lamente**. [a. F. *lamantin*, *lamentein*.] The manatee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lamentein*. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 208 Tortoises also and lamantins are found here in great plenty [in Granada]. 1797 *Naval Chron.* VII. 333 The lamantin (sea-cow or manatee). 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 138 The bones of mammiferous sea animals namely, of the Lamentin and of seals. 1865 LEBROCK *Preh. Times* viii. (1869) 250 The Manatee or Lamantin.

Lamar, variant of LAMBER¹, amber.

Lamarckian (^ll²mārkiān), *a. and sb.* [f. *Lamarck*, the name of a French botanist and zoologist (1744-1829) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Lamarck or to his theory respecting the cause of organic evolution, which he ascribed to inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit, appetency, and the direct action of the environment. *B. sb.* One who holds Lamarckian views.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1858 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* II. 121 To talk of climate or Lamarckian habit producing such adaptations to other organic beings, is futile. 1893 *Athenaeum* 12 Aug. 220/2 Hegel was a keen enough scientific critic to see the defects of the Lamarckian theory.

So **Lamarckianism**, **Lamarckism**, the doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck.

Lamarckite = LAMARCKIAN sb.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. p. lvi, These views essentially agree with what is known as Lamarckianism. 1884 RAY LANKESTER in *Athenaeum* 29 Mar. 412/2 Lamarckism looks very well on paper, but . . . when put to the test of observation and experiment it collapses absolutely. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/3 There are [in biology] pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, Weissmannists, Lamarckites, and Romanesists.

Lamasery (^ll²māsəri). Also **lamasary**, **lamaserai**, **lamassery**, **lamastery**, **lamestery**. [a. F. *lamaserie*, app. formed irreg. by lluc from *lama*: see LAMA¹.]

The spelling *lamaserai* indicates that the word has been supposed to be a compound of Pers. *sarāi* inn (see SERAI.) A Thibetan or Mongolian monastery of lamas.

1867 M. JONES *Huc's Tartary* 36 During our stay at Tolon Noor, we had frequent occasion to visit the Lamaseries, or Lama Monasteries. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 11, I was for seven years steward of the grand lamasery of Ga-den. 1882 BABER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. i. 96 It contains many lamaserais of 200 or 300 monks, some indeed of 2000 or 3000.

Lamasse, *obs. form of* LAMMAS.

Lamb (^ll²am), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 **lam**(b), **lamp**, **lemb**, 2, 4-6 **lame**, 4-6 **lambe**, 4-7 **lambe**, 5-6 **lamme**, 7 **lamm**, 2- **lamb**. *Pl.* 1 **lamb**, 3 **lambre**, *Orm.* **lammre**, 3-5 **lambren**, 4 **lam-**

berne, 4-5 lambrun, 5 lamber, lamborn, lambres, lamborn, 6 lambes, (lames, Sc. lammia), 6-lambs. *B.* 1-5 lomb, lombor, 2-5 lombe, 3 lombbe, 4 lome, loombe, (lowmpe), 4-5 loomb, 5 loom. *Pl.* 1 lombor, lomborn, lombor, lombro, lombur, 3 lombren. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lamb*, *lambor* (*lomb*, *lombor*), *lomb* str. neut., corresponds to OS. *lamb* (Du., MLG. *lam*), OHG. *lamb* (MHG. *lam*, *lamb*, mod.G. *lamm*), ON. *lamb* (Sw. *lamm*, Da. *lamb*), Goth. *lamb*:—OTeut. **lambos*-, **lambiz*-; no certain extra-Teut. affinities have been found.

The regular pl. form in OE. was *lamboru* (**lamboru*)—OTeut. **lambos*; there were dissyllabic forms produced by omission of the final or syncope of the middle vowel; the occasional form *lamb* is due to the analogy of animal names of the *o* declension. In ME. the plural was assimilated to that of the *-n* declension (cf. *children*, *calveren*, *brethren*.)

1. The young of the sheep.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E216 *Enixa est genuit agnam idest* ceolhor lomb. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii. 6 Muntas for lwon uphofun 7e swe rommas & hyllas swe swe lombur secpa. 858 *Charter of Ethelbert* in O. E. Texts 438, xx *lamba* & xx *fehta*. a 900 *Kent. Glosses* in Wr. Wülcker 61/29 *Et quasi agnus lascivius*, and swa plegende lamb. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 3 *lc sendo iuh sua lombro bi-tiuh ulfum*. c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xii. 5 Witodice pat lamb seal heon anwintre pur lamb clene and unweime. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 *Pet i-ofrede lomb bet pe engel her offrian bitacned cristes dede*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Monie cumeð to ou ischrid mid lombes fleose, & beoð wode wulues. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 7609 Wolues dede hii nimeþ worþ, bat er dide as lombes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11302 Wit hir child suld offer þare, A lamb if sco sua riche ware. 1387 *Trivisa Higden (Rolls)* II. 229, *Label*, departed kydes from lambren. c 1425 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 801 Humlyte ware the furst; a lambe he bestrode. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 38 *pe tythe* owyth to be payed of lambrun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Take pressure made of a lomb that was borne in vntyme. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxviii. 18 *He for our saik that sufferit to be slane*, And lyk a lamb in sacrifice was dight, Is lyk a lyone rissin vp agane. 1535 *COVERDALE Is. lxxv.* 25 The wolff and the lambe shal fede togeder. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xx, Bludy berkit was their baired, As thay had worrit lammis. 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 21 Item received of Nicolas Newbye for twoe lames .i. vs. vjd. 1621 *MIDDLETON Sun in Arics* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 348 Illustrated by proper emblems . . . Sincerity by a Lamb. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 645 Ewes and their bleating Lambs. 1735 *SONERVILLE Chase* iii. 26 The poor defenceless Lamb. . . Supplies a rich Repast. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 111 Sheepwalks populous with bleating lambs. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* viii. 128 His teeth are harmless, custom's force has made His nature as the nature of a lamb. 1884 *RUSKIN Pleas. Eng.* (1885) 133 A Lamb means an Apostle, a Lion an Evangelist. *transf. and fig.* 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 87 Yf we be hys trow shepe, fruytful in wolle of vertues . . and in lambren of good dedes. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 97 Alas poor Proteus, thou hast entertain'd A Foxe, to be the Shephard of thy Lambs.

b. Proverbs.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* ii. vii. 40 As soome goes the yong lambe to the roste, as the olde sheepe. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* I. x. 60 In for the lamb, as the saying is, in for the sheep. 1768 [see *Gon* 5 b]. *Mod.* As well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.

2. *fig.* Applied to persons. a. A young member of a flock, esp. of the church.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xxi. 15 He cwæð to him heald mine lamb [c 950 *Lindisf.*, c 1160 *Hatton lombor*]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1329 To standenn gen be lape gast, To werena hise lambre. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 12 Icham in lauerdes lomb, ant he is min herde. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T. P.* 718 Therefore shul they neuere han part of the pasture of lambes, that is the blisse of heuene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 To shewe the waye of vertue to his yonge pilgrymes & tender lambes. 1761 *WESLEY Jrnl.* 21 Jan. (1827) III. 38, I spent a hour with one who was as hot as any of the lambs at the tabernacle; but she is now a calm, reasonable woman. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's P.* 361 Leolin, I almost sin in envying you: The very whitest lamb in all my fold Loves you.

b. One who is as meek, gentle, innocent, or weak as a lamb.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 390 He gefullode ðone wulf and geworhte to lambe. 13. *Cursor M.* 20010-4-671 (B. M. Add. MS.) Iesu crist, godes sone, of a wilde hounde hab ma'e a lomb. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 391 Maria. Alas, my lam so mylde, whi wille thou fare me fro Emang thise wulfes wyld. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lii. 4 He is na Dog; he is a Lam. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Ring. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 It is comely for a man to be a lambe in the house, and a Lyon in the field. 1819 *SHELLEY Cent.* ii. i. 136 Innocent lambs! They thought not any ill. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* i. xiv, The Baron was a lamb compared to a fine lady.

c. Used as a term of endearment.

a 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* i. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but as gristle, Ah sweete lambe and coney. 1673 *KIRKMAN Unlucky Cit.* 165 But Lamb [sc. his wife], you mistake the matter quite. 1715 *DE FOR Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. (1841) I. 59 To hear the dear lamb ask me, Father, will not God be angry with me. 1820 *SHELLEY Fiordispina* 76 And say, sweet lamb, would you not learn [etc.]?

d. A simpleton; one who is cheated; esp. one who speculates and loses his money.

1668 *Leathermore's Adv. conc. Gaming* (ed. 2) 5 When a young Gentleman or Prentice comes into this School of Vertue unskil'd in the quibbles and devices there practiced, they call him a Lamb. 1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 5 And then the Rooks . . . laugh and grin, saying the Lamb is bitten. 1881 *J. MILLS Too fast to last* III. x. 127 'In order—That we may not be among the

skinned lambs', interrupted William Bottles. 1884 *Chicago Tribune* Feb., 'Lamb' is an outsider who goes into the market and leaves his money. 1886 *GLADDEN Applied Chr.* 204 A recent estimate . . . puts the amount of which the 'lambs' are shorn in this New York stock market alone at eight hundred million dollars a year.

3. *The Lamb, + God's Lamb, the Lamb of God.* (After John i. 29, Rev. xvii. 14, etc.)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1015 Gr. Ic siððan mot. . . godes lombor in sindreum siððan awo. forð folgian. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John i. 29 Her is godes lamb. her is se be ðeð aweð middan-earðes synne. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12649 Crist Wass Godes Lamb gehatten. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 413 My lorðe be lomb, þurh his god-hede, He toke my self to hys maryage. 1340 *Ayene*. 232 Volþe þet lamb of mildenesse þet is Iesu crist. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 68 Loomb of god . . . haue mercy on us. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 53 Þis lomb, y spak of him þat al be worldis synne a-batys. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 43 That Lamb for sober summe was sauld. 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* xxii. 1 A pure ruer of water of life . . . proceeding out of the throne of God, and of the Lambe. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 792 One yong employs all nations, and all cry, 'Worthy the Lamb, for He was slain for us!' 1842 *TENNYSON St. Agnes' Eve* 17 So shows my soul before the Lamb, My spirit before Thee.

b. Her. Holy Lamb = AGNUS DEI b.

1823 in *CRAUD Technol. Dict.* 1843 *FOSBROKE Cycl. Antiq.* 815 *Holy-Lamb*. This was anciently a lamb with St. John pointing to him, and was ordered to be changed into the human form by the Trullian canons made in 653. 1882 *CUSSANS Her. vi.* (ed. 3) 100 The Paschal or Holy Lamb is a Lamb passant supporting with its dexter fore-leg a staff, usually in bend sinister, from which depends a Banner, charged with a Cross of St. George.

4. *pl. a.* The name given to the proverbially cruel and rapacious soldiers of Col. Kirke's regiment in 1684-6, in ironical allusion to the device of the Paschal Lamb on their flag. *b.* The name given to bodies of 'roughs' hired to commit acts of violence at elections. (The 'Nottingham Lambs' were notorious about 1860-1870.)

1744 *RALPH Hist. Eng.* I. 888 So infamous was the Behaviour of his own particular Corps, that he [Kirke] himself, by way of Irony, call'd them his Lambs; an appellation which was adopted by the whole West of England. 1757 *HUME Hist.* II. 387. 1844 *Times* 4 Nov. 5/2 Upwards of 200 'lambs' were employed by the same political party to carry off voters. *Note.* 'Lambs' . . . means ruffians employed at elections to impress upon the persons and property of the peaceable inhabitants the 'physical force' doctrine.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 334 As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb. . . These men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirke's Lambs. 1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., Samuel Dawson was examined at some length in reference to the employment of a number of 'lambs', or roughs, in Stracey's interest at the last election.

5. In various applications. a. The flesh of the lamb used as food.

1630 *VENERIA Via Recta* iii. 50 Lambe of two or three months old is the best. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 92 There is no flesh either more healthy or grateful than Lamb. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Lamb or Mutton cut into small pieces.

fig. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. xii. (Rtdg.) 384 The happy man . . . seemed to be very little less happy than his partner . . . ; and one would have sworn . . . that he liked mutton better than lamb. [Said of a bridegroom and his elderly bride.]

b. short for LAMBSKIN.

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 6 My gowne furrett w^t whyte lambe. 1567 *R. MULCASTER Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 123 b, The Sergeants Cape is ever furred with white Lambe. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 Allow me to state what means are employed to procure the Persian lamb or Astrakhan.

c. Vegetable lamb: = BAROMETZ.

1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 125, I am not very apt to give credit to the Relations of the vulgar sort in Muscovy, among which, that of the Vegetable Lamm is a general received Fable.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lamb-cote*, *lamb-fell*, *lamb-flesh*, *lamb-fold*, *lamb-glove*, *lamb-hurdle*, *lamb-meadow*, *lamb-shepherd*, *lamb-trade*. b. objective, as *lamb-hymning*, *lamb-shearing*. c. instrumental (sense 5 b) as *lamb-lined*.

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro tectura apud le lambecote. c 1500 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 75 'Lambefelle for the C. i. d. c. 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lond.* 78 Meene metys engendrys noght bolnynges ne superfluytes, as 'lombe flessh, motoun and Capouns. 1884 *GILMOUR Mongols* 91 Most of the west side [of the tent] was taken up by a 'lamb-fold. 1811 *Self Instructor* 121, 3 pair of fine 'lamb gloves. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 160 *Fig.* 7 represents a 'lamb-hurdle. a 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 366 As we wander o're the blissful Plains, You daily shall compose 'Lamb-hymning strains. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. iv. 706 A payr of 'Lamb-lyn'd buskins on her feet. 1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 320 Pro calcatione de le 'Lambmedowe. 1774 'Lamb-shearing [see *lamb-ale* in 7 below]. 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep-Farming* 139 Lamb-shearing has long been an established practice in East Cornwall and other parts. a 1711 *KEN Son Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV. 331 May I, like you, sing the 'Lamb-Shepherd's Love. 1895 *Daily News* 31 May 8/7 'Lamb trade firm.

7. *Special Comb.*: *lamb-ale* (see quot.); *lambs'-cage* (see quot.); *lamb-creep*, a hole in a hedge or hurdle just large enough for lambs to get in and out of the fold (see *CREEP* sh. 4); *lamb-emptied a.*, emptied of lambs; *lamb-fashion*, after the fashion of a lamb; used in prov. phr. *mutton dressed*

lamb-fashion, applied to an old woman dressed in youthful style; *lamb-florin Hist.*, a florin stamped with the 'Agnus Dei'; *lamb'a fry* (see quot.); *lamb-hog*, a lamb of the second year; *lamb-house* (see quot.); *lamb's-lease*, a meadow in which lambs are reared; *lamb'a leather*, lambskin; *lamb-ram*, a ram under two years old; *lamb-stones*, the testicles of a lamb; *lamb-suckler*, *lamb-suckling* (see quots.).

1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 119 'Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 503 The 'Ales' were numerous. Brand mentions . . . Lamb-Ales, Leet-Ales, [etc.]. 1813 *T. DAVIS Agric. Wills* 264 'Lamb's-Cages, cribs for foddering sheep in fold; they are usually made semi-cylindrical, with cleft Ash-boards about six to seven feet long and about one foot diameter. 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep-Farming* 167 If the ewes and lambs are folded, 'lamb creeps' can be brought into use. 1898 'ROLF BOLEROOD' *Rom. Canvass Town* 96 The ewes of the 'lamb-emptied small yard are then carefully counted out. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 131 Ewe mutton without garnish is a tough bite, to be sure; but methinks she's dished herself off to day, 'lamb-fashion. 1885 *R. SHARPE Cal. City Letters* 107 The 170 'lamb-florins in their keeping. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The product of lambs' castration are called 'lamb's-fries. 1891 *HARVEY Tess* (1900) 8/2, I should like for supper, . . . well, lamb's fry. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 As, the first year, we call it in English a Lamb, so, the second year, a Hog, 'Lamb-hog, or Teg if it be a female. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/1 'Lamb-hogs, 18s. to 28s. per head. 1819 *REES Cycl. XX.* 'Lamb-house, . . . the place where lambs are fattened. 1609 *BR. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 58 Wherein, if the Reader observe (as if he had beene brought vp in 'Lamb's-lease) he seems for the most part very tenderly affected. 1607 *T. COCKS Acc.* 27 Apr. (*Canterb. Cath. Libr.* MS. E. 31) 'Lambes leather gloves 6d. 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep Farming* 74 A good strong 'lamb ram will serve as many as twenty-five ewes without hurt. a 1613 *OVERBURY Charac., Ordinary Fencer* Wks. (1856) 112 For an inward bruise, 'lambstones and sweet-breads are his onely sperma ceti which he eats at night. 1677 *Complait Servant-Maid* 87 Put in Lamb-stones and sweetbreads. 1819 *REES Cycl. XX.* 'Lamb-suckler, . . . a person who . . . carries on the business of fattening house-lamb. *Ibid.*, 'Lamb-suckling, . . . the art of fattening house-lamb.

b. In various plant names, as (a) *lamb's cress*, *Cardamine hirsuta*; *lambkill*, (a) *Andromeda mariana* (*Syl. Soc. Lex.* 1888); (b) *U.S.* the sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*; *lamb's lettuce* = *CORN-SALAD* (*Valerianella olitoria*); *lamb's squar-*ter(a), (a) *Atriplex hastata* or *palula*; (b) *Chenopodium album*; *lamb'a tails*, the catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; *lamb'a toes*, a name for *Lotus corniculatus*, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, and *Medicago lupulina*. Also *LAMB'S TONGUE*.

c 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* II. 24 Cersan sædes, sume men hatað 'lambes cersan. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 300/14 *Thiaspis*, lambescere. 1882 in *FRIENO Deconshire Plant-n.* 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* xiv. (1871) 90 Cymes of viburnums, rose-blooming 'lambkill. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxxv. § 1. 242 'Lambes Lettuce. 1790 *LINOLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 197 The young leaves of the species of *Valerianella* are eaten as salad, under the French name of Mâche, or the English one of Lamb's Lettuce. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 192 Corn-salad, or Lamb's-lettuce . . . is eaten as a salad. 1773 *HAWKESWORTH Voy.* III. 442 We also once or twice met with a plant like what the country people in England call 'Lamb's quarters, or Fat-hen. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 233 A salad made of the 'lamb's quarter' (*Chenopodium album*), was found very useful. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 77/1 That modest kind of beauty which these catkins, 'pussies', and 'lamb's-tails', as the country people call them, suggest. 1896 *WARWICKSH. Gloss.*, *Lamb's-tails*, the male catkins of hazel and filbert trees. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 94 Handfuls. of rose and 'lambtoe sweet.

Lamb (læm), v. [*LAMB* sb.]

1. *trans.* (*passive only*.) To bear or bring forth; to 'drop' (a lamb).

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 It. . . inaleth the lambe to seeke after a livinge soe soone as it is lambd. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Lamb*, If he be like to dye when first Lambd, it is usual to open his Mouth and blow therein. 1793 *HOLLYM Incls. Act* 13 A modus of one shilling a score of all lambs lambd and living at Midsummer. c 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* IV. 109 The . . . shepherd . . . found her with a new-year'd lamb on the very gray of the Crammel Craig, where she was lambd herself. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 214 Not one of these [rams] was lambd before Feb. 6, 1828.

2. *intr.* To bring forth a lamb; to yearn.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Agnelor*, to lambe. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 An ewe putt into a good pasture three weekes afore shee lambe, is as good as to lett her goe in a good pasture three weekes afore. 1701 *J. BRAND Zeland* (1703) 75 As for the sheepe, . . . they Lamb not so soon as with us. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxii, Each ewe . . . lambing at two, three, and four years old.

3. Of a shepherd: To tend (ewes) at lambing-time. Also, to lamb down.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 76 The flocks are usually lambd down about the latter end of March. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. ii. 574 Every shepherd considers himself an adept at lambing his ewes. *Mod. Adv.*, Wanted, a Cowman, one used to lamb-down a few Ewes preferred.

4. *Lamb down.* *Austral.* [? a transferred use of sense 3.] *trans. a.* To part with, pay down (money), esp. recklessly. Also *absol.*

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2 The paying off of drovers, the selling off of horses, the 'lambing down' of cheques. *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/5 The old woman, of course,

thought that we were on gold, and would lamb down at the finish in her shanty.

b. To induce (a person) to get rid of his money; to 'clean out'. Also *absol.*

1873 M. CLARKE *Holiday Peak*, etc. 21 Trowbridge's did not 'lamb down' so well as the Three Posts. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug. 47 One used to serve drinks in the bar, the other kept the billiard-table. Between them they lamb down more shearers and drovers than all the rest on the river.

Hence **Lambd** ppl. a., **Lambling** (down) vbl. sb.

1611 COTGR., *Agnell*, lambd. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 599 Of the lambing of ewes. *Ibid.* 601 Think also what sort of care is bestowed on a newly lambd flock. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 76, I have kept 500 ewes in lamb this way... and had them in very high condition... on their lambing down. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambd and in-lamb ewes and gimmers. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 51 It is the Bushman come to town... Come to do his 'lambing down'. 1880 G. WALCH *Victoria* in 1880. 130 The operation—combining equal parts of hussing, over-charging, and direct robbery... and facetiously christened by bush landlords 'lambing down'.

Lamb, obs. form of LAM v.

Lamba (læ'mbā). [Malagasy.] A large cloak worn by the natives of Madagascar.

1880 J. SIBREE *Gl. Afr. Island* xvi. 326 The specially national article of dress is the lamba, a piece of cloth about three yards long and two wide. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The natives in their white lambas.

† **Lamback**, v. Obs. Also 6 **lambacke**, **lambake** (e). [? f. LAM v. + BACK sb.] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Also *fig.*

1589 *Rare Triumphs Love & Fort.* iv. in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb.) 122 You are no devil; and I wist you were, I would lamback the devil out of you. 1591 *NASHE Prognostication* 17 Sundrie tall fellows... armed with good cudgels, shall so lambake these stubborne hus-wives. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 21 That brauely threatened to conure-vpp one, which should massacre Martins witt, or should bee lambackd himself with ten years prouision. 1601 *MUNDAY Death Earl Huntington* v. i. R 1 a, With this dagger lustilie lambackt.

Hence † **Lamback** sb., a whack, a heavy blow. Also † **Lambacker**, one who beats or drubs.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (1592) 25 Fiue or sixe wiuies... grue him a score of sound lambakes with their cudgels. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 131 Out upon thee for a cowardly lambacker.

Lambaste (læmb'ēst), v. *slang* and *dial.* Also 9 **lambust**. [? f. LAM v. + BASTE v.] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Hence **Lambasting** vbl. sb.

1637 J. JONES & DAVENANT *Brit. Tri.* 18 Stand off a while and see how He lambaste him. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tancred's Trav.* i. viii. 52 Otherwise they would be find, and lambasted with a good Cudgel. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xii. 48 If they were long without a tight Lambasting. 1837 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* i. xxiii. I am six foot six in my stockin feet, by gum, and can lambaste any one of you in no time. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lambusting**, a starting with a rope's end. 1877 *N. W. Ling. Gloss.*, **Lambaste**, to beat.

Lambative, variant of LAMBITIVE Obs.

Lambda (læ'mdā). Also 7 **lamda**. [Gr. *λάμβδα* (or *λάβδα*).]

1. The 11th letter of the Greek alphabet, Λ, λ. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 Thei clepen hem... α Alpha... κ Kappa, Λ Lambda. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1324 Whether in the future tense it [the verb *βάλλω*] should lose one of the two *Lamdas*? 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 285 The calcareous mountrains of Savoy are often charged like a lambda.

2. *Anat.* 'The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 109 A boon be which is clepid alauda. (The Latin has: ad modum literæ laudæ grece.)]

3. **Lambda moth**, a moth so called from a mark on its wings, resembling the letter (Webster 1890). 1798 *NEMNICH Polyglot Lex. Nat. Hist., Eng., Lambda moth, Phalaena gamma.*

Lambdacism (læ'mdāsiz'm), **labdacism** (læ'bd-). [ad. L. *lambdacismus*, *labdacismus*, a. Gr. *λα(μ)βακισμός*, f. *λα(μ)βδα* LAMBDA.]

1. A too frequent repetition of the letter *l* in speaking or writing.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Labdacisme, Lambdacisme.* 1676 *COLES, Labdacism.* 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Labdacism*, *Λαβδακισμός*, in rhetoric, the too frequent repetition of the letter *L*.

2. A faulty pronunciation of the letter *r*, making it sound like *l*; lallation.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 158 Allada is called by older authors Ardrah, another instance of lambdacism, confusing the L and the R.

† **Lambdal**, a. Obs. *rare* -t. [f. LAMBDA + -AL.] = LAMBDOIDAL.

1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parey's Chirurg.* x. viii. (1678) 234 If that part of one of the bones of the Bregma, which is next to the Lambdal suture [orig. *suture lambdoide*] be smitten.

Lambdoid (læ'mdoid), a. [a. F. *lambdoïde*, ad. mod. L. *lambdoïdes*, ad. Gr. *λαμβδοειδής*: see LAMBDA and -OID.] = LAMBDOIDAL I.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42/2 In the end of the suture lamboid, behind vnder the eare. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The old Anatomists reckoned the proper Lambdoid Suture to terminate at the Squamous Sutures.

1866 *HUXLEY Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 88 There is a large Wormian bone in the right crus of the lambdoid suture.

Lambdoidal (læ'mdoid'al), a. Also 7-9 **lamdoidal**. [f. prec. + -AL.] Resembling the Greek letter lambda (Λ) in form.

1. *Anat. Lambdoidal suture* († *commissure*), the suture connecting the two parietal bones with the occipital. Also **lambdoidal ridge** (see quot. 1888).

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxvii. If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to flie in pieces by the Lambdoidal commissure, which is a seame in the hinder part of the scull. 1698 *TYSON in Phil. Trans.* XX. 148 The Lambdoidal Suture. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 70 The Lambdoidal Suture, begins some way below, and farther back than the Vertex or Crown of the Head, whence its two Legs are stretched obliquely down and to each Side, in Form of the Greek Letter Λ. 1866 *HUXLEY Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 86 The coronal suture is traceable throughout; the sagittal and the middle part of the lambdoidal are almost completely obliterated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lambdoidal ridge**, the edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoid suture, which in some animals, as the cat, forms a salient ridge for the attachment of muscles.

2. *nonce-use*. Resembling the shape of the small Greek letter lambda λ.

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 189 Bid her forbear when males are by, To stand like an inverted Y. Since modesty and sense avoid all Postures and attitudes lambdoidal.

Lambe, obs. form of LAM v.

Lambeak (e, variant of LAMBACK v. Obs.

† **Lambeau**. Obs. Also 6 **lambewe**. Pl. **lambeaux** (also erroneously used as sing.). [Fr.: see LABEL.] A strip or fillet hanging from a head-dress or garment. In *Her.*, one of the dependent points of a label (see LABEL 5); occas. the label itself.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 107 He beareth Argent, a fyle with iij Lambeaux Azure, for a difference. Some will call them a Labell of three pointes. The field Argent, a File, and one Lambewe Vert. 1599 *HAKLEVY Voy.* II. n. 81 At his cappe hang certaine Lambeaux much like unto a Bishops Miter. 1610 *GUILLEM Heraldry* i. vi. (1611) 22 Some other authors call them files, and others Lambeaux or labels. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 1082 Lambewe, Plaits of a Garment. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I, Cross lambaux is the bearing of a cross upon a lambewe or label.

Hence † **Lambeauxed** a., 'dovetailed' (*Gloss. Her.* 1847).

† **Lambel** (læ'mbel). *Her.* [Fr.; older form of LAMBEAU (see prec.).] In *Fr. Heraldry*, a file used as a mark of cadency.

1847 *Gloss. Her.*, **Lambel**, see **Label**. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/4 Before the death of the Comte de Chambord, the Comte de Paris had a horizontal bar or lambel on his shield. This showed that he belonged to a younger branch of the Royal family.

Lambency (læ'mbēnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being lambent or shining with a clear soft light like a flame. Also (with pl.), an instance or occurrence of such shining.

1817 L. HUNT *Day by the Fire in Hazlitt's Round Table* II. 146 Sometimes a little flame appears at the corner of the grate like a quivering spangle; sometimes it swells out at top into a restless and brief lambency. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 111. 35 The morning star, melting into the east with its transcendent lambency and whiteness. 1845 *DE QUINCEY Suspiria de Profundis* i. in *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 279 The fitful gloom and sudden lambencies of the room by fire-light suited our evening state of feelings. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. viii. § 9 The soft lambency of the streamlet.

fig. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 86 But there were sacred lambencies, tongues of authentic flame from heaven which kindled what was best in one. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* viii. 250 So that his [Aristophanes'] splendour is like that of northern streamers in its lambency, though swift and piercing as forked lightnings in its intensity.

b. *transf.* Brilliance and delicate play of wit or fancy.

1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 153 Thought, flowing out in lambencies of beautiful spontaneous wit and fancy. 1871 *MORLEY Favreargues in Crit. Misc.* i. (1878) 14 The presence of a certain lambency and play even in the exposition of truths of perfect assurance. 1886 *STEVENSON Pr. Otto* i. iv. 51 A man of great erudition and some lambencies of wit.

2. In etymological sense: The action of licking.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 176 The mother's tongue... with assiduous lambency has licked the unsightly cubs into shape.

Lambent (læ'mbēnt), a. [ad. L. *lambent-em*, pr. pple. of *lambere* to lick.]

1. Of a flame (fire, light): Playing lightly upon or gliding over a surface without burning it, like a 'tongue of fire'; shining with a soft clear light and without fierce heat.

1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Answ. Platonicks*, As useless to despairing Lovers grown, As Lambent flames, to men i' th' Frigid Zone. 1656 — *Pindar. Odes, Destinie* iv, The Star that did my Being frame, Was but a Lambent Flame, And some small light it did dispense, But neither Heat nor Influence. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 114 Lambent Glories danc'd about her Head. 1781 *CAVALLO in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 330 Because its light... was stationary and not lambent. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxviii. (1849) 323 Those lambent, diffuse flashes of lightning without thunder, so frequent in warm summer evenings. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomers* I. 284 The lambent lights of the starry host of heaven. 1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 13 Sulphur, which in the air burns with a pale lambent flame.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1682 *DRYDEN Mac Flecknoe* 111 His brows thick fogs instead of glories grace, And lambent dulness played around his face. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 187 My next point will be to make her acknowledge a lambent fancy, a preference of me to all other men at least. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iv. xxxiii. 340 A mild and lambent light of Prophecy may

be considered as encircling their [the Jews'] whole constitution. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 235 His intellect was rather a lambent flame than a genial warmth.

c. By extension, of eyes, the sky, etc.: Emitting, or suffused with, a soft clear light; softly radiant.

1717 *POPE Eloisa* 64 Those smiling eyes, attempt'ing ev'ry ray, Shone sweetly lambent with celestial day. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 304 A general jubilee, o'er earth and heaven, Leads the gay morn and lights the lambent even. 1867 *LYDIA M. CHILD Rom. Repub.* i. 3 Her large brown eyes were... lambent with interior light. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* vi. 94 The strange lambent darkness... of those northern twilights. 1877 — *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 29 The great acacia spread its feathery branches into a cloudless and lambent sky. 1887 *RUSKIN Tracerita* II. 159 The Rhone flows like one lambent jewel.

d. *fig.* Of wit, style, etc.: Playing lightly and brilliantly over its subjects; gracefully sportive.

1871 *MORLEY J. de Maistre in Crit. Misc.* i. (1878) 112 A humour now and then a little sardonic, but more often genial and lambent. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Mothly* viii. 59 Lambent phrases in stately articles. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* lxxvii. The style so picturesque and lambent!

2. In etymological sense: Licking, that licks.

† Also = LAMBITIVE a. *rare*.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lambent*, licking with the Tongue; as, *Lambent Medicines*, i.e. such as are taken by licking off from the end of a Stick of Licorish, &c. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 782 To dally with the crested worm... or to receive the lambent homage of his arrowy tongue. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1828) IV. 492 The Hymenoptera generally lap their food with their tongue and may be called lambent insects.

Lambently (læ'mbēntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lambent manner.

1819 *SHELLEY P. Bell* 3rd vi. xxvi. In the death hues of agony Lambently flashing from a fish. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xiii. 289 The blazing eyes flamed, lambently under the black brows. 1889 *Universal Rev.* III. 143 Its wit played lambently over the doings of Society.

† **Lamber**¹, Obs. Chiefly *north. dial.* Also 4 6 **lambre**, 5 **laumb**(e)re, **lambur**, **lawmer**, 6, 9 **lammor**, 9 **lamar**, -er, -our. [a. F. *l'ambre*, applied esp. to *ambre jaune* 'yellow amber', i.e. amber as distinguished from *ambre gris* or *AMBERGRIS*.] **Amber**. Also *attrib.*, as *lamber beads*, *colour*.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 26 *Ka abre*, i. *lambre*. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb) xxi. 97 *Bedes of lambrure*. 1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 417 A pair of *lambre bedes*. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 26 *Take*. Safron, pat it have a fayre *lambreure* colour. c 1450 *Bk. Curynge* 480 in *Babes Bk.*, *Bedes* of coralle and *lambur*. 1550 *JANDESAY Spr. Meltrian* 1008 Than scho passit vnto hir Chalmer, And fand hir maddiniss, sweet as *Lammer*, Sleipand full sound. 1552 *HELORET*, *Ambr* called *lambure* or *yellow Amber*. 1603 F. FAIRFAX *Eclog.* iv. in *Eliz. Cooper Annes Libr.* (1737) I. 396 Crown thy *Lamber Horns* with Corall Roses. 1610 *MARKHAM Mustrep.* i. xiv. 38 If the vrine... be... high-coloured, bright and cleare like *lamber* and not like *amber*. 1724 *RAMSAY Tract. Misc.* (1733) I. 107 Her locks that shind like *lamber*. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 181 It is your lady's heart's blood; 'Tis as clear as the *lamer*. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midl.* xiii. Dinna ye think poor Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like *lamour beads*, Mr. Saddletree? — *Br. Lamm.* xii. A gromam gown, *lamber beads*, and a clean cocker-pony.

Lamber² (læ'moi). [f. LAMB v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who tends ewes when lambing.

1809 D. PRICE in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxviii. 71 Many lambs may be lost without its being possible to charge the *lamber* with neglect or ignorance. *Ibid.* in H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1849) I. 591/1 *Lambing* presents a scene of confusion... which it is the *lamber's* business to rectify. 2. A lambing ewe. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 80 At the end of the first week the second lot of lambers may be brought in.

Lamber(me), obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lambetive, variant of LAMBITIVE Obs.

Lambewe, variant of LAMBEAU Obs.

Lambhood (læ'mhud). [f. LAMB sb. + -HOOD.] The state of being a lamb; the youth of a sheep.

1853 L. D. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1888) 397 It was a leg which told how it had strayed among mountains from its lambhood to its death. 1891 E. & D. GERARD *Sensit. Plant* I. ii. vii. 279 They themselves will have left their lambhood behind them for ever.

Lambie (læ'mi). *Sc.* Also *lammie*, *lammy*.

[See -IE, -Y.] A term of endearment for a lamb and hence for a child or young person.

1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xx, She her man like a *lammy* led home. 1768 *ROSS Helenor* (1780) 14 For tweesh twa hillocks the poor *lambie* lies. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* iii. The third crn. rp, hap-stean-an' lowp, As light as ony *lambie*. 1801 *MACNEILL Poems* II. 84, I held her to my beating heart, My young, my smiling *Lammie*!

Lambiness (læ'minēs), *nonce-wd.* [f. LAMB sb. + -Y (adj. suffix) + -NESS.] Lamb-like quality.

1886 *STEVENSON Pr. Otto* II. iv. 105, I have always abominated the lamb, and nourished a romantic feeling for the wolf. O, be done with *lambiness*!

Lambling (læ'miŋ), vbl. sb. Also 6 **lamming**.

[f. LAMB v. + -ING 1.] The parturition or yeanning of lambs; (of a lamb) birth, time of birth. Also *attrib.*, as *lambling fold*, *season*, *time*.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 80 Now therefore tbine ewe, vpon *lamming* so neere, desirith in pasture that all may be cleere. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Agneler*, At *lambling time* we find what Ewes were full. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARKH. Country Farme* 111 When the Ewe is in *lambling*.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 A premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South-down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279/2 The lambing has been... successful. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 141 The tithes... were due three times a year,—at the lambing season, at harvest-time, and at Martinmas. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* xxxii. (1882) 328 Stone had also done very well; his lambings had been good. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 79 Admirable lambing folds can be constructed very readily... with no other materials than wattled hurdles and straw.

Lambing, *pp. a.* [f. LAMB v. + -ING ².] Of a ewe: Breeding, with young.

1861 *Times* 24 Sept. The roots are... carted to lambing ewes on the pastures. 1883 *Pail Mail* G. 17 Mar. 4/1 They smash the farmer's gates, level his fences... frighten the lambing ewes.

Lambish (læ'mɪʃ), *a.* rare. [f. LAMB sb. + -ISH. Cf. *sheepish*.] Lamb-like, meek as a lamb. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 50 The lambishe peyvil voyd of all vice, Hadden noo fantasie to debate. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXII. ii. He had also a lambish patience To here all pleyntes mekely with sobrenes.

† **Lambitate**, *v.* Obs. rare ^o. [f. L. *lambitāt-*, ppl. stem of *lambitāre*, frequentative of *lambere* to lick.] 'To lick or lap' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Lambition**. Obs. rare ^o. [n. of action f. L. *lambere* to lick.] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lambition*, a licking, or lapping with the tongue, also a going over a thing with a soft touch. 1676 in COLES. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Lambition*, a Licking.

† **Lambitive**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. Also 7-8 lambative, lambetive. [ad. mod. L. *lambitivum* (= B. below), f. *lambere* to lick: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Of medicines: Taken by licking up with the tongue. **B. sb.** A medicine so taken.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. viii. 198 In affections both of Lungs and weazon, Physicians make use of syrups, and lambitive medicines. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 818. 255 Lambitives, or medicines to be lickt in. 1671 BLAUGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 87 These lambitives are usually taken with a liquorish stick. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 479 Some Physicians do ill in prescribing Lambitives at the first visit. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 44 Lohochs and the like lambitive medicines for distempers in the lungs. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Upon the Mantle Tree... stood a Pot of Lambitive Electuary. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 273, I have utterly denied the immediate descent of Lambatives into the Lungs.

Lambkin (læ'mkɪn). [f. LAMB sb. + -KIN.]

1. A little lamb, young lamb.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 8 O soveraigne Pan!... Which of our tender Lambkins takest keepe. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Doridon... Goes sadly forth... To ope his fold and let his Lambkins out. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Acis* 129 In their warm folds their tender lambkins lie. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 160 The kid distinguish'd from the lambkin lies. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. v. 108 The new-dropped lamb recognizes each of his fellow-lambkins as a whole.

2. *transf.* A young tender person; chiefly used as a term of endearment.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 121 Sir John, thy tender Lamb-kinne now is King. 1599 — *Hen. V.* ii. i. 133 Let vs condole the knight, for (Lambkins) we will lue. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 370 Poor Fool! poor Birdies! poor Lambkin! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 162 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me). 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* vii. 3 One would think that the innocents fair, Poor lambkins! were just doing nothing at all. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxviii. We will pray for her, won't we, my lambkin; when we are old enough? 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rne Cain* ii. I staggered me, and I'm no lambkin.

Lamb-like, lamblike (læ'mlaɪk), *a.* Like a lamb, or that of a lamb; gentle, meek.

1599 ? KYD *Soliman & Perseda* i. A. 4 Put Lambe-like mildenes to your Lyons strength. 1616 R. SHEDDEN *Serv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 161 What else doth the beast... portend by his lambe-like hornes but Anti-christ? 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 105 Thy Lamb-like Countenance so faire, so meeke. a 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 334 With nerves of Lambs, Soul, string your Lute, They'll best with Lamb-like Agnes sute. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 119, I am very lamb-like to-day. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. iii. (1845) 19 What a lamblike Insurrection!

Lambling (læ'mblɪŋ), *rare*. [See -LING.] A young or little lamb, a lambkin.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. ii. 181 The Lambling tender. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1840) 77 Like lambling strayed from some gold-fleece flock. 1857 THACKERAY *Virgin*. (1858) I. v. 36 It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castle-wood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly lamblings were immensely affected by his exhortations.

Lambly (læ'mli), *a.* nonce-wd. [See -LY ¹.] Resembling (that of) a lamb, lamb-like.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 437 Yet in Christ there is a godly or rather lamby sorrow.

Lambmass, -mes(se, obs. ff. LAMMAS.

Lamborn, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

Lamboyn (læ'mboɪz). *Antiq.* [In quot. a 1548 (the source from which the word is derived) the meaning is obscure, and it has been suspected that *lamboyns* is a mistake for some form of JAMBERS or JAMBEAUX.] The name given by mod. antiquaries to: An imitation in steel of the 'bases' or skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee; occasionally found in armour of the Tudor period.

If the word meant what Meyrick supposes, there is an anachronism in Hall's use of it.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 12 The tassels, the lamboys, the backpiece. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 220 The large puckered plates of steel, which cover each thigh to the knee, and continue behind, except where hollowed out for the saddle. These plates are, in imitation of cloth, and called lamboys. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 225 The lamboys... a sort of petticoat of steel in imitation of the puckered skirts or petticoat of cloth or velvet worn at this time. 1841 J. HEWITT *Tower* 66 On the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair. 1863 THORNBURY *Trine as Steel* I. 132 The spreading lamboys or steel skirts of the period.

Lamb-pie.

1. *lit.* A pie made of lamb; † *fig.* applied to a young woman.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* i. i. A Surgeon, I must confesse an excellent desecrator; One that has cut up more young tender Lamb-pies—.

2. *punningly*. (Cf. LAM v., LAMBSKIN.)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* viii. (1617) 6 This beating of horses thus amongst Horse-couriers is called giuing them Lamb-pye, from a knauish iest of a horse-couriers Boy. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* x. Wks. (Grosart) III. 280 How a Horse-courier makes a lade that has no stomach to eate Lamb-pye. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lamb-pye, Beating or Drubbing. 1791 PEGGE *Derbichisms* Ser. II. 109 Lam, to beat; hence Lamb-pye, a drubbing. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. Eng.*

Lambrein, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

Lambrequin (læ'mbrɛkɪn). Also 8 ?lamequin, 9 lambrikin. [a. F. *lambrequin*.]

1. A scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet as a covering. In *Her.* represented with one end (which is cut or jagged) pendant or floating. (In 18th c. works explained as = LABEL or LAMBEAU.)

1725 J. COATS *Dict. Heraldry*, Lambrequin, the Point of a Label; or Label of a File. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., Lambrequin, or Lamequin. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 202 Lambrequins, ribbands embroidered with silver and gold, which hung from the armets of the knights. 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 190 The Mantling, Lambrequin or Cointise is the ornamental accessory which generally appears behind and around the Escutcheon. It was probably devised to protect the Helmet from the rain and sun, in the same manner that the Surcoat protected the armour. 1891 CORNH. *Lam.* May 456, I might bear it as a token or lambrequin upon my helm.

2. U.S. A cornice with a valance of pendent labels or pointed pieces, placed over a door or window; a short curtain or piece of drapery (with the lower edge either scalloped or straight) suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii. Mr. Barker smiled under the lambrikin of his moustache. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 55 Heavy curtains... hung from gilt lambrequin frames at the window. 1885 *Century Mag.* Aug. 581 At dull times it is usual to renovate an entire floor (of a Hotel) with carpets, curtains and lambrequins. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* 162 The carved marble mantle-piece was concealed by a lambrequin.

3. *Ceramics*. Ornamentation consisting of solid colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline. Also *attrib.*

1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Ceram.* Art 362 Let us explain what we understand by lambrequins, dentelles and style rayonnant. 1878 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art (1879) 127 On others are... lace or lambrequin patterns.

Lambres, -ron, -ryn, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

Lambskin (læ'mskɪn), *sb.* Also lamb's skin.

1. a. The skin or hide of a lamb with the wool on. Proverbial phr. a wolf (or fox) in a lamb's skin. b. The same dressed and used for clothing, for ornamentation of dress, for mats, etc. Often in *collect. sing.*, denoting the material or fur so prepared.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 229 A burnet cote... Forred with no menivre, But with a furre rough of here, Of lambskinnes here and blake. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 506 For he resembled fore to be worthy and gud; bot yet he wykty wolfe we was withine, & heylvt in a lame-skinne. *Ibid.* xxxi. (*Eugenie*) 378 He is wolf in lamskine hyd, & ful veray ypocrite. 1492 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 202 Item, for quhyte smal cotton lamskynnis to lyne this gowne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 37 Sum in ane lamb skin is ane tod. 1502 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 Yt shall not bee lawful... to pull, sheare, clippe, or take away the wool of ane sheepe skinne or lambe skinne. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 45 Schawing quhow, wolfs in lam skynis I be pure scheipz misgyde. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 115 Like rich Tissew furd with Lambe-skins. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 9 A furd gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* i. i. Wks. 1727 II. 276 A Rogue that uses Beauty like a Lamb-skin, Barely to keep him warme. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Ward* by Seine 139 A kind of cloak... furred with lambskin.

2. Leather prepared from the skin of lambs.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 266 Her gloves, lambskin, from Berwick and Northumberland, or Scotland. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 3/2 The volumes... are bound in limp lambskin, gilt lettered.

3. Woollen cloth made to resemble lambskin (Ogilvie).

† 4. *punningly*. A heavy blow. Obs. (Cf. LAMBSKIN v., LAMB v.)

[1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 She must obey those lambs, or els a lambs skyn, Ye will prouyde for hir, to lap her

in.] 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 Les if you get ous within the half sword you chaunce to give us the lamskin. 1600 S. FORMAN *Autobiog.* (1849) 7, I did give her three or four lambskins with the yerd. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 97, I discovered their slynesne, and with a truncheon, which I had in mine hand, gaue the Indians three or four good lambskinnes.

5. *Mining*. Anthracite slack, culm.

1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4). *Lamb-skin*, a name given to a variety of anthracite coal sold at Swansea.

6. *attrib.*: † lamb-skin-man (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lamb-skin-men, the Judges of the several Courts.

† **Lambskin**, *v.* Obs. [f. LAMBSKIN sb.] *trans.* To beat, to thrash.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B. He hath giuen the cause sicken a wipe in his bricke, and so lambskinned the same, that the cause will be the warmer... for it. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 131 To lambck him with ten yeares preparation, that can lamskin thee with a dayes warning. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 III. 185 Or if I baste you not well a fine, and Lambe-skinne your jackets till your bones rattle in your hides.

Lambskin-it: see LANSQUENET.

Lamb's tongue.

1. A name given to species of plantain (tr. med. *L. arnogglossa*, Gr. ἀρνόγλωσσον), and other plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxiii. 92 Plantayne is called in Greeke ἀρνόγλωσσος that is *Lingua Agnina*, Lammes tongue. 1597 GERAERD *Herbal* ii. xlii. § 6. 340. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* ii. 64/2 A bunch of Plantain Leaves... some call it Lambs Tongue. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 171 A sort of weed provincially termed Lamb's Tongue (somewhat resembling the sweet gale in appearance, but not in smell).

2. A sort of plane (see quot.); also the moulding shaped by this plane.

1858 *Skyrring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 36 If astragal and hollow, lamb's tongue or other modern bar, add 13d. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Lamb's-tongue, a plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirks.

Lamb's-wool (læ'mzwul).

1. The wool of lambs; soft fine wool used for hosiery and other clothing; clothing-material made of this wool.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Some by myngelinge Fell Wool and Lambes Wool... withe Fleese Wool. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 13 They changed the markes of the sheepe, and deteyned the lambes wool, and when it was demanded it was denyed as if it were upon the sheeps backes. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 163 The poor little creatures, shivering tho' wrapt in lamb's-wool and swan's-down. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 The invalid sits shivering in lamb's-wool and furs.

fig. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* iv. (1878) 19 Wrapping himself up for life in the scanty lambswool of a fellowship.

b. attrib.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxiii. White lamb's-wool stockings. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devonsh. Gloss.*, *Lambs-wool-sky*, a collection of white orbicular masses of cloud (cirrostratus). 1886 *Fortu. Rev.* Feb. 179 The sponges are sorted... into glove, reef, lamb's wool, grass, &c.

2. A drink consisting of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 33 Drinking a Cupp of Lambeswool. 1595 PEELE *Old Wives T.* Wks. (RldgT) 416/1 Lay a crab in the fire to roast for lamb's-wool. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. v. iii. i. (1651) 399, I finde those that commend use of Apples in Spleneticke and this kinde of Melancholy (Lambswool some call it). 1666 PEPPYS *Diary* 9 Nov. We to cards till two in the morning, and drinking Lamb's-wool. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 147 They roast a ripe plantain and mix it with a pint and half of water, and it is like Lamb's Wool. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. The lamb's wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent. 1839 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* iv. 59 There is two special stubberd trees, vor making squab pies and lambs wool.

Lambur, variant of LAMBER ¹ Obs., amber.

Lamda, **Lamdoidal**: see LAMBA, -DODAL.

Lame (læ'm), *sb.* ¹ ? Obs. Also 6-7 lamm, 7-lame. [a. F. *lame*:—L. *lām(n)ina*, *lāmna* thin piece or plate.] A thin plate, esp. of metal; a thin piece of any substance, a lamina; *spec.* applied to the small overlapping steel plates used in old armour.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 288 He strake Phalaunt inst vpon the gorget, so as he batted the lamms thereof. 1611 FLORIO, *Ali.* wings. Also among armorers called lammis. 1633 J. DORE *Hist. Septuagint* 47 Think not it was covered with Plates or Lames of Gold superficially but was made all of solide, massie, pure and fine Gold. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nose*. It has a great Extent in a small Space, because it wraps up all the bony Lames that stick to the cribriform Bone. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 223 The helmet assumes the form of the head, having moveable lames or plates at the back to guard the neck. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 To the lower part of this demi-cuirass there was attached a system of articulated lames, or narrow plates, in their contour adapted to cover the figure. 1894 *Antiquary* Jan. 26 The most curious part of the present suit is the tonlet, a system of lames or half-hoops of steel, which, supported by leather straps inside, descend nearly to the knees in form of a short petticoat.

† **Lame**, *sb.* ² Obs. [f. LAME *a.*] Lameness; infirmity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22323 (Cott.) A mikel man... Lnned wel wit-vten lame, wit-vten last al his licam. c 1340 *Ibid.* 5153 (Trin.) I may not rise he seide for lame. c 1425 WYNNOUN *Cron.* viii. xxv. 5243 He said, that he wald [ay]ll thyngh... Thus happyd till hym off this lame. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 34 Off God grit kyndness may 3e clame, That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame.

Lame (lām), *a.* Forms: 1 lame, (lame), lama, 3 lomme, 3-4 lome, 4 lam, 2- lame. [OE. *lama*, *loma* (the wk. declension is, from some unexplained cause, used in indefinite as well as definite context, the form in -a being, moreover, commonly used for all genders), corresponding to OFris. *lam*, *lom*, OS. *lamo* (Du. *lam*), OHG. *lam* (MHG. *lam*, mod.G. *lahm*), ON. *lame* (wk.):— OTeut. **lamo-*; an ablaut-variant is **lomo-* in OHG. *luomi*, MHG. *lueme* dull, slack, gentle, early mod.G. *lumm*, whence *lummel* blockhead. From the same root is OS. *lomitt* to break.]

1. Of a person or animal: *a.* Crippled or impaired in any way; weak, infirm; paralysed; unable to move. Const. *on*, *of* (cf. 1 c). Obs. exc. arch.

c725 *Corpus Gloss.* 815 *Conclamatus, commotus lama*. c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. v. (1890) 396 He was lama & calra his lioma þegnunga benumen. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 2 Da brothun hig hym anne laman [L. *paralyticum*] on bedde licgende. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 112/32 *Pleuriticus*, on sidan lama, *uol* sidan. *Ibid.* 162/1 *Debitis, uel enervatus*, lama. c1250 *Out & Night* 363 3et þu me seist on oþer schome þat ich am on mine e3en lome. c1300 *Cursor M.* 5153 (Götl.), I may nocht rise, i am sua lame. 1530 *Palsgr.* 317/1 Lame of all ones lymmes, *perclus*. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxii. (1887) 94 They did thinke the childe lame of the one side. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Stage Ostend* 63 A Germaine . . who was lame of halfe his body; and simple. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iv. 37 One gets old and lame, and then the Gods themselves forget their words.

b. Crippled through injury to, or defect in, a limb; *spec.* disabled in the foot or leg, so as to walk haltingly or be unable to walk.

Proverb. *To help a lame dog over a stile*: see *Dog sb.* 15 f. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* (1885) i. 220 Pa læ3 þær sum creopare lama fram cild-hade. c1205 *LAY.* 19479 Under þe lome [c1275 *lame*] mon. c1300 *Cursor M.* 8136 An heremite þat þai fand at ham, In þat montan, was halt and lam. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* v. 8 A blynde man and lame schulen not entre in to the temple. c1509 *SKELTON E. Runnyng* 512 Up she stert, halfe lame, And skantly could go For payne and for wo. 1611 *Bible 2 Sam.* xix. 26 Thy servant said, I will saddle me an asse that I may ride thereon, . . because thy servant is lame. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 111. 76 He hurt his hip at the fire of London and went lame for the rest of his life. 1871 *MISS YONGE Cameos* II. xxx. 314 He kicked her downstairs, so that she broke her leg, and went lame ever after. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 364 In the use of the hands we are in a manner lame. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9/5 Lame men might be illustrious warriors like Agesilaus, bold horsemen like Scott, extraordinary swimmers like Byron.

c. Const. *of*, *in*, *to*, *with* (the crippled part). c1300 *Cursor M.* 12260 *Pat* þe pualer get sum bote, And ganging þat ar lame o fote. c1460 *Play Sacram.* 768 Jonathas on thyn hand thow art but lame. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* iv. lxxxi. (1591) 232 Another lame of a hande [L. *manum ager*]. c1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 36 Hinks, . . being lame in that hand he was shot in. 1646 *SIR J. TEMPLE Irish Rebell.* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, rankled, and she was extreme lame with it. 1676 *HOBBS libid* II. 193 Lame of one Leg he was. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2072/4 A Man, . . ruddy Countenance, . . and lame of one of his little fingers. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 285 If they were lame in their arms. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* i. v. 132 Poor Marmion is lame in one of his hind legs.

d. absol. c1000 *Elene* 1214 (Gr.) Oft him feorran to Laman, limseoce, lefe cwomon. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19096 Þe oncall of his hali nam, has lent us hele nu to þis lame. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 120 He made lame to lepe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alfonso* vii. (1889) 272 Of euery lame scabbed and of alle suche that had any counterfaytour on theyr bodyes he tooke a peny. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxiii. 53 Through streitthis name may mak progres, For cry of cruikith, blind, and lame. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxix. 15, I was an eye unto the blynde, and a fote to the lame. c1619 *DANIEL (J.)*, Who reproves the lame, must go upright. 1715 *GAY Trivia* II. 51 But above all, the groping blind direct, And from the pressing throng, the lame protect.

e. said of the limb; also of footsteps, etc. c1300 *Cursor M.* 17950 His lymmes . . 3it ar lame. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xxx. xiii. (1714) 93 Most Legs can nimbly run, tho' some be lame. c1656 *BP. HALL Soliloq.* 26 What have I got by it but a lame shoulder and a galled back? 1675 *W. HARBORD Let. to Earl Essex in Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 318 Had not my lame foot compelled me to make use of my Coach. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/4 The Thumb on his Right Hand is Lame. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Her present qualifications for the niceties of needlework being dim eyes and lame fingers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Tossing . . from eight to ten thousand hides, until my wrists became so lame that I gave in. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 628 Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame. 1885 R. BRIGGS *Eros & Psyche*, Apr. 24 With footsteps slow and lame They gather'd up their lagging company.

f. transf. of trees. *Obs.* 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* III. xvii. 522 Trees become lame when they be planted in too drie a place. *Ibid.* (margin) Lame trees.

2. fig. Maimed, halting; imperfect or defective, unsatisfactory as wanting a part or parts. Said esp. of an argument, excuse, account, narrative, or the like. †*Phr.* *lame to the ground* (cf. *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. *Lame* 'A stab of a bayonet which has lamed me to the ground').

c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. ProL 17 Disblameth me yfony word be lame. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 218 The gold hath made his wittes lame. 1531 *Evetor Gov. Lxxv*, That the knowledge and contemplation of Natures operations were lame and . . imperfect,

if there followed none actual experience. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 164b, Let us yet helpe his lame Logicke as well as we may. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 162 Oh most lame and impotent conclusion. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separation* (1849) 287, I will not contend much with him about the proposition, which is lame to the ground. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolfe's Abridgm.* 9 Tables, or other Repertories . . are oftentimes short, and give a lame account of the Subject sought for. 1670 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir J. Temple Wks.* 1731 II. 245, I found the Business of admitting the Emperor into the Guarantee, went downright lame. c1677 *BARROW Serm. Wks.* 1686 III. 208 Nothing of worth or weight can be achieved . . with a faint heart, with a lame endeavour. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 259 Our Argument from the Date of Phrynichus's *Phanissa* will be very lame and precarious. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 253 Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun . . makes the Building lame and Deficient. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iii. 197 The theory of comets, which at present is very lame and defective. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* II. 104 Her account was so lame and imperfect, that Mrs. Mourtray lost all patience. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 100 His grammatical construction is often lame and imperfect. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 218 This certainly seems a very lame story.

b. Const. *of*, *in* (the defective part): cf. 1 c. Also with *to* and *inf.*

c1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 76 And who so goth to you þe rihte wey Him thar not drede in soule to be lame. c1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 2797 Swich vnboxunnesse Suffred, vs make wol of seuerle lame. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* viii. 99 Idiotes and foolish bodyes, who hauing defect in this [reason], are lame in all the rest. c1586 C. TESS *PENBROKE Ps.* ciii. i. What gracious he . . hath done for thee, Be quick to mind, to utter he not lame. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. c1656 *BP. HALL Soliloq.* 35 Alas, we cannot be but lame in all our obediences. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* 3rd vi. xxi. 4 His thoughts grew weak, drowsy, and lame Of their intelligence. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 77 This course seemed to be lame in many parts.

c. Said of metrical 'feet' or the verses composed of them: Halting, metrically defective.

1600 *SHAKS. A. F. L.* III. ii. 178 *Cel.* That's no matter: the feet might beare y^e verses. *Ros.* I, but the feet were lame and could not beare themselves without the verse. 1608 — *Per.* iv. ProL 48 The lame feete of my rime. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius, Sat.* i. (1697) 406 The Prose is Fustian, and the Numbers lame. 1751 *CHATHAM Lett. Newburgh* i. 1 Your translation . . is very close to the sense of the original . . the numbers not lame, or rough.

3. Phr. *Lame duck*: see *DUCK sb.* 1 g. † *To come by the lame post*: (of news, etc.) to be behind time.

1658 *OSBORN Jas.* I. iii. Wks. (1673) 469 Till by a lamer Post he was advertised of his being joyfully Proclaimed in London by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1701 *MOTT in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath* II. 240 Yours of the 24th of May I received, but it had the misfortune to come by the Lame Post, or else you had sooner received an Answer.

4. Comb., as *lame-born*, *-footed*, *-horsed*, *-legged*, *†-limb* adjs.

1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 306 The *lame-born cripple. 1614 *RALPHIGH Hist. World* III. (1634) 67 Seldome the villaine though much haste he make *Lame-footed Vengeance failes to overtake. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* xl, Labouring along with the *lame-horsed guns. 1610 *HOLLAND Camdens Brit.* i. 515 Being scornfully rejected by Judith the mother for that he was *lame-legged. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xcviij. Poems (Argb.) 134 Loue is . . A *Lamelimne Lust.

Lame (lām), *v.* [L. *lame* *a.*; OE. had *lēmian* of equivalent formation (= ON. *lēmja* which did not survive into ME.) *trans.* To make lame; to cripple.

c1300 *Havelok* 2755 Hwan he bauede him so shamed, His hand of play, and yuele lamed. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1836 Pen was Coryneus a-schamed þat he was for þe gaunt lamed. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 284 The kyng, throu his cheuelry, Wes laid at erd and lamyt bath. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286f. *Lamyn*, or make lame, *acclaudico* (MS. *C. claudico*). 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1917 Hys stede was lamed. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vii. 7, I cannot helpe it now, Vnlesse by vsing meanes I lame the foote Of our designe. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1650) 219 Covetousness, lames the hand to good works. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 644 The son and heir Affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lam'd his legs, or struck him blind. 1725 *DE FOR VOY. round World* (1840) 338 They killed eleven or twelve . . and lamed as many. 1859 *JENNISON Elaine* 487 A spear Down-glancing lamed the charger.

b. transf. and fig. To cripple, maim, disable. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 51 Now 3e ar lamit fra labour, I lament it. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. v. ii. 62, I never heard of such another Encounter; which lames Report to follow it. — *Cymb.* v. v. 163 For Feature, laming The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva. 1699 *DANFIER Voy.* II. ii. 129 We kept firing at her, in hopes to have lamed either Mast or Yard. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. x. (1872) II. 37 The Spanish Navy got well lamed in the business. 1868 *TENNISON Lucretius* 123 My mind Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 45 Lamed by the reticence imposed on him as a condition of his office, he had made a halting explanation.

Hence *Lamed* (lām), *ppl. a.* c1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 293b, His minde was euill wayted on by his lamed force, so as he receyved still more and more woundes. 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 4 One-eyed or lamed Fencers. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* III. (1858) 15 That was a broken reed to lean on . . and did but run into his lamed right-hand.

absol. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 67 He hailit the seik, sair, lami, and blinde.

Lame, *obs.* f. *LAMB*; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* f. *LOAM*.

Lamel (lām'el). Now rare. [ad. L. *lāmel* (see next).] = *LAMELLA*.

1676 *COLES, Lamel*, a little thin plate. 1677 *GREW Anat. Plants* IV. III. i. § 8 (1682) 180 From this utmost Parenchyma Nine or Ten Insertions or Lamells are produced. 1681 H. MORE *Postcor.* to *Glanvill's Sadducismus* 39 By vertue of any Lamels or Plates of Metal. 1848 in *CRAIG*. 1871 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 159 Every mottled lamel, so tersely and correctly sculptured, associated also so closely with his historical and English recollections.

|| **Lamella** (lām'elā). Pl. *lāmel* (lām'el). [L. *lāmel*la, dim. of *LAMINA*.] A thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue; e.g. one of the thin scales or plates which compose some shells, one of the gills forming the hymenium of a mushroom, one of the erect scales appended to the corollas of some flowers.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 977 These Lamellæ, wherewith the said Tunick is roll'd up in so many more folds. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 87 The nasal Lamella of the ethmoid Bone. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 502 A talcous stone, which when exposed to the sun and air . . dissolves into lamellæ. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 244 Corolla monopetalous . . 5-lobed, with 2 lamellæ at the base of each lobe. 1841-71 T. K. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 428 The ventral surface of the central lamella of the terminal fin. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 87 More than fifty lamellæ have been noted, under the microscope, in a single crystal.

Lamellar (lām'elār), *a.* Chiefly scientific. [f. prec. + -AR. Cf. F. *lamellaire*.] Consisting of, characterized by, or arranged in, lamellæ or thin plates or scales.

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 439 Its texture, lamellar or scaly. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 244 Lamellar, by some called foliated, or sparry quartz. 1849 *DANA Geol.* III. (1850) 274 The lava is lamellar in structure. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flor.* 244 Convolvulacæ . . Stigmas capitate linear or lamellar. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 34 If a magnet can be divided into simple magnetic shells, either closed or having their edges on the surface of the magnet, the distribution of magnetism is called Lamellar.

Hence **Lamellarly** *adv.*, in thin plates or scales (Webster, 1828).

Lamellate (lām'elēt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmel-lātus*: see *LAMELLA* and -ATE².] Furnished with or arranged in lamellæ; lamellar.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 311 Lamellate (*Lamellati*), when the last joint is divided into transverse lamellæ. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 359 Cones acervate and proceeding from lamellate cells.

Hence **Lamellately** *adv.*

1845 *DANA Zooph.* IV. § 48 (1848) 54 The lamellæ of the stars in an *Astræa* . . extend throughout the interstitial spaces between the cells, striating lamellately the surface.

Lamellated (lām'elēd), *a.* [formed as *LAMELLATE* + -ED².] = *LAMELLATE*.

1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the Clavellated of others. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 211 This lamellated metal is composed of various plates. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 413 A true lamellated lobule, composed of a great number of parallel transverse laminae. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 24 The lamellated tentacles of the nudibranchs.

Lamellibranch (lām'elibrāŋk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmel*libranchia pl., f. L. *LAMELLA* + Gr. *βράγχια* gills.] A lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusc; one of the *Lamellibranchiata*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. 15 In the Lamellibranchs several such . . ganglia are distributed . . in different parts of the body. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 188 No Lamellibranch is destitute of a shell.

b. attrib. or adj. = *LAMELLIBRANCHIATE a.*

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 377 The contents of the stomachs of most Lamellibranch molluscs . . exhibit a considerable admixture of the minute calcareous Foraminifera.

Lamellibranchiate (lām'elibrāŋkiēt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmel*libranchiātus (implied in -āta sb. pl.): see prec. + -ATE³.] Belonging to the group *Lamellibranchiata* of molluscs (so called as having lamellate gills) of which the ordinary bivalves (oysters, mussels, etc.) are typical.

1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl., Lamellibranchiata*, relating to the lamellibranchiata. 1863 *JVALL Antig. Man* xx. 404 The existing lamellibranchiate bivalves. 1880 *HUXLEY Crayfish* 356 The little lamellibranchiate mollusc, *Cycas fontinalis*.

b. sb. A lamellibranch; a bivalve mollusc.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellibranchiata*, *Lamellibranchiata*, an order of Acepbalous Mollusks.

Lamellicorn (lām'el'ikōrn), *a.* and *sb.* *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *lāmel*licornis, f. L. *lāmel*la thin plate + *cornū* horn.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellicornes* of Latreille's system or the modern group *Lamellicornia* of beetles, having antennæ characterized by a lamelliform club. *B. sb.* A lamellicorn beetle, as the dung-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

1841 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellicornes*. 1843 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* II. 314 The dung-chafers . . and others of the lamellicorn beetles. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. xi. 399 We know that ants and certain lamellicorn beetles are capable of feeling an attachment for each other.

So **Lamellicornate**, *-cornous* adjs. = prec. *adj.* 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vii. 257 The Indians assured us that the guachara does not pursue . . the lamellicornous insects. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellicornis* . . lamellicornate.

Lamelliciferous (lām'el'ifēros), *a.* [f. *LAMELLA* + -(I)FEROUS.] Having a lamellate structure. 1832 *JVALL Princ. Geol.* II. 111 The madreporæ, or lamelliferous polyparia. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiv. 245 Lamelliferous corals.

Lamelliform (lāmē'lif'fōrm), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or structure of a lamella or thin plate.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Antennæ lamelliform, small, [etc.]. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Rept. & Birds* ii. 253 The Scoters have the bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 338 The hymenium . . . covers the surface of the lamelliform, peg-shaped, or tubular projections of the underside of the pili.

Lamelliped (lāmē'līpēd), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [ad. mod. L. *lamellipedia* (pl.), f. L. *lamella* thin plate + *ped-*, *pēs*, foot.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellipedia*, a division of conchiferous molluscs, having a flattened lamelliform foot. *B. sb.* One of the *Lamellipedia*.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Lamellipeds*, a section of conchifers containing bivalves with the foot broad and thin, as in Cardiacæ, &c. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamellipede*, having flattened and lamelliform feet.

Lamelliostiral (lāmēlīrō'strāl), *a.* and *sb.* Ornith. [f. mod. L. *lamelliostrius*, f. L. *lamella* + L. *rostrum* beak + *-AL*.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamelliostres*, the fourth family of Cuvier's sixth order (*Palnipteres*) of birds, so called as having lamellose bills. *B. sb.* A lamelliostiral bird. 1835-6 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* i. 277/2 The lamelliostiral Palnipteres. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 387/1 The flat and sensitive bill of a lamelliostiral bird. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Lamelliostirals*, *Lamelliostres*, a tribe of swimming birds . . . comprehending those in which the margin of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck.

Also **Lamelliostirate** *a.* = *prec. adj.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamelliostirer** = *prec. sb.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Lamellose (lāmē'lō's), *a. scientific.* [f. LAMELLA + *-OSE*.] Arranged in or composed of lamellæ.

1754 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 418 The beak of the Anas is convex . . . the whole verge is furnished with transverse, lamellose teeth. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 571 Glomerate or lamellose. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 237 Up er valve limpet-like, smooth or concentrically lamellose. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 266 The branchiæ are at the sides of the body, . . . mostly lamellose.

b. Comb. lamellose- (also quasi-L. *lamellosus*-) dentate *a.*, having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck; lamellose-stellate *a.*, having lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellosdentatus*, lamellosodentate. 1856 R. W. CLARK *Fan der Nooven's Zool.* I. 88 Polypary conical, with base acuminate, cell single, terminal, lamellose-stellate. *Ibid.* II. 383 Bill with margins lamellose-dentate internally.

Lamellos (lāmē'lō's), *a. rare.* [f. LAMELLA + *-OUS*.] = LAMELLOSE.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 43 A lamellose or fibrous matter.

Lamellule (lāmē'lūl), [f. LAMELLA + *-ULE*.] A small lamella. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lamely (lāmē'li), *adv.* [f. LAME *a.* + *-LY*.] In a lame manner; with halting steps or limbs; haltingly; imperfectly, defectively, inefficiently.

1591 SHAKS, *Two Gent.* II. i. 97 *Val.* She enjoin'd me, 'To write some lines to one she loves. . . Speed. Are they not lamely writ?' 1594 — *Rich.* III. i. 1. 22 Deform'd, vnfinish'd . . . scarce half made vp, And that so lamely and vnfinish'd, That dogges barke at me, as I halt by them. 1599 *Life More* in Words, *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 94 This booke . . . is translated . . . into English absurdly and lamely. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Tras. Dan.* LXI. 18 A comedy that . . . goes lamely off in the last act, finds no applause. 1679 DRYDEN *Prologus* & *Cr. Pref.*, So lamely is it left to us, that it is not divided into Acts. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 1 They who speak gracefully, are very lamely represented in having their Speeches read or repeated by unskillful People. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* (1874) I. Intro. 305 Principles taken upon trust, consequences lamely deduced from them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. Halting lamely along, thou noticest next Bishop Talleyrand-Perigord. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 201 Cardwell lamely tries to screen Ridley.

Lamen, variant of LAMIN.

Lameness (lāmē'nēs), [f. LAME *a.* + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being lame; unsoundness of a limb causing halting movement; *fig.* imperfectness, defectiveness.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lameness, *mechayguell*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilleneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31/1 The patient is wholly cured, without retaining any lamen in his arm. 1658 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg.* II. ix. 78 On the Temple is a sinew, which if it be cut, it causeth lameness in the jaw bone. 1658 *q. Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 18, I love not to hear it, that there is a lameness in this House. 1670 DRYDEN 2nd *Pt. Cong. Granada* 163 The lameness of their plots. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* q. 9 as for the Law, care has been taken to help the Lameness of their Latin. 1782 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 161 The lameness of the views . . . may . . . proceed . . . from our . . . imperfect knowledge. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xl. 50 Complaining of the lameness of our bones from the chase on the former day. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) II. vii. 189 Respecting the lameness of Tyrtaeus, we can say nothing.

Lamenrie, *-y*, variants of LEMANRY.

Lament (lāmē'nt), *sb.* [ad. L. *lāmentum* walling, weeping, lamentation.]

1. An act of lamenting, a passionate or demonstrative expression of grief. Also *poet.* the action of lamenting, lamentation.

1591 SHAKS, *1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 103 To adde to your laments . . . I must informe you of a dismall fight, Betwixt the stout Lord Talbot, and the French. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. Why stand you thus, unmoved by my laments? 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 183 A voice of weeping heard, and loud lament. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 666 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 17 The troops . . . thrice in order led . . . their couriers round the dead; And thrice their sorrows and laments renew. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. XXXIV. When the long-sounding curfew from afar Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 868 Voices of strange lament soothe my supreme repose. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 283 What is this but the morbid lament of scepticism? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 On his knees With sad lament he fell.

2. A set or conventional form of mourning; a song of grief, an elegy; *esp.* a dirge performed at a death or burial; also, the air to which such a lamentation is sung or played.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 57 Upon those Occasions [they] make doleful Songs, which they call Laments. 1791 BURNS (*title*) Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. XXVII. Soon as the dire lament was play'd. 1822 D. STEWART *Sk. Highlanders* I. 81 Solemn and melancholy airs or Laments (as they call them) for their deceased friends. 1882a OUIDA *In Maremma* I. 134 It was rarely that she chose other themes than the passionate laments of the provincial *canzona*.

Lament (lāmē'nt), *v.* [ad. L. *lāmentāre*, f. *lāmentum* LAMENT *sb.* Cf. F. *lament*.]

1. *trans.* To express profound sorrow for or concerning; also, in mod. use, to feel sorrow for; to mourn for the loss of (a person); to bewail (an occurrence, etc.) with simple *obj.* or *clause*.

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* XXIII. 37 There folowed him a greete multitude of people and of women, which bewayled and lamented him. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Ash-Wednesday, Wee worthely lamentyng oure synnes. 1611 BIBLE I. *Sam.* XXV. 1 Samuel died, and all the Israelites . . . lamented him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 448 Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound in Lebanon allurd The Syrian Damsels to lament his fate In amorous ditties all A Summers day. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 453 He died in the 32^d year of his Age, and is much lamented. 1756-71 *r. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 94 This stone laments the death of Andrea Pisano. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXX. For your own sake I lament this. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 559 As she was thus lamenting her situation, she was seized by a very violent convulsive fit. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 12 The parliament had lamented that the duties of the religious houses were left unfulfilled.

2. *intr.* To express (also, simply, to feel) profound grief; to mourn passionately. *Const. for*, rarely *after*; also with indirect pass.

1530 PALSGR. 603/2, I lamente, I make mone for a losse, *je lamente*. a 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Huon* LXXXII. 256 It wolde haue made a hard herte to lament. 1595 *Lochrone* III. i. 160 He loves not most that doth lament the most. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 106 Greatly lamented for-by all the Christians in Syria. 1611 BIBLE I. *Sam.* VII. 2 All the house of Israel lamented after the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 671 Adam was all in tears, and to his guide Lamenting turn'd full sad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 743 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments alone. 1738 GLOVEA *Leonidas* I. 245 Forget not her, who now for thee laments. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 7 With an inner voice the river ran, Adown it floated a dying swan, And loudly did lament.

b. refl. in the same sense. *arch.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vii. Because he does not cry out and lament himself, like those of a childish or effeminate temper. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 124 (*Fragment*) The poor notary . . . lamented himself as he walk'd along in this manner. 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 178 She . . . bursts into tears, and laments herself over him. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 99 When Hugolin returned, he began to lament himself because of the robbery.

3. *causative.* To cause grief to, distress. *Obs.* 1580 LUTON *Singula* I. 131 What paines he hath put me to euer since, bothe nighte and day, it would lament you if you knewe it. 1583 STOCKER *tr. Chr. Warres* Loue C. i. 1134, It greatly lamenteth, and marvellously amazeth vs. 1704 in Ashton *Social Life* O. Anne (1882) I. 124 He lay nuch Lamented and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him.

Lamentable (lāmēntā'bl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *lamentable* or ad. L. *lāmentābilis*, f. *lāmentāre* to LAMENT: see *-ABLE*.]

1. Of persons, their appearance, actions, voice, song, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow or grief; mournful, doleful. *Now rare or arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 317 In which place, lamentable voices be herde ofte tymes. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxxv. 53 The lamentable request made unto hym by the sayde Ambassade. 1502 *Will of Ansell* (Somerset Ho.), An Image of o' blessed lady of grace as lamentable as can be devised. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. [v.] 38, I see stand me before, . . . maist lamentable [L. *maestissimus*] Hector, With large fluide of teris. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.*, c. 16 § 11 Our true and faithful Subjects, . . . exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 9 With a lamentable voyce and a sorrowfull countenance. 1600 HAKLEY *Voy.* (1810) III. 380 Dancing and singing in a lamentable tune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elegiographer*, a writer of Elegies, or lamentable verses. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 611 Where . . . Cocytus' lamentable waters spread. 1739 I.D. CASTLEBROUGH in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 261 A Lamentable Hymn to Death, from a lover, ascribed to his mistress. 1848 C. BRONTE *F. Eyre* (1873) 2 With ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, *Old News* (1879) 154 The lamentable friends, trailing their long black garments. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* XI. 370 With this wail the thin lamentable voice of the desiccated rhetorician ceases.

2. That is to be lamented; such as to call for lamentation, sorrow, or grief; pitiable, deplorable. c 1430 LYDG. *Minor P.* 145 That owgly careyn lamentable. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. 16 It is a greuous thing to me to passe over so lightly the lamentable circumstances. . . in 100 fewe wordis. a 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 686 The case itself is inly lamentable. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl.* XXIII. (1874) 58 What a lamentable thing is this, that men should be dryym from the Gospel of Christ. 1587 COLLINGWOOD in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 259 The . . . lamentable estayt of this ruinose and waysted cuntry. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 42 They . . . strowe with flowres the lamentable beare. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 18 The most lamentable diseases of poor men require the most care of the Surgeon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 617 Thir lamentable lot. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 A lamentable change from that simplicity of manners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. 331 Another Macdonald, destined to a lamentable and horrible end.

b. In jocular or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable' (J.); wretchedly bad. Cf. *deplorable*.

a 1699 STILLINGF. (J.), This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. 1876 STEWART *Victorian Poets* III. 65 But when he [Landon] . . . attempted to regulate the orthography of our language the result was something lamentable.

3. *sb. pl.* Laments, complainings. *Obs.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 5 Come, come, good Norton, . . . you are up again with your Lamentables! Hence **Lamentableness**.

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Lamentableness, *elegia*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Lamentableness, wofulness, pitiableness.

Lamentably (lāmēntā'blī), *adv.* Also 6 lamentably. [f. LAMENTABLE + *-LY*.]

1. With lamentation or passionate expression of sorrow; mournfully, dolefully. *Now rare.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. v. They lefte her shryking and cryenge lamentably. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 5 She . . . lamentably recounted to hym all the felonies and injuries done to her by Syr Hewe Spencer. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1201/2 Lette him lamentablye beseeche God of hys gracyous ayde and helpe, to strength hys infirmity. 1575-85 ARP. SANOVS *Serm.* xv. 260 Of this his great miserie he complaineth him lamentably in diuerse of his Psalmes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* V. iv. 190, I lone a ballad but euen too well, if it be doleful matter merrily set downe: or a very pleasant thing indeede, and sung lamentably. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* a 2/1 She complains Lamentably of the affront done her. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.* v. Wks. 1812 I. 64 Pity it is! 'tis true 'tis pity. As Shakspeare lamentably says. 1847 JAMES F. MARSHON *Hail* XII. He spoke learnedly and lamentably upon the evils and inconveniences of his own profession.

2. So as to call for lamentation or mourning; pitifully, deplorably; hence (with weakened meaning), woefully, grievously.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 355/2 A hundred and twentie temporall men with diuerse preests and manie women were drowned and lamentably perished. 1585 J. NOROEN *Sinf. Man's Solace* I. 13 b, Lazarus, who lamentably oppressed with hunger . . . begged at his gate. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 26 Our Fortune on the Sea is out of breath, And sinks most lamentably. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M.* *Stubbe* 23 What you add . . . is lamentably imperinent. 1678 WANLEY *World. Lit.* *World* v. ii. § 78, 472/1 The miserable Emperour being lamentably trod to death in the Throng. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* II. It will grow small by degrees and lamentably less. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 212 He had a strong though a lamentably perverted sense of duty and honor. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4 The new Government will be so lamentably weak in debating power.

4. **Lamentado**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [quasi-Sp. f. LAMENT.] Lament, lamentation.

1618 LITHGOW (*title*) The Pilgrimes Farewell to his native Country . . . with his Lamentado in his second Travels, his Passionado on the Rhine, &c.

Lamentation (lāmēntā'fōn), [a. F. *lamentation* or ad. L. *lāmentātiō-em*, n. of action f. *lāmentāri* to LAMENT.] The action of lamenting; the passionate or demonstrative expression of grief; mourning; in weakened sense, regret.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 282 The lamentacionne . . . That thair folk for thair lord maid. 1382a WYCLIF *Luke* VII. 32 We han maad lamentacion, and 3e han not wept. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7156 Myche weping & wo. . . And lamentacion full long for love of hym one. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* XXXV. 110 They all made gret lamentasyon for his departyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* LXXVII. 64 Their prestes were slayne. . . and there were no wyddowes to make lamentacion. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 64 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessive greefe the enemy to the living. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 579 Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud Heard on the ruful stream. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 185 There shall be lamentation heard in Heaven as o'er an angel fallen. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. iii. (1874) 435 Another subject of general lamentation is the evil produced by party spirit.

attrib. 1817 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 122 The Morning Chronicle . . . treated the town with some neat lamentation puffs.

b. An instance of this; a lament. *The Lamentations of Jeremiah*, or, shortly, *Lamentations* [Vulg. *Lamentationes*, LXX. *Ἠθῆροι*]: the title of one of the poetical books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah, and having for its subject the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

1382a WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* XXXV. 25 As lawe it is hadde in Israel, Loo! it is told writen in the Lamentaciones. a 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Huon* IV. 189 He caused his Nephew to be buried with sore wepynges and lamentaciones. 1535 COVER-

DALE *Jer.* xlviii. 5 At the goinge vp vnto Lubith there shall arise a lamentacion. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xix. 1 Take thou vp a lamentation for the princes of Israel. 1725 DE FOR *Yoy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 45 The lamentations of women who had lost some relative in the foray. 1841 LANE *Arah. Nts.* I. 110, I will call it the House of Lamentations. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thebes* II. 237 A great lamentation arose throughout the city.

c. *Ecl.* One of the lessons (taken from *Lamentations*) in the office of Tenebræ.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 185 The latter having made a genuflection to the Altar, and a reverence to the choir, sings the Lamentation, without asking the Benediction.

Hence **Lamentational** a.

1807 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 61 Half lamentational, half congratulatory, rhythmical commonplaces.

† **Lamentations**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 lamentacious. [f. LAMENTATION: see -OUS.] Marked by lamentation.

1397-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) l. 128 The soun of my lamentacious wepyng.

† **Lamentatory**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lamentari* to LAMENT: see -ORY.] = prec.

1576 FLEMING *Paupol. Epist.* To Rdr. r 5 b note, Nunciatorie, Lamentatorie, Mandatorie, Laudatorie.

Lamented (lām'ntēd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAMENT v. + -ED.] Mourned for; bewailed; regretted.

1611 COTGR., *Regrette*, .. bewailed, lamented. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 73 Involuntary and lamented distractions. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 733 This humble praise, lamented shade! receive. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 576 Lamented chagel! 1859 M. THOMSON *Canton* 83 We thought it a more savoury meal than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* I. xxiv. 297 Your late lamented father.

Hence + **Lamentedly** adv.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* 24 Sometimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most lamentedly passive.

Lamenter (lām'ntər), [f. LAMENT v. + -ER.] One who laments or mourns.

1589 RIEGER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Lamentour, lamentator. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 The renewed spirit .. for sinnes past and committed is an unfaigned lamenter. c 1610 *Women Saints* 206 This spake I with as highe a voice as I coude, to the end that I might drowne the sounde of the lamenters. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 405, I might have continu'd on in the Words of the Royal Lamenter. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 7 What a cruelty in my fate! said the sweet lamenter. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Parit.* III. 366 He was a great lamenter of the extremities of the times.

Lamentful (lām'ntfūl), a. *rare*—1. [f. LAMENT sb. + -FUL.] Charged with lament; mournful.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 82 But thou art terrible, with the unrevealed Burden of dim lamentful prophecies.

Lamentin (e), variant of LAMENTIN.

Lamenting (lām'ntɪŋ), *abl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb LAMENT; lamentation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ii. 7 To be present at the lamentyng of his fadir, to comfort his murning. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lamentyng, regret. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 61 Our Chimneys were blowne downe, And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' Ayre. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* IV. vi. 1564 Should'st thou know the cause of my lamenting. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 216 Fierce yells, and howlings, and lamentings keen.

Lamenting (lām'ntɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That laments or mourns.

1581 SNEYE *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The .lamenting looke of Lucracia. *Ibid.* 44 The lamenting Elegiack. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1079 By this, lamenting Philomel had ended The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 122 He domineering through deficiency in Medicine, causeth the lamenting Patient to cry out .. Give me a Medicine or else I die. a 1822 SHELLEY *Dante's Convito* 10 How the lamenting spirit moans in it. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 4 They saw kings and rich men coming down to the shore of Acheron, in lamenting and lamentable crowds.

Hence **Lamentingly** adv.

1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* 1735 10 Then said the Treasurer lamentingly, 'My Life or Warding is a small Matter'. 1655 SIMEON ASHE *Funeral Sermon*, R. Robinson 18 June 7 Laying lamentingly to heart the death of righteous and mercifull ones. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 25/2 When sad the voice of Cona, in the gale, Lamentingly the song of Selma sang. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 435 He informs [them], very lamentingly, that they must grow old.

Lamer, variant of LAMBER¹, amber.

Lamesse, obs. form of LAMMAS.

Lameter (lām'etər), [See -ATER.] = next.

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communicant Rewarded* 19 As those Lameters at the poole of Bethesda. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 12 A rude man .. who would not even ask an old lameter like myself to sit down.

Lameter, lamiter (lām'etər), *Sc. and dial.* Also 9 lametar, lamietor. [f. LAME a.; the formation is obscure.] A lame person; a cripple.

1804 J. STRAUGHTS *Poor Man's Sabbath* Wks. 1850 I. 43 A lipping lameter, of feeble frame. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 358 He proved a lameter to the day of his death. 1848 C. BAONRY *J. Eyre* xxxvi. (1857) 448 You have .. friends who will .. not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nvs.* VIII. 119 The king .. sent after her that one-eyed lameter, for that he was his chief vizier. 1896 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xliii. 307 A foot .. came into the passage, dunt-duntin' like a lameter hirpila' on two staves.

attrib. 1822 GALT *Entail* I. xiii. 95 Jenny Hirple, a lameter woman, who went round among the houses of the heritors of the parish with a stilt.

|| **Lametta** (lām'et-ā). [It., dim. of *lama* = LAME sb.¹] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

|| **Lamia** (lām'ia). Forms: 4 *lamya*, 4-*lamia*. Pl. 4 *lamie*, 7, 9 *lamie*, 9 *lamias*. Also (*anglicized*) 4 *lamje*, 4, 6 *lamye*, 8 *lamie*. [L. *lamia* a witch who was supposed to suck children's blood, a sorceress, also, a kind of flatfish, a species of owl, a Gr. *Adia* a fabulous monster, also, a fish of prey. Cf. F. *lamie*.]

1. A fabulous monster supposed to have the body of a woman, and to prey upon human beings and suck the blood of children. Also, a witch, she-demon.

The word is used in early translations of the Bible in *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 and *Lam.* iv. 3, where the A.V. has respectively 'shrihowle', marg. 'Or, night-monster', and 'sea monsters', marg. 'Or, sea calves'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shal lyn lamya .. and he fyndeth to himselfe reste. — *Lam.* iv. 3 The cruel beestis clepid lamya, nakelen ther tates, 3ceuen ther whelpus souken. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlviii. (1495) 809 In Sicilia ben beestys wyth shape of men and fete of horses: and suche wonderfull beestys ben callyd Lamie amonge many men. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. i. (1660) 438 Apollonius .. by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia. (Hence 1820 KEATS (*title*) *Lamia*.) 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i. Where's the lamia That tennys nyntails? 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 13 For here you shall be quickly destroyed under pretence of kindness, as Men were by the Lamie of old. 1757 E. PERRONET *Mitre* I. xi. As plump as Lamies fed with fawn. 1865 DARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xv. 255 Troops of lamias, female evil spirits. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 113 They are the Lamie, wenchies vile, With brazen brows and lips that smile.

2. *Ichth.* In Willoughby's and some later classifications, a genus of sharks. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Fish*, The *canis carcharias*, or *lamia*, the white shark. 1776 J. NEILL *Serm.* 214 Whatever kind of fish it was, whether it was a whale or a lamia .. where is the occasion for .. condemning this passage of Holy Writ as fabulous?

3. *Ent.* A genus of longicorn beetles (J. C. Fabricius, 1775).

In recent Dicts.

Lamiger (lām'idʒər), *dial.* Also *lammiger*. [cf. LAMETER.] A lame person, a cripple.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lameter*, a cripple. *North.* In the West of England a *lamiger*. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* II. 220 What can we two poor lammigers do against such a multitude!

Lamin (lām'in). Forms: 5-6 *lamyn* (e), 6-7 *lamine*, 6-*lamin*, 7-*lamen*. [Anglicized form of next. Cf. F. *lamine*.] A lamina; a thin plate or layer (of metal, etc.); a plate of metal used as an astrollogical instrument or as a charm.

1489 CAXTON *Foynes of A.* II. xxxv. 147 Thys engyn is called Towre. It behoueth hym to be couered that may with lamyne of yron lest fyre sholde be caste or sette therein. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 42 b. Spreadeth that sediment on a Lamyne of Iron polished and burning, or redde hote. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xxvii. 485 Without exact knowledge of the Astrollogical planetary hour, no worthy work can be done, with it wonders, either in collecting Hearbs, framing Sigils, Images, Lamens, &c. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 976 The cavities hereof [the Nose] are fill'd with many Cartilaginous Lamine distinct one from another. 1684 *Phil. Collect.* XII. No. 5. 159 The increase of the Oyster shell is caused by the addition of a new lamen or plate in the shell. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 508 An exfoliated circular lamen of the green part of the tree. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii. You have used neither charm, lamen, sigil, talisman, spell, crystal, pentacle .. nor geomantic figure. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. xxvii. 340 Its lustre and versatile radiance flow from innumerable lamins, united by fusion in the endless flux of years.

|| **Lamina** (lām'inā). Pl. *lamine* (lām'inā). Chiefly scientific. [L. *lām(n)ina*. Cf. LAME sb.¹] A thin plate, scale, layer, or flake (of metal, etc.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lamina*, a thin plate of any metall, most commonly such as Sculpters use to engrave upon. 1670 J. BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1159 'Tis .. full of very small and thin Lamine, seeming to be Metalline, and bright like the purest Silver. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Lamine, Laths, or Lines. 1709 F. HAUKEBER *Phys. Mech. Exper.* Suppl. (1719) 329 Pieces of Brass Lamine, whose Thickness when laid one upon another, .. made a Distance between the Planes equal to 1/4 of an Inch. 1794 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 98 This bark is composed of several lamine. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 51 Many small broken lamine of the coagulable lymph. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 63 Lead .. may be reduced into lamine and plates thinner than paper. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. xiii. 22 The chamber was covered with lamine of rare marbles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 148 At some places the ice had been weathered into lamine not more than a line in thickness.

b. *Anat.*, etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane, or other structure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Anatomy, *Lamine* are the Plates or Tables of the Skull, two in number. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 105 These shells .. are .. extremely brittle, and readily separate into lamine. 1843 YOVATT *Horse* 375 The Horny Lamine [of the foot]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1872) 183 The middle and longest lamina in the Greenland whale is ten, twelve, or even 15 feet in length. 1864 MAYHEW *Illustr. Horse Management*. 95 The lamina, or the highly-sensitive covering of the internal foot, secrete the inward layer of horn. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 35 A superior broad and flat portion called the neural lamina.

c. *Geol.* The thinnest separable layer in stratified rock deposits.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 421 In caverns and fissures laminae of spar .. crystallize in various forms. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 129 The laminae of deposit being marked by layers of shells and corals. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 6 The finer beds of clay or sand will all be arranged in thicker or thinner layers or laminae.

d. *Bot.* (a) A thin 'plate' of tissue, as in the 'gill' of a mushroom. (b) The blade, 'limb', or expanded portion of a leaf. (c) The (usually widened) upper part or 'limb' of a petal. (d) The expanded part of the thallus or frond in algae, etc.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 Lamina, a thin Plate, which is the upper Part, and usually spreading. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 393 The 2 lamina [sic] or plates which constitute each gill. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 153 Leaves radical, with a hollow urn-shaped petiole, at the apex of which is articulated the lamina. 1861 COOKE *Man. Struct. Bot.* (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 256 A cellular lamina or a mass of tissue which fixes itself by root-hairs and produces the thallus by growth at its apex.

e. *Kinematics*.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* viii. vi. II. 331 Any combination of rods, strings, and laminae. 1878 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* (ed. 2) 416 A lamina moves in its own plane so that two fixed points of it describe straight lines with accelerations f, f'. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 39 The locus traced out in the body .. is a circle concentric with the lamina.

Laminable (lām'ināb'l), a. [f. L. **lāmīnāre* (see LAMINATE v.) + -ABLE.] Capable of being formed into thin plates or layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 103 Laminable as Gold. 1856 *Leisure Hour N.* 268/1 Beautiful white metal, .. ductile, laminable, fusible, and tough.

Hence **Laminability**, laminable quality.

1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts s.v. Laminable*, A table of the relative laminability of metals. 1881 *Nature* No. 627. 14 Iron .. combines the qualities of tenacity and laminability, with a greater sensitiveness in its electric resistance to temperature changes than either gold, platinum, or silver.

Laminal (lām'ināl), a. [f. LAMINA + -AL.] Formed into laminae; laminar.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 727 Until the whole be precipitated upon the zinc, which will assume the form of a tree or bush, whose leaves and branches are laminal, or plates of a metallic lustre.

Laminar (lām'inār), a. [f. LAMINA + -AR.] Cf. F. *laminaire*.] Consisting of or arranged in laminae, thin plates, or layers.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 220 Laminar pitch-stone, in thin horizontal layers. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Ire.* II. iii. 210 Bracteate—by which is understood, thin laminar pieces, usually of silver. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 214 Discina and Lingula consist almost entirely of a horny animal substance, which is laminar. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 202 Gills laminar, with a small proportion of the border free. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Mat.* (ed. 6) 75 Soft laminar crystals.

Laminarian (lām'inār'ian), a. [f. mod.L. *Laminaria* name of a genus of seaweeds (see quot. 1883), f. L. *lāmīna* thin plate.] *Laminarian zone*: the zone of the sea, extending from low-water mark to a depth of ninety feet, in which seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria* are found.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 149 The key-hole limpets .. chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone. 1883 *Good Words* Aug. 530/1 Below the littoral we come upon the great laminarian zone, the region of waving laminaria, or sea-tangle.

Laminarite (lām'inārīt), *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A broad-leaved fossil seaweed supposed to be allied to the genus *Laminaria*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 283 2 *Laminarites*. Brongniart, classing fossil faun according to the analogy they offer to recent tribes, uses this term for one species found in the secondary strata of Aix, near La Rochelle.

Laminary (lām'inārī), a. [f. LAMINA + -ARY. Cf. F. *laminaire*.] Laminar.

1830 MAUNOER *Treas. Knowl.* I. *Laminary*, composed of layers. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 381 Pegmatite, composed of laminary felspar.

Laminate (lām'ināt), a. [ad. mod.L. *lāmīnāt-us*; see next and -ATE.] Having the form of or consisting of a lamina or thin plate; furnished with a lamina or laminae.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 6. 128 Exanguious animals .. having a broad head with two short, broad, laminate prominencies from it. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 300 Laminate Horn (*Corvus laminatus*), a horn dilated at its base into a flat plate. *Ibid.* 346 Laminate (*laminatē*), when the posterior coxae form a broad thin plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the thighs. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 316 Upper finger laminate.

Laminate (lām'ināt), v. [f. L. **lāmīnāt-*, ppl. stem of **lāmīnāre*, f. LAMINA: see -ATE.] Cf. F. *laminer*, It. *laminare*.]

1. *trans.* To beat or roll (metal) into thin plates. 1665 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it, or Laminated it, we dissolve it. 1684 — *Porosus, Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii. 108 We took good Copper laminated to the thickness of a shilling or thereabouts. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 633 Milled lead is laminated .. by means of a roller or flattening-mill. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 122 The art of laminating ductile metal by passing it between a pair of rollers.

2. To separate or split into layers or leaves. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1668 Phil. Trans. III. 783 Very many vasa lacrymalia of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1864 Trul. R. Agric. Soc. XXV. II. 373 When dried by exposure, it laminates like thin slate. 1866 ROGERS Agric. & Prices I. II. 19 Where stone was easily laminated, a rude drain was formed by laying large stones in the course.

3. To cover or overlay with plates (of metal). 1667 Evelyn Numism. vi. 213 Laminated only with a thin Foil. of Metal. 1869 Latest News 3 Oct. 15 Gold richly laminated with flowers or texts from the Alcoran.

4. To manufacture by placing layer upon layer of material.

1858 GREENER Gunnery 224 My method of laminating steel. 1888 Scribner's Mag. Aug. 180/2 'Laminating the armature core', that is, making it up out of a great number of thin sheets of iron.

Hence Laminating *vbl. sb.* (in comb.).

1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. 406 In the operation of making it [milled lead], a laminating-roller is used. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Laminating-machine, a gold-beater's rolling-mill for reducing the ingot of gold to such a thickness that a square inch will weigh 64 grains.

Laminated (læ'minēd), *pp. a.* [f. LAMINATE *v.* + -ED]. Consisting of, arranged in, or furnished with laminæ; formed or manufactured in a succession of layers of material, as some metallic objects, etc. In armour (see quot. 1869). Laminated tubercle: the nodule of the cerebellum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1668 WILKINS Real Char. II. iii. § 2. 61 [Stones] of a laminated figure, either natural, or factitious. 1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 71 Those [lumps of pyrites] from Clifton aforesaid seem to be laminated. 1768 PENNANT Zool. I. Pref. 4 The laminated lead ore of Lord Hoptoun's mines. 1794 SULLIVAN View Nat. II. 332 Crystals and gems... are all found to be of a foliated or laminated structure. 1833 LYELL Princ. Geol. III. 78 Volcanic tuff thinly laminated. 1851 Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib. 311 Section of rail and laminated beam. 1851 RICHARDSON Geol. viii. 230 They respire by laminated branchiæ. 1858 GREENER Gunnery 222 A laminated steel barrel has never been known to burst. 1869 BOUTELL Arms & Arm. iii. 51 Laminated corselets... of iron or steel—corselets, that is, formed of rows of metal scales sewn upon garments of leather or linen, in such a manner that the scales in each row would overlap those in the row below them. 1874 HUXLEY Phys. XI. 202 Overhanging the fourth ventricle is a great laminated mass, the cerebellum. 1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Laminated Arch, a timber arch made of successive thicknesses of planking bent on to a centreing and secured together by tree-nails.

Lamination (læ'minē'jən). [f. LAMINATE *v.* : see -ATION.]

1. The action of laminating or beating metal into thin plates. *rare*—*o.* b. 'In Midwifery, applied to the method of reducing the size of the skull in embryotomy by cutting it into slices' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1676 COLES, Lamination, a beating into a Lamina.

2. The condition of being laminated; arrangement in laminæ; laminated structure. Also *concr.* in pl. laminæ.

1830 LYELL Princ. Geol. I. 205 The lamination of some of the concentric masses of San Filippo is so minute, that sixty may be counted in the thickness of an inch. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN Phys. Anat. I. 120 The lamination of bone. 1858 GEIKIE Hist. Boulder xl. 226 A few thin laminations of coal. 1860 TYNDALL Glac. I. xxi. 148 Near to the moraine... a magnificent lamination was developed. 1870 ROLLESTON Anim. Life Intro. 53 Its grey matter however is considerable in quantity, owing to its transverse lamination.

Laming, *sb. dial. o.* [f. LAME *sb.* + -ING; or var. LAMIN.] (See quotes.)

1686 Plot Staffordsh. 131 The partings or lamings which the coal has in it self;... all coale-Mines... haveing divers partings in the body of the coal it self, made by thin substances called partings or lamings. *Ibid.* 141 The Laming (that lies between the measures of the coal). 1847 HALLIWELL, Lamings, the partings of coal. *Staff.*

Laming (læ'min), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAME *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb LAME; rendering lame, halting, or defective.

1583 BABINGTON Commandm. vi. (1637) 49 Hurting and laming of our brethren in fight. 1599 Life More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog. (1853) II. 118 To the laming and blemishing of a most notable sentence. 1849 GROTE Greece II. lxi. (1862) 311 The laming of their horses on the hard and stony soil. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. III. 181, I have given myself a bad headache in addition to my other lamings.

Lamini- (læ'mini), *comb. form* of LAMINA, as in **Laminiferous** *a.*, 'having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers' (Ogilvie 1851). **Laminiform** *a.*, laminar in form or structure. **Laminiplantar** *a.* **Ornith.** [L. *planta* sole], having laminate tarsi; pertaining to the *Laminiplantares* of Sundevall's classification. **Laminiplantation**, the quality or condition of being laminiplantar.

1834 McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 345 The four last [feet] are compressed, ciliated, or laminiform. 1874 COUES Key N. Amer. Birds (1884) 126 This results from the laminiplantation... and is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. 1888 Syd. Soc. Lex., Laminiplantar, applied to the metatarsus of birds when the integument forms a continuous horny sheath along its anterior and lateral surfaces, as in thrushes.

Laminitis (læ'minī'tis). [f. LAMINA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sensitive laminæ of a horse's hoof.

1843 YOUATT Horse 382 Chronic laminitis... is a species of founder.

Laminose (læ'minūs), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -OSE.] Consisting of or having the form of laminæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. Entomol. IV. xxviii. 57 Laminose or foliaceous respiratory appendages distinguish the sides of the larvae... of the Ephemera. 1871 COOKE Brit. Fungi I. 314 *Thelophora fastidiosa*... Effused, soft, amorphous, incrusting, white, passing into laminose branches.

Laminous (læ'miūs), *a.* [f. LAMINA + -OUS.] = *prec.*

1798 LANDOR Gebir II. 9 Wks. 1846 II. 490/1 Some raise the painted pavement, some on wheels Draw slow its laminous length. 1800 ASIAT. Ann. Reg. 276/1 Leaves opposite, fruit laminous. 1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon (1813) 11 The whole of this rock is of a laminous character.

Lamish (læ'mif), *a.* [f. LAME *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat lame.

1592 NASH P. Fenisse Wks. (Grosdrt) II. 68, I could no refrain to bequeath it to the Priuie, leafe by leafe as I read it, it was so vgly, dorblicall, and lamish. 1689 Lond. Gaz. No. 2448/4 One Grey Gelding about 14 hands and a halfe high, goes lamish behind. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4895/4 Trots lamish with his off Leg behind. 1881 CARLYLE in Remin. I. 164 Something lamish about one of the knees or ankles. 1887 JESSOP Arcady II. 41 He was lamish and walked with a stick.

Lamism: see under LAMA.

Lamkin, *obs. form* of LAMBKIN.

Lamm, *obs. form* of LAM *v.*, LAMB, LAME *sb.* 1

Lammæ (læ'mās), *sb.* Forms: 1 Hláf, Hlám-mæsse, -messe, 2-7 Lammæsse, 3 Lanmæsse, 3-4 Lammæsse, 3-5 Lam(m)es(s)e, 6-7 Lambmes(se), Lammes, 7 Lamas, 8 Lambmass, 5- Lammæs. [OE. *hlafmæsse*, f. *hláf* bread, LOAF + *mæsse* MASS; afterwards popularly apprehended as if f. LAMB + MASS.]

1. The 1st of August (Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula in the Roman calendar; see also GULE), in the early English church observed as a harvest festival, at which loaves of bread were consecrated, made from the first ripe corn. (In Scotland, one of the usual quarter-days.) Also, the part of the year marked by this festival.

893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. v. xiii. § 2 Pet (was) on þære tide calendas Augustus, & on þam dæge þe we hatað 'hlaf-mæsse'. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1135 (Laud MS.) On þis 3ære for se king... oner sæt at te Lammæsse. c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 37/124 Bi-fore lammæsse seuenight. 14400 Morle Arth. 421, I sille at Lammæsse take leue. c. 1440 Promp. Paro. 286/1 Lammæsse, festum agnorum, vel Festum ad Vincula Sancti Petri. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. ccxlv. (1482) 296 To mete at southampton by lammæsse next sewyng without any delay. 1570 Reg. Ministers in Lander's Tractate (1864) Pref. 10 William Lander, Minister of For-gondynne (in 1567) [this stipend] iijxxii. [680], and xxii. mair sen Lambmes, 1569. a 1651 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1843) II. 393 Adam, called Bishop of Orkney, was delayed for not visiting the kirks of his countrie, from Lambmesse to Allhalownesse. 1716 ADDISON Drummer v. i. Six years old last Lammæs. 1833 TENNYSON in Mem. (1897) I. 112 A voice ran round the hills When corny Lammæs bound the sheaves.

† 2. Short for Lammæs-wheat. *Obs.*

1677 Plot Oxfordsh. 151 The white Lammæs has both ears and grain white, and the red Lammæs both red.

3. **Latter Lammæs** (†day), a day that will never come. At latter Lammæs: humorously for 'Never'.

1567 GASCOIGNE Instruct. Making Verse Posies (1575) Uij, Many writers... draw their sentences in length, & make an ende at latter Lammæs. 1576 Steele Gl. (Arb.) 55 This is the cause (beleue me now my Lorde)... That courtiers thrine, at latter Lammæs day. 1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. iv. xv. 316 This your will At latter lammæs we'll fulfill. a 1734 North Lives (1826) I. 4 The very expectation of them put me in mind of latter Lammæs. 1805 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed to latter Lammæs. 1857 KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago vii, A treatise... which will be published probably... in the season of Latter Lammæs, and the Greek Kalends.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: chiefly with the sense of 'occurring' or (of fruits) 'ripening at Lammæs', as **Lammæs-apple**, -*assise*, -*eve*, -*feast*, -*month*, -*night*, -*tide*, -*time*; **Lammæs-day**, August 1; **Lammæs-land** (see quot. 1870); similarly **Lammæs-field**, -*mead*, -*meadow-ground*, -*rights*; **Lammæs-tower** (see quot. 1792); **Lammæs-wheat** = *winter wheat*.

1886 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., *Lammæs-apple. c. 1605 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 213 This year (1604) was 'lammæsse sieshen holden at Rippo'. c. 1000 Sax. Leech. III. 290 Nim of ðam gehalgedan hlaf þe man halige on 'hlafmæsse dæge'. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 8669 In a þoresdai it was & þe morwe al so After lammæsse day þat bi dede was ydo. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) V. 239 Of hem is þe feste [of] Lammæsse day, þey Peter were brought out of prison aboute Ester tyme. a 1557 Diurn. Occurr. (Bannatyne Club) 9 Wpon the Lambes day, the king desyrt fra all his officiaris renunciation of their offices. 1677 W. HUGHES Man of Sin II. viii. 122 On the first of August (Lammæs day); that the Reader may not forget it. 1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. I. iii. 17 Of all daies in the yere come *Lammæs Eve at night shall she be fourteen. 1830 COMBE Consol. I. 132 I'm sure he'll grieve From Midsummer to Lammæs Eve. 1721 RAMSAY Richy & Sandy 40 We'll meikle miss his blyth and wistly jest, At spaining time, or at our *Lammæs-feast. 1874 E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess. 246 The Roman tribesman... would probably have followed the early custom retained in the regulations of the *Lammæs

fields' in England, his arable resuming the character of common pasturage as soon as the crops were off the ground. 1787 MRS. TRIMMER Economy Charity 113 The privilege of the people to turn in on the 'Lammæs lands' is insensibly sliding away. 1870 LUBBOCK Orig. Civiltz. x. (1875) 445 Thus our 'Lammæs Lands' were so called, because they were private property until Lammæs Day (Aug. 1) after which period they were subject to common rights of pasturage till the spring. 1826 Sunday Times 27 Aug. 3/3 To enquire to whom the right of hiring, mowing or feeding-off the crops on King's or *Lammæs Meadows vested. 1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 2089/4 [It] has the benefit of a good Common, and several Acres of *Lammæs Meadow-Ground. 1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) IV. 369 Claudius bygan to regne in *Lammæsse monþe [L. mense Augusto]. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 11650 In a *lammæsse nigt... Out of Wurcetre he wende. 1824 Law Rep. Weekly Notes 165/1 Lands which were subject to *lammæs rights had been acquired by the Ealing Local Board. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 221 Þe fift day it was after *Lammæsse tide, & writen is in þat pas, at Euesham gan þei ride. 1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. I. iii. 15 How long is it now to Lammæs tide? 1364 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ix. 314 Bi this lyfode we mot lyue till *Lammæsse tyme. 1793 Archæol. Scot. I. [194] Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place... which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammæs day. *Ibid.* 198 The name of *Lammæs towers will remain... after the celebration of the festival has ceased. 1594 CAREW Huart's Exam. Wits (1616) 6 Some bring a plentifull encrease of good *Lammæs Wheat. 1832 Veg. Subst. Food 31 Winter, or Lammæs Wheat—*Triticum hybernium*.

Lammre, *obs. pl. form* of LAMB.

Lamme, *obs. form* of LAM *v.*, LAMB.

Lammer, variant of LAMBER 1 *Obs.*, amber.

Lammergeyer (læ'mærgējā). Also **lammer-geier**. [a. G. *lammergeier*, f. *lamm*er, pl. of *lamm* lamb + *geier* vulture, GER, hence lit. 'lamb-vulture'.] The Bearded Vulture, *Gypæus barbatus*; it is the largest European bird of prey, and inhabits lofty mountains in Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.

1817 L. SIMOND Switzerland (1822) I. 239 An inaccessible shelf of rock, upon which a lammergeyer... once alighted with an infant it had carried away. 18... MRS. HEMANS Cavern Three Tells Poems (1875) 341 They start not at... the Lammergeyer's cry. 1867 A. L. ADAMS Wand. Nat. India 78 The Lammergeyer is easily distinguished from the other vultures by its pointed wings and wedge-shaped tail.

† **Lammet**. *Obs.*—1 [Cf. LAM *sb.* 1] A kind of fishing-net.

1558 Act 1 Edw. c. 17 § 1 No Person... with... Webliester, Seur, Lammet, or with any Device or Engine... shall take... Spawn or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike or Fiskerel.

Lammie, **lammy** (læ'mi). [Perh. a particular use of *lammie*, LAMBIE.] A thick quilted woollen over-garment worn by sailors in cold weather. In quot. *attrib.*

1886 Gentl. Mag. Oct. 390 The look-out, who, wrapped in his lammy suit, was stationed in the bows.

Lammie, -y, variants of LAMBIE.

Lamnoid (læ'mnoid), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. mod.L. *Lamna* (a genus of sharks; a. Gr. *λάμνα* some kind of fish of prey) + -OID.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Lamnidae*, a family of sharks. *B. sb.* One of the *Lamnidae*. In some recent Dicts.

Lamour, variant of LAMBER 1 *Obs.*, amber.

Lamp (læmp), *sb.* 1 Forms: 2-7 lampe, 3-6 laumpe, (4 lompe, 5 lawmp(e), 4- lamp. [ad. F. *lampe* (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. and It. *lampa*, ad. L. *lampas*, Gr. *λαμπάς*, f. *λάμπειν* to shine.]

1. A vessel containing oil, which is burnt at a wick, for the purpose of illumination. Now also a vessel of glass or some similar material, enclosing the source of illumination, whether a candle, oil, gas-jet, or incandescent wire. Often preceded by some defining word, as *arc*, *Argand*, *Davy*, *electric*, *gas*, *spirit*, *sun*, *Vesta lamp*.

c. 1200 Vices & Virtues 33 Hit wile on lampe bernen brihte. c. 1230 Hall Meid. 45 As is wiðute lihte oile in a lampe. 13... K. Alis. 523 To fore the kyng honge... two thousande lampes of gold. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. II. 186 Hit is as lewede as a lamp þat no lyght ys yunc. c. 1449 Pecock Repr. II. xviii. 258 A lampe hanghith bifore Saint Kateryn. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes 70, I have putte more oile in my lampe to studie by. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Apperynge to hym... in y^e similitude of the good angell, with great lyghtes and lampes. 1584 R. SCOT Discov. Witcher. xiv. i. (1886) 295 Also their lampes... alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, [etc.]. 1605 SHAKS. Macb. II. iv. 7 Darke Night strangles the trauielling Lampe. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2092/4 A Patent... for enlightening the Streets, by a new sort of Lantern with Lampes. 1756-7 Tr. Keyser's Trav. (1760) III. 186 Seven golden lamps are continually burning before the image. 1806 A. DUNCAN Nelson's Funeral 13 Lamps, having two candles in each. 1829 Nat. Philos. Heat ix. 47 (U. K. S.) A quantity of the liquid... was... rapidly distilled into the globe, by the heat of an Argand lamp. 1850 L. HUNT Autobiog. III. 251 Their [actors'] only one object in life is to keep themselves, as they phrase it, 'before the lamps'; that is to say, in the eyes of the audience, and in the receipt of personal applause. c. 1865 LETHEBY in Circ. Sci. I. 113/1 Among the disadvantages of the Vesta lamp, are its liability to smoke, and its disagreeable smell. 1892 Electrical Engineer 16 Sept. 283/1 Forked terminals fixed on the ends of the connecting wires serve to complete the circuit between lamp and battery.

b. (Said of a literary composition). *To smell of (or taste) the lamp*: to be the manifest product of nocturnal or laborious study.

1579 NORTH *Plutarch*, Demosthenes (1595) 889 Pytheas... taunting him on a time, told him his reasons smelled of the lamp. Yea, replied Demosthenes sharply again: so is there great difference, Pytheas, betwixt thy labor and mine by lamp-light. 1615 in *Bretton's Charac. Essais* (Grosart) 4/1 He that shall read thy characters... must say they are well written. They taste the lamp. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 90 That dry, pedantic, style, which smells of the lamp and college. 1768 CHESTER *Lett.* 268 But they [Familiar Letters] should seem easy and natural, and not smell of the lamp. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Lit.* iv. 91 Hardly any poet smells of the lamp less disagreeably than Spenser.

c. Used for torch; (in quotes.) 1722 and 1848-9 with allusion, after Plato *Legg.* 776 B and Lucret. ii. 79, to the Grecian torch-race: see LAMPADÉROMY.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* viii. 6 The lampis of it the lampis of fire, and of flames. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 23 Therefore take heed, As Hymens Lamps shall light you. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* vi. 136 Of death extinguishes him and his title together, and he delivers the lamp to his next man. 1848-9 KINGSLEY *Poems, World's Age* ii. Still the race of Hero-spirits Pass the lamp from hand to hand.

d. = safety-lamp.
1830 URE *Dict. Arts, Lamp of Davy*. 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*.

2. *transf. a. sing.* One of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, a star or meteor; also, a flash (of lightning). *pl.* The stars or heavenly bodies in general. Also *lamp's of the night, the world*.

1423 JAS. I. *Kings Q.* lxxii. Esperus his lampis gan to light. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1833) 329 'The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd... Abone Phebus, the radius lamp divm. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* ix. lxxix, Straight like a lampe of lightning out it flies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 17 Those lampes or torches make long traines. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 It is high time for me to descend from these measures of time; the lampes of the world. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 5 When they see Sun, we see the Lamps of night. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 198 Mild and placid as the light shed by the Worm, the lamp of dewy night. 1813 SCOTT *Trialsm.* iii. ii. Thus as he lay the lamp of night was quivering on his armour bright. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 1. 362 Von clear lamps that measure and divide the weary years. 1830 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 767 Lamps of glory beginn'd the sky.

b. *pl.* The eyes (formerly *poet.*; now *slang*).

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 315 My wasting lampes some fading glimmer left. 1647 FANSHAWE *Faithf. Suph.* (1676) 77 Behold that proud one on me turn Her sparkling lamps. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Lamps*, the eyes; to have queer lamps, is to have sore or weak eyes.

3. *fig.* A source or centre of light, spiritual or intellectual. Also, *lamp of beauty, joy, life*, etc.
'Seven lamps' are freq. mentioned in Biblical passages either as part of the Temple furniture or in symbolic references (e.g. Ex. xxv. 37, Zech. iv. 2, Rev. iv. 5; hence allusive uses as in quotes. 1582, 1849).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 2 Blyth Aberdein, .. The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 13 O lamp lemand befor the trone devyne! .. O mater Jhesu, salve Maria! 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 162 Go, hart, vnto the lampe of lycht... Go, hart, vnto thy Saviour. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl.* Ep. 434 note, Cambridge and Oxenford the two lampes of England, for learning, knowledge, etc. 1582 BENTLEY (title) The Monument of Matrons; containing seven severall Lamps of Virginitie. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 33 We have three that take care... to Direct New Experiments, of a Higher Light... These we call Lamps. 1633 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 78 Blessed be God, that hath set up so many clear lamps in his Church. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* xviii. (ed. 2) 331 Hold out a lamp of goodly profession to the eye of the world. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 86 This Lamp is called by the Name of Good Conscience. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE i. xiv. (1840) 249 The great lamp of instruction, the Spirit of God. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 2 Reason, that heav'n-lighted lamp in man. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 556 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xi. Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Quenay's lamp... kindled the lamp of Adam Smith. 1849 RUSKIN (title) The Seven Lamps of Architecture. 1878 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* ii. 11 Whoever despaired of the world, he, at least, kept the lamp of hope burning brightly in his soul.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lamp accident*, † *basin*, -*bracket*, -*burner*, -*chimney*, -*cotton*, -*fête*, -*fire*, -*glass*, -*globe*, -*house*, † -*micro-meter*, -*room*, -*scissors*, -*sconce*, -*shade*, -*soot*, -*stand*, -*stead*, -*stove*, -*student*.

1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 Switzerland appears to share with Germany practical immunity from *lamp accidents. 1531 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Paid for mending of the *lamp basyn viijd. 1552 *Ivo. in Archæol. Cant.* VII. 101 Item an old lamp-basyn of olaten. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamp-bracket. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Ex-hib.* 1106 *Lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 167 The wick of the flame consists only of a single very thin *lamp-cotton thread. 1899 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 82/2 It is one of the great *lamp-fêtes of Sais. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 344 Make a *Lamp Fire under it. 1521 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Paid for a *lampe glasse jid. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 655 The driver... now takes his lamps to the *lamp-house to be cleaned and trimmed by the lampmen. 1782 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 165 The instrument I am going to describe, which I call a *Lamp-Micrometer, is free from all these defects. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/2 The boatswain was in charge of the *lamp-room, but did not trim the lamp. 1766 AMORY *J. Buncke* (1825) II. 82 The golden *lamp-sconce of seven golden candlesticks. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 Our clothing... was black with *lamp-soot.

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1897 MICKLETHWAITE *Ornaments Rubric* 30 We find a *lamp-stand in a wall in the form of a niche. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamp-stove. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 798 *Lamp students, that study by the lamp, or candle.

b. objective, as *lamp-bearer*, -*bearing*, -*cleaner*, -*maker*, -*trimmer*, † -*waster*; *lamp-lighting* adj. and sb.

1849 JAMES Woodman xiv, You must be my *lamp-bearer. 1824 J. SYMMONS *Æschylus' Agam.* 31 Such is the course of the *lamp-bearing games. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 He gossiped with the *lamp-cleaner and the porter. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xxvi, The French were not yet a *lamp-lighting nation. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 82 We went out to a restaurant, just after lamp-lighting. 1598 FLORIO, *Lamparo*, a *lampe-maker. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 100 A disc of tale, to be had of any lampmaker, will answer even better than tin. 1882 *Navy List* July 466 *Lamptrimmer, in 1st Class Ships. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* iii. i. F 3 b, Head-scratchers, thumb-biters, *lamp-wasters.

c. instrumental, as *lamp-decked*, -*heated*, -*lighted*, † -*lined*, -*lit*, -*warmed* adjs. Also *lamp-like* adj.

1826 MILMAN A. Boleyn (1827) 33 Around the *lamp-deck'd altar high and dim. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 We will now describe a better class of *lamp-heated case. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Claus.* v. The new *lamp-lighted streets. 1674 PETTY *Diss. Dufl. Proportion* 95 Let there be a *Lamplike Vessel of common Aquavite. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 615 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. viii. 174 Gedeons men by order from him brake their *lamp-lined pitchers. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 82 In *lamp-lit vistas cold and grey, The streets deserted stretch away. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 8 No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent Lamp-lit from the inner. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 286 Sundry *lamp-warmed dishes of savoury grills.

5. Special comb.: † *lamp-beam*, † a chandelier; *lamp-fish* (see quot.); *lamp-fly*, † a glow-worm; *lamp-furnace*, a furnace in which a lamp was used as the means of heating; *lamp-hole*, a hole or opening to receive a lamp; in sewers, a hole to admit of the passage of a lamp; † *lamp-iron*, a projecting iron rod from which a lamp was suspended; in the French Revolution sometimes used as a gallows; *lamp-jack* U.S. (see quot.); *lamp-man*, (a) a manufacturer of or dealer in lamps; (b) one who has charge of or tends lamps; *lamp-moss*, moss used as material for lamp-wicks; *lamp-shell*, a brachiopod, esp. one of the genus *Terebratula* or family *Terebratulidae*; *lamp-wick*, (a) the wick of a lamp; (b) the labiate plant *Phloxis Lycnites*.

1565 GOLDING *Orvid's Met.* xii. (1567) 151 b. He ran And pulled downe a *Lampbeame [L. *lumen*] full of lyghtes. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Hurper's Mag.* Jan. 1861 The *Scopelus resplendens*... is called the brilliant *lamp-fish... from the fact that it has upon its head at night a glowing light. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 105 Thorn-roses Alive with *lamp-flies. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 153 There is another sort of *Lamp furnaces with three candles. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 195 Therefore may you with much facility hatch three or four dozen of Eggs in a Lamp-furnace made of a few Boards, only by the heat of a Candle or Lamp. 1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 385, I therefore prepared a lamp-furnace with a small vessel of water upon it. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 Ventilator with Dirt Boxes and *Lamp-hole Cover combined. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 151 The second-class passengers... drenched by the rain pouring through the lamp-hole! 1799 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 171 Though the latter should act with the libel and the *lamp-iron. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* 411 The lamp-iron yet remains at the corner of the Place de Greve, to which Foulon... was suspended in July 1790. 1849 MISS WARNER *Wide wide World* i. As he hooked his ladder on the lamp-irons, ran up and lit the lamp. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Lamp jack (Railway), a hood over a lamp chimney on the roof of a car. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/6 *Lamp-men, Ironmongers, Brasiers. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 240 Fiddlers, tailors, lampmen, and all sorts of trades. 1876 [see *lamp-house* in 4]. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/6 The lamp man inside... hands out the check and a lamp to collier No. 46. 1895 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 401 The women have lamps and stone-kettles, *lamp-moss [etc.]. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 209 The Brachiopoda are bivalve shell-fish... Their forms are symmetrical, and so commonly resemble antique lamps that they were called *lampades* or 'lamp-shells' by the old naturalists. 1876 HUXLEY *Amer. Addresses* ii. (1877) 36 One of the cretaceous lamp-shells (*Terebratula*). 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* ix. 39 One species [of moss] affords a substitute for *lampwicks to the Esquimaux.

† *Lamp*, sb. 2. Obs. rare -1. [? for **lampne*, ad. L. *lāmīna* (cf. LAME sb. 1).] ? A plate.

c1386 CHAUCEUR *Can. Yeom. Prod.* & T. 211 And in an erthen pottle how put is al... And wel y-covered with a lampe [i.e. lamp, lampel] of glas.

Lamp (lamp), v. 1 [f. LAMP sb. 1]

1. *intr.* To shine. Also *fig.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxv, A cheerfulness did with her hopes arise That lamped clearer then it did before. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 22 (1822) I. 175 An evil fire out of their eyes came lamping. 1827-35 WILLIS *Scholar of Thebes* Ben Khorat 37 White-brow'd Vesta, lamping on her path Lonely and planet-calm. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apok.* 5345 Fire—with smoke—All night went lamping on!

2. *trans.* To supply with lamps.

1c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* i. i. in Bullen O. P. III. 172 To play with Luna or newe lampe the starres. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. i. Wks. 1856 I. 105 Set tapers to the tombes, and lampe the church. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 128 Men engaged at out stations in cleaning, lamping, and examining carriages.

3. *transf.* To light as with a lamp.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvi. (1852) 515 Falling stars. Lamping the red horizon fitfully. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* vi. 1173 Scattered lights Lamping the rush and roll of the abyss.

fig. 1890 E. GOSSE in *Athenæum* 10 May 605/2 A star to lamp Man's heart to heaven.

Hence *Lamp'd ppl.* a.

1822 B. W. PROCTER *Lett. of Boccaccio* iv, Some lamp'd feast.

Lamp (lamp), v. 2 *Sc.* [? An onomatopœic formation suggested by LIMP v. Cf. LAMPER v.] *intr.* 'To go quickly by taking long steps' (Jam.).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 39 The stoned steed stampis Throu curage and crampis, Syn on the land lampis. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 3 Lampin' along in joyous glee Frae jaw to jaw athort the sea. 1820 SCOTT *Monastery* xxiii, It was all her father's own fault, that let her run lamping about the country, riding on bare-backed nags. 1884 T. SPEEDY *Sport* xvi. 278 Those who... shoot down the hares as they come unsuspectingly 'lampin' forward.

Lampad (læmpād), *poet. rare.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς, LAMP sb. 1] In *pl.*, the seven 'lamps of fire' burning before the throne of God (Rev. iv. 5). 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* v. 76 Till wheeling round the throne the Lampads seven. (The mystic Words of Heaven) Permissive signal make. 1862 TRENCH *Poems* 132 Now I know To what was likened the large utterance sent By Him who mid the golden lampads went.

Lampadary (læmpādārī), [ad. L. *lampadarius*, Byzantine Gr. λαμπαδάριος, f. λαμπάς (see LAMP sb. 1); in sense 2 as if ad. L. **lampadarium*. Cf. F. *lampadaire*.]

1. *Hist.* An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose duty it was to provide for the lighting of the church, and to bear a taper before the emperor and the patriarch in processions.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. A cluster of lamps; a candelabrum. *rare.*

1885 *Fall Mall G.* 1 June 7/1 At nightfall thirty-two lampadaries were lighted, the lamps in the Champs Elysees and the streets being covered with crape.

Lampadēromy (læmpadēdromī), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδέρωμια, f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + -δρωμία running.] A torch-race; a race (on foot or horseback) in which a lighted torch was passed from hand to hand.

1848 CRAIG has the incorrect form *Lampadrome*. So in many later Dicts. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Lampadēromy*.

Lampadephorē (læmpadēphōrā), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδέρωμια, f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + φέρω, φέρω, stem of φέρω to bear.] A torch-bearer; *spec.* a competitor in a torch-race.

|| *Lampadephoría*, *lampadophoria* (læmpādēphōrīā), *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. λαμπαδέρωμια, λαμπαδοφορία, f. as prec.] = LAMPADÉROMY.

1848 CRAIG, *Lampadephoría*. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 423 (ed. 2) 608 On a vase found at Kertsch... the beginning of a lampadophoria.

Lampadist (læmpadist), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. λαμπαδιστής, agent-n. f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch + -ιστής, agent-n. f. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς torch, LAMP.] A competitor in a torch-race.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 512 As amid the race of torches one Succeeds another Lampadist in the course. 1848 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Lampadite (læmpadīt), *Min.* [Named by Huot in 1841, after Irf. W. A. Lampadius, who first described it: see Irf. A. A cuprifere variety of wad.

1850 DANA *Min.* 461 Wad, Earthy cobalt, .. Lampadite. 1892 *Ibid.* 258 Lampadite is found at Schlackenwald.

Lampadomancy (læmpādōmansī), [ad. med.L. **lampadomantia*, f. Gr. λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς LAMP sb. 1 + μαντεία divination.] (See quotes.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xix. 166 Lampadomancy, [divining] by candles and lamps. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lampadomancy*, a mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp.

Lampas (læmpās), sb. 1 Forms: 6 lampysse, 6-7 lampasse, 7 vulg. lamprey(e)s, 8 lampars, lampira y's, lampus, 8-9 lampers, 6- lampas. [a. F. *lampas* (in 16th c. also *lampast*), in 12-15th c. gen., a disease producing intense thirst (e.g. attributed to 'Dives' in hell), later only a disease of horses.

The origin is obscure. The primary sense may be 'inside of the mouth'; this is not proved by the existence of the phrase *humecter le lampas* 'to wet one's whistle'; but cf. *lampassé* (Her.) 'langued' (see LAMPASSING); some Fr. dialect glossaries, also, have the word with the sense 'uvula'. Florio has It. *lampasco* as the name of the disease, and Littré cites a Fr. dial. form *enpas*, which is due to mistake of the initial l for the article.

A disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.

1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 81 In the mouthe is the lampas, & is a thicke skyn full of bloude, hangynge ouer his tethe above, that he may not cate. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.* *Mintag*, Lampysse. 1596 SHAKS. *Lam. Shr.* iii. ii. 52 His horse... troubled with the Lampasse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f.*

6

Beasts (1658) 282 The Lampass, called of the Italians, *Lampascus*, proceedeth of the abundance of bloud. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3868/4 A Strawberry Gelding with a bald Face, newly burnt of the Lampass. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 446 Let a Smith burn it down with a hot Iron; this is a complete Cure for the Lampass. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 418 My girl thy cuzzens Isidora first of all had the lampass or soare mouth, then she had the small-pox. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 127 The Lampass is... a swelling, of some of the lowermost ridges or bars of the palate. 1884 *Bradford Observer* 15 May, He mentioned... that the horse did not eat well, and said it was suffering from 'lampass'.

Lampas (læmpäs), *sb.* Also 4 lawmpas, 6 lampors. [The combination *lampas douck* (Du. *dock* cloth) in the second quot. suggests that the word may be adopted from Du.; the recorded form in MDu. and early mod. Du. is *lampers* (cf. the Eng. form *lampors*); mod. Du. has *lamfer* (the MDu. *lamfeler*, denoting some appurtenance of a hawk, is identified with this by Verwijs and Verdam, but with doubtful correctness). The etymology is quite obscure; derivation from Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, was suggested in the 16th c. In sense 2 the Eng. word is A. F. *lampas*, recorded only from the 18th c., and possibly a different word.]

† 1. A kind of glossy crape. *Obs.*

1390 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 130 Half a pes of lawmpas. A violet of lawmpas neu. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 519 Ye orrelettes were of rolles wrethed on Lampas douck holow so that the Golde shewed thorow the Lampas douck. 1559 *Letter* (N.), Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coverd with white lampors.

2. A kind of flowered silk, originally imported from China.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1262 Piece of figured lampas, in Algerian silk, crop of 1850, manufactured at Lyons. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 2/1 The new-made Countess, who is in white lampas, with spotless ermine and yellow for relief. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The overdress is in rich lampas of the same period.

† **Lampas**, *v.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [*f.* LAMPAS *sb.* 1] *trans.* To cure a horse of the lampas.

1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, Canterb., Payd for lampasyng off owre mare *jk*.

† **Lampassing**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. *Her.* [*f.* F. *lampassé* langued, *f.* lampas; see LAMPAS *sb.* 1] The manner in which an animal is langued.

1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 306 The difference of the collors, in their attyryng arming lampassing or membring, will so differ and make diuers the sayde armes.

† **Lampate**, *Chem. Obs.* [*f.* LAMP-IC + -ATE.] A salt of 'lampic' acid; an aldehydate.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 282 Lampate of magnesia. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* v.

† **Lampatram**, *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

a 1529 *SKELTON E. Rannyngh* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck in that lampatram lap.

Lamp-black (læmpblæk, læmpblæk). Also 7-8 (and 9 *dial.*) lam-black. A pigment consisting of almost pure carbon in a state of fine division; made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil or (now usually) gas. Also *attrib.*, as in *lamp-black-ink*; *lamp-black furnace*, an apparatus for making lamp-black.

1598 *HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo* iii. iv. 99 The shels of almondes burnt, ball blacke, Lampe-blacke. 1612 *PEACHAM Gent. Exerc.* 1. 76 The making of ordinary lamp blacke. Take a torch or linke, and hold it vnder the bottome of a latten basen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within, strike it with a feather into some shell or other, and grind it with gumme water. 1723 J. SMITH *Art Paint. in Oyl* (ed. 5) 29 *Lamp-black*, a Colour of so greasy a nature, 1772 *VAN HAAKE in Abridge. Specif. Ship Building* (1862) 23 [To the deposit on the interior of a vessel held over the cylinder in which the mineral is heated so as to receive the smoke] I give the name of lamp black. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 37 Draw with the lamp-black-ink lines from one side to the other. 1879 *PRESOTT Sp. Telephone* 38 The best substance for these disks is lamp-black, such as is produced by the burning of any of the lighter hydrocarbons.

Lamp-black (læmpblæk), *v.* *trans.* To paint, smear, or coat with lampblack.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* iii. i. The Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fingers, you that newly come from Lamblacking the Judges shoes, and are not fit to wipe mine! a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A... scoundrel who knows no pleasure beyond... lampblackening signs.

Hence **Lamp-blacked** *pp.* *a.*

1864 *Morning Star* 25 May 4 The lamp-blacked nigger melodists. 1889 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 2 A thickly lampblackened thermometric apparatus. 1899 *WATTS-DUNTON Athwin* (1900) 132/2 Piles of lamp-blacked coffins.

Lamper (læmpɔɪ), *sb.* U.S. colloq. [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + -ER.] (See quot.)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 12/1 In Philadelphia, women make a good living as professional 'lampers'. They contract to call each day, and trim and keep in perfect order the lamps of the household.

Lamper (læmpɔɪ), *v.* *dial.* [? freq. of LAMP *v.* 2; see -ER.] *intr.* (See quot. 1895.)

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Now there are three ways to know when a Hart is spent. 1. He will run stiff, high and lampering. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, To lamper along, to take big strides.

Lamper-eel. [? *f.* *lampre*, var. of LAMPREY + EEL. But cf. LAMPBEL.]

1. = LAMPREY.

1824 *MACTAGGART Gallivod. Encycl.*, *Lamper eels*,... common in spring wells during summer. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lamper-eel*, the lamprey. 1885 *HARPER'S Mag.* Mar. 659/1 *Lamper-eels* ascended the river. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 440/1 The lamprey, or lamper-eel, may once have been considered a delicacy.

2. U.S. The mutton-fish or eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillaris*) of N. America.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 259 Mutton-fish, .. eel-pout, and lamper-eel are names bestowed on the *Zoarces anguillaris*.

Lampern (læmpɔɪn). Forms: 4-5 laumprun, lamproun, 4-8 lampron, 5 lampren, lamprene, lamprun(e), 5-6 laumpron, lawmpron, lawmperowne, 5-7 lampurne, 7 lamperne, lamppron, 7- lampern. [*a.* OF. *lamproyon*, *lampbron*, *lampreon*, dim. of *lampreie* LAMPREY.] The river lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).

1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14, 60 Lamprouns. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* Prol. 671 As if thou woldest an eel or a laumpron holde with streite hondis. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 588 Elis & lampurnes rosted. 1589 *COGAN Haven of Health* (1636) clxxx. 165 Lamprayes or Lampurnes bee partly of the nature of Eeles. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 277 The little ones called Lamprons are best broil'd, but the great ones called Lampreys are best baked. 1730 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 205 Many thanks for the lamperns. 1838 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 176 The Lampern or River Lamprey. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Wells used on the Apron of Weirs for taking Lamperns.

attrib. 1565 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 178 Fyve long spets, j lampron spet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/2 A Lampron-Grigg, then a Lampert, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 Eel Wheels or Traps. Lampern Spurts as used in Thames Fishery.

Lampers, variant of LAMPAS *sb.* 1

Lampert, obs. form of LIMPET.

Lampful (læmpfʊl), *a.* poet. [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + -FUL.] Of the sky: Full of 'lamps', starry.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 500 A temporal beauty of the lampfull skies. 1866 W. STOKES *Goidelica* (1872) 125 Let lampful heaven's Sovran spare us from our misery.

† **Lampic**, *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [*f.* LAMP *sb.* + -IC. (The name was proposed by Daniell: the substance was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick.)]

In *lampic acid*: an earlier name of aldehyde. 1819 J. F. DANIELL in *Frnl. Sci. & Arts* VI. 320 After much consideration, it is but with diffidence that I venture to propose for it the appellation of *Lampic acid*. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 282 *Lampic acid* formed from ether is a colourless fluid, with an intensely sour taste, and pungent odour. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 738.

Lamping (læmpɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* LAMP *v.* 1 + -ING.] A sudden blaze of light.

1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxv. 80 A lamping (It. *lampe*), as of quick and vollied lightning, Within the bosom of that mighty sheen, Play'd tremulous.

Lamping (læmpɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* LAMP *v.* 1 + -ING.] *Perh.* suggested by It. *lampante*. Flashing, beaming, resplendent.

1590 *SPIESER F. Q.* III. iii. 1 Most sacred fyre, .. ykindled first above Emongst th' eternal spheres and lamping sky. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. x. Her eye with heav'n's, so, and more brightly shined Her lamping sight. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 688 His bright forehead... and his large lamping eyes. 1859 *Lo. LYTTON Wanderer* 8 Hot oledanders in a rosy vale Searched by the lamping fly. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* V. 353 She flew off, like the wafts of the wind or the lamping leaven.

Lampion (læmpɪən). [*a.* F. *lampion*, ad. It. *lampion* carriage or street lamp, augmentative of *lampa* LAMP *sb.* 1] A pot or cup, often of coloured glass, containing oil or grease with a wick, used in illuminations.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiii. At the French Chancellerie they had six more lampions in their illumination than ours had. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Wom., Respectability* iii, Eh! down in the Court three lampions flare—Put forward your best foot! 1889 G. W. CABLE *Stories of Louisiana* 110 Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored lampions seeming like so many glow-worms.

Lampist (læmpɪst). [*ad.* F. *lampiste*, *f.* *lampe*: see LAMP *sb.* 1 + -IST.]

1. One skilled in, or employed in, the construction or management of lamps. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 735 The operations of the lampist... belong to a treatise upon handicraft trades. 1855 *SILLIMAN in Cone & Johns Petroliav.* (1870) 64, I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced lampists who were accessible. 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 124 One of the difficulties with which lampists have had to struggle was, to [etc.].

2. *notice-use.* (See quot.)

1887 *RIBTON-TURNER Vagrants & Vagrancy* xxvii. 559 *Allampadati*, or Lampists, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.

Lampistry (læmpɪstri). *rare.* [*ad.* F. *lampisterie*, *f.* *lampiste*: see *prec.* and -ERY.] The kind of plastic art appropriate to the decoration of lamps. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 199 We may observe the difference between lampistry and sculpture.

Lampit, Sc. form of LIMPET.

Lampless (læmples), *a.* [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Destitute of lamps.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* II. i, Your Ladies eyes are lampless to that virtue. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iv. 59 The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world! 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 411 A lampless archway. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Coptic Ch.* I. i. 36 More often in the present day they are uncoloured and lampless.

Lamplet (læmplɛt). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + -LET.] A small lamp.

1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 97 Enter your Lamplets of Terrestrial fire. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 141 Emerald lamplets ranked around it, tempered this with cooler ray. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 119/5 Electricians will probably have invented a lamplet which will last for months.

Lamplight (læmplaɪt). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + LIGHT.] The light afforded by a lamp or lamps.

1579 (see LAMP *sb.* 1 b). 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* 1. (1721) 53 Juglers play their Tricks... by Candle-light, or dim Lamplight. 1822 *BYRON Werner* III. iii. 23 A distant lamplight is an incident. 1832 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 397 We descended by lamplight to a considerable depth. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* III. in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 457/1 Lamplight and fire-light revealed a group.

Lamplighter (læmplaɪtɔɪ). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* 1 + LIGHTER.]

1. One who lights lamps; one whose business it is to light the street lamps.

Like a lamplighter: said with allusion to the rapidity with which the lamplighter ran on his rounds, or climbed the ladders formerly used to reach the street lamps.

1750 *BAKER in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 601 A Lamp-lighter was giving an Account, that [etc.]. 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 167/2 John Bird, master lamp lighter. a 1813 A. WILSON *Hogmanay* Poet. Wks. (1846) 293 So Dempster, and Brodie, in Co., Like lamplighters ran to the baker's. 1830 *MARRIAT King's Own* xxxiii, Skim up the rigging like a lamplighter. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Story* 68 That's Lucifer, flying about like a lamplighter. 1874 *BURNAND My time* II. 12 The arrival of the lamplighter in the winter-time was quite the event of the day.

2. U.S. A contrivance for lighting lamps; e.g. a spill of paper, a torch, or an electric appliance.

1859 *EMILY DICKINSON Lett.* (1894) I. 194 Please, now I write so often, make lamplighter of me.

3. *local U.S.* The calico bass.

In recent (American) Dicts.

Lamp oil. Oil used for burning in a lamp; also fig. nocturnal labour or study.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (1595) H b, Some of my Maisters the Physylophers, spent a good deale of theyr Lamp-oyle, in setting forth the excellencie of it. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 135 Common lampe oyle. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cii. 231 The Countryman... that had eaten Fish fryed with Lamp-oyl. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, Andy... returned with a can of lamp-oil to Dick. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/7 The question of the safety of the lamp oils that are now finding their way into the English market. *attrib.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamp-oil seeds*, the seeds of *Ricinus viridis*.

Lampoon (læmpʊn), *sb.* [*a.* F. *lampion*, recorded from 17th c.; the vb. *lampionner*, to ridicule, is cited from Brantôme (died 1614). The Fr. etymologists regard the sb. as *f.* *lampions* 'let us drink', imperative of *lampion* (slang) to booze, guzzle.]

A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual.

1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 174 Here they still paste up their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* I. i, I pepper'd the Court with libels and Lampoons. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pindar. Petit. Lds. Council* Wks. 1730 I. 61 Should you order Tho. Brown, to be whipp'd thro' the town, For scurvy lampoon. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 3 On his master at Twyford he had already exercised his poetry in a lampoon. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas* I. III. vii. 153 This circumstance only appeared by two bitter lampoons in the works of Jonson. 1842 *DE QUINCEY Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII. 174 The rancorous lampoons of Gregory Nazianzen against his sovereign. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* I. ii. 145 Taking the lampoons of the time as documents of literal fidelity.

Comb. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. vii. 54 Among the rest [of the ballads] there was published a very unlucky one, lampoon-wise... pretending to take the part of the papists against the preachers.

Lampoon (læmpʊn), *v.* [*f.* LAMPOON *sb.* 1] *trans.* To make the subject of a lampoon; to abuse or satirize virulently in writing.

a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 233 The noblest matrons of the isle lampoon. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* I. i. Wks. 1892 II. 131 Suppose we lampooned all the pretty women in town, and left her out? 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 362 I thwarted in the cabinet, baited in parliament, and lampooned in public. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* I. vi. 125 He lampooned the French Revolution when it was hailed as the dawn of liberty by millions. 1878 *MACLEAR Cells* vii. 115 The birds... did not scruple to defame or lampoon any who annoyed them.

Lampooner (læmpʊnɔɪ). [*f.* LAMPOON *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who lampoons.

1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* (1697) p. lix, How few Lampooners are there now living, who are capable of this Duty. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 77 A lampooner, who scattered his ink without fear or decency. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 103 Augustus had the good sense to bear with temper the virulence of clandestine lampooners. 1879 *SALA Puris herself again* (1880) II. xxv. 359 The stern Republican, the unsparing lampooner of Louis Philippe.

Lampoonery (læmpʊnɔɪ). [*f.* LAMPOON *sb.* 1 + -ERY.] The practice of writing lampoons; lampooning quality or spirit.

1715 *Key to Lock* (1718) 21 A very artful Pun to conceal his wicked Lampoonery. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Dec, We do

not complain of the lampoonery and ferocity of the expressions.

Lampoonist (læmp'ūnist). [*f.* LAMPOON *sb.* + *-IST*.] A writer of lampoons.

1880 *Standard* 10 July 4/3 The shafts of that lively lampoonist [M. Rochefort] will now be directed against the Republic.

Lampors, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*²

Lamp-post (læmp'pōst). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* + *POST*.] A post, usually of iron, used to support a street-lamp. Sometimes with allusion to its use during the French Revolution for hanging a victim of popular fury.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 164 The same socket that fitted the top of the flag-staff, or lamp-post, could be applied to the tripod. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 109 This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp-post for its second. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. v. He contrived a back to his wooden stool by placing it against the lamp-post. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 295 A platform garnished by some lamp-posts.

Lampiras, -ays, obs. forms of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

† **Lamprel**. Obs. Forms: 6 *lawmprell*, *lamprelo*, 6-7 *lamprel*, 7 *lampreol*, *pril* (l. [*?* *f.* *lampre* LAMPREY + *-EL*]. Cf. *F. lamprellon*.) Some fish resembling the lamprey; according to R. Holme the lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1526 *Henshel. Exp. Sir T. Le Strange* (B. M. Add. MS. 2748. ff. 30 b). Item. .ij. lawmprells and a conger, iij. d. 1561 *HOLLVBUSS Hom. Apoth.* 38 b, Such diseased must beware of smooth fishes, as lles, Lamprells, Barbels, Tenches. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 246 The table is served with a kinde of Lamprels or Elepouts like to sea Lampreis. 1653 *WALTON Angler* xiii. 165 Fish, whose shape and nature are much like the Eel. .namely, the Lamprel, the Lamprey, and the Lamperne. 1688 [see LAMPREY].

Lampren, obs. form of LAMPERN.

† **Lampret**. Obs. Also 7 *lamprete*, *-prld*. [*Orig.* a incre var. of LAMPREY; but the ending was apprehended as the dim. suffix *-ET*.] A lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 153. 45 Others are smooth, slippery, long, as the Eel, the Conger, the Lamprey, the Lamprete. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 325/2 How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age, or Growth. . A Lamprey, first a *Lamprou*—Grigg, then a *Lampret*, then a *Lamprell*, then a *Lamprey*. A *Lamprou*, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a *Lamprell*, and then a *Lamprey* or *Lamprou*.

Lamprey (læmpri). Forms: 3, 6-7 *lamprei* (e), -ye, 4-7 *lampray* (e), *laumpray*, -oe, -oy, 5 *laumperye*, *lawmpery*, 5-7 *lampre*, 6-7 *lampry*, *lamprie*, 4- *lamprey*. [*a.* OF. **lampreie* (OF. and mod. *F. lampreie*) = *Pr. lamprea*, *lamprea*, *lampreda*, It. *lampreda* (the Sp., Pg. *lamprea* seem to be from Fr.)—med. L. *lampreda* (glossed *murena* c 1050 in *Wr.*—Wülcker 180/28); the word was adopted into the Teut. langs.: OE. *lamprede* (also *læmpedu* LIMPET), OHG. *lampreda* (mod. G. *lamprete*, whence Sw., Da. *lampret*), MDu. *lampreide*. The ulterior etymology is uncertain.

The med. L. *lampreda* is usually believed to be an alteration of the synonymous *lampetra* (recorded earlier, viz. in the Glossary of Philoxenus, 74-5th c.), which is explained as *f. L. lumbere* to lick & *petra* stone, in allusion to the fact that the lamprey attaches itself by a sucker to stones. The use of med. L. *lampreda* for the LIMPET as well as the lamprey gives some plausibility to this; but possibly *lampetra* may be merely an etymologizing perversion.]

A fish of the genus *Petromyzon*, resembling an eel in shape and in having no scales. It has a mouth like a sucker, pouch-like gills, seven spiracles or apertures on each side of the head, and a fistula or opening on the top of the head.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9114-17 pō he com he willede of an lampreye to ete. . . & et as in luper cas, vor pulke lampreie him slou. 1333-4 *Dirham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 21 In xij Lampreys. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7038 They defende hem with lamprey, With luce, with elis, with samons. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5473 Lampreys of west Twa hundred pond ay a pece. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Without avys make no comparysoun Atween a lampreie and a shynnyng snake. 1531 *TINDALE Exp. i John Prol.* Wks. (1573) 388/2 The boy . . . would fayne haue eaten of the pastie of lamprese. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 88 Although Lampreys be a little wholesomer then Eeles, and lesse jeoparous. 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 61 He hath been fed all his life with vipers instead of lampres, and scorpions for cray fish. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1745) II. 122 Why then send lampreys? fy, for shame 'twill set a virgins blood on flame. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 201 The Lamprey, like the eel . . . is remarkably tenacious of life. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist.* Conn. 324 Lampreys reach this country packed in jars with vinegar, . . . and bay leaves.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *lamprey-pie*, *-weel*; *lamprey bake* = *lamprey-pie*; *lamprey-eel*, the Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*); *lamprey-stock* (see quot.).

c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 31 b. **Lampray hake*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Blk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey hake fus it must be dight. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 102/1 Very similar in its habit of erecting a nest is the **lamprey-eel* (*Petromyzon marinus*). 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M. 3 Many in England have surfetted of **Lampries*, pyes, as our Chronicles will tell us. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i. (1656) 22 Backe Snakes for Lamprie Pies, and Cats for Cunnies. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 365 **Lamprey* 'Stock'.—A wooden cylinder for catching Lampreys. *Ibid.* 366 **Lamprey-weel*.

Lamprey(e)s, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lampro- (læmp'rō), repr. Gr. *λαμpro-*, combining form of Gr. *λαμρός* bright, shining, as in: **Lamprophane** [Gr. *φαν-, φαίνειν* to show] *Min.*, a mineral occurring in long, thin, cleavable folia at Longban, Wermland, Sweden (Cassell, 1885); **Lamprophoner** [Gr. *φωνή* + *-ER*], an instrument for increasing the intensity of sound; so **Lamprophony**, a term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamprophyre** [Gr. *(πορ)φύρεος* purple: see PORPHYRY], the name given by Gumbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of palæozoic age; hence **Lamprophyric a.**, of or pertaining to lamprophyre (*Cent. Dict.*); **Lamprotype** [Gr. *τύπος* type] *Photogr.*, a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatine (*Cent. Dict.*). 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lamprotype* (Photography), a polished collodion picture. 1897 *Amer. Ann. Day* June 265 In the Indiana Institution, experiments are in progress with the 'lamprophoner', an instrument which . . . increases the intensity of sound.

Lampron, -roon, etc., obs. ff. of LAMPERN.

Lampus, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lampyrine (læmp'irin), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* L. *lampyrus* glowworm (adopted in mod. Latin as the name of the glowworm genus), *a.* Gr. *λαμπυρίς*, *f.* *λαμπεω* to shine. See *-INE*.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Lampyrinae* or fire-flies. *B. sb.* One of the *Lampyrinae*.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Lampyrine*, The females of some of the Lampyrine tribe are apterous . . . and are luminous. All the Lampyrines, when seized, press their feet and antennæ against their body, and remain as motionless as if they were dead.

Lampysse, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*¹

Lamyn e, variant of LAMIN.

Lan, variant of LEN Obs., reward, recompense.

Lan, pa. t. of LINNE Obs., to cease.

† **Lana** (læ'nā). [*S.* American.] (See quot.)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Lana*, a close grained wool obtained in Demerara from *Genipa Americana*. . . The fruit yields the pigment known as Lana dye, with which the Indians stain their faces and persons.

Lanar, obs. form of LANNER.

† **Lanarious**, *a.* Obs. rare^o. [*f.* L. *lānari* us (*f. lana* wool) + *-OUS*.] 'Of or belonging to wool' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656-81).

Lanarkite (læ'nārkait). *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Lanarkshire, where it was first found. See *-ITE*.] Sulphocarbonate of lead, found in greenish-white, grey, or yellowish crystals.

1835 *SHEPARD Min.* ii. 1. 300 *Lanarkite*. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 628 *Lanarkite*, Sulphato-Carbonate of Lead.

† **Lanary**. Obs. rare^o. [*ad.* L. *lānaria* (? sc. *fabrica*) fem. of *lānari* us: see LANARIOUS.] 'A wool-house, a warehouse or storehouse for wool' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

Lanate (læ'nāt), *a.* Bot. and Ent. [*ad.* L. *līnāt* us, *f. lana* wool: see *-ATE*².] Having a woolly covering or surface.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 182 *Lanate*, woolly, when they are covered as it were with a spider's web. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 *Lanata* (*Lanata*), covered with fine, very long, flexible and rather curling hairs like wool.

So *Lanated a.*, in the same sense.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Lancashire (læ'ŋkʃəɹi). [*f.* Lancaster the name of the county town + *SHIRE*, with contraction.] The name of one of the northern counties of England, used attrib. in *Lancashire boiler* (see quot. 1888); also (in quot. *ellipt.* as *sb.*) as the designation of a breed of cattle; also, of a breed of canary.

1834 *YOUATT Cattle* vi. 203 The dairy-farmers . . . if they permit any admixture of short-horn blood . . . are anxious that that of the old Lancashire's shall decidedly prevail.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lancashire boiler*, a horizontal, cylindrical, internally fired boiler, having two flues. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/3 Slim and sprightly Yorkshires . . . contrast strongly with the equally esteemed Lancshires of pale yellow plumage.

Lancaster (læ'ŋkæstər). [*f.* the name of the inventor, C. W. Lancaster (died 1878).] In full *Lancaster gun, rifle*, the name of a cannon and rifle (respectively) having a slightly oval bore.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv. 49 Guy's great Lancaster rang out with the roar of a small field-piece. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 121 Wrought iron shells have already been thoroughly tried in the Lancaster oval gun. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 545 As for the Lancaster guns, how they burst!

Lancasterian (læ'ŋkæstər-i-ən), *a.* Also (early in 9) *Lancastrian*. [*f.* the proper name Lancaster + *-IAN*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838) and the monitorial form of instruction which he established in schools.

1807 G. W. MARRIOT in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 200 He praises Lancaster as the founder of the Lancasterian System. 1812 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 255 The Lancasterian scheme must needs operate to undermine the Church Establishment. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 17 May 305/2 The

Church is against the Lancasterian system. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 465 He has founded a Lancasterian School for boys. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* III. vii. 95 He established several Greek Lancasterian schools, with the New Testament for a class-book.

Lancastrian (læ'ŋkæstri-ən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Lancaster + *-IAN*. Cf. YORKIST.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the English royal family which based its title on its descent from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster (died 1399), or to the party (whose emblem was the Red Rose) that supported this family in the Wars of the Roses.

1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 145 For his good service in the destruction of the Lancasterian faction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 643 The deaths of the Lancasterian Princes did not . . . open to him a near prospect of the crown.

B. sb.

1. An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one of the Lancasterian faction in the Wars of the Roses. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 129/1 Henry VI was after his death revered as a martyr by the Lancasterians.

2. A native of Lancashire.

1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cxxiii. 627 The difference between a Yorkshireman and a Lancasterian.

Also + *Lancastrian* = *prec.* B. 1.

1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* iv. 66 Yorkists and Lancastrians on English land Darraind twelv' cruel conflicts.

Lance (luns), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3-8 *launce*, (4 *lancie*), 5 *lans*, *launse*, *lence*, 6 *lanse*, *launch*, *lawnoe*, 8 *Sc. lanns*, 4- *lanco*. See also LAUNCE. [*a.* *F. lance* = *Pr. lansa*, *Catal. lansa*, *Sp. lanza*, *Pg. lança*, *It. lancia*;—*L.* *lancia*. The *F.* word has been adopted in all the Teut. langs.: MDu. *lanse*, *lancie* (Du. *lans*), MHG, mod. G. *lanze*, Da. *landse*, Sw. *laus*.]

According to Varro the *L.* word was from a Spanish (Iberian) source. Connection with the synonymous Gr. *ἀρχη* is phonologically improbable.]

1. A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft and an iron or steel head, held by a horseman in charging at full speed, and sustained formerly by a rest, now by a strap, through which the arm is passed. *To break a lance* (see BREAK *v.* 3). *Lance in rest* (see REST).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 281/122 Preo launcene he heold in is hond. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iii. 303 Alle that bereth baslarde, brode swerde or lance. . . Shal be demed to the deth. c 1473 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 541 Youne Comyns shude nat bere dagger, ne Lance, Ne noon other wepins defensive. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxxv. i. O Lord . . . take thy launce, and stoppe the way of those That seeke my bane. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. 303 The Indians kil them with lances and crossbowes. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 234 The combatants being mounted on horseback with Launces in their hands, ran one at another a full gallop. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 43 The count's lance broke on Henry's corselet. 1781 *GIBBON Pict. & F. lvi.* III. 434 The lance was the peculiar weapon of the knight. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) II. 193 Their arms are a long and heavy lance and a shield.

b. transf. and fig.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 351 And in his hond with many a hry launce He [Cupid] woundeth ofte. 1430 40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. iv. (1494) bij b/1 Tyme . . . all consumith with his sherpe launce. 1713 *Young Last Day* i. 128 And death might shake his threatening lance in vain. 1825 *LONGF. Sunrise on Hills* 10 Many a pinnacle Through the gray mist thrust up its shattered lance. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 79 Their [the leaves] laminæ were . . . pressed against each other, forming a lance or wedge by which means they had broken through the ground. 1887 *MRS. BURNETT Little Ld. Fauntleroy* v. 86 He liked the big broad-branched trees, with the late afternoon sunlight striking golden lances through them.

† *c. fig.* Career as a soldier. Obs. rare^o.

a 1635 *NAUGHTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Hitherto I have only touch'd him in his Courtship. I conclude him in his Lance.

† *d.* As a unit of measurement. Obs. rare^o.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxvii. 311 It riseth many elles, yea, many lances in height.

2. A similar weapon, used for various purposes, e.g. for spearing fish; also in the whale-fishery, with modifying prefixes, as *bomb-lance*, *gun-lance*, *hand-lance*, an instrument for killing the whale, after he has been harpooned and wearied out.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Fishery*, [Whale-Fishery.] Thrusting a long steeled lance under his gills into his least. 1790 *Asiatic Res.* II. 342 When a man dies, all his live stock, cloth, hatchets, fishing lances, and in short every moveable thing he possessed is buried with him. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Earliest types of the hand-lances, formerly . . . used for killing whales. . . the old-fashioned, non-explosive gun-lance, and the bomb-lance.

3. = LANCET. Now rare.

1575 *TURBERY Faulconrie* 346 If the pin open not of it selfe, slit it and open it with a little sharp lance of Steele made whot. 1576 *NEWTON Lemnias Complex.* i. x. 83 The veynes . . . swel out . . . offering themselves to the Launce, by incision handsomly to be cut. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* ii. 181 [He] took a Launce and launc'd one of her hands. 1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 122 By. the surgeon's lance I was dragged back to life and wretchedness again. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 180 If the lance is sharp, it generally does not hurt at all.

4. A horse-soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

1602 *SEGAR Hon. Mil. & Civ.* iv. xiv. 224 Esquires . . . able at the Musters to present a Launce or light horse, for the Prince's service. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxvi. (1810) 467 There is now in radioesse 150 Launces, which shall be presently imbarqued. 1744 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 227 Those

lances... were brave fellows. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii. A lance, in other words, a belted knight, commands this party.

b. *Hist.* A man-at-arms with his attendant archers, foot-soldiers, etc. Cf. *F. lance fournie*.

1818 HALLAM *Mil. Ages* (1872) i. 468 A lance in the technical language of those ages included the lighter cavalry attached to the man at arms, as well as himself. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 413 The 'lance' was simply the feudal family—the baron, or knight, with his wonted retinue of kinsmen and dependents.

† 5. A branch of a tree, a shoot. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 977 Lurked by lance so lufly leud. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 138 Thou muste get thy graffes of the fayrest lances, that thou canste fynde on the tree. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 132 Those [Grasses] you find to shoot up in one Lance, pinch off their tender tops.

6. In technical uses: a. *Carpentry*. 'A pointed blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. *Mil.* (a) 'An iron rod which is fixed across the earthen mould of a shell, and which keeps it suspended in the air when it is cast'. (b) 'An instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore' (James *Milit. Dict.* 1802).

c. *Pyrotechny*. (See quotes.) [*F. lance à feu.*]

1878 KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 112 Lances. These are little cases charged with white or coloured star composition. 1879 W. H. BROWNE *Pyrotechny* vii. 81 Lances are small, thin cases, containing compositions which burn with a white or coloured flame.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lance-blade*, *-buckel*, *-butt*, *-game*, *-head*, *-rest*, *-shaft*, *-throw*, *-thrust*; b. objective, as *lance-breaking*; c. instrumental, as *lance-pierced*, *-worn* adjs.; d. similitive, as *lance-acuminated*, *-leaved*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 271/1 Ovale, 'lance-acuminated, entire towards the base. 1849 STOVIL *Cannell's Necess.* Introd. g Truths in his hand were like 'lance-blades in a cupping instrument, they entered the whole length of their steel. 1829 SCOTT *Ho. of Aspen* i. 1. Neither hunting, nor feasting, nor 'lance-breaking for me! 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* i. 5 Captains of troops will report to Lieutenant... on the state of the saddlery, holsters, and 'lance-buckets. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*, i. (1877) 36 When he came to the abbey-gate, he smote thereon with his 'lance-butt. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 103 The Just or 'lance-game... differed materially from the tournament. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) i. vi. 173 The arrow and 'lance heads, constructed from the amorphous masses of native flint. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 609 Take of 'lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, an ounce. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xl. 87 Blasing Starres... as berdelike, 'lance-like, swordlike [etc.]. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXIII. ii. The lance-like rain, the darting hail. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 375 The 'lance-pierced side of Christ. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, 'Lance-rest. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 206 At this period [c. 1450-1500] a lance-rest was fixed to the upper part of the breast-plate on the right side. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Kunic Mou.* i. 314 It is not... likely that all the long and round and straight poles found in the Danish Mosses... have always been 'Lance-shafts. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 389 *Lanceolatus*, 'lance-shaped. 1854 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 26 The leafy part of the frond is lance-shaped. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 On two occasions we came upon the walrus sleeping... once within actual 'lance-thrust. 1844 FABER *Syrian Lake* 269 Like bruised embossing on a 'lance-worn shield.

8. Special comb.: *lance-corporal* [after LANCE-PESADE] (see quot. 1802); † *lance-egged a. Bot.* = *lance-ovate*; *lance-famed a.*, famed for prowess with the lance; *lance-fish* = LANCE; *lance-head* = *lance-snake*; *lance-knife*, ? = LANCET; *lance-linear a. Bot.*, narrowly lanceolate, almost linear; *lance-man*, † (a) a highwayman; (b) a warrior armed with a lance; *lance-oblong a. Bot.*, narrowly oblong; *lance-oval a. Bot.*, narrowly oval; *lance-ovate a.* = *prec.*; *lance-sergeant* [on analogy of *lance-corporal*], a corporal acting as sergeant; *lance-snake*, a venomous snake of the American genus *Bothrops* (or *Craspedocephalus*), esp. *B. lanceolatus*, of the W. Indies; = FER-DE-LANCE 2. 1786 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* i. 311 The lancepesata, anspeade, or as the present term is, 'lance corporal. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Corporal*, Lance-Corporal, one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 133 Corporals may be appointed to act as Lance-Sergeants, and the most approved Private Soldiers as Lance-Corporals. 1787 *Fam. Plants* i. 242 Divisions of the Border 'lance-eggs. 1718 POPE *Hamd* xiii. 278 The 'Lance-fam'd [δορυκλήρυς] Idomen of Crete. 1859-64 SIR J. RICHARDSON, *etc. Museum Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 40/2 Amongst the former, or spine-tailed species [of Crotalidae], are the 'Lance-heads (*Craspedocephalina*) of the New World. *Ibid.* 41/1 The Lance-head is the most abundant of all serpents in the islands of Martinique and St. Lucia. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxi. 306 Others take a sharpe 'lance-knife, and [etc.]. 1787 *Fam. Plants* i. 30 Petals... 'lance-linear. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A 'Lance man, hastiger. 1592 GREENE *Conny Cateking* II. A 3 b, The Prigger is he that steals the horse... The Prigger if he be a Lance man, that is, one that is already horst, then [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO, *Lanciatore*... a lance-man, a pike-man. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 11 The lancemen are always mounted. 1787 *Fam. Plants* i. 285 Germ 'lance-oblong, compress'd. 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiatic Res.* (1795) IV. 262 Leaves opposite, 'lance-oval, pointed at both ends. 1889 in *Lancet* 27 Apr. i. 866/2 The cocci, as found in the blood of an inoculated animal, are, as a rule, oval or

lance-oval in form. 1799 *Asiatic Res.* VI. 349 Leaflets... 'lance-ovate, entire, smooth. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desch.* (1838) XII. 617, I now beg leave to recommend to you 'Lance Sergeant Graham of the Coldstream regiment of Guards. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 The last group of the American Pit Vipers is that of the 'Lance Snakes. One of these is the Yellow Viper, of Martinique, called Fer-de-lance there.

† *Lance*, sb.² *Obs.* In 4 (5) *launce*, *laness*. [*f. LANCE v.*]

1. A leap, bound, dash. (Cf. LAUNCH sb.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 414 And he that was in inperdy Till de, a lanns [*M.S. E. launce*] till him he maid.

2. A cut, incision, slit.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 10 (1681) 132 It [Pinching] gives not that wound to Trees that Incisions or Lances usually do... Giving the Lance close behind a Bud, a thing to be especially observed in Pruning. *Ibid.* 133 When you cut any Pithy Tree... make your Lance under, or on one side.

Lance (lans), *v.* Forms: 4-8 *launce*, 4 *Sc. launss*, 4-6 chiefly *Sc. lans*(s), 5 *lawnce*, 5-6 *launse*, 4-*launce*. [*a. OF. lancier* (*F. lancier*):—*L. lanciare*, *f. lancea* LANCE sb.¹; the ONF. form *lanchier* was adopted as LAUNCH *v.* In branch II *f. LANCE sb.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To fling, hurl, launch, throw (a dart, also fire, lightning, smoke); to shoot out (the tongue); to put forth (blossoms). Also with *forth*, *out*, *up*. Now rare (chiefly poet.).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A) 2394 To him hai launced bope spere and swerd. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xix. 10 The tree hihte trewe-lou... launceþ vp blossomess. c1394 *F. Pl. Crade* 551 Pei [frisks]. launceþ heieþ her hemmes wip babeling in stretes. c1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Falsgr.* 949 To lance, *lancer*. 1598 BARRET *Thro. Warres* III. i. 32 A lauelin... they did lance or dart at the enemy. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Kelig. Storie* III. 28 As beams are lanced out from the body of the Sun. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4653/1 A spread Eagle, representing his Majesty's Arms, lanced a Rocket. 1795-7 *Southery Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 The lightning is lanced at our sires. 1801 — *Thalaba* v. xi. The adder in her haunts disturbed Lanced at the intruding staff her arrowy tongue. 1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* xvii. 279 He affirms [Xerxes] to have lanced darts at the sun. 1834 M. SCOTT *Crane Midge* (1859) 488 Rolling in smooaky wreaths and lancing out ragged shreds from their lower edges. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 136 The torpedo-boat lances one of her horrid needles of steel.

b. with immaterial obj., e.g. a look; † also with *forth*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 350 Lo! my lore is in be loke, lance hit perinne. 1635 *PERSON's Varieties* i. 15 The Stars, and these celestial bodies... doe lance forth their power upon the Earth also. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 9 The pope was to lance his censures against the common enemy. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 76 Here I lance her anathema at thy head. 1832 *Examiner* 436/1 He lances one of his droll looks. 1855 M. ARNOLD *The Voice* 3 As the kindling glances... Which the bright moon lances from her tranquil sphere. 1898 M. P. SHIEL *Yellow Danger* 157 Suddenly he lanced a horrid shriek.

† c. *refl.* To hurl oneself, to spring, shoot. *Obs.* c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyst. Bryt.* (1814) 183 He lanced himself [from the ship] & lepte into the myddes of the prease with his good swerde in his hand. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poewd. Symp.* (1660) 20 The light... lancing herself by a marvellous celerity on all sides by streight lines.

2. *int.* for *refl.* To bound, spring, move quickly, rush. Also with *forth*, *out*, *Const. on.* *Obs. exc. dial.* c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 With a herde þei mette, a herde þerof gan lance. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 122 He... strak with spurs the steede in hy, and he lansyt furth delirvely. c1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 901 He lansit out our ane land, and drew night ane lyte. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. v.* (Parl. Beasts) vii. Aue vncomie come lansand over ane law. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xliii. 82 The constables... lanced on this partye of thoost whiche was not yet passed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 74 Turnus, lannssand lychtly our the landis. 1530 LYNOESAY *Test. Papyngo* 353 3e, that now bene lansyng vpe the leader, Tak tent in tyme. 1840 *Evidence Hull Docks Comm.* 74 When there is no wind, we lance along with poles. 1883 *Hamph. Gloss.*, *Lance*, to leap, bound; the deer are said 'to lance over the turf'.

† b. *transf. and fig.* Of leaves, fire: To spring, spring forth, shoot up. Of pain: To shoot. *Obs.* 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 526 þe leuer lansen þe þe lynde, & lyten on þe ground. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 666 As lance leuez þe boke þat lepes in twyne. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiii. 185 Of greyn ded in erthe Atte lanne lancheth vp wher-by we lyuen alle. a1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 þe Lilye, þe louache, lansyng wip leuc. c1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 429 The lemand lowe lanssynt apoun lycht. 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 21 The pain on the stomach returned, which lanced to the left side, with dartings inwardly.

† 3. *trans.* To launch (a boat). c1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some y^e longe bote dyde launce, some mende y^e corse.

b. *intr.* To launch forth, push out.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 141 b, Now hath y^e patriarke Noe all his chyldren... in his shyp, & is lanced from the land. 1581 STEDLEY tr. *Seneca's Agamem.* I. Chorus 61 Nor lanching to the depe where bottom none is found. 1595 MARYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 7 Had we lanced under the forte at our first coming to anchor, we had [etc.].

† 4. To throw out (a tale, words, etc.); to utter.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1212 Al lazande þe lady lanced þo bourdez. *Ibid.* 2124 þat I schal lelly yow layne, & lance neuer tale.

† 5. *intr.* To make a dash or stroke with a pen. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* E.ij. When yee haue thus entered it into Journal, then presently after in the memoriall... yee shall launce or make a stroke.

II. 6. To pierce with or as with a lance or a lancet; to cut, gash, slit. Also, to slit open; to open. *Obs. exc. poet.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1428 [He] comaundes hym coffy coferes to lance. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290 Lawncyn [v. r. lawnclyn], or styngye wythe a spere, or blade yinne, *lancea*. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* i. ii. We will lift our swords, And... lance his greedy thirsting throat. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 In the Summer they lanced the rine with a stone. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 155 Baals Priests, lancing themselves to procure audience. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 167 Then they Lanced his flesh with Knives. 1713 TICKELL *Guardian* No. 125 P. 9 Bold Nimrod first... lanced the bristling boar. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 253 They lanced the Ravisher, and every one of the Turks. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 241 On the brain being lanced, the... whale died immediately. *Fig.* 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 431 Many with great honours I dyd whylom auance, That nowe with dyshonour doon me styngye and lance. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 716 The jagged lightning lanced the forest-gulfs with its swift and perilous beauty.

b. *intr.* To pierce.

a1400 *Leg. Rod* (1871) 142 þe swerd of loue þow hire gan lance.

c. *trans.* To wound or kill with a lance.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 6/3 The troopers lancing and sabring, and the officers pistolling the Dervishes.

7. *Surg.* To make an incision in (the gums, a sore, a tumour) with a lancet; to cut open. Occas. with a person as object. Also, to fetch out or let out by lancing.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. h j b, The surgyens... ought not to be hasty to lance and cutte apostumes & soores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 O blessed lorde, here in this lyfe, cutte me, burne me, lance me, that finally thou mayst haue mercy on me. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 257 The way to cure it, is to give the humor a vent by lancing it. 1578 T. WILCOCKS *Serm. Pawles* 93 Thrust diligently your sword of iustice in, to lance out all corruption and baggage which is gathered in the bowels. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 132 You must haue care to lance it long wayes as the sinews do run. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 18 He is both a Father and a physician, hee lancheth us not unlesse need be. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 268 To lance and dress the... Tumours. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* xiv. 87 Of two [porkers] his cutlass lanced the spouting blood. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 36 The dentist... sees the immediate beneficial results of lancing hot, congested gums.

Fig. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 38 We are many tymes lanced and cut with the word of God, to our great profit and discipline. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* xii. 12 b, When Haman then had lanced his ripped giefte, In bloody teames, they thus applid' reliefe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. The Orator... is more sollicitous to tickle their Ears, than... to lance their Consciences. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 90 Some Inconveniencies in Church-Government, are better palliated, than lanced to the bottom.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an incision.

1646 J. HALL *Illorac Vac.* 48 They doe better Launce into secret humours.

Hence *Lanced ppl. a.*

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 516 To... spread them vpon the aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds.

Lanced (lanst), *a.* [*f. LANCE sb.*¹ + -ED².] Having a lance or point; pointed or shaped like a lance.

1787 *Fam. Plants* i. 32 The leaflets lanced. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 391 The bloodthirsty gnat has five [snuckers], some acutely lanced at the extremity. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 23 The delicate bells of sky-blue fax quivering on lanced foliage.

Lancegay (lan'sgɛɪ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 4-8 *lawncogay* (e, 5 *lawncogay*, 6 *lawncezagay*, *launsgay*, 7 *erron. lance de gay*. [*a. OF. lance-gaye*, *f.* (with contraction) *lance*, LANCE sb.¹ + *zagaye* (see ZAGATE, ASSAGAT).] A kind of lance.

11383 *Act 7 Rich.* II. c. 13 § 1 Le Roi defende que desoresses null homme chivache deinz le Roialme armez... ovesque lancegay. c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 41 In his hand a lancegay A low swerd by his side. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 369 A fry lancegay, Which whilom through my hert he cast. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 That no man go armed, to bere lancegayses, Gleyves, Sperses, and other wepyn. c1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 18 He bare a launsgay in his honde. 1591 SIR J. SMYTH *Instruct. Milit.* 199, I would wish them to have Lances commonly called Launcezagayas of good, tite, and stiffe ash. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 209 To speak of lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their granad, baselard, lancegay, &c. would be endless. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 1. 359 These carrying a kinde of Lance de gay, sharpe at both ends, which they held in the middle of the staffe. 1799 SCOTT *Sheph. Tale*, A lancegay strong, full twelve ells long, By every warrior hung.

attrib. 1436 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 158 Duorum garmentum, unius clocher, et unius lancegayshaft.

Lance-knight. *Hist.* Forms: see LANCE sb. and KNIGHT. Also 6 *lance-kneight*, 9 *lance-knecht*; and see LANSQUENET. [*ad. G. lansknecht* (lans = LANCE sb.¹), an etymologizing perversion of *lansknicht*, *f. lands*, genitive of *land* LAND sb. + *knecht* servant.

Originally the G. word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, in contradistinction to the Swiss; but it was very early applied in a wider sense; afterwards the etymological association with *lance* caused it to be restricted to men armed with a lance or similar weapon.]

A mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with a lance or pike.

1530 *PALSGR.* 237/1 Lansknyght, *lanquegnēt*. 1550 W. LYNN *Carion's Cron.* 248 Many Launceknights of the German nation sawe with their eyes that [etc.]. 1552 HULOET,

LANCET.

45

LANCHARA.

Men bearing shields of silver, called lance knights, *argyraspides*. 1579 DIGGES *Stratol.* 120 The Lance Knights also encamp always in the fields very strongly. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 463 b, Although *ἀργασπιδες* be nothing else than a greek word, signifying a lanceknight. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* ii. 1, Well, now must I practise to get the true garbe of one of these Lance-knights. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 145 The Lansknight and the Switzer use also the file at this day with the drum. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi, Give him a flagon of Rhenish to drink with his besmirched haaren-hauters and lance-knechts. attrib. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxxv, Tripet would have traiterously cleft his head with his horseman's sword, or lance-knight fauchion. trans. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* iv. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 63 The needle lance knights... put so many hooks and eyes to every hose and dublett.

Lancelet (lan'slet). Also 6 lancelette, lancelet, -lot, 9 lancelet. [f. LANCE sb.¹ + -LET.]

† 1. A lancet. Obs.

1573 BARET *Adv. L.* 77 A Lancelette or like instrument, *scalprum chirurgicum*. 1589 RIDDER *Eng. Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Lancee*. A Lancelet to cut wounds, *scutellum*. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 12 Pierces Supererogation... is lest beholding to the penknife: Nashes S. Fame hath somewhat more of the lancelet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lancelet*, or *Lancelet*.

2. Zool. A small fish-like animal: = AMPHIOXUS. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 468 The lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. 1846 CARPENTER *Physiol.* 382 The Amphioxus or Lancelet. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 450/2 In the lancelet the only vestige of a distinct hepatic organ is a large coecum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 9 Members of the shark family would not tend to supplant the lancelet.

† **Lancell**, obs. Also 4 launsele. [a. OF. *lancelle*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.¹] A herb (*Plantago lanceolata*).

a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 356 Take jws of launsele I seye Wt y' wyghte of twayne eyre. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Lancell*, *plantago*.

† **Lancely**, a. Obs. In 6 launceely. [f. LANCE sb.¹ + -LY.] Proper to a lance; lance-like.

a 1586 SNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 179 His Lances... strong to giue a launcely blow indeede.

† **Lancement**. Obs. rare-1. [f. LANCE v. + -MENT. Cf. *f. lacement*.] The action of lancing or cutting; an incision.

1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archinag. Anglo-Gall.* xix. 15 You must make some Lancements or inlets [in the fowl]... that your said spices may the better hold or fasten.

† **Lancet**, a. and sb. Obs. Also 5 lance-aunt, lawncet. [a. F. *lancant*, pres. pple. of *lancer* LANCE v.] A. adj. That lances, adapted for lancing. B. sb. = LANCER (if not a scribal error).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 111 Oper Instrument percaunt & lanceaunt. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290 Lawncet [v. r. lawncet], or blade yryne, *lanceola*. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 142 It is now a great while agoe since I finger'd my fleame or lancet.

Lanceolar (lan'siōlār), a. [f. L. *lanceola* (see next) + -AR.] = next.

1810 *Asiatic Res.* XI. 165 Leaves broad, lanceolar, subsessile on their sheath.

Lanceolate (lan'siōlēt), a. Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. *lanceolatus*, f. *lanceola* small lance; in med. L. *lancet*, dim. of *lancea* LANCE sb.¹] Resembling a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 176 *Lanceolate*, *Spear-shaped*; when the Figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each End towards the Extremity. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 313 Toadflax has linear leaves inclining to lanceolate. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 *Wood Anemone*... Leaflets lanceolate, lobed, and cut. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 *Loligo vulgaris*... Pen lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front. 1869 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* II. 46 The broad, flat, and lanceolate form of head is exemplified in certain Tree Snakes.

† b. Used for 'lancet-shaped'.

1883 *Century Mag.* Apr. 821/1 The long, shapeless splits in the walls became the delicate lanceolate windows.

c. Comb., signifying 'lanceolate and ...', 'between lanceolate and ...', as *lanceolate-acule*, *-linear*, *-subulate* adjs.; also in quasi-Lat. form *lanceolato-*, as *lanceolato-hastate*, *-subulate* adjs. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 184 [Leaves] lanceolato-hastate. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 897 *Sphagnum cuspidatum*... Leaves lanceolato-subulate lax. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 82 Leaves green, smooth, lanceolate-linear. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 73 Sepals lanceolate-acute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 Sepals slender lanceolate-subulate.

Hence **Lanceolately** adv., in a lanceolate shape. Also **Lanceolation**, the property of being lanceolate (in recent Dicts.).

1874 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Algæ* 109 [*Closterium*] Narrowly lanceolately-fusiform.

Lanceolated (lan'siōlētēd), a. [formed as LANCEOLATE + -ED.] = LANCEOLATE.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 78 The sharp-horned Phalena... with white lanceolated wings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Lanceolated Leaf*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 62 The tail is lanceolated and sharp at the end. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 220 A delicate point or sting... which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxv, The votary dropped his offering... through the mullions of a lanceolated window.

Lancepesade, **lanceprisado** (lan'spēzād, lan'sprizād), *Hist.* Forms: a. 6 lancepezzade,

7 lance-, lans(e)pesade, -ado, lanspasata, 8 lancepesata, lanspessade. Cf. ANSPESSADE. B. 7 lancepers-, -pres-, -prez-, -pris-, -prizado, -ado, lans-, lancepres-, -prisade, -ado, 9 lanceprisado. [a. F. *lancepessade* (now *anspessade*) 'lancepesado, the meanest officer in a foot-company' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *lancia spezzata*, lit. 'broken lance' (*spezzare* to break in pieces, 'dispiece', f. s- = *dis-* + *pezza* piece). For the quasi-Sp. ending of some forms see -ADO; the forms with r are due to association with Sp. *presa* grip, clutch.

The It. word is recorded only in the senses 'one of a prince's bodyguard' and (in pl.) 'soldiers of a superior class not included in the ordinary companies'; Florin (s.v. *Spezzato*) renders it 'a demi-lance, light horseman'; Italian etymologists suggest that the primary sense was 'one whose lance has often been shivered in warfare, one who has seen much service' (Tommaso s.v. *Spezzato*). The peculiar Fr. and Eng. sense (= lance-corporal) can be accounted for only conjecturally, but it may have arisen from the practice of appointing specially experienced privates, in emergencies, to act as officers of the lowest rank.]

a. (See quot. 1578.) b. A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade; a lance-corporal.

1578 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 104 The Marquis... being followed with a valiant company of younge gentlemen and Lancepezzades (these are braue and proued souldiers intertyed above the ordinary companies). 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 305 The tother Lancepezzado. [Applied derivatively to a soldier to an officer of high rank.]

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 390 Sergeant Piemecat, Corporall Conny, Lanceprizado Larke. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* IV. iv, I will learne to roare, and still maintain the name of captain over these Lancepezzadoes.

1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Acad.* 7 The Lanspessado... in the Corporalls absence, as vpon a guard or otherwise, doth all the Corporalls duties. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4420 7, 10 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 10 Lanspessades. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5) *Lancepezzado*, an inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiv, Thou, Zerubbabel Robins, I know wilt be their lance-prizado.

c. trans.

a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 795 Feld li-set! marmissed! lansprezed to the lownes! 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, This Bacchus, who is... lancepezzado to red noses. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cont. Crew*, *Lansprezido*, he that comes into Company with but Two pence in his Pocket.

† In the Italian sense (see above) with corrupt It. form.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2250/3 His Eminencies own Equipage consisted of... 12 Pages, as many Lanspasatas or Gentlemen, walking on foot by him, 12 more on Horse-back [etc.].

Lancequet, obs. variant of LANSQUENET.

† **Lancer**¹. Obs. Forms: 5 lanceour, 6-7 launcer, 7 lancer. [ad. OF. *lanceor*, *launcer*, f. *lancer* to lance, throw, or f. LANCE v. + -ER¹.] One who, or that which lances, in senses of the vb.

1. One who lances or throws (a dart).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 215 Archeris, abblastres, and Lanceouris of Dantes brandyng.

2. = LANCET.

1537 *Matthew's Bible*, 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They... cut them selues as their maner was with knyues and launcers (1611 *lancers*). 1587 MASCALL *Gov. Cattle* (1627) 177 Raze him with a crooked launcer, from the heele to the toe. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciator*, a launcer. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd.* St. George Ch. The Pincers, Lancers, Hunger, Thirst did tyre His holy bodie. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629-30) 39 They see him whetting his lancer to cut the throat of the disease. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Another [Farriers Instrument] with a sharp point, called a Lancer.

Lancer 2 (lan'sər). Forms: 6 lancere, 6-7 launcier, 6-8 lancier, 7 lanceer(e), launcer, launcer, 7- lancer. [a. or ad. F. *lancier*, f. *lance* LANCE sb.¹ Cf. late L. *lancarius* or *lanciaris*.]

1. A (cavalry) soldier armed with a lance; now only, a soldier belonging to one of certain regiments officially called Lancers.

In the British army there are now six regiments of Lancers, the 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 17th, and 21st. They are armed with carbine (formerly sword) and pistol as well as lance.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. F 5 b, Backt by stout Lancers of Germany. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 107. 740 In his Company were... not above fiftene Lancers. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciere*, a launcer. 1648 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Collonall Thornhaugh... was slaine, being ran into the body, and thigh, and head, by the enemies Lancers. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 14 Invested with the Command of a Regiment of Horse and a Troop of Lancers. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 159 The lancer is to have his lance near the right foot. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 362 The lancer has sword and pistol besides his lance.

trans. a 1657 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 177 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lancer.

2. pl. The name of a species of quadrille. Also the music proper to this dance.

1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111 The 'Lancers', now so fashionable, was introduced by Laborde in 1836. 1868 B. HARTE *Arctic Vision*, Trip it all ye merry dancers in the airiest of lancers. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, As she whirls by in the Valse, or glides in front of them in the Lancers.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lancer-braiding*, *-cap*, *-regiment*; also *lancer-like* adj.

1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/4 Bolero white cloth is arranged under the 'lancer braiding'. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 45 The 'lancer cap and

green habit of the Honourable Juliana Beningsfield! 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 248 Making... quadrille and 'lancer-like figures with sudden turns on the toes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 1146 In a 'lancer Regiment, the Men who collected the lances, are to be marched to the baggage waggons.

Lancet (lan'set). Forms: 5 lan-, lawncette, lawnsset, 6 lanceotte, 6-8 lancet, 6- lancet. [ad. OF. F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.¹ Cf. It. *lancella*.]

† 1. a. ? A small lance, a dart. b. In whale-fishery = LANCE sb.¹ 2. Obs.

c 1420 *Siege Rouen in Archæologia* XXI. 52 And also lawnssets were leyde on hey, For to schete both ferre and ney. 1752 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 Which the fishers observing, row up and dispatch the whale with long lances.

2. A surgical instrument of various forms usually with two edges and a point like a lance, used for bleeding, opening abscesses, etc.

c 1440 [see LANCET]. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 86 He dyd his vlysage to be kutte wyth a knyf and lancetis endlong and overthwart. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lancet, an instrument, *lancette*. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 64 Cut the Scrophule... with a sharpe instrument, as with a lancet. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 18 Without question each Surgeons Mate knoweth a Lancet as well as myself. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. iv, And calls for a Lancet, rather than a Julep. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* i. 1, Such an arm for a bandage, veins that seemed to invite the Lancet. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 146 When they underwent the operation of the lancet, the doctor's wife and another lady were present. 1856 DRUITT *Surgeon's Tale* *man* 631 The operator... pushes the lancet obliquely into the vein.

b. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 362 *Scalpella* (the Lancets), a pair of instruments, usually more slender than the Cutelli, which probably enter the veins or sap-vessels, and together with them form a tube for suction.

3. Short for *lancet-arch*, *-light*, *-window*.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiast.* 45 Two stages of tall Pointed arches, and a huge lancet within each. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 622 Greenish glimmerings through the lancets. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Leet. Archit.* I. 296 Some gable-end with its lofty lancets shows the noble scale of the ancient church.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *lancet edge*, † *ichthyodont*; *lancet-shaped* adj.; *lancet-fish*, the doctor-fish (*Acanthurus*); † *lancet-loupe*, a loophole for throwing darts (cf. 1a).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 52 A side filister... having a second point or 'lancet edge to cut the fibres across as the work proceeds. 1840 MUIR *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 303 *Acanthurus*, 'Lancet-fishes, have... a strong spine on each side of the tail, as sharp as a lancet, with which they inflict severe wounds. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The 'Lancet or Mucronated Ichthyodont. 1562 PHAER *Archeid* ix. Cc j, The Troyans... through their 'lancet loupes their whirling darts do thick bestowe. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 232 Certain 'lancet-shaped bodies.

b. *Arch.*, as *lancet arch*, one with an acutely-pointed head resembling the blade of a lancet; *lancet window*, a high and narrow window terminating in a lancet arch; similarly, *lancet Gothic*, *lancet light*, *lancet style*.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 'Lancet-arch. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 Lancet arches... have a radius longer than the breadth of the arch. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 164/2 A chapel... The style is the 'lancet Gothic. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iv. 131 In the transept of Salisbury Cathedral... is a good example of a window of four 'lancet-lights. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 352 The details lose the great distinctness of the 'Lancet style. 1781 J. WATSON *Kiddington* (1783) 17 Mouldings of 'lancet windows. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* ii. (1878) 20 The dusky light that came through a small lancet window.

Hence **Lanceteer**, one who uses a lancet; a surgeon. **Lanceted** a., (of a window) having a lancet arch; (of a church) having lancet-windows.

1824 *Examiner* 8/2 A person named Mort-r, a lanceteer, residing in the same place. 1855 WHITWELL in Mrs. S. Douglas *Life* (1881) 562 Where, rich-glowing, the light streams through the lanceted window. 1864 CROWDY *Ch. Choirmaster* 27 A little lancetted church.

Lancewood (lan'siōwud). [f. LANCE sb.¹ + WOOD sb.] a. A tough elastic wood imported chiefly from the West Indies, used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, cabinet-work, etc. Also, a fishing-rod made of this wood. b. A tree yielding this wood; the best known are *Duguetia guianensis* from Cuba and *Oxandra virgata* from Jamaica.

'The name in Australia is given to *Baccharis myrtifolia* and in New Zealand to *Panax crassifolium*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1697 DANFIER *Voy.* I. 118 The Lancewood grows strait like our young Ashes; it is very hard, tough and heavy. 1756 F. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The aculeated *Lycium* or Lance-wood. This shrub is common in most parts of the island. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 221 He sent for lancewood to make the thills. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 160/2 The very best ash... is greatly inferior to lance-wood both in strength and elasticity. 1895 *Onting* (U.S.) XXVI. 376/1 We put the little lancewoods together and started out.

Lanch, obs. form of LAUNCH sb. and v.

† **Lanchara**. Obs. Also 7 lanchare, 9 LANTCHA. [a. Pg. *lanchara*, ad. Malay *lancharan* (Kinkert), f. *lanchār* quick, nimble.] 'A kind of small vessel often mentioned in the Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries' (Yule).

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 These things being laden aboard a Lanchara with oars. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Five Lanchares.

Lanchet: see LANDSHARD.

† **Lanciferous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. med.L. *lancifer* (f. *lanc-ea* lance + (-i)fer bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing a lance.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES.

Lanciform (lansifōm), *a.* [f. LANCE *sb.* + (-I)FORM.] Lance or lancet-shaped.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 102 These humble buildings have sometimes no east window at all: at other times only a single narrow lanciform light.

Lancinate (lansināt), *v.* rare. [f. L. *lancināt-*, ppl. stem of *lancināre* to rend, tear to pieces (rendered 'to strike, thrust through' in Cooper *Thesaurus* 1565).] *trans.* To pierce, tear.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* 91 Blacke hel-mettall . . to exoriat and lancinate a deuil. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lancinate*, to thrust through. 1876 *Overmatched* l. vii. 117 How had she lancinated the wound, already, as she could see, quick and bleeding!

Lancinating (lansinātin), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING.] Chiefly of pain: Acute, darting, piercing.

1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 77 She complained of frequent lancinating Pains. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 39 The pain is lancinating. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 473 A burning and lancinating sensation. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Currabil. Consumption* 71 Lancinating pains shooting in the direction of the ear.

fig. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 He inflicts, without mercy, the most ingenious, home-directed and most lancinating cuts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/2 Simplicity in recounting his own exploits excuses lancinating criticisms about other people.

Lancination (lansināshn), [as if ad. L. **lancinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lancināre* to LANCINATE.] The action of lancinating; cutting, lancinating.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 132 Every Sin is an Incision of the Soule, a Lancination, a Phlebotomy. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 241 He took upon him to cure us . . by cutting and lancination.

b. transf. A cutting into, an indentation.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. xii. 161 Undoubtedly Judah his portion made many incursions and lancinations into the Tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof.

c. fig. Piercing pain; acute agony.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i. Exhortation § 15 With what affections and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. 1669 *Addr. Hopeful Young Gentry* 62 [Love] breaks in upon you with the noise, tumult and lancination of distracted passions.

Lancing (lansin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LANCE *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* LANCE in various senses: *e.g.* † *a.* Launching (of boats). † *b.* Piercing, pricking. *c.* Cutting with a lancet.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. ii. Thence there was launching of grete botes and smal. 1592 DAVIES *Inuort. Sout* ii. vii. (1714) 28 The cruel Lancing of the knotty Gout. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsaz's Lett.* (vol. II) 202 You make with it (sylligisme) a wholesome and delightful lancing. 1645 MILTON *Vetrach. Intro.* Wks. 1831 IV. 140 The lancing of that old apostemated error. 1655 WOOD *Life* 17 Dec. Which caused a swelling in his cheek . . and that a lancing thereof, which made him unfit to appear in public. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 105 God forbids his people this fucral rite of cutting and lancing because abused to Demonolatry. *attrib.* 1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I lance a sore, as a cyrurgien dothe with a lainsyn yron. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* x. 119 He has curiously a dominant passion for leaping, darting the lancing pole . . and other feats of strength and agility.

2. Acting as a lancer.

1838-9 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii. A ball . . put a stop to his lancing.

Lancing (lansin), *ppl. a.* [f. LANCE *v.* + -ING.] That lances: *a.* Darting forward; *fig.* bold, dashing. *b.* Of a ship: Launching, putting forth. *c.* Cutting, piercing.

1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 6 b, Hercules . . hearde the offers of these two lancing Ladies. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* i. 12 The Comets, and these lancing Dragons, and falling Stars, &c. . . we visibly see. 1647 STANLEY *Pret's Orontea* (1650) 5 Along the shore the wretched mothers stray . . The lancing ships beholding from on high. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 695 When the lancing knife requires his hands. 1756 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* i. 20 But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye.

Land (lend), *sb.* Forms: 1-land; also 1, 3-5 7 land, 4-6 lande, 4-7 lande, (3) loande, 4 loond, 1ont, 5 lonnde, lannde, 8-9 Sc. lan, lan'. [Com. Teut.: OE. *land*, *lond* str. neut. = OFris. *land*, *land*, OS. (Du., LG.) *land*, OHG. *lant* (MHG. *lant*, *land*, mod.G. *land*), ON. (Sw., Da.) and Goth. *land*: -OTeut. **landom*, cogn. w. OCeltic **landā* fem. (Irish *land*, *lann* enclosure, Welsh *llan* enclosure, church, Cornish *lan*, Breton *lann* heath), whence the F. *lande*, heath, moor. The pre-Teut. **landh* is not evidenced in the other Aryan langs., but an ablaut-variant **landh* appears in OS. *lēdina* heath, desert (Russian *лѣда, лѣдина*), and in MSw., mod.Sw. *linda* waste or fallow land.]

I. The simple word.

1. The solid portion of the earth's surface, as opposed to *sea, water*. Cf. *firm land* (see FIRM *a.* 8), DRY LAND. † *Occas.* classed as one of the 'elements' = EARTH *sb.* 14. Often in phr. *to land, on land* (cf. ALAND), *by land* (in quot. 1841 *transf.*); also † *at land* = on land, ashore.

Beowulf 1623 Com þa to lande lidmanna helm swiðmod swymman. 1690 tr. *Bada's Hist.* ii. iii. (1890) 104 Seo is monigra folca ceapstow of lond & of see cumendra. c 1205 LAY. 117 On Itallie he com on lond. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 103 It hiled al þis werldes drof, And fier, and walkne, and water, and lond. c 1300 *Avdelok* 721 Fro londre woren he bote a mile. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. C. 322 Þe barrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes, þat I may lachehe no lont. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 266 Noubre suld werri bi lond, no in water bi schip. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Pro.* 29 Ye seken lond and see for yowre wyddnynges. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) i. 6 He may go by many Weyes, bothe on See and Lande. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Pro.* (1552) 13 It is the most pleasantte rowyngne nere the land, and walkyngne nere the sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 7 To bunt out perilles . . By sea, by land, where so they may be mett. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. xi. 107 We feele greater heat at land then at sea. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 118 It behoves vs now to treatte of the three elements, aire, water and land. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 122, I not doubt He came aliue to Land. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. i. 337 His Omnipresence fills Land, Sea, and Aire. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 82 They began to enterprise at land. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. viii, I fairly descry'd Land, whether an Island or a Continent, I could not tell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xiii, And now, all in my own countree, I stood on the firm land! 1841 FA. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 142 At the beginning of railroad travelling, persons who preferred posting on the high road were said to go by land. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. 628 All the great defeats of France at land have come from England. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. (1877) 44, I was never afraid . . to speak my mind to them, by sea or land.

b. Nautical phrases. † *To take land*: to come to land; to land, go ashore. *Land to*: just within sight of land, when at sea. † *To raise land*: to sail with the land just within sight. *To lay the land*: to lose sight of land. † *To set (the) land*: to take the bearings of land. *Land ho!* a cry of sailors when first sighting land. *Land skut in* (see quot. 1753).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 When þe kyng wist, þat þei had taken land. c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 551 Quhill thai . . On vest half, toward Dunfermyne, Tuk land. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Houn* xlii. 528 They . . aryuyd at the porte of Marseyle there they toke land. 1611 COTGR., *Surgir*, to arrive, take land, go ashore. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 One to the top to looke out for land, the man cries out Land to; which is iust so farre as a kenning, or a man may see the land. And to lay a land is to saile from it iust so farre as you can see it. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 28 We huld off, North North-East, but still raised land. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 21 When we set Land, some this, some that do guess. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Land shut in*, at sea. When another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship came from, then they say the land is shut in. *Setting the Land*, at sea, is observing by the compass how it bears. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Terre qui fuit*, double-land, or land shut in behind a cape or promontory. 1840 R. H. DANA *Refr. Mast* iv. 8 A man on the forecassle called out 'Land ho!'

c. Phr. How the land lies: primarily *Naut.* (see quot. a 1700); now chiefly *fig.* = what is the state of affairs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *How lies the Land?* How stands the Reckoning? 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Rldg.) 14 Several gentlemen . . had a mind to feel how the land lay. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lyone* i. vii. 99 Uncle Charles's eyes had discovered how the land lay as regarded Rose and himself.

† *d. A tract of land. Also transf. of ice.* *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. x. 153 There is a straight and a long and stretched out land on eyther side. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* To Rdtr., A large Bay or inlet of the Sea, . . entering in betwixt two lands. 1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 139 Captain Luke Fox in his North-West Discoveries . . complained fearfully of the fast Lands of Ice upon those Coasts.

2. Ground or soil, esp. as having a particular use or particular properties. Often with defining word, as *arable land, corn-land, plough-land, stubble land.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 37 And seowun lond & plantadon winzeardas. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1889) 51 Ferlic & swiðlic storm on hyrre landu [L. *arua*] forhwyrð. c 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wülcker 177/1 *Seges*, zesawen acer vel land. c 1280 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 35 Lond weleerid and weldungid. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 8 Tyllynge is vs to write of euery lande. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 796 *Hec bovala*, a hozgangyn lond. . . *Hec virgata*, n cryd lond. *Hic selis*, a rygyd lond. 1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 64 While the Plowman neer at hand, Whistles over the Furrow'd Land. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, They are never found but on burnt lands. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 283 In England, the land is rich, but coarse. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 593 The land to a great extent round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 616 The conversation was almost exclusively confined to the topics of steam-boats, black-land, red-land, bottom-land, timber-land [etc.].

† *b. poet.* = GROUND in various senses. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 203 (Gr.) Inc is . . wilde deer on gzeald zeseald & lifgende, ða ðe land tredað. 14. . . *Fencing* v. *Two Handed Swoord* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 309 Fresly smyte thy strokis by dene, And hold wel thy lond that hyt may be sene. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 7 Her selfe upon the land She did prostrate. 1716 POPE *Ud* vii. 18 He . . roll'd, with Limbs relax'd, along the Land.

3. A part of the earth's surface marked off by natural or political boundaries or considered as an integral section of the globe; a country, territory. Also put for the people of a country.

(Sometimes defined by a phrase containing the name of the country or stating one of its prominent characteristics or

products, as *the land of Egypt, the land of the midnight sun, the land of the chrysanthemum*, etc. Cf. *b* and *c*.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1995 *Territorium*, lond. a 900 O.E. *Chron.* an. 787 (Parker MS.) þat wæron þa ærestan scipu Deniscra monna þe Angel cynnes lond zesohoton. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 Ponnie is seo crice on Campania þæs landes zezæaro: 1154 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1132 (Laud MS.) Dis zear com Henri king to þis land. c 1205 LAY. 1244 Albion hatte þat lond. 1207 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10154 He sende to alle þe bissopes of þis lond is sonde. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 3766 þis esan. . . Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 936 In þe lande lond. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 33 Abymlach . . and Phicol . . turneden agen into the loond of Palestynes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13932, I haue faryn out of fere landd my fader to seche. 14. . . *Sir Beues* 2327 (MS. M.) All the lond after hem drowe Armeyd with good harnes inouze. 14. . . *Dyal. Gent. & Husb.* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 148 God left never lande yet vnpanished which agaynst his worde made resistance. c 1450 *Merlin* 26 Vortiger . . often tyme faght so with them that he drof hem out of hys lond. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* iii. 8 To carye them out of that lond, in to a good and wyde lande, even in to a lond that floweth with mylke and hony. 1611 *Bible* *Josh.* ii. 1 Go, view the land, enen Jericho. — *Isa.* ix. 1 When at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 221 He feels from Juda's Land The dreeded Infants hand. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* vii. 148 These Answers in the silent Night receiv'd The King himselfe divulg'd, the Land believ'd. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Village* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* v. xv, He made songs for all the land Sweet both to feel and understand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 279 In our own land, the national wealth has, during at least six centuries, been almost uninterruptedly increasing.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 439 Her bare brest, the heart of all her land. 1595 — *John* iv. ii. 245 In the body of this fleshly Land, This kingdom, this Confinde of blood, and breathe.

b. Phrases. *Law of the land* († *land's law*: see LAND-LAW 1): see LAW *sb.* 1. *Land of promise* († *promission*, † *repromission*, † *hehest*), *promised land*: see PROMISE *sb.*, etc. *Land of cakes* (Sc.): see CAKE *sb.* 1 b. See also HOLY LAND.

c 1300 [see BEHEST *sb.* 1]. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 Þe land of repromission, þat men calles þe Holy Land. 1513 BRANSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 1612 Duke Josue . . Ledynghe the Isreheleites to the lande of promysyon. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiv. 271 The Lowlanders call their part of the Country the Land of Cakes. a 1846 J. ISLASH *Song, Land o' Cakes*, An' fill ye up and toast the cup, The land o' cakes for ever.

c. fig. = Realm, domain. *Land of the leal* (Sc.): the realm of the blessed departed, heaven. *Land of the living*: the present life. *In the land of the living* (a Hebraism); alive. *Land of Nod*: see NOD.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiv. 9 In lond lifgendra. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 13 Iþis world þat is icleopel lond of unlinesse. 13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vermon* MS. (E. E. T. S.) 637/2 Ye shal not with-outen Strif for the world passe to þe land of lyf. 1611 *Bible* *Jer.* xi. 19 Let vs cut him off from the land of the liuing. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 99 As in the land of darkness yet in light, To live a life half dead, a living death. 1707 *Curtis*, in *Hush. & Gard.* 313 In the Land of Nature we are often out of our Knowledge. 1798 LADY NAINNE *Song, The Land of the Leal*, I'm wearin' awa' John. . . To the land o' the leal. 1806-7 J. BEAESPOON *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vi. Intro. 116 You'd better have sent out Jeddiah Buxton if he is still in the land of the living. 1819 J. HOOGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 223, I was frequently travelling in the Land of Nod. 1836 JAVING *Astoria* i. 129 They dug a grave . . in which they deposited the corpse, with a biscuit . . and a small quantity of tobacco, as provisions for its journey in the land of spirits. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 There are unseen lands of knowledge and truth beyond the present.

† *d.* In ME. poetry used vaguely in certain expletive phrases: *on or in land, to come to land*. Cf. similar uses of TOWN. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 To eni monne þet is on lond. c 1300 *Harrov.* *Hell* 46 Þritti winter and bridd half 3er, Hani woned in londre her. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 551 Maken I chulle Pees to londme come. . . And sauen al þe folk in lond. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2793 Welawo to longe y lyue in lond. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 176 His steede . . gooth an Ambil in the way Ful sofly and rounde in lond.

† *e.* U.S. Substituted euphemistically for Lord, in phrases *the land knows, Good land!*

1849 MISS WARNER *Wide wide World* xiv, 'But what are they called turnpikes for?' 'The land knows—I don't.' 1889 MARK TWAIN 'Yankee *Crt.* K. Arthur xi. 110 Good land! a man can't keep his functions regular on spring chickens thirteen hundred years old.

4. Ground or territory as owned by a person or viewed as public or private property; landed property. (*Common, concealed, copyhold, debatable, demesne, fabric, fiscal land* or lands: see the defining words. Also BOND-LAND, CROWN-LAND 1.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Pa teopan scentas . . ze on lande, ze on oprum þingum. c 1205 LAY. 3914 His lond he huld half 3er. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4033 To dele þair landes þam betuix þat aþer might þam ald wit his. 1364 LANGL. P. Pt. A. vii. 295 Laborers that haue no lond to liuen on þat heore honden. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 579 Worthy to been stywardes of rente and lond Of any lord that is in Engeland. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 2 Borne to great land, treasure, and substance. 1587 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 209 They have recovered their land, with the Arrerages. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 113 This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of Land. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Kings* viii. 3 She went forth to criue vnto the king for her house, and for her land. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 1 A convenient house with a hundred acres of land adjoining to it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 142 He had no intention of depriving the English colonists of their land. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 12 Some one will say that he is beyond question rich, who owns a great deal of land.

b. *pl.* Territorial possessions. † Also rarely in sing., a piece of landed property, an estate in land. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) l. 192 Feower land he forgef forð in mid him ælþeodigum to andfenge and to ælmes-dædum. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1843 Ðor him solde an lond kinge emor. c. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 163 Þouh man hæwe muche katel As londres, rentes, and oþer god. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 (He) became . . . riche . . . and purchased londres and possessions. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 423 b note, John Frederick demaundeth his landes and dignities. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* i. 1. 9 All the Temporall Landes which men deuout by Testament haue giuen to the Church. a. 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* 1867 143 Who should haue your Landes but your heirs? 1787 *BURNS Poems* (1809) II. 101 note, The Earl gave him a four merk land near the castle. 1817 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 135 All his messuages, landes, and tenements. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* I. 84 Considering this grievance more tolerable than . . . the loss of the public lands. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 130 Their lands had been divided by Cromwell among his followers.

c. *Law.* (See quotes.)

1628 *Coke On Litt.* 4 Land in the legal signification comprehendeth any ground, soile or earth whatsoever, as meadows, pastures, woods, moores, waters, marshes, furses and heath, . . . It legally includeth also all castles, houses, and other buildings. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 18 Land hath also, in its legal signification, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 300/1 Land in its most restricted legal signification is confined to arable ground. . . In its more wide legal signification land extends also to meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, &c.

† 5. The country, as opposed to the town. *On (in, to) land*: in the country; also, into the country; hence, to distant parts. *Obs.*

c. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xx. (xxviii.) (1890) 246 Byritz & lond & ceastre & tunas & hus. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 234 *Writ*, on lande. c. 1286 *CHAUCER Prov.* 702 A poure person dwellynge vpon lond. — *Nun's Pr.* 2. 4069 Swiche a toye was it to here hem synge. . . In sweete accord, My lief is faren in londre. 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1138 Thou livest in londre, as a loren. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jus. I* (1814) II. 11/2 Ande at þis be done als wele in borowis as to lande throu al be realm. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 123 (He) dytis all the pure men up-on land. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jus. IV* (1814) II. 226/2 The aulde statutus and ordinaunce maid of before baith to burgh and to lande. 1513-75-1818 [see BURGH b]. a. 1800 *Jock the Leg in Child Ballads* (1894) V. 128 In brough or land.

6. Expanse of country of undefined extent; = COUNTRY i. b. *rare exc.* with qualifying word, as *down-land*, *HIGHLAND*, *LOWLAND*, *mountain-land*, etc.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 130 Leau your criske channels, and on this greene-Land answer your summons. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 323 The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land, Now glitters in the sun, and now retires. 1833 *TENNYSON May Queen* III. 7 And sweet is all the land about, and all the flowers that blow.

7. One of the strips into which a corn-field, or a pasture-field that has been ploughed, is divided by water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length, of value varying according to local custom.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 58 Feith had first sizte of hym . . . And nolde nougt neyghen bym by nyne londres lengthe. 1522 *Will in Market Harbore* *Rec.* (1890) 211 A lond of barly net the whet lond. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 3 a In Kente they haue other maner of plowes, . . . some wyll tourne the sheldbreth at euery landes ende, and plowe all one waye. — *Surre.* 38 b, A furlong called Dale furlong y^s whiche furlong conteineth .xxx. landes and two heed landes, a. 1550 *Merry Yest Mylner Abyngton* 77 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Arpennein*, a measure of ground as much as our lande or halfe aker. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 To putt ewes into the Carre three weekes before Lady-day, allowing five ewes for a lande. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 21 To cut down one Land of Corn. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 137/1 Land, or Lond, or Launde, in some places called a Loone, it is as much as two large Butts. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 7 He went down Campden field . . . about a land's length. 1786 *The Harist Ridg* xxv. (1801) 12 O' Gath'rers next, unruly-bands Do spread themselfs athwart the Landers. 1791 *COWPER Retirement* 421 Green balks and furrowed lands. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 83 The produce of one land or ridge of each crop. 1817-18 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 114, I made a sort of land with the plough, and made it pretty level at top. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 Fields laid out in six-yard lands with deep water-furrows for the sake of drainage.

8. *Sc.* A building divided into flats or tenements for different households, each tenement being called a 'house'.

1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 A land land of this side the Hau. 1457 *Ibid.* 116 A land was his faderis land in the burgh Peebles. 1466 *Extracts Abern. Reg.* (1844) I. 26 He conquest a lande within your side burgh. 1482 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 107/2 Diuersis housis. lying in the burgh of Edinburgh, on be north side of be strette . . . betuix be land of Johne patonsone & be land of Nicol spedy on be east & west parties. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 490/2 The annuall hauand the ground annuall vpon one brynt land quihik is or beis reparellit. 1753 *W. MATTHEW Hist. Edin.* II. 140 The Buildings here, elsewhere called Houses, are denominated Lands. 1776 *E. TOPHAM Lett. Edin.* 27 These buildings are divided by extremely thick partition walls, into large houses, which are called lands, and each story of a land is called a house. Every land has a common staircase. 1780 *ARNOT Hist. Edin.* II. i. (1816) 185 The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories. These were called lands. c. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* V. 68, I showed him down stairs; and just as he turned the corner of the next land, a man came rushing violently by him. 1858 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* I. 308 The 'land', or block of buildings in which it was

placed, formed one side of a little street. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abstr. II.* i. 117, I remember an old 'land' in the High Street of Edinburgh. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 238 A certain frail old gentilewoman . . . who dwelt in the top of a tall land on a strait close.

9. Technical uses. a. [*transf.* from 7.] The space between the grooves of a rifle bore; also, the space between the furrows of a mill-stone. b. In a steam-engine, 'the unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve' (*Knighr Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. 'The lap of the straks in a clincher-built boat. Also called landing' (*Ibid.*).

1854 *Chamb. Frnt.* II. 202 These furrows and belts [in the bore of a cannon], technically called lands. 1857 *Sir P. DE COLQUHOUN Compan. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The lands are where one strak overlaps another. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 June, Some of the 'lands' being slightly injured, as might . . . have been expected with so delicate a system of rifling. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 The circular or angular lands and furrows [of a mill-stone].

II. Attributive uses and Combinations.

10. General relations. a. simple attrib., as *land-belt*, *-boom*, *-cape*, *-crescent*, *-development*, *-estate*, *-ground*, *-labour*, *-mass*, *-people*, *-price*, *-rent*, *-revenue*, *-sculpture*, *-security*, *-spit*, *-strip*, *-tenant*, *-tenure*, *-wave*, *-wealth*.

1856 *KANE Arct. Expl. I.* viii. 78, I am obliged to follow the tortuous 'land-belt'. 1891 *STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE Wrecker* (1892) 288 There was some rumour of a Napa 'land-boom'. 1896 *BLOUNT Glossary, 'Landcape*, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea than other parts of the Continent thereabouts. 1875 *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 43 The 'land-crescent that forms the bay. 1895 *Lawn Times* 13 July 254 If the Company is a 'Land-development one. 1690 *Mor. Ess. relat. Pres. Times* iii. 41 The Enjoyment of 'Land Estates. 1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 4 'Landground by pool or river. 1776 *BURKE Let.* 14 Aug., Condemned to 'Land Labour at the last Assizes for this County. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl. I.* i. 16 The probable extension of the 'land-masses of Greenland to the Far North. 1881 *JUDO Volcanoes* 287 The land-masses of the globe. c. 1440 *Eng. Cong. Arct.* xxxvii. 91 The 'londe-Pepill that crystyn shold be. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 498/2 Immigrants were pouring into the state, and 'land-prices were rising. 1706 in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 192 Paying high Interest for Money, which 'Land-rents cannot discharge. 1733 *SWIFT Reasons agst. Settling Tithe of Hemp*, etc. Wks. 1761 III. 313 The land-rents of Ireland are computed to about two millions. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2472/4 The Office of Receiver of the 'Land-Revenues for the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Proc. Parl.* 15/2 Land revenues to the amount of 1,91,042. 1882 *GREIKK Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 922 A chief element in the progress of 'land-sculpture, is geological structure. 1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 17 The 'Land Security was so uncertain and bad, and it was so troublesome and chargeable getting their Moneys again when they had occasion to use it. 1805 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 Two 'landspits and three bays are ignored by Van de Velde. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* to To that 'land-strip waters wash. 1543 *tr. Act 14 Edw. III.* stat. i. c. 3 The heyres executours, and 'lande tenants of suche ministers and receynours. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* Land tenant. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. i. § 12 The main features of 'land-tenure. 1864 *R. F. BURTON Dahome* 35 Gentle ridges . . . not unlike the wrinkles or 'land waves behind S. Paul de Loanda. 1845 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 343 note, So as to lessen the difference in 'land-wealth.

b. objective and objective genitive, as *land-buyer*, *-catcher*, *-ditching*, *-hiner*, *-hunter*, *-monger*, *-monopolist*, *-nationalization*, *-nationalizer*, *-occupier*, *-proprietor*, *-roller*, *-tiller*, *-tilling*, *-tilling*; *land-devouring*, *-eating*, *-scourging*, *-tilling*, *-visiting* adjs.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 209 A ledere of loudenays and a 'lond biggere. 1598 *R. BERNARD Terence, Hecyra* III. v. They . . . are no great land-biers. a. 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M. v.* ii. Thou most reverent 'land-catcher. 1641 *VICARS God in Mount* 12 These and such like 'Land-devouring enormities. 1806-7 *A. YOUNG Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 116 'Land-ditching is done at different prices. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* xl. (1884) 315 Walkerswick is a decayed port, a victim of the 'land-eating sea. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Landc hyer, redemptor. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) June 172 Four or five rough-looking men—evidently 'land-hunters. 1647 *HARVEY Schola Cordis* vii. 7 The greedy 'landmunger. 1798 *I. ALLEN Hist. Vermont* 21 The persecutions of the settlers were carried on by the Governor and his 'land-monopolists. 1882 *A. R. WALLACE (title)* 'Land Nationalization. Its necessity and its aims. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 3/1 One point . . . will . . . be seized upon by the 'land nationalizers. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz. c. 10* § 10 All the Inhabitants and 'Land-occupiers within the whole Isle. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) II. 135 The relation between land-owner and land-occupier has undergone an unkindly alteration. 1815 *L. SIMOND Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 172 The 'land-proprietor does not get more than three per cent. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Land-roller, one for leveling ground and mashing clods in getting land into tith for crops. 1641 *VICARS God in Mount* 48 Such a 'Land-scourging rod. c. 1205 *LAV. 14847* We scullen . . . wurdun mids lide wid þa 'lond-tillen. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) l. 32 Than good 'lond-tillers ginne shape for the erthe . . . to bringe forth more corn. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 804/34 Hic cultor*, a londtyllere. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 555 The interests of the landowner and the land-tiller became antagonistic. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 528 Denge of fowls is ful necessary To 'londtilling. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 140 3e ben wastours . . . that deuouren That leel 'land-tyllinge men leelliche bysnyuken. 1883 *C. F. HOLDER in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 Jumping and 'land-visiting fishes.

c. instrumental, as *land-penned*, *sheltered*, *surrounded* adjs.; similitive, as *land-like* adj.

1804 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1805) 470 This [the green on the water], though occasioned by the impurity of the night shore . . . forms a home scene; it is warm and 'landlike. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* ciii. 56 We steer'd her toward a

crimson cloud That landlike slept along the deep. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 453/1 'Land-penned rivers. 1883 *MOLONEY W. African Fisheries* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 27 Grassy banks of 'land-sheltered waters. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusid* 479 'Land-surrounded waves.

II. attrib., passing into *adj.*, with the sense: Belonging or attached to, or characteristic of, the land; living, situated, taking place, or performed upon land (as opposed to *water* or *sea*); terrestrial: as in *land-admiral*, *-army*, *-battery*, *-battle*, *-communication*, *-company*, *-engine*, *-fight*, *-form*, *-goods*, *-gunner*, *-herd*, *-journey*, *-life*, *-monster*, *-passage*, *-pilot*, *-plant*, *-prospect*, *-siren*, *-soldier*, *-spout*, *-trade*, *-travel*, *-waves*, *-war*, *-warfare*, etc.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 1 § 1 If any Captain . . . give them not their full Wages . . . except for Jackets for them that receive Land-wages. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clont* 273 The fields In which dame Cynthia her landheards fed. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* III. vi. (1636) 191 Impatient of land-life, she launcht againe into their water. 1625 *Queries agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 217 Admiral and General in the Fleet of the Sea, and Land-Army. 1625 *PURCHAS (title)* Purchas his Pilgrimes containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vi. 51, I intreated him for a commission and patent for a land company in Flanders. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 307 To find out that . . . Would overtake the best Land-Pilots art. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 488 Their Land-voyage from Pekin to Goa. 1667 *Perrys Diary* 4 Apr. I made Sir G. Carteret merry with telling him how many Land-admirals we are to have this year. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr., A most useful Instrument for all Land and Sea Gunners. 1682 *SOUTHERN Loyal Bro.* III. Wks. 1721 I. 44 Curse on these land-syrens! 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3023/3 They . . . are to be provided for in their way as Land-Soldiers are in their march. 1695 *Puor Taking Namur* 86 The water-nymphs are too unkind To Villeroi; are the land-nymphs so? 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1739) II. 289 Anchoring at sea, remote from all land-prospect. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 395 The nature . . . of these land spouts. 1785 *J. PHILLIPS Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, Roads for land-communication and carriage. 1817 *Lark. Feb.* 316 Of the lords of the Admiralty, three of the sea officers, and one of the land lords, were efficient officers. 1822 *Specif. Brunel's Patent* No. 4683. 3 The common governor usually applied to land engines cannot act regularly at sea. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 335 Being exposed to the fire of the land-batteries as well as of the shipping. 1852 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxix. X. 665 If the preparations for land-warfare were thus stupendous, those for sea-warfare were fully equal if not superior. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bury's Phaner.* 300 The foliage of land-plants. 1897 *WILLIS Flower. Pl.* I. 169 All the Water-plants that are here dealt with are undoubtedly descended from land forms.

b. Prefixed to names of animals to indicate that they are terrestrial in their habits, and esp. to distinguish them from aquatic animals of the same name; as *land-animal*, *-beast*, *-bird*, *-cormorant*, *-dog*, *-dove*, *-dragon*, *-est*, *-fowl*, *-mammyfer*, *-mouse*, *-mollusc* (hence *land-mollusc* adj.), *-pullen*, *-reptile*, *-scorpion*, *-spaniel* (also fig.), *-toad*; *land-beetle*, a terrestrial predatory beetle, one of the group *Geodephaga*; *land-bug*, a bug of the group *Geocores*; *land chelonian*, a tortoise; *land-cod*, a kind of catfish, the matheque, *Amiurus borealis* (Cent. Dict.); *land crocodile*, *† (a)* ? meant to designate the CAYMAN; *† (b)* the sand-monitor, *Psammisaurus arenarius* (Cent. Dict.); *land-leech*, a leech of the genus *Haemodipsa*, abounding in Ceylon; *land-lobster*, *† martin* (see quotes.); *land-otter*, 'any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrinæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydris marina* (Cent. Dict.); *land-pike*, = *HELL-BENDER* 1; *land-shell*, a terrestrial mollusk or its shell; *land-slater*, a terrestrial isopod crustacean, a wood-louse; *land-snail*, a snail of the family *Helicidæ*; *land-sole*, the common red slug, *Arion rufus*; *land-tortoise*, *-turtle*, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; *† land-urchin*, the hedgehog; *† land-winkle*, a snail.

1691 *RAY Creation* (1692) 62 So necessary is it [air] for us and other 'Land-Animals. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. viii. 217 Besides these mischievous land-animals, the sea . . . is infested with great numbers of alligators. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 191 Let vs returne now to discourse of other living creatures; and first of 'land-beasts. 1836-9 *TOPIN Cycl. Anst.* II. 888/1 This division into lobes occurs in most of the 'land-beetles. 1570 *Order for Swans in Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 959 The . . . custome of this Realme . . . dothe allow to every Owner of such ground . . . to take one 'Land-bird. 1863 *KINGSLY Water-Bab.* vii. 343 The sea-birds sang as they streamed out into the ocean, and the land-birds as they built among the boughs. c. 1865 *Circ. Sci.* (ed. Wyld) II. 184/1 The Geocores or 'Land-bugs. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 249 The 'Land Chelonians. a. 1653 *G. DANIEL Jylly* iv. 4 'Land-Cormorants may Challenge them for food. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 159/2 He beareth Azure, the Bresilian 'Land Crocodile, proper. 1664 *COTTON Scarron.* iv. (1715) 69 Curs, Spaniels, Water-dogs, Bandogs, and 'Land-dogs. 1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 319 Saw some Widgeons, and many 'Land-Doves. 1804 *MIVART in Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 The enormous 'land-dragons that lived by rapine. 1768 *G. WHITE Selborne* xvii. 49 The water-otter or newt is only the larva of the 'land-est. 1669 *WOLFEIST Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 If 'Land-Fowl gather towards the Water. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* I. 302 Of all the plagues which beset the traveller in the rising grounds of Ceylon, the most detested are the 'land leeches. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 2/1

Huge 'land lobsters'—the 'robber crab' of the Pacific Islands. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 96 The annihilation of certain genera of 'land-mammifera'. 1874 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The 'Land-martin or Shore-bird'. *Hirundo riparia*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 403 A certain well, wherein there keep ordinarily 'land-mice'. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 84 The 'land-molluscan fauna of Socotra'. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Land-Pike', a Creature in America, like the Fish of the same Name, but having Legs instead of Fins. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 507 Hens, and other 'land pullen'. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii. 315, I narrowly escaped being bitten by a 'land-scorpion'. This insect is of the size of a small cray-fish. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4127 In 'land-shells' the locality would not be easily surpassed. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 76 The air-breathing mollusca, commonly called land-shells. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 632 The 'Land-slayer' (*Oniscus asellus*). 1739 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. 1. 151 A 'Land-Snail', incrustated over with fine Stoney Matter. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 168 The 'land-soles occasionally devour animal substances'. 1756 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Eng. Dogs* § 2 (end) 'Land spaniels'. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 55 b, He would proue... a good land-spaniel or setter for a hungry Courtier, to smell him out a thousand pound sute, for a hundred pound profit. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. i. in *Bullen O. PLIV*, Proceed seagull. Thus land-spaniel; no man can say this is my fish till he finde it in his nett. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 105 It is only the Rubeth, the 'land toad, which has the property of sucking. *Ibid.* VI. 380 The 'land tortoise will live in the water, and... the sea turtle can be fed upon land. 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 293 In Mr. Clark's garden were several land-tortoises (*Testudo clausa*, Say). 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 109 We refreshed our selves very well, both with 'Land and Sea Turtles. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 163 The land-turtle of Surinam is not more than eighteen or twenty inches in length. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 The hedgehog, or 'land urchin. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 218 Of the Viper, 'Land-winkles or Snails, and Lizards.

12. Special combinations; land abutment, the terminal pier at the landward end of a bridge; land-agency, the occupation or profession of a land-agent; land-agent, a steward or manager of landed property; also, an agent for the sale of land, an estate agent; land-arch, an arch or bridge which spans dry land; land-bat, a measure of land of varying length; land-berg? *nonce-wd.* (after *ice-berg*), an 'ice-mountain' on land; land-blink, an atmospheric glow seen from a distance over snow-covered land in the arctic regions; land-board? *nonce-wd.* (after *seaboard*), the borders of a country; land-born *a.*, native; land-breast, the whole frontage formed by the abutment and wing-walls or retaining walls of a bridge; land-bred *a.*, brought up on land (as distinguished from on sea); also, native, indigenous; land-carrack, (*a*) a coasting vessel; (*b*) = *land-frigate*; land-cast, an orientation; land-chain, a surveyor's chain (Simmonds); land-coal, coal transported by land; land-community, joint or common ownership of land; land-company, a commercial company formed for the exploitation of land; land-cook U.S., one who 'cooks' land for the market; land-dummiere *Austral.* (see DUMMY *v.*); so land-dummying; land-evil, (*a*) an epidemic; (*b*) the falling sickness, epilepsy; landfang, holding-ground for an anchor; land-fast, an attachment on the land for a vessel; land-feather, a bay or inlet; land-fish, (*a*) fresh-water fish; (*b*) a fish that lives on land; hence, an unnatural creature; land-frigate, a harlot, strumpet; land-fyrd *O.E.* and *Hist.*, the land force; land-good [ad. Du. *landgoed*], a landed estate; land-honour (see HONOUR *sb.* 7); land-horse, the horse on the land-side of a plough; land-hunger, keen desire for the acquisition of land; hence land-hungry *a.*; land-ice, ice attached to the shore, as distinguished from floe; land-ill, an epidemic (cf. *land-evil*); land-jobber, one who makes a business of buying and selling land on speculation; so land-jobbing; land-lead, a navigable opening in the ice along the shore; land-leak, a leak produced in a vessel before starting on a voyage; land-looker U.S. (see quot.); land-lurch *v.*, to rob of land (see LURCH *v.*); land-male, a reserved rent charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner' (Wright *Province. Dict.* 1857); also attrib. *land-male-book*; land-march, territory bordering on another country; land-marker, 'a machine for laying out rows for planting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); land-mate (see quot.); land-mead, a tract of meadow land; land-mistress = LANDLADY 1; land-neck, an isthmus; land-oath (see quot.); land-office U.S. and *Colonial* (see quot. 1855); land-packet U.S. (see quot.); land-passage, (*a*) an isthmus; (*b*) passage by land; land-peerage (see quot.); land-pirate, one who robs on land, a highwayman; also, a literary pirate; land-plaster, 'rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer' (*Cent. Dict.*); land-pole, the pole or perch; land-presser, an apparatus for pressing down the soil; land-

province, 'a province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution' (Cassell, 1884); land-raker (see foot-land-raker, *s.v.* FOOT *sb.* 35); land-reeve, roll (see quot.); land-rush, a landslip; land sale, (*a*) a sale of land; (*b*) applied attrib. to collieries which are worked on a small scale and from which coal is supplied only to the country round; *pl.* the coal so disposed of; land-score, *Hist.*, a division of land [repr. *O.E. landscoru*]; land-scut, a tax on land formerly levied in some parishes for the maintenance of the church; land-scrip U.S., a negotiable certificate, issued by the U.S. government or by corporate bodies holding donations of land therefrom, entitling the holder to the possession of certain portions of public land (Webster, 1864); land-scurvy, scurvy occurring on land, as amongst inmates of work-houses, armies, etc.; land-sergeant (see quot. 1893); also, the steward of an estate; land-shark, (*a*) one who makes a livelihood by preying upon seamen when ashore; (*b*) rarely, a land-grabber; land-sick *a.*, (*a*) sick for the sight of land; (*b*) *Naut.*, (of a ship) impeded in its movements by being close to land; land-slide U.S. = LANDSLIP; also fig. (cf. *avalanche*); land-speech, a language, tongue; land-stall, a staith or landing-place; land-stead *a.* *Colonial*, provided with landed property; land-steward, one who manages a landed estate for the owner; land-stone, a stone turned up in digging; land-stool, ? *Sc.* = *land-stall*; land-strait, an isthmus; land-stream, a current in the sea due to river waters; land-strife, strife with respect to land, agrarian contention; land-swarm, app. a kind of rocket; land-swell, the roll of the water near the shore; land-thief, (*a*) one who robs on land or ashore; (*b*) a robber of land; land-tide *Sc.*, 'the undulating motion of the air, as perceived on a droughty day' (Jam.); land-trash, broken ice near the shore; land-turn, a land-breeze; land-valuer, one whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates; land-waiter = *landing-waiter* (see *LANDING* *vbl. sb.*); land-war, (*a*) a war waged on land, opposed to a *naval war*; (*b*) a 'war' or contention with respect to land or landed property; land-warrant U.S. (see quot. 1858); land-wash, the wash of the tide near the shore; land-water *a.*, amphibious, nondescript; land-wine [cf. *Dt. landwijn*, *G. landwein*], wine of native or home growth; land-worthiness *nonce-wd.*, fitness to travel over land; land-yard *local* (see quot. 1828).

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 7 It was composed of twenty Arches, nineteen Piers, and two 'Land Abutments. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academy, Org.* IV. 110 The requirement that he should be experienced in 'land-agency, may seem in itself not unreasonable. 1846 CORDEN *SP.* (1870) I. 354 We know right well that their [landlords'] 'land agents are their electioneering agents. 1805 FOSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 274 The bridge consists of ten arches, one of which is a 'land-arch. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvii. (1891) 135 The 'lande batte or pole of Pembrokeshire is in Kemes xj fote. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 420 When first the mass separates from the 'land-berg or glacier. 1835 SIK J. Ross *Narr. and Voy.* III. 41 The 'landblink was now very perceptible; and in the evening we discerned the land itself. 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) V. 229 If Great Britain establishes herself on our whole 'land-board (i.e. along the Mississippi). 1796 — in *Pickering Vocab.* U.S. (1816) 170 The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board. 1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 215 The 'land-borne lises safe, the forreine at his ease. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Bridge 70 Each of the 'Land Breasts are to spread about 25 Feet on each Side of the Bridge. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartus* I. iv. 160 We resemble 'Land-bred Novices New brought aboard to venture on the Seas. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relics there were left of the land-bred people. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* I. viii. 273 Till one day the land-bred boaster puts to sea in a Channel steamer. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 50 Faith, he to night hath boarded a 'Land Carract. 1609 DAVENANT *Albion* II. i. *Grim.* I must be furnish'd too. *Cuny.* With a Mistress? *Grim.* Yes, inquire me out some old Land-Carrack. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christovell* I, He turned upon his track... and making a correct 'landcast this time, found his way to the fountains of the Taw. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) II. 1 One may observe a threefold difference in our English-Coale. 1 Sen-coale. 2 'Land-coale, at Mendip, Bedworth, &c. and carted into other Counties. 3 What one may call River or Fresh-water-Coale. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 85 The historical township is the body of alodial owners who have advanced beyond the stage of 'land-community. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1830 I. 172 Nothing else but an American 'land-company ever managed to induce settlers upon territory of such uninhabitable quality. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 112 How comes it to pass that the American 'Land-cook is cunning enough to carry on his trick. 1880 *Centl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 77 The successes and failures of Australian 'land-dummiere. *Ibid.* 76 The fraudulent transaction known as 'land-dummying. 1825 *Ancr. R.* 360 bet 'land vuel bat alle londes leien on, & ligged bet monie. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Lond ivyl, sekenece (P. londe euyl), *epilepsia*. 1557 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 153 Where a ship may ride

in 4 fadome, of water, and have 'Landfange for a North and by West winde. 1703 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 36 There is not clean Ground enough for above 3 Ships... One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a 'Land-fast there. 1582 DIGGES in *Archaeologia* XI. 236 The south baye or 'landfether of the great sluce. 1419 *Liber Albus* 221 (Rolls) I. 376 Qui ducit 'landfische pot prandium, bene licet ei hospitari piscem suum, et in crastino ponere piscem suum in foro Domini Regis. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. 1611 L. WHITAKER in *Coryat Crudities* Introd. Verses, Here to this 'Land-Friggat he's ferried by Charon, He bords here; a seruice a hot and a rare one. 11. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1001 (Land MS.), Ne him to ne dorste scip here on sæ, ne 'land-fyrd. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 4. 75 The Land-Fyrd, or general levy of fighting men. 1597 HORSEV *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 246 Purchasing... howses and 'landgoods upon which they did inhabit. 1671 MAOOC (title) *Baronia Anglica*, a History of 'Land-Honours and Baronies, and of Feudal Tenure in capite. 1848 FINLAYSON in *Chambers's Inform.* I. 486/2 The... most forward horse, should be put in the furrow, and only bound back to the right or off theet of the 'land-horse. 1864 J. M. LUNLOW *Hist. U.S.* vi. 221 The 'land-hunger of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk. 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 369/2 When the 'land-hungry band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland. 1820 SCORESHY in *Ann. Reg.* II. 1324 'Land-ice consists of drift-ice attached to the shore; or drift-ice, which, by being covered with mud or gravel, appears to have recently been in contact with the shore; or the flat-ice, resting on the land, not having the appearance or elevation of ice-bergs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 281 Crossing the land-ices by portage. 1873 J. GEIRIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 547 These boulders could not have been carried by land-ice. 1500 *Aldrich. Scot. Chron.* (1819) 4 The 'land Ill... was so violent þat bar deit ma þi yere than euir þat deit... in pestilens [etc.]. 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* vii. 74 Let him be at Home to none but... a 'Land-Jobber, or his Inventor of new Funds. 1876 HANCOCK *Hist. U.S.* IV. xiv. 419 A physician, land-jobber, and subversive political intriguer. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 278 Here the 'land-leads ceased, with the exception of some small and scarcely practicable openings near the shore. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hon. V.* xci, What horror stops my Quill? ere yet aboard Wee see the Royall Fraght, a 'Land-Leake Springs. 1891 R. A. ALGER in *Voice (N.Y.)* 15 Oct., What woodsmen call a 'land-looker' i.e. a timber expert whose business it is to locate pine timber land in Michigan. 1602 WARNER *AdB. Eng.* IX. xlii. 217 Hence countrie Loutes 'land lurch their Lords. 1390-91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 392 Pro 'landmale, *gd.* 1416-17 *Ibid.* 614 Pro ligatura cunjsdam libri vocati le landmalebok, 16d. 1489 *Ibid.* 60 In layd-mayle solut. sacristæ Dunelm., 9/d. 1577 in *Balfour Oppressions in Orkn. & Shetl.* (1859) 18 Ane dewitie thai pay to the Kingis Maiesteie for thair scip and landmales zeirliche. 1665 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 218, 15 August, Paid for Land Male, 1s. 9d. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 212 Many of the Imperial Marquiss... had their names from being 'Land-marches of the 'state, and not from their maritime situation. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Land-mate, in Herefordshire he that in Harvest-time reaps on the same ridge of ground, or Land, with another, they call Land-mates, that is fellow Laborers on the same land. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1877) III. 132 Our meadows, are either bottomes... or else such as we call 'land meads, and borrowed from the best and fattest pasturages. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andl. Alt.* III. cxxiv. 102 If our Welsh 'land-mistress said, 'Here are Martin and John making me fair offers for the farm' [etc.]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvi. (1636) 140 At the very entrance of the Isthmus or 'Land-neck. 1674 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. Tracts (1769) 364 Of all oaths they [the Irish] think themselves at much liberty to take a 'land-oath, as they call it; Which is an oath to prove a forged deed, a possession, livery or seisin, payment of rent, &c. in order to recover for their countrymen the lands which they forfeited. 1790 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 48 It seems requisite that the general 'land-office should be established at the seat of government. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, 'Land-office, in coloniees there are land-offices, in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 153 It is owned by the Union Mill and Mining Company, which once did a land-office business in ore crushing. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 113 Known as the Captain of a 'land-packet'—in plain terms, the driver of an ox-team. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 78 Another 'land passage or Isthmus there is of like strightness... and of equal breadth with that of Corinth. 1642 *Declar. Chas. I. to Part.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) 1. 602 He hath... cut the Banks, and let in the Waters to drown the Land-passages, and to make the Town inaccessible by that way. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 190 There is no Land-passage from this Elder World unto that of America. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. viii. 273 A Custom... is set up at present in most Manors... the 'Weald under the Name of 'Landpeerage; whereby the Owners of the Lands, on each side the Highways, claim to exclude the Lord from the Property of the Soil of the Way, and of the Trees growing thereon. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-l.* viii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 262 The Cabannes where these 'Land-pyrrates lodge in the night, are the Out-barnes of Farmers. 1670 in T. Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 388 Some dishonest booksellers, called land-pirates, who make it their practice to steal impressions of other men's copies. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Land-pirates, Highwaymen or any other Robbers. 1890 ROLF BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* (1899) 148/1 A bloody murdering land-pirate that ought to be hung at the yard-arm. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvi. (1891) 133 The usual measure of land used in this shire much differeth from the statute acre, for yt differeth all together in summing vp, as also in the 'land pole. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 224/1 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the 'land-presser or press-drill. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., 'Land-reeve, a subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land steward. 1858 SIMMONDS *Act. Trade*, 'Land-roll, a clod-crusher and seampresser. 1549 *Compt. Sol.* vi. 39 Many burils of stannirs & stannis that tumit doune vitht the 'land rusche. 1708 J. C. *Compt. Collier* (1845) 47 'Land-Sale Collieries. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* May 63 The whole sum realised by land sales. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, New-

castle Terms, Landsale, coals sold to the country in the neighbourhood of the pit. 1886 J. BOVW *Bewick Gleanings* 2 His father and grandfather before him, had... held a small 'landsale' colliery near their home at Cherryburn.

1828 N. CARLISLE *Acc. Charities* 295 Anciently the greatest part of the Country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being inclosed, and a small quantity in 'Land-Scores' allotted out for tillage. 1617 in G. W. Hill & W. H. Frere *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1891) 77 'There shalbe a generall 'Landskot and assessem't made of all the inhabitants of the parish... toward the necessarie repayre of the Church. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss., Lanscot or Landsote.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 397 Harrowgate-water is certainly an excellent medicine in the 'land scurvy. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 605 *note.* At one time land-scurvy was detected (under the influence of theory) in many forms. a 1775 *Noble* ix. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 2/2, I dare not with you into England ride, The 'land-serveant has me at feid. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss., Land-serveant*, one of the officers of the Border watch, under the Warden of the March. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 197 The steward or land-serveant of their barony or manor. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 30 Mar., Let all beware of these 'land-sharks. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, Lieutenant Brown... told him some goose's gazette about his being taken in a skirmish with the landsharks. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* iv, Can't trust these landsharks; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers. They think every wreck a god-send. 1846 H. MELVILLE *Typee* i. heading, A 'land-sick ship. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 65 Slain by a 'land-slide, like the agricultural King Onund. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 240 The Roman road, which linked them with the only past they knew, had been buried under the great barbarian land-slide. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. II. xxxiv. 308 A terrible landslide occurred, an eruption of mud, earth, and rocks. 1895 *Century Mag.* Mar. 734 There was then a great landslide of votes for McClellan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 669 Sexti 'land-speeches and xii. mo, weren delt ðane in werlde 80. 1739 N. RIDING *Rec.* VIII. 227 Money laid out in repairing the 'land stall leading to Burn and Masham Bridges. 1688 *New Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 31 There is a gushet of about 2000 acres... which I design to take up for you, being good land; so I think by far you will be the best 'land-stead of any concerned in the province. c 1701 *Ibid.* II. 34 He says I was in 1688, the best Land-stead of any concern'd in the Province. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 679 His 'land-steward in the tyme he maid Our all Scotland. 1701 STEELE *Fueral v.* i. (1702) 72 He is not now with his Land-steward. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* iv. 100 'My lord', answered the land steward, meekly, 'were it a thing' [etc.]. 1796 CAPT. HAIG *Diary* in J. Russell *Huigs* (1881) 482 Many 'land stones, some whin ones, but mostly all fine quarried stones. 1813 R. KEAR *Agric. Berw.* 35 In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed *land-stones*, are found. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss., Land stones*, the name given... to the pebbles and boulders turned up in digging and draining. 1873 W. McDOWELL *Hist. Dunfries* i. 584 The pier or 'landstool was commenced. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 11 Peruana is... enuironed on all sides with the sea, saue wheras the forsaid 'Land-streight doth ioyne the same to Mexicana. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. v. 158 In a Foreland or Landstreight where two Seas meet. 1868 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads* (ed. 3) 73 The 'land-stream and the tide-stream in the sea. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 109 Did not 'land striues bring them to destruction? 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 10 Charge for 'land swimmers, or small rockets. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palm* iv. 552 As her gilded prow is dancing Through the 'landswell. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theenes, and 'land theenes. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto* i. x. 229, I am Hereward the Berserker, the land-thief, the sea-thief. 1894 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 8/2 The stronger peoples have been land-thieves from the beginning, and have remained land-thieves down to the present hour. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 328/2 Whar the dew never scant, nor the 'landtide danc't Nor rain had ever fawn. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xxvi, 341 The 'land-trash is cemented by young ice. 1676 COLES, 'Landturn, the same from off the land by night, as a Breeze is off the Sea by day. 1844 CORDEN *J.* (1870) I. 127 They are all auctioneers and 'land-valuers. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 28 ¶ 4 Give a Guinea to a Knave's 'Land-Waiter, and he shall connive at the Merchant for cheating the Queen of an Hundred. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Land waiter or searcher*, a Custom-House officer who enters goods imported. 1714 Q. ANNE in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5204/4 They are Delivered from a Consuming 'Land-War. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 204 Who, sitting in his closet, can lay out the plans of a campaign... sea-war and land-war. 1873 J. GODKIN (*title*) The Land-War in Ireland. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 334 Sharpers had duped so many with their unlocated 'land-warrants. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Land-warrant*, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt in among jobbers. 1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 114 The 'land wash went so sore, that it overthrew his boate, and one of the men was drowned. 1891 *Blizzard* of 1891 ii. 26 Breakers fell with great force close to the landwash and over the promenade. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 58 This amphibious Creature, this 'Land-watering, call'd, a Gentleman-Tradesman. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 47 Laute barell continence xxix stopas de 'lande-wyn. 1573 BARET *Alt.* L. 80 Land wine, or of our owne countrie growing, *vinum indigena*. 1782 POWNALL *Antiq.* 140 The... state... of the 'land-worker. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 192 When the borders of Europe began to be settled and cultivated by the land-workers. 1794-1811 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Espinasse Rep.* III. 259 He would expect a clear 'landworthiness in the carriage itself to be established. 1828 N. CARLISLE *Acc. Charities* 295 Two staves or 18 feet, in... Cornwall, are a 'Land Yard, and 160 Land Yards are an English acre. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xii, I could smell supper, when hungry, through a hundred landyards of OE.

Land (lænd), v. [f. LAND sb. (OE. had lēndan of similar formation: see LEND v.)]

I. Transitive senses.

1. a. To bring to land; to set on shore; to disembark.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 779 A gode schup he hured, þat him scholde londe In Westene londe. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 461 The skipper bad ger land the at the Bas. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1848) 246, I see the Water-man prepare to Land us. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 79. 472/1 He Landed an Army in Apulia. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xiv. 286 Our ships, when we should land our men, would keep at... a distance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 149 The troops, having been landed in Cephalenia. 1842 CAMPBELL *Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 64 He should be shipped to England Old and safely landed. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. 288 Four hundred boats were coming... to land their cargoes.

b. To bring to the surface (from a mine). v. Obs. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1891) 91 These persons will Lande about... hundred barrells of coale in a daye.

2. To bring into a specified place, e.g. as a stage in or termination of a journey; to bring into a certain position: usually with advb. phr. Also fig. to bring into a certain position or to a particular point in a course or process. (Cf. 8.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded a 2b, It is onely a holy life that lands us there [sc. in heaven]. 1649 BULTIFF *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 57 This drain to be continued to that place where you have most conveniencie to land your water. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* ii. ii. (1874) 212 The pantheist, when compelled to explain himself, is landed in Atheism. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cor. xix, Now then, give us your hand; one foot on the box, one on the roller-pole, and now you're landed. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* II. i. 4 Poor Harry's fine folks have been too fine for him, and have ended by landing him here. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xxviii. 271 A jerk that nearly landed me on [his] (the horse's) back. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 200 The pass over the Cottian Alps... would have landed Hannibal in the territory of the Taurini. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* vi. (1883) 126 Such a sermon... would infallibly land its composer... in a prison. 1892 BOOKMAN *Oct.* 29/2 His wife, his temperament, his philanthropy contrive to land him in fraudulent bankruptcy.

b. To set down from a vehicle. (Cf. 8 b.) 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1853) 108 The Exeter Fly... having... landed its passengers for supper and sleep. 1859 — *Virgin* I. xxvii, 213 One chair after another landed ladies at the Baroness's door. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 267 His hansom landed him at the door of a great mansion.

c. slang. To set (a person) 'on his feet'. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* ii. vi, Lord Titchhurst, having done his duty in landing Gilbert (viz. by giving him an introduction), had strolled away. 1876 HINDLEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* 33, I bought a big covered cart and a good strong horse. And I was landed! 1879 'Antobiog. of a Thief' in *Macm.* Mag. XL. 502, I was landed (all right) this time without them getting me up a lead (a collection).

d. Naut. To lower on to the deck or elsewhere by a rope or tackle.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To land on deck. A nautical anomaly, meaning to lower casks or weighty goods on deck from the tackles. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Land them on the taffrail.

e. slang. To get (a blow) home. 1888 RUNCIMAN *Chequers* 93 Their object is to land one cunning blow. 1891 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 110 That's right, Captain Kitty!... Land him [sc. the Devil] one in the eye.

f. Sporting colloq. (with and without compl.) To bring (a horse) 'home', i.e. to the winning post; to place first in a race. Also intr. to get in first, win. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. vi. 151 St. Agatha... after one of the finest races on record, is landed a winner by a neck. 1890 'ROLF BLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 A shower of flukes at the latter end landed him the winner. 1891 *Licensed Victualler's Gaz.* 20 Mar. (Farmer), Had the French filly landed, what a shout would have arisen from the ring! 1898 *Daily News* 28 May 8/3 The Prince's colours were landed amid enthusiastic cheering.

3. Angling. To bring (a fish) to land, esp. by means of a gaff, hook, or net. Also, to land the net.

1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets Angling* ii. xxi, Then with a net, see how at last he lands A mighty carp. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* iv. 105 Help me to land this as you did the other. 1867 [see LANOING-NET]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 297 When you have hooked a grayling your next job is to land him. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. lxxi. § 14 Any person who shall... work any seine or draft net for salmon... within one hundred yards from... any other seine or draft net... before such last-mentioned net is fully drawn in and landed, shall... be liable [etc.]. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4, I will not trouble you with an account of the trout and grayling we landed during the first two or three days of our visit. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 62 They were pretty constantly engaged in shooting and landing the net.

b. fig. To catch or 'get hold of' (a person); to secure or win (a sum of money, esp. in betting or horse-racing).

1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* II. xx. 114, I landed a hundred gold mohrs by backing his new lot for the Governor-General's Cup. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. vii, You must be gentle with me if you want to land me. 1876 OUTDA *Winter City* vi. 143 So that they land their bets, what do they care? 1884 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 24/1, I can't say I've landed a fortune over its tips.

4. To throw (a bridge) across a river. Obs. 1637 *Petit. to Chas.* I in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 91 They may be suffered at their own charge to land a bridge over y^e river. 1638 CHAS. I *Let. to King's College, ibid.*, To permit them at their own charge to land a bridge from the midst of y^e of College.

5. To bestow land upon. Obs. nonce-use. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* i. i. in Bullen O. P. I. IV, Thou hast monied me in this, Nay landed me... And putt mee in a large possession.

6. a. To land up: to fill or block up (a watercourse, pond, etc.) partially or wholly with earth; to silt up.

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 30 Gobaris caused the natural current, landed vp, to be opened and enlarged. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 307 Diabolus sought to land up Mouthgate with dirt. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 16 These lands have a very imperfect drainage at present, by the water-courses and ditches being landed up. 1815 W. MARRATT *Hist. Lincolnsh.* III. 243 A serpentine fish pond... partly landed up. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 300 The river became landed up by the sediment of the tides.

b. To earth up (celery). Also with up. a 1806 ABERCROMBIE in *London Gardening* III. i. (1822) 723 Repeat this... till by degrees they are landed up from twelve inches to two feet. 1856 [see LANOING vbl. sb. 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To come to land; to go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark. Of a ship, etc.: To touch at a place in order to set down passengers.

In early use occas. conjugated with the verb to be. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* iii. 42 The oost appliede, or londide, at the coostis of hem. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 151 Irish Scottes londede at Argoyl. c 1400 Sir Beues p. 24 (MS. S.) With her ship here gon þey lond. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3054 He wende to haue landyd... At Dover. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xvii, The Sarasyns ar londed in their countreies mo than xl M. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 250b, He had knowledge... that the French army entended to land in the Isle of Wight. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 3 We... sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre. 1661 DRYDEN *To his Sacred Majesty* 9 Thus, royal Sir, to see you landed here Was cause enough of triumph for a year. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 156 Behold him landed, careless and asleep, From all th' eluded dangers of the deep! 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xiii. 276 No place where it was possible for a boat to land. 1837 MARRATT *Dog-fend* xxii, The dog... landed at the same stairs where the boats land. 1882 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Proser Pryde* i. ii. 11 Among the passengers who landed at Southampton from the Peninsular and Oriental *Kosetta*.

8. lit. and fig. To arrive at a place, a stage in a journey, or the like; to come to a stage in a progression; to end in something. (Cf. 2.)

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 153 Landing by the first pair of Stairs with your Face towards the East. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy* *Pattie Binnie* iii, When strangers landed. 1726 *Watrous Corr.* (1843) III. 243 Thus this matter is entered on; where it will land, the Lord himself direct. 1727 *Ibid.* 304 If any subordination and dependence [of the Persons of the Trinity]... were asserted, he could not but think it would land in a dependent and independent God.

b. To alight upon the ground, e.g. from a vehicle, after a leap, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* iii. ii, *Lady Susan*. There's a Coach stop! I hope 'tis hers. *Jano*. 'Tis my Lady Trickit's; she's just Landed. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4427 14 To receive them as they Landed out of their Coaches. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he landed is above eighteen feet. 1837 MARRATT *Dog-fend* xxvii, It landed among some cabbage-leaves.

c. fig. To fall, light (upon). Obs.

a 1670 HACKET *2nd Sermon on Incarnat.* (1675) 11 Each parcel of comfort landed jump... in the same model of Ground. 1727 *Watrous Corr.* (1843) III. 304 We inquired into the reports, found them all land on Mr. Simson.

Land, obs. f. LAND sb. 1, uridine; var. LAUND Obs. Landabrides, erron. f. LANDABRIDES Obs.

† Landage. Obs. In 5 londage. [f. LAND v. + -AGE.] Landing, coming ashore.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxii. ii, There was syr Mordred redy awaytynge vpon his londage to lette his owne fader to lande vp the lande that he was kyng over.

|| Landamman n (landaman). [Swiss Ger.; f. land LAND sb. + amman n = G. amtmann, f. amt office, magistracy + mann man.] In Switzerland, the title applied to the chief magistrate in certain cantons, and formerly also to the chief officer in certain smaller administrative districts.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 308 The village of Gersaw... has its land amman, its council of regency. 1822 L. SIMONO *Switzerland* I. 438 All the landammans and statthalters. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 435 The old landamman of Schwytz, Ulrich Kätzy, gave wiser counsel.

Landart, obs. variant of LAUNDER.

Landart, Sc. form of LANDWARD.

Landau (lændp). Also 8 landeau, lando.

[f. Landau, the name of a town in Germany, where the vehicle was first made. The Ger. name is landaner, short for landauer wagen.] A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which, being made in two parts, may be closed or thrown open. When open, the rear part is folded back, and the front part entirely removed. Also landau carriage.

1743 in J. Strang *Glasgow* (1856) 17 The coach or lando to contain six passengers. 1748 *St. James's Even. Post* No. 5982 Three Landaus with six Horses each... waited his coming. 1753 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* III. 218 There were near 200 people gathered round Lady Luxborough's landeau at Birmingham. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 322 The Pope was in an open landau. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 22 The body of a landau carriage differs nothing in shape from a Coach. The landau is the Coach form, the landaulet the Chariot form. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 306/1 The landau... combines more than the advantages of three distinct vehicles—a close carriage, a barouche or half-headed carriage, and one entirely open.

Landaulet (lændple:). Also -ette. [f. prec. + -LET.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding top like a landau. Also called demi-landau.

1794 [see LANDAU]. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 449 A vehicle with a bow-window, that is not a coach, or landau, or chariot, or landaulet, or sociable. c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. xii. 438 The mistress of a very pretty landaulette. 1880 TENNYSON *Sisters* 84 An open landaulet Whirled by.

Land-bank. A banking institution which issues notes on the security of landed property.

1696 (*title*) Remarks on the proceedings of the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Act past last Session for establishing a Land-Bank. 1711 SHAPTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 45 In Egypt, the generation or tribe, being once set apart as sacred, wou'd. be able . . . to establish themselves a plentiful and growing fund, or religious land-bank. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 416 To establish a current circulating credit upon any Land-bank . . . has hitherto proved difficult. 1900 *Pilot* 19 May 351/4 A gentleman energetic in promoting the spread of landbanks (perhaps the best of several good things which Mr. Plunkett has introduced in Ireland).

Land-boc (-bōk). *Hist.* [OE. *landbōc*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *bōc* Book sb.] A charter or deed by which land is granted.

961 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 199 *Þis is þæra feower hyda land boc æt wibizlea þe eadgar cing hæfð zebocon cenulle on ece yrfc.* a1000 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 225/2 *Donatio*, landboc. a1207 GERVASK (of Canterbury) *Gesta Regum Wks.* (Rolls) II. 59 *Has scedulas tunc temporis 'land-bokes', id est libros terrarum, Angli vocabant.* 1676 COLES, *Landboc*, a Deed whereby lands are holden. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Landbocs or grants and charters were there [*i.e.* in the Hundred mote] read out and published.

Land-breeze. A breeze blowing from the land seawards.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 499 There is little of Land-brise, because the Mountain is remote from thence. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 55 The Land-Breezes brought a poisonous Smell on board Ship. 1783 COWPER *Loss R. George* 9 A land-breeze shook the shrouds, And she was overset, 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. (1862) IV. 316 The strong land-breeze out of the Gulf of Corinth.

† **Land-brist.** *Sc. Obs.* Also *byrst*, *birst*. [Cf. ON. *brist-r* outburst, crash.] *Surf.*

1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* IV. 444 Bot the vynde was thame agayn, That it gert sa the land-brist [*v.r.* byrst] ryss, That thai mycht weld the se na viss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. Prol. 21 Landbrist rumland rudely. *Ibid.* x. vi. 11 Na land brist [*ed.* 1553 *brist*] lypper on the wallis.

Land-carriage. [See LAND sb. 11.] Carriage, conveyance, or transport by land; also, the cost of such carriage.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 63 Spices are deere in Persia by reason of the long land-carriage from Masulapatan this way. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/2 The easy bringing in . . . of Necessaries, both by Land Carriage and Water Carriage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 526 The expense of quarrying, land-carriage to the place where it is to be used [*etc.*]. c1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtdg.) 120, I. sent it by land-carriage to the nearest seaport.

Land-cheap. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *landclap*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *clap* CHEAP sb. Cf. ON. *landkaup*.] A customary fine paid to the lord upon the alienation of land.

c848 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 35 Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Forðrede minum ðegne nixen biðida lond . . . he salde to lond ceape xxx mancessan & nixen hund scillinga wið ðæm londe. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Land cheap*, a certain ancient customary fine, paid either in Money or Cattel, at every alienation of land lying within some Manor, or within the liberty of some Borough.

Landchet, variant of LANDSHARD.

Land-crab. [See LAND sb. 11.] Any of the various species of crabs that live mostly on land but resort to the sea for breeding.

1638 T. VERNEY *To Sir E. Verney in Verney Papers* (1853) 195 Thees land-crabs are innumerable, . . . they are very like our sea-crabs, but nothing at all soe good, because most of them are poisonous. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 74 Some Papua people brought me land crabs, shaped like lobsters. 1871 MATHER *Travancore* 92 Landcrabs burrow in the rice fields, and are used as food by the slave castes.

transf. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 The little Mite-worm, which I call a Land-crab.

† **Land-damn**, *v. Obs.* rare⁻¹. *trans.* ? To make a hell on earth for (a person).

The sense is uncertain; the text may be corrupt. The alleged survival of the word in dialects, with the sense 'to abuse with rancour' (E. D. D.), appears to be imperfectly authenticated.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 143 You are abus'd, and by some putter on, That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the Villaine, I would Land-damne him.

|| **Landdrost** (lændrōst). Also *erron*. *land-ro(o)st*. [S. African Du.; f. *land* LAND sb. + *drost* (see DROSSARD).] A kind of magistrate in South Africa.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 10 He gave this Land-Drost the powers of a Fiscal . . . to seize and prosecute all criminals, vagabonds, and disorderly persons. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 May 7/3 President Kruger appointed as landroost an Austrian gentleman. 1895 C. S. HORNE *Story of the L. M. S.* 64 The local magistrate, or landdrost.

|| **Lande** (lānd). [Fr. See LAUND, LAWN.] A tract of wild land, a moor. Used by Eng. writers chiefly with reference to S. W. France.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 43 These landes are sandy tracts covered with pine trees. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* II. 19 Out on the landes some cows were driven through the heather and broom.

Landé, *Landeau*, *obs.* ff. LAUND, LANDAU.

Landed (lændəd), *a.* [f. LAND sb. + -ED². The OE. *gelandod* (=MHG. *gelandet*), which occurs once

in the sense 1 below, is of different formation, the ppl. of a vb. 'landian' (cf. *gōdian* to endow with goods). It is possible that the mod. word may partly represent this.]

1. Possessed of land; having an estate in land.

Formerly often qualified by advs., as *most*, *well*, *best landed*; also in parasynthetic comb., as *great-landed*. The collocation *landed man* was not uncommonly written with a hyphen and occas. as a single word.

c1000 *Lawes of Ethelstan* § 11 in Schmid *Gesetze* 26 *Ælc minra þegna þe zelandod sy.* c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 *Londyd*, or indwyd wythe lond, *terradotatus*. c1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1810 Na landyt man chapyt with him bot aue. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 76 How suld I leif that is not landyt? 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Diiij, Noble men and other great landed ones. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 177 A landlesse Knight, makes thee a landed Squire. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 212 Descended from an Ancestor well landed in Kent. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xxii. (1739) 40 In such case a Country-Gentleman should be fined one hundred and twenty shillings if he were landed. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 454 Sir Oliver Hingham was born, richly landed, and buried in Hingham. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 16 The Landed man who thinks perhaps by the fall of Interest to raise the Value of his Land. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 202 The majority of landed-men. 1778 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1833) IV. 104 That a landed gentleman is not under any obligation to reside upon his estate. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcv. § 96. 190 The gradual extinction of the old landed aristocracy.

b. *transf. (humorous)*. Characteristic of, or giving the impression of, a landed man.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1839) II. 88/2 A large man, with a large head, and very landed manner.

2. Landed interest: interest or concern in land as a possession; the class having such interest.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8 The first of them inclined to the landed and the other to the monied Interest. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 76, I have shewn, how much it concerns the Landed and Trading Interests to be Friends to each other. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 265 It became evident that the landed interest were mistaken in the views they entertained. a1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 126 The old landed interest, the old Cavalier interest, had now no share in the favours of the Crown. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. i. 7 There are other interests old landed besides the landed interest now.

3. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 7 It has multiplied the Number of the Rich, made our Landed Estates infinitely more Valuable than they were formerly. 1796 Ld. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 357 Not because they had . . . talents . . . but because they have landed property. 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellusley's Desp.* 575 The landed revenues of Guzerat are also very considerable. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 126 Those tribes . . . which possess individual landed property. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. A landed estate in Yorkshire of considerable extent and value. 1896 *Law Times* CII. 124/2 Could the coroner himself be removed for want of the landed qualification?

Landed (lændəd), *pph. a.* [f. LAND v. + -ED¹.] That has landed or gone ashore: in comb. as *new-, newly-landed*.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 235/2 The new-landed throng Find no lodging at hand. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 76/1 For a newly-landed official, I don't recollect seeing your equal.

Land-end. Now *dial.* A piece of ground at the end of a 'land' in a ploughed field. (See also *quots.* 1877, 1893.)

1555 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.*, *Antiquary* XVII. 119/2 For Reping doune ye come yt growyde at mens landds endds y^e wich was sooyd to farre upon the comon viijth. 1610 *Quarter Sess. Rec.* in *N. R. Record Soc.* I. 202 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Tho. Skelton . . . tooke viijth a daie . . . and a land end of grass besides, of Geo. Osborne of the same. 1624 *Rental in Sheffield Gloss.*, Rich. Shirliffe had 8 land ends at will viijth. 1870 in E. Peacock *Ralf Skirt.* III. xv. 240 An' the elli'er tree blossoms like snaw was besprent On the land ends 'at ligis by the side of the Trent. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Land-ends*, (1) small portions of cultivated land between the Trent bank and the road, at the ends of the lands in the open fields, more commonly called groves. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Landin*, *Land-end*, the end of a ridge or of a furrow in ploughing, or of a drill in drilling . . . where it meets the heddrig. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Heedlin* . . . Land end, head rig or head-land, or those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others.

Lander (lændər). [f. LAND v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who lands or goes ashore.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 330 The sweet voice of a bird, Heard by the lander in a lonely isle. 1890 C. MARTYN W. Phillips 16 The famous landers on Plymouth Rock.

2. Mining. The man who 'lands' the kibble at the mouth of the shaft.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 Wagons . . . are filled by a party of men . . . called 'fillers', while a similar number of 'landers' and 'emptiers', at the surface, receive and dispose of their freight.

Lander, -er, variants of LAUNDER, -ERER.

Landert, *Sc. form* of LANDWARD.

Landfall (lændfōl).

1. *Naut.* An approach to or sighting of land, esp. for the first time on a sea-voyage. *To make a good (or bad) landfall*: to meet with land in accordance with (or contrary to) one's reckoning.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A good Land fall is when we fall just with our reckoning, if otherwise a bad Land fall. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 79 The best Land-fall in my Opinion, is to make the face of Cape Deseada for to come out of the South Sea to go into the Streight of Magellan. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden*

World (1708) 89 If his Reckoning in a long Voyage, jump with his Land-fall, he's as exalted [*etc.*]. 1850 SCORSEBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. xviii. (1859) 281 It is not until a captain has made three or four good landfalls . . . just according to his calculations that the living by faith in . . . the results upon his slate begin[s] to come easy. 1891 WINSON *Columbus* ix. 214 Las Casas reports the journal of Columbus unabridged for a period after the landfall.

b. *concr.* The first land 'made' on a sea-voyage. 1883 T. W. HIGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 218/2 His 'Prima Vista', or point first seen—what sailors call landfall—was . . . Cape Breton. 1884 SIR T. BRASSEY in 19th Cent. May 833 The Bahamas will be for ever memorable as the landfall of Columbus.

2. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They've got a bonny land-fall', a large amount of property bequeathed.

3. A landslip. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

† **Landfall**, *v. Naut.* *Obs.* rare^{-o}. [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To make a 'landfall'.

1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To land fall (a Sea-term), *atterrer*.

Land-flood. Overflowing of land by water from a swollen river or other inland water.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 146 Februar, which . . . with land-floes in his rage At fodes letteth the passage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 54 Grasse, that the lande-floode renneth ouer, is verye ylle for shepe, because of the sande and fylthe that stycketh vpon it. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 303 Like a land-flood, quickly come, quickly gone. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 166 The rivers were . . . swelled with the landfloods. 1833 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 181 The land-floods which accompany earthquakes.

attrib. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 69 Any . . . rush of tidal or land-flood waters against the bank.

b. *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* vii. (1599) 296 The furie of Almaines entring Italia as a landflood. a1628 PRESTON *New Cont.* (1630) 83 It is but a Pond, it is but a land-flood, the spring of comfort belongs only to the Saints. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 242 Some of the country clergy were carried away by the landflood of superstition.

Landfolk (lændfōk). ? *Obs.* Also 9 lands-folk. [OE. *landfōlc*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *fōlc* FOLK. Cf. MHG. *lantvōlc*, G. *landvolk*.] The people of a land or country.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 *þa . . . com þæt land-fōlc to þe þær to lafe was þa.* c1205 LAY. 3030 *þæt land-fōlc was blide for heore leod-king.* a1250 *Owl & Night.* 1156 That land-fōlc wurth i-dorve. a1300 *Cursor M.* 9752, I sal. saue þi land folk al fra wa. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Rel.* xxxvii. 90 (Dubl. MS.) *þe land-fōlke, that crysten shold be.* 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*. I. xvii. 304 Tosti . . . went off to the Isle of Wight and forced the landflood to give him money.

Land-force. A force serving on land; a military as opposed to a naval force. Also *pl.* the troops or soldiers composing such a force.

1614 LALRIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 73 The Navie of Athens . . . overthrew the fleet of Xerxes, whose Land-forces were soone after discomfited by them. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 191 *land-force* on board . . . near 3,000 land-forces. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. V. 38 He surveyed . . . his masses of land-force covering the shore.

† **Land-gate.** *Obs.* [See GATE sb. 1.]

1. *Sc.* Way or passage over land; also used *advb.* = by land. Also † *Landgates adv.*, ? landward, away from the sea.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 143 He began to . . . come landgait ouer the riuer of Levin. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 456 If ye . . . w^d have only summer weather and a land-gate not a sea-way, to heaven. 1765 ROSS *Helene* (1789) 95 Land-gates unto the hills she took the gate.

2. (See *quot.*)

1726 KERSEY, *Landgate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

Land-gavel (lændgævəl). *Hist.* Forms: 1 *land-gafol*, 3 *land-gavel*, 10 *land-gavel*, 4 *land-gov(e)*, 5 *langable*, 7 *languable*, 7, 9 *land-gable*, 9 *gavel*. [OE. *landgafol*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *gafol* GAVEL sb.] Land-tribute, land-tax; rent for land, ground-rent. Also *attrib.*

c1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 He sceal land-gafol sylan. c1205 LAY. 7165 Fehten he wold wið Cezar þe axede lond-gaue he. *Ibid.* 7789 3eond al he sette reuēn. . . þo fengen þa lond-gaue. 1308 *Cal. Close Rolls* (1892) 59 [There are delivered to him 25. iij. d. of rent called] *Londgovl* (to be received in New Bukenham from the following tenants). 1478 R. RICART *Mayor of Bristol's Cal.* (Camden) of This Tounne of Bristowe is holde of oure soueraigne Lorde the Kinge in frank burgage and without meane by reason of his langable of the same. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 338 Out of his landgable rents of Bristol, he gave yearly 3^{li}. 6^s. 8^d. to a priest. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1676 *Wood's Life*, *etc.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 340 The townsmen would have the college pay for it as a languable. 1882 BRAMSTON & LEROY *Historic Winchester* 69 The King's lands in Winton rendering Land-gable and Burgage. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 182, 310 tenements paying landgavel to the king's farmers.

Land-grabber. One who grabs or seizes upon land (landed property or territory), esp. in an unfair or underhand manner; *spec.* in reference to Irish agrarian agitation, a man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted.

1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 254 The great Elizabethan mansions . . . are the graceful monuments of the Tudor land-grabbers. 1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 6/1 The holding had been taken by a land-grabber. 1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec. 176/2 Filibustering operations of 'land-grabbers' in New Guinea.

So **Land-grabbing** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of a land-grabber; **Land-grabbing** *ppl. a.* 1885 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., To protest against land grabbing. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C. I.* Intro. 6 That selfish, land grabbing spirit. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1169 'Land-grabbing' as it is called, i.e., the taking of land from which another has been evicted.

Landgravate (lændgrævət). [*f. next + -ATE*]. = LANDGRAVIATE.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* 11. 162 By accounts from Turingia, we learn that his Prussian Majesty... has already entered that landgrave. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Leuchtenberg, a town of Bavaria, in a landgrave of the same name. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 221 Hesse-Homburg... is a Landgrave... and its capital is Homburg.

Landgrave (lændgræv). Also 6 langrave, 6-7 lantgrave, 7 landgrave. *B.* 6 lan(t)z-, landisgræve, 7 lantz-, landisgræve. [*a. MHG. lantgrāve (G. landgraf) = MLG. landgrave (Du. landgraaf): see LAND sb. and GRAVE sb.*] In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a territory, and having under him several inferior counts; later, the title of certain German princes.

1516 *Fabyan's Chron.* (1811) II. vii. 328 After the death of his husband, Langraue, duke of Thorynge in Almayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Scidam's Comm.* 57 b. Then was he led to Duke George of Saxonia, and to the Landgrave. 1616 J. WHEELER in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 179 A daughter of the Landgrave of Hessen. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Landgrave, or Landgrave. 1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* 78 The Landgrave of Darmstadt. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 421 Hanau had formerly counts of its own, but the last of them dying in 1756 without issue, it devolved to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192 The Temporal princes were:—the archduke of Austria... the landgraves of Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt... the landgrave of Leuchtenberg [etc.].

+ *b.* In the colony of Carolina (see *quots.*). *Obs.* 1702 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1836) I. 42 The upper house, consisting of the Landgraves and Casiques... are... a middle state between Lords and Commons. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Carolina* 13 They are there by Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province, call'd Landgraves and Cassocks, in lieu of Earls and Lords.

Hence **Landgraveship** = LANDGRAVIATE.

Landgravess = LANDGRAVIATE.

1669 LOCKE *Dft. Constit. Carolina* xii. in 33rd D. K. R. 259 Upon the devolution of any landgraveship or cassiqueship. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. Crit. Hist. 107 At Jena in the Landgraveship of Thuring. 1764 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 429 Caroline Christina, who had been espoused Landgraves of Hesse-Philippthal. *Ibid.* V. 504 Christina Magdalena, Landgraves-dowager to Hesse-Homburg. 1809 SOUTHEY *Q. Rev.* II. 329 The Landgraveship with which Locke had been required for his legislative labours.

Landgraviate (lændgrævət). [*ad. med. L. landgraviat-us, f. LANDGRAVE (med. L. -graviatio): see -ATE*]. Cf. *f. landgraviat.*] The office, jurisdiction, or province of a landgrave.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4542/1 His Imperial Majesty... has been pleased... to grant him the Landgraviate of Leuchtenberg, an immediate Fee of the Empire. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 290 Charles managed to acquire the landgraviate of Alsace.

Landgravine (lændgrävīn). Also 7 -inne. [*ad. G. landgräfin, Du. landgravin.*] The wife of a landgrave; a female ruler of a landgraviate.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/2 The Landgravine of Hesse. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liii. 33 The Landgravine plays at Quadrille, and chooses her own party every night. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1261 The widowed Landgravine Elizabeth.

Landholder. A holder, proprietor, or occupier of land; in mod. use sometimes (opposed to *land-owner*), a tenant holding land from a proprietor.

1414 *Rolls Parll.* IV. 58 They have cleymed... the Kynges trew lieges, that ben his fre tenent annexed to his Coroune, as for her bonde boie men, and her bonde lond holderes. 1662 DUGDALE *Imbanking* 51 The Land-holders in the said Marsh. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lover. Interest* (1692) 88 Here is one fourth part of his yearly Income goes immediately out of the Landlords and Landholders Pocket. 1741 TAILFER (*title*) A... Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America... By Pat. Tailfer, M.D., and others, Land-holders in Georgia. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Chron. 28/1 The great body of the land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 1. 3 In the very earliest glimpse we get of the German race we see them a race of land-holders and land-tillers. 1880 McCARTHY in 19th Cent. Aug. 310 A combination of all the great interests concerned, the landowner as well as the landholder; the peer as well as the peasant.

So **Landho-lding** *a.*

1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. i. § 1. 8 The assembly of land-holding inhabitants considered as tenants of a lord.

+ **Landier**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *landier*. [*a. F. landier: see ANDIRON, LANDIRON.*] An andiron.

1457 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 119 A spet and lantier, a peudur chader, a dis [etc.]. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Haliburton's Ledger* (1867) 292 Brassin wark sic as landiers, chandlers, baissones [etc.]. *Ibid.* 317 Landiers, of latten... of irne.

Landimere (lændiməri). *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 9 landimar, lanimer. [*OE. landimære, f. land LAND sb. + ge-mære boundary, MERE.*] Boundary of land. Landimere's or Lanimer day, the day on which the annual perambulation of the boundaries is made in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen.

944 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 178 Dis sint þa land gemæra & se embegang þara landa to baddan byrig & to doddan forða & to efer dune. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Landimar*, . . 2. A march or boundary of landed property, Aberd. To ride the Landimere, to examine the marches, *ibid.*, Lanarks. . . The day in which the procession is made is called Landimere's day. 1864 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 11 June, Lanimer Day at Lanark. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 16 May 5 Lanark Landimere.

+ 'A land-measurer... This word is here [*viz.* in Skene] used improperly' (Jam.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata*. The measurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, *Agrimensores*. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Landimers, measurers of Land, anciently so called. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lanimer*, a person employed by contentious proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayresh.

Landing (lændɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LAND v. + -ING*]. I. The action of the verb LAND.

1. The action of coming to land or putting ashore; disembarkation.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Londynge fro schyppe and watur, applicacio. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 9/2 They take landing within the dominion of king Goffarus. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308 At his landing att Towre wharfe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 264 There is Water enough for Boats and Canoes to enter, and smooth landing after you are in. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 355 The Commodore... was saluted at his landing by eleven guns. 1798 DR. CLARENCE in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 10 note, The French cannot effect a landing in Ireland. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* I. (1857) 3 There are five great landings in English history, each of vast importance.

b. Arrival at a stage or place of landing, e.g. on a staircase.

1705 ADDISON *Trav. Italy* 433 A Stair-Case... where... the Disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing are admirably well contriv'd.

c. Coming to ground at the end of a leap.

1881 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/2 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still.

2. a. *Landing up*: blocking up of a watercourse by earth or mud. b. Earthing up of plants.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 352 This Landing up and Alteration of the Skirts of the Sea. a 1806 ABERCROMBIE in *Loudon Gardening* III. i. (1822) 723 Give them [celery-plants] a final landing-up near the tops. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* A Celery, that wanted landing.

3. *Angling*. (See *LAND v. 3.*)

1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 302/1 His attention is fixed upon... the skilful 'landing' of his fish.

4. *Mining*. (See *quots.* 1860 and *LAND v. 1 b.*)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, S. *Staffs. Terms*, Landing, the bankman receiving the loaded skip at surface.

II. Concrete senses.

5. A place for disembarking passengers or unloading goods; a landing-place.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. xxxvi, Defend all landings, barre all passages. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 Amending the landing at the Edystone. *Ibid.*, As my proposed materials would not swim, a safe landing became a still more important object.

b. 'The platform of a railway station' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). ? *Obs.*

6. A platform in which a flight of stairs terminates; a resting-place between two flights of stairs. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 122 A resting-place, or landing, should be contrived after 9, 11, or at the utmost 13 steps. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sc. Bos. II.* He took to pieces the eight day clock on the front landing. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 398 The ablution rooms... must be placed on the landings. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 441 The five bedrooms all opened on a square landing.

b. Stone used in or suitable for the construction of staircase landings.

1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 190, 6-in. rubbed York landing. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 84, 3 inch Portland balcony bottoms, or landings. 1886 *Mod. Newspaper Adv.*, All kinds of flags, steps, landings, &c.

7. Various technical senses (chiefly U.S.). a.

(See *quot.* 1844.) b. *Lumbering*. A place where logs are landed and stored. c. 'A platform of a furnace at the charging height' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Boat-building*. = *LAND sb. 9 c* (q.v.). e. *Mining*. A place at the mouth of a shaft for the landing of kibbles or other receptacles (*Cent. Dict.*). f. *Fortif.* 'The horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return' (*Ibid.*).

1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 706 Every extensive planter, whose estate borders on the river [Alabama], has what is called a landing; that is a large building to contain bales of cotton. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 420 We emerged from the thick timber into an opening through which ran Tibbett's Brook. Here was what is called the landing... we could see thousands of logs that had been landed. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Landing*, a level stage for loading or unloading coals upon.

8. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *landing-pier*, -quay, -stairs, -steps, (sense 3) *landing-gaff*, -hook, -ring; *landing charges*, *rates* (Ogilvie), 'charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel' (Webster, 1864); *landing floor* = sense 6; *landing-stage*, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from sea-vessels; *landing-strake Boat-building*, 'the upper strake but one' (Weale's *Rudin. Nav.* 128); *landing-surveyor*, a customs officer who appoints and superintends the landing waiters; *landing-waiter*,

a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them. Also **LANDING-NET**, -PLACE.

1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 143 A cautious footfall stealing Gently o'er the 'landing-floor. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. 330 A young Angler should be furnished... with... 'Landing-Hook... Shot and Floats of divers Sorts. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Landing-pier, Landing-stage. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1899) I. 45 Broad 'Landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 'Landing Rings, Gaffs, Nets, &c. 1861 DICKENS *Gz. Expect.* liv, An old 'landing-stage. 1868 *Less. Mid.* Age 269 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered a little steamer at the landing-stage at Liverpool. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, The steps... form a 'landing-stairs from the river. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 692/1 Jack is going to sea, and his friends are on the landing-stairs to take leave of him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 239 He... advanced foremost on the 'landing-steps. 1864 Mrs. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 28 A little natural pier, in which landing-steps had been cut. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 144 Sail-cloth and Sails are required to be stamped in the presence of a 'Landing-Surveyor and Landing-waiter, on the common quay. 1799 *Monthly Mag.* III. 480 Mr. J. Brook, 'Landing waiter of the custom-house.

Landing, *ppl. a.* [-ING²]. That lands; in *Mil. phr.* *landing force*, *party*.

1884 *Fall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 8/1 This was due to the French having no landing force. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. 175 Sending three armed boats ashore, a landing party took the battery.

Landing-net. A net for landing large fish.

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 60 Reach me that Landing net. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 15 A landing net, to land large fish with, and which are made with joints to fold up in a small compass. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvi, Fishing-rods, and landing-nets. 1885 *Athenium* 1 Aug. 136/3 Mr. Webster does not appear to use any landing-net, which increases the difficulty of capturing fish.

b. *transf.* 'A pair of forceps with a small net attached to the blade, devised by A. Buchanan, for the removal of the calculus from the bladder in lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Landing-place.

1. A place where passengers and goods are or can be landed or disembarked.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 The Frenchmen... knowe aswell every haven and creeke within the sayde Countie as every landing place. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 They were imbarked, disimbarked, and brought from their Landing Place to Salisbury Plain. 1687 *Eond. Cas.* No. 2221/3 Lost... between Richmond and Putney Landing-place, a Point Crevat and Cuffs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 191 Pilots were ordered to... conduct him to the most convenient landing-place. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* vii. 15 Waiting at the landing place for our boat to come ashore.

b. A platform at a railway station.

1882 in OGILVIE.

2. = **LANDING** *vbl. sb.* 6 (now the usual word).

1611 COTGR., *Airc.*... the half-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 550 The Staires likewise... let them bee vpon a Faire open Newell, and finely railed in... And a very Faire Landing Place at the Top. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 7 Simon... flew up stairs, fell over the landing-place, and quite barr'd up the way. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, His stealthy footsteps on the landing-place outside. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 352 The staircases and landing places are not wanting in grandeur.

attrib. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxiv. (1893) 193 The dinner and ball invitations gradually dwindled away, till he became a mere stop-gap at the one, and a landing-place appendage at the other.

3. *transf. and fig.* (in prec. senses). A place at which one arrives; a stopping- or resting-place.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. vii. 151 What the Romans called Vestibulum was no part of the House, but the Court or Landing-place between it and the Street. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlvii, He seeks at least Upon the last and sharpest height... Some landing-place, to clasp and say, 'Farewell! We lose ourselves in light'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. Intro. 2 Tom was... beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again... A landing place is a famous thing, but it is only enjoyable for a time by any mortal who deserves one at all. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 245 When the conscience-troubles... lead to scepticism, the ultimate landing-place... is superstition.

+ **Landiron** 1. *Obs.* Also 5 *lanndyren*, 6 *lawndyren*, *laund(e) iron*, 6-7 *landyron*, 7 -*iyron*. [An alteration (influenced by IRON, as in ANDIRON) of LANDIER *a.*, *f. landier* = def. article I' + OF. *andier* andiron.] An andiron, fire-dog.

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 80 It. ij cobertez alias laundryens, ij rostyngyrens. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* No. 1384. 42 Unum lawndyren, pretii xvijij. 1541 in *Lanc. Wills & Invent.* I. 128, ij. old greate land iron, vs. 1590 *Iwo. Linc. in Midd. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item... ij landyrons, one fire shovell. 1640 BRATHWAT *Boulster Lect.* 304 Her Pots, Pippings, Kettles, Land-irons with all her other Utensiles. 1685 *Iwo. Ch. Wetherill of Keadly* 15 May (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), One iron pottle and one land iron with spitts and racks and crookes.

+ **Landiron** 2. *Obs.* [? *f. LAND sb. + IRON sb.*] A kind of iron.

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 Sent hym with hys awen caringe iij^e & di. of landyren. *Ibid.* 3 He had mykyl with in him of dross and landyren.

+ **Landish**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 *londisse*, 5 *landyshe*. [*f. LAND sb. + -ISH*]. a. Belonging to the land or country; native. b. Of the commons or common people.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 634 Al wiþ sarazines kyn, And none londisse Men [*Ritson* Mid unlonðisshe menne, Of Sarazines kenne]. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. i. x.* 26 They putte no dyfference between them [*sc.* the noblemen] & the landishmen. *Ibid.* xxiv. 76 The...alarme that the landysse peple or commons maken.

Land-junker (-jʊŋkər). Also anglicized -yunker. [*Ger.*] A country-squire.

1840 *Thackeray Catherine* ii. 1. eased a great fat-headed Warwickshire land-junker... of forty pieces. 1860 *Motley Netherlands* II. 548 Land-younkers... paid their black-mail.

Landlady (lændlɪdi). [*f.* LAND sb. + LADY sb. Cf. *landlord*.]

1. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her' (J.); *fig.* a mistress. *rare*.

a 1536 *Tindale Expos. Matt.* v. Wks. (1573) 210/1 Let thy wife visit thy Landladye three or four tymes in a yere, with spiced cakes... and such like. 1600 *Dekker Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 84 Great landlady of hearts pardon me. 1687 *Miege Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. *Landlady*, I am the Tenant, and she is my Landlady. *Mod.* Our landlady lives next door.

2. The hostess of an inn; the mistress of a lodging- or boarding-house.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 56 She called for the Landlord and Landlady of the Lodging. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 7 Oct. There was so much tearing company in the house that we could not see the landlady. 1734 *Berkeley Let. to T. Prior* 30 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 227 The landlady of the lodging must... be obliged to furnish linen. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* let. xii. We soon reached the Shepherd's Bush, where the old landlady was sitting up waiting for us. 1857 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) II. 30 We have a very obliging and comfortable landlady. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. vii. 209 The early widowed landlady of the King's Head Inn.

3. *Sc.* One's hostess, the wife of one's host or entertainer. *? Obs.*

1815 *Scott Guy R.* iii. The circumstances of the landlady [Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird] were pleaded to Mannering... as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Landladydom**, the realm of landladies. **Landladyhood**, -ship, the position or dignity of a landlady. **Landladyish a.**, resembling or characteristic of a landlady.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 349 The end of my landladyship is drawing nigh. 1862 *J. Skinner Let.* 12 July in *Life* xi. (1884) 209 Maggie was in all the dignity of landladyhood. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 8 Mrs. Falconer as Dame Quickly displayed a proper amount of landladyish indignation at her corpulent customer's misdeeds. 1890 *Baring-Gould Pennycomequicks* 194 When I come to landladydom.

Land-law. [*In* sense 1 repr. OE. *landlaga*, *f.* *land* LAND sb. + *lagu* LAW sb. 1; otherwise a modern formation. Cf. ON. *lands lög*.]

1. (Also *land's law*.) The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land'.

c 1000 *Recht. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 in *Schmid Gesetze* 376 Deos landlaga stant on suman lande. *Ibid.* c. 21 *ibid.* 382 Landlaga syn mistlice, swa ic ær... seade. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12095 þat he yu ne lue mare þan lands lau. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 132 To stryue and plede for worldly possessions by londis lawe. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. It's the fashion here for decent bodies, and ilka land has its ain land-law.

2. Law, or a law, relating to land considered as property.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 253 The land-laws of that country. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/7 Mr. John Stuart Mill pointed out that the English land law system was peculiar, and even was alone, among the land law systems of Europe. 1894 *F. N. Thorpe Govt. U. S.* 9 Land-laws originate in the use of the land for grazing.

Land league. An association of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized in 1879 by Charles Stewart Parnell under the name of 'The Irish National Land League' (and suppressed by the Government in 1881), having for its object primarily the reduction of rent, and ultimately the carrying out of radical changes in the Irish land-laws, e.g. by the substitution of peasant proprietors for landlords. Hence **Land-league v. trans.**, to treat according to the principles of the Land League. **Land-leaguer**, a member of or sympathizer with the Land League. **Land-leaguism**, the principles or practice of the Land League.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VIII. 136 The incendiary speeches of the Land Leaguers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 12 2 The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery. 1881 *C. Gibbon Heart's Problem* iv. (1884) 56 He could quite believe that the old tailor and his family had gone to America on some Land League commission. 1881 *Sullivan in Macn. Mag.* XLIV. 343 The Land League and Land Leaguism have kept the peace in Ulster on this occasion. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 315/2 A Welsh Parliament, in which they might disestablish the hated Church, land-league the landlords.

Land-leaper. *Obs.* Also 4-6 -leper(e), 5 -lepar, 7 *Sc.* -leiper. [*f.* LAND sb. + LEAP v. (*in* the sense 'to run') + -ER 1.] = LAND-LOPER.

[1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* v. 258 þat Penitencia is pike he schulde poltische newe, And lepe with him ouerlond at his lyf tyme.] 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 207 He ne is nouyte in lolleres, ne in lande-leperes [*v. r.* land-lepyng] hermytes. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Willeker* 565/46 *Arzambulus*, a landlepar. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 166 Gett I those land lepars I breke ilka bone. 1560-77 *Misogonus* iv. ii. 11 (Brandl) Thou landleper, thou runagat roge. 1565 *Calfhill Ansv. Treat.* Crosse 51 b, Then eyther was your author a lyer, or a leude byshop: to forsake his charge and be such a land-leaper. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. xv. (1676) 83/2 Let Marriners learn Astronomy... Landleapers Geography. *Ibid.*

ii. iii. iv. 212/2 Alexander, Cæsar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many land-leapers, now in the East, now in the West, little at home. *a* 1670 *Hackett Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 111 As Budæus says proverbially of a Land-leaper, that makes himself a Cripple and cries out for help, *Tolle cum qui non noceat*. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Land-leaper's-spurge*, a kind of Herb.

Hence **Landleapt a.**, ? vagabond, runaway; **Land-leaping sb. (arch.)**, ? vagabond style of living; *† a.*, vagabond.

1377 *Land-lepyng* [see above]. 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng.* x. iv. (1612) 245 With her, Mendoza, Papists here, forren, and Land-leapt Foes. 1886 *M. K. Macmillan Dugonet the Jester* iii. 135 In good sooth your learning and land-leaping is nought but a kind of fooling.

Land-leave. *Obs.* ? A fee paid for permission to convey goods over certain land.

c 1257 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Pro 3 par. Molurum lucrand... præter Landleve et cariag, eorundem, xiii. iiii. 1664 in *Hargrave Coll. Tracts* (1789) I. 57 The defendants pretended title to it as parcell of the town of Plymouth, and shewed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, terrage, &c. 1669 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1874) 405/2 Penrose... said... that he had always received a 15th part of all goods cast on shore upon his ground for Landleave.

Landless (lændlɪs), *a.* [*f.* LAND sb. + -LESS.] 1. Not possessing land; having no landed property.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* II. c. 8 in *Schmid Gesetze* 136 Be landlesum mannum... gif hwylic landles man folgoe on oðre scire. 1540-1 *Elyot Image Gov.* 115 We shall neither have usurour dwell in this citee, nor gentilemen landlesse. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* I. i. 98 Young Fortinbras... Hath... Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1638 *Brome Antipodes* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 234 As mad as landlesse Squire could bee. 1814 *Scott Let. of Isles* III. xxxi. A landless prince, whose wandering life is but one scene of blood and strife. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* CXXI. 36 Turned adrift landless and homeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 102 The negro, poor, landless, and deserted by the North.

2. Without land, void of land.

1605 *Sylvester Du Burtas* II. iii. in *Law* 1197 A Fruitless, Floodless, yea a Land-less Land. 1868 *Morris Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 16 Risk dying in an unknown landless sea. *Ibid.*, Within the landless waters of the west.

Hence **Landlessness**.

1851 *H. Melville Whale* xxiii. 118 In landlessness alone resides the highest truth.

Land-line.

1. The outline of the land against sky and sea.

1875 *W. McLivraith Guide Wigtownshire* 50 Ross Isle terminates the land-line of the view.

2. A telegraphic line running overland, as opposed to a cable.

1884 *S. E. Dawson Handbk. Canada* 21 The (telegraphic) cables and the land-lines in British Columbia. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 8/1 The Western Union now controls the land-line system of the United States.

3. *Fishing*. Line passing from the end of the seine to the shore. *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884.

Land-lock (lændlɒk), *sb. rare*. [*?* Back-formation from next.]

† 1. The condition of being landlocked.

1627 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 Land locked. Land-locke, is when the land is round about you.

attrib. *a* 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Shropsh.* iii. (1662) 1, I behold it [*sc.* Shropshire] really (though not so Reputed) the biggest Land-lock-shire in England.

2. Landlocked country.

1895 *Onting* (U.S.) XXVII. 230/2 From Prospect Hill is had a delightful view of the Devonshire Valley, one of those many deceptive land locks, which [etc.].

Landlocked (lændlɒkt), *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* [*See* LOCK v.] Shut in or enclosed by land; almost entirely surrounded by land, as a harbour, etc.

Also *transf.* of fish: Living in land-locked waters so as to be shut off from the sea.

1622 *R. Hawkins Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 92 In the lesser of these islands, is a cave for a small ship to ryde in, land-lockt. 1697 *Davies Virg., Georg.* Ded. (1721) I. 194 A good Conscience is a Port which is Land-lock'd on every side. 1740 *Woodroffe in Hanway's Trav.* (1679) I. iv. lix. 275 Twelve or fifteen sail of ships might lie land-lock'd, with the utmost security. 1779 *Forrest Voy. N. Guinea* 253 Went farther round into a land-lock'd bay, and moored the vessel. 1840 *R. H. Dana Bef. Mast* xiv. 36 Decidedly the best harbour on the coast, being completely land-lock'd. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 324 The taking of... land-locked salmon by any other means than by hook and land-line is prohibited. 1876 *Page Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 44 The shores of the land-locked Baltic.

b. Hemmed in, limited, or hindered from movement by surrounding land.

1770 *Baretti Journ. Lond. to Genoa* I. xiv. 88 Our land-lock'd Ladies on the other side the Alps. 1847 *Drasaeli Tauried* II. vii. The little caravan was apparently land-locked. 1855 *Kingsley Glancus* (1878) 62 Along a pleasant road, with land-locked glimpses of the bay.

Land-loper, -louper (lændlɒpər, -lɒpər). Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 7-lower, 8-louper. [*ad. Du. landlooper* (= MHG. *laniloufere*, G. *landläufer*), *f.* *land* LAND sb. + *loopen* to run: see LEAP v. Cf. *LANDLEAPER*.]

1. One who runs up and down the land; a vagabond; *fig.* a renegade; an adventurer.

15... *tr. Bull Pope Martin* (c. 1417) in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 648/2 Certaine Archheretikes have risen and sprong vp... being landlopers, schismatices, and seditious persons. 1580 *Hollyband Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn villotier*, a land loper, a runagate. *a* 1605 *Polwart Flying w. Montgomerie* 757 Land lopper, light skowper, ragged rowper like a

raven. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII* 114 Hee [*Perkin Warbeck*] had bene from his Child-hood such a Wanderer, or (as the King called him) such a Land-loper. 1642 *Howell For. Trav.* (Arb.) 57 Such Travellers as these may bee termed Landlopers, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers. 1681 *W. Robertson Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 799 A Land-loper, *prado*. 1701 *C. Wolliv Jrm.* *New York* (1860) 19 The materials of this Journal have laid by me several years expecting that some Landlooper or other in those parts would have done it more methodically. 1816 *Scott Antig.* xiii. This High-German land-looper, Douterswivel. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* iv. iii. (1866) 596 Bands of landlopers had been employed... to set fire to villages and towns in every direction.

Comb. 1877 *Burns Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, My land-lopper-like stravaugin.

† 2. = LAND-LUBBER. *Obs.*

1694 *Motteux Rabelais* v. xviii, We lay by and run adrift, that is in a Landlopers phrase, we temporis'd it. *a* 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, Land-lopers or Land-lubbers, Fresh-water Seamen so called by the true Tars. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Land-loping, -louping, *ppl. a.* Now *Sc.* [*Back-formation from prec. + -ING 1*] Wandering, roving, vagabond. Also *fig.*

1577 *Holinshed Chron.* (1807-8) II. 401 These his land-lopings legats and Nuncios have their manifold collusions to couden christian kingdoms of their revenues. 1694 *S. Johnson Notes Past Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 32 It is a Land-loping Argument. 1816 *Scott Antig.* xxvi. I canna think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a land-loping scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honest folk. 1828 *F. M. Perth* iv. These land-loping Highland scoundrels.

Landlord (lændlɒd), *sb.* Also 6 land(i)-lord. [*f.* LAND sb. + LORD sb. OE. had land-hildfard, but the mod. word is a new formation.]

1. Originally, a lord or owner of land; in recorded use applied only *spec.* to the person who lets land to a tenant. Hence (perh. already in 16th c.) in widened sense (as the correlative of *tenant*): A person of whom another person holds any tenement, whether a piece of land, a building or part of a building.

a 1000 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 376 Æt ælcum were ðe binnan ðam .xxx. hidan is gebyred æfre se oðer fisc ðam landhalfore. *c* 1000 *Laws of Edgar Suppl.* c. 11 in *Schmid Gesetze* 196 Healde se land-blofard þæt forstolene orf... ðæt se ægenfriga þæt geacsize. 1419 *Liber Abus* 192 b (Rolls) I. 221 Le lessour, appelle 'landlorde'. 1455-6 *Gregory Chron.* (Camden) 199 The Lombardys... toke grete old mancyons in Wynechester... and causyd the londe lordys to do grete coste in reparacyons. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. II. ii. 152 Suche rate as thei paye in yerely rent... to the landlordes therof. 1553 *T. Wilson Rhet.* 15 Would servautes obey their masters... the tenant his landlorde. 1557 *F. Seager Sch. Virtue* 1071 in *Babes Bk.*, Ve that be landlordes and have housen to let. 1587 *Sc. Act. Jas. VI* (1814) III. 462/1 þe landis lordes and bailies vpon quhais landis and in quhais Jurisdiction þai duell. *c* 1590 *Greene Fr. Bacon* x. 11, I am the land-lord keeper of thy holds. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. ii. 113 Landlord of England art thou, and not King. 1662 *Stillindgl. Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 1 His Landlord may dispossess him of all he hath upon displeasure. 1701 *De Foe Orig. Power People* Misc. (1703) 157 If the King was universal Landlord, he ought to be universal Governor of Right. 1809 *Lamb Let. to Coleridge* 7 June, I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord to his tenant at will. 1876 *Freeman Norm. Cong. V.* xxiv. 381 The doctrine was established that the King was the supreme landlord. 1878 *Jevons Prim. Pol. Econ.* 92 The laws concerning landlord and tenant have been made by landlords.

b. fig. (said of God.)

a 1635 *Corbett Poems* (1807) 6 It wounded me the Land-lord of all times Should let long lives and leases to their crimes. 1676 *W. Hubbard Happiness of People* 59 It is no wonder if God our great Land-lord, layes his arrest upon our tillage.

2. *a.* In extended sense: The person in whose house one lodges or boards for payment; one's 'host'. *b.* The master of an inn, an innkeeper.

a 1674 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 86 He new dressed himself, changing clothes with his landlord. 1692 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 411 His landlords daughter testified that [etc.]. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* i. Wks. 1761 III. 21 Suppose you go to an alehouse with that base money and the landlord gives you a quart for four of those half-pence. 1774 *Goldsm. Retal.* 3 If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish. 1777 *Sheridan Trip Scarb.* I. i, I suppose, sir, I must charge the landlord to be very particular where he stows this? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., The word landlord is never used here [*sc.* New England] in its primary or English signification, and is applied only to the keeper of a tavern or boarding house.

3. A host or entertainer (in private). Chiefly *Sc.* 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 65 Which their new landlords took very kindly. 1858 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 256 Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family, or the host, the landlord. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* I. 1. 26 Not so satisfactory... as the confiding landlord expects it to be.

Landlordism (lændlɒdɪz'm). [*f.* *prec.* sb. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of landlords; the system according to which land is owned by landlords to whom tenants pay a fixed rent (chiefly used with reference to Ireland); advocacy or practice of such a system.

1844 *Mary Hennell Soc. Systems* 82 The Mail, the recognized organ of Irish landlordism. 1849 *Cobden Speeches* 87 If it is the spirit of landlordism that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland. 1880 *McCarthy Owen Times*

IV. 281 The landlordism of Ireland was, compared with most European institutions, a thing of the day before yesterday.

Landlordly, *a.* [-LYL.] Belonging to or characteristic of a landlord or landlords.

1853 LOWELL *Moorehead Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 18 He waits upon it in the good old landlordly fashion. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Jan. 4/6 Landlordly coercion. 1897 MAITLAND *Wednesday & Beyond* 199 As far as landlordly rights are concerned.

† **Landlordry**. *Obs. rare*[-]. [-RY.] Landlords as a class.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat. v. i.* 98 Such pilfering slips of Pety land-lordrye.

Landlordship. [-SHIP.] The position or condition of a landlord; the tenure of such a position. Also, with poss. pron., used as a title.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 15 The evil system of middle-landlordship. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 44 [He] did not intend to retire yet awhile to the landlordship of the Bell. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* IV. 199 Neither British constitution nor British law... can keep your landlordships safe. 1897 MAITLAND *Wednesday & Beyond* 172 Lordship in becoming landlordship begins to lose its most dangerous element.

Land-lubber (lændlʊbər). [LUBBER OCCURS in the 16th c. in this sense.] A sailor's term of contempt for a landsman.

1700 [see LAND-LOVER 2]. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 11 My Uncle... bid me prepare myself against next year for no land lubber should touch his money. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 417 There was many a land-lubber looked on that might much better have swung in his stead. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 15 The philosophic landlubber often wonders at the eternal restlessness of his naval brotherman. 1884 PAR *Eustace* 130 The service is not intended to pamper landlubbers, but to make smart seamen.

Hence **Landlubberish**, **Landlubberly** *adjs.*

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 912 Landlubberish terms. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept. (1880) II. 119 The costermongers in the street outside... have an earthy, and, as I may say, a landlubberly aspect. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. viii. 166 My land-lubberly intelligence failed to grasp the proper meaning.

Landman (lændmæn). [OE. *landmann*, f. *land* Land sb. + *mann* MAN sb. Cf. MHG. *lantman* native, mod.G. *landmann*, Du. *landman* countryman, peasant, farmer. Cf. LANDSMAN.]

† 1. A man of a (specified or indicated) country. = COUNTRYMAN 1. *Obs. rare.*

1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 179 (Gr.) Feond onsezon lādum eazan landmanna cyme. 1000 *Ordin. Dinuete* c. 6 in Schmid *Gesetz* 360. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. 29 The Englishman of many other nations is least atheistical...; but... he may fall not unlikely sometimes as any other land man into an uncouth opinion.

2. A countryman, peasant.

(In Carlyle, after G. landmann.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 28072 No sal i tell be... Hu þu sal scen þi scrift to preist... þat landmen mai sumquat lere, þo scape þair scrift wit þis samplere. *Ibid.* 29411 Quen he [a clerk] changes crun or wede, and funden [es] in land mans dede. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 That evere burgess sal inbring certaine landmen, out duellaris... to remane within the tone. 1543 *Ibid.* 191 The tonne is hanely murmurit be the landmen. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 215 They are no philosophers or tribunes, but frank, stalwart landmen.

3. = LANDSMAN 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9, iij. M. men, lande men and mayrners... arrayed for the werre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 11 If tomorrow Our Nanie thrive, I have an absolute hope Our Landmen will stand vp. 1664 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish.* 6 Thus they make their Landmen Seamen, their Seamen Fishermen, their Fishermen Mariners. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. iv. What inspires a landman with the highest apprehension of danger gives not the least concern to a sailor. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 129 The Distinction between Landmen and Seamen on board, which used to create Animosity, and subject the Landmen to some Hardships. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan.* 7 The facility with which these convert landmen into sailors. 1846 WHATLEY *Addit. Elenc. Rhet.* 3 Nautical terms... it is little loss to a landman to be ignorant of.

† 4. A man having landed property. *Obs.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 156 But kirkmenniss cursit substance semis swet Till landmen, wþ þat lend brd lyne are lyttit. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1691), *Landman*, the Terre-tenant. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. iii. (1737) 405 A Gentleman from three Generations claims Precedency from any ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

Landmark (lændmɑ:k). [OE. *landmearc* fem.: see LAND sb. and MARK sb. (Cf. G. *landmark* boundary, *landmarke* sailor's landmark.)]

1. The boundary of a country, estate, etc.; an object set up to mark a boundary line.

982 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 189 Seo landmeare lið of Terstan upp be Hothtunga meare. a 1000 *Julfiana* 635 Ða was zelled land-meare neah. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. 2 Some men there be, that remove other mens londe markes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed be he that removeeth his neighbours land-marke [COVERDALE mark]. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 211 When... he returned to the possession of his estates... he found none of the ancient landmarks removed. 1838 THIRWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 235 The landmarks of Plataea... were carried forward to the Asopus. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 416 The landmarks which separated the two states had been removed.

Fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 126 May we not too hastily displace the ancient termini, and remove the land-marks of virtue and vice? 1771 *Junius's Lett.* Ixi. 319 He has introduced new law, and removed the landmarks established by former decisions. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp., Reforms* 27 Oct. (1876)

284, I do not wish to endanger or remove any of the ancient landmarks of our Constitution.

† b. ? A district. *Obs.* [So formerly G. *landmark*.] 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 255 He wrought much wo to the cite of Brunswike, roaring and burnyng in her suburbs, villages, landmarks, and iurisdiccions.

2. An object in the landscape, which, by its conspicuousness, serves as a guide in the direction of one's course (*orig.* and *esp.* as a guide to sailors in navigation); hence, any conspicuous object which characterizes a neighbourhood or district.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 Hydrographie, requireth a particular Register of certaine Landmarkes... from the sea. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A Land marke, is any Mountaine, Rocke, Church, Wind-mill or the like, that the Pilot can know by comparing one by another how they beare by the compasse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 432 1th' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. ii. (1840) 34 Having no chart for the coast, nor any land-mark. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 183 Like unskilful sailors who have lost the landmarks of their course. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 91 The house altogether is the great landmark of the whole neighbourhood.

Fig. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 316 7 2 Now one Face of Indolence overspreads the whole, and I have no Land-mark to direct my self by. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9 3 Two or three land-marks, however, in the dreary waste [of evidence] attract attention.

3. (In mod. use.) An object which marks or is associated with some event or stage in a process; *esp.* a characteristic, a modification, etc., or an event, which marks a period or turning-point in the history of a thing.

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 46 This important landmark in our social history. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 5 This... man, whose system of thought will long remain one of the landmarks in the history of philosophical speculation. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 127 1 The dark pigment specks which are seen in this variety [of leech]... seem... to point in the same direction as those more constant landmarks just specified. 1884 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Descent* vii. (1885) 177 In these skulls the landmarks are all gone, except the holes for the vessels and nerves [etc.].

Land-marshal. [ad. Sw. *landmarskalk*, G. *landmarschall*.] a. In Sweden, the speaker or president of the assembly of the first estate. b. In Prussia, Austria, etc., the marshal of a province.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1767 1 His Majesty has named Baron Fabian Wrede, to be Land-Marshal, that is, Speaker, or President, in the Assembly of the Nobility and Gentry. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4808 1 His Majesty has... conferr'd the Employment of Land-Marshal of Prussia upon his Chamberlain. 1864 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 408 No member was allowed to leave the chamber during the transaction of business without permission of the landmarshal. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 7/3 The Moravian Diet at Brünn... The Landmarshal, who was presiding, asked them to leave the Diet.

Land-measure. † a. Measurement of land (*obs.*). b. Any of the denominations of measurement used in stating the area of land (e.g. the acre, the rood, etc.); also applied as a name for the system of such denominations in current use.

1611 CORGER, *Latte*... a Land-measure... in some places longer then in other. 1652 ATWELL *Faithf. Surveyor* i. 1 Of errors in Land-measure. 1857 BOUCHER *Measurement* 5 Land Measure by Gunter's Chain. 100 linear links = 1 linear chain. 1900 ADDY in *N. & Q.* 20 Oct. 303 1 (heading) English and Roman Land Measures.

So **Land-measuring**, -*measurment*, the art or process of determining by measurement the area of lands, fields, farms, etc.; properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are often used synonymously.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 Other Philosophers, writing Rules for land measuring. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 624 1 The principle of throwing the area of any given field or set of fields into triangular spaces, is that pursued in all processes of land-measurement. *Ibid.* 624 2 In land-measuring, the scale of operations is ordinarily too limited to require any such allowance for difference of levels.

Land-measurer.

1. One whose occupation is land-measuring.

1632 MS. *Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* Laid out on our selues and the landmeasurer when we went to... laye out our land. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 232 A staid, thick, sober, silent, middle-aged personage, who united the offices of schoolmaster and land-measurer.

2. [tr. mod.L. *geometra*.] A geometer moth.

188 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 66 The Geometra (or Land Measurers).

Land-mere. ? *Obs.* In 7 -meare, 9 -meer. [f. LAND sb. + MERE sb. (OE. *miere*). Cf. LANDI-MERE.] A boundary of land.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 5 And then by land-measures from Kilhredyn to Crommre Water. 1824 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. xiv. 333 Land Meer Processions, or Riding of the Marches.

† **Land-meter**. *Obs.* In 6-7 -meater, 7 -meeter. [f. LAND sb. + METER, agent-n. f. METE v., to measure.] A land-measurer or surveyor.

1582 E. WORSOP (*title*) A Discoverie of Sundrie errors and faults daily committed by Landmeaters to the damage of her Maiesties subiects. 1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 2 The greater number of Land-meaters vse not the Pole, but a chayne line of 3, 4 or 5 Perch long. c 1613 *Soc. Cond. People Angles* (1860) 32 The English yard... is used by... masons, carpenters, land-meaters and others. 1636 BEDWELL (*title*) The Way to Geometry, being necessary... for Astronomers, Geographers, Land-meaters [etc.], by Peter Ramus.

So † **Land-mete**, a measurement of land; † **Land-meting**, land-measuring.

1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 1 b, Of the Computations of Land-meating. *Ibid.* D 4 b, The like is sufficiently manifest amongst Land-meats in surfaces.

Land-metster. *Sc.* [See METSTER (f. METE v. + -STER).] = LAND-METER.

1726 *Minutes Presbytery* in *Sage Memorab. Domestic* (1889) I. 7 Cite masons, wrights, and land metsters [read metsters]. The said... land-metsters [read metsters] being duly sworn. 1822 *Law Case, Rev. D. Macarthur* (Jam.), John Currie, land-metster.

Lando, *obs.* form of LANDAU.

Landocracy (lændə'krəsi). *jocular*. [f. LAND sb. : see -CRACY.] The class of people which owes its controlling position in the country to its possession of landed property. So **Landocrat**, a member of this class.

1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 343 The Landocracy—in which term we comprehend all Landowners great and small. a 1865 COBBEN in *Daily News* (1869) 16 Jan., The aristocracy and landocracy and moneyocracy who govern our elections. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. xcvi. 173 [I felt] a deep grievance with the British landocracy. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Sept. 484 1 The wail of the landocrat is heard in the land.

Landowner (lændəʊnər). [f. LAND sb. + OWNER.] An owner or proprietor of land. Hence **Landownership**.

a 1733 NORTH *Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 157 Any Land Owner may make that which they call a Key, next to the River. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat. Hist.* (1859) 255 Each landowner in the valley possesses a certain portion of hill-country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 141 Landowners hastened to sell their estates for whatever could be got. 1867 MEN-GRAVE *Weeks Old France* II. 334 England's landownership will never be without the representatives and reflected honours of her ancient Aristocracy. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 91 Many large land-owners in England refuse to let their land for long periods.

So **Landowning** sb. and a.

1845 MIALL in *Nonconf. V.* 149 The landowning majority contemplate no concessions. 1881 *Mamm. Mag.* XLIV. 127 Landowning and farming are as much businesses as cotton-spinning. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 280, I... have no landowning relations.

Landrail (lænd'reɪl). [See RAIL sb.; cf. *water-rail*. So G. *landralle*.] The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 387 The land rail lays from twelve to twenty eggs, of a dull white color, marked with a few yellow spots. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 302 The Land-Rail is a migratory species, appearing in Britain about the latter end of April, and departing about the middle or close of September. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hadis* I. 3 Through the dew The landrail brushed.

Land-rat. [Cf. G. *landratte*, -*ratte* land-rat, land-lubber.] A rat that lives on land. † Also used as a term of abuse.

1596 SHAKS. *Morch. V.* i. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theeves, and land theeves—I mean, pirates. 1609 DEKKER *Gul's Hornebk.* Wks. (Grosart II. 233) The Duke's Tomb is a Sanctuary, and will keepe you alive from wormes and land-rattes, that long to be feeding on your carkas. 1632 SHIRLEY *Bull* iv. ii. 10. Will you not draw? Bo. Not against your honour, but you shall see. Lo. And vex my eyes to look on such a Land-rat. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civitat.* 129 There are in England two kinds of land-rats,—the old English black rat, and the Norwegian or brown rat.

Landress, Landrie, *obs.* ff. LAUNDRESS, -RY.

Land-right. *OE.* and *Hist.* [OE. *landriht* (see LAND sb. and RIGHT sb.); cf. OS. *landreht*, OFris. *landriucht*, OHG. *lantreht*, G. *landrecht*.] 'Law of the land; legal rights of natives of the country; legal obligation connected with land or estate' (Sweet *Aggs. Dict.*).

Beowulf Gr. 2886 Landrihtes mot þare mægburge monna æghwylc idel hweofan. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1911 (Gr.) Unc modige ymb mearc seittað... ne willað rumor unc land-right heora. — *Exod.* 354 Landriht gepah. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 236 note, In later days it was a principle of Land-right that no freeman should be amerced 'above his wer'. 1892 STOPFORD A. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* i. 6 He received money and landright from the King.

Landscape (lændskeɪp). Forms: a. 7 lan(d)-, landschap, lantschap, land-shape, landscap, -skap, (lantskop, land-scept), 7-8 landskape, -schape, -shape, -chape, 7- landscape. B. 6-8 (9 *arch.*) landskip; also 6 launce-skippe, 7 lan(d)tskip, lantse/hip, lantscippe, land-, lant-skippe. [a. Du. *landschap* (= OE. *landscap* neut., *landscape* masc., OS. *landscapi* neut., OHG. *lant-scaph*, mod.G. *landschaft* fem., ON. *landskap* -r masc.), f. *land* Land sb. + -*schap* (see -SHIP). The word was introduced as a technical term of painters; the corrupt form in -*skip* was according to our quots. a few years earlier than the more correct form.]

1. A picture representing natural inland scenery, as distinguished from a sea picture, a portrait, etc. a. 1603 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 13 The cunning Painter... Limning a Landscape, various, rich, and rare. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 893 First, for the Scene, was drawne a *Landscape*, consisting of small woods. 16... A. GIBSON *L'Emoy in Gullim's Heraldry* (1660), As in a curious Land-schape, oft we see Nature, so follow'd, as we think it's she. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Ded. 18 Let this part of the landscape be

cast into shadows that the heightnings of the other may appear more beautiful. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 271 II. you paint your landscapes in oil-colours. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 145 In landscapes, the painter should give the suggestion of a fairer creation than we know. 1899 L. CUST in *Nat. Gallery Brit. Art* 8 The landscapes exhibited on this occasion by Constable.

B. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* iii. i. 94 In a table donne by Cæsar Sestius where hee had painted Landskips. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 154 Vallies such as are figured in the most beautifull land-skips. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216, I give alsoe vnto her Lapp, the landskip inamiled vpon gold which is in the Dutch cabinet in my closett. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 83 Such a Troop as went to apprehend our Saviour, dressed after the same manner we find them on old Landskips. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 116 The perfections of a fine Landskip decrease, when you behold it at a close view. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) III. xxv. § 29 A noble Landskip of Men, Trees, Flowers, and such like. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iv, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces to draw a fair and distinct Landskip in the Twilight, when he can hardly distinguish a House from a Tree.

† b. *spec.* The background of scenery in a portrait or figure-painting. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Landskip*, Parergon, Paisage or By-work, which is an expressing of the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that which in a Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. 1676 BEALE *Pocket-bk.* in H. Walpole *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 134, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake, in consideration of the landskip he did in the Countess of Clare's picture.

2. A view or prospect of natural inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view; a piece of country scenery.

a. 1725 POPP *Odys.* iii. 630 O'er the shaded landscape rush'd the night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 773 Sumptuous Cities, gild our Landscape with their glitt'ring Spires. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 5 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* v. 99 There are no two more different landscapes than the same under altered skies. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 11 What could be a fitter surrounding for this young English girl than this English-looking landscape?

B. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 70 Streight mine eye has caught new pleasures Whilst the Landskip round it measures. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 86 As terrible to them as a Landskippe with a May-pole in it. 1697 ANTHONSON *Ess. Georg.* in Dryden's *Virg.* sig. F. 4 It raises in our Minds a pleasing variety of Scenes and Landskips. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 411 P. 2 Scenes and Landskips more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole Compass of Nature. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. i. 111 Thus we coasted the shore, fully employed in the contemplation of this diversified landskip. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 107 Where bright Herat, city of roses, lights With dome and minaret the land-skip green. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 29 The hues of the landskip and the sea.

3. In generalized sense (from 1 and 2): Inland natural scenery, or its representation in painting.

a. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Statics* Ded., A Drollerie (or Dutch peece of Landskip). 1747 HOARE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 570 These Pictures shew, that the Antients understood Perspective and Landskip. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lines on Climbing Brockley Comb*, What a luxury of landscape meets My gaze! 1844 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. to ed. 2. 23 The true ideal of landscape is precisely the same as that of the human form. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* 142 The feeling for landscape is often described as a modern one.

B. 1602 DEKKER *Satirumastic* C. 2, Good peeces of landskip, shew best a far off. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Pocms* 104 Like imagin'd Landskip in the Aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 142 The Sun, Discovering in wide Landskip all the East Of Paradise and Edens happie Plains. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 855 Landskip in Picture.

4. In various obsolete trans. and fig. uses.

† a. A view, prospect of something. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 22 In my mentall and private Peregrinations, taking a view and land-scape, of all the famous Courts and Cities of the world. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 195 Come, then, let us break the heart of these hills, and bless our eyes with a landskip of the Lowlands. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 3 Too great a distance to take a perfect Landskip, it being only discernible to be Land. a. 1711 KEN *Sermon* Wks. (1838) 155 The Love of God, presented Daniel with a clearer land-scape of the Gospel than any other prophet ever had.

† b. A distant prospect; a vista. (Cf. 2 b.)

1599 NASHE *Lenen Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204, I care not, if in a dimme farre of launce-skippe, I take the paines to describe this. Metropolis of the redde Fish. a. 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Whore* (1616), The sins of other women shew in Landskip, far off and full of shadow; hers in Statue, neere hand, and bigger in the life. 1643 T. FULLER *Sermon Reform.* (1875) 6 The Jewes, saw Christ presented in a land-scept, and beheld him through the perspective of faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 62 These stormes appeared as Land-skaps and aloof. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing which this visible World can set before us is worthy our regard, especially when at the End of the Landskip the Invisible Glories of Heaven Solicit and Court our Love.

† c. The object of one's gaze.

1659 Lady *Alimony* ii. v. C. 4, There is a Caranto-man with all my heart I must beatoe he his Land-skip on the seat of Justice? 1664 L. O. FALKLAND *Marriage* Nt. i. i. 4 At distances she is a Goodly Landskip.

† d. A sketch, adumbration, outline; occas. a faint or shadowy representation.

a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Imaginary and fantastical parables, landskips of commonwealths. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 69 Every single entity contains, an adumbration or landskip of the whole Universe. a. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 420 This is but a small Landskip of some of his Works of Power, the outsidies or extremities of it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* x. (1715) 366 This short but true Sketch and faithful Landskip of Popery,

1709 MRS. MANLEY *New Atal.* (ed. 2) II. 57 A Feint, a distant Landshape of immortal joys.

† e. A compendium, epitome.

1656 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 113 That Landskip [M.S. landskip] of iniquity, that Sink of Sin, and that Compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1693) 39 London, is... our England of England, and our Landskip and Representation of the whole Island. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 104 To give but a scantling and landskip of some of them. *Ibid.* 197 This scantling landskip or compendium. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin, Oliver Cromwell.

† f. A bird's-eye view; a plan, sketch, map.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 21 Some have used to get on the top of the highest Steeple, where one may view... all the Country circumjacent, and so take a Landskip of it. c. 1645 — *Lett.* (1726) 87 If you saw the Landskip of it [viz. a house] you would be mightily taken with it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 The weather clearing up, the Master and Mates drew out several plots and Landscapes: which they had formerly taken upon the Coast of France and England. 1700 *Prot.* of 1683-4 (Percy Soc.) p. xiv, There was first a map, or landskip, cut in copper, representing all the manner of the camp. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 306 It rather resembles a Landskip of many Boroughs than a City.

† g. The depiction or description of something in words.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 119 Precepts and Discourses of Virtue are only the dead Pictures and artificial Landskips and Descriptions of it. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 5, I will not describe the Valley of Dauphine, all to Chambery, nor entertain you with a Landskip of the Country, which deserves a better Pencil than mine. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. (1733) 12 To compare the Natural Face of the Country with the Landskips that the Poets have given us of it. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 416 P. 5 In this case the Poet seems to get the better of Nature; he takes indeed the Landskip after her, but gives it more vigorous Touches.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as landscape art, book-plate, draughtsman, -lover, -work; landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural scenery; so landscape-gardener, -gardener; landscape lens, a lens used in photographing landscape; landscape marble, a variety of marble which shows dendritic workings resembling shrubbery or trees; landscape mirror, = CLAUDE LORRAINE GLASS (*Cent. Dict.*); landscape-painter, one who paints landscapes, a landscapist; so landscape-painting; † landscape-worker, a landscapist.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* p. vii, A series of papers on 'Landscape Art'—that is to say on all works of art in which landscape is concerned. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* vi. 52 The 'landscape book-plate' was rather the lineal descendant of the Chippendale than of the Jacobean style. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 50 Dyes, the 'landscape-draftsman and geographical artist. 1806 J. DALLAWAY *Observ. Eng. Archit.* 245 Detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a 'landscape garden. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 386 Useful to the General Planter, as well as to the 'Landscape Gardener. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 333 The landscape-gardeners of literature give to a paltry half-acre the air of a park. 1805 H. REPTON (*title*) Observations on the Theory and Practice of 'Landscape Gardening. 1867 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 5 A park in the Brownian style of landscape-gardening. 1890 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* III. 179 A fairly good camera and a single 'landscape lens. 1882 TENNYSON *To Virgil* ii, 'Landscape-lover, lord of language. 1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 106 It resembles in many respects the 'landscape marble. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 529 The well-known landscape marble or Cotham stone. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1811) i. p. lxii, What 'landscape painter can equal the description [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *Lt. of Burleigh* 7 He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 22 Most true, yet most poetic of landscape-painters. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 406 He understood 'landscape-painting and performed it to perfection. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il.* sig. II. 402 Landscape-painting, may be said to have owed its origin to Titian. 1632 SHERWOOD, 'Landscape worker (in painting), *falsage, grotesques*. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* iii. i. 94 Barnazano, an excellent 'Landscape-worker.

Hence *Landscape v. trans.*, to represent as a landscape; to picture, depict.

1661 HOLWAY *Surre. World* To Rdr., As weary travelour... oft... Landskips the Vale, with pencil: placing here Meadow, there Arable [etc.]. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 152 Putting solely that On panel somewhere in the House of Fame, Landscaping what I saved, not what I saw.

Landscapist (lændskəpɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A painter of landscape, landscape-painter.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* ii. i. vii. § 16 (1851) I. 90 The professed landscapists of the Dutch school. 1869 — *Q. of Air* 199 If you are a landscapist, Turner must be your only guide. 1880 *Athenæum* 29 May 700a For the greater number of our landscapists Girtin and Turner have lived in vain. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* 455 Like the ideal composition of an imaginative landscapist.

Land's end.

† l. = LAND-END. *Obs.*

c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 437 And at he londes ende laye a litell crom-bolle. 15... *Wife of Auchtermuchty* (Bann. MS.) 9 He lowst the pluche at the landis end, And draif his oxin hame at evin. 1562 J. HAYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 68 Thon gossopet at home, to meete me at landis ende.

2. The extremity or furthest projecting point of a country. Now only as the proper name of the most westerly point of Great Britain.

14... *Sailing Directions Circumnavig.* Eng. (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 17 A newe cours and tide betweene Englonde and Irlande and the Londis end. *Ibid.* 17 The Londes end of

Irlande. 1604 F. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 156 They passed on no further, neyther could they discover the lands end (which some holde to be there). 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We... were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End.

Land-service. Service performed on land; military, as opposed to naval, service.

a. 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* (1622) 123 Seeing wherein the Sea-discipline differed from Land-service. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 154 As I was then aduised by my learned Council, in the lawes of this Land-service, I did not come. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. f. 3, I Writ not always in the proper terms of Navigation, Land-Service, or in the Cant of any Profession. 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 57 A good army for land-service. 1801 T. S. SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 134 Salano, a Neapolitan pirate originally, took to the land service afterwards, and committed murders out of number. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* i. iv, The prince is all for the land-service, Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis.

Landfolk: see LANDFOLK.

Landgrave: see LANDGRAVE.

Landshard (lændʃɑːd). *dial.* Also **landsherd**, **landchet**, **lanchet**, **lanshet**, **langet**. [f. LAND sb. + SHARD sb. The forms show contamination with the synonymous *linchet*.] = LINCHE.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* App. 259 *Linch*, *Linchet*, or *Landshard*, the mere green-sward dividing two pieces of arable in a common-field called in Hants, a lay bank. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Langet*, a strip of ground. *West.* 1886 W. Somerset *Gloss.*, *Landshard*, a ridge or strip of land left unploughed or untilled. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 104/2 A stretch of a hundred odd acres... rising above stony lanchets or lynchets. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 81 The terraces called lanchets or lynchets.

Land-side.

† l. The shore. *Obs.*

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxiii. 443 He caste his ancre nere to the land syde. *Ibid.* clxi. 623 And then the waues brought me to the lond syde.

2. The side towards the land or on which there is land (not water).

1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 343 To assault the city ou the land-side. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNs *Talpa* 181 Playing upon the edge, or land-side of the trench as it advances. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 51 On the accessible land-side a double line of protection was thus formed.

3. The flat side of a plough which is turned towards the unploughed land.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 239 The plough being confined on the land-side, and at liberty on the fur-side, which naturally gives it less land. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Landsknecht: see LANSQUENET.

Landslip (lændslɪp). The sliding down of a mass of land on a mountain or cliff side; land which has so fallen. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

1679 ROXB. *Ballads* IV. 549 Paint dismal Ruin stalking in the rear, Than Landslip Desolation far and near. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 158 Those disruptions of hills, which are known by the name of land-slips. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 276 There was an immense land-slip from this cliff, by which Dover was shaken as if by an earthquake. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 62 The valley was a succession of landslips and watercourses. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 281 Landslip lakes have been noticed by Lyell, and Gilbert records the formation of small lakes behind landslide terraces.

Hence **Landslipped**, **Landslippy** *adjs.*, characterized by landslips.

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 474 An eerie and dangerous path, dilapidated and often landslipped. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 49 Where the rocks towards the slope were loosest and most landslippy.

Landsmen (lændsmæn). Pl. **landsmen**. [f. genit. of LAND sb. + MAN sb. Cf. LANDMAN.]

† l. A native of a particular country. *Obs.*

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 26 Twezen landes menn and an ælpeodiz. 11... O. E. Chron. an. 1068 (1 aud MS.) Da comon ða landes menn togeanes him & hine ofslonon. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Oðer kinnes neddre is ut in oðer lond... and te londes menn hire bigaleð oðer wile and swo lacheð and doð of line. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 It were a wretched schame þat a newe comynge schulde putte olde londsmen [L. *veleres incolas*] out of here place.

b. One's fellow-countryman. *rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 806 If (brave Lands-men) your war-thirst be such [orig. *Que si tant, ô François, vous cherchez les batailles*]... What holds you here? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi. I am innocent—I am your own native landsman. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 319/2 [He] boldly dissuaded his landsmen from idolatry.

2. a. One who lives or has his business on land: opposed to *seaman*. b. *Naut.* 'The rating formerly of those on board a ship who had never been to sea, and who were usually stationed among the waiters or after-guard' (Adm. Smyth).

1666-7 PEARCE *Diary* 2 Jan., The French... have certainly shipped landsmen, great numbers, at Brest. 1788 BURNS *1st Ep. to R. Graham* 50 Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* i, Employed, as a landsman usually is, in the afterguard, or waist, of the ship. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. x.* (1879) 208 Sailors... can make out a distant object much better than a landsman. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii, Thomas Redruth... landsman, shot by the mutineers.

So **Landswoman**.

1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Capt.* III. viii. 144 The strangeness of a landswoman to all things maritime.

Land-spring. 'A spring which comes into action only after heavy rains' (Webster). Also fig. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., All he hath is drawn from a land-spring of natural parts and gifts. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 15 Such are only Land-springs, and in no sort to be called perpetual Springs. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 14 Feb., Land-springs, which we call levants. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 37 Our land-springs were dried up; our wells were exhausted. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 109/1 Enormous masses of the cliff newly disintegrated by the land-springs.

Hence **Land-springy** *a.*, full of land-springs. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 80 In very moist, land-springy grounds.

Landsquenet, obs. form of LANSQUENET.

Landsturm (lɑnt'sturm). [Ger. = lit. 'land-storm'.] In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war; the forces so called out; the militia force consisting of those men not serving in the army or navy or in the *landwehr*.

1814 *Alpine Sk.* i. 20 Some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks... and a strong party of the *landsturm* [sic]. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 553 The 'Landsturm'... should only be employed in the home districts. 1874 MISS R. H. BUSK *Tirol* ix. 288 The *Landsturm* was out.

Land-surveying. The process, art, or profession of measuring, and making plans of, landed property.

1771 BREAKS (*title*) A complete system of Land-Surveying. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 623/1 Trigonometry... is of great importance... in land-surveying. *Ibid.* 624/1 A principle of measuring by triangles, which is common alike to land-surveying and the trigonometrical surveys of engineers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Land-surveying Chain-maker*, a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

Land-surveyor.

† **L.** = *land-surveyor* (see *LANDING* *vhl.* sb. 8). 1755 CHAMBERLAIN *State Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. 58 Port of Leith... William Towrie... Land-Surveyor. 1776 *Addit. to Pope* i. 2 note, When George I. made him [Rowe] one of the land surveyors of the port of London.

2. One whose professional occupation is to measure land, draw up plans of estates, and the like.

1702 B. MARSTON in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company who are going to make a Settlement on the Island Bulam... as their Land Surveyor General. a 1815 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1866) II. 443 Mr. Wakefield, the land-surveyor, was at Cuffnells. 1853 HEASCHER *Pop. Lect. Sci.* ii. vii. (1873) 54 The triangle in question is always what a land surveyor would call a favourable one for calculation.

Land-tag (lɑnt'ɪk). Also 6 *landtaye*, 7 *landt-tag*; (*anglicized*) *land-day*. [Ger. (MHG. *lanttag*) = lit. 'land-day'.] In Germany, the diet or legislative body of a state; formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.

1591 WOTTON *Let.* 27 Feb. in *Reliq. W.* (1683) 628 Of our Landtaye we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly. 1665 *Land. Gaz.* No. 11/1 It's now determined in *Concilio Senatorum*, at Warsaw, that the Parliament shall begin the 17th of March, and the Landt-tag the third of February. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 225/2 The Land-day for Prussia is to begin the third day of the next month at Marienburgh, in Order to the General Diet. 1864 *Scanderberg Rediv.* ii. 22 They have a Convention held in each County, call'd The Landt-Tag, six weeks before the Session of the Diet.

Land-tax. A tax assessed upon landed property.

1533 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 148 Land takis. Rubislaw xxs. 1690 *Consol. Raising Money* 34 There will be nothing... so much for the good of the Nation, as a Land-Tax. 1709 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/1 Receivers or Collectors of the Land-Taxes for the Years 1708 and 1709. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 135 The first land-tax was imposed in 1690, at the rate of three shillings in the pound on the rental. 1858 J. B. NORSTON *Topics* 82 Pitt's scheme of the year 1798 for the redemption of the land-tax. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 366 The old military tenures were abolished and the land-tax was imposed by way of compensation to the Crown for the dues which it thereby lost.

attrib. and Comb. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) II. 92 The land-tax gatherers. 1765-93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 174 The land-tax and malt-tax acts are passed for one year only. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop.* *Laws* ix. 62 The Clerk of the Land-tax Commissioners.

Land-tie (lɑnd'tɔi). A rod, beam, piece of masonry, etc. imbedded in the earth at one end, and connected at the other end with a wall or other building in order to secure it in position, or to relieve it from the pressure of a bank, etc.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 The Banks are exposed to be wash'd away by the Waters, whence the Bridge in such a case would become destitute of Land-tyes, and remain an Island. *Ibid.* II. 27 Another Wall with Stone Land-tyes, that enter'd into the Hill. 1794 *THE ARABLE Naval Archit.* 9 In the Royal dockyards, where the ground of the building slip is paved with hewn stone, it is customary to alternate with the latter transverse banks of timber, termed 'land ties'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Land-tie*, a rod securing a face-wall to a bank.

Landward (lɑndwɔrd), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 *landewarde*, *Sc.* 5-8 *landwart*, 8 *landart*, 9-ert. [f. *LAND* sb.; see -WARD.]

A. adv.

1. In phrases with preps.

† **a.** To *landward*, in (*the*) *landward*: in the country, as opposed to the town. *Sc.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* c. 21 (1814) II. 8/1 *pai*... sall haue

a certane takyn to landward of be schireff & in burwof of be aldermen & be balzeis. 1457 *Ibid.* 49/1 Within burwof and commonys to landward. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xii. v. (1821) II. 261 Ane vailycaint and lusty man, of greter curage and spreit than any man that was nurist in landward, as he was. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 276 Alsweall within townes as to landward. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 203/1 No part of the parish is to landward.

b. To (*the*) *landward*: towards or in the direction of the land; or on to the land side (*of*).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 631 Whils pai wer bus to landward boune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix. 17 In burghis, to landward and to sie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 352 Vpon the innermost necke to the landward is a tuft of trees. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* ii. i. 68 Where the mountaine looks to landward of the ile. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc. Wks.* 1738 II. 129 To the Land-ward [stand] Mezen and Slobotca... To Seaward lies the Cape of Candinos. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 As for fortifications to the landward, they had none. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 86 Except to landward, there is nothing to arrest the eye. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 26 On the broad moor to landward of the town.

2. Towards the land; = **1 b.**

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 318 Couched betwene a highcliffe sea-ward and as high an hill land-ward. 1816 WOROSW. *Ode, 'Imagination—never before content'* 13 A sudden shower That land-ward stretches from the sea. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 237 Landward she saw the low green meadows lie. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* vi. 90 Deep and narrow valleys, that ran landward.

3. *Sc.* In the country; = **1 a. rare.**

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i. Within burgh, and not land-ward.

B. adj.

1. *Sc.* Belonging to, inhabiting the country; country-, rustic.

1533 BELLENDEN *Lyry* i. (1822) 5 It was callit efor Pagus, that is to say, ane landward towne. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 63 Gif your purpose be of landward affairs, To use corruptit and vplandis wordis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 344 The burgessis, and landward men. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The communion to be celebrated within burghs four times in the year, in landward twise. 1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Memo.* (1702) 54 A Landward Kirk in Galloway. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 168 The common people in the landward round about the town. 17... RAMSAY *Birth of Drummhallowrig* ii. Some landart lass. 1725 — *Gen. Sheph.* iv. ii. I've shook off my landward cast In foreign cities. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. The door was locked, as is usual in landward towns in this country. Note. A landward town is a dwelling situated in the country. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 362 The landward contemporaries of my grandfather. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. ii. 127 The town councils generally took more interest in the welfare of a school... than the landward heritors.

2. Lying or situated towards the land (as opposed to the sea); *occas.* belonging to the land.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 129 The Upper and Lower Circular Roads, which nearly encompass the city on its eastern or landward side. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frail. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 436 The tree... ceases to be found at any distance beyond the landward counterslope, and it is unknown in the interior. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 This barbarian innocency on the part of our landward population as to the teeming plenty of the deep. 1883 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 16 On the landward side the view was different.

3. *Comb.* *landward-bred a.* (*Sc.*), country-bred.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. I am landward-bred. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 7 If you are landward bred it will be different.

Hence **Landwardness** (*landertness*) *Sc.*, rusticity. 1882 STEVENSON *Fann. Stud.* 61 He [sc. Burns] affected a rusticity or landertness.

Landwards (lɑndwɔrdz), *adv.* [f. *LAND* sb.; see -WARDS.] = **prec.** A 2. † Also to the landwards.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regt. for Sea* xiv. (1577) 41 a. If you come directly to the landwards. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* v. 82 Not only was there this treacherous Cut to beguile them landwards... but there was a labyrinth at sea. 1885 *Lawn Times* LXXIX. 317/2 The soil as far landwards as where the ordinary high-water mark was before the construction of the pier.

Land-water. a. Water that flows through or over land, as opposed to sea water. b. A land-flood. c. Water free from ice along a frozen shore.

1531-2 Act 23 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 7, Lande waters, and other outrageous springs in and upon meadows, pastures, and other lowe groundes. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The land-waters that by the continuall raine falleth from the Hills. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. vi. 91 Land-waters, as rivers, fountains, brookes, springs, floods, and lakes. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ii. 520 Sudden riches come like a Landwater and bring much foulness with them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 335 Which river they supposed to be... swelled with a land-water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 297 No springs or land-waters are to be found here. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 We... found ourselves in a stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room.

Land-way.

† **1.** A way or path over land. Also *adv.* = by land. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 268/1 Bi a lond weige he wente rist. c 1470 *Harding Chron.* clxxviii. xv. Thei took none hede of shippes home again But landway ride for all the Scottes dain.

† **2.** Local. A path by which coal is landed. *Obs.* 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* xi. (1891) 89 The people carried the coales vpon their backs along stayres which they called lande ways.

3. *U. S.* A road giving access to land.

1899 D. P. COREY *Hist. Nalden* 90 The land-way and drift-way along the five acre lots ended at the head of the North River.

So **Landways** *adv.*, by land, overland.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 14 He has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* 11. 63 It is remarkable that Newcastle coal should be cheaper than coal carried landways.

Landwehr (lɑndvɛr). [Ger. = 'land-defence'.] In Germany and some other countries, that part of the organized land forces (corresponding to the militia of Great Britain) of which continuous service is required only in time of war. Also *transf.* (*quot.* 1855).

1815 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Pres. St. France* xiv. 313 A great part of these troops were of the landwehr, or Prussian levy in mass. 1855 GROTE *Greece* ii. xcii. (1856) XII. 77 The poor and hardy Landwehr of Macedonia, constantly on the defensive against predatory neighbours. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 552 To every district was assigned a detachment of the Landwehr proportionate to its population. 1878 SEELY *Stain* II. 130 The Prussian Landwehr dates... from 1813.

b. attrib., as *landwehr* man.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 553 The Landwehrmen were to provide their own uniforms.

Land-wind. A wind blowing from the land seawards. Also *attrib.* (cf. *LAND-BREEZE*).

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The East winds beginne to blowe from off the Land into the Seas, whereby they are called Terreinshs, that is to say, the Land winds. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. viii. 142 There be foraine or land winds which come from the land. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 12 Being a Land-wind, it must blow hard before it raises any considerable sea at the rock. 1804 *Med. Frail.* XII. 538 It is not uncommon, during the land-wind, for the thermometer to stand at upwards of 100° in the shade. 1848 LONGF. *Sir H. Gilbert* v. Alas! the land-wind failed. 1862 MRS. SPED *Last Years Ind.* 44 In the land-wind season.

† **Land-wrack, -wreck.** *Obs.* A wreck on land; the destruction of some object on land; the object so destroyed.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* xxiii. Thus Land-wracks Cadars lye, Or Cockle Shells upon the Shores are drye. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 32 What they took being in a kind of Land-wreck, wherein no body owned goods. a 1707 BR. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1830) 12 Mr. Fuller... was mistaken in saying this College was like a landwreck, in which there was one left to keep possession.

Lane (lɛn), *sb.* Also 5 *laane*, 6 *laine*, *layne*. See also *LOAN* *sb.* 2 [OE. *lane*, *lyne* wk. fem. = OFris. *lana*, *lona*, *laen* (North Fris. *lana*, *lona*), Du. *laan* (16th c. *laen*)]

1. A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way. *Blind lane*, † *turn-again lane*: a cul-de-sac (see also *quot.* 1725).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 237 Forþon þe... þinne lichoman geond þisse ceastre lanan he tosteneað. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4439 Þe cri aros be ech side Boþe of lane and of strete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 105 In the suburbs of a town... Luykinge in hermes and in lanes blynde. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 A laane goyng yn the south syde of Seynt Stevyn church. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 278 Euery strete and lane in london and in the subarbes. 1511 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 338 Clensyng of the lanys at the comyng in off the towne. 1531 TINDALE *Explos.* 1 *John Prol. Wks.* (1573) 388/1 It is become a turnagaine lane vnto them, which they can not goe thorough. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 21 Goe... into the streetes and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poore. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 13 *Lo.* Where was this Lane? *Post.* Close by the battell ditch'd, and wall'd with turph. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E.* 538 & P. 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Blind Lane*, a Lane fit to run down to avoid Pursuers, after a Villainy committed. 1794 *Act Inclos.* S. *Kelsey* 12 Any of the Roads or Ways within the Manor... which shall be made into Lanes, or fenced on both Sides. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 148 Their way... leading through cross country lanes. 1832 TENNYSON *Milder's Dau.* 130 The lanes were white with May. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, vii. Their walk lay through shady lanes.

fig. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lavus of Candy* i. ii. The man That had a heart to think he could but follow... through the laes Of danger and amazement.

b. Proverb. Also *allusively*.

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1999 II. 355 It is a long lane that has no turning. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvii. The longest lane, however, has a turning. 1893 MISS HARRADEN *Ships that pass*, etc. 153 The lane had come to an ending at last, and Mr. Refold was dead.

II. Transferred senses.

2. A narrow or comparatively narrow passage or way, or something resembling this; *esp.* a channel of water in an ice-field (also called a *vein*); the course prescribed for ocean steamers.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 170 And yf hit happe an hil thi water mete, Let make a lane & thogh thi licour hale. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 25 Forth issuing from steep lanes, the colliers' steeds Drag the black load. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy. Explan.* Terms 15 A *lane* or *vein*, a narrow channel between two floes or fields, or between the ice and the shore. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 50 And like a lane of beams athwart the sea. 1847 — *Princess* v. 6 By glimmering lanes and walls of canvas led Threading the soldier-city. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 228 A black lane of open water stopped our progress. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* *Atlantic Ocean* 223 It is proposed to mark off lanes, 20 or 25 miles in width... as the routes... to be followed and adhered to, by all steam vessels.

b. A passage between two lines of persons; a way to pass through a crowd.

1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. [ccxiii.] 672 The people made a lane for hym to passe thorough. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1996/1 A double canon . . shooting off, made . . a lane among the Frenchmen. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1206/1 The Magistrates did . . pass through a Lane of their own guards. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 395 The People made a Lane for him and the Chariot to pass. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 141 The 7th Royal Veteran battalion . . formed a lane two deep. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* v. (Paterson) 109 The fire-buckets passed along a 'lane' at a fire. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II. 287 Then moved the princes. . . Between a lane of men. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i, Stand back, keep a clear lane! 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 145 Every charge [of grape-shot] . . leaving a lane of dead from four to five yards wide. 1916 *fig.* 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 132 Passe on . . to establish the truth though it were through a lane of sects and heresies on each side.

3. *Austral.* A long narrow yard leading into the final yard in a kangaroo drive.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 741 Longer enclosures, called 'lanes', led in circuitous fashion to this *oubliette*. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii. 226 About fifty head have been run into the drafting lane. . . The 'lane' is a long narrow yard about three panels wide and eight in length—a panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length—immediately connected with the pound or final yard.

4. *slang.* The throat; chiefly in the lane, the narrow, red lane, etc.

1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 Whole mainour places . . thei make no bones ne sticken not, quite and clete to swallowe down the narrowe lane, and the same to spue vp again. 1553 — *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 20 Good ale for the nones, Whiche will slide downe the lane without any bones. 1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries* (1818) 75 O butter'd egg! . . I bid your yelk glide down my throat's red lane. 1865 *Lond. Soc.* Jan. 13, I eat the macaroon. You see it's all gone down Red Lion Lane.

b. *The lane:* short for various 'lanes' in the City or for buildings situated there, e.g. *Drury Lane (Theatre), Petticoat Lane*, etc.: see *quots.*

1856 MAYHEW *Gt. World Lond.* 82 note, Horsemonger Lane Jail—The lane. 1879 *Autobiog. of a thief* in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500 We used to . . sell it . . to a fence . . down the Lane (Petticoat Lane). 1880 G. R. SIMS *Ballads Babylon, Forgotten* 9 Whenever the Lane tried Shakespeare, I was one of the leading men. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/3 When people who know that district [Drury-lane] hear it said that there has been 'another murder in the lane', they have no need to ask what particular lane is referred to.

5. *Sc.* A sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream. (Perh. a different word.)

1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 4/8 Vast pastoral expanses, with here a loch, and there a 'lane' or sullen deep stream threading the wilderness. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxv. 253 The still, black pools of the lazy, sluggish, peaty 'lane'.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lane-end*, *-side*, *-way*; *lane-filling* adj.; *lane-born* a., country-

born, rustic; *lane-galloper* hunting, one who keeps to the lanes in preference to riding across country; *lane-route*, a route laid out for ocean steamers.

1834 *Landon Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 279/2 *Lane born boys, embezzling hazel-nuts in a woollen cap. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 A proclamation . . was . . posted at every 'lane-end' throughout his dominions. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 13 Deep, 'lane-filling, hedge-burying' snows. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 361 That when the select few have got well away with the hounds, they should be stopped, to enable tailors, 'lane-gallopers', and all the *α* *ω* *λ* *α* *ω* of the field to come up. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 V^e doore be the 'lane syde. 1882 *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 There was a border, or 'laneway, near the house of the Prisoner.

† *Lane*, *v. dial.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. LANE sb.*] *trans.* To lane off: To mark the course of (intended roads); to mark the roads on (land).

1772 *Welton Inclos. Act* 13 After the same [roads] shall be lained-off. 1773 *Harpham Inclos. Act* 15 At all times after the same [lands] shall be lained off.

Lane, *Sc. form of LOAN sb.* and *v.*, *LONE a.*

Lane, *var. LAIS sb.*, concealment; *v.*, to conceal.

Lane, variant of *LAIN sb.* 2, stratum.

Lane, *obs. form of LAWN*, linen.

Laneing, *var. LOANING Sc. and north.*, a lane.

† *Laneous*, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f. L. lane-us* (*f. lana wool*) + *-ous*]. Of or pertaining to wool.

1676 in COLES. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Laner (e), variant of *LAINER*, lash, thong.

Laner, *Laneret* (te): see *LANNER*, -ET, falcon.

Lanesome, *Sc. form of LONESOME*.

Laney (lɛ'ni), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. LANE sb.* 1 + *-y*]. Of or pertaining to a lane.

1876 W. MARSTON *Dram. & Poet. Wks.* II. 345 Whether they rise by grey-walled Towns. . . Or bend from laney nooks that skirt the bay.

Lang, *Lang-*: see *LANGUE* 1, *LONG*, *LONG-*.

Langao, variant of *LANGANON Obs.*, rectum.

Langage, -ed, *obs. forms of LANGUAGE*, -ED.

Langald, *Langate*: see *LANGLE sb.*, *LANGUET*.

Langbanite (læ'phānīt), *Min.* [Named by Flink, 1887, from *Langban*, Sweden, where it was first found: see *-ITE*.] Silicate of manganese with antimonite of iron in black hexagonal crystals.

1887 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXIV. 72.

Langdebeef, -befe, etc.: see *LANGUE DE BŒUF*.

Lang, *obs. variant of LANGUE*, *LAUNCH v.*

† *Langel* (l), *dial. Obs.* Also *laungell*. [*? a. OF. langel*]:—popular *L. *lancolum*, dim. of *lancum* something woollen, *f. lana wool*.] A woollen rug or blanket.

1324–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 165, v^u iijij^o uln. panni pro langells [read langells] et pro cooperturis, 1054. 1366–7 in *Charters*, etc. *Priory Finchale* (Surtees) lxxii, xxvij ulnis pro saccis, et blankettes pro langells. 1383–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399 In 14 uln. de blanket empt. pro langells. 445, 446.

Langel (l), variant of *LANGLE*.

† *Langer*, *adv. north. and Sc. Obs.* Also *langare*, -ayr, -eir. [*f. lang LONG adv.* + *ERE adv.*] Long ere, long since.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10660 But, langer bat y sykerde þe, Shalt þou haue no skape for me. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 338 Two wyues sat þonder, langare.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 35 Langer in murning, now in melody. *Ibid.* xii. xi. 40, I knew full weil at it was thou, langere, That [etc.].

† *Langern*, *v. Obs. rare*—*1*. [*? f. LANGUOR* + *-EN* 5.] *intr.* To languish, lie sick.

c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvii, He shall langern [1533 linger] a grette whyle or that he be fully hole.

Langet, variant of *LANDSHARD*, *LANGUET*.

† *Langfad*, *Sc. Obs.* Also *7 erron*, *lime fad*.

[*a. Gaelic long shada* (where *long* is the sb.: cf. *W. llong*, ship) long ship.] A kind of war-vessel.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 43 With mony galyouns and lang faddis. 1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. [407] The numbre of Bottis or Lime Faddis.

Langhalde, -hold: see *LANGLE sb.*

Langing, *obs. form of LONGING*.

Langite (læ'ngit), *Min.* [Named by Maske-lyne, 1864, after V. von Lang: see *-ITE*.] A hydrous oxy-sulphate of copper, resembling brochantite.

1865 *Reader* No. 114. 259/1 Langite and gypsum. 1867 *READWING Index Min.* 21. 1868 *Dana Min.* (ed. 5) 665.

Lang-kail, *Sc.* [*f. lang LONG a.* + *kail KALE*.]

A variety of borecole; sometimes called 'Scotch kale'. Also *attrib.*

1724 RAMSAY *Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 89 And there will be lang-kail and pottage And hannocks of barley-meal. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* III. The knife that nicked Abel's Craig . . was a faulting joctel, Or lang-kail gullie. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. The ill-cultivated garden afforded 'lang-cale', and the river gave salmon.

Langle (læ'ngl), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms:

4 *langald*, *langhalde*, 6 *langhold*, 8 *langel* (1,

8, 9 *dial. langle*. [Of obscure origin; both form

and sense appear to point to an OF. **langle*,

**lengle*—*L. lingua* thong, strap, dim. of *lingua*

tongue; but the word is app. not recorded in

French. Cf. *LINGELL*.] A thong, rope, or other

contrivance used to confine the legs of an animal in

order to prevent its straying; a hobble. Also *fig.*

1394–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 In 3 Tethirs cum

paribus de langalds 22d. 1398 *ÆREISA Barth.* De P. R.

xviii. xiv. (1495) 774 An ox he fedeth and nourysheth

oxen: and byndeth their fete with a langhalde. 1609 J.

PORR *tr. Leo's Africa* III. 137 Certaine langols or withs,

which the Africans put upon their horses feete. 1737

RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 95 Ye ha'e ay a foot out o' the

langle. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v. A 'sheep's' langle

is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each

end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a

sheep.

Langle (læ'ngl), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* In 5, 8

langel, 7 *langol*. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To fasten

with a thong; to confine (the legs of an animal) with

a thong, rope, or the like. Hence *Langled ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/2 Langelyd, or teyn to-gedyr,

colligatus. *Ibid.*, Langelyn or byynd to-geder, colligo (*P.*

compedio). 1647 *TAAPE Comm. Rom.* vii. 24 This carcase

of sin to which I am tied and lungold [*sic*]. 1650 — *Comm.*

Gen. iv. 12 He was langold to it, and must abide by it. 1755

FORBES *Ajax* Sp. 25 This . . your sma banes wou'd langel

sair. *Ibid.*, Key, *Langel*, entangle. 1790 *GROSE Prov.*

Gloss. (ed. 2), *Langled*, having the legs coupled together

at a small distance, North. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*,

Langle, to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal

together, to prevent it straying far.

Langobardic (læ'ngbārdik), *a.* [ad. late

L. Langobardic-us, *f. Langobardi* the Lombards.]

= *LOMBARDIC*.

1724 *WATERLAND Athan. Creed* 50 The character of the

manuscript is Langobardick. *Ibid.* vi. 86 The manuscript

of Bobio, in Langobardick character.

† *Langoon*, *n. Obs.* [ad. *f. Langon*, name of a

town on the Garonne.] A kind of white wine.

1674 *Gallantry à la Mode* 15 Suspition then I washt

away With old Langoon and cleansing Whey. 1680 SHAD-

WELL *Wom. Captain* I. 5 He us'd to let him have very good

Langoon and Burdeaux. 1693 *Content. Liquors* 7 (Stanf.)

The White Wines. . . And Trusty Langoon. 1750 E. SMITH

Compl. Housew. (ed. 14) 116 The best langoon white wine.

|| *Langooty*, *lungooty* (læ'ngūti). Also *lan-*

gotee, -ty. [*Hindi langoti*.] (See *quots.*)

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 43 note. The hamals, or

bearers of India, are literally naked, with the exception of an

article of dress called a langooty . . which I cannot describe

better to my female readers, than substituting a pocket-

handkerchief for Eve's fig-leaf. 1826 J. LEYDEN & W.

ERSKINE *tr. Mem. Baber* 333 A langooti . . is a piece of clout

that hangs down two spans from the navel. 1889 *Blackw.*

Mag. Aug. 242 He ordered the natives to muffle the cubs

in their turbans or langooties.

Langorius, *obs. Sc. form of LANGUOROUS*.

Langot, *obs. form of LANGUET*.

Langrage (læ'ngredʒ), *Naut. and Mil.* Also

langridge. [Of unknown origin.] Case-slot

loaded with pieces of iron of irregular shape,

formerly used in naval warfare to damage the

rigging and sails of the enemy.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Langrel*, or *langrage*;

a particular kind of shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or

other pieces of iron tied together, and forming a sort of

cylinder, which corresponds with the bore of the cannon.

1796 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 146 It is well known

that English ships of war are furnished with no such

ammunition as langrage. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Livn*

Nations IV. vi. (1875) 203 Except the use of langridge

(mitraille). 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xi. 637 A

twenty-four pounder, double loaded with langrage.

attrib. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XI*, III. 385

The gunners . . could not stand the langrage-shot. 1813

SOUTHEY *Nelson v.* (Rtldg.) 128 Nelson received a severe

wound on the head from a piece of langridge shot.

† *Langrel*, *sb. Naut. Obs.* Also 7-rill. = *prec.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 *Langrill* shot.

Langrell shot runs loose with a shackell, to be shortened

when you put it into the Peece. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's*

Mag. I. 19 Be sure to load our Guns with Cross-bar and Lang-

grel. 1769 [see *LANGRAGE*]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*,

Langrel, or *Langrage*.

Langrel, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [*? f. lang LONG a.*;

cf. *gangrel*.] Tall, 'lanky'.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 810 The wary Bird soared

so high above his reach, that the langrel Serpent could not

catch him. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Langrel*, very tall. 'lanky.'

† *Langret*, *Obs.* A kind of false die.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Ajb. A bale of Langretes contrary to

the vantage. *Ibid.* Cj. A well faugored die that semeth

good & square: yet is the forbed longer on the cater

and tray, then any other way, and therefore holdeth the

name of a langret. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1859) 11

The Chetor with a langret, cut contrarie to the vantage,

will cross-bite a baill cater tray. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett.*

Humours Blood iii. 59 His Langrets, with his Hie men,

and his low, Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

Langridge, variant of *LANGRAGE*.

Langsettle (læ'nsɛtl), *north. dial.* Forms:

4 *langsedil*, 5 *-sedyle*, -cetel, *longsetlyle*, 6

langsaddil, -saild, -settell, 7 *long settle*, (9 *dial.*

lang, -long-saddle), 8–9 *lang-settle*. [*f. lang*

LONG a. + *SETTLE sb.*] A long bench or 'settle',

usually with arms and a high back.

1352–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 208, 1 *langsedil*.

c 1425 *Voc.* in *W.-Wulker* 657/9 *Hoc sedile*, *langsedyle*.

14. . . *Nom. ibid.* 723/37 *Hoc sedile*, a *longsetlyle</*

gagge (recorded from 12th c.) = *Pr. leng(u)atge, lengage*, *Sp. lenguaje*, *Pg. lingua(m)*, *It. linguaggio* :- pop. L. type **linguaticum*, *f. lingua* tongue, language (*F. langue* : see **LANGUE**).

The form with *u*, due to assimilation with the *F. langue*, occurs in A.F. writings of the 12th c., and in Eng. from about 1300.]

1. The whole body of words and of methods of combination of words used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'. *Dead language*: a language no longer in vernacular use.

c1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 108/55 With men þat onder-stoden hire language. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1569 Vor in þe language of rome rane a frogge is. c1300 *Cursor M.* 247 (Gott.) Seldom was for ani chance Englisþ preched in france, Gif we þaim ilkan þair language (*MS. Cott. Lang.*) And þan do we na vetrage. *Ibid.*, 6384 (Gott.) Þis mete. Þai called it in þair langag man. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Walsche men and Scottes, þat beþ noust i-medled wip oper nacions, holdþ wel nyh þir firste language and speche. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 In a langw vnknonun ilk man and woman mai rede. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xii. 66 Thei.. han vrid the hool Bible.. in her modris language. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3650 Wyymen spak thes diuerse language. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v. i. 40* They haue bene at a great feast of Languages, and stolne the scraps. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 After a speech is fully fashioned to the common understanding, and accepted by consent of a whole countrey and nation, it is called a language. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xiii. 392 Every living language.. is in perpetual motion and alteration. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 303 It is called in the Irish language, l-collm-kill; some call it Iona. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 44 A dead language, in which nothing is mean because nothing is familiar. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Eng. Man Wks.* 1860 XIV. 37 On this Babel of an earth.. there are said to be about three thousand languages and jargons. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 13 In fact, Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* II. 414 The use of the English language in the Courts of law was ordered in 1362. *fig.* 1790 *GAY Prosl. Dime* 4 Love, devoid of art, Spoke the consenting language of the heart. 1812 W. C. BRVANT *Thanatopsis* 3 To him who in the love of Nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language.

b. *transf.* Applied to methods of expressing the thoughts, feelings, wants, etc., otherwise than by words. *Finger language* = **DACTYLOLOGY**. *Language of flowers*: a method of expressing sentiments by means of flowers.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 55 Ther's a language in her eye, her cheek, her lip. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 120 As the language of the Face is universal so 'tis very comprehensive. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 66 2 She is utterly a Foreigner to the Language of Looks and Glances. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* (1850) Introd. § 6 A Deaf-mute, before he has been taught a Language, either the Finger-language, or Reading, cannot carry on a train of Reasoning. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 282/2 Dactylogy must not be confounded with the natural language of the deaf and dumb, which is purely a language of mimic signs. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* vi. 124 All action is.. besides being action, language. 1880 *Times* 23 June 9/5 Teaching the deaf by signs and by finger language. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 212 A sign language is of no use when one savage is at one end of a wood and his wife at the other.

c. *transf.* Applied to the inarticulate sounds used by the lower animals, birds, etc.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* IV. i. 22 Choughs language, gabble enough, and good enough. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 373 Is not the Earth With various living creatures, and the Aire Replenish'd.. knowst thou not Their language and their ways? 1797 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xviii, The notes, or as it may with more propriety be called, the language of birds.

2. In generalized sense: Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* IV. i. 98 There is not chastitie enough in language, Without offence to vtter them. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 Language is but the instrument conveying to us (things useful to be known. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 15 So language in the mouths of the adult.. Too often proves an implement of play. 1841 *TRENCH Parables* II. (1877) 25 Language is ever needing to be recalled, minted and issued anew. 1862 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 104 Language, that wonderful crystallization of the very flow and spray of thought. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 186 Language must be to the last inadaptation to express the results of perfect observation.

b. Power or faculty of speech; ability to speak a foreign tongue. Now rare.

1526 *WOLSEY Let. to Taylor* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 66 A gentleman.. who had knowledge of the country and good language to pass. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* IV. i. 77, I shall loose my life for want of language. If there be heere German or Dane, Low Dutch, Italian, or French, let him speake to me. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 86 Here is that which will gine language to you Cat; open your mouth. 1790 *COWPER Receipt Mother's Pict.* 1 Oh that those lips had language!

3. The form of words in which a person expresses himself; manner or style of expression. *Bad language*: coarse or vulgar expressions. *Strong language*: expressions indicative of violent or excited feeling.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 3743 Jacob.. þat es to sai wit right language, Supplanter als of heritage. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 353 With-outen any subtilite of speche. For harde language and hard matere is encombrance for to here Attoures. c1425 *LYDGE Assembly Gads* 368 In eloquence of langage he passyd all the paks. 1430-40 — *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 53 a, Though some folke wer large of their langage Amisse to expoune by report. c1489 *Vol.* VI.

CAXTON *Blanchardyn* i. 14 For it is sayde in comyn language, that the goode byrde affeyteth himself. a1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* lix. 236 Come to y^e poynt, and vse no more such language nor suche serymonyes. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* IV. ix. 45 Be not to rough in termes, For he is fierce, and cannot brooke hard language. 1611 *BIRLE Eccles.* vi. 5 Sweet language will multiply friends. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 5 By his sentence I stand excommunicated: Heretick is the best language he affords me. 1694 *PENN Pref.* to *G. Fox's Jurl.* (1827) I. 15 They also used the plain language of Thou and Thee. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* 187 They suggest to him a language full of severity and reproach. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 135 These pretended constitutionalists recurred to the language of insult. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 118 He lived and died, in the significant language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1856) 155 In all these interviews he had uniformly one language: his future wife was to 'live as a Catholic'. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 21 V. 348 The language used to a servant ought always to be that of a command.

b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art, profession, etc., or of a class of persons.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ProL 4 The swete and fayre language of theyr philosophy. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 21, I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne language. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 74 This is not Hunters language. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The words Body, and Spirit, which in the language of the Schools are termed Substances, Corporeall and Incorporeall. 1747 *SPENCE Polymetis* VIII. xv. 243 Those attributes of the Sword, Victory, and Globe, say very plainly (in the language of the statuaries) that [etc.]. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* i. 10 Thus can be expressed in the language of algebra, not only distance but position. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

c. The style (of a literary composition); also, the wording (of a document, statute, etc.).

1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 285 6 It is not therefore sufficient that the Language of an Epic Poem be Perspicuous, unless it be also Sublime. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 236 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct, the language plain. 1886 *SIR J. STIRLING in Law Times Rep.* LV. 283/2 There are two remarks which I desire to make on the language of the Act.

d. *Long language*: † (a) verbosity (tr. Gr. μακρολογία; (b) language composed of words written in full, as opposed to cipher.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language, when we vse large clauses or sentences more than is requisite to the matter. 1823 J. RADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 34 Those Greeks did not use cypher, but the long language of the country.

e. *vulgar*. Short for *bad language* (see above).

1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. xxi, That rude eloquence which is known in Ivy Lane as 'language'. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 3 The sailor.. had never ceased to pour out a continuous flood of 'language' all the time.

4. The act of speaking or talking; the use of speech. *By language*: so to speak. *In language* *with*: in conversation with. *Without language*: not to make many words. *Obs.*

a1400 *Con. Myst.* II. *Noah's Flood* II, Affytir Adam with-outyn language, The secunde fadyr am I [Noe] in fay. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 M. fader sette me in language with her. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 393 II. 17, I said I dwelled upon the cost of the see here, and he langage hit were more necessarye to with hold men here than take from hit. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dities* 57 One was surer in keping his tounge, than in moche speking, for in moche langage one may lightly erre. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 107 Withouten any more langage dydo.. ceased thenne the swerde. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & Up-londysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xviii, To morowe of court we may have more language.

b. That which is said, words, talk, report; esp. words expressive of censure or opprobrium. Also *pl.* reports, sayings. *To say language against*: to talk against, speak opprobriously of. *Obs.*

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 And so thei dede bothe deseine ladies and gentilwomen, and bere forth the diuerse languages on hem. 1465 *MARGV. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 502 II. 188, I hyre moche langage of the demenyng betwene you and herre. 1467 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 172 3e haue mekel on setenge language azenste me, were of I mervel getrely for I have zeffen 3owe no schwische kawse. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. xl, Eueyry daye syr Palomydes brauled and sayd langage, agensy syr Tristram. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. G.* 225 Feragus said in this manere.. The valyaunt Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted hys langage. 1636 *SIR H. BLUNT Voy. Levant* 33 A Turke.. gave such a language of our Nation, and threatening to all whom they should light upon, as made me upon all demands professe my selfe a Scotchman.

5. A community of people having the same form of speech, a nation. *arch.* [A literalism of translation.]

1388 *WYCLIF Dan. v.* 19 Alle pupils, ynagis, and langagis [1388 tungs]. 1611 *BIBLE Ibid.* 1653 *UNQUHART Rabelais* I. x, All people, and all languages and nations.

b. A national division or branch of a religious and military Order, e.g. of the Hospitallers.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Language* is also used, in the order of Malta, for nation. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. v. 314 Don Raimond Perellos de Roccapoul, of the Language of Aragon.. was elected Grand Master. 1885 *Catholic Diet.* (ed. 2) 413/2 The order [of Hospitallers].. was divided into eight 'languages', Provence, Auvergne, France, Aragon, Castile, England, Germany, and Italy.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *language-capacity*, *family*, *history*, *turn*; b. objective, as *language-maker*, *teacher*; *language-master*, a teacher of language or languages.

1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 281 Every division of the human race has been long enough in existence for its 'language-capacities to work themselves out. 1891 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 331 The rank it holds among the 'language-families of the world. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* Pref. 5 Scholars.. versed in the facts of 'language-history. 1607 *BREWER Lingua* III. v. F. 2, These same 'language makers haue the very quality of colde in their wit, that freezeth all Heterogeneous languages together. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 305 7 11 The Third is a sort of 'Language-Master, who is to instruct them in the Style proper for a Foreign Minister in his ordinary Discourse. 1831 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 190 It turned out that what his friend, the language-master, had.. been teaching him was Bas-Breton! 1826 *PUSEY Let. to Lloyd in Life* (1893) I. v. 97 A 'language-teacher gives me lectures.. five times a week. 1803 *SOUTHEY Let. to C. W. W. Wynn* 9 June, In all these modern ballads there is a modernism of thought and 'language-turns to me very perceptible.

Language (læŋgwɛdʒ), *n.* [**L** **LANGUE** *sb.*] *trans.* To express in language, put into words.

1636 *ABP. WILLIAMS Holy Table* (1637) 95 Learn, Doctour, learn to language this Sacrament from a Prelate of this Church. a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. xiii. (1821) 294 The style and manner of languaging all pieces of prophecy. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. v. False Miracles § 11 Predictions.. were languaged in such doubtfull Expressions, that they bare a double sense. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 185 Seneca has languaged this appositely to us.

b. *transf.* To express (by gesture).

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 196 'Twas languaged by the tell-tale eye.

Hence *Languaging* *vbl. sb.* In quot. *attrib.*

1875 *LOWELL in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and languaging parts of a poet's outfit.

Language, variant of **LANGUID** *sb.* (sense 2).

Languaged (læŋgwɛdʒd), *pp. a.* [**L** **LANGUE** *sb.* + **-ED**.]

1. Skilled in a language or languages. Also *well languaged*.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hundt. Synne* 8095 þoghe he were wyser þan Salamon And bettir languaged þan was Mercyon. 1513 *EARL WORCESTER, etc. Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. 6 If any Doctors of Civil Law and Languaged might be found in England. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 278, I maruell your Noblemen of England doe not desire to be better languaged in forraigne languages. 1593 T. MATTHEWS *Let. to Burghley* 2 Aug. in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 200 Well languaged in the French and Italian. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, Great generall schollers.. The onely languag'd-men, of all the world! 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxxxvii. 135 Well nersed in the World, languaged and well read in men. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Meere Dull Philitian* (Arb.) 25 Hee is indeed only languag'd in diseases, and speaks Greeke many times when he knows not. 1671 P. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 222 The six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber should be well languaged.

b. Provided with or having a language. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed: Characterized by the use of or expressed in (such or such) a language, or (many, etc.) languages.

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 5 This towre by these new languaged Masons thus left unfinished. 1628 *Dr. HALL Old Relig.* xii. § 2. 121 How doth hee tell vs that in a strange languaged prayer the understanding is vnfruitfull. 1725 *Pope Odys.* III. 408 He.. many languag'd nations has survey'd. 1798 *CANNING New Morality* 46 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July, The stream of verse and many-languaged prose. 1865 D'A. W. THOMSON *Wayside Th. of Asophilos* I. 5 The many-languaged harbour. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 151 That tree which Father Huc saw in Tartary, whose leaves were languaged. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonnets concerning Jesus v.* How had we read, as in new-languaged books, Clear love of God.

2. With qualifying word prefixed: Having (good, etc.) speech, (well or fair) -spoken. ? *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xxxvi, This syr Gareth was a noble knyghte and a wel ryld and fayr languaged. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxiii. 316 These two sage and well languaged knyghtes. 1561 T. HOBT *Tr. Castiglione's Courtier* Y yiv, To be well spoken and faire languaged. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. 303 Well-languag'd Daniel. 1633 *HEWWOOD Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Pray be more open languag'd. 1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Loria* 44 Her gentill languag'd mouth opened it self to disclose the dream to Vincia.

3. Expressed in language, worded. Also with qualifying word, as *well*.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 236 Because an opinion comes languaged under the most receivable termes. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 169 His.. well-languag'd Sermons speak him eminent in his generation.

Languageless (læŋgwɛdʒləs), *a.* [**L** **LANGUE** *sb.* + **-LESS**.] Without language.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 24 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monser. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* VII. v, They understand me not, poor languageless savages. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 Tool-less, houseless, languageless, except for a few guttural sounds.

† **Languageur**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *languageur*. [*a. OF. langageur* 'a prater... babler' (Cotgr.), *f. langagier* to talk abundantly, *f. langage* **LANGAGE**.]

a. A verbose person. b. One versed in languages.

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* B viij b, We ought not to stryue ayenst them that ben languageurs and full of wordes. c1370 *Fride & Lowl.* (1841) 30 Travayled he bad, and was a languageur.

|| **Langue** (lɑ̃g). In 4 *lange*, 7 *lang*. [**Fr.**]

† 1. A tongue or language. *Obs. rare.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 125 And þerfore for þe comonate þat blythely list listen to me, On lighte

lange I it began. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xi. 1 The lond was of o langage [2 MSS. lang]. — *Esther* i. 22 In dyuerse langagis [MS. C. langis] and lettris. c1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* Epil. 66 If your lang be scanty, Th' Italian Tongue welcoms you *tutte quanti*.

2. = LANGUAGE sb. 5 b.

1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 313 If it is in my power, you shall be elected a Chevalier of the Order. I find the Russian Language has the privilege of admitting married men. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 124 There shall be no English nor French Languages. 1888 *Ch. Times* 13 July 613 There is no reason why each nation or language should not maintain at Rome a sort of embassy, with its chapel at St. Peter's.

Langued (læŋd), a. *Her.* [f. F. *languie* tongue + -ED2: cf. F. *langué*.] Of a charge: Represented with a tongue of a specified tincture.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 One Lyon Saliant d'Azur, armed, langued, and crowned Gules. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. vii. (1611) 276 A lion Rampant Pearle, armed and langued saphire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 259 Armed, as Heraulds cant, and langued Or, as the Vulgar say, sharp-fanged. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 497 On a branch in the sinister side a bell langued or. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 49 A hound, green, collared, armed, and langued white.

† **Langued de boeuf.** *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 lang(e)deboefe, -boefe, -boef, -beafe, -biefe, 5 landebefe, long debefe, long deboef, 6 languedebiefe, -beuf, lang du beaffe, landebeuf, 7 landgdeboef, -beuf, landebeuf, (8 Langley beef). [Fr.; lit. 'ox tongue'.]

1. A name variously applied to certain boraginaceous and other plants with rough leaves, as *Echium vulgare*, *Helminthia echinoides*, *Borrago officinalis*, etc., for most of which the etymologically synonymous name BUGLOSS has been applied.

c1400 *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Of wine of lange de boef, a Rote. c1440 *Acc. Cookery in Househ.* Ord. (1790) 426 Take cole, and borage, and lang de beef, and parsell. [c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 Buglossa. (gall. lange de boef), anglice extunge.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Giv b. Dioscorides. saythe that Cirson (whyche I take to be oure landebefe) hath longer leues than buglossum. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* xxxix. (1878) 93 Seedes and herbes for the Kitchen. Landebiefe. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cclxx. § 2. 654 Lang de Beefe is a kinde hereof, altogether lesser. *Ibid.* cclxxi. 636 Landebeuf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 279 The leaves [of Cirson] in forme resemble an ox tongue or the hearbe Langued-de-boeuf. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 14 To quicken a mans wits, spirit and memory, let him take Landebeuf, which is gathered in June or July. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 146 Lang de beuf is. of like operation with Borage and Buglossa. 1732 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (ed. 2) 47 That called here Langley-Beef.

2. A kind of spike or halbert, with a head shaped like an ox tongue.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 212 Arraid in fourme of werre, with Jakkes Salettes, longe Swerdes, long Deboefs, Bore-speres, and all other unmerciable forboden weapons. 1453 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 216 Cum uno landebefe et dagario. 1487 *Will of J. Cooke* (Somerset Ho.), A jak, a salett & a long debefe. 1488 *Will of Shamebourne* (ibid.), viij saletty & iij landebefe & pollax. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume* II. 271.

† **Languedoc** (læŋdɒk). Wine produced in the old province of Languedoc, in the south of France. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Two more [drops] heightened it into a perfect Languedoc. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 326 Much lov'd Languedoc that guggles forth from month of long-neck'd bottle.

† **Languiefy**, v. *Obs. rare.* Also -ify. [Formed to represent L. *languifacere*, f. *languere*: see LANGUISH v. and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make faint or languid.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 59 By the clamour whereof how many... were couched and languiefied?

2. *intr.* To become weak or languid.

a1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 120 (1740) 197 The Plot... began to languify, and must have gone out, like a Snuff, if this Murder had not happened.

Hence † **Languiefying** ppl. a.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 207 Physicians may deservedly suffer the lash and feel compunction for their inhumane languifying practises.

Languell, variant of LANGELO *Obs.*

† **Languent**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *languent-em*, pr. pple. of *languere*: see LANGUISH v.] That is sick; in quot. *absol.*

c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fij, Gene nowe to poore languent spirituall medicine.

Languescient (læŋgwe'sent), a. *rare.* [ad. L. *languescient-em*, pr. pple. of *languescere* to become faint, f. *languere*: see LANGUISH v.] Growing faint or languid.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. xi. Scarcely have the languescient mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 18 In massive ease and power Languescient.

Languet (læŋgwët), sb. Also 5-7 langett(e), 5-8 langet, 6, 9 languette, 7 langate, langot: [a. F. *languette*, dim. of *languie* tongue.] Anything shaped like a little tongue.

† 1. The tongue of a balance. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiv. (1859) 11 Pledours in worldly courtes haueu tonges lyke to the languet of the balance that draweth hym. to the more peysaunt party.

† 2. A tongue-shaped ornament; esp. a 'drop' of amber, jet, etc. *Obs.*

1430 *Will of Grymston* (Somerset Ho.), J par precum de jete langettes. 1451 *Will of Hatle* (ibid.), Par precum de

Aumbre voc. langettes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Langurium*, langettes of aumbre, lyke to longe beadedstones. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 791 A clothe of estate of the same worke, valanced with frettes knotted and langettes tassaied with Venice golde and siluer.

† 3. The thong used for tying a shoe, a latchet.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 224 Take the ther a langett To tye vp this hose. 1674 RAY N. C. Words 28 The Langet of the Shoe; The latchet of the shoe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 291/2 The Punching Lead is for the Punching of Holes in the instep and Langetts of a Shooe for the ties to go through. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Langot*.

4. Applied to tongue-shaped parts of various implements; e.g. a narrow blade projecting at the edge of a spade.

1611 FLORIO, *Lingula*. Also that parte of the barre which is put vnder the weight, and sticketh in the roller, the point, end or langett. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Instr.* (1653) 68 Which Spade shoo must be made with two sides, or Langets, up from the end of the hit, like as if you would plant two broad Knife Blades to look upwards with their points upon a common Spade. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stile*, a langett or pin of a pair of writing-tables. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 231 For the cutting Trenches in Watery, Clayie, or Morish Lands, they usually use a Spade, with a Langet or Fin like a knife, turned up by the side of the Spade, and sometimes on both sides. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 238 [A pipe] terminated in a very small Cistern of water behind a stone of the rock, and having a mouth and Langett just above its surface. 1727 BRADLEY *Faint. Dict.* s. v. Chimney, If the Funnel is loose, you must have Langets or Tenons at the Sides. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Languet*, *Languette*. 2. A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutters saw, to preserve their distance. 3. A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard.

5. **Organ-building.** In a flue-pipe: A flat plate or tongue fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and opposite the mouth. Also LANGUID sb.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 An organ... which contained the following labial or langett registers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. Mouth-pipe, At a point opposite the mouth... a languette, or plate, is placed, nearly closing the interior area of the pipe.

† 6. a. A spatula. b. (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Magdalons*, a langate, or roller, little round stones like a roller. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Magdalon*. 1611 FLORIO, *Lingua*. Also a little spatle or langett to take salnes out of a boxe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magdalon*, a Langate or long plaister like a Rowler. Dr. [Brown]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Langate*, a linen roller for a wound.

7. A 'tongue' or narrow projecting piece of land.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 606 From the Cité, Northwestward, there Shooteth out a langett of land or promontorie of the maine-land into the Sea. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 40 At the point of a long Langett, or tongue of Rock. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Langate* or *Langue*, a long and narrow peece of land or other thing. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 239 The haven of Messina is... compassed almost round with the city on one side, and a narrow langett or neck of land on the other.

† 8. *gen.* A tongue-shaped piece of anything. *Obs.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 266 A true Hippomanes, or Langett of flesh of a dark purple colour near four inches long, that drop from the forehead of a Colt newly foled.

9. *Zool.* One of the row of little tongue-like or tentacular processes along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac of an ascidian.

1849-50 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1219/2 The branchial sac of the *Botryllus* is very similar to that of the *Cuvellinidae*. The crest or fold corresponding to the anterior border of the branchial sinus has no membranous langett. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 67 Along the opposite side of the branchial sac there runs the 'oral lamina' which in other species, such as *Ascidia intestinalis*, may be represented by a row of 'languettes'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 401 The tongue-like appendages ('languets') found in Ascidians. form a long row along the dorsal surface.

† **Languet**, v. *Obs. rare* = 1. [a. OF. *languet-er* to wag the tongue, chatter.] *intr.* To chatter, talk idly. Hence † **Languetting** vbl. sb.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxii. (1869) 153 So michel hane j gabbed and forsworn, and so falsliche languetted, that j shal neuere be bileued. *Ibid.*, And for the brennyng that she hath, to assemble ootheres goodes hi false languetings and vntrewe sweriges.

Languid (læŋgwɪd), sb. Also (in sense 2) language. [Corruption of LANGUET.]

† 1. = LANGUET 3. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Close Shooes, are such as have no open in the sides of the Latches or Languides.

2. = LANGUET 5. (Also attrib.)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 The language, just above the foot to which it is soldered on. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 360 The language or languid is the flat plate of metal that lies horizontally over the top of the foot, just inside the mouth. *Ibid.* 375 Languid Wood Pipes are sometimes made. 1876 HILFS *Catech. Organ* IV. (1878) 24 A flat piece of metal called the language, or languid.

Languid (læŋgwɪd), a. [a. F. *languide* or ad. L. *languid-us*, f. *languere* to LANGUISH.]

1. Of persons or animals, the body, etc.: Faint, weak; inert from fatigue or weakness; wanting in vigour or vitality.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50b/2 The natural calidity being in these partes feeble and languide. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 338 The first birthis in the beginning of the seauenth month are... verie languid and weak. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 33 A languid Pulse depends on languid Spirits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* III. 381 Happy he whose toil Has o'er his languid powerless limbs diffus'd A pleasing lassitude. 1774 GOLOSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 168 (*Serpents*) Their lungs... are long

and large, and doubtless are necessary to promote their languid circulation. 1816 J. WILSON *City Plague* II. ii. How pale you look! Wearing, and pale, and languid. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 144 Languid, indeed, was the voice, and languid were the movements of the grub. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xi. This recent illness had still left him languid.

transf. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 218 Unknown to them when sensual pleasures cloy, To fill the languid pause with finer joy. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotus-eaters* 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1871 MISS VONGE *Cameos* II. xxxii. 333 No doubt he had longed for her in the weary languid hours before Meaux.

b. Of persons and their deportment: Slow in movement; showing an indisposition (natural or affected) to physical exertion.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. The languid lady next appears in state, Who was not born to carry her own weight. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 67 They are languid in their deportment.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, actions, etc.: Not easily roused to emotion, exhibiting only faint interest or concern; spiritless, apathetic. Of interest, impressions: Faint, weak.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. v. I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 1 [Death] which, by reason of its seeming distance makes but languid impressions upon the mind. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 46 With mincing step, small voice, and languid eye. 1751 BUTLER *Charge Clergy Durham Wks.* 1874 II. 331 Without somewhat of this nature, piety will grow languid even among the better sort of men. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 169, I never heard a more languid debate in this house. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. Madame gazed with concern upon her languid countenance. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 12 He was too lazy or too languid where only his own interests were at stake. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 177 In him dislike was a languid feeling. *Ibid.* v. 570 A war of which the theatre was so distant... excited only a languid interest in London. *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 90 An appeal which might have moved the most languid and effeminate natures to heroic exertion. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* iv. 153 What a contrast this is to our dull and languid Christianity!

b. Of ideas, style, language: Wanting in force, vividness, or interest. Said also of a writer.

a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxxvi. 404 Methinks the highest expressions that language... can afford, are very languid and faint in comparison of what they strain to represent, when [etc.]. a1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 To hear Homer call'd dull and heavy... and Horace an Author unpolished languid and without force. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 179 They sent me two inscriptions that they were long and languid. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Gl.* xx. vi. (1872) IX. 108 He had written certain thin Books, all of a thin languid nature. 1865 SEELEY *Eccle Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 25 The languid dreams of commentators.

3. Of business, trade, or other activity viewed externally to persons: Sluggish, dull, not brisk or lively.

1832 DIBDIN (*title*) *Bibliophobia*. Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* iv. 64 The business has been very languid. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 169 On account of the circulation of their currencies being more languid. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 406 The market for exports was exceedingly languid. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/5 A languid tone has been observed in many quarters.

4. Of inanimate things, physical motion, etc.: Weak, wanting in force; slow of movement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 A languid and dumbe allusion upon the parts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 190 No motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 279 When the languid flames at length subside. 1748 SHENSTONE *Odes, Verses to W. Lyttleton* IV. When languid suns are taking leave Of every drooping tree. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 199 That the same power... should even in it's more languid state be capable of raising to the surface considerable quantities of water from the interior. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 302 Two rivers met, the one gentle, languid, and though languid, yet of no depth.

b. Of colour: Faint, not vivid. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 3 The first are of a languid Red; the second extremely black and shining. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. 22 The colours of objects, according as they are more distant, become more faint and languid.

Languidly (læŋgwɪdli), adv. [f. LANGUID a. + -LY2.] In a languid manner.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xlii. 386 The Menstruum also working as languidly upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the Receiver. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Peevishness... languidly discharges itself upon every thing which comes in its way. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 When the Nerves perform their Office too languidly. 1798 MALTRUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 247 With a population nearly stationary, or at most increasing very languidly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 348 They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and tardily.

Languidness (læŋgwɪdnəs), [f. LANGUID a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being languid; languor.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* xiii. (1683) 132 This languidness of operation may perhaps proceed in great part from the smallness of the Pieces of Ice that were employ'd. 1678 WOOD *Life* 8 Jan., Colds without coughing or running at the nose, onlie a languidness and faintness. 1744 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 224 The Operation of Musk much resembles that of Opium; but... it leaves not behind it any Stupor or Languidness. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 32 The seeming Languidness and Inactivity of the contained Humour.

† **Languiſic**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [ad. late L. *languiſic-us*, *f. languere*: see **LANGUISH** *v.* and **-IC**.] = next. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

† **Languiſical**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languiſical*, that makes faint or weak. 1676 COLES, *Languiſical*, causing languor.

Languiſh (*læŋgwif*), *sb.* [f. the verb.]

1. The action or state of languishing.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 198 Crist was . . occupied in heeling of syke men and men þat were in languishe. 1382 — *Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwiſchings [i.e. languisshes, languisshes]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 233 Of the languissh that was comyng to Charles, he wiste not, how sone it was comyng. 1564 PHAER *Æneid* ix. B. iiij b. The purple floure that . . in languissh withering dies. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 49 One desparate greefe cures with anothers languissh. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. i. 11 Faire Nymph, surcease this death-alluring languissh. 1682 A. T. CAROLINA 19 It . . being . . admirable in the languisshes of the Spirit Paintings. 1718 *Entertainer* xix. 129 Religion is upon the Languissh, and only the Ghost of Godliness remains. 1833 HARTLEY COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 118 A long record of perishable languissh.

2. A tender look or glance.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 50 The blue languissh of soft Alia's eye. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 949 Then forth he walks, Beneath the trembling languissh of her beam. 1802 W. IRVING *Lett. J. Oldstyle* (1824) 19 An arch glance in one box was rivalled by a smile in another; . . and in a fourth a most bewitching languissh carried all before it.

† **Languiſh**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [f. the vb.] Languishing, sickly.

1552 HULOET, *Languiſhe* to be, *languo*. 1660 HEXHAM, *een Vloackert*, a Pining or a Languish man.

Languish (*læŋgwif*), *v.* Forms: 4 *languis*,

-uſs(*o*), 4-5 *-uſs*(*o*), *-uſh*(*o*), *-uſch*(*o*), *-wiſs*(*o*),

-wys(*o*), *-wiſch*(*o*), *-wiſ*(*o*) *h*(*o*), *-uſch*(*o*), *-uſſh*(*o*),

4-6 *-uiſs*(*o*), *-uiſſh*(*o*), (6 *languis*), 4- *languissh*.

[*a. F. languissh*; *languir*; = *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *languir*;

It. languire;—popular L. **languire* for class. L. *languere*

(inchoative *languescere*); perh. cogn. w. L. *lax-us* (see *LAX* *a.*) and Tent. **slako*-*Slack* *a.*]

1. *intr.* Of living beings (also of plants or vegetation): To grow weak, faint, or feeble; to lose health, have one's vitality impaired; to continue in a state of feebleness and suffering. † In early use often: To be sick (const. *of*).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14138 In his sekenes he languist sua, þat he na fote had might to ga. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9550 Bedrede down ful longe he lay, & languissh so forþ fro day to day. 1382 WYCLIF *Din.* viii. 27 And Y, Danyel, languisshide, and was seeke by ful manye days. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* 651 He lastly fell in a greuous sykenesse. . . And so languisshyng by the space of thre yerres more before he dyed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 37 What is it, the King languishes of? *Laf.* A Fistula, my Lord. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* v. (ed. 2) 202 Some for the losse of an over-loved child have languisshed, fallen into a consumption and lost their owne lives. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 Those who had been cured by evacuations often languissh long. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* ii. i. (1762) 123 Observing one day a tuft of wheat which languisshed. 1783 CRABBE *Village* l. 141 Health, Labour's fair child, that languishes with wealth. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 24 He wrote for the recreation of persons languishing in sickness. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 197 It was said of him that he did not live, but languissh through life. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv. 180 He lies languishing of wounds.

fig. 1652-52 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 26 It began to languish, and was at last reduced to nothing but a few scattered Houses. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xviii. 134 The Morning Chronicle . . languished and died.

b. To live under conditions which lower the vitality or depress the spirits.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xxiii. 223 To . . make hys prissoners to langwyshe in pryson. 1592 tr. *Junius* on *Rev.* ix. 4 The miserable world languishing in so great calamities. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 181 ¶ 2, I. have ever since languished under the Displeasure of an inexorable Father. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi. The unfortunate captive is left to languish in chains and darkness. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 195 The street where he languished in poverty is called by his name. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 329 Peoples languishing under the withering atrophy of Turkish rule.

2. Of appetites or activities: To grow slack, lose vigour or intensity. † Of light, colour, sound, etc.: To become faint.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 255 Visibles and Audibles . . doe languish and lessen by degrees, according to the Distance of the Objects from the Sensories. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* xii. (ed. 2) 509 The brightness of lamps languish in the light. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove' iii. Hosannas languish on our Tongues, And our Devotion dies. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 516 Along the eastern frontier of France the war during this year seemed to languish. 1871 NAPHY'S *Pres. & Cure Dis.* ii. i. 414 The appetite languishes.

† b. Of health: To fall off.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 670 Late months, that made the vernal season gay, Saw my health languish off in pale decay. 3. To droop in spirits; to pine with love, grief, or the like.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24646, I languis al for þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 8, I langwyshe for loue. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* 7. 222 He dorste nat his sorwe telle But langwyssheth as a furee dooth in helle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9754 Made hym langwis in Loue & Longynges grete. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G. ii. b. Whan the courage langwyssheth

& . . is abandoned to slouthfulness. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 72 Langwyshe no more, but plucke up thynne herte. 1562 EDEN *Lett. to Sir W. Cecil* 1 Aug. in 1st 3 *Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) p. xliij. My spirites heretofore no lesse langwysshed for lacke of suche a Patrone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 29 Loue and languissh for his sake. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. iii. 43 A man that languishes in your displeasure. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 334 With two fair Eyes his Mistress burns his Breast; He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1701 BURNS *Bonnie Wee Thing*, Wishfully I look and languish In that bonie face o' thine. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 134 The spirit languished as the body decayed. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxii. 11 A lover Here I languish alone.

b. To waste away with desire or longing for, to pine for. Also const. with *infinitive*.

[1611: see 4 a.] 1609 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr.* in *Somers Tracts* Ser. iv. (1751) III. 160 Major-general Morgan desired the Marshal not to let him languish for Orders. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* l. v. 282 The People languished for the Restoration of their Tribunes. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* vi. iv. Yet still with never-ceasing Moans I languish for Relief. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 430 What soldier languishes and sighs To leave us? 1847 DE QUINCY *Sp. Mil. Ann.* i. The poor nuns, who . . were languishing for some amusement. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ii. 49 All give way to grief And languish to return.

c. To assume a languid look or expression, as an indication of sorrowful or tender emotion. Also quasi-*trans.*

1714 MRS. MANLEY *Adv. Rivella* 71, I saw his Eyes always fix'd on her with unspeakable Delight, whilst hers languish'd him some returns. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix. When a visitor comes in, she smiles and languishes, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

4. a. quasi-*trans.* (usually with *out*): To pass (a period of time) in languishing.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 72 To think that man . . will's free houres languish For assured bondage. 1683 TEMPLE *Mom.* Wks. 1731 l. 449 He languish'd out the rest of the Summer, and died. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. v. But whilst I live I must not hold my tongue, And languish out old age in his displeasure. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xvi. ii. § 8. VII. 202 Those who chose rather to destroy one another, than languish out their lives in that miserable manner.

† b. *causal*. To make to languish, *Obs. rare*.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 222 The displeasures passing in our house pearce deeper, and as a martyr languishe the heart even unto death. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. v. 529 Least by that jouissance he might or quench, or satisfie, or languish [*F. allanguir*] that burning flame . . wherewith he gloried.

† **Languishant**, *a. Obs. rare*—*l*. [partial anglicizing of *F. languissant*, pres. pp. of *languir* to **LANGUISH**.] Languishing, suffering from languor.

[1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iii. l. 37 *Mel.* That glance, how suites it with my face? *Phil.* 'Tis so languissant! *Mel.* Languissant! that word shall be mine too.] 1674 J. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Introd. 4 The whole body in fine becomes Feavourish and Languishant.

Languished (*læŋgwif*), *pp. a. Poet.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ED**.] Reduced to languor, that is made or has become languid.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* l. (1632) 16 Cyllenius spies How leaden sleep had seal'd vp all his eyes; Then, silent, with his Magic rod he strokes Their languish lights, which soulder sleep prouokes. 1634 MILTON *Epit. March. Winchester* 33 And the languist Mothers Womb was not long a living Tomb. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 497 — *Samson* 119 With languish'd head unpropt. 1693 WATTS *Death* Mrs. M. W. Wks. 1813 IX. 298/4 Groaning and panting on the bed, With ghastly air, and languish'd head. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1013 The Troops . . Their Darts with Clamour at a distance drive: And only keep the languish'd War alive.

Languisher (*læŋgwif*), [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who languishes or pines; also, one who assumes languid looks, or casts glances expressive of amorous languor.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* 37 Our moderne phisitions, that to any sicke languishers if they be able to waggle their chaps, propound veale for one of the highest nourishers. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 87 ¶ 1 The very servants are bent upon delights, and commence oglers and languishers. 1751 MRS. E. CARTER in *Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 2 These unhappy languishers in obscurity. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 77 Mingle the potion so, that it may kill me just at the instant, this poor languisher Heaves his last sigh.

Languishing (*læŋgwif*), *vb. sb.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **LANGUISH**; languor. With *a* and *pl.*: An attack of languor or faintness, esp. such as proceeds from disease.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 529 Then were I quyt of langwysshyng yn drede. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwyschings. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 8b. Feling also the languishing and smarting of their woundes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 23 Bright sygn, gladyng our langwysshing. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 235 A remedie . . To cure the desperate langwysshes wherof The King is render'd lost. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xli. 3 The Lord will strengthen him vpon the bed of languishing. a. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut.* Mor. (1731) 161 If this Harmonical Temperature of the whole Body be disturbed . . Weakness and Languishing will immediately seize upon it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ¶ 2 He . . speaks of Flames, Tortures, Languishes and Ecstasies. a. 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) I. 391 He fell into a languishing, which, after some months carried him off. 1816 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) II. 53 To sustain you under all the sicknings, and faintings, and languishes of your earthly disease.

Languishing (*læŋgwif*), *pp. a.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ING**.] That languishes.

1. Declining in health, pining away, drooping.

Now *rare*. † In early use: Suffering from sickness or disease.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Shewe þe to þis langwessande, þe þou leche vn-to þis woundyde! 1382 WYCLIF *John* v. 3 A greet multitude of langwyschinge men. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 The gasping parched Earth and languishing Nature. a. 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) I. 585 He was now in so languishing a state, . . that . . his death . . seemed to be very near. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 112 The weaker and more languishing a Tree is, the sooner it ought to be prun'd. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Aug. The poor languishing Lady is glad to see me. 1858 BRYANT *Rain-dream* ii. A thousand languishing fields, A thousand fainting gardens, are refreshed.

b. Said of a sickness, a death: Lingered; ? *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. v. 9 These most poisonous Compounds, Which are the moovers of a languishing death. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 185 A Flux drawing to a languishing dropsie is mortal. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 424 Consumptions, and other languishing Diseases. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 ¶ 8, I am just recovered out of a languishing Sickness. 1768 H. WATFORD *Hist. Doubts* 129 His wife, who died of a languishing distemper.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 8 Fro the langwysshende soule. 1661 (title) *An Humble Representation of the Sad Condition Of many of the Kings Party, Who since His Majesties Happy Restauration have no Relief, and but Languishing Hopes.* 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Rel. Soc. London* Ded. (1701) 6 Do all that you regularly can, toward . . the revival of languishing religion. a. 1711 KEN *Devine Love* Wks. (1838) 327 My weak and languishing soul.

2. a. Pining with love or grief. b. With reference to looks or behaviour: Expressive of sentimental emotion (now used in ridicule).

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4339 Ladys langwessande and low-rande to schewe. 1657 G. THORNTON *Daphnis & Chloe* 61 They [lovers] are languishing and careless to other things. 1683 D'URFEE *New Collect. Songs* 9 Possess the pleasing toil of languishing Embraces! 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 Whether they look Soberly, or Merry, Languishing, or with Wide Mouths. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxiii. (1804) 445 Looking at me with a languishing eye, he said [etc.].

3. Suffering from, or exhibiting, weariness or ennui; acting in a slow or tardy fashion. Of a narrative, etc.: Failing to excite interest.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) i. With so languishing and careless a pace. a. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 7 Mr. Smith, and Mr. Johnson . . were two such languishing Gentlemen in their Conversation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 1 The soul . . is . . slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxiii. 162 Our Poets deprive themselves of a great Advantage, by rejecting almost all Narratives as languishing, and putting the most simple and most cruel Things equally into Dialogue and Action.

Languishingly (*læŋgwif*), *adv.* [-LY -*z*.] In a languishing manner. Now chiefly, in a manner expressive of sentimental tenderness.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. xlix. 225a, *Sorowe*. My chylde is dead of a fal from an luygh. *Reason*. Vnto them that dye languishingly, death often times seemeth the sharper. a. 1586 SINKE *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 291 Howsoever the dulnesse of Melancholy would have languishingly yielded therunto. 1657 R. MOSSOM in *Sprague Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxx. 7 The soul becomes languishingly afflicted, even with all variety of disquietsments. 1668 DRYDEN *All for Love* iii. i. (1678) 35 She . . cast a look so languishingly sweet, As if, secure of all beholders hearts, Neglecting she could take 'em. 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* l. xi. § 13 (1734) 107 The Digestions and Secretions must be weaker and more languishingly perform'd than they ought to be. 1761 J. HAWKSWORTH *Edgar & Emm.* ii. i. 21 Edgar, being fir'd with the charms of Emmeline, first gaz'd languishingly upon her. 1813 BYRON *Ginour* xviii. Her eye's dark charm 'twere vain to tell; But gaze on that of the Gazelle, It will assist thy fancy well; As large, as languishingly dark. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xxxvi. (1899) 380 Their long arms and golden tresses waved languishingly downward in the breeze. 1856 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* V. 157 A fat, fair . . creature, shutting one eye languishingly.

Languishment (*læŋgwif*), [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-MENT**.]

1. Sickness, illness; physical weakness, faintness, pining, or suffering. ? *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xii. 23 Who now was false into new languishment Of his old hurt, which was not thoroughly cured. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Rood* F 3 b. That in the Lab'rinth of his Languishment [i.e. Christ's passion] We may, though lost therein, find solagement. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. viii. 73 The languishment of a certain friend . . hath taught me of late, that we are best when we are sickly. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 364 He dyed at Chalcis of a natural death and languishment of stomach. 1742 YOUNG *NL Th.* v. 496 When by the bed of Languishment we sit. 1809 KENDALL *Tran.* II. lii. 211 Pulmonary consumption. . . This disease, which, after the country-people among the whites, they call a languishment, is equally fatal to the Indians. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 289 A hue foreboding languishment and decay. 1845 WORDSWORTH *Love Lies Bleeding* 8 Thus leans . . Earthward in uncomplaining languishment, The dying Gladiator.

b. *pl.* Sufferings, fits of weakness or illness.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. iii. (1848) 107 If [a Disease] tire out the Patient with tedious Languishments. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* Concl. 33 The Law . . acquits the person that steals viands to pacify the present Languishments of nature. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: . . leaving . . a disconsolate Husband, whose vnexpressible griefe . . would hardly

suffer him to be spectator of her languishments. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1852) 577 He fell into some languishments attended with a fever.

C. Weariness, lassitude, languor; listlessness, inactivity.

c 1680 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 388 Parte of her time in idle languishment... shee spent. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 23 God can produce more worlds than the sun doth plants every year, without weariness, without languishment. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. 39 Each sound, too, here to languishment inclined, Lulled the weak bosom, and induced ease.

d. fig. Of things: Decline, decay, loss of activity. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 252 The graces of regeneration and sanctification, when they are abused and brought to a kinde of languishment. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 117 The first is a certaine languishment, and debility of Faith. 1821 *Examiner* 546/2 There is a languishment here for want of persecution.

2. Mental pain, distress or pining; sorrow, trouble, grief; depression or affliction of spirits, sadness.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 159 Yet it is comfort in great languishment, To be bemoaned with compassion kinde. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 38 Madame good cheere, these drooping languishments add no redress to salve our awkward haps. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 427 Marianne resisted the dull languishments of this captivity with a generous constancy. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. 206 He would put him in a course to rid his Wife of this languishment and trouble. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 11 Who can wonder that the mind... quickly sinks into languishment and despondency.

3. esp. Sorrow caused by love or by longing of any kind; amorous grief or pain.

a 1541 WYATT *Compl. Love in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 48 Thence came the tears, and thence the bitter torment, The sighs, the words, and eke the languishment. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* ix. The sphere of Cupid forty yeares contains: Which I have wasted in long languishment. 1596 *Edw. III.* ii. i. 14 How heart-sick and how full of languishment Her beauty makes me. a 1711 KEN *Hyminothoe Poet. Wks.* 1721 III. 237 As a chaste Dove... For her dead Mate a lively Love retains, And in continued Languishment remains. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 5 The Comparison of Strephon's Gayety to Damon's Languishment. 1819 KEATS *Sonn.*, 'Happy is England', Yet do I sometimes feel a languishment For skies Italian. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Scenes Julian Apostate* ii. That inward languishment of mind, which dreams Of some remote and high accomplishment. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 21 Love-agonies and languishments beyond the reach of words.

b. Expression of longing or tenderness.

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* iv. 19 Whilst sinking eyes with languishment profess. Follies his tongue refuses to confess. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr. Her eyes—large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 361 A look full of languishment. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* ii. The sighs and languishment of the fair tell-tale. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv. Adorers who might hover around her with languishment.

† Languishness. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. LANGUISH a. + -NESS.] Languor, languid condition.

1540 HYORR tr. *Vives's Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Rj. That languishments should be avoided and put from the body.

Languister, obs. var. LINGUISTER.

Languor (læ'ngwɔr), sb. Forms: 4-5 langur(e), languore, 4-6 langor(e), 4, 6, 8 langour, (6 *Sc. langre*), 4-7 (8-9) langour, 4-langour. [a. OF. *langour*, *langor(u)r* (mod.F. *languor*), ad. L. *languor-em*, f. *langu-ere*: see *LANGUISH* v. Cf. Pr. *langour-s*, Sp. *langor*, It. *languore* of the same meaning; Roumanian *languore* 'nervous fever'.]

† 1. Disease, sickness, illness. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3596 Sna has eild now bis ysaac ledd Pat he in langur lijs in bedd. *Ibid.* 14179 To ded sal nocht his langur turn. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16675 In langour lay he many a day, & deyde be twelfte kalende of May. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xix. 142 He lechede hem of here langoure lazars and blynde bothe. c 1425 LYON. *Assembly of Gods* 1853 In hele and in languore. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Kivb. [He] curethe... all theyre grynous soores, languours and dyseaes. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. xii. 16 From thenceforth a wretched life they ladd, In wilful languor and consuming smart. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 86 a. Hee will... heale euery disease and langour amongst you. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 9 Gif they... verities in the court, the infirmite to be ane langour (or ane vehement siknes of bodie or of minde). [a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 136 Over the curse of blindness she prevails, And heals sick languors in the public squares.]

† 2. Distressed condition, sad case, woeful plight. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4499 Bot ioseph in pat prisun lai, Wit langor langand and with care. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 117 Beggeres... That al her lyf han lyued in langour and in defaute. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 417 Off the Erd Hingelyn of Pyze the langour Ther may no tonge telle for pitee. c 1450 LONKILCH *Graif* xxxvii. 606 3if it so be that I from 3ow go, Neuere geten 3e helpe ne Socour 3ow to bryngen owt of this langour. 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 267 In whos tyme ther was habundance with plenteie of welthe and erthely joye, without langoure. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 68 And how this lyfe is of no serte Now in great langour now in prosperite. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. iii. 35 Whiles thus thy Britons doe in languour pine.

† 3. Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow, affliction of spirit. To make languor: to mourn, make lament. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24603 Mi sorful scurs Pat pai sagh ledd

wit sli langurs. c 1350 Will. *Palmerie* 986 His liif nel nought for langour last til to-inorwe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7649 [He] hath swich langour in soule, that he may neither rede ne singe in booly chirche. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3769 In whas absence alwaye sho brent in swilk langoure. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 270 For dreid thar of in gret langour he grew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. There he made grette langour and dole. 1483 CAXTON *Golt. Leg.* 58 b/1, I shal not brynge none of the langours no sorowes upon the. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 13 My harts deepe langour, and my soules sad teares. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears Fancie* iii. Poems (Arb.) 180 That she would worke my dolor, And by her meanes procure my endles langor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. xxii. § 5 (1634) 465 The text... saith, they exercised upon Joas ignominious judgements and that departing from him, they dismissed him in great langour.

b. Sc. [? associated with *lang*, *LONG* a. and v.] † (a) Longing for some object (obs.). (b) Ennui. To hold out of langer: to amuse.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 457 To recreate the quene and hold her out of Langer. 1616 ROLLOCK *On the Passion* 383 If thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to flit, it is a token that thou hast no langour of God.

4. Faintness, weariness, lassitude, fatigue (of the body or faculties).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languor*, faintness, feebleness, want of spirit. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 34 Great Evacuations produces Languor of Spirits. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 2 That can hardly fail to relieve the languors of attention. 1762 GOLOSIN. *Cit. W.* xlv. All the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor by the gratification of any one of them. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 141 When the fever comes on gradually, the patient generally complains first of languor or listlessness. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 68, I nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 50 The feverishness and the languor that are the necessary consequences of prolonged artificial wakefulness. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 31 In the midst of the languor or pains of death.

b. Expression or indication of lassitude, in the voice, features, etc.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 122 Here their pronunciation has a faintness and languor. 1783 PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and glassiness.

c. Habitual lassitude and inertia in one's movements and behaviour, want of energy and alertness (whether as a natural quality or an affectation).

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 30 There was spread over his countenance an expression of mingled energy and languor. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. She now opened her eyes, and seemed quite to forget her languor. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* x. 171 That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor.

d. Tenderness or softness (of mood, feeling, etc.); lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous longing, or the like. Said also of a melody.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 2 The same languor of melody will suit an absent lover. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. The languor of sorrow threw a melancholy grace upon her features. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 170 A softer tone of light pervades the whole And steals a pensive languor o'er the soul. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxiv. The silver light... Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws A loving languor, which is not repose. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 77 Where'er The languors of thy love-deep eyes Float on to me. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Dolores* 67 The lilies and languors of virtue.

5. Of immaterial things: Depressed or drooping condition, want of activity or interest; slackness, dullness.

a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xiii. (1868) 114 Academical disputation... relieves the languor of private study and meditation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 18, I had formerly been celebrated as a wit, and not perceiving any languor in my imagination, I essayed to revive that gaiety. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 The arts must fall into a state of languor, and lose emulation and novelty. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 89 Possibly some parts of the kingdom may have felt something like a languor in business. 1786 W. THOMSON *Philip III.* v. 329 A place... where she would be freed from the languor of her present solitude. *Ibid.* 353 Since that time, it [that monarchy] had exhibited a striking token of improvidence and languor. *Ibid.* 402 A manifest languor and irresolution appeared in her [Spain's] counsels. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 218 Athens discovered none of the languor of recent convalescence. 1895 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Extreme languor now characterizes the trade for field seeds.

b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of life and motion, oppressive stillness.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 442 When the sun Shakes from his noonday throne the scattering clouds, Even shooting listless languor thro' the deeps. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 304 Lily-silver'd vales, Diffusing languor in the painting gales. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* i. 332 A sullen languor still the skies oppress, And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1245 The sky became serene; but with a haziness and languor, as if the current of air, like water upon an equipoise, moved only by its own impulse. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 220 The languor of Rome, its weary pavements, its little life.

† Languor, v. Obs. Forms: 4-5 langor(e), langur(e), 5 languowr(e), -uyre, -wyre, langer, 5-6 langour, 6 languer. [a. OF. *langor*, also *langorir*, f. *langor* sb.: see prec.] = LANGUISH v. (in various senses).

c 1350 Will. *Palmerie* 983 He has langured for 3our loue a ful long while. c 1386 CHAUCER *Mereh. T.* 623 (Corpus MS.) Now wol I speke of woful daunyan pat langureh [v.r. langwisseth] for loue as 3e schullen heere. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 73 Pei ben so feble pat pei dien, or ellis pei

languren [v.r. langoren] longe tyme. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 95 Salve unto hem that langor in sekenees. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. xxiv. 342 (Add. MS.) The lady for love be-gan to langour. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xx. He came to the herd men wandring and langeryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255 b. Our blessed sauuyour... so thyrsted and langoured for the saluacyon of mankynd, that [etc.].

Hence † Languoring vbl. sb. and ppl. a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9565 Our kyng bat lay in langoryng. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xiv. (Skat.) l. 59 Thus as an oxe to thy langoryng deth wer thou drawn. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 111 To vnyste the languryng poute. 1552 HULOET, *Languryng* in care, sorowe or thought, *languidus*.

† Languorment. Obs. [f. LANGOUR v. + -MENT.] A state of languishing. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 With a hoarse sound, (such as fitteth farre-spent languorment).

Languorous (læ'ngwɔrəs), a. Also 5 langorous, 6 Sc. langoribus. [ad. OF. *langor(u)reux*, f. *langor* LANGOUR sb.]

† 1. Distressful, sorrowful, mournful. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Duryng the langorous tyme that polidorus tolde this vysyon myserable. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Epist.* 1 Ane... medicine... to cure... al the langorous desolat & affligit pepil. *Ibid.* vii. 70 Quhen this lady persauit hyr thre sonnys in that langorous stait. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. i. 9 Deare lady! how shall I declare thy cace, Whom late I left in langorous constraynt? 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 295 Then succeeded some langorous tirannas.

2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of, languor (see LANGOUR sb. 4-5).

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn.*, *The day is gone*, Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and lang'rous waist. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 48 A medicine in themselves To wile the length from langorous hours, and draw The sting from pain. 1879 MRS. PATTON *Renaissance Art Fr.* viii. The languorous sentiment of the Italian model was dispelled by the liveliness native to the French character. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* I. 155 Slender and sleepy-eyed, and languorous of gait. 1883 LADY VIOLET GREVILLE *Keith's Wife* II. 95 She threw killing glances from her languorous black eyes. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss.* ii. *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xii. 200 The devotion of the cloister was becoming languorous and soft. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. 286 The atmosphere was... languorous and heavy with the rich scent of flowers.

Hence Languorously adv.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 25 The air... was here almost languorously warm. 1879 *Athenaeum* 24 May 671 A portrait... of a young mother... languorously reposing in a crimson chair.

|| Languor (læ'ngwɔr). Also lungoor, lungar, langour. [Hindi *languir*, cogn. w. Skr. *lāngūlin*, having a tail.] The name applied in India to certain species of monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*, esp. *S. entellus* (see ENTELLUS) and *S. schistaceus*.

a 1826 HERBER *Journ. Upper Prov. Ind.* (1844) II. 85 Why do you challenge the lungoor? he cannot answer you! 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 223 Lungar. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 249 The trees... affording... cover to innumerable langours. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 3 Troops of long-tailed monkeys called Langurs.

† Languste. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *languste* (cf. F. *langouste* crayfish), repr. L. *locusta*.] = LOCUST. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Weste was his wunieng and stark haire of oluente his wede, wilde hunie and languste his mete and water was his drinke.

† Lanhure, adv. Obs. [A comb. of the synonymous HURE adv.; the prefixed element seems connected with OE. *lā* Lo int.] At least. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 557 Ich mihte... wel, habben awalt hire, 3if ha nalde wiß luue, wiß lüder eie, lanhure. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Swic nūthe lanhure swikele swarte deuel. c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 21 Pat he greiðede ham lanhure þa ha walden of meidenes heischepe.

Laniard, variant of LANYARD.

Laniariform (læni'ə-rifɔrm), a. [f. L. *laniari-us* LANIARY a. + -FORM.] Shaped like laniary teeth. 1847-52 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 881/2 The office of the two laniariform teeth is to pierce and retain the prey. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 523 The molars probably... all more or less laniariform.

† Laniarions, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -IONS.] Butcher-like.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 236 They have a trick of paring away, (palpably laniarions) and wounding the membrane.

† Laniary, sb. 1 Obs. In 7 laniarie. [ad. L. *laniarium*, f. *lanius* butcher.] A shambles (Cockeram, 1623).

Laniary (læni'əri), a. and sb. 2 [ad. L. *laniarius* pertaining to a butcher, f. *lanius* butcher, f. *laniare* to tear.] A. adj. Of teeth: Adapted for tearing; canine. B. sb. A laniary or canine tooth.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 445 These are principally their claws or laniary teeth. 1839-47 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 242/1 The laniaries [of Insectivora] small. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. Organ. Nat.* I. 270 The laniary or canine teeth of carnivorous quadrupeds. *Ibid.* 271 Some [teeth] present the laniary type. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laniary* teeth.

Laniate (læni'et), v. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *laniāt-*, ppl. stem of *laniare* to tear.] trans. To tear to pieces. So Laniated ppl. a. (Cockeram, 1623).

1721 BAILEY, *Laniate*, to butcher, to cut up to quarters, to tear in pieces. (Hence in JOHNSON 1755; and in later Dicts.) 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 115 Bedded on new made scones and cakes in piles to laniate.

† **Laniation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *laniation-em*, n. of action f. *laniare* to tear.] 'A tearing like a butcher' (Cockeram, 1623).

Lanier, *obs.* form of **LANNER**.

Laniferous (lā'nī-fēr-əs), *a.* [f. L. *lanifer* (f. *lana* wool + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.] Wool-bearing. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1676 in *COLES*. 1794 MRS. PLOZZI *Synon.* I. 253 Care and cultivation... in laniferous animals is of apparent use. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 28 The laniferous animals were very early diffused over the western parts of Asia.

Lanific (lā'nī-fīk), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *lanificus*, f. *lana* wool + *-ficus* making: see *prec.*] **a.** Wool-bearing. **b.** Busy in spinning wool.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. II. (1737) 353 All the Lanific Trees of *Seres*. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 772 The distinct offices of the lanific sisters, as Catullus calls them, were afterwards transferred to the distaff and the rock.

So † **Lanifical**, *a.* (1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*), † **Lanificous**, *a.* (1721 in *Bailey*).

† **Lanifice**. *Obs. rare*. [a. *obs.* F. *lanifice*, ad. L. *lanificum*, f. *lanificus*: see *prec.*] A spinning or weaving of wool; also *concr.* wool-wool. 1696 *BACON Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth, and other Lanifices. 1633 *PRYNNE Histriom.* 21 Or use any spells or ceremonies... in their lanifices.

Laniferous (lā'nī-fēr-əs), *a.* [f. L. *lana* wool + *-fer*, *flos* flower + *-ous*.] (See *quot.*)

1855 *MANNE Expos. Lex.*, *Laniferous*, having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corol of *Asclepias laniflora*: *laniferous*.

Lanigerous (lā'nī-džēr-əs), *a.* [f. L. *laniger* (f. *lana* wool + *-ger* carrying) + *-ous*.] Wool-bearing; woolly.

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 784 Whether there be within them [spiders] a certain lanigerous fertility... as in silk-worms. 1706 *PULLINS* (ed. Kersey) *Lanigerous Trees*, those sort of trees that bear a woolly, downy substance; as... Poplars, Willows, and Osiers. 1786-7 *tr. Savary's Lett. fr. Egypt* I. 316 This triangular rush [the papyrus]... bears a lanigerous tuft. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 408 He had a bushy, lanigerous head. 1841 T. SOUTHEY (*title*) A Treatise on Sheep: ... suggesting ideas for the Introduction of other Lanigerous Animals suited to the Climate. 1881 *Academy* No. 491, 252 To him the republic is a... lanigerous and pelliferous region.

Lanimer: see **LANDIMER**.

† **Laning**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *LANE sb.* + *-ING* 1.] = **LOANING**.

c1648-50 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees Jrnl.* III. P4 Singing along down Sautry laning, I saw a Tombe one had beene laine in.

† **Lanionious**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [f. L. *lanionius* (f. *lanion-em* = *lanius* butcher) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a butcher. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

† **Lanipendious**, *a. Obs. rare* -0. [f. L. *lanipendius* (f. *lana* wool + *-pend-ere* to weigh) + *-ous*.] Engaged in weighing or spinning wool. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1676 in *COLES*.

† **Lanista** (lā'nī-stā). *Rom. Antiq.* [L.] A trainer of gladiators.

1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* II. I. Our lanista would tell a different story. *Comb.* 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 432, I did not tell thee that I am lanista-taught. Defend thyself!

Lank (læŋk), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 *lank* (e), *lank*. [OE. *hlanc*; not found in other Teut. langs.; a primary sense 'flexible' may be inferred from the factitive vb. (OTeut. **hlankjan*) which appears in Ger. *lenken* to bend, turn aside. Other cognates are ME. *lonke* = OHG. *lancha* (whence Rom. **flanco* FLANK); see also *LINK sb.*]

A. adj.

1. Loose from emptiness; not filled out or plump; shrunken, spare; flabby, hollow.

a. of the animal body or its parts.

a1000 *Judith* 205 (Gr.) *Þæs se hlanc 7efeah wulf in walde*. 1556 *WYTHALS Dict.* (1568) 80 b1 *Lanke* or thinn in the bodie, as they that be leane, *strogus, macilentus*. 1576 *TURBEV. Venetie* 362 And that oftentimes is the foulest and worst favour by cause he is overworned and lankest. 1583 *STANYHURST Eneis* III. (Arb.) 89 With lank wan visage. 1603 *DEKKER Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 10 In the lean arms of lank necessity. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxxii, Long sootie hair Fill'd up his lank cheeks. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 They must looke to goe out as lank and lean as they came in. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cci, A Tiger, (whom lank Ravin fires To sett vpon the Herds). 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. xiv. 37 Because any Artery being tied, is full, and swells towards the Heart, but is empty, and lank towards the Veins. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 6 The Men of the Service looke like Spectres, with long Sides, and lank Cheeks. 1713 - *Englishman*, No. 40, 261 A lank Monsieur with a huge Friz Wigg, ... is France in little. 1726 *GAY Fables* I. xxiii. 20 Cats, who lank with hunger mew'd. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 15 Mar. an. 1779, The bard was a lank bony figure, with short black hair. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch* *Ek. II.* 354 He was a huge feeder, and though lank, had the dilating powers of an Anaconda. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 45 This lank, formal angel is from the Greco-Italian school of the eleventh century.

b. of vegetable growth. Of grass: Long and flaccid. † Of a harvest: Meagre, scanty.

1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 36 Here is barren dry sandy land as in Sherwood Forest, like Bowden Downs, save longer lank grass. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* xi. 75 Cast not lank grain upon too lean a ground. 1658 *Whole*

Duty Man xvii. § 11 If by the springness of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 342 Lest the lank Ears in length of Stem be lost. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* II. These lank, sickly gum-trees make me feel quite sentimental.

c. of inanimate things, esp. of a bag, bladder or purse. ? *Obs.*

c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Gr.) cxviii. 83 *lc eom nu 7eworden werum anlicast, swa þu on hrime setest hlance cyle*. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 138 If your bagges bee full where theirs were lank. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 132 The Commons hast thou rakt, the Clergies Bags are lank and leane with thy Extortions. 1602 2nd *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii. 1934 Drinking a long lank watching candles smoake. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 84 A great Bladder well tyed at the Neck, but very lank. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* I. 272 My Purse... is but lank. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* II. x. (1849) 73 A day at this time was precious to my light and lank purse.

† **d.** of immaterial things. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 27 His conceit is as lank as a shotten Herrin. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 26 That subtle winnow... w^d keep the soule... lank with ignorance. 1622 in *Reliq. Wott.* (1685) 248 The Empire grew lank and the Popedom tumorous. 1638 *BR. RENOULDS Serm.* *July* 12th 43 Men of greene heads, of crude and lank abilities. a1650 *Scot. Field* 269 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 226 Now lank is their losse; our lord itt amend! 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 111 Tempted to blow out with their quills a lean and lank occurrence. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 360 It is but a lank business to take notice of one single Statue for Idolatry. 1729 *YOUNG Imperium Pelagi* Pref. Lank writing is what I think ought most to be declined. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long.

2. Of hair: Without curl or wave, straight and flat.

1690 *SHADWELL Am. Bigot* III. i. Thick lips and lank flaxen hair. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hair*. To make that which curls too much, lank, anoint it thoroughly... with Oil of Lillies. 1776 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 5 Apr. Two of her curls came quite unpinned, and fell lank on one of her shoulders. 1835 *WILLIS Pencilings* I. xxiv. 168 High cheek bones, lank hair, and heavy shoulders. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 82 The extreme Puritan was at once known... by his lank hair.

† **3.** Drooping, languid. *Obs. rare* -1.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 835 Nereus, ... piteous of her woes, reard' her lank head.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *lank-bellied*, *-checked*, *-eared*, *-haired*, *-jawed*, *-sided*, *-winged* *adjs.*; also *lank-blown*, *-lean* *adjs.*

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2559/4 *Stoln.*, a black Gelding... 'lank Belly'd, and a switch Tail. 1785 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 507 A 'lank blown bladder laid before a fire will soon swell, grow tight, and burst. 1838 *JAS. GRANT Sk. Lond.* 184 A little, 'lank-checked, sharp-eyed man. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* I. 230 O 'lank-eard' Phantoms of black-weeded pools! 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2207/4 T. L. and C. L., middle-sized men... 'lank-hair'd. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 370 Puritan coffee houses... where lankhaired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses. 1778 *MISS BURNBY Evelina* (1787) III. xxi. 233 Is he as 'lank-jawed as ever? 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* II. i. Our red-faced yeomen, alas, are fast sinking into lank-jawed mechanics. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. Prol. 26 Their gesture sad Inuesting 'lank-leane Cheekes. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 337 The 'lank-sided Miser... meanly stole... From Back and Belly too, their proper Cheek. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* lxxviii, Where 'lank-wing'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey.

B. sb.

† **1.** Leanness, scarcity, thinness. *Obs.*

Only in proverbial phrase. (See *quots.*)

1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* III. § 16, 47 *margin*, A Bank and a Lank of Charity. a1661 - *Worthies, Shropsh.* III. (1662) 10 This Joseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow, as in this kind, a Lank constantly attendeth a Bank. 1727 *BOYER Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., A Lank makes a Bank. *Ce Proverbe s'applique aux Femmes qui déclinent dès le moment qu'elles sont enceintes jusqu'à ce que leur ventre commence à lever.*

2. A lanky or lean person.

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 212 You are not such a peaky lank as you were.

Hence † **Lankish** *a.*, somewhat lank; † **Lankly** *adv.*, in a lank manner; **Lankness**, the condition of being lank.

1611 *COTGRAVE, Maigrement*, Meagerly, ... lankly, slenderly. *Ibid.*, *Maigreté*, Meagrenesse, leanness, thinness, lankness. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxiv. 209 She, like the humble one, falls flat, and lankly lies upon the earth. a1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. v. Hungry Notes are fit for Knels: May lankenes be No Quest to me. a1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1677) 160 They [the guts] are to be cleansed in the ordinary manner and filled very lankly. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/4 A Tall fresh coloured Fellow, with lankish white Hair. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 317 Being thus compelled to open its jaws, it [a viper] once more resumed its former lankness. 1824 *EXAMINER* 23/2 There was a buggardness and lankness about his cheeks. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxv, A certain lankness of cheek... added nearly ten years to his age.

† **Lank**, *v. Obs.* [f. *LANK a.*]

1. *trans.* To make lank.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 39 b, As soone as thou arte vp lanke thy bely [L. *levato abdomine*] and spett out rotten flemme. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 44 b, The Lion... (if he be in daunger to bee chased)... vomiteth at his will, and lanketh himselfe. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 7, I rack the vaines and Sinewes, lankke the lungs. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xiii, Greefes companie... lankes the cheekes.

2. *intr.* To become lank or shrunken.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 71 And all this... Was borne so like a Soldier, that thy Cheek So much as lank'd not. **Lanket** (læŋkēt), *v. dial.* [f. *lanket*, dial.

form of *LANGET*.] *trans.* In the Isle of Man: To tie the legs of an ox, a horse, etc. together, as a restriction on its movements; to hobble.

1894 *HALL CAINE Maxman* v. x. 313 There were a few oxen also, tethered and lanketted.

Lanktraloo, variant of **LANTERLOO** *Obs.*

Lanky (læŋki), *a.* [f. *LANK a.* + *-y*.] Awkwardly or ungracefully lean and long. † Also (of hair) somewhat lank (*obs.*).

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/4 He is... of a tall Stature, with fair lanky hair. 1818 *POPE, Lanky* *adj.*, a vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 82 Their worn and lanky frames. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* I. (1861) 3 A tall lanky Northumbrian. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 509, I pass by many a church, ... with their tall hulking fronts and lanky pillars. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, A sharp-looking Creole, on a lanky pony, ... superintended their labours. 1874 *BURNARD My time* II. 21 The lanky Charles... did something with a chorus to it. 1892 *BARING-GOULD Str. Survivals* v. 112 The spiral coil would prevent the lanky rushlight from falling over.

b. *Comb.*, as *lanky-cared*, *-limbed* *adjs.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 82 The station of groom to a lanky-eard Neddy. 1896 *MARY BEAUMONT Jean Seton* 170 A schoolboy, bright-eyed and lanky-limbed.

† **Lannard**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 *lanard* (e. [variant of *LANNER*, ? after *haggard sb.*] = next).

1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 *Lanarde* a hauke, *lanier*. 1598 *FLORIO, Lanero*, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 *BREWER Lingua* II. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight of Falcons, Haggards, Hobbies, Terselets, Lanards and Goshaukes. a1627 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gipsy* IV. iii, That young lannard... if you can whistle for To come to fist, make trial.

Lanner (læ'nər). Forms: 5 *laner* (e, -yer, e, 5 *lanare*, 6 *lanor*), 6-7 *lanier*, 6 *lanar*, 7 *lannar*, 6-*lanner*. [ad. F. *lanier*, app. a subst. use of the OF. *lanier* cowardly.

Cf. the med.L. synonym *tardarius*, and the description 'le lannier... est mol et sans courage', quoted by Godef. s.v.]

A species of falcon, found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, *Falco lanarius* or *F. fel-deggz*. In *Falconry*, the female of this species.

c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Gentill fawcouns, laneres, sagres, sperhawkes. 1486 [see *LANNERET*]. 1575 *TURBEV. Falconrie* 114 You muste have a gentle Lanner. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* v. 720 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle Tercell. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 The use whereof in other parts makes the Lanners there more bussardly then they be in New England. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 Lost Aug. 27, at night, a young Lanner Nyes Hawk without Bells or Jesses. 1766 *PENNAZ Zool.* (1768) I. 134 Except the Lanner none seem to have been noted among the British birds by any of our countrymen. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 87 The Lanner (*Falco Lanarius*) bears some resemblance to the peregrine, but it is smaller. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Indus* II. 18 The female was called a Lanner, the male a Lanneret. 1860 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Crew Long Serpent* I. Downward fluttered sail and banner as alights the screaming lanner. attrib. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* I. 82 Lanner-Hawks, Gos-Hawks, Hobbies. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* II. 32 A pair of lanner falcons.

Lanneret (læ'nérēt). Forms: 5 *laneret* (t, 5-6 *lanerette*, 6 *lanaret*, 6-9 *lanerēt*, (6-at, 7 *lan-naret*, 7-*lanneret*. [ad. OF. and F. *laneret* in same sense.] The male of the lanner.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 339 Hawkes that be called lanerettes [*printed lanerettes*]. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 286/2 Lanret, hauke, *tardarius*. 1486 *bk. St. Albans* D iv, Ther is a Lanare and a Lanrell [*read Lanerett*]. And they belong to a Squyer. 1495 *ad. II. Hen. VII* c. 17 Laner lanerette or fawcon. 1575 *TURBEV. Falconrie* 125 The myllane and the lanerette. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 At my first arrivall in those parts [I] practised to take a Lannaret, which I reclaimed. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowel* XIV. 151 The falcone [was] bent to fly the cast of lanerettes.

Lanolin (læ'nōlin). *Chem.* Also *lanoline*. [f. L. *lana* wool + *-ol-eum* oil + *-in* 1. Named by O. Liebreich.] The cholesterin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, used as a basis for ointments.

1885 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Dec. II. 1075/1 Dr. Oscar Liebreich read a paper on Lanolin before the Berlin Medical Society, on October 28th. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. 16 First grease their hands with lanoline or vaseline.

Lanose (lā'nōs), *a. scientific*. [ad. L. *lānōs-us*, f. *lana* wool.] Of the nature of wool; woolly. Hence **Lanosity**, wooliness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 335 Hand naked and smooth without, ... within over a spot lanose. 1871 *COOKE Fungi* 786 Mycelium forming white lanose patches.

Lanret (t, *obs.* form of *LANNERET*).

Lansfordite (lænsfōdīt). *Min.* [Named by Genth, 1888, from *Lansford* in Pennsylvania, where it was found: see *-ITE*.] Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, resembling paraffin when first found.

1888 in *Amer. Jnl. Sci. Ser.* III. XXXVI. 156. 1892 in *DANA Min.* 305.

Lanshet, variant of **LANDSHARD**.

† **Lansket**. *Obs. rare* -1.

a1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Price* II. vi, How knowst thou? Jag. I peep't in At a loose lansket.

Lansquenet (lænskēnet). Forms: 7 *lance-quene* (n, t), *lansquenkight*, 7-8 *lanskenet*, 8 *lansquenet*, (sense 2 only), *lamb-skin-it*), 7, 9 *lansquennett* (e, 9 (sense 2) *lansquinnet*, 7-*lansquenet*. **B.** (sense 1 only) 9 *lansknecht*, *lanz-knecht*. See also *LANCE-KNIGHT*. [a. F. *lansquenet*,

ad. G. *landsknecht* lit. servant of the country, f. *lands* (gen.) country + *knecht* servant. The Ger. word was at an early date miswritten *lansknecht*, as if f. *lanz* lance.]

1. *Hist.* One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Originally applied to the serfs brought into the field by the nobles within the territories of the Empire, in contradistinction to the Swiss mercenaries. Subsequently this distinction became obsolete, and the designation seems to have connoted a particular kind of equipment, of which a lance was part.

1607 DEKKER *Knights Conjuring* (Percy) 59 Our lansquenight of Lowe-Germanie. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 662 Christopher... brought ten thousand Lansquenets to pass the Alps. 1622 A. COURT *Constance* i. 8 Certain Women... cried out, 'That the Lanskenets had eaten vp Children. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) 11. 138 Ten thousand Switzers, two thousand Landsquenets. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* i. ii. From some Stray bullet of our lansquenets. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 235 In the year 1513, the authorities hesitated to punish some deserters from the Landsknechts. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. ii. (1856) 163 Some were disguised as huskars, some as miners, some as lansquenettes. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 818 He gave up entire communes to be pillaged by the lansquenets.

B. In the incorrect Ger. form *lansknecht*.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 240 f. his German lansknights had stormed the Holy City.

2. A game at cards, of German origin.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/3 Strictly forbidding all Persons... to use or allow any Gaming in their Houses, more particularly the Games of Hoca, Bassett, or Lansquenett. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 We play'd at Lanskenet. 1735 BAILEY, *Lamb Skin-it*, a certain Game at Cards. 1766 ANSTEE *Bath Guide* ix. (1804) 72 And to play i bid adieu, Hazard, lansquenet, and loo, Fairest nymph, to dance with you. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xli. He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to Macco and lansquenet afterwards. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vi. Each day she dreaded to hear that he had lost everything at lansquenet.

Lanss, obs. Sc. form of LANCE.

Lant (lant), sb.¹ Now rare. Forms: 1 hland, hlond, 7-8 land, 7-lant. [OE. *hlant*, *hlond* = ON. *hlant*. (The form *lant* seems to belong to N.W. dialects; cf. Lancashire *lant* for *hand*.)] Urine, esp. stale urine used for various industrial purposes, chamber-lye.

1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 362 Wearas & wearan on wez to donne nū wulle & wet mid bioccan lant. *Ibid.* 11. 40 Wið earena deafe zenim hryperes zeallan wið gaten hlant zemened. 1611 COGGER, *Prine*, vrine, lant, stale, chamber-lye. 1634-5 BAKER *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 106 The linen do so strongly taste and smell of lant and other noisome savours, as that [etc.]. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in Constable* 11. Wks. 1874 i. 191 Your nose by its complexion does betray Your frequent drinking country Ale with lant in't. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lant*, or *Lant*, vrine. 1859 *Autobio. Beggar boy* 105 Twice a-week I had to collect stale lant (vrine), from a number of places where it was preserved for me.

attrib. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Blockade Phalsburg* 139 A lane... full of dunghoops and lant-holes.

Lant (lant), sb.² A fish = LAUNCE.

1620 J. MASON *Newfound-land* (1887) 151 May hath cods and lants in good quantity. 1880-4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* i. 332 *Annodytes tibiannus*... Lesser launce... lant, Cornwall.

Lant, sb.³ dial. Short for LANTERLOO.

1705 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Fontis* (1894) 422 Lost at lant with L. Col. his lady &c. 50 10. 2. 1899 *PRESTON Cumberl'd. Gloss.*, *Lant*, *Lanter*, the game of Loo. A distinction is made between *Lant*, and *Lanter*, five cards being required for the latter. The proper designation may be three-card and five-card loo.

† Lant, v. Obs. Also 7-8 leint. [f. LANT sb.¹] trans. To mingle with 'lant'.

1630 *Tinker of Turvey* Ded. Ep. 5, I have drunke double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted, but never gulped downe such Hypocrenian liquor in all my life. 1662 M. W. *Marriage Broker* v. 1. 73 My Hostess takings will be very small, Although her lanted ale be nere so strong. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Comic-Thyestes* 134 Dead drunk with double lanted Ale. 1674-91 *Ray N. C. Words* 42 To Leint Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Lant*, transf. 1656 (S. HOLLAND) *Wit & Fancy in a Maze* i. vi. 58 They found their eares unguented with warm water, well lanted with a viscous Ingredient.

Lant, obs. pa. t. of LEND.

Lanta-do, lante-do. Short for ADELANTADO. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* iv. iii. G + b, Your Lantedoes nor your Lanteoos cannot serve your turne. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* ii. iii. (1810) 255 They reported that the Lantado wished rather his person than the Ship.

† Lantana (lantānā). [mod. L.; the name is found in Gesner.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of N.O. *Verbenaceae*, remarkable for their bright flowers.

1791 W. BARTMAN *Carolina* 103 There grows on this island, many curious shrubs, particularly a beautiful species of Lantana. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 24 Fritz Müller noticed a lantana in South America which changes colour as its flowering advances. 1893 *Daily News* 26 July 7/4 That showy flower, the Lantana.

Lantane, obs. form of LANTERN.

Lantanium, variant of LANTHANUM.

Lantanuric (lantāniū-rik), a. Chem. [f. LANTANA + URIC.] *Lantanuric acid* (see quot.). 1856 *ODLING Anim. Chem.* 135 Lantanuric acid is probably identical with the allanturic acid of Pelouze.

Lantarne, lanter(e), obs. ff. LANTERN.

† Lantcha (læntʃā). [Shortened from LANTCHARA.] = LANCHARA. In some recent Dicts.

† Lanterloo. Obs. Forms: 7 lanter(e)loo, (langtrilloo, lanktraloo), 8 lan(g)teraloo, lantrelloo, lantrelloo. [ad. F. *lanter(e)lu*, orig. the unmeaning refrain of a song popular in the 17th c. (cf. the earlier *laturehure*). Cf. Du. *lanterlu*.] The older form of the game now called Loo. (The knave of clubs, called 'Pam', was the highest card.)

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* v. i. Wks. (1888) 213 They are... playing at lanterloo with my old Lady Love-youth and her daughter. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* iv. 49 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-trilloo in the Box. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* iii. 24 Thou art... the very Pam at Lanterloo, the knave that picks up all. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 An old Nineteen bent both Ways by Lilly, the Almanack-maker for Luck at Langteraloo. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 8 123 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at... Lanterloo.

Lantern (læntən), sb. Forms: 3-4 lanter(e), 4-6 lantern(e), 4-7 lanterne, (4 -tirne, 4-5 -tyrne, 5 -tarne, lanterne), 5 lantern, lawnterne, -tryn, 5-6 lantiron, 6 lantren, -trin, -turne, 6-7 lanthorne, 8-9 lanthern, 6-9 lanthorn, 4 -lantern. [ad. F. *lanterne*, ad. L. *lāterna*, also *lāterna*, believed to be ad. Gr. *λαμπτήρ* (f. *λαμπ-ειν* to shine, cf. LAMP sb.), with ending after L. *lucerna*.]

The form *lanthorn* is prob. due to popular etymology, lanterns having formerly been almost always made of horn.]

1. A transparent case, e.g. of glass, horn, talc, containing and protecting a light. For blind, bull's eye, Chinese, Friar's lantern, see those words. Also DARK LANTERN, MAGIC LANTERN.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12910 He be chess als his lanter Be-for his face be light to here [Gott. lantern: bern]. *Ibid.* 15847 Quar-for haf yee taken me, And als a theif vn-soght Wit lantern. c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 926 *Dido*, I shal as I can flouwe thyñ lantern as thou gost byforn. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5398 Ligt lemand egeñ as lanterns he had. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 1255 Lyk till lawntyrns it illumint so cler. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* 111. 376/2 The said lanthorne to be maintained by those two widows that shall have the hanging of them out. 1615 CROORE *Body of Man* 460 It is like a sluier of the Muscovy glasse whereof we use to serve Lanthorns. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xii. 289 Alas, what serves our reason, But, like dark lanterns, to accomplish Treason With greater close-ness? 1755 JOHNSON, *Lantern*. It is by mistake often written lantern. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* 11. 238 The streets are... well furnished with lanterns for the winter nights. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial of Sir J. Moore* 8 By the struggling moon-beam's misty light And the lantern dimly burning. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii. Our poop lanterns were so large that the men used to get inside them to clean them. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 140 Fishing up a lantern he turned the light on her face.

b. † *Lantern and candle-light*: the old cry of the London bellman at night. Hence † *lantern and candle man*: a bellman.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* c. 2, It is said, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went vp and downe London crying then like a lantern and candle man. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV.* i. (1613) C. No more calling of lanthorne and candle light. 1602 DEKKER *Sativomastix* 12 b, Dost roare, bulchin, dost roare? 'thast a good rouncciall voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.

c. Proverbs. † To bear the lantern: to show the way as a leader.

a. 1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 283 Of alle the remedies in the worlde this beryth the lanternie. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 A Lanthorne and a light mayde; manerly sayde. 1683 BURNET *More's Utopia* 2 They need not my Commendations, unless I would, according to the Proverb, Shew the Sun with a Lanthorn. 1827 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1881) i. 374 To prove the existence of God, as Paley has attempted to do, is like lighting a lantern to seek for the sun.

d. spec. = MAGIC LANTERN. Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

2. a. transf. Now rare.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 543 O lanterne, of which queint is bi light. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xii. (Tollem. MS.) In a temple of Venus is made a candelstik, on þe whiche was a lantarne so brennyng þat [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. ix. 91 Lyk onto the lantrin of the mone. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 52 Utheris... belevit... that the... lanternis of the hevin, war verray Goddis. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* t. i. 25 Others [Nero] staked through, rosined and waxened over their bodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches and lanterns to passengers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 24 The Glowworm. This is that Night Animal with his Lanthorn in its tail. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 92 And now the Moon her lantern had withdrawn.

b. fig. Applied to things metaphorically giving light. † Formerly often of persons.

13... E. E. *Allib.* P. A. 1046 Þe lombe her lantyrne withouten drede. 1382 WYCLIF *P. R.* cxviiiij. 105 Lanterne to me fyte thei word, and lgt to myn pathis. 1387 TREVISAN *Hidden* (Rolls) vii. 171 Two lanternes of þe world... Lanfranc, and Anselme. 1412 LDV. *Two Merch.* 454 His lynes lantern, staff of his croidy age. 1493 JAS. I *Kingis Q. lxvi.* And [Muses] with your bryght lanternis conuoye My pen, to write my turment and my loye. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. (Arb.) 66 O gome of gentylhes and lantern of plasure. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* To Brethren (1888) 11 Galen, the Lanterne of all Chirurgies. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 Those that shuld haue bene the lanterns to others. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) 11. 42 The cathedre church of Murrey, the lantern and ornament of all the north part of Scotland. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 160 Camden!... lantern, unto late succeeding age. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xviii. 31 Extreme poverty

one calls a Lanthorn, that lights us to all miseries. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 99 This great lantern of medicine is become very rich. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* Time i. 38 The lantern of science has guided us on the track of time.

3. † a. A lighthouse. b. The chamber at the top of a lighthouse, in which the light is placed. † c. Some part of a ship.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 110 In truth it [a watch-tower] serveth in right good stead as a Lanthorne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 40 Vpon the shore there is an high Lanterne, large enough at the top to containe about threescore persons, which by night d recteth the sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 258 Caprea, where the Lanthorn fix'd on high, Shines like a Moon through the benighted Sky, While by its Beams the wary Sailor steers.

b. 1705 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* i. 440 Within that stands the lanthorn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* 11. xxxv. 9 The height... measured from its base to the top of the lanthorn, is sixty-nine feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 320 The bird... was carried against the lantern in a gale. 1882 *Standard* 23 May. The height of the new tower above high water to the middle of the lanthorne is 130 feet.

c. 1661 PEYS *Diary* 17 Jan. The 'Soverayne'... is a most noble ship:... all went into the lanthorne together.

4. Arch. An erection, either square, circular, elliptical, or polygonal, on the top either of a dome or of an apartment, having the sides pierced, and the apertures glazed, to admit light; a similar structure serving as a means of ventilation, or for any other purpose. In quotes. 1600 used to translate L. *culmen* and *fastigium*.

c. 1406 *Scriptores tres* (Surtees) 144 Hic etiam magnam partem campanilis, vulgo lantern, nünsterii Eboracensis construxit. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* x. (1870) 151 The spyre of the church is a curyous and a right goodly lantern. 1600 HOLLAND *Italy* x. xxiii. 368 The image of Iupiter himselfe in the lanterne or frontispice of the Capitoll. *Ibid.* xxxvii. iii. 946 Both the lanterne, yea and the leaved dories thereof, were foully disfigured. 1634-5 BAKER *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 174 A tower-like building, almost like your lanterns in college halls. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 291 Upon which tower a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lantern. a. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) i. 521 The prospect of this town, and its environs, is taken completely from the lantern of the State-House. 1831 LYTTON *Gedolph* ix. Lady Erpingham was in the lantern of the House of Commons.

5. A name of certain fishes (cf. *lantern-fish* in 9).

a. The whiff, *Arnoglossus megastomus*. b. ? U. S. A species of gurnard, *Trigla obscura*.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 100 Lanterns: Lug aleth Cornubiensibus. 1686 -- *Willughby's Ichthyogr.* iv. 102 Arnoglossus... species illa quam piscatores nostri Cornubienses a pelluciditate sua a *Lantern*. vocant. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* 11. 22 *Arnoglossus megastoma*,... Names, *lantern*, referring to its semi-transparency when held up against the light.

6. a. The luminous appendage of the lantern-fly. 1750 G. EDWARDS *Birds* iii. 120 The Fly, I take to be a kind of Fire-Fly, and that part on his Head, the Lanthorn. 1810 A. V. SACK *Voy. Surinam* 279 From the head rises a large proboscis of an oval form, but tapering most towards the head, and making one third of the whole size of the insect, which is vulgarly called the lantern, emitting a bright light.

b. *Lantern of Aristotle* (see quot.).

[This is derived from Arist. *Hist. Anim.* iv. v. (Bekker p. 531) where the body of the echinus is said to be shaped like the frame of a lantern (*λαμπτήρ*).

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 216 Dental system of Echinus. 1. Represents three of the pyramidal pieces forming the 'lantern of Aristotle' in situ. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xvii. (1880) 198 In *Echinus* this (masticating apparatus) consists of five long calcareous rod-like teeth, which perforate five triangular pyramids, the whole forming a singular structure known as 'Aristotle's Lantern'.

7. Technical uses. a. *Calico-printing*, etc. A steam chamber in which the colours of printed fabrics are fixed. 1839 in *URE Dict. Arts* 233.

b. *Electricity*. The part of the case of the quadrant electrometer which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibres.

1872 SIR W. THOMSON *Electrostatics & Magn.* 263 Plate 1 fig. 1 represents the front elevation of the instrument, of which the chief bulk consists of a jar of white glass... supported on three legs by a brass mounting, cemented round the outside of its mouth, which is closed by a plate of stout sheet-brass, with a lantern-shaped cover standing over a wide aperture in its centre. For brevity, in what follows these three parts will be called the jar, the main cover, and the lantern. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

c. *Founding*. 'A perforated barrel to form a core upon' (W.).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 519 The lantern is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick; and differently shaped for every different core.

d. *Mech.* A form of cog-wheel (see quot. 1812-16). Also *lantern-wheel*.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 18 Near the end, there is... a Lanthorn or Pinion of 12 Staves. 1709 F. HAUKEBER *Phys. Mech. Exp.* 1 The Winch is fasten'd to a Spindle, that passes thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins perform the Office of Cogs. 1805 BREWSTER in J. FERGUSON *Lect.* i. 82 note, A lantern. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) i. 79 Sometimes the smaller wheel is a cylinder, in which the top and bottom are formed by circular plates or boards, connected by staves inserted at equal distances along their circumferences, serving as teeth; this is called a lantern. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mech.* 11. vii. 30 (U. K. S.) The teeth of the wheel, instead of working in the leaves of a pinion, are made to act upon a form of wheel called a lantern. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 208 The screw is slipped into a hole in a narrow-faced 'lantern'.

8. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as *lantern-glass*, *-horn*, *-post*; also (sense 1 d) *lantern entertainment*, *-photograph*, *-plate*, *-size*; (sense 4) *lantern roof*, *lower*, *turret*. b. objective, as *lantern-bearer*, *-maker*. c. instrumental, as *lantern-led*, *-lit* adjs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Laternarius*, a *lanterne bearer. 1833 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. i. v. A rush was made upon the 'Admiral Benbow', the lantern-bearer following. 1611 COCHRAN, *Lanternier*, a *Lanterne-carrier. 1890 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* III. 37 *Lantern entertainments. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 590, I see he has smashed the *lantern glass again. 1543 tr. Act 1 *Rich.* III. c. 12 No merchant Straungier [shall]... bryng into this Realm of Englonde to be sold any manner. *lantern homes. 1820 SCORESAV *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 486 It is... semi-transparent, almost like lantern-homes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. i. Better we had through mire and bush been *lanthorn-led by Friar Rush [cf. Milton *L'Allegro* 104]. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 218 We enjoyed our coffee *al fresco* in the cool *lantern-lit garden. 1598 FLORIO, *Lanternaro*, a *lanterne maker. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 193 To prevent the Art of the Lantern-maker. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 3 Nov. 7/3 Three of the members will demonstrate the processes of photography, by *lantern-photographs... taken during the conversation. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 291 Placing the negative in a printing frame, the *lantern plate was laid upon it, film to film. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. (1878) 53 Summary hangings at the nearest *lantern-post. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 46 Its wide shallow staircase, curiously carved balustrades, and *lantern roof. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 66 Carriers, to carry quarter plates or *lantern-size plates. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 3/3 Amateur photographers are learning to make *lantern slides from their own negatives. 1615 G. SANDOVS *Trav.* 40 fig. F, the foot of the *Lantern Tower. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. 121 note, The Lantern-tower in the same cathedral [Ely]. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 262 The dome [of the Baptistery at Florence] had formerly an eye, like the Pantheon, but has now a *lantern turret.

9. Special combs.: lantern-bellows, a kind of bellows resembling in structure a Chinese lantern; lantern-braces (see quot.); lantern-carrier (also -bearer) = lantern-fly; lantern-face, ? = LANTERN-JAWS; lantern-fish, the smooth sole; lantern-fly, one of several species of insects of the family Fulgoridae (see quot.); + lantern-leaves, thin sheets of horn for lanterns; + lantern-lerry, 'some trick of producing artificial light' (Nares); lantern-light, (a) the light from a lantern; (b) a 'light' (i.e. a glazed frame or sash) in the side of a lantern (sense 4); (c) an arrangement for giving light through the roof of an apartment; lantern-man, one who carries a lantern, + spec. one who empties privies by lantern-light, a nightman; lantern-pier, ? a pier supporting a lantern (sense 4); lantern-pinion = lantern-wheel; lantern-pump (see quot.); lantern-service, a religious service during which magic-lantern slides are employed to furnish illustrations; lantern-shell, the bivalve genus *Anatina*, with a translucent shell; lantern-spar (see quot.); lantern-sprat, a sprat infested by a Lernean parasite (see quot.); + lantern-stairs (see quot.); lantern-wheel = sense 7 d. Also LANTERN-JAWS.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lantern-bellows, so called from its resemblance to a paper lantern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lantern-braces, iron bars to secure the lanterns. 1810 A. v. SACK *Voy. Surinam* 279 The *Lantern Carrier... The *Lantern Bearer. 1795 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* to Lo, Pitt arrives! alas with *lantern face! 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lantern fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 191 It (the smooth sole) is a scarce species, but is found in Cornwall, where from its transparency, it is called the Lantern Fish. 1822 COUCH in *Linnæan Trans.* XIV. 78 Carter, or Lanternfish, *Pleuronectes megastoma*... It is also called Marysole. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Lantern fish*, a smooth sole. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lantern fly. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 474 Those harmless insects called lantern flies. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 172 The Great Lantern Fly. 1883 C. F. HOLDS in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191/1 The Chinese have the curious lantern-fly (*Fulgora candelaria*), with its long cylindrical proboscis, from the transparent sides of which a brilliant light appears. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 44 *Lantern-leaves, as mercury, per 100 Weight, 03 00. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 294 Lantern Leaves. c. 1630 B. JONSON *Expost. Inigo Jones* 72 Smiling at his feat Of *lantern-lerry. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 If men caste in to it a *lantern-light, it fletez abouen. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 139 Why 'twas in quest of such a man as this That the old Grecian searched by lantern light. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 188 With regard to the lighting of a grand stair-case, a lantern-light is the most appropriate. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian x*, There was a refreshment-room with its lantern lights pulled open. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 57 Wee will make him... tell what *Lanternman or groome of Hecates close stoole hee is. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 4 The lantern-man should be silent, nor show the light till at the place of sport. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 89 Now he felt sure a lantern-man was approaching him. 1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 98 The four evangelists are in niches over the *lantern-piers. 1884 F. J. BARTON *Watch & Clockm.* 140 *Lantern pinions answer admirably as followers, but are not suited for driving. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lantern-pump, one having a pair of disks at the end of a flexible cylinder, like a Chinese lantern. 1897 *Ch. Times* 30 Aug. 187/1 The *lantern services, especially that on the 'Life of Christ', proved most helpful to the people. 1851-6 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 321 *Anatina*, Lamarck. *Lantern-shell. 1777 WATSON in *Phil.*

Trans. LXVIII. 867 A piece of rhomboidal, otherwise called refracting or *lantern spar, was broken into four smaller pieces. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 233 This Lernean is luminous at night-time, and fishermen assert that shoals of sprats are often preceded by several of these fishes infested by parasites and which have occasioned their being termed 'lanthorn sprats'. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii. Between every tower, in the midst of the said body of building, there was a pair of winding (such as we now call *lantern) stairs. 1794 *Young Trav. France* (1889) 17 The stone drawn up by *lanthorn-wheels of a great diameter. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 199 These parallel spokes are then connected together by bands of string, thus forming a kind of lantern-wheel.

Hence + *Lanternier*, a maker of lanterns.

c. 1515 Cocke *Lorell's B.* 10 Lanterners, stryngers, grynders. *Lantern* (læntəm), v. Also 8-9 lanthorn. [f. the sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To enclose as in a lantern. b. To furnish with a lantern; to light with a lantern.

1789 E. DARWIN *Poet. Gard.* II. (1791) 112 Prometheus... lantern'd in his breast... Bore the bright treasure to his Man of Clay. 1799 SOUTHEY *Nondescripts* iii. 24 Were it midnight, I should walk Self-lanthorn'd, saturate with sunbeams. 1832 LAMB *Let. to Cary* in *Talfourd Faint Mem.* xviii. 174, I dreaded that Argus Portitor who doubtless lanterned me out, on that prodigious night. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. Catacombs* 227 If a Christian woman marries a Pagan... she must go in and out of a gate laureled and lanterned.

2. To put to death by hanging upon a lamp-post. (= F. *lanternier*.)

1855 in WRIGHT. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts. Hence *Lanterned ppl. a.*, furnished with a lantern.

1800-24 CAMPBELL *Grave of Suicide* 6 Nor will the lantern'd fisherman at eve Launch on that water.

Lantern, variant of LANTERN *Sc.*, Lent.

Lanternist (læntənist), [f. LANTERN sb. + -IST.] One who uses a magic lantern.

1880 *Ch. Times* 12 Nov. 744 Photographs of the persecuted clergy, with their churches, &c., would be of great use to *lanternists' this winter. 1891 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* IV. 336 A bad lot of slides, or a bungling lanternist.

Lantern-jaws. Long thin jaws, giving a hollow appearance to the cheek. Hence *Lantern-jawed a.*, having lantern-jaws.

1362 LANGU. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 163 Hongur... buffeted the Brutiner aboute bothe his chekes; He lokede lyk a lanterne al his lyf after. a. 1700 B. F. *Dict. Cant. Crivo*, *Lantern jaw'd*, a very lean, thin faced Fellow. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quendo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 372 A Lanthorn-Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet-Face. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 5 A Ploughman... being very lucky in a Pair of long Lanthorn-Jaws, wrung his face into... a hideous Grimace. 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poetic Ep. Reviews* Wks. 1812 I. 3 The censure dire my lantern jaws will rue. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. His lantern jaws and long chin assumed the appearance of a pair of nut-crackers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, Drink yourself, and light up your lantern jaws, old boy. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* II. 30 To give himself a lantern-jawed look.

Lantgrave, obs. form of LANDGRAVE.

Lanthanite (lænjānit). *Min.* [f. next + -ITE. Named by Haidinger, 1845.] Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in white tabular crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 344 Lanthanite... is found in the emerald mines of the Musso Valley. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 709 Lanthanite... Effervesces in the acids.

Lanthanum (lænjānəm). *Chem.* Also 9 lant(h)anium. [f. Gr. *λανθάνειν* to escape notice (see quot. 1841).] A rare element belonging to the group of earth metals, found in certain rare minerals, e.g. cerite; it was discovered by Mosander 1839-41. Symbol Ln. Also attrib.

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 877 Another metallic oxide, which, as it has hitherto lain concealed in oxide of cerium, he [Mosander] designates Lanthanum (*λανθάνειν*, to lurk). 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 338 Oxide of lanthanum. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 167 Lanthanum. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 9) 320 Metallic lanthanum is prepared like cerium. *Ibid.*, A tolerably pure lanthanum salt may be obtained by [etc.]. 1873 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) 381 Lanthanum Sulphate forms small prismatic crystals.

Lantern, variant of LANTERN.

Lanthopine (lænjəpin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λανθάνειν* (see prec.) + OP-IUM + -INE: see -INE.] An alkaloid found in opium.

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanthopin*, C₂₃ H₂₅ NO₄.

Lanthon, variant of LANTERN.

+ *Lantify*, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LANT sb.1 + -(T)FY.] *trans.* To wet with urine.

a. 1652 A. WILSON *Inconst. Lady* II. ii. (1814) 37 A goodly peece of puff pac't, A little lantified, to hold the gilding.

Lantirne, obs. form of LANTERN.

+ *Lantone*. *Obs. rare* -1. [Anglicized form of LANTANA.] The wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*.

1733-7 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Viscum*, The Bark of our Lantone or Way-faring Shrub.

Lantreloo, variant of LANTERLOO *Obs.*

Lantren, -in, -on, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lants, *lantzgrave*, obs. forms of LANDGRAVE.

Lantum (læntəm). [prob. merely choicic.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hardy-gurdy.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

Lanturne, -yrne, obs. forms of LANTERN.

+ *Lanuge*. *Obs. rare* -0. [ad. L. *lānugo*, f. *lāna* wool.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lanuge*, Downe, or the beard when it first appears to grow.

Lanuginic (læniudʒinik), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *lanūgin-* (see next) + -IC.] *L. acid* (see quot.).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lanuginic acid*, an acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

Lanuginose (lāniūdʒinəs), a. *scientific*. [ad. L. *lanūginōsus*, f. *lanūgin-* (*lānugo*) down, f. *lāna* wool: see -OSE.] = next.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Stone is oblong flattish, and lanuginose. 1731 MASSEY *ibid.* XXXVII. 218 These... soon became covered with an exceeding white fine lanuginose Substance. 1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275.

Lanuginous (lāniūdʒinəs), a. Chiefly *scientific*. [ad. L. *lanūginōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.] Covered with down or fine soft hair; having a surface resembling down; of the nature of down; downy.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 56 Lanuginous as a lad of eighteen yeef[r]. 1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* (1658) 670 Hairy or lanuginous Caterpillars. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called *Amianthus*. 1684 *Ibid.* XIV. 823 A lanuginous matter exactly resembling that of pappous Plants. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 236 The Mouth and Tongue... by reason of its downy and lanuginous Membrane. 1762 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 76/1 Clothed with a lanuginous skin. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 28 Found in Lanuginous Crystals on the walls of an old cellar. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 46 Lanuginous tufts of hair.

Hence *Lanuginousness*. (Bailey, vol. II. 127.)

|| *Lanugo* (lāniūgo). *scientific*. [L. f. *lāna* wool.] Fine soft hair or down, or a surface resembling this; *spec.* that covering the human foetus.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 604 The lanugo seen upon a Peach, Quince, or the like. 1766 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 192/1 A Monchinel-apple falling into the sea and lying in the water will contract a lanugo of salt-petre. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 25 The... so-called lanugo, with which the human foetus during the sixth month is thickly covered. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 33 Very fine, soft hair, called lanugo, found upon the face, trunk, and other regions.

attrib. and Comb. 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 4 The small lanugo hairs seem as if dependents of the sebaceous glands. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 686 A tuft of delicate lanugo-like hairs.

|| *Lanx* (læŋks). *Antiq.* [L.] A large dish.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 317 The *catinus* was large enough to hold the tail of a tunny, the *lanx* could hold a crab. 1864 *Q. Rev.* July 235 The magnificent silver 'lanx' or dish, weighing 150 ounces, which was found in 1734 at Corstophium.

Lanyard (lænyärd). *Forms:* a. 5 lanyzer, 5-6, 9 dial. lanyer, 7 lanyier, 9 dial. lanner. β. 7 lanyard, lennerd, 7-9 lan n'ard, 8 *erron*. land yard, 8- lanyard. [A re-adoption of F. *lanière* (see LANNER).]

+ 1. = LAINER. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 A lanyer, *ligula*. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lanyer of lether, *laniere*. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Laniard*, the thong of a whip. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lanner*, *Lanyer*, the lash of a whip.

2. *Naut.* 'A short piece of rope or line made fast to anything to secure it, or as a handle' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

a. Used to secure the shrouds and stays.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Sea-men* 15 They have all of them pullies, . . . Lanyards, caskets, and crowes feete. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 49 Those Lanners are many small Ropes reeved into the dead mens eyes of all shrouds. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/1 Having... cut all the Land yards of the Falmouth's Fore and Mizzen-shrouds. 1748 *Asen's Voy.* I. x. 104 We exerted ourselves the best we could... to reeve new lanyards. 1833 M. SCOTT *Ton Cringle* (1862) 347 A hammock, slung... by two lanyards fastened to rings. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast Gloss.*, *Lanyards*, ropes rove through the dead-eyes, for setting up rigging. 1881 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* I. xiv, Dost thou not... hear thy lanyards moan and shriek?

b. Used for firing a gun.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nat. Fame* 95 Captains of the guns their Laniards bear. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxi, The captains of the guns had dropped their lanyards in disappointment. 1851 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July, The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 The artillerymen would... have no objection to firing the gun themselves with a lanyard.

c. Used for various other purposes.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Stand by to hawl off above the Lennard of the Whippast. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 417 Four ladders, each of which to have a lanyard four fathoms long. 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 454 A small knife lashed with a lanyard to the wrist. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. II. x, He carried his crutch by a lanyard round his neck. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 76 The lanyard of a bell that hung just behind the windlass.

d. The material of which lanyards are made.

1862 *Times* 7 Mar., A packing of lanyard [was] put between the armour plates and screw nuts. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 24 Tarred Russian Hemp Laniard.

+ *La'nyer*, v. *Obs.* [f. *lanyer* (see prec.).]

trans. To bind with a thong.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/1 To lanyere, *ligulare*.

Lanzknecht (Ger.) : see LANZKNECHT.

Laodicean (læ'disiz'an), a. and sb. [f. L. *Laodicea* (a. Gr. *Λαοδίκεια*) a city in Asia Minor + -AN.]

A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Laodicea. b. Having the fault for which the Church of Laodicea is reproached in Rev. iii. 15, 16; hence, 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 Worse...is profane Newtrality, or Laodicean coldness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 24 Lary, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, careless, surfeited spirit. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 857 Laodicean liberals sometimes boast that [etc.]. 1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elmore* 165 You will loathe all this Laodicean cant of tolerance as I do. 1889 *Times* 12 Sept. 7/1 A force of which Englishmen in these somewhat Laodicean days may easily fail to take proper account.

B. sb. a. An inhabitant of Laodicea. b. One who is lukewarm or indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1611 *Bible Rev.* iii. 74 And vnto the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans, write. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* iii. 239 These are...Laodiceans, who are poore, and blind and naked. 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 230 Antinomian Laodiceans, and Antichristian Pharisees, are equally blameable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 233 Two years earlier he would have been pronounced by numerous bigots on both sides a mere Laodicean. 1881 T. HARVEY (*title*) A Laodicean.

Hence **Laodiceanism**, lukewarmness, indifference.

1774 J. ADAMS *Lett. Wks.* 1850 II. 340 There is, in this town and county, a Laodiceanism that I have not found in any other place. 1866 SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* I. 204 Let not Laodiceanism get into Southwark.

Lap (læp), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 læppa, 3-7 læppe, 6 læpp, 4-lap. [OE. *lappa*, *lappa* wk. masc. = OFris. *lappa*, OS. *lappō* (Essen gloss.), MDu. *lapphe* (Du. *lap*), OHG. (with unexplained *pp* instead of *pf*) *lappa* fem. (MHG. *lapphe* masc. and fem., mod. G. *lappen* masc.); cf. ON. *lapp-r* clout, rag, lock of hair.

App. the OE. type would be **lappōn*, with *pp* for earlier *pn*; the pre-Tent. root might be either **lop*, **lob*, or **lobh*. Scholars have variously suggested connexion with Gr. *λόπος* LONE (see sense 2 a below), with Skr. *ramb*, *lamb*, to hang loose, or with Lith. *lūpas* patch.]

1. A part (of a garment or the like) either hanging down or projecting so as to admit of being folded over; a flap, lappet. In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, one of the skirts of a coat, a portion of the skirt of a robe. Hence *pl. (colloq.)* a tail-coat.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 197 (David) for-cast his mentles anne læppan [L. *oram chlamydis*]. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 101/29 And cam antouchede be lappe of ore lourdes clothes ene. 13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 201 Wyth lapper large. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1356 Bi he byt al of be pysses, be lapper pay lance hi-hynde. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 399 (448) She hym a-gayn by be lappe caughte. a. 1400 *Sir Beues* 2456 (MS. S.) Pe Lyoun...with his teep...kitte a pece of his lappe. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3255 And with ladly lappes the lenghe of a jerde. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. II. (1869) 200 And hadde trussed hire lappes in hire girdel, redy...for to wrastle. c. 1460 *Emure* 654 Her vysage she gan hyde, With the hynter lappes [of her surkote]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. v. (W. de W. 1506) 95 Pryde is shewed in gownes, in fures, with sleues with syde lappes or plyted. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lappe or skyrt, *eyron*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* v. 3 Take a little off the same & bynde it in thy cote lappe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 258 Their women...vpon their heades do vse a certeine attire...whereof the one lappe so rangeth vpon whiche side semeth her good. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 870 Who tucke him by the lap and lewch. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 638 The Ephod...had foure lappes or wings. 1620 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 172 They were never able to cut so much as the lap of her coat. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 200 Let me beseech your Lordship to draw by the lap of time's curtain and to look in thro' the window to great and endless eternity. a. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 262 When David had cut off the lap of Saul's garment. 17... *Mary Myte* xii. in *Child Ballads* (1880) III. 386 The lap cam aff her shoe. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 259 Wiped his eyes...with the lap of his plaid. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xi. With the lap of my cloak cast over my face. 1828 - F. M. Perth vii. The...horseman's feet did not by any means come beneath the laps of the saddle. 1876 WHITELY *Gloss.*, *Laps*, the skirts of a coat. 1878 *Mosley's Ess.* I. Introd. 16 A little fellow in a jacket, which had to be exchanged for 'laps' before the examination.

fig. 1651 *Coronat. Chas. II at Scoone* 7 That we may be far from cutting off a lap of that just power...which God hath allowed to the Kings.

† b. *transf.* The outlying part (of an army). Cf. the use of 'skirt'. Obs.

a. 1598 LINDESAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 314 The laird of Cefurdre...sett on fercele wponn the lape and winge of the laird of Balclucheis fild.

2. Applied to certain parts of the body:

a. of the ear, liver, lungs; = LOBE. Obs. exc. in *ear-lap*. [A Com. Tent. sense.]

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 Sio [lifer] biþ on þa swiþran sidan aþened of þone newescopan sio hæfð fīf læppan. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 31 8 Lap of þe ere. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Flur*, are the extreme parts of the liver, the hart, or the lungs, or of other things wherein is any dunsyn, they may be called lappes, brymmes. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L. 86 The lappes of the lights or lungs, *fibræ pulmonis*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The laps or fillets of the liver of a Mouse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lix. (1739) 117 The Synod...decreed that men should cut their Hair so as their Eyes and laps of their Ears might be seen. 1658 ROWLANDS *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 912 The convulsion of the laps of the lungs (which useth to be a deadly disease). 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. (1693) 799 The lap of the ear, *lobus*. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 52 Require a thing I'll part wi' never! She's get as soon a lap o' my liver.

† b. A fold of flesh or skin; occas. the female pudendum. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiii. (MS. Bodl. 3738) In Siria beþ oxen þat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes vnder þeir [L. *palearia sub gitture*]. c. 1420

[see DEWLAP]. 1553 EÖEN *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 16 The two grant tuskes...haunge on euerye syde lappes hanging downe of the bignes of two hand breadth. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardness incoconected...it doth fret and teare the laps of the stomach. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 74 The female [is gelded] by searing her privy parts within the brim and laps thereof with a hot iron. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 The *Clitoris* is a small body, not continued at all with the bladder, but placed in the height of the lap.

† 3. A piece of cloth, a cloth, clout. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 529 That he pryuelly Sholde this child...winde and wrappe And carie it in a cofre or in a lappe. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 3286 Nowe es lefte me no lappe my lygham to hele. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 265 A lap...flor-tatyrd and torne. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 227 For ich nabbe clout ne lappe.

4. The 'lap' (sense 1) of a garment used as a receptacle. † a. The fold of a robe (e.g. the toga) over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch; hence, the bosom.

In figurative use this sense is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from sense 5.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 284/229 In heore lappōn huy brounht mete. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xix. 273 In hus bosom he bar a thyng and that he blessed ofte. And ich loked in hus lappe, a lazur lay ther-yne. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1800 Thai smyen of here hedes alle, Eche man toke one in his lappe. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 321 (Harl. MS.) Such ben to be put out of be lappe of holy chirche. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* I. 6 He beganne to rede in a lytyl booke that he had in his lappe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xi. xv. 19 Hys rych mantill, of guham the forbreste lappis...was bukit with a knot. c. 1586 CRESS PEMBER-BROKE *P. EXXIV.* iv. [Your harvest] Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inbow'd lappe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xviii. 403 Having made a hollow lap within the plait and fold of his side gowne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 14. 31 It was the Christian Church which...did preserve in the sacred lappe and bosome thereof, the pretious Reliques even of Henthen learning. 1643 *Myst. Inq.* 3 He desires that the Prince of Wales might be brought backe againe into the lap of the Romish Church.

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to contain or catch something.

13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 901 Ful he gaderede his barm, In his other lappe he gaderede some. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 7. 433 She...heeld hir lappe abroad, for wel sche wiste The flaukon moste fallen fro the twist. 1636 HESCHWY *Love's Mistress* II. i. Wks. 1874 v. 109 Hold up your lappis; tho' them you cannot see That bring this gold. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. 1. Followed by girls with laps full of flowers. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 41 Some come dancing forward with flowers in their hands or in the lap of their robe.

5. The front portion of the body from the waist to the knees of a person seated, considered with its covering garments as the place in or on which a child is nursed or any object held.

c. 1275 LAY. 30261 Com þar a bour-cniht and sat adun forþ riht...he nam þan kynges hefd and leyde vppe his lappe [earlier text in his barm]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Tr. Cons.* 6766 Als a child þat sittes in þe morder lappe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 686 His walet lay bifore hym in his lappe. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. ix. 281 Ich suh hym [Lazarus] sitte...in Abraham's lappe. c. 1422 HOCLEVY *Mm. Poems* (1892) 231 Streeche out anon thy lap, In which wole I myn heed doon leye and reste. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 286 (Harl. MS.) She late hit [a stone] fall in be lappe of gwido. 1535 COVERDALE *Prolog.* xvi. 37 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stoneth in the Lord. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 3 A Saylor's Wife had Chestnuts in her Lap. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1060 So rose...Herculean Samson from the Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 2 She lays me upon my Face in her Lap. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 387 A child will never grow to vigorous manhood, who is kept always in his mother's lap. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 125 Of those six [persons], three were infants in a lap. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 43 Dora had sunk down at her mother's feet, hiding her face in her lap. 1894 HALL *Caine Maxman* vi. iii. The child lay outstretched on Grannie's lap.

b. *transf.* A hollow among hills.

1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 253 Sunny vales In prospect vast their level laps expand. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1859) 416 A little valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills. 1847 LE FANU *F. O'Brien* 312 A little village lay in the lap of a hill. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 126 Edlingham church stands in a green lap of a vale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 321/2 Two hundred miles west...lies Altoona, in the lap of the...Mountains.

c. *fig.* Freq. in such expressions as *in fortune's, nature's, pleasure's lap*; *bred up, nursed, etc. in the lap of (luxury, etc.)*. † To lay in (a person's) lap; to thrust upon his notice. For in the lap of Providence, the future, of. Gr. *θεῶν ἐν γούνασι*.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iv. Lete yonge gentilmen haue often times tolde to them, and (as it is vulgarly spoken) layde in their lappes, how [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 47 Who are the Violets now, That strew the greene lap of the new-come Spring? 1598 SPENSER *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 544 A Countrie of yor owne dominion, lying hard vnder the lap of England. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle* v. 2125, I luld a sleep in pleasures lap. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 266 He would...sleepe securely vpon the lap of Gods protection. 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 124 When they finde these wishes throwne in their lap, [they] will be apt enough to turne their sales another way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1041 Flowers were the couch...Earth's freshest softest lap. 1712 PRIEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 105 There is in the Lap of Providence an appointed Time yet to come. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 593 They pine beneath the brightest skies, In Nature's richest lap. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 259 What Numbers, once in Fortune's Lap high-fed, Solicit the cold Hand of Charity! 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1766 MORSE

Amer. Geog. I. 30 Nursed in the lap of indolence. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 402 Bred up...in the lap of republican freedom. 1802 MAR. EGGWORTH *Moral T.* (1836) I. vi. 36 Brought up in the lap of luxury. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 190 Freedom poured into our lap opulence and arts. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 317 A thorough seaman...nursed in the lap of hardship. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 217 The current of presents...flowed very naturally, and very copiously, into the lap of the strangers. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xv, Madeline asleep in lap of legends old. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 103 Rash, new to life, and reard in luxury's lap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 1/2 These things, however, lie in the lap of the future.

† 6. To fall into the lap or laps of; to come within the reach, or into the power, of. Also, to be left in the laps: to be left in difficulties, 'in the lurch'. (Lapse is sometimes written for laps, by confusion with LAPSE sb.)

The origin of this use is somewhat obscure; it may be from sense 5; but cf. G. *durch die lappen gehen*, to escape, get clear off, where *lappen* means literally a contrivance for catching deer.

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Clemency to be extended not before they do...acknowledge themselves to have fallen in the Lapse of the Law. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 b, In the retire they fel into the lappes of their enemies. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence*, *Andria* III. v. Dost thou not see me left in the lapps thro' thy device and counsaile? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 230 They will exact by Torture what thou thinkest...till in the Lapse thou fall. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 122 Let them blame their own folly if they...fall headlong into the lap of endless perdition. a. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 463/1 They cannot avoid falling into the lap of one of the other two [ships].

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 5) † *lap-child*, -*cloth*, † *mantle*, -*spaniel* (cf. LAPDOG), -*thing*; *lap-board*, a board to lay on the lap, as a substitute for a table; *lap-cock* (see quot. 1848); † *lap-lettuce*, ? curly lettuce; † *lap-lock* = DEWLAP; *lap-shaver* (see quot.); *lap-table* = *lap-board*; *lap-tea* (U.S. local), a tea at which the guests take refreshments in their laps, not at a table. Also LAP-DOG, LAPSTONE.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-board*, a board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. 3 Canterbury his servants dandled this 'lap-child' with a witness. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 409 The 'lap-cloth', under the name of 'gremiale', is still employed in our ritual. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. xiv. (1884) 223 They loved their hands again, had their lapcloths shaken out. 1802 DUBOURDIEU *Statist. Surv. Dorset* 125 It [grass] is made into small cocks called 'lap-cocks'. 1848 *Frnt. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 515 Lap-cocks, i.e. small heaps of the dimensions just capable of being taken up in the arms. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xx. (1813) 425 Small sallading and 'lap lettuce', on a little heat. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Vaen*, the Bullocks, or 'Laplock of Oxen. 1603 Q. *Eliz. Wardr.* in *Leisure Hour* (1884) 673/2, 18 'lappe mantles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lap-shaver*, a machine for shaving leather to a thickness...The term is derived from the old practice of shaving away inequalities by means of a knife while the leather is laid upon a board in the lap. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 444/4 A 'Lap Spaniel'. Bitch. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Lap table*, a sewing or cutting-out table, supported in or over the lap. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems 1890 II. 179 'Lap-ten: where the guests are too many to sit at table. 1740 J. MILLER *Mahomet* II. ii. Shall enervating contagious love...make a 'lappthing' of me?

Lap (læp), *sb.* 2 Also 4 lappe. [f. LAP v. 1]

1. Something that is lapped.

a. Liquid food for dogs. Also *slang* and *dial.*, any weak beverage or thin liquid food (cf. CIAL-LAP).

b. *slang*. Drink, liquor in general.

a. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83 Lap, butter milke or whey. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lap, Potage, Butter-milk, or Whey. c. 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Lap, Spoon-meat. a. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. xiv. As when their lap is finished, the cautious huntsman to their kennel gathers the nimble-footed hounds. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 50 If your hounds are low in flesh, and have far to go to cover, they may all have a little thin lap again in the evening. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Lap, thin broth or porridge; weak tea, &c. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'Call this here tay! I calls it lap'.

b. 1618 HORNBY *Scourge Drunk.* (1859) 17 Hee which will not take his lap downe free, Lap, so they terme it, such as dogs do vse. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 29 They will...inforce mee to drinke...with such a deale of complementall oratory, as off with your Lap, Wind up your Bottoms [etc.]. a. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii. A pretty valiant fellow, Die for a little lap and lechery! 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Lap...also strong Drink of any Sort. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Mann.* xxviii. The gentry...would have given bath lap and pannel to any poor gypsey. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, Lap, liquor, drink.

2. The action or an act of lapping; so much as may be taken up thus; a lick, smack, taste. Also *fig.* 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. III. 37 What man þat loneþ mede...He shal lese for hure loue a lappe of trewe charite. 1820 MRS. PJOZZI *Lett.* 9 June, Mr. Iveson will have a Lap of the Pellegrini Picture. a. 1837 BEDDOES *Sec. Brother* I. i. These veiny pipes hold a dog's lap of blood. 1860 HOLME *LEX Leg. Fairy Land* 77 He persuaded them [two puppies] to take a lap at his breakfast.

3. A sound resembling that of lapping; e.g. that produced by wavelets on the beach. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilrostan* 43 Only the lap of the rippling wave broke on the bush of their solitude. 1889 AMELIA BARR *Feet of Clay* iv. 64 The lary whish and lap of the ocean.

Lap (læp), *sb.*³ [*f.* LAP *v.*²]

†1. ? Something wrapped up; a bundle. *Obs.*

1673 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) 1, 132 In token whereof they presented about 20 deer skins, 2 @ 3 laps of Beaver, and 1 string of Wampum.

2. The amount by which one thing overlaps or covers a part of another; hence *concr.* the overlapping part.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII, 377 Stopping the apertures between the laps of glass with putty. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 194 *note*, Those logs were joined together by a lap of about two feet at each end. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 399 All kinds of slate have a lap of each joint, generally equal to one-third of the length of the slate. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Laps*, the remaining part of the ends of carlings, &c. which are to bear a great weight or pressure, such as the capstan-step. 1869 *Sir E. Reed Shipbuild.* II, 39 The laps of the outer keel-plate and garboard... require the usual double row [of rivets]. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 351 The roof should... have a lap of at least 34 inches of tiles. 1897 *Daily News* to May 5/5 The hand-made cigarette... having a smaller 'lap'.

b. *Half-lap*: an arrangement for the joining of rails, shafts, etc., consisting in cutting away half the thickness of each of the two ends to be joined, and fitting them together. Also *attrib.*

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent No.* 4067, 6 The half lap joinings of the rails. 1825 N. Wood *Railroads* (1838) 42 [The rails] are now formed with a half-lap. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 71 The half lap dovetail... has this one advantage, that [etc.].

c. *Steam-engine*. The distance traversed by a slide-valve beyond what is needed to close the passage of steam to or from the cylinder.

1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Ascertain if they have had equal lap on the steam and exhaust side. 1881 J. W. ASTON in *Metal World* No. 18, 274 The amount that these faces overlap the steam-ports being termed the lap of the valve. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 38 The lap of the slide being equally divided.

d. *U.S.* 'Any portion of a railroad track used in common by the trains of more than one system' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

f. *Euchre*. (See *quot.*)

1886 *Euchre: how to play it* III, 40 The Lap game may be played by two, three, or four persons, when they agree to play a series of games, so that the lap may be applied, which is simply counting upon the score of the ensuing game all the points made over and above the five of which the game consists.

4. A layer or sheet (usually wound upon a bobbin or roller) into which cotton, wool, or flax is formed in certain stages of its manufacture.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The cotton is in this state called a lap. 1888 J. PATON *Wool in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV, 658 The wool [for felted cloth] is scribbled or carded out into a uniform lap of extreme thinness. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Fondry* 163 The scutcher turns out the fibre in a thick fleecy mat, or 'lap', which is wound round a roller.

5. The act of encircling, or the length of rope required to encircle, a drum or wheel. Also, enough of silk, thread, etc., to go once round something.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 163 A large vertical cylinder... 16, 18, or even 20 feet in diameter at the first lap of the rope. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* IV. (1880) 134 It should be tied by a lap or two of silk. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lap*.. (4) a single turn of a rope or chain around a barrel.

b. *Racing*. One of the number of turns round the track, that are required to complete the course.

1851 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Nov. 333 They had gone fourteen 'laps' (as these circuits are technically called). 1870 R. BURN *Rome* 297 The number of laps was usually seven. 1884 *Dickens's Dict. Lond.* 27/2 A running track, three laps to the mile. 1894 *Astley's 50 Years Life* II, 155 Having measured off the requisite number of laps to the mile on the gravel walks in our kitchen-garden.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *lap-butt*, *-carling*, *-dovetail*, *-dovetailing*, *-jointed*; *lap-weld* *sb.* and *vb.*; (sense 4) *lap-bobbin*, *-cylinder*, *-machine*, *-roller*; (sense 5 b) *lap-scorer*, *-sprint*. Also *lap-joint* (see *quot.* 1847); *lap-yard*, the part of a roll of cloth which forms the outside wrapper. Also *LAP-STREAK*.

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†c. To fold (*in the arms*); to clasp, embrace.
 c. 1350 *Parl. Three Ages* (text B) 247 With ladies full luffy lapped yn armes. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 76 This worthy Mars that is of knyghthode wel the flour of feyrenesse lappedh in his armes. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 113 Sche schall... in hur lovely armes me lappede. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 54 He at will may lap hyr in his armies. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii. ix. 38 Gruling on his kneis, He lappit me fast by baith the theis.

†d. Proverb. To be lapped in one's mother's smock: to be born to fortune. *Obs.*
 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 262 He was lapt in his mother's smock, (*plane fortunatus filius*).

4. In immaterial senses. †a. To involve; to imply, include; to implicate, entangle; to wrap up in a disguise. *Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 1 Rightwisemen þat ere not lapped in errors of þe world. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 No preest or deken wlapþith hymself in secular officis. c. 1425 LYON *Assembly of Gods* 126 And... er they coude beware, With a sodeyn pryte, he lapped hem in care. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 103 (Harl. MS.), I am a theif, scil. lapped with swiche a synne. c. 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xiii. 4, I am al lapped in sorow. c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 112 Howsooeer the matter was lapped up, it is apparent. 1549 [see LAPPING vbl. sb. 3 c.]. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gosp.* i. 150 He lapped up all thynges in Loue. — 5th *Serm. Lord's Prayer* (1562) 37 This Vs lappedh in al other men with my prayer. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 No... secret shift so closely lapt, but Time the truth shall trie. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam.* Wits xi. (1596) 172 Herein is lapped vp a very great secret. 1627 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxix. 218 You shall... whether you will or no... be lapp'd in some drunken fray.

b. Of conditions or influences: To enfold, surround, esp. with soothing, stupefying, or seductive effect. Often with *round*.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 740 Swiche listes of loue hadde lapped his hert. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 465 Soche likyng of loue lappit hir within. c. 1450 *Com. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plage of dempnesse his leppis lapped. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 And ever against eating Cares Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse. 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 201 Till all my soul is... lapp'd in Paradise. 1806 MOORE *Genius Harmony* i. 19 Such downy dreams, As lap the spirit of the seventh sphere. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 757 Lapping the soul in sweetest melancholy! 1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Met. Leg.* *Ghost of Fadou* liv. A spell of horror lapped him round. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Requiescat* 12 For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Europe* viii. (1894) 174, I was... lapped in some dim consciousness that I had still an hour and a half before... starting. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 13, I who was... Only a careless boy lapt round with ease. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Springtides* 17 The joy that like a garment... lapped him over and under.

5. With allusion to LAP sb. 5: To enfold caressingly like a child in its mother's lap; to nurse, fondle, caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care. Now chiefly *pass.*, to be nursed in luxury, etc.

c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 Pou... þat lapped me loueli with liking song. c. 1430 *Syr Iryan.* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 26 Who all my life haue bene lapped in lap of thy fayre flattering flowes. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1717) 18 It is his hap To lie lap'd in her lap. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Nursing True Love* i. Lapt on Cythera's golden sands. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xvi. (1869) 323 We grow fastidious, effeminate, lapped in idle luxury. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* ii. ii. (1861) 259 'The child that is... lovingly lapped in the peaceful trust of Providence, is born to a glorious heritage. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. iii. viii. 202 Moses has been lapped in royal luxury from his infancy. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xii. ix. (1872) IV. 210 Beautiful blue world of Hills... fruitful valleys lapped in them. 1870 BRYANT *Utad* i. vi. 189 There is a town Lapped in the pasture-grounds.

6. *trans.* a. To lay (something) on, over (another thing) so as partly to cover it. b. Of a slide-valve: To pass over and close (a port). Also, to cause (a slide-valve) to overlap the port. c. ? U.S. Of a boat, in racing: To come partly alongside (another).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1617) 175 Till you perceiue at last he lap and throw his outmost leg ouer his inmost. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. ii. § 2 (1682) 164 The Leaves of the Flower of Blattaria... are so lapped one over another, as to make an Equilateral Pentangle. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 157 [She] Lapped one horse-lap over the other and was silent. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 626 When laid on the roof, they [slates] are bonded and lapped as in common slating. 1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/3 Lapping the high pressure valves will greatly raise the exhaust side. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 79/1 The edge-joints, as well as the butts, are generally lapped.

b. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 482/3 The steam-valve... commences to lap its port by the motion of the eccentric. c. 1897 WEBSTER s.v. *Lap*, The hinder boat lapped the foremost one.

7. *intr.* †a. To lap on to, over, upon (something): to lie upon, so as to cover partially; also, to lie upon and project over, overlap. b. To project into (something).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 Double the end of the Plate... over the wyre to lap over it. 1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 120 One edge sticks in the skin, while the other laps over that immediately behind it. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 399 Calyx segments lapping over each other. 1779 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 103/2 When either of the ends of any of the laths laps over other laths. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. i. 34 They should be laid as regularly as possible—one part lapping on to the next layer. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. i. 51 The four furrows... then lie two

furrows right and left, lapping on to the furrow-slices thrown out of the old furrows. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 128 The mast-carlings are said to lap upon the beams by reason of their great depth; and head-ledges at the ends lap over the coamings. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 They lap over rocks and shelving banks. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 57 If the two images of the sun be made to lap over each other. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xliii. 286 One end lapped into the west side a considerable distance.

8. With *over* adv.: To project beyond something else, forming a lap or flap; fig. to extend beyond some limit.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 102 The... end... lapped over, and struck the child. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 343 Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over he gave it to pious uses. 1681 GREW *Museum* 171 The upper Wings... at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent... like the Wing of a Fly. 1895 MACKAIL *Latin Lit.* 135 He outlived Augustus by three years, and so laps over into the sombre period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

9. a. *Euchre*. [Cf. LAP sb. 3.] *intr.* (See quot.) b. *Racing*. [Cf. LAP sb. 3 b.] *trans.* To get one or more laps ahead of (a competitor).

1890 'CAVENDISH' *Pocket Guide to Euchre* 9 If the score of a game laps (that is, if more points are made than are necessary to win a game), the surplus is carried to the next game. 1890 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 26 Apr. 210/1 He lapped most of his opponents before half the distance was covered. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/3 Stocks started well, and lapped his opponents in the first 20 miles.

10. [Properly another word, f. LAP sb. 3 sense 4.] *trans.* To reduce raw cotton to a lap.

1851 *Art. Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv**/1 This cylinder is cleaned of the teased cotton by means of brushes, which deliver the cotton on to fluted rollers so regularly, that it comes out of the machine lapped into the form of a broad, felt-like web of cleaned cotton. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 150 The various rooms for scutching, lapping, carding and roving the raw fibre [cotton].

11. *Comb.*, as lap-band, -bander, *dial.* (see quots.); lap-work, work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over another.

1681 GREW *Museum* 373 The Ground is a Packthread-Caul; not Netted, but Woven. Into which by the Indian-Women are wrought, by a kind of Lap-Work, the Quills of Porcupines. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Lapbander*, that which binds closely one thing to another... A tremendous oath is frequently called a lap-bander. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lap-band*, hoop-iron.

Lap (lap), v. 3 [back-formation from *lapcock*: see LAP sb. 1.] *trans.* To put up (hay) in small cocks. 1839 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 57 We'd get this hay lap'd in half the time.

Lap (lap), v. 4 [f. LAP sb. 4.] *trans.* (See quots.) 1881 GREENER *Gnn* 238 Most of the barrels are lapped or polished with a lead and emery upon another bench. 1888 SHEFFIELD *Gloss.*, *Lap*, to polish steel on a wood or lead surface prepared with flint stone, thus giving it a beautiful opalescence.

Lap, obs. and *St. pa. t.* of LEAP.

†Lapactic, a. and sb. *Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *λαπακτικός* purgative, f. *λαπάσσειν* to evacuate.]

A. *adj.* Purgative, laxative. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855.) B. *sb.* in pl. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lapactics*, a term used by the old writers in medicine to express such things as purged by stool, or at least gently loosened the belly.

Lapadary, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Laparo- (læ'pāro), rarely before a vowel lapar-, combining form of Gr. *λαράρ* flank, f. *λαπάρος* soft, in mod. terms of *Anat., Surg.*, etc. *Lapare-c-tomy* [Gr. *ἐκτομή*, *ἐκτέμνω* to cut out], 'an excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). *Laparocele* [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], † (a) ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly; (b) lumbar hernia. *Laparo-tome* [Gr. *τόμος* cutter], an instrument for performing laparotomy (1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Laparotomus*). *Laparo-tomy* [Gr. *τομία* cutting], a cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen; hence (in some recent Dicts.) *Laparo-tomic* a., pertaining to laparotomy; *Laparo-tomist*, one who performs laparotomy; *Laparo-tomize* v. *trans.*, to perform laparotomy upon. Also prefixed to the names of various surgical operations to denote that they are performed by cutting through the abdominal wall, as in *laparo-colotomy*, *enterotomy*, *hysterectomy*: for these and many similar terms see Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1855) and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1888).

1802-19 REES *Cycl.*, *Laparocele*, a term, in Surgery, denoting a swelling, or hernia, at the side of the belly. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 630 In Laparotomy the abdomen should be opened in the median line below the umbilicus. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* viii. (1889) 49 The laparotomy enthusiasm of recent times. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 It indicates the real value of laparotomy as an aid to herniotomy.

Laparoctist (læ'pāro'stikt), a. and sb. *Ent.* [f. LAPARO- + Gr. *στικτός* spotted, vbl. *adj.* f. *στικναι* to prick.] a. *adj.* Of scarabæid beetles: Having abdominal spiracles in the membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral corneous plates. b. *sb.* A laparoctist beetle.

1882 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 This genus [*Pleucomia*], which he insisted was a Laparoctist, and not a Pleuroctist Lamellicorn.

Lapdanum, obs. form of LABDANUM.

Lap-dog. [f. LAP sb. 1 + DŌG.] A small dog, such as is allowed to lie in a lady's lap.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, The lap-dogs which the ladies are so fond of. 1709 *Prior When Cat is Away* 56 Nor rats nor mice the lap-dog fear. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 168 The lapdog at the time of Dr. Caius was of Maltese breed. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave* Wks. 1812 IV. 516 A poor tame thing just like a Lap-dog in a string. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* v. x. The pet and plaything... a sort of lapdog to be carried in... coaches. *attrib.* 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 71 Lap-dog beagles. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* vi. iii. Had I not fed his lap-dog vanity... you would be Caroline Merton still.

Lape, obs. form of LAP v. 1, v. 2

Lap-eared: see LOP-EARED.

Lapel (læ'pel). Also 9 lapell(e, lappel. [f. LAP sb. 1 + EL.] That part of the front of a coat which is folded over towards either shoulder.

1789 MRS. PIZZINI *Journ. France* I. 340 A stiff brocaded silk, and green plaids. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xiv. (1831) 128 The sleet falling on his dress, lodged in its embroidered lapels. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiv. Laying his hand upon the lapel of his threadbare coat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. He... held the lapels of his coat with his thumbs under the collar as his manner was.

attrib. 1824 in S. B. WEEKS *South. Quakers & Slavery* 131 [In 1824 Friends in Southern U.S. record their condemnation of] such articles of dress as lapel coats. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxv. 261 With inches of ribbon in their lapel button-holes.

Lapelled (læ'pel'd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. LAP sb. (as if through *lapel vb.) + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a lapel, or with one of a specified kind.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 68 His waistcoat was of red plush lapelled with green velvet. 1766 in W. SMITH *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 111 A short coat of brown cloth, lapelled, and without plaits. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide-de-C.* iv. A scarlet uniform, lapelled and faced with black velvet. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 65, I see, again, his filled shirt... his lapelled waistcoat, and his Michael Angelo watch-seal.

2. Folded over so as to form a lapel.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 148 With net-weave sash and glittering gorget dress'd, And scarlet robe lapell'd upon her breast, Stern Ara frowns. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Churchyards* I. 290 A... coat, of dark blue broad cloth, lapelled back with two rows of... buttons.

Lapful (læ'pful), *sb.* and a. [f. LAP sb. 1 + -FUL.]

A. *sb.* So much as will fill a person's lap.

[1611 BIBLE 2 Kings iv. 39 One... found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wide gourds his lap full.] 1611 COTGR., *Gironde*, a lapfull, or bosomful of. 1648 WARD (title) *The Simple Cobbler's Boy*, with a Lapful of Caveats. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 They are handed about from Lap-fuls in every Coffee-house to Persons of Quality. 1850 MRS. JAMISON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 213 Her proper attribute is the lapful of roses. 1887 BERING-GOULD *Gave-rocks* xiii, I have got a lap-full of chestnuts.

B. *adj.* Having the lap full, rare.

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 264 Lap-full of flowers... the country lass of English art returns from those excursions.

Lapicide (læ'pisi'd), [ad. L. *lapicida*, contraction for *lapidicida*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone: see -CIDE 1.] One who cuts stones, or inscriptions on stone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lapicide*, a digger, or hewer of stones; a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason. 1736 in BAILEY (fol.), 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* iv. (1853) 207 The Master Mohammed Ahmed, lapicide, has opened them. 1889 D. G. HOGARTH *Devia Cypria* 9 The cognomina of the three brothers being identical, the lapicide has not repeated them.

Hence †Lapicide-ri-al a., of or pertaining to the work of a lapicide; †Lapici-dary, one who is engaged in stone-cutting; a lapidary.

1592 R. D. *Hyperbrotomachia* 23 b. The workmanship... seemed to excel the cunning of any humane Lapidarie. *Ibid.* 90 The hollowed and bending leaves with all the other lapidari-al lineaments, were performed with such an emulation of nature as was wonderful.

†Lap'idable, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [as if ad. L. **lapidabilis*, f. *lapidare* to stone, from *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] That may be stoned.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lapidable*, marriageable, fit for a husband. [This strange mistake is copied in some later Dicts.]

Lapidaire, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

†Lap'idar, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *lapidaris*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Curr.* (1769) 61 A similar natural process with many sparry or lapidar productions.

Lapidar(e), obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Lapidarian (læpidē'ri-ān), a. *rare*. [f. L. *lapidarius* + -AN.] a. Versed in the knowledge of stones. b. Executed in, or inscribed on, stone.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 4 Our Author... was not a Sophisticating Alchemist, nor a Lapidarian Philosopher. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., A lapidarian record. 1882 RAO (title) *Observations on Cup-shaped and other Lapidarian Sculpture*.

†Lap'idarions, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Consisting of stones; stony.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

†Lap'idarist. *Obs. rare*. [f. next + -IST.] = LAPIDARY B 1 b.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 The skilful lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his

eyes. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. vi. II. 70 A most precious Diamond, of whose Goodness and Quality all the Lapidaries that had view'd the same, would rest satisfied.

Lapidary (læp'idārī), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 lapidaire, 4-6 *Sc.* lapidar, 4-7 lapidarie, -ye, (5 lapidary, lapidarye), 7 lapidare, -ery, 6- lapidary. [ad. L. *lapidarius*, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone. Cf. F. *lapidaire*. In B. 2 and 3 ad. L. *lapidarium* or L. type **lapidaria*.]

A. adj.

1. Concerned with stones, *rare exc.* in *lapidary bee* (see quot., 1854-68).

1831-57 DE QUINCEY *Dr. Parr Wks.* VI. 164 That lapidary style of retort in which their wrath has been trained to express itself. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 An Irish pavior expressed an anxiety to enter into partnership with a friend, who likewise followed the same lapidary profession. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 68 The lapidary red-tipped bees, that built amid the recesses of ancient cairns, and in old dry stone walls. 1868 WOOD *Homes without II.* vii. 138 The Lapidary Bee (*Bombus lapidarius*).

2. *a.* Of an inscription, etc.: Engraved on stone, esp. monumental stones. *b.* Of style, etc.: Characteristic of or suitable for monumental inscriptions.

1724 *Life of Dr. Barwick* 40 note. See a farther Account of him... in Dr. Jenkins's Lapidary Verses prefix'd to those Sermons. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 147 These Words... expressed, in the Lapidary Style, that it was built from its very Foundation. 1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell Dec.*, In lapidary inscriptions a man is not upon oath. 1817 LAMAR *Lett. to Ayrton* in *Talfourd Final Mem.* x. 101 Tell me candidly how you relish This, which they call the Lapidary style. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* xii. He's buried; save the undertaker's bill, Or lapidary scrawl. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. II. § 63. 361 They were the encouragers of a numismatic and lapidary erudition. 1873 TRISTRAM *Monb.* vii. 135 If the new-comers had had any reverence for the lapidary records of their predecessors. 1899 *Academy* 18 Feb. 210/2 A stanza [which] has a lapidary dignity, as of some thing carved in stone.

B. sb.

1. One busied about or concerned with stones.

a. An artificer who cuts, polishes, or engraves gems or precious stones.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlv. 13 With werk of the lapidarie graun. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 15 Glasing wrichtis, goldsmithis, and lapidaris. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 The region of Malabar where are many cunninge Lapidaries. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife v. ii.* An excellent lapidary set those stones sure. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 401 Cornish Diamonds are not Polished by any Lapidary. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 92/2 Ratchkali, who was an exquisite lapidary, had set it in such a manner, as would have imposed upon any ordinary jeweller. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 141 Portions of the vertical walls... are polished... as if they had come from the hands of a lapidary. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. (1874) 81 The productions of the sculptor and the lapidary.

† *b.* One who is skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work. *Obs.*

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) He went to a lapidary, that was expert in the virtue of stonys. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Fed. Ep.* Ded. in *Hollinshed*, If it shall stand with your honor his pleasure (whom I take to be an expert lapidary). 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xxxii. 14 The bright Carbuncle (whose wondrous flame Puzzles the skillfull Lapidare to Name). c. 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 166 The Lapidary tells you how the Compassionate Turcoise confesseth the Sickness of his Wearer by changing colour. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 (225) I find twelve species of the emerald described by lapidaries. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 361 This name [Pudding stone] was invented by English Lapidaries.

2. A treatise on (precious) stones. *Obs. exc. Hist.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Margaret 2 Qwa will be vertu wyt of stanis In þe lapidar ma fynd one is [etc.]. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 262 The fynest stones faire That men reden in the lapidaire. c. 1440 LYDG. *Secrecs* 539, I dar seyn brefly, and nat tarye, Is noon suchy stoon found in the lapidarye. 1654 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 221 Alle Stonys in the lapidary. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* xiii. 512 The Bestiaries and Lapidaries of the Middle Ages.

† 3. *collect.* [after *sbs.* in -ERY.] Precious stones in general; jewellery. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folyis* (1570) 43 There is no... Carbuncle, Rubie... Nor other lapidary comparable to me. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of Moroccl.* F 4 A jewell... Whose living beauty stand all lapidary.

4. *attrib.*, as lapidary ('s-mill, -wheel, the grinding and polishing apparatus of the lapidary).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 738 The lapidary's mill, or wheel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Lapidary-mill, Lapidary-wheel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 58 As though they [the crystals] had just been polished at the lapidary's wheel.

Lapidate (læp'idāt), *v.* [f. L. *lapidat-*, ppl. stem of *lapidare*, in same sense, f. *lapid-*, lapis a stone. Cf. F. *lapider*.] *trans.* To throw stones at, to pelt with stones; also, to stone to death.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Whom the mob quartered and lapidated. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xxi. We were lapidated by the natives, pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 666 They may go on lapidating him... with paving-stones. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. x. 185 It is better they be roused to lapidate us than soused in their sty.

Lapidation (læp'idā'jən). [ad. L. *lapidat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *lapidare*: see *prec.*]

1. *spec.* The punishment of stoning to death.

1611 FLORIO, *Lapidatione*, a Lapidation, a stoning. 1662

STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 3 Gods own messengers [were] punished with the death of seducers, which was lapidation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 628 Punishments... flaying alive, lapidation, plucking out the eyes. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xv. 328 A man gathering faggots in a wood was condemned to the punishment of lapidation. 1855 R. F. BURTON *El-Mednah* II. xxi. 281 Adultery, if detected, would be punished by lapidation, according to the rigour of the Koranic law.

2. *gen.* The action or process of throwing stones; pelting with stones.

1802 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* II. iv. ii. 291 He was invulnerable by either fire or lions, or popular lapidation. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 94 The people... treated them to a taste of lapidation. 1899 *Temple Bar* I.VI. 497 The tenants are too hungry to take interest in the lapidation of the devoted animal [a donkey].

Fig. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Dec. 766/2 Quite content to await the lapidation that is in store for us from Chairmen and Secretaries.

Lapidator (læp'idēt), *a.* [L. *lapidator*, agent-n. f. *lapidare*: see LAPIDATE *v.*] One who stones. 18. in OGILVIE (citing *Scotsman*).

† **Lapide-ment**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *lapide-ment*, f. *lapider*, ad. L. *lapidare* to LAPIDATE.] = LAPIDATION.

1483 CAXTON *Golt. Leg.* 123 b/2, I may not bere... the lapide-ment that the fendes do to me.

Lapideous (læp'idēəs), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 7-ious. [f. L. *lapide-us*, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone.]

1. Of the nature of stone, stony.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 The... lapidificall juyce of the sea... entering the parts of that plant... converts it into a lapideous substance. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 112 This Lapidous Concretion took up the whole Cavity of the Bladder. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* xv. § 7. 164 From malleable and metallic they become lapideous. 1865 A. S. HESCHEL in *Intell. Observ.* No. 39. 220 The lapideous morsels.

† 2. Consisting of or inscribed on stone. *Obs.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 7 Camden, by throwing his antiquarian eye on the lapideous records, which had been dug from its foundations, ascertained that... fact.

Lapidery, *obs.* form of LAPIDARY.

† **Lapide-science**. *Obs.* [f. LAPIDESCENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] Lapidescient condition; petrification. So † **Lapide-scency**, in quot. quasi-*concr.*, a result of petrification.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 167 Those fragments and pieces of *Lapis Ceratites*, commonly termed *Cornu fossile*... are but the Lapidescencies and petrificative mutations of hard bodies. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 23 A... laborious exploration of the Causes of Coagulation, conducive to Lapidescence or Petrification. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 125 Some proportion of water is always necessary to promote this lapidescence.

Lapidescent (læp'idēscent), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *lapidescent-em*, pres. pp. of *lapidescere* to become stony, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone.] *a.* *adj.* That is in process of becoming stone; having a tendency to solidify into stone. Said chiefly of 'petrifying' waters and the salts dissolved or suspended in them. *b.* *sb.* A 'lapidescent' substance.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 77 The drops meeting with some lapidescent matter, it converts them into a hard stone. 1675 — *Terra* (1676) 62 Worm-casts hardened by the air and a certain lapidescent succus, or spirit, which it meets with. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 62/2 Whence the Stone and Gravel, and the lapidescent Concretions in the Gout are produc'd. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lapidescient Waters or Springs. 176. PALLAS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 406 All of them are very distinct... from all vegetables, on account of their lapidescent substance. 1811 K. MACLEAY *Spar Cave* 62 This lapidescent process is perpetually going forward. 1828-97 WEBSTER, *Lapidescent*, *sb.*, Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body.

† **Lapi-dial**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lapid-*, lapis stone + -AL.] Resembling stone; stony. So † **Lapi-dian**, *a.*, concerned with stones; working on stones.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 71/2 Till such time the Vinegar be evaporated, and the Alumne agayne of a lapidiale obduratus. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Garzon's Hosp. Incur. Fools* 21 If thou beest the Lapidian Lupter [orig. *se tu sei quel Gione Lapidio*], which workest wonders in stones.

† **Lapidifactory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LAPIDIFY, after the analogy of CALEFACTORY, etc.] Of or pertaining to the making of stones.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 23 The... Lapidifactory Principle, to which all Concreted substances owe their Coagulation.

Lapidific (læp'idifik), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *lapid-*, lapis stone + -IFIC. Cf. F. *lapidifique*.] Adapted to or concerned with the making of stones.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 35 In the Kidneys... that part which... is the most Lapidific of the whole Body. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 317 The finer the lapidific Particles are, the more beautiful and natural the Petrification will appear. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 516 Have we any better proof of such an effort of nature, than of her shooting a lapidific juice into the form of a shell. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 373 Carrying some cementing substance along with it, or some lapidific juice, as it is called.

So † **Lapidifical** *a.* = LAPIDIFIC.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Crystall... is... concreted by... lapidifical principles of its own. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacene Dimein.* 46 The Seeds of Petrification, or Lapidific Principle, which converts all materials it meets withall into a stony concrete.

Lapidification (læp'idifikā'jən). [f. LAPIDIFY: see -IFICATION.] The action or process of converting or being converted into stone.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 82 Lapidification of Substances more soft, is likewise another degree of Condensation. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Lapidification, in chemistry, an operation whereby any substance is converted into a sort of stone. 1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 It... turned out a kind of instantaneous lapidification. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 31 Cesalpini... ascribing them [fossils]... to 'the retiring of the sea and the lapidification of the soil'. 1875 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xviii. 426 We shall feel no surprise at the lapidification of the newly deposited sediment in this Delta.

Lapidify (læp'idifai), *v.* [ad. F. *lapidifier*, ad. med. L. *lapidificare*, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone: see -FY.] † *a.* *intr.* To become stone. *b.* *trans.* To make or turn into stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp.* 422 Where this Chrystal-line humour... lapidifies. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock... in many places is so soft and imperfectly lapidified as scarcely to deserve the name of stone. 1860 MACM. *Mag.* I. 410 Layers of coloured clayey sand, in the lowest parts almost lapidified. 1874 LYEELL *Elem. Geol.* iv. 45 Yet when the whole is 'lapidified' it may not form one homogeneous mass.

Hence **Lapi-dified** *pp. a.*; **Lapi-difying** *vbl. sb.*

and *pp. a.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 266 From which lapidifying juyce [etc.]. 1830 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 25 Porous bodies... might be converted into stone, as being permeable to what he [Mattioli] termed the 'lapidifying juice'. 1832 *Ibid.* II. 257 Lapidified plants. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 145 A... struggle between the destructive power of the Sea, and the lapidifying power of the Velina. 1835 KIRBY *Tab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 260 They [pearls] are produced by the extravasation of a lapidifying fluid.

Lapidious, *obs.* form of LAPIDEOUS.

† **Lapidist**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *lapid-*, lapis + -IST.] = LAPIDARY *sb.* 1 *a.* or *b.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* vii. 33 The wise lapidist brings not his softer stones to the stuttry. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 81 The factitious Stones of Chymists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary Lapidist.

Lapidity. [ad. med. L. *lapiditas*, f. L. *lapid-*, lapis stone: see -ITY.] The quality of being stone.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 84 Others say, crystal acquires its lapidity from earthiness and not from coldness. 1847 [see ACREITY].

• **Lapidosé** (læp'idōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lapidosus*, f. *lapid-*, lapis stone.]

1. Abounding in stones. Also, of stony nature.

1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xii. 225 Ther cleyt londis are and lapidosé, With donge is good to helpe hem. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. II. 83 Carnes... are more numerous in North, than in South Britain, from its abounding more with lapidose substances.

2. Growing in stony ground. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Lapidous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lapid-*, lapis + -OUS. Cf. F. *lapideux*.] Full of stones.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xxv. (1639) 352 Committ the cure of a Scirrhus spleene and a lapidous liver, to the wisdom of the Physician.

† **Lapillation** (læp'ilā'jən), *Obs.* [f. L. *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone + -ATION.] (See quot. 1722.)

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 229 Paracelsus calls the same Faculty [of turning any Bodies into a stony Nature] in a human Body Lapillation. 1724 in BAILEY.

|| **Lapilli** (læp'iloi), *pl.* [L., pl. of *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis* stone. In the specific sense orig. the plural of *IT. LAPILLO*.] Small stones or pebbles; now only *spec.* of the fragments of stone ejected from volcanoes.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 523 Most of their lapilli are a fluor of the stalactite kind. 1833 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss., *Lapilli*, small volcanic edgings. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 237 Ashes and lapilli, ejected from some submarine orifice. 1875 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxvi. 18 Ashes and lapilli of the size of nuts [were projected] as far as 40 miles. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 567 A heavy rain of cinders and lapilli.

Hence **Lapilli-form** *a.*, pebble-shaped.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 537/1 A small pouch containing... a lapilli-form body.

|| **Lapillo** (læp'iloi), [It.; ad. L. *lapillus*: see LAPILLI.] Matter ejected from volcanoes in the form of lapilli.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrat.* I. 48 Mountains... formed of heaps of scorie, fragments of lava and of lapillo. 1862 G. P. SCROPER *Volcanos* 57 The lapillo is generally of a deep-black colour.

|| **Lapis** (læ'pis). The Latin word for 'stone'.

1. Used with qualification in several med. L. names of minerals and gems: lapis Armenus, Armenian stone, a blue carbonate of copper; lapis calaminaris, calamine; lapis causticus, caustic potash; lapis divinus, a preparation consisting of copper sulphate, potassium nitrate, alum, and camphor; lapis granatus, garnet; lapis hematites, hematite; lapis hibernicus (see quot.); lapis infernalis, lunar caustic (cf. INTERNAL A 4 a); lapis Lydius, basanite; lapis judaicus = JEWS' STONE 1; lapis ollaris, potstone, or soapstone.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 82 Take of 'Lapis Armenus'... as much as you please. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 153 Lapis Armenus is Chalk or Gypsum impregnated with the blue Calx of Copper. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Cadmia*, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is tried or molten, called by divers 'Lapis Calaminaris'. 1799 G. SMITH

Laboratory I. 108 Add to it a third part of powdered lapis calaminaris. 1822 *Mason Sci. & Art* II. 228 Brass is made by fusing together lapis calaminaris (which is an ore of zinc) and copper. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, **Lapis Granatus*, the Granate stone. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piec.* i. 1. 76 Take the fine Powder of **Lapis Hæmatites*. 1778 *Woulfe in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 25 The Irish slate, **Lapis Hybernicus* of the druggists. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piec.* i. 1. 40 Take of **Lapis Infernalis* one Ounce. [c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 R, cineris vitris .. lapidis spongie, **Lapis iudaicus*.. ana. z. j.] 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 92 Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaicus diureticall. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1722 Besides the **Lapis lydius*, we found a species of cream-coloured whetstone. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), **Lapis Nephriticus*, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcv. 437 A cup of lapis nephriticus. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 Pot-stone, **Lapis Ollaris*. 1865 *Lubbock Preh. Times* XIV. (1869) 482 A. lamp or shallow vessel of lapis ollaris.

2. Short for: a. med.L. *lapis philosophicus*, philosophers' stone; b. LAPIS LAZULI.

1666-7 *LOCKE Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb. in B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 537 He and I are now upon a new sort of chemistry, i.e. extracting money out of the scholars' pockets; and if we can do that, you need not fear but in time we shall have the lapis. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* II. 89 At Ekaterinburg in Siberia. I inquired.. concerning the nature of the mountains whence the Lapis is brought. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 Basalt, lapis, syenite.

† **Lapise**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 lapyse, -yst, 6-7 lappise, 8 lapist. [Cf. F. *glapiss*, *glapir* (also *clapir*, said of a rabbit) to yelp.] (See *quots.*)

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 86 Never fearyng to make him lappise or call on. *Ibid.* 240 When they [Hounds] open in the string (or a Greyhound in his course) we say *They lapyse*. 1686 *BLOWE Gent. Recr.* II. 82 If the Hound stick well upon the Scent, then let him hold him short for fear lest he Lapist (that is open).

|| **Lapis lazuli**, lapis-lazuli (læ'pis læ'zi-lai). *Min.* Also 6-7 lapislazari, 7 lazarilli. Also shortened LAZULI. [L. *lapis* + med.L. *lazuli* gen. of *lazulum*: see *Azure*.] A complex silicate containing sulphur, of bright blue colour, used as a pigment (see *ULTRAMARINE*). Also, the colour of this mineral.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XVI. cii. (1495) 588 Zineth is a stone other a veyne of erthe wherof lapis Lazuli is made. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 18 Poudre de lapis lasuly. 17530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 341 A peyre of Beydes of Lapis Lazury. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1651) 168 It will become full of golden veins very like true lapis lazuli. 1692 *SETTLE Tri. Lend.* 9 On the Right and Left of these Columns, stand four Pilasters of Lapis Lazari. 1740 *HUNTERSON & HOGG in Hauway's Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lii. 243 Formerly they received lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones, from Biddukshan. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 414 Ultramarine is a preparation of calcined lapis-lazuli. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* LXIX. The terrace .. looked upon a sea of lapis lazuli.

attrib. 1881 *E. COXON Basil Pl.* II. 78 The splendour of the wrinkled lapis lazuli sea. 1896 *G. M. STISED Life R. F. Burton* xi. 169 The water .. was of a deep lapis lazuli blue.

Lapist, variant of LAPISE *v. Obs.*

Laplacian (læ'plasi-æn), *a.* [f. *Laplace*, the name of a celebrated French astronomer and mathematician + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Laplace; originating with Laplace.

1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 When we have to specify a distribution [of electricity] which is at once irrotational and solenoidal, we shall call it a Laplacian distribution; Laplace having pointed out some of the most important properties of such a distribution.

Lapland (læ'plænd). [*a.* Sw. *Lappland*; see LAPF and LAND.] The region which forms the most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, now divided politically between Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. *Freq. attrib.*, as *Lapland witch*, *giant*, etc.

1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* I. i, Like .. Lapland Gyants, trotting by our sides. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. 63 And nothing so familiar .. as for Witches and Sorcerers, in Lapland, Lithuania, and all over Scandia, to sell winds to Mariners, and cause tempests. 1636 *SHIRLEY Duke's Mistr.* II. i. (1638) C4b, I .. dare Encounter with an armie out of Lapland. 1640 *HABINGTON Q. of Arragon* I. i, Your Lordship then Shall walke as safe, as if a Lapland witch .. preserv'd you shot-free. 1668 *DRYDEN Even. Love* II. (1671) 26 Not a Ship shall pass out from any Port, but shall ask thee for a wind; thou shalt have all the trade of Lapland within a month. 1679 *OLDHAM Sat. Jesuits* III. (1685) 55 How travelling Saints, well mounted on a Switch, Ride Journeys thro' the Air, like Lapland Witch. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for love* III. 42 Marry thee! Oons I'll Marry a Lapland Witch as soon, and live upon selling of contrary Winds, and Wrack'd Vessels. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, Lapland clay, Mixt with the venom of black tailed snakes. 1802 *WORSW. 'Dear Child of Nature'*, An old age, serene and bright And lovely as a Lapland night.

† b. A native of this region; a Lapland witch. 1634 *T. HEYWOOD Lanc. Witches* v. K, Then to work, to work my pretty Laplands: Finch, here, scratch. 1635 — *Hierarch.* VII. 506 The Finnes and Laplands are acquainted well With such like Sprits, and Windes to Merchants sell.

Laplender (læ'plænd-er). [*f. prec.* + -ER¹.] An inhabitant of Lapland; a Lapp.

1637 *SHIRLEY Yng. Admirall* IV. G2 Great Lady of the Laplanders. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 10 As if they ment to imprison Æolus, in a bagge (as tis said of the Laplanders). 1712 *SWIFT Yrnl. to Stella* 17 June, Can I help wind and weather? am I a Laplander? am I a witch? 1778 *ABIGAIL*

ADAMS in J. Adams' Fam. Lett. (1876) 343 By Heaven, if you could, you have changed hearts with some frozen Laplander. 1839 *E. D. CLARKE Trav. Russia* 52/1 Others .. were smoking .. much after the manner of Laplanders.

So **Laplandian**, **Laplandic**, **Laplandish** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Lapland, its people, or their language.

1711 *KEN Edmund* I. Wks. 1721 II. 10 To a delusive Banquet, I last Night Sent, the Laplandian Witches to invite. 1795 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 54 The Laplandic grammar of Mr. Lindahl. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLVII. 167 A steady diminution of the population of the Laplandish part of Norrland commenced in 1825.

Lap-lap (læ'plæp), *sb.* [Echoic reduplication of LAP sb.² 3.] A frequently reiterated sound of lapping. Also *attrib.* Hence **Lap-lap** *v. intr.*

1834 *M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* (1863) 60 The rushing water .. lap-lapping against our bows. 18 .. *Cornh. Mag.* (Ogilv.). There was nothing to be heard but the faint lap-lap of the water against the pier. 1890 *W. J. GOROON Foundry* 164 Yarn is being rinsed on square spindles that jerk it with a curious lap-lap motion as they turn it round and round, sunk to half its length in the water.

† **Lapling**, *Obs.* [f. LAP sb.¹ + -LING.] One who loves to lie on a (lady's) lap.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. viii. 90 He might have swam in Gold, and liv'd a lapping to the silk and dainties. 1658 *HEWITT Last Serv.* 7 You must not stream out your Youth in Wine and live a Lapping to the Silk and Dainties.

Laplolly, *obs.* form of LOBLOLLY.

Laponian, variant of LAPPONIAN.

Lapp (læp), *sb.* and *a.* [*a.* Sw. *Lapp*, possibly in origin a term of contempt: cf. MHG. *laffe* simpleton. In med.L. the name was *Lap(p)o* (pl. *Lap(p)ones*), whence F. *Lapon*; see LAPPONIC.]

A. sb. One of a Mongoloid race called by themselves *Sabme*, characterized by dwarfish stature, inhabiting the north of Scandinavia. **B. adj.** Pertaining to this race, Lappish; also *absol.* the Lappish language.

1859 *T. S. HENDERSON Mem. E. Henderson* II. 64 The huts where a party of Lapps were located. 1879 *J. A. H. MURRAY Adm. Philol. Soc.* 46 Used in several cases as a supine in Finn and Lapp.

† **Lappa**, *cean*, *a. Obs.* rare -o. [f. L. *lappace-us* (f. *lappa* a bur) + -AN.] = next.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lappacean*, of or like a bur.

Lappaceous (læ'pi-əs), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bur.

1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* 38 To which follows several large rough lappaceous or echinated seeds. 1866 *TREAS. Bot.* 660/1 *Lappaceous*, having the appearance of a lappa or bur; that is to say, of a round body covered with small hooks.

Lapped (læpt), *pp. a.* [f. LAP *v.* 2 + -ED¹.]

In senses of the vb. † a. Wrapped up, disguised.

b. *fig.* Lulled. c. Formed with, or arranged so as to form a lap or laps.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Aijb, The lapped Nicodemite, holds it enough to yeeld some secret assent to the truth. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 589 Fig. 602, a lapped and tongued mitre. 1850 *S. DOUGL. Roman* viii. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 161/2 The lapped sense in soft confusion own'd Redolent light. 1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuild.* I. § 7 The plating of the bottom was made flush from this point to above the turn of the bilge, by plates worked between the lapped edges of the outer over-lapping plates of the bottom.

Lappel, variant of LAPEL.

Lapper¹ (læ'pər). [f. LAP *v.* 1 + -ER¹.] One who laps, or takes up (liquid) with the tongue.

1606 *J. CARPENTER Solomon's Solace* vii. 28 Those doggish lappers, and those faint hearted dastardes. 1826 *KIRBY & SR. Entomol.* III. 418 The great majority of the Hymenoptera order, though furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, never use them for mastication, but really lap their food with their tongue: these therefore might be denominated lappers. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 470 The pupils of the modern school discover in him but the crafty, cruel, and cowardly lapper of blood.

Lapper² (læ'pər). [f. LAP *v.* 2 + -ER¹.]

1. One who laps or folds up (linen).

1732 *SWIFT Consid. Two Bills* Pr. Wks. 1898 III. 269 They may be lappers of linen, bailiffs of the manor, they may let blood [etc.]. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Lappers*, male operatives who fold into shape for the market the various fabrics that are manufactured in the textile industry. 1893 *Star* 29 Apr. 2/6 The trade of the linen lapper consists in measuring the goods and folding them for the different markets.

2. = *lapping-machine* (see LAPPING *vbl.* sb.² 3).

In some mod. Dicts.

Lapper³ (læ'pər). [f. LAP *v.* 4 + -ER¹.] One who uses a lap or lapidary's wheel.

1877 *GEK Pract. Gold-worker* 178 The lapper produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel. 1896 *Mod. Advt.*, Lapper wanted, to fill in spare time with polishing.

Lapper: see LOPPER.

Lappet (læ'pət), *sb.* Also 7-8 lappit. [f. LAP sb.¹ + -ET.]

1. A loose or overlapping part of a garment, forming a flap or fold.

1573 *TWYNE Encid.* xi. Kk j b, The yellowish silken weed, .. Whose lappets rattling large in knot of costly gold were tied. 1676 *GREW Anat. Flowers* I. § 3 (1682) 164 Or as Taylors use to split their Stomachers into several Lappets, to spread. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. n. 85 He threw out of the lappet of his robe, in the midst of the senate, some African figs. 1866 *J. C. MURPHY Comm. Ex.*

xxviii. 8 It was a shoulder-piece .. or single lappet covering the back and reaching under the arm.

b. *gen.* A part of anything that hangs loose; a flap; a key-hole guard.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1215/4 Lost in Easter Term 1676, an Almanack bound with red Leather with a Lappet tyed over with a red Ribbon. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 32, I .. covered everything well with the lappets of the rag. 1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* I. iii. 174 The little lappet of tin-foil can be so doubled as to shorten the aperture. 1885 *C. GIBBON Hard Knot* I. xv. 212 He closed the door, .. bolted it, and drew the porcelain 'lappet' over the key-hole.

2. a. A fold or pendent piece of flesh, skin, membrane, etc. (cf. LAP sb.¹ 2).

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* I. xiii. 66 The salts of mynt and worme-wood are good to purge the lappets and tunicles of the stomach. 1705 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1955 A thin furrowed lappet exerts itself near 4 of an inch from the side of the Shell. 1826 *KIRBY & SR. Entomol.* III. 446 Slender lacinia or lappets fringed with hair. 1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Celent.* 218 The apical appendages, or lappets, of some *Beroide*. 1865 *JEFFREYS Brit. Conchol.* III. 320 Mantle thin and semitransparent, .. lappets large in proportion, forming two saucer-shaped lobes, one on each side of the tentacles. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. viii. 72 The fleshy appendages about the head of the male *Tragopan* pheasant swell into a large lappet on the throat.

b. A lobe of the ear, liver, lungs, etc.

1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 264 An horsemans jaulen .. stucke fast in the neather lappet or fillet of his liuer. 1628 *LE GRYS tr. Barclay's Argenis* 91 The naturall order being broken the lappets of it [the liuer] did appear out of their owne place. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 95 The Malabars both men and women, the lappets of their Eares are open. 1693 *URQUHART's Rabelais* III. iv. 49 The Lights never cease with its Lappets and Bellows to cool and refresh it (the blood). 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 56 Their Ears large, and the Lappets very thick. 1870 *ROLLESTON Annot. Life* 52 A triangular lappet, the so-called 'columnar lobule'.

3. The flap or skirt (of a coat). Also, the lapel.

1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. i. 100 Lifting up the lappet of his coat. 1812 *J. HENRY Camp. agst. Quebec* 142 He had no pockets to this coat, unless you may call the flannel such which interiorly lined the lappets. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* 324 A grey kerseymere coat with short lappets. 1883 *D. C. MURRAY Hearts* I. 3 Laying hold of him by the lappet of the coat.

4. An appendage or pendant to head-gear of any kind; esp. one of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress. Also, in clerical attire, = BAND sb.³ 4 b.

1720 *DUKE of MONTAGU in Buccleugh MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 Four pinners with .. eight lappets hanging down behind. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. liii. 297 Two strings of lappets of pearl depended on either cheek. 1787 *J. KING Bath Rules in Guide Water. Places* (1806) 30, 3dly, That ladies who intend dancing minuets do wear lappets. 1851 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 324 With the addition of lappets falling over the ears. 1863 *GEO. ELLIOT Romola* x, The black cloth berretta, or simple cap with upturned lappet. 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 401 A seakink cap with ear lappets. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan. He wore the black gown and white lappets of the church of England. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin Coll. Man.* xii. 147 A kind of tiara, with a singular striped or plaited lappet falling down at the back. 1879 *'HESRA STRETTON Thro. Needle's Eye* I. 151 Mrs. H. .. tossed the long lappets of her lace cap behind her shoulders.

transf. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 229 They [goats] have two lappets, locks or plaits as it were of haire, hanging downe along their bodie on either side from their neck.

5. Short for *lappet-moth*.

1857 *STAINTON Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 157 *Gastrophacha quercifolia* (Lappet). 1862 *V. NEWMAN Brit. Moths* (1869) 45 The Lappet (*Lasiocampa quercifolia*). *Ibid.* 46 The Small Lappet (*Lasiocampa stictifolia*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in words denoting products of or appliances for lappet-weaving (see below), as *lappet-cloth*, *-frame*, *-lay*, *-loom*, *-muslin*, *-needle*, *-wheel*. Also *lappet-end*, the free end of a lappet of lace, etc., often highly ornamented; † *lappet-head*, a head-dress provided with lappets (see LAPPETED *pp. a.*); *lappet-moth*, one of several species of bombycid moths; *lappet-weaving*, a method of weaving by which figures are produced on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame.

1863 *J. WATSON Art Weaving* 206 The ground of *lappet cloth may be either plain texture or gauze. 1880 *Art Jnl.* Jan. 8/2 Designs .. for Lace *Lappet Ends. 1878 *A. BARLOW Weaving* xvi. 189 Fig. 193, represents .. the 'lappet frame' with four needles only fitted to a loom. 1759 *GOLDSM. Mem. Voltaire* (Globe) 500/1 He beheld his ugly friend, dressed up in a *lappet-head and petticoat, approach to salute him. 1781 *COWPER Yrth* 139 She sails with lappet-head and mincing airs Duly at think of bell to morning prayers. 1863 *J. WATSON Art Weaving* 211 The *Lappet Lay for a power-loom is similar in many respects to a common lay. *Ibid.* 215 *Lappet looms. 1826 *KIRBY & SR. Entomol.* (1818) II. xxi. 222 One of our largest moths—called by collectors the *Lappet-moth. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 62 The Lappet Moth (*Gastrophacha quercifolia*) .. may be known by its reddish-brown dentated wings. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Lappet-muslin, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped muslin for dresses, &c. 1863 *J. WATSON Art Weaving* 211 *Lappet needles are made from brass or iron wire. *Ibid.* 205 So *lappet weaving is just to make representations of different kinds of flowers, birds, and other things, on the surface of woven cloth. *Ibid.* 218 The *lappet wheel requires to be moved one tooth every second shot.

Lappet (læ'pət), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with a lappet.

1864 *WEBSTER* (citing LANOIR). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lappeted (læp'etəd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAPPET *sb.* + -ED.] Of a person: Wearing lappets. Of a head-dress: Provided with lappets.

1797-1805 S. & H. *Lee Canterb. T. V.* 177 Her defection was lamented by her lappeted, rouged and titled friends. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 330/1 The Lady had on . . a double lappeted head. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* 1. 37 The towering lappeted cap. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 104 A well-dressed woman, in . . a lappeted head-dress.

Lappewinke, -winke, etc. obs. ff. LAPWING.
† **Lappian**. Obs. [f. LAPP + -IAN.] A Lapp or Laplander.

1599 *Abbot Descr. World* (1634) 61 Damianus a Goes hath written a pretty Treatise describing the manners of those Lappians.

Lappic (læp'ik), *a. (sb.)* [f. LAPP + -IC.] Pertaining to the Lapps. Also *absol.* the Lappic language. (Ogilvie.)

Lapping (læp'ing), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. LAP *v. 1* + -ING *1*.] The action of LAP *v. 1* in various senses.
1. Taking up liquid with the tongue.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3236 Alle fore lappunge of blude of my lede knyghtez. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 287/2 Lappynge of howndys, lambitus. 1611 *Corcor.* Lappement, a lapping, or licking vp.

2. Of water: Breaking gently against a solid body. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* III. 100 The little Hiawatha . . heard the lapping of the water. 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Lapping, the undulations occasioned in the waves by the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat. 1876 *MISS BRADDOCK J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 19 The gentle lapping of summer waves upon the pebbly beach. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 302/2 The gentle lapping of the waveslets.

Lapping (læp'ing), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. LAP *v. 2* + -ING *1*.] The action of LAP *v. 2* in various senses.

† 1. The action of wrapping up in something; in quots. *concr.* A wrapping; trappings, wraps. b. Folding (in the arms); embracing; also caressing, fondling. c. Winding up (of a matter). Obs.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 28 Pou refist him al he lappunge of pride and ipocrisie. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 476 So luffly, so lykynge with lapping in armys. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 515/2 Wappyng, hapyngge or hyllyngge (N. lappynge). 1549 *LATIMER 4th Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 122 There is not a more comfortable lesson in all the scripture, then here now in the lapping vp of the matter. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xxxi. 54 The loving part in her, wanted an object; so play, and lapping of it [her dog], made her place it there. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Fortun's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) IV. 3 As those casual lappings and flowing streamers were initiated from nothing.

d. *concr.* (See quot.). 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Lapping*, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers, &c., and made either plain, twilled, or fine.

2. The action of causing one thing to lap over another; the condition of being so placed. Also *concr.* the part that laps over.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval. II.* (1617) 173 Which indeede importes a lapping or folding over of the outmost legge over the inmost. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 146 Gain . . is . . us'd for the lapping of the end of the Joyst, &c. upon a Trimmer or Girder. 1807 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., In the polar seas, lapping applies to the young or thin ice, one plate overlapping another.

3. The process of forming into laps; *attrib.* in lapping cylinder, machine (cf. LAP *sb. 3*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The doffing-plate continually strikes the doffer cylinder of the carded cotton, which it delivers upon the lapping cylinder in one continuous web of about 18 inches wide. 1851 L. D. B. *Gordon in Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal. p. iv* **/1 The web of cleaned cotton . . is passed through a lapping machine.

Lapping (læp'ing), *vbl. sb. 3* [f. LAP *v. 4*.] The action or process of grinding or polishing on a 'lap'.

1877 *GEE Pract. Gold-worker* 178 Lapping . . is a distinct process of finishing jewellery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 Lapping . . consists in grinding small facets such as those cut on a diamond to bring up its lustre, and which are cut on the gold for the same reason. 1885 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY Shooting I.* iv. 69 A barrel . . undergoes three distinct stages, viz.: rough-boring; fine-boring; and polishing or lapping.

Lapping (læp'ing), *ppl. a. 1* [f. LAP *v. 1* + -ING *1*.] That laps or takes up liquid with the tongue.

1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 742 Kynde ordynyth wysely in houndes and in other lappynge beestes tendre tonge longe and plyaunt.

transf. and fig. 1865 *SWINBURNE Illicit* 80 Roses whose lips the flame has deaden'd Drink till the lapping leaves are reddened. 1871 *ROSSETTI Last Confess.* 349 The . . flame . . has come to be the lapping blaze of hell's environment Whose tongues all bid the molten heart despair.

2. Of water, waves: Breaking gently on the shore, etc.; splashing softly.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 355 This Aphrodite stepping on shore from the lapping waves was instantly recognized as superlatively beautiful. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xxvii. 454 The yacht . . was cutting her placid way through the lapping waves. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horace, Odes* III. xvii. Where lapping Liris pours His current on Marica's shores.

Lapping (læp'ing), *ppl. a. 2* [f. LAP *v. 2* + -ING *2*.] In senses of the vb.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 195 He Sodereth the Lapping-sheet down to the other. 1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 215 To spread out the web as it is drawn over it by the rotation of the lapping roller. 1876 *PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 222 The lapping wire was destroyed.

Lappise, variant of LAPSE *v.* Obs.

Lappish (læp'if), *a. and sb.* [f. LAPP + -ISH.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. **B. sb.** The language of the Lapps.

1875 *JEVONS Money* iv. 20 Its equivalent in the kindred Lappish tongue. 1877 *DAWSON Orig. World* xiv. 299 The smaller or Lappish race. 1882-3 *SCHAFÉ Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2498/1 He . . translated Luther's catechism into Lappish; wrote . . a Lappish spelling-book [etc.]. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 344 Peter being a Finnish Lap spoke Kvensk as well as Lappish.

Lappit, obs. form of LAPPET.

† **Lappoint**. Obs. rare. [Corruption of LAPWING. *Minsheu (Ductor in Ling.* 1617) gives *lapouin* as the Fr. name of the bird.] = LAPWING.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xviii. 268 The smoke of a lappoints fethers [renders *pennæ upuæ* in Wier] drieth spirits awaie.

Laponian (læpō'nian), *a. and sb.* Also 8 9 **Laponin**. [ad. med. L. *Lap. pō'n-en* (see LAP) + -IAN.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the Lapps, or their language. **B. sb.** A Lapp.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 There was a Laponian which brought one of these into Germany. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* i. lix. The chill Laponian's dreary land. 1854 *MACAULAY in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. 377, I amused myself with making out a Laponian New Testament by the help of a Norwegian Dictionary.

So **Lapponic**, *a.* [cf. F. *laponique*.] = *præc. A.* 1800 in WEBSTER.

† **Lappy**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. LAP *sb. 1* + -Y *1*.] Resembling a lap or lobe.

1611 *CORCOR.* *Lobian*, a little lobe, lap, or lappie peece of. † **Lapron**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 laproun. [ad. F. *lapereau*, *lapreau*, dim. of *lapin* rabbit.] A young rabbit.

1547 *Prius Provis*, in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* i. i. (1753) 13 The best Lapron 24. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 484/1 Item the laproun . . . *Ibid.* 486/2 That na manner of person tak yone hand to slay any Laprounis.

Laps, obs. form of LAPSE.

Lapsability, lapsibility. ? Obs. [f. next: see -ITY.] Liability to err or fall.

1661 *RUST Let. conc. Origen* 48 Though they should through the lapsability of their nature fall from this eminent pitch of primitive felicity. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 565 It implieth imperfection—that is, peccability and lapsibility. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Gualvill's Lux* O. 80 His humane nature being ever void of that lapsability which is essential to humanity.

Lapsable, lapsible (læpsəb'l, -ib'l), *a.* [f. L. types **lapsabilis*, **lapsibilis*, f. L. *lapsāre* (see LAPSE *v.*) or *laps-*, *ppl. stem* of *labi* to fall, slip.]

1. Liable to pass or change; liable to err or fall. *Const. into. ? Obs.*

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36. 565 No particular Created Spirits [are] absolutely in their own nature impeccable, but lapsible into vicious habits. *Ibid.* v. 793 The Former [Demons] are Lapsable, into Aereal Bodies only, and no further. 1702 *Pres. State Jacobitism* 26 Arguments for Compassion may be drawn from the lapsable Estate of Mankind.

2. *Law.* Liable to lapse or become forfeited.

1751 *Larus N. Carolina* (1791) 147 Which said Lots, by Reason of the Proviso in the said Deed mentioned, will soon become lapsable.

Lapse (laps), *sb.* Also 7 lap(p)s. [ad. L. *lapsus* (u-stem), a slip or fall, f. *labi* to glide, slip, fall. Cf. F. *laps*. In Eng. the physical senses are of late appearance, though earlier than in the vb.]

1. A 'slip' of the memory, the tongue, the pen, or the understanding; a slight error, a mistake.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100 Anone by lapse of tonge they ronne in to inconuenyentes. 1610 *GULLIM Heraldry* ii. viii. (1611) 76 Lest they fall into the Laps of the iteration or doubling of any prohibited words. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 7 Not Heresies in me, but bare Errors, and single Lapses of my understanding. 1665 *STILLINGF. Acc. Protest. Relig.* 198 Those very words which his Lordship, by a lapse of memory, attributes to Occahan. 1674 *DRYDEN State Innoc.* Author's *Apol. Heroic Poet.* (1692) B i b, Tis, unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a Pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World* (1708) 18 Sometimes their villanous Reflexions take Wind, and then ten to one but their Bullet-heads compound for the Lapses of their Tongue. 1885 W. H. THOMPSON in *Athenæum* 23 May 662/1 A further lapse of memory in the venerable astronomer's letter is the statement [etc.].

2. A falling from rectitude, imputable to weakness or lack of precaution: a moral 'slip'.

158a *EARL ESSEX in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 80, I do beseeche your good Lordship, notwithstanding the lapse of my youth, still to continue a loving frende unto me. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* ii. iii. 170, I will throw thee . . Into the staggers, and the careless lapse Of youth and ignorance. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 225 The fear of God . . must fortifie us in our temptations, and restore us in our lapses. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 1 To . . abruptly inform a virtuous Woman of the Lapse of one who till then was in the same Degree of Esteem with her self. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. v. 362 The severe training which he had undergone made him less charitable for the lapses of others.

† b. *Theol.* The 'Fall' (of Adam). Obs.

1659 *PEARSON Creed* x. 729 The first affection we can conceive in him upon the lapse of man, is wrath and indignation. 1711 *KEN Psyche Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 217 To heauiely Truths my Mind Is by the Lapse, born Blind. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 375 Evil is represented to have been brought upon the human race by the lapse of Adam.

c. A lapsing or apostatizing from the faith, a falling into heresy. Also, in weaker sense, an involuntary deviation from one's principles or rule of action.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Gail.* v. xvii. 206 Suspecting our selves not to have emerged quite out of this General Apostasy of the Church, into which the Spirit of God has foretold she would be lapsed for 1260 years; let us see if we can find out what Remainers of this Lapse are still upon us. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 Of our lapses and relapses since, I may perhaps treat. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 66 It is from their lapses and deviations from their principle, that alone we have any thing to hope. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* i. iii. 43 Laud . . read a list of persons whom he had recovered from their lapses into Papistry. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* i. i. ii. 9 Domingo heard of men being stabbed and hung for lapse of faith.

3. A decline to a lower state or degree; † a fall (in temperature).

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8a, Accordynge to the lapse or decaye of the temperatures of the sayd humours. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 170 If, the lapse be in heat, meates and drinckes of colde quality agreeable to the lapse . . are to be used. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 85 So that it is plain there is a Lapse of the high powers of the Soul. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 434 The hero sank again into a voluptuary; and the lapse was deep and hopeless. 1875 *POSTE Gains* i. (ed. 2) 125 A lapse from liber to servus was a dissolution of marriage, for servus was incapable of matrimony. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 5 All these lapses from higher to lower forms begin in trifling ways.

4. a. *Law.* The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency. In early use only with reference to ecclesiastical patronage.

1570 *Act 13 Eliz. c. 12* § 7 No Title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Depriuation, ipso facto. 1615 *JAS. I in Buxelouch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 171 Spiritual livings do often fall void either by lapse or by the death of the incumbent. 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 15 8 After the five months past the Ordinary shall present for Lapps. 1654 *BRAMHALL Just. Ind.* iv. (1661) 69 The King only could incur no lapse, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi.* 1726 *AYLIFER Paragon* 117 A Layman ought to Present within four Months, and a Clergyman within six, otherwise a Devolution or Lapse of Right happens. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 276 The law has therefore given this right of lapses, in order to quicken the patron. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* vii. 53 By the lapse of some annuities on lives not so prolonged as her own, she found herself straitened. 1827 *JARVIS Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 51 The destination of sums, given out of the produce of land devised to be sold, failing by lapse. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 210 The failure of a devise by the decease of the devisee in the testator's lifetime, is called a lapse. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 621 The Presentation to vacant churches after lapse.

b. *gen.* A falling into disuse; an intermission.

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 41 Restoring the authority of the law, which was exposed to such perpetual lapses. 1847 9 *HELPS Friends in C. Ser.* i. (1851) 7 A casual function which may be fulfilled at once after any lapse of exercise.

5. A falling into ruin. *rare.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 6. 35 His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restoration of all the lapses and decays of former times. 1804 *BLACKMORE Peribury* 7 The vaults of the Waldron race lay at the bottom of half the lapse [of a church].

6. A gliding, flow (of water); quasi-*concr.* a gliding flood. Also *occas.* a gentle downward motion.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 263 Sunny Plaines, And liquid Lapse of murmuring Streams. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xvii. 232 From the rock, with liquid lapse distills A limpid fount. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 326 The downy flakes Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse Softly alighting upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1794 *HURDIS Tears Affect.* 22 The liquid lapse Of Rother gliding o'er some pebbly shore. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 98 Near the lapse of the fountain there was a royal house. 1825 *LONGF. Burial of Minisink* 4 With soft and silent lapse came down The glory, that the wood receives. At sunset, in its golden leaves. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING My Doves* vi. They listen . . For lapse of water, swell of breeze. 1856 *AIRD Poet.* Wks. 27 Down comes the stream, a lapse of living anethyst. 1879 *TRENCH Poems* 52 With lapse just audible, From font to font the waters fell. *fig.* 1800 *MOORE Remarks on Anacron* 5 The sweetest lapses of the cygnet's song. c 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 138 And laugh, and seize the glittering lapse of joy.

b. Of life, time, etc.: The gliding or passing away, passage; a period or interval elapsed.

1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 ¶ 3 During this gentle lapse of life. 1790 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 476 The term of his mortal existence was almost commensurate with the lapse of the eleventh century. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. 484 Troops . . could not . . be collected without a lapse of time. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xv, No, no, thou hast not felt the lapse of hours. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* v. 124 A lapse of a hundred years is not much in the story of such a city as Florence. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedral* 62 Old inhabitants, after a lapse of nearly three centuries and a half, still speak of 'The Abbey'.

7. Confused with *laps*, pl. of LAP *sb.*

1558, 1602 [see LAP *sb. 1* 6].

Lapse (læps), *v.* [ad. L. *lapsāre* to slip, stumble, fall, f. *laps-*, *ppl. stem* of *labi* to glide, slip, fall. In some senses, prob. a new formation on LAPSE *sb.* (The physical applications, though etymologically primary, are of late appearance in Eng.)]

1. Intransitive senses.

1. To fall away by slow degrees; to pass or sink

gradually through absence of effort or sustaining influence. Also with *away, back*. Constr. *from, into*.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 39 Many lapsed and apostatized from the faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 124 So ill are even the best actions relished of men lapsed into common disdain. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 169 Man is deeply lapsed and degenerated from a state of Excellency. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 79 Their Fathers lapsed into Idolatry. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 151 Should the British constitution ultimately lapse into a despotism. 1804 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 121 Those that are lapsed into some wounding sin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 205 Hybrids...gradually lapse into the one or the other of the originals. 18... DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 128 They seemed to lapse away, of mere imbecility. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. ii. (1873) 164 Take away the variety of vocations...and...society lapses again into barbarism. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 407 The road itself seems lapsing back into moorland. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxviii. 131 In his account of this copy of the book, Prynne lapses from his usual exactness. 1891 F. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* I. 25 Joel lapsed into thought.

† b. *simply*. To fall into error, heresy, or sin. Obs. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulness Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 368 That highest wisdom cannot secure us from lapsing, if the Lord a little leave us to ourselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 574 Oft they fell into the same illusion, not as Man Whom they triumph'd once lapst.

c. *nonce-use*. To pass out of existence; to become eliminated.

1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 322 The case ($C-a = E+a$). The part a disappears in our observation from C or is by experimental means made to lapse.

† 2. To fall into decay. Obs.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 170 The like respect also, in reducing a constitution lapsed, is to bee had of the age. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 167 Having appointed the...Governour of the Castle, to take order for the re-edification of what was lapsed.

3. *Law*. Of a benefice, an estate, a right, etc.: To fall in, pass away, revert (to some one) owing to non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To become void. (Quot. 1726 may be pass. of 7.)

1726 AVILFEE *Parergon* 333 Such Benefices as are lapsed unto the Bishop. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 183 If they do not both agree within six months, the right of presentation shall lapse. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 44 There must be an heir to the Peauchamp estates, or they will lapse into possession of the crown. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 327 If, the gift were to testator's children...by name...the share of one of the objects subsequently dying in his lifetime would, if the gift were joint, survive to the others; but, if it were several, lapse. 1845 STRICKEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) I. 177 The estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 430 When a patron neglects to present a clergyman to a benefice in his gift within six months after its vacancy, the benefice lapses to the bishop; and if he does not collate within six months, it lapses to the archbishop; and if he neglects to collate within six months, it lapses to the Crown. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The bulk of the earldoms had already lapsed to the Crown. 1876 DUBBY *Real Prop.* viii. 351 If a devisee dies in the lifetime of the testator, though the devise may have been expressed to be made to him and his heirs...the devise lapses, or fails to take effect. 1879 CASSELL *Techn. Educ.* IV. 902 For the whole of fourteen years it lay unused, the consequence was that the patent altogether lapsed. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 202 The income...lapses and goes to the testator's widow and grandson, as next of kin.

transf. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 The government lapsed into the hands of a few working members of the Privy Council.

4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion; also, to descend gradually, to sink, subside.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 491 And now one arm fell, and her other lapsing o'er the neck Of Gebir, swung against his back incurved. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trils.* II. 127 Where angels might alight, lapsing downward from heaven. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 317 They rise and lapse [sc. in intonation] several times in each sentence. 1889 *The County* ix, I manage a cool 'How do you do, Mr. Vaudrey?' and lapse into a low chair.

b. Of a stream: To glide, flow; app. used by many writers with a reminiscence or echo of LAP v. 1 (sense 4). Also with *along*. Occas. of a person, a vessel: To float, glide gently over the water.

1831 L. HUNT *Sonnets* Poems 211 Hear the fruitful stream lapsing along 'Twixt villages. — Sir R. Esher (1850) 255, I lapsed about the Isis in a boat. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. xii. 220, I saw the river lapsing calmly upward. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* iv. 19 Of tripping waves, that lapsed in silver hush Upon the beach. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 And, with this, come thronging visions of the 'silver Thames', and barges lapsing on its tranquil tide. 1865 *Contm. Mag.* Oct. 447 The murmurous water lapses against the far-off sea-wall with a sound as of a distant hum of bees. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest, River* (1892) 132 My soul is such a stream as thou lapsing along it knows not how.

c. Of time: To glide past, pass away.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 77 Sixteen years will this summer be lapsed since [etc.]. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fann* (1878) II. xvi. 118 She knew that the moments were fleetly lapsing away.

II. Transitive (causative) senses.

† 5. To cause to slip or fall, to draw down. Const. *into*. Obs.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 250 That notorious serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve and Lapsed them into rebellion. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. i. 258 In lapsing and keeping down the Empire in Superstition and Idolatry.

† 6. To let slip (time, a term); to let pass without being turned to account. Obs.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. ¶ 17 We know the danger of lapsing time in case of mortgage, but here our danger is greater. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 127 Erick the Fifth...lapsed his time of demanding the Investiture of the Electorship. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastical, Chrysostom* 528 He would many times lapse the usual times of dining, and eat nothing till the evening. 1726 AVILFEE *Parergon* 81 An Appeal may be deserted by the Appellants lapsing the Term of Law.

† 7. To allow (a right) to lapse; to suffer the lapse of (a living); to forfeit, lose. Obs.

1642 LAUO *Diary* Wks. 1853 III. 249 Tuesday I received a letter, dated Jan. 17, from His Majesty, to give Chartham to Mr. Redding, or lapse it to him. 1660 *Plea for Ministers in Sequestration* 4 The complainants have lapsed their Livings. 1689 in *Mugd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 45 Q. Eliz. did jure suo make Dr. Bond pres. y^e Coll. having lapsed y^r election. 1697 *Confer. Lambeth* in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 47 A Vestry cannot lapse their right of presentation as a patron may.

† 8. ? Associated with *lapse* = *laps* pl. (LAP sb. 1 8): ? To pounce upon as an offender, apprehend. Obs.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 36 For which if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay deere.

Lapsed (læpsɪt), *phl. a.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ED 1.]

1. That has glided away, dropped out of use, disappeared from sight, or fallen into decay.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 176 Once more I will renew His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd By sin to foul exorbitant desires. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XVI. XXI, A monk...appear'd, Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade. 1854 H. MILLER *S. h. & Schm.* iv. (1857) 66 During the lapsed century the waves had largely encroached on the low flat shores. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 9/2 The House of Commons must recover its lapsed authority. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 231/1 It is probable that the lapsed custom of an annual dinner will be revived.

† b. That has been let slip incautiously. Obs.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ix. (1801) 80 Let there be...no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it.

2. Of a person: Fallen or sunk into a lower grade, or a depraved condition; esp. fallen into sin, or from the faith (cf. COLLAPSED 3); applied *Hist.* to Christians who denied the faith during persecution. *Lapsed classes, masses*: those who have dropped out of social standing. Also *absol.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1657) 36 Such a lapsed sinner may not be incapable of pardon. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 43 But this plea is in common with the Heathens and lapsed Christians. 1668 — *Diæ. Dial.* i. xvi. (1713) 35 That the standing Spirits hugely exceed the number of the lapsed. 1677 HORNECKE *Gr. Law* Consid. iv. (1704) 98 Free you from the rubbish the lapsed posterity of Adam lies groaning under. 1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* III. v. 406 His greatest Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 254 The Author of all Goodness to lapsed Man. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 6) II. 231 May not virtue itself pity the lapsed? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Praise Chimney-swe.* Good blood and gentle conditions, derived from lost ancestry and a lapsed pedigree. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* xxv. (1845) 532 These lapsed Christians, as they were called...retained their belief in Christ. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 367 It almost necessarily takes its place among the lapsed classes. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 198 The lapsed were restored under the prospect of renewed persecution. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 2/2 To facilitate the elevation of the lapsed masses.

3. Said of a fief, devise, or legacy, the right to which has passed from the original holder, devisee, or legatee.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor. s. v. Lapse*, That Benefice is in lapse or lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunities. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 513 If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or lapsed legacy, and shall sink into the residuum. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii, His lands...were reassumed by the emperor as a lapsed fief. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 195 The devise was lapsed and void. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I.* i. 16 The bestowal of lapsed fiefs was among the most important of the prerogatives of the Crown.

Lapser (læpsɪr). [f. LAPSE v. + ER 1.] One who lapses or falls away from (something, † esp. from the Christian faith).

1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 9 Such as...absolved the lapsers. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. lv. 330 With regard to any...who were looked upon by him as Lapsers. 1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 451 These lapsers from sobriety.

Lapsibility, -ible: see LAPSA-.

Lapsided, variant of LOPSIDED.

Lapsing (læpsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LAPSE. a. Gliding or dropping of water. b. In immaterial sense: The action or process of sinking or dropping; also, of falling to (a public body) as an acquisition.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 145 The lapsing of that People to the grossest ignorance. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) I. 187 In the notes of the birds and the lapsing of the water-fall. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. i. iv. 64 To reduce prayer to a form...But how to prevent...its lapsing into a form? 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 The law-makers who provided for the ultimate lapsing of French railways to the state.

Lapsing, *phl. a.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ING 2.]

1. a. Of water: Gliding, dropping. b. Of time: Gliding or passing away.

a 1771 SMOLLETT (Wore.), To magic murmur of lapsing streams. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, At twilight hour, with tritons gay I dance upon the lapsing tides. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 803 We pass near some gently lapsing water. 1841 LADY FLORA HASTINGS *Poems* II. 11 Though many a lapsing year hath intervened. 1862 W. STORY *Roba di R.* xvii. (1864) 352 Rome is the city of fountains. Wherever one goes he hears the pleasant sound of lapsing water. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 381 Test the growth of enlightenment by lapsing centuries.

2. Sinking (into decay or depravity); failing, flagging.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 146 The lapsing state of human corruption. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 90 It is the peculiar honor and prerogative of a Deity...to be the fulcrum, the centre of a lapsing creation. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 67 O lapsing heart! thy feeble strain Sends up the blood so spare.

Hence **Lapsingly adv.**, in a lapsing manner.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 291 The soft moan Of billows that shoreward Arc lapsingly thrown.

Lapstar, Sc. f. LOBSTER.

Lapstone. [f. LAP sb. 1 + STONE.] A stone that shoemakers lay in their laps to beat their leather upon.

1778 *Love Feast* 18 Next, black-thumb'd Johnson...throws his Lap-Stone down. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode For Soldiers*, Behold his pretty fingers wax the thread, And now the leather on the lap-stone hole. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Come home to Lingels* Poems (1846) 143 Come home to your lap-stone, come home to your last, It's a bonny affair that your family maun fast. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. v. 68 A lapstone, a hammer, a piece of sole-leather, and some waxed ends.

Lap-streak. [f. LAP sb. 3 or v. 3 + STREAK.]

A boat in which each streak overlaps the one below; a clinker-built boat.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 75, 587 Two boats...Long graceful lapstreaks, roomy and stiff, yet so light that [etc.]. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 108/2 Five six-oared shells, two six-oared lapstreaks.

attrib. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 488/2 Their boat is of lap-streak construction.

Hence **Lapstreaked a.**, (of a boat) built in this fashion. **Lap-streaker** (U.S.), one who uses such a boat.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/1 The owner's gig...will be of cedar, lapstreaked.

|| **Lapsus** (læpsʊs). [L.; see LAPSE sb.] A lapse, slip, or error. Chiefly in the L. phrases *lapsus lingue*, a slip of the tongue, and *lapsus calami*, a slip of the pen.

1667 DRYDEN *Mart. Mar-all* III. (1668) 28 What have I done besides a little lapsus lingue? 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 121 ¶ 3 He...was unfortunately betrayed into a lapsus lingue. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 109 The people committed the lapsus, when they [etc.]. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Mar. 165/2 The following...is a lapsus calami whose occurrence it is quite impossible to understand.

Laputan (læpiʊtən), *a.* and *sb.* In Swift *Laputian*. [f. *Lapula*, the flying island in *Gulliver's Travels*, whose inhabitants were addicted to visionary projects: see -AN, -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, chimerical, visionary, absurd. **B. sb.** An inhabitant of Laputa.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. (heading), The Humours and Dispositions of the Laputians described. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect.* ii. 62 After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his Laputan philosophers, may not be so very absurd. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 293 note, It is curious to compare the Laputan idea of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers with George Stephenson's famous saying about coal.

So **Laputically adv.** (*nonce-rod.*), after the fashion of the Laputians.

a 1849 POK R. H. *Horn* Wks. 1864 III. 426 Occupied, Laputically, in their great work of a progress that never progresses.

Lapwing (læpwɪŋ). Forms: 1 hleapewince, 4 lhapwynche, 4-7 lapwinge, -wynge, lap-, lappewin(c)ke, -wynke, 4 leepwynke, 5 lapwinch, -wynche, 7 -winc(k)le, 4- lapwing. Also 6 LAPPOINT. [OE. *hleapewince*, str. fem., f. *hleapan* to leap + **winc-* to totter, waver (so OHG. *winkan*, MHG. *winken*, also to wink; cf. OE. *wincian* to wink. The bird was named from the manner of its flight. The current form is in part due to popular etymology, which connected the word with LAP v. 2 and WING sb. (see quot. 1617).] A well-known bird of the plover family, *Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*, common in the temperate parts of the Old World. Called also PEWIT, from its peculiar cry. Its eggs are the 'plover's eggs' of the London markets. Allusions are frequent to its crested head, to its wily method of drawing away a visitor from its nest, and to the notion that the newly hatched lapwing runs about with its head in the shell.

c 1050 *Augs. Voc.* in Wt.-Willker 260/2 *Cucu*, hleapewince. 1340 *Aeneid*. 61 Hy byepase be lhapwynche bet me velpe of man makeþ his nest. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 329 A lappewinke has lost his feith And is the brid fals of alle. c 1430 *LYDG. Temple of Glass* 495+21 Had In dispit, ryght as a-mong foulis Ben layis, Pyis, Lapwynyngs & these Oulys. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 430 [They] With purwy the lapwyng, The versycles shall syng. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.*

in *Palsgr.* 911 The lapwing, *le uavian*. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 137 b, The Lapwinke. seemeth to haue some royal thinge, and weareth a crowne. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catching* ii. 4 Who cry with the Lapwing farthest from their nest. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 192 This Lapwing runs away with the shell on his head. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 9 As fearefull as a Haire, and will lye like a Lapwing. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, a *Lappe-wing*, q. leaping, because he lappes or clappes the wings so often. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 204 Like Lapwings with the shels of authority about their necks. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. iii. (1810) 239 And left the Wood with the Lapwings pollicie; that they being busied in pursuite of them, the other might remaine secure within that Fastnesse. 1786 BURNS *Afton Water* ii, Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forhear. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear. the pleasant peewit of the Lapwing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *lapwing stratagem*, *lapwing-like* adv.; *lapwing-gull* (see quot. 1844).

1638 BRATHWAITE *Spir. Spicervie* 406 Lapwing-like, with shell on head, I began to write, before my yeares could well make mee an Author. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. i. Your guilt dares not approach what it would hide; But draws me off, and (lapwing-like) flies wide. 1676 in *Hist. Northfield* (Mass.) (1875) 86 Be careful not to be deceived by their lapwing stratagems, by drawing you off from the rest to follow some men. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* *Scot.* (1855) 326 The Laughing Gull, or Black Head, has been called 'peewit' or 'lapwing gull'.

Lapyst, variant of LAPISSE 21. Obs.

Laquais, -ay, obs. forms of LACKEY.

Laque, obs. form of LAC 31 and 3.

Laquear (lækwia). [L. f. *laque-us* noose, band: see LACE sb.]

a. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laquear* (in *Archit.*), a roof, the inward roof of a house; the roof of a chamber embowed, channelled, and done with fret-work. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., s.v. *Laquear*. The ceiling of any part in architecture receives the name of lacunar only when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands, between the panels; if it is with bands, it is called *laquear*.

b. *Anal.* (See quot. 1888.)

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laquear*, the roof of a part. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 172 Where the disease attacks only parts of the passage, as the laquear.

Laquearian (lækwie'rian), a. [f. L. *laque-arius* (see next) + -AN.] Of a gladiator: Armed with a noose to entangle his antagonist.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxlii. note, Whether the wonderful statue which suggested this image be a laquearian gladiator.

†Laqueary, sb. Obs., rare. [app. ad. L. *laquearia* (pl. of LAQUEAR), treated as sing.] = LAQUEAR.

1656-81 MOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laqueary*, the roof of a chamber. 1658-96 in PHILLIPS.

†Laqueary, a. Obs., rare. [ad. L. *laque-arius*, f. *laqueus* noose.] = LAQUEARIAN.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 1. § 24 Our inward Antagonists . . . like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us.

†Laqueat, pa. pple. Sc. Obs. [ad. L. *laque-atus*, pa. pple. of *laqueare* to ensnare, f. *laqueus* noose: see LACE sb.] Ensnared.

1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* iii. 375 With lust of laif 3it he was laqueat.

†Laqueation. Obs. [n. of action f. L. *laqueare*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii. 50 So much I have thought good to deliver unto you concerning laqueation or dry stitching.

Laquer, obs. form of LACQUER.

Laquesaar: see LAC 2.

†Lar (lār). Pl. †lares (lō'rēz), lars (lāz). Also 7 larre. [L. *lār*, pl. *larēs*, earlier *larēs*.]

1. *Roman Myth.* a. pl. The tutelary deities of a house; household gods; hence, the home. Often coupled with *Penates*, b. sing. A household or ancestral deity; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 1. (1594) 473 The ancients had a private and household god, whom they called lar, which we may translate into our language, the god of the hearth. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* viii. ix. 287 O ye Lares and domestic gods. 1620 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 191 In consecrated Earth, And on the holy Hearth, The Lars, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* 278 Build houses; joyne to ours anothers lares; Sleepe safe, confiding in our neighbours cares. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pan.* to Sir L. Pemberton 4 To thee, thy lady, younglings and as farre As to thy genias and thy larre. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 366 So shall each youth, keep his Lares, tho' his house be sold. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 270, I am returned to my own Lares and Penates—to my dogs and cats. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 239 So shall no disease or jar Hurt thy house, or chill thy Lar. 1889 LOWELL *Oracle of Goldfishes* Last Poems (1895) 14 You were my wonders, you my Lars, In darkling days my sun and stars. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 July 88 3 Thomas Pitt. through his sons and daughters, the great lar of not fewer than five families in the English peerage.

†C. A sprite, hobgoblin. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Mazzarolo*, a sprite—i. a hodg-poker, a lar in the chimney.

2. *Zool.* The white-handed gibbon of Burmah, *Hylobates lar*.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., The lar, or, as it is sometimes denominated the gibbon. 1859 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 1. 34 The Lar, or White-handed Gibbon,

Larach (lārāx). Sc. Also lerroch. [Gael. *lārach* site of a building, habitation. = OIrish *lithrach* (mod. Ir. *lathrach*), f. O' Celtic *lā to extend.] The site of a building or habitation.

1705 Court Bk. *Barony of Urie* (1892) 113 [That] ilke tenant keepe their owen larache. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 273 note, Amidst the various changes . . . proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same Larach.

†Lararium (lārē'rium). [L. *lararium*, f. *lar-is* (see LAR).] The part of a Roman house where the images of Larcs or household gods were kept; hence, a private shrine or chapel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Statuary & Sculpt.* iii. 165 The Penates . . . were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or library. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i. The old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* iii. 98 note, The Emperor Alexander Severus admitted an image of Christ into his lararium.

†Larbar, a. and sb. Chiefly Sc. In 5 larbre, 6 larbar, la(i)rbair. [Of obscure origin: cf. LEER a., empty.] a. adj. Lean; exhausted, worn out. b. sb. A lean, withered, or worn out person.

1486 Bk. St. Albans E. viij. b. He is meegre larbie and leene. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying to Kennedy* 121 Lene larlar, loungeour, bath lousy in lisk and longe. *Ibid.* 169 The larlar lukis of thy lang lene craig. — *Tua marit semen* 175 His lyme is vaxit larbar, and lysis into swonne. 1603 *Philotus* xxxv, With one lairbair for to ly, And auld cadd stock, bath cadd and dry.

Comb. 1603 *Philotus* cxii, Sa larbair-lyke lo as scho lysis.

Larboard (lār'bōrd, -bōrd), sb. (a.) Naut.

Forms: a. 4 ladde-borde, 5 ladeborde, latheborde, lathebord, 6 larborde, lerbord, leereboord, 6-7 larbo o rd, 7 lubbord, 7- larboard. [ME. *lad'de-borde*, *latheborde*, altered in the 16th c. into *ler-, leere-, larbord*, by form-association with the contemporary *ster-, steere-, starbord*. The second component is OE. *bord*, ON. *borde*, ship's side (BOARD sb. 12); the origin of the first component, which appears as *ladde-, lade-, lathe-, late-*, has not been determined.

Some would connect it with LADE v., taking it to mean 'the side on which cargo was received', or on which deck cargo was placed.

In OE, the corresponding term was *kecebord*; this did not survive into ME., though its etymological equivalent still remains in all the mod. continental Teut. tongues, and was adopted into Rom. (F. *bâbord*). The word seems to have meant 'the side at the *ke* of the steersman'; the rudder or steering-paddle of early Germanic ships having been worked over the right side, whence the name *starbord* 'steering-side', STARBOARD.]

The side of a ship which is to the left hand of a person looking from the stern towards the bows. Opposed to *starboard*. (Freq. in phr. without the article, as *†on*, *†by*, *†a*, to *larboard*.)

The term has now been discarded in the navy and supplanted by *port*, to avoid confusion with the similar-sounding *starboard*.

a. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 106 þay layden in oo ladde-borde 3c þe lofe wynnes. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 203 Devettes. . . a starbord an other a lathebord.

b. 15. *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1886) 68 Ethere bye lerbord or by lowe That Scootte woude overcome yowe. *Ibid.* 69 A larborde wher Sir Andrew lay. 1583 STANNYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 21 Their ships too larboard doo nod. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight* Rev. (Arb.) 19 Two on her larboard, and two on her starboard. 1598 HAKLUIT *Voy.* 1. 4 Vpon his steerebord always the desert land, and vpon the leerebord the maine Ocean. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1019 When Ulysses on the Larbord shuoud Charybdis. 1668 FROGER *Voy.* 171 We saw five Ships, three to the Starboard, and two to the Lar-board. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 In firing along our Larboard, we saw he had a Design to board us on the Bow. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* i. § 17 (1873) 11 She will heel over to larboard.

†b. as *adv.* = To larboard; formerly used as a nautical command. Obs.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 Larboard, that is, to the left hand. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurnal* 224 Larboard now The reeling tree, then starboard, for't to bow. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 32 As well understood . . . as one at Sea among Mariners; saying, Steere, or Lar-board. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* i. i, You Dogs, is this a time to sleep? Lubbord. Heave together, Lads.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Latheborde Bowers . . . Sterborde destrelles. . . Ladeborde destrelles. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, Saylor*, In a storme tis disputable . . . on which side of the ship he may be saued best, whether his faith bee starre-bord faith or lar-bord. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. vii. 862 The Land on Larbord side (saith Sir R. Hawkins) is without doubt llands. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seannan's Gram.* ix. 39 His Mate with his Larbord men, releuees them till foure in the morning. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 18 Cast off your Larboard-Braces. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* i. vi. 59 A signal was made . . . to bring to with the larboard tacks. *Ibid.* ii. v. 177 About four points on the larboard-bow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* 1. 282 On the larboard quarter. 1833 MARRYAT *P.*, *Simple* viii, Ease off the larboard hawser. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larboard-watch*, the old term for port-watch.

b. *humorously* used for *Left*.

1781 COWPER *Lett.* to J. Newton 18 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 75 A slight disorder in my larboard eye may possibly prevent my writing you a long letter.

Larbolins, -ians, sb. pl. Naut. [Short f.

LARBOARD + ? -LING. Cf. STARBOLINS.] (See quot.) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Larbolins*, or *Larbolians*, a cant term implying the larboard-watch.

Larcener (lā'sēnər). Also 7 lassoner. [f. LARCENY + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *larcineur*.] One who commits larceny; chiefly petty larcener, one who commits petty larceny. Also *fig.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 20 As a punishment . . . upon whores, petty larceners, shippers that exact. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1 Cor. xi. 30 The whip for the petty lassoner. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxiv. 152 Thus petty Larceners are encouraged into Felons. 1839 FRASER *Mag.* XIX. 91 Bother about perjurers, robbers, larceners. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* i. iv, That great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 373 How it was possible . . . to imprison the petty larcener unless the offence was duly laid in the indictment.

Larcenish (lā'sēnɪʃ), a. [f. LARCENY + -ISH.] Disposed to larceny or small thefts.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 50 A tendency to be larcenish.

Larcenist (lā'sēnist), [f. LARCENY + -IST.] = LARCENER.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Hks.* (1869) 30 The injuries which have been inflicted on society by pickpockets, larcenists and petty felons. 1882 MACC. *Mag.* XLV. 379 These have also suffered by the predatory fingers of petty larcenists.

Larcenous (lā'sēnəs), a. [f. LARCEN-Y + -OUS. Cf. OF. *larcineux*, *larrecinos*.] Pertaining to or characterized by larceny; thievish.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. v, 'Ay' says the Justice, 'a kind of felonious larcenous Thing'. 1807 SYD. SMITH *P. Phynby's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1840 III. 403 The acquittal of any noble and official thief would not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the larcenous and burglarious world. 1861 DICKENS *Et. Expect.* ii, I knew . . . that my larcenous researches might find nothing available in the safe. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 61 In all the larcenous little bundle of verse. 1888 GLAISTONE in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 783 A huge larcenous appropriation . . . of goods which do not belong to them.

Hence *Larcenously* *adv.*, thievishly.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/4 Molière was accused . . . of larcenously conveying the ideas of *Les Précieuses Ridicules* from a piece acted two years before.

Larceny (lā'sēni). *Lave*. Also 6 larcenie, larsenie, 8 larciny. [app. f. AF. *larcin* see LARSEN + -Y, perh. with a recollection of L. *latrocinium*.] The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to convert them to the taker's use. Also *gen.* theft.

Distinction was formerly made between *grand* and *petty larceny*, the former being the larceny of property having a value of more, the latter of less, than 12 pence. *Simple, mixed, or compound larceny* (see quot. 1769).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 142 There is no man hangyd in Scotland in vij. yere to gedur flor robbery. And yet that ben often tymes hangyd for larceny [ed. 1714 larceny, MS. *larceny*]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiron.* ii. vii. (1602) 272 All manner of theft, whether it were robberie it selfe, or great or petite Larcenie. 1596 Sir W. BARTON *Three Serms.* i. 126 Egging men on to Larcenies, Thefts. 1764 BURN *Poor Lawes* 137 Picking of pockets, and such other larcenies. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 229 Larciny . . . is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called simple larciny, or plain theft unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixt or compound larciny, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, You are not charged with any petty larceny, or vulgar felony. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 17 This god. wilt thou Not hate, thou, whom his impious larceny Did chiefly injure? 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 184 It is said that Lord Chatham was the first to set the example of disdaining to govern by petty larceny. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 462 By English law, to take a man's own goods out of the hands of a bailee, if the taking have the effect of charging the bailee, is larceny.

†Larcery. Obs. Also 7 lasserie. [Cf. LARCENY and LARCINRY.] Larceny.

? a 1500 [see c 1460 in prec.] 1611 FLORIO, *Latrocinatione*, larcerie. 1613 R. CAMDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pettilasserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

Larch (lārf). Also 6 larche, larshe. β. S

larich, larinich. [Introduced by Turner (see quot.)

1548 in 3), ad. G. *lärche*:—MHG. *lerche*, *larche*:—OHG. **lerihha*, **larihha*, an early adoption (prior to the assimilation of *c* in Latin) of L. *laricem*, *larix* (whence late Gr. *lárax*); corresponding phonetically to O' Celtic **darik-* (Irish *dair*, genitive *darach*, Welsh *dar*) oak. Other Eng. writers in the 16th. c. adopted the word in the L. form (see LARIX), sometimes corrupted into *larinx*; hence app. some of the dialectal forms given above. Cf. further Du. *lariks*, and the unexplained forms G. *lorche*, Du. *lorke* (boom); also It. *larice*, Sp. *lárice*, Pg. *larico*, f. (Cotgr.) *larege*, *larese*, med. L. *larisus*.]

1. A well-known coniferous tree; *Abies Larix* or *Larix europæa*, a native of the Alps, which is largely cultivated in this country. Its timber is tough and durable. It yields Venetian turpentine, and the bark is used in tanning. b. Any tree of the genus *Larix*, e.g. the American Larch, *L. americana*.

1548, etc. [see *larch-tree* in 3]. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's*

Complex. 1. 72 V^o best is that, which issueth out of y^e Larch, the Pyne, or the Firre tree. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Uolopho* iii. The scene of barrenness was here and there interrupted by the spreading branches of the larch and cedar. 1827-35 WILLIS *May* 15 The larch stands green and beautiful Amid the sombre firs. 1832 *Planting* 33 (L. U. K.) *Pinus pendula*, black larch. — *microcarpa*, red larch. — *larix*, common larch. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, xci. When rosy plumelets tuft the larch. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Larix*, The American Larch, *Abies* or *Larix pendula*, is the tree known to the Canadians as the Tamarack.

2. The wood of this tree.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal* 141 The props are usually of larch, or, in low seams, of oak.

3. **attrib.**, as *larch-plank*, *-plant*, *-tree*, *-turpentine*; *larch-bark*, the bark of the larch-tree; the *laricis cortex* of the British Pharmacopoeia; *larch red*, a substance obtained by boiling extract of larch-bark with dilute sulphuric acid (Cassell); *larch-scale*, a scale-like insect which infests larch trees; *larch-wood*, (a) the wood of the larch tree; (b) a wood consisting of larch trees.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 489 The present Mr. White, had often drawn more than £400 a year for his "Larch-bark only. 1847 SNEYTON *Builder's Man.* 43 Tiberius caused the Naumachiarium bridge... to be rebuilt of larch planks. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 30 The young larch-plank upon Pelion's side. 1832 *Planting* 72 (L. U. K.) *Coccus laricis* [sic], larch scale. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 46 Larix or larix growth on the highest toppes of the Alpes... freche men cal it Dulargie. It may be called in englishe a "Larche tree. 1578 [see LARIX]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 182 From the larch tree there issueth a subtil and thin liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Larix*, the Larinch-tree, or Larch-Tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 *Cedrus Magna*... is a Species of the Larch Tree. 1728 KERSEY, *Larix*, the Larch-tree, or Larch-tree. 1855 LONGF. *Haw.* vii. 49 Give me... of your fibrous roots, O Larch-Tree! 1616 BULLOKAR, "Larch Turpentine, a kind of Turpentine or rosen growing upon the Larch tree in Italie, used often in oymments and emplaisters. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 46 Another ship built of larch-wood. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* xxy. It was lovely to see the morning sun climbing over One-Tree Hill, catching the larchwood [etc.].

Larchen (lär'tsen), *a.* [f. LARCH + -EN suffix 4.] Consisting of larches, larch.

1818 KEATS *Mog Merillies* 10 Her Brothers were the craggy hills, Her Sisters larchen trees. a 1851 MOIR *Poems*, To Wounded Ptarmigan vii. From larchen grove to grove.

† **Larcin**, *Obs.* Also 5 larcion, 6 larcyne, -ine, larcine, 7 larzon, larcion. [a. AF. and F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin* (also *larcine* fem.) :—L. *latrocinium* robbery, f. *latro* robber.]

1. = LARCENY.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxv. § 115 De Apels de Robberies et de Larcins. c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 323 Tything of lribry and larcion Will make falsch full foul fall! c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 72 To Brytains, Gascoignes, and Polones, [is attributed] larcyne [v. r. larcine]. 1598 FLORIO, *Furto*, a thevery, a larcine, a burglarie. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* Pref. 2 Others content them selves with petty Larcins. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 119 If he be condemned for a common Larcin, he ought to be hanged.

2. One who commits larceny; a larcener.

1596 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 350 Shall any castle or habytacle of mine be assailed by a night larcin. 1624 BE. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1627) 540 Whips for harlots, brands for petty larcions, ropes for felons. a 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Some poor petty-larcions and pilferers.

† **Larcinary**, *Obs.* Also 7 larcenary. [f. LARCIN + -RY.] Larceny.

a 1639 CAREW *Colum. Brit.* (1640) 214 The god of petty larcinary. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 183 Having committed many larcenaries.

Lard (läd), *sb.* Forms: 4, -6 larde, 5 laard, 5 laurde, 4- lard. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *lard* bacon (= It., Sp., Pg. *lardo*) :—L. *lardum*, *lardum*, usually believed to be cogn. w. Gr. *lāp-ivós* fat, *lāp-ós* pleasant to the taste.]

† 1. The fat of a swine; (fat) bacon or pork; rarely, other fat meat used for larding. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Take larde of porke, wele sobyn. *Ibid.* 26 Take tho ox tonge. Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/1 Larde of flesche, *vrida*. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 214 Thai eyten no flesche but yf it be right seldon a bitle larde. 1552 HULOET, *Larde, succidia*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 The fat of Swine they commonly call Lard which growth betwixt the skin and the flesh. 1615 [see LARD v. 1]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 997 She got a Peece of Lard with the Skin on, and rubbed the Warts all ouer with the Fat Side. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & P.* 107 By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd And to the table sent the smoking lard. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*, Feeding a Hog for Lard or Boar for brawn. *fig.* a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 290 Patience is the lard of the leaner meat of adversitie.

† b. ? A slice of fat. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take lardez of Venysoun. 2. (Often hog's lard.) The internal fat of the abdomen of a swine, esp. when rendered and clarified, much used in cooking, and in pharmacy as the basis of unguents.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 433 Frote hit wel with larde ffaat & decoct. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 18 b/h *Axungia propriæ*, is larde or hogges grease. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of... Dry Codfish, Dry Jack, Hogslard. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 189 If Hogs get a Swelling on the side of their Throat... anoint it with Hog's Lard. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 728 The addition of the metallic solution to the melted mixture of

lard and oil. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* l. 76 A kind of sweet cake fried in lard. 1836-9 *Tond Cycl. Anat.* II. 232/2 When hog's-lard becomes rancid, a peculiar volatile acid forms in it. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 139 Lard is derived from the loose fat of the pig, and is a very pure fat.

b. *transf.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Veue hir larde of a gote. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 306 Pritters of flour fried in bear's lard. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* III. 162 In the Greenland whale the layer of this subcutaneous lard varies from eight or ten to 20 inches in depth.

c. *Earth lard* (see quot.).

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XLIX. 175 The Grubs of the Cockchafer... appear like lumps of white fat. Hence the British name 'Earth-Lard'.

3. **attrib.**, as *lard-slice*; *lard-butter*, *-cheese*, substitutes for butter and cheese made from lard; † *lard-house* = LARDER; *lard-oil*, 'a valuable oil made from lard, used for burning, and for lubricating machinery' (Ogilvie, 1882); *lard-stone*, a kind of soft stone found in China; cf. *agalmatolite*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., Very little 'lard-butter is now sold in Chicago. *Ibid.*, Large amounts of butterine and 'lard-cheese were sold here as the genuine article. 1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 85 All the salting vessel in the 'lardhouse. 1599 MINSHEL, A Lardary, or lard-house. a 1693 *Urynhart's Rabelais* III. xxiii. 139 Some Lackey, at the lard of the 'Lard-slices. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* I. 374 The rock called 'lard-stone, used by the Chinese.

Lard (läd), *v.* [ad. F. *larder*, f. *lard* (see LARD sb.).]

1. **Cookery.** (*trans.*) To insert small strips of bacon († or of other fat meat) in the substance of (meat, poultry, etc.) before cooking. Also *absol.* (Cf. INTERLARD v. 1.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15756 He schar a pece out of his be, & lardid & rostoid. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Perboyle the hare and larde hit wele, Sethyn loke thou rost hir everylede. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take Conynghens, & sethe hem, oþer larde hem & Rost hem. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1604) 73 If you will Roast any Venison, ... if it be lean, you shall either lard it with Mutton lard, or Pork lard. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mm.* 73 The skinn being pulled off, the flesh larded, & stuck with cloves, may be roasted. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 136 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 127 Take three young ducks, lard them down each side the breast. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* June 491/1 Nearly all lean meat may be larded with advantage.

† 2. To enrich with or as with fat; to fatten. (Cf. ENLARD v. 1.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 710 A goodly Oake... Whilome had bene the King of the field, ... And with his nuts larded many swine. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 116 Falstaffe sweates to death, and Lards the leaner earth as he walks along. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 12 It is the Pastour Lards the Brothers sides. The want that makes him leane. 1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 221 This lards me fat with laughter. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 7 They lard their lean books with the fat of others works. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 184 Thou hast larded thy leaner revenues with fat collops sacrilegiously cut out of the sides or flanks of the church. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 240 [Wheat-ears] Naturally larded with lumps of fat. a 1687 COTTON *Non Quatrans* Poems (1689) 235 The lagging Ox is now unbond, From larding the new turn'd-up ground.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1612 [see LARDING *pp.* a.]

3. **transf.** To stick all over with; to cover, line, or strew with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1543 SIR J. WALLOP in *State Papers* IX. 457 Divers of the Frenchmen's horse killed, and well larded with arrows. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. iv. He wears a short Italian hooded cloake, Larded with pearly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 37 White his Shrow'd as the Mountaine Snow. Larded with sweet flowers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 55 Their sides were altogether larded with arrows. 1631 H. SHURLEY *Mart. Souldier* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 190 A Soldado Casacke of Scarlet, larded thick with Gold Lace. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 70 His Navall ruines that have larded our Seas. a 1668 CLEVELAND *Times* 13 A Land, Larded with Springs, and fring'd with curled Woods. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. Larding himself with sharp knives and bodkins.

† b. *fig.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 407 Yee thought it good, thus to lard the same, by a proper Parenthesis. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. iii. 362 His gross follies wherewith he hath larded and strewed it. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 81 But to lard his gross oversights with some more pardonable mistakes.

4. To intersperse or garnish (speech or writing) with particular words, expressions, ideas, etc.; to interlard.

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* to Rdr. 16, I thoct it nocht necessarih til hef fardit and lardit this tracteit vith exquisite terms. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 They say, the Lirick, is larded with passionate Sonnets. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* IV. vi. 14 The mirth whereof, so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 — *Ham.* V. ii. 20 An exact command, Larded with many severall sorts of reason. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. Monkes began to lard the lives of their Saints with lies. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 158 How mean a skill to lard every sentence with an oath. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 52 A few modish lewd words to lard his Discourse with. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) I. xii. 404 Lord Egmont... always larded... his speeches with speculative topics of government. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x. Unable to refrain from larding them with interjections of surprise. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1862) I. iv. 39 Their conversation was larded and illustrated with the phraseology of their own favourite pursuit.

5. To smear or cover with lard or fat; to grease, rare.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 436 Vp walle hit eury side In lyke maner, eek larde it. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 306 His Buff Doublet, larded o'er with Fat Of slaughter'd Brutes. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxviii. Old boxes, larded with the steam Of thirty thousand dinners.

† 6. *intr.* To ooze with lard or fat. *Obs.* rare.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto... melting wax.

7. *trans.* To adulterate with lard.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/1 The Mahomedans fear that their ghee may be larded.

Lard, *obs.* form of LAIRD, LORD.

Lardacein (lär'dä'sin), *Chem.* [f. as next + -IN.] A nitrogenous substance found deposited under morbid conditions in certain minute arteries and tissues of the body.

1873 RAFFAEL *Phys. Chem.* 10 The so called amyloid substance or lardacein. 1890 *Athenum* 15 Mar. 344/1 The substance... may perhaps be allied to lardacein.

Lardaceous (lär'dä'sjəs), *a.* *Med.* [f. LARD sb. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling lard; containing lardacein; *spec.* applied to a form of degeneration characterized by the formation of lardacein; also said of the patient.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 526 The body when choked and obstructed by this lardaceous incumbrance. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 59 Amyloid degeneration... is often known as the lardaceous, or waxy change. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 434 A solid, fatty, lardaceous deposit beneath the epidermis. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 409 It was not known when he began to be lardaceous.

Lardacity, *rare.* Lardaceous condition.

1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 276, I have often thought that temporary suppuration may produce temporary lardacity.

Lardarie, *-ary*, var. LARDRY *Obs.*

† **Larded** (lär'ded), *pp.* a. [f. LARD v. + -ED¹.] Stuffed with fat bacon; smeared with lard, greased.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/1 Laardy, lardatus. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/25 Larded, lardo adipatus. a 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. Fables (1700) 191 Larded Thighs on loaded Altars laid. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 9 A larded Turkey. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 67 The larded peacock, and the tarts de moy. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 642 As smart above As meal and larded locks can make him. 1821 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* I. 43 To hunt the pig, As soapt and larded through the crowd he flies. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. There's a very nice ham... and a beautiful cold larded fowl. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 42 The application of a hot iron to his 'larded' feet.

Lardeous (lär'diəs), *a.* *rare* = 0. [f. mod.L. *lardus*, f. *lardum* LARD: see -OUS.] Lardaceous. 1855 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.*

Larder ¹ (lär'dar), *Forms:* 4, 7 lardere, 5, 7 lardre, 5 lardar, -yr e, -ure, laardere, lardder, lardre, (6 larder), 7 Sc. larder, 4- larder. [a. OF. *lardier*, AF. *larder* :—med.L. *lardarium*, f. *lardum* LARD sb. Cf. OF. *lardoir*, *lardouer* 'garde-manger'.]

1. A room or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon) and other provisions are stored.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 236 in E. E. P. 1862 54 Þes his larder were ny ido & his somer lese lene. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 All Northwales he set to treughe hire. Tuenti pounde of gold be zere. & þer to fyue hundred kic ilk zere to his lardere. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4688 (Trin.) Moo þen a þousande seleris Filled he wip wyne... And larderes [Gött. lardineris] wip salt flesche. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 60 Pro ligno et clausis per ipsum emptis ibidem pro la lardre. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/1 Laardere, lardarium. 1468-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92, 1 axe pro le lardar. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 12 § 13 The seriant of the larder for the time being of the same household. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 Espying hir time when and how she may come to the Lawder or Vitalehouse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 5 Good M. Porter I belong to th' Larder. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Douglas* 28 This Cellar is called yet the Douglas Larder [cf. LARDINER I. 1375]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 378 The hen gratifies her desires in hatching and breeding up chickens for the larder. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xx. 266 The larders of Savona were filled with the choicest game. 1858 R. S. SORTES *Ask Mamma* lxx. 311 The whole repast bespoke the exhausted larder peculiar to the end of the week. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 50 Utterly unmindful of the probable condition of the larder at home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something serving as a store-house.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 34 Forth, Taw, Cluyd, Tems, Severne, Humber, Trent, And four great Seas, your Larders be for Lent. 1864 J. S. HARFORD *Recoll. W. Wilberforce* 195 It [the antediluvian mammoth] had only been hanging in Nature's larder for the last five thousand years. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 220 His table became the larder and patrimony of the poor.

† 2. *fig.* Chiefly in phr. to make larder of: to turn into meat for the larder; to bring to the slaughter-house, hence, to slaughter; to larder, to the slaughter-house. Also *occas.* simply = slaughter. *Obs.*

a 1330 *Otuel* 1129 Al the Kinges ost... maden a foul larder. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxii. To Zebec, that is, swilke þat be deuyt makis his lardere of. c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 251 Prelatis courtis bat ben dennys of þenes & lardris of helle. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) l. 13 Thus drawn was this innocent, as an ox to the larder. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 124 Than [in November] is the larder of the swine. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7228 Of

oon he hoped larder to make. c1450 *Morlin* 337 The knyghtes of the rounde table made soche lardure thourgh the felde as it hadde ben shepe strangled with wolves.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **larder-beetle**, an insect which devours sterner animal foods, *Dermestes lardarius* (Cent. Dict.); **larder-fly**, ? the same; **larder-house** = sense 1; **larder-silver**, some kind of manorial dues (cf. *larding money*).

1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 872/2 In the maggot of the *larder-flies... the mouth is formed... differently. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 24 Duobus valetis pro mundacione le *larderhous, vjd. 1460-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 90 Pro le payng in le larderhouse. c1540 *Boorde The boke for to Lerne B j b*, The celler, the kytchen, the larderhouse with all other houses of offices. a1568 *Ascham Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 45 This similitude is not rude, nor borrowed of the larder house. 1486-7 *Bailiff's MS. Acc. Dunster Boro.*, De iiii^o vjd de proficiis cuiusdam consuetudinis vocati *Larder sylver.

Hence **Larderless** a., without a larder.

1852 *FORD* in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 436 The barren larderless vent... without shelter or food for man or beast.

Larder 2. [f. *LARD* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who lards.

1598 *FLORIO, Lardatore*, a larder, one that lardes meate.

Larderelite (lārdē'loit). *Min.* [Named by Bechi, 1854, after Count F. de Larderel, who owned the fumaroles where it was found.] Hydrous borate of ammonium, occurring as a white powder.

1854 *Amer. J. Sci.* XVII. 129 Larderelite... dissolves in hot water. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Larderelite... Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons.

Larderer (lārdēr). [f. *LARD* v. + *-ER* 1.] ? after CELLARER. One who has charge of a larder.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 208/2 A larderere, lardarius. 15... *Regul. Housch. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 165 That the saide Clarke of the Kechinge... faile not appoint the Larderere and Cooks. 1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. 64 b, The Kyng had made... another Roger whyche was hys larderer, the byshop of Herforde. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 930/1 The lord Aburgauennie to be chiefe larderer. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 2 The Mannour of S. in Norfolk was taken of the King by the service of Chiefe Larderer at his Coronation. 1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* xii. iii, Such things as we make use of upon holidays... these we delivered to the Larderer.

Larderie, -ery, var. **LARDRY** *Obs.*

† **Lardet**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *LARD* sb. + *-ET*.]

A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1598 *FLORIO, Lardelli, Lardelli*, the pieces of larde, or lardet that they put into rosteinate.

Lardiform (lārdifōrm), a. *Med.* [f. *LARD* sb. + *-(I)FORM*.] Resembling lard, lardaceous.

1860 in *FOWLER Med. Voc.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lardiform tissue*, a term applied to a variety of scirrhous cancer having the appearance of lard.

Lardine (lārdīn). [f. *LARD* sb. + *-INE*.] A commercial name for an inferior substitute for lard. 1888 *Grocer* 20 Oct., 'Lardine', which is made from the refuse of lard. 1895 *Daily News* 8 May 8/6 Lardine consisted of lard and cotton seed oil.

Lardiner (lārdīnēr). *Forms*: 4-5 *larde-ner* (e, 4, 7, 9 *lardiner*, 5 -*yn*er, *lardnir*, *lardnare*, 6 *Sc. ladinar*, *ladnor*, *laidner*, 7 *Se. lairner*. [a. *AF. lardiner*, an altered form? after *gardiner* GARDENER; for the form cf. *vintner* of *larder*, *OF. lardier*, *f. lard*: see *LARD* sb.]

† 1. = *LARD* 1. north. and *Sc. Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4688 (Gött) Ma þan a thousand celers Fild he wid wines... And lardneris wid saltid fless. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 410 Tharfor the men of that cuntre, For sic thingis thar mellit were, Callit it the Douglas lardnerer. c1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 217 Quibill the lardnir [MS. B. lardun] was laid, held he na hous. 14... *Chalmers* *lan Apr.* c. 20 (*Sc. Stat. I.*), Item quhen þai opyn fische þai luke nocht quheder þai be mesale fische or wane, þai þe cause quhy na fischer suld mak lardnare. 1663 *Inv. Jd. F. Gordon's Furniture*, Item, in the lairner, ane mat and ane pair of blankets. 1710 *COLVIL Whig Supplic.* II. (1741) 94 His Wardrobe and his Buttery; His Lardner and his Bibliothek.

2. An official who has charge of a larder. *Obs. exc.* as the title of an honorary office (see quot. 1887).

[13... *Liber Custumarum* (1860) 474 Tenus... par le service destre Chief Lardiner al Coronement nostre dit Seigneur le Roy.] c1400 *Dogg Lardynier* in *Babes Bk.* 358 Hoo so makyst at Crystymas a dogge lardynier and yn March a sowe gardynier... he schall neuer have good larder ne fayre gardyn. 1469 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 93 To see the remaines hadde into the lardre, and the lardner to be charged with it. 1507 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 437 The fleschouris, baxteris, brusteris, ladinaris. 1601 *F. TATE Housch. Ord. Edu.* II § 50 (1876) 34 Ysher of the larder, under the lardner. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 473 Sculton... was held by this tenure, that the Lord thereof on the Coronation daie of the Kings of England, should be chiefe Lardner. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 10. 1887 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Aug. 5/1 To the manor of Sculton, in the county of Norfolk, is attached the office of Chief Lardner, whose duty it is on the coronation day to attend to the provisions in the royal larder.

† 3. *attrib.* in *ladner time*, the time when cattle were slaughtered; also (confused with *LADE* v.), in *ladner ship*, a freight or transport ship. See.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. viii. 96 With a ladner ship [L. *navi oneraria*] standng their be chance. *Ibid.* II. ix. 237 Certane ships callid ladner. 1805 in *Ramsay Scott. & Scotsmen in 18th Cent.* (1888) II. ii. 69 The laider or slaughtering time was therefore an occasion of much festivity. 1861 *SMILES Lives Engineers* II. 97 Salted beef and mutton, which was stored up at ladner time, betwixt Michaelmas and Martinmas, for the year's consumption.

VOL. VI.

Larding (lārdīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LARD* v. + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the verb *LARD*; the preparation of meat for cooking by inserting pieces of fat bacon. † *Karely concr.* Fat, grease, unguent.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/1 Laardyng, lardacio. 1583 *STANBURY Ennis* III. (Arb.) 79 Soom felces naked with larding smearye hebasted. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. v. xxxviii. 174 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. 1736 *BAILEY Housh. Dict.* 376 Larding is done with slips of bacon which must be cut small and of a convenient length according to the meat or fowl that you would lard. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 Larding is one of the advanced operations in cookery.

b. *fig.* (See *LARD* v.)

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., The Larding of Latine with High Dutch. 1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 22 'Ile... with Larding of part Quibble, and part Sophistry imitate his way of arguing.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **larding-bacon**, bacon used in the culinary operation of larding; † **larding money** (see quot.); **larding-needle**, -pin, -prick, -stick, pointed instruments with which the meat is pierced and the bacon inserted in the process of larding meat.

1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 *Larding bacon is sold by many dealers. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* (1691). **Larding money*, in the Manour of Bradford in Com. Wilts. the Tenants pay to the Marquis of Winchester, their Landlord, a small yearly Rent by this Name. 1870 *Warne's Every-day Cookery* 23 **Larding needle*, made with split ends, like a cleft stick, to receive strips of fat bacon. 1598 *FLORIO, Lardarioli*, a lardie, a larder, a larding punne. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2553/4, 1 Orange Strainer, 1 Larding Pin. 1697 *tr. Chess D'Amoy's Treat.* (1706) 201 Don Augustin illustrated me also, to let him have some of my Larding-Pins. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* v. 60 Put the bacon through and through the beef with the larding-pin. 1845 [see *LARDON*]. 1611 *COTGR., Larder*,... to prick, or pierce, as with a larding picket. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vne Lardoire, a larding stick. 1611 *COTGR., Lardoire*, a larding stick, or picket. 1694 *MOTTEUX Kabelais* iv. xxix. (1737) 120 He's the most industrious Larding-stick and Skewer-maker.

Larding, *pp. a.* [f. *LARD* v. + *-ING* 2.] Fat-tening (in trans. and intr. senses).

1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xiv. 108 'Th' unwelody larding swine his mawe then having fild. c1630 in *Risdon Surv.* *Devon* § 308 (1810) 315 Our lofty tower'd trees... Did to the savage swine let fall their larding mast.

Lardite (lārdīt). *Min.* [ad. mod. L. *lardites* (Wallerius, 1778), f. *lardum* (see *LARD* sb.); its earlier Fr. name was 'pierre de lard'.] † a. A synonym of *STREATITE*. b. A synonym of *PAGODITE*. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 153 Indurated Stenites. Lardites of Wallerius. 1814 *ALLAN Min. Nomen.* 46 Stenite... Lardite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) Gen. Index 817/2 Lardite, v. pagodite.

† **Lardlet**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *LARD* sb. + *-LET*.]

A small piece of bacon for larding meat.

1659 *TORRIANO, Spioccano*, to lard birds with lardlets.

Lardon (lārdōn), **lardoon** (lārdōn). *Cookery.* Also 5 *lardon*. [a. *F. lardon* (= It. *lardone*), f. *lard*: see *LARD* sb.] One of the pieces of bacon or pork which are inserted in meat in the process of larding.

c1450 [see *LARDINER* 1]. 1653 *URQUHART Kabelais* II. xiv, The lardons or little slices of bacon, wherewith I was stuck, kept off the blow. 1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xxv. 92 A lump of Veale that struts about upon its lardons. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* To Rdr., When I bid them lard a Fowl, if I should bid them lard with large Lardoons, they would not know what I meant: But when I say they must lard with little Pieces of Bacon, they know what I mean. 1845 *ELIZA ACORN Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 167 The lardoons... must be drawn through with a large larding-pin. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 The process of inserting slips of bacon, called lardons, into lean meat by means of a larding-needle.

Lardose (lārdōs). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 *laordose*. [? a. *F. lardoise* (*ardoise* slate, with prefixed article).] The name given to the screen at the back of the high altar of Durham cathedral.

1593 *Anc. Mon. Rites, etc. Durham* (Surtees) 6 Betwixt the said High Altar and St. Cuthbert's Feriture is all of French Peere... with faire Images of alabaster being most finely gilded, being called in the antient history the Laordose [ed. 1672 *Lardose*], the said curious workmanship of French Peere or Laordose reaching in height almost to the middle vault. 1838 *BRITTON Dict. Archit.*, *Lardose*, a corruption of the French term *l'arrière dais*, employed to designate the high altar-screen of Durham Cathedral. 1850 in *PARKER Gloss. Ternis Archit.*

† **Lārdry**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 6-7 *lardery*, -erie, *lardarie*, -y, *lardrie*, -y. [ad. *OF. larderie*, f. *lard*: see *LARD* sb. and *-ERY*.] = *LARDEN* 1.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 55 The 4 [Tower] containeth the Botery, Pantery, Pastery, Lardery, and Kechyn. 1594 *BARNFIELD Aff. Sheph.* II. xiv, Then will I lay out all my Lardarie (Of Cheese, of Cracknells, Curds and Clowd-cream). 1598 *FLORIO, Carnario, Carnario*, a lardrie or place to hang and keepe meate in. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 630 Clarke of the Kings Kitchen, and keeper of his Lardarie. 1661 *COWLEY Adv. Exper. Philos.* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 45 That it containe the Kitchen, Butteries, Brew-house, Bakehouse, Dairy, Lardry, Stables, &c.

attrib. 1649 in *E. B. Chancellor Hist. Richmond* (1885) 91 One little Gallery above-stays, used for the Pantry and Larderie men.

Lardy (lārdī), a. [f. *LARD* sb. + *-Y*.] Full of or containing lard; fat.

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Lardy cake*, lard cake.

Also *Fatty-cake*. 1888 *R. DOWLING Miracle Gold* I. v. 98 The pallid, lardy, stolid face of the publican. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A quality of lean and nutritious flesh much superior to the lardy bacons which come from foreign countries.

Lardy-dardy (lārdīdārdī), a. *slang.* [Cf. *LA-DI-DA*.] Characteristic of an affected swell; languidly foppish.

1861 *MISS BRADDON Trail Serpent* IV. vi. 227 You're not much good, my friend, says I, with your lardy-dardy ways, and your cold-blooded words, whoever you are. 1874 *Punch* 14 Mar. 109/1 This only when the lardy-dardy swells are present. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 4/8 The modern 'lardy-dardy' school [of acting].

Hence **Lardy-dardy** v. *intr.*, to act the swell, to 'do the la-di-da'.

1887 *Sims Mary Jane's Mem.* 58 Other men were lardy-dardy about... enjoying themselves.

† **Lare** 1. *Obs. rare* -l. [ad. *L. larus*.] ? A scagull.

1388 *WYCLIF Lev.* xi. 16 A strucioun, and ny3t crowe, a lare, and an hauke bi his kinde.

† **Lare** 2. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: ? connected with *LATHE* sb.3.] A turner's lathe.

1611 *COTGR., Tournoir*, a Turne, turning wheele, or Turners wheele, called a Lathe or Lare. 1684 *R. WALLER Nat. Exper.* 75 To take the Lump of Ice out whole, we made a small crease round it, where by putting it again in the Lare, it might be cut in two in the midst. *Ibid.* 77.

Lare: see *LAIR*, *LAYER*, *LORE*.

Laree: see *LARIN*.

Larel, *obs. form* of *LAUREL*.

† **Larew**. *Obs.* Also 1 *láréow*, (lārow, lāruu), 2 *lareaw*. [OE. *lārōw*, for **lār-pēow* (whence ME. *LORHEW*.] A teacher.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. xliii. [xxiv.] (1890) 240 He hæfde ærest Trunthiere biiscop him to lareow. c950 *Liutist. Gosp.* John iii. 2 La laruu uc nuton fætte from Gode ðu zecumeo laruu. c1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 390/35 *Dogmatist*, lareow. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ur hlaford sanctus paulus... is beoden lareaw. c1200 *ORMIS* 7233 Biskopess & larewess.

Large (lārdz), a., *adv.*, and *sb.* *Forms*: 4-7 *larg*, 6 *largue*, *Sc. lairg*, *laireg*, *large*, 6-7 *lardg* (e. 2- *large*). [a. *F. large*, now chiefly in the sense 'broad, wide':—L. *largus*, fem. of *largus* abundant, copious, bountiful, profuse. The masc. *largus* gave *OF. larg*, *larg* (whence ME. *larg*, *largue*), but these forms were ultimately supplanted by the fem. form *large*: though in nautical senses mod. F. has *largue* masc. and fem., adopted from southern dialects. Cf. *Pr. larg*, *largue*, broad, Sp., *Pg. largo* long, It. *largo* wide.]

A. *adj.*

† I. 1. Liberal in giving; generous; bountiful, munificent; open-handed. Also, liberal in expenditure, prodigal, lavish. (Cf. *FOOL-LARGE*.) *Const. of, in. Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Be large Men and be milde Men... sculen beon ðeoleped on þe fider riht halae. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Se uord ase 3e muwen of drunch and of mete and of cloð... beoð large toward ham [servants], þauþ 3e þe neruure beon and to herdure to ou suluen. 13... *Guy Harrio*, (A.) 1265 He was large, curteis, and fre. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 148 The landis of Scotland delt he then Of othir mennis landis large was he. c1386 *CHAUSSER Pars.* I. 7 391 To be liberal, that is to seyn, larg by mesure. a1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1393 She [Fortune] lovethe yonge folk and large of despenche. c1450 *Merlin* 150 Yef euer ye haue be large of yefte here before, loke now that ye be larger hensforth. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. vii, Syre knyghte thou art ful large of my hors and my harneys, I lete the wete it coste the noughte. c1500 *Lancelot* 1765 Beith larg and iffis frely of thi thing. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/1 Large in expence, *prodigie*. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 99 That other kinde of largueing whiche procede of liberalite. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 11 The poore King Reigner, whose large style Agrees not with the lean-nesse of his purse. 1664 *J. WILSON Cheats* v. iii. Draw. Wks. (1874) 93 Indeed I won't! You have been large to me already. [Jolly would press money upon him.] 1688 *DRYDEN Britannia Rediv.* 86 Large of his treasures.

absol. 13... *K. Alis.* 2054 Theco large gevev; the nythung lourith. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* v. xii. (1889) 170 And therefore more despendeth the nygard than the large.

II. *Ample, wide, great.*

† 2. *Ample in quantity; copious, abundant.* *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

The early instances referring to gifts or alms may belong to sense 1.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Noble men & wummen makied large relf. a1240 *Urcisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwet deþ þenne bi blod isched on þe rode, hwet deþ þenne be large broc of bi softe side. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3964 Iacob þan sent him of his aght Giftes large. a1400-50 *Alexander* 602 Large lyons lockis þat large ere and sharpe. c1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 2067 That to dyscerne I purpose nat to deele so large by my wyll hit length nat to me. 1552 *HULOET*, Large, abundant or plentyfull, *affluens*. 1578 *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 163 This... offereth unto us, large matter of bewailing our misery. 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Mark.* xii. 40 These shall receive larger judgement [Vulg. *prolixius iudicium*]; 1611 *the kings of France and England gave large money towards the maintenance of the army.* 1635 *R. N. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. 9. 67 She gave them large thanks. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 538 And we have yet large day, for scarce the Sun Hath finishd half his journey.

† 3. *Ample in spatial extent; allowing plenty of*

room; spacious, roomy, capacious. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

a 1225 *Anon.* R. 18 Makied on over mupe mit te bume a croioz, & et 'Deus in adiutorium', a large croioz mit be pteo viny es vom abue be vorheued dun to be broeste. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) I. 144 Large er jo landes, bat his eldres wonden. 128a Wyclif *Heb.* ix. 11 Forsoth Crist beyne a bishop of goodis to comyng [etride] hi a larger and perfiter tabernacle [L. *amplius et perfectius*]. 1370 Gower *Conf.* III. 27 He seeth her front is large and pleine Withoute frounce of any greiae. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10289 Oloste for to leuge in his large sete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2b, The byrde in a cage, be the cage, aenur so large and hye, can not be contented or quyet. 1530 *Palsgr.* 237/2 Large grounde, *coertil.* *Ibid.* 317/1 Large wyde and brode, *spacieu.*, *ample.* 1604 E. G[raunstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 373 They retired themselves into a large place, where there were many lights. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 531 Two Golden Horns on his large Front he wears.

† b. Const. of.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22322 (Fairf.) A mikil man of stature heyve & large of face. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 43 So is the Contree large of Lengthe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ach.* vii. 4 As for y^e cite, it was large of rowme, and greate.

c. fig. Of the 'heart': Capacious. Cf. 6.

In the earliest instances the expression is a literal translation from the Heb., where 'heart' means intellect. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* iv. 29 God gaue Salomon maruelous greite wysdome and vnderstonding, and a large hert. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 444 That uxorious King, whose heart though large, beguiled by fair Idolatresses, felt To Idols foul. 1686 WALLER *H. R. H. Mother to Pr. Orange* Poems 244 Tho streighter Bounds your Fortune did confine, In 273 large Heart was found a wealthy Mine. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 228 The brain by knowledge grows, the heart is larger made by loving.

† 4. Extensive in transverse dimension; = BROAD a. 1, 1 b. [The usual sense in mod. Fr.] Often in phrase long and large, for which wide and large sometimes occurs. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 45 Bothe as longe and as large bi loft and by grounde. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 16 It es nere hand a c. cubites large. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 49 Ane croce that was baith large and lang, To beir that gaif that blesit Lord. 1578 LYTE *Dodens* l. viii. 15 The great Clote hath leaves very large and long. 1599 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World* (1634) 281 The Spaniards entered Florida... and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 152 Three hundred ladders made, very strong, and so large, that three men might easily mount up on them a front. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 195 His other Parts... extended long and large Lay floating nary a rood. *Ibid.* iv. 223 Southward through Eden went a River large. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 141 Two Tusks 21 Spans large, and 8 foot long. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 78 The Ways ought to be... so large, that Carriages and Horses be no hindrance to each other when they meet.

† 5. With definite measures of space and time, indicating the full or rather more than the full quantity; = GOOD A. 20. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 162 Leue him on thi left halae a large myle or more. 1529 *Malory's Arthur* x. lxi. They fought... two large houres and neuer brethed them. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1315/1 At Bucken, a large League from Friburg. 1707 *Ibid.* 4336/7 As to the Breadth of the Chancel, it is a large half Mile. 1737 *Tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iii. 79 The steps... being almost all to large inches high.

† b. Of the time of day: Fully come, full. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.'s T.* 352 They slepen til that it was pryme large. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 223 Thir men went furth as it was large mydnycht.

6. Of immaterial things: Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive, extensive, capacious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd 3e large and brade? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 3915 Bot alle his dett may bar be qwytt Thurg large pardon, wha-swa has itt. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 A feipful carit owip to notify to his sugetis, were pardoun, sikirar, largar, & for les price, to be bout to his sogetis. 1500 *Gateway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 In as ampull and largd manner as we graunted to anny other freman. a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV* 15b, Exhorting them with large promisses and flattering wordes. 1560 DAUS *Tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 239 b, I will sende Ambassadors to the assemblye with large commission. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. l. 88 Doe you not read some tokens of my sonne In the large composition of this man? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 223 Fair leue and large security. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 305 From imposition of strict Laws, to free Acceptance of large Grace. 1704 SWIFT *Mechan. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 296 A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Polysyllables. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 179 It would be, that whatever should be granted... should go in so large a manner, that Papists should be comprehended within it. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 280 Vernal suns and showers Diffuse their warmest, largest influence. 1738 WESTLEY *P's.* cxvi. v. How good Thou art, How large thy Grace! 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1896) 450 Notions large, liberal and complete. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Smith, His memory was large and tenacious. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 423 No portion left that may disgrace his art, or disappoint Large expectation. 1793 BURKE *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 176, I speak of policy too in a large light; in which large light, policy too is a sacred thing. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 111 Vearning for the large excitement that the coming years would yield. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 106 A good reason for giving large powers to a trustworthy magistrate. a 1859 *Ibid.* xxiii. (1861) V. 91 The English Government... had been willing to make large allowance for Berwick's peculiar position. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 310/2, I think the language is large enough to include them. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 172/1 The court had a large discretion as to the joinder of parties.

b. Of persons, with reference to some specified attribute or action. Const. *in, of.* Cf. sense 1.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 220 pu art larg of cheryte. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 63 It is not a lust thing to be large in sinning, and short in praying. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 When Paul would be large in commending the Church of the Romanes, he affirmeth they were full of goodness. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* 326 To be generous and large in their well-wishing and their well-doing. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xxvi, He was large in his offers of friendship towards a young nephew of Mr. Pritchard's.

c. With reference to artistic treatment: Broad. 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1876) 28 In his colouring he was large and general.

7. Of discourse, narrative, or literary treatment: Ample, copious, lengthy. Now rare.

1477 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 799 III. 193 The large comynycacyon that dyvers tymes hath ben had towching the maryage of my cosyn Margery... and my son Iohn. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 2 When he had gone over those parties, and given them large exhortacions. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* ii. (1596) 80 Of many others which should be verie large to speake of. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 131 It were large to recount the voyages and worthy enterprises overthrowne by this policie. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 65/1 Plutarch, hath this large Discourse upon it. 1675 TEMPLE *Lett. to Chas.* II Wks. 1731 II. 344 Since the Prince's Return, I have had two large Discourses with his Highness. 1685 WOOD *Life* 13 Apr. Mr. Wyatt spake a large speech by hart. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 July (O.H.S.) I. 13 Mr. Milles writ a large reply. 1756-8a J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. ii. 49 These observations on Thomson... would not have been so large if there had been already any considerable criticism on his Character. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) l. v. 273 He fell into large and particular discourse with the deputies.

† b. Of persons: Copious in writing or speech; diffuse, lengthy, prolix. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 8 (1873) 181 *Antitheta* are these argued *pro et contra*; wherein men may be more large and laborious. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 108 My intent is to bee largest in relation of those things which are not in the Scriptures. 1618 BOLTON *Florist* (1636) Ded., He held it more honorable to be... the first among briefe writers than one among few in the large ones. 1668 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 82 The Marquis is large in arguing to me, that our Interest lies in a joint War. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. App. (1692) 240, I could be very large upon this point. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 136, I am afraid he will be much too large, tho' 'tis certain w^t he shall do will be very curious and learned. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xli. vi. § 3 He was very large in his encomiums upon the young man. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 111 Homer is equal, large, flowing and harmonious; Eschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt and rugged. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iv. xxiii. 179 His work is an epitome of the Roman History to his own times, upon which he is more large.

8. In mod. Eng., a general designation for considerable magnitude, used instead of great when it is not intended to convey the emotional implication now belonging to that word. (See GREAT a. 6.) The more colloquial or less refined synonym is big.

a. Of material objects. Also in phrases like large of limb = 'having large limbs'.

Not ordinarily said of persons; the occasional use of expressions like 'a large man' is somewhat playful, the notion being 'taking up a great deal of room'. To say 'the larger (= 'bigger') children' is admissible, if perh. somewhat unusual, but the positive (and, indeed, the comparative in the singular) could not be similarly used. In the earlier examples there may be some notion of the sense 'ample'.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Large, hey, longe, and semely, *procurer.* 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* vi. 11 Beholde how large a letter I have written vnto you with myne awne honde. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir large of lyth and lym Nor I am, besic there. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N.IV. I. 4 While I, kisse thy faire large eares. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Lett. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 In this toun is the Kingis castel baith lairge and stark. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 15 He will shew you a large [Gr. *μεία*: earlier versions 'great'] vpper roome furnished. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 529 Now Dragon growa, larger than whom the Sun Is engendered in the Pythian Vale on slime. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 805 A large Cluster of black Grapes. — *Aeneid* x. 432 Great Theron, large of Limb, of Gyaht height. 1751 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 89 One of us killed a large Seal. Such Hits as these were but rare, and very far from affording Supplies. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 10 These swamps are daily clearing and improving into large fruitful rice plantations. 1803 RAPTON *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 21 We generally pronounce that object large, the whole of which the eye cannot at once comprehend. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 14 The large vice must be firmly fixed to the side of the work-bench. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. A large lady in blue satin. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *H. Milner* iii. xvi. 323 An infant, and three or four larger children. 1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* i, He was a very large man, standing six feet high. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 16 (1879) 91 At rising or setting, the Moon sometimes appears to be larger than it does when high up in the sky. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vi, 'Is he a large man, Ma?' 'I should call him a large man, my dear... but that his voice is so much larger'. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/5 Plans... should not be large folded sheets, but single page plans of small districts... with a key-map. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/1 There were two gates, one large one for carriages and the other a small one for foot passengers.

abol. 1895 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 101 This little abstract doth containe that large, Which died in Geoffrey.

b. Used in the specific names of objects to distinguish a kind or variety of greater size than the ordinary; also large-paper, a size of paper used for a special or limited edition of a book,

having wider margins than that of the ordinary edition; also attrib.

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The Price of the few large Paper that are printed [will be] 40s. per Book in Sheets. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Minion.* The large Minion, or one of the largest size, has its bore 34 inch diameter, and is 1000 pounds weight. 1802 DIBBIN *Intrad. Classics* ii note, The large paper edition of this work is chiefly sought after. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 334 Large White Helleborae. 1859 STANTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 34 *Geometra papilionaria* (Large Emerald). 1862 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1865) 299 The Large Nutmeg (*Manestra anceps*). 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxv. 20 Large post folio size. 1883 WALLEM *Fish. Supply Norway* 16 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 'Large' or North-herring. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 192 Fatty changes in the kidneys... Large white, and small white kidneys. *Mod.* The second edition of the book is a large octavo.

c. Of collective units, quantities, dimensions, or any immaterial entity of which extensive as distinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxi. 16 The length was as large as the breadth of hitt. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. v. (1692) 135 [It] is... in a large Degree true among us. 1751 LABELLEY *Westm. Br.* 72 At the Commissioners Desire, and before a very large Board, I had the Honour of explaining... my Method. 1823 DE QUINCEV *Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. (1860) XIV. 26 Forty years are not too large a period for such a work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 325 It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the larger of these two sums. *Ibid.* vii. II. 216 That party was not large; but the... virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 224 The simplicity which is so large an element in a noble nature was laughed to scorn and disappeared. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* He made large profits on some articles, but his business did not pay on the whole.

d. Of a movement, pace, etc.: Covering a good extent of ground at a step. (Cf. B. 6.)

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 117 He, bat ya gogayge, hauns his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe him yn all his werkys. 1719 DR FOE *Crusoe* i. xx. (1840) 358 As fast as we could make our horses go, which... was only a good large trot. 17... in 'J. Larwood' (L. R. Sadler) *Bk. Cleric. Anecd.* (1871) 229 [A contemporary journalist describes Orator Henley as entering like a harlequin by a door behind the pulpit, and] at one large leap jumping into it, and falling to work.

† e. rarely of actions or processes, with reference to degree.

1660-1 MARVELL *Corr.* xviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 50 As I shall haue more busynesse or more awes, I shall giue you a larger trouble. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xiii. 276 They... found every where so large a surf, that there was not the least possibility of their landing.

f. Of a meal: Heavy, abundant (cf. 2). ? rare.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. ii. 313 Having... made a large beef breakfast. 1890 KIPPLING *Light that failed* vi, After a large lunch they went down to the beach.

g. Of sounds heard in auscultation: Full, sonorous. Also of the pulse: Full.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 544 note, If a pulse be both hard and large, it is a strong pulse also. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 10 To the first [class] belong the large or sonorous, the small or sibilant, and the intermediate or subsibilant rhonchi. *Ibid.* 142 The large, coarse, toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

h. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That is engaged in the occupation or business implied on a large scale.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The largest calico printer in the world. 1891 J. G. PATON *Autobiog.* 4 Large farmers and small farmers. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 177/2 A very large oyster planter.

i. Of speech or manner: Pompous, imposing, assuming airs of grandeur, 'big'.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. l. 187 Your large speeches, may your deeds approue. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 153 The prerogative was always named in large and pompous expressions. 1894 HALL CAINE *Maxmum* III. xx. 192 Caesar made a prolonged A-hm! and said in a large way, 'Has the carriage arrived?'

III. Not rigorous or restricted: lax, free. [Developed from sense 3.]

† 10. Indulgent, lax; not strict or rigorous. *Obs.* c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xvi. 108 Takynz non hede of bi wycked suspecys... ne of bi consentynz to enyll, ne of bi large consyence. 1594 *Mirr. Polity* (1599) Nij, Kings... ought... to be careful, that they put not couetous men & such as haue a large consyence in publick offices & authority. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Cowpers.* Eng. 374 The King, vpon his first breach with the Pope, was somewhat carelesse & large towards the protestants. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Sam. xxiv. Comm. A large consyence sticketh at nothing. 1694 STRYPE *Mem. Cranmer* iii. xxxvi. 456 When King Henry was large towards the Protestants, Cranmer was so also. 1733 *Nral Hist. Purit.* II. 245 If the Puritans were too strict in keeping Holy the Sabbath, his Grace [Laud] was too large in his indulgence.

† 11. Having few or no restrictions or limitations; allowing considerable freedom. Also said of persons with respect to their thought or action.

c 1505 *I. ytell geste Robyn hode* (W. de W.) vii. 108 Smyte on boldly sayd Robyn I gyue the large leue. a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV* to It was concluded, that kyng Richard should continue in a large prisone. 1635 R. N. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* iii. aa. 27. 267 Shee besought that she might be kept in large custody. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 365 Leaving my dolorous Prison I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1680 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 299 Our

people in this Colony are, some strict Congregational men, others more large Congregational men, and some moderate Presbyterians. 1793 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 274 General Baptists, who hold large Communion.

† b. Liberated, free. Const. of. Obs. rare.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxiv. 18 Of burdens all he set the Paynims large.

† c. Of 'circumstances': Easy. Obs.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 404 Many families who the last week were in large circumstances, were now reduced to beggary.

† 12. Of language: Used in a wide sense, loose, inaccurate. Obs. rare.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 305 Caeterum is said in ij. maners, bat is to seie large & streit [L. *caeterum dicitur duobus modis, large & stricte*]. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xix. 116 In thilk maner of vnpropre and large speche, in which it may thow vnproprili be said that [etc.].

† 13. Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; (in bad sense) lax, licentious, improper, gross. Obs.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 804 Som men seyn he [Diomedes] was of tunge large. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 Bei seien bat Baptist was to harde, and Cristis life was to large, but bei have founden a good mene. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 414 On me he leyeth a pitous charge, Bicause his tunge was to large. c 1401 *LYDG. Flour Curtesye* 157 Dredful also of tonges that ben large. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 46 The very manner of our testim muste not be to large nor unsober. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. ii. 206 The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him, by some large iests hee will make. *Ibid.* IV. i. 53, I neuer tempted her with word too large.

14. *Naut.* Said of a wind that crosses the line of the ship's course in a favourable direction, esp. on the beam or quarter. (Cf. *F. vent large*; also *FREE* a. 13 b.)

1591 in *Haknyl's Voy.* (1600) III. 491 When the wind came larger we waied anchor and set saile. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 When a ship sailes with a large wind towards the land. 1669 *NARBOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 8 As we got Southerly and the Wind grew large, we might alter our Course we would. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 215 As we had the wind large, we kept in a good depth of water. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) K k 3 b. The ships... have the wind six points large, or more properly on the quarter; which is considered as the most favourable manner of sailing, because all the sails co-operate to increase the ship's velocity. 1851 in *KIPPING Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 185.

IV. 15. Comb. a. Parasynthetic combinations, unlimited in number, as *large-acred*, *-bayed*, *-bodied*, *-boned*, *-brained*, *-browed*, *-celled*, *-finned*, *-flewed*, *-framed*, *-fronded*, *-grained*, *-headed*, *-idealed*, *-leaved*, *-limbed*, *-looked*, *-lugged*, *-moulded*, *-natured*, *-quartered*, *-sized*, *-souled*, *-spaced*, *-thoughted*, *-utteranced*, *-viewed*, *-wheeled* adjs.; also *large-bore*, *-calibre*, *-scale*, *-type* adjs. b. Combinations with pa. pples., in which *large* is used as a complement, as *large-drawn*, *-grown*, *-made* adjs. c. Special comb.: *large-eyed* a., having a large eye or large eyes; characterized by wide open eyes; *large-greaved* a., the specific epithet of the S. American tortoise *Podocnemis expansa*, having the legs protected by large greave-like plates; *large-lunged* a. *Path.*, characterized by enlargement of the lungs; *large-minded* a., having a liberal or generous mind; marked by breadth of ideas; taking a large view of things; hence *large-mindedness* (in recent Dicts.); *large-mouth*, a variety of the black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; † *large-parted* a., of great parts or talents. Also *LARGE-HANDED*, *LARGE-HEARTED*.

1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 240 Heathcote himself, and such 'large-acred men. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* III. 115 The 'large-bay'd Barne. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* (1697) 500 Such as were to pass for Germans: '... Large Body'd Men. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3849/4 A roan Gelding, '... large Body'd. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 320 A tall, large-bodied, small-headed man. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 84 A giant of a man. '... large-boned and scraggy. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* I. A large-boned muscular man nearly six feet high. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 The old 'large bore pistols. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 88 (1879) 98 'Large-brained persons, of strong Intellectual and Volitional powers. 1832 *TENNISON Pal. Art* xii, Plato the wise, and 'large-brow'd Verulam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 7/2 Nine 'large-calibre cannon. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 440 Smaller cells enclosing a 'larger-celled tissue. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Lay Brown Rosary* II. 112 The great willow, her lattice before, 'Large-drawn in the moon, lieth calm on the floor. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 105 The 'large-dugged sow. 1818 *SHELLEY Homer's Hymn to Sun & Euryphaessa*, 'large-eyed nymph. 1861 J. BRENT in *Archaeol. Cant.* IV. 28 A large-eyed needle or bodkin. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* II. xxix. 234 A large-eyed gravity. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 91 The fair trout and 'large-fin'd barbel. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 62 Tone of them call jollyboy a great And 'largeflew'd bound. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD *Cat. Reformer* (1891) 311 'Large-framed healthy wethers. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 570 The most exquisite dark-green, 'large-fronded moss. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) I. 15 Corn which is 'large grained and fine. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* 129 Of a large-grained and soft calcareous stone. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 39 Large-grained gunpowder. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 255 These 'Large Grieved Tortoises live the shallow water in great rows. 1603 *DRAYTON Barons Wars* VI. xxviii. 131 The tree... Whose 'Large growne body doth repulse the wind. 1838 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* III. 75 That stunted and 'large-headed appearance which betokens a dwarf. 1883 P. BROOKS *Serm.* 279 'Large-ideal, or small-ideal, appreciative or unappreciative. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxvii, The 'large-leaved

rhubarb and cabbage plants. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* v. 238 Where once the portly Oke, and 'large-limb'd Popler stood. 1623 *MILTON Ps.* cxxxvi. 69 Large-limb'd Og he did subdue. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 105 These curtained windows, this self-prison'd eye Out-stares the lids of 'large-look'd tyranny. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informers* (1860) 47 A... 'large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus. 1806 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 315 Emphysema, in the tense or 'large-lunged form. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 221 A 'large-made though meagre woman. 1725 *YOUNG Sat.* iv. 11 'Large-minded men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* III. i. (1876) 247 A generous and large-minded prince. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 509 That 'large-moulded man, His visage all agrin as at a wake. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 94/1 In the fresh pond above Nag's Head... are found the 'large-mouth black-bass [etc.]. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 219/2 Florida large-mouths weighing well up in the 'teens'. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 57 They are 'large-natured, and not so easily amused as the southerners. a 1659 *Br. BROWNING Serm.* (1674) II. xviii. 234 Quick and 'large-parted men. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2432/4 A 'large Quartered brown Gelding. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 The 'large-scale maps of Essex and Norfolk. a 1678 *MARVELL Poems, Appleton Ho.*, When 'larger-sized men did stoop To enter at a narrow loop. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. ed. 2 256 The largest-sized cattle should be placed next the plough. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 271 Two or three large-sized pickaxes. 1715 *TICKELL Liad* 10 The 'Large-sould Greeks consent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 108 How much we owe still to that large-souled Augustine. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* *Introd.*, The 'large-spaced, slow-moving line of homesteads and far-away cottages. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 139 'Large-thoughted policy. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 2/3 The 'large-type letters. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 153 His 'large-utteranced genius. 1892 *Fortn. Rev.* LI. 741 A clear-headed and 'large-viewed student of architecture. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Four* 49 A 'large-wheeled single-horse vehicle.

B. adv.

† 1. Amply; fully, quite, by a great deal; abundantly. Chiefly north. and Sc. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8812 (Cott.) It wanted large an eln on length. c 1340 *Ibid.* 7332 (Fairf) Saul... was heyer ben my man large bi a meten span. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE v. 204* Xv fute large he lap out of that in. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Large open, patent. 1587 *FLEMING Comte. Holished* III. 1327/1 Garded with such a sufficient comanie as might expresse the honor of justice the larger in that behaffe. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 281 It is a question if *papatus politicus* be not large worse nor *papatus ecclesiasticus*. 1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) I. 163 There was large more of that sort the year before. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XI. 728 A Vessel of huge bulk... and in the side a dore contriv'd, and of provisions laid in large For Man and Beast.

† 2. Liberally, generously. Obs.

1477 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 801 III. 197 That I dele not evenly with them to geve John Paston so large, and them so lytyll. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Mair bountiful and large thay lyue, than evin thair. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 317 Well we may afford Our givers thair own gifts, and large bestow From large bestowd.

† 3. Freely, unrestrainedly, boldly. Obs.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1784 3one kyng... karpes fulle large be-cause he killyd this kene. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 118 But 3itt, sone, schulde þou lette Here for to speke oure large. [Cf. in large, C. 8 a.] c 1500 *Notbroune Maid* 167 in *Hacl. E. P. P.* II. 279 Theirs be the charge That speke so large In hurting of my name.

† 4. Of speech and writing: At length, fully. Obs.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 154 As for all other causes, this bringer can shew to you by mouth, as large as I can wryte. 1554 *LATIMER in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 982, I cannot speake Latin, so longe and so large. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xv. (1810) 172 As I need not larger to expresse it. c 1645 *MILTON Son.*, On the new forcers of Conscience 20 *New Presbyter* is but Old Priest writ Large. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 83, I thought to have written somewhat more large with respect to Reformation.

† 5. ? Far and wide. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 741 Pow loket not large, for lust þat þe blyndit.

† 6. With big steps; with ample gait. Obs.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. 254 Quick and large-striding minds loving to walk together. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 A black Gelding, above 14 hands... Trotts large.

7. *Naut.* a. With a 'large' wind; with the wind on the quarter or abaft the beam; 'with the wind free when studding sails will draw' (Smyth); off the wind; chiefly in to sail, go large. (Cf. *FREE* adv. c.)

[1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VI. i. 1 Thus wepand said, and leit his flot go large (L. *classique immittit habenas*).] 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 If you weather him... he will laske, or goe large. a 1688 *Dix. BUCKHORN Cabin-Boy Wks.* 1705 II. 107 He could Sail a Yatcht both high and large. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The Proas... lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel... have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 210 It can only operate to steer a ship large (and that but very mildly). 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 159 Two points behind the beam (or large). 1794 *Riggings & Seamanship* II. 265 The ship runs... large. a 1845 *Hood Pain in Pleasure-Boat* 16 Nothing, Ma'am, but a little slop! go large, Bill! keep her full!

b. By and large; see *BY* adv. I. d. † Also fig. In one direction and another, all ways.

1609 [see *BY*]. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 35 Tho' he tries every Way, both by and large, to keep up with his Leader. *Ibid.* 106 Take this same plain blunt Sea-Animal, by and large, and you'll find him of more intrinsic Value.

c. ? Wide of a particular course, whether one's own or another's.

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 519/2 The Sally man got large from him. 1726 *SHELLOCKE Voy. round World* 232 She kept

away large, and at too great a distance to perceive any thing of us. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 15 Why are you blind? d—n you, steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal barge.

d. *Naut. and Mil.* To go or lead large: in a manoeuvre, to break off at a particular point from the course marked out, and proceed straight ahead.

1749 *CAPT. INNES in Naval Chron.* III. 93 Did not the Strafford... obey the Signal for leading large. 1797 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 341 Perceiving the Spanish Ships all to bear up before the Wind... evidently with an intention of forming their Line going large, joining their separated Division... or flying from us—to prevent either of their schemes from taking effect, I ordered the ship to be wore. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. plate 1, 3 Leading File circle. 4 Go large.

C. sb.

1. The simple word.



† 1. Liberality, bounty; ? also = *LARGESS* 2 c. Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27861 Frenes of hert and large of gift. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 43 It bicometh to a kyng to kepe and to defende, And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his large. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 451 To be Conservyd fro dampnacion vnder the large of thy Charyte. 1537 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 3 When the prince was christened... Garter... proclaimed his name in the form following 'God... grant good life and long to the... Prince Edward... Large, Large'.

† 2. Extent, size. Obs.

c 1470 *Gologros & Gato*, 241 The land wes likand in large and lustum to call.

† 3. ? Freedom. Obs. (Cf. 6, 9 below.)

1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 182 So that welthe with measure shalbe conbynd, And lyberte his large with measure shall make.

4. *Mus.* The longest note recognized in the early notation, equivalent to two or three 'longs', according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted, viz.  or .

a 1547 *Provi. in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He may not make his brevis too short, nor his large too longe. 1594 *BARNFIELD Sheph. Cont.* iiii, My Prick-Song's always full of Largues and Longs. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 9. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1878) 81 O let the longest Large be shortest Briefes In this discordant Note. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microd.* 39 A Large is a figure, whose length is thrise as much as his breadth, having on the part toward your right hand a small tayle. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 In Process of Time, they added a longer Note, which they called a Large. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. S.V. Note.* 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms.*

II. Phrases.

5. At large. a. At liberty, free, without restraint. † At more large: at greater liberty.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 396 He... lete him go at large to lepe where he wolde. a 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Prim.* 277 Hy tyme it is to... walke at large out of þi prison. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. lx, I will see the ad ever I maye gete the at large. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxviii. 533 Thare king determyned to departe, and go and lye in garrysons, to be at more large. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 40 Letting their sheepe runne at large. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 213 Left him at large to his own dark designs. *Ibid.* III. 430 Here walk'd the Fiend at large in spacious field. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 154 2, I always kept Company with those who lived most at large. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 196 The enemy... lived a little at large, too much for good soldiers, about Cirencester. 1727 *POPE, etc. Art of Shiking* 76 Small beer, which is indeed vapour and insipid, if left at large and let abroad. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 93 Whether appropriated, or left at large because they cannot be appropriated. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. i, The King is conquered; going at large on his parole. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carliage* 353 They felt also that Hannibal was still at large, and it might not be well to drive him to despair.

b. In an unsettled or unfixed state; not limited or confined one way or another. ? Obs.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gl. Brit.* i. (1614) 1/2 Which as a matter merely conjectural... I leave at large. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 183 Another point was fixed by the Act of Uniformity, which was more at large formerly. 1782 *COWPER Friendship* 136 On points which God has left at large, How fiercely will they meet and charge! 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanal.* vi. 169 The tremendous doctrine of eternal perdition... will remain at large... to be drawn on this side or that as may best subserve the purposes of intimidation.

c. Of speech or writing: At length, in full, fully.

1472-3 *Rot. Parl.* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV* § 36 As in the said your Letters Patentes therof is conteyned more at large. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 158 There he shall finde written all things more at large. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8, I... will explicat main at lairge quihlikes to Scotland ar proper. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Yng. Raso Preacher* (Arb.) 22 His prayer is conceited, and no man remembers his Colledge more at large. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 23 If you plead Not guilty; you shall be heard at large. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 1883 III. 287 I'll wait on you some other time, to discourse more at large of astrology. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 237, I... told him the story at large. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Lavos Eng.* (1874) II. 295 As was explained at large in a former chapter. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 590/2 The Oxford speech, which Mr. Froude quotes at large.

† d. In full size: said e.g. in contrast with the smaller scale of a model or abridgement. (Cf. 8 b.)

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* IV. iv. 175 A land it self at large, a potent Dukedome. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 346 There is scene The baby figure of the Gyaunt-masse Of things to come at large. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 128 The design for the Lighthouse... was subject to some change in entering on the detail of the work at large. 1799 *HAN. MORE Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Abridgments... are put... into the hands

of youth, who have, or ought to have, leisure for the works at large.

e. As a whole, as a body; in general; (taken) altogether.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 156 So to the Lawes at large I write my name. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 14 Not only of the commission at large but so of the quorum. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, I now therefore was left once more upon the world at large. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 179 All punishments are for example towards the conservation of the people at large. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 102 He would be serving me and society at large. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. i. § 36 (1875) 130 Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy, agree with Philosophy at large in the comprehensiveness of their reasonings and conclusions. 1868 *Prof. to Digby's Voy. Medit.* 36 The credit which they obtained him with the people at large. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 In his own day he was the poet of England at large.

f. In a general way; in a general sense; without particularizing. Now rare.

1625 BACON *Ess., Stud. (Arb.)* 9 And Studies themselves doe give forth Directions too much at Large, except they be bounded in by experience. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vi. (1867) 165 And be not only their acquaintance at large, but in ordinary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 191 Not to know at large of things remote from use, but to know That which before us lies in daily life. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Bucknuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 485 Promises made at large. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) i. 181 Whether these were of the Number of the Eleven, or only Disciples at large. 1895 LAWQ. *Rev.* July 199 The Official Receiver must find fraud, not at large, but against the particular examinee.

†g. To the open; away, off. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 If this nightes lodgeyng and bording Maie ease the, ... Then welcome, or els get the straight at large.

h. In the open sea. *rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 Who had rather venture at large their decayed bottom then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

†i. Over a large surface or area; abroad. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 44 There may thy Muse display her fluttryng wing, And stretch her selfe at large from East to West. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 300 The first thing hee doth is to stretch out his handes at large. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 10293 We hear that he has quartered his Cavalry at large, for their better refreshment in several neighbouring Villages. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 101 Seeing that the .. legions were so close and crowded, he commanded them to set themselves more at large .. so they might have room to handle their Weapons. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 229 They would by their living so much at large, be much better prepared .. than if the same Number of People lived close together.

†j. *Naut.* = 'going large' (see B. 7 a).

1757 CAPT. RANDALL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 93 We .. tied them before the Wind — then at large.

k. *Lava.* (See quot.)

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 34 Common in gross or at large, is such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person; being granted to him and to his heirs by deed; or [etc.].

l. U. S. Said of electors or elected who represent the whole of a State and not merely a district of it.

1741 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 161, I was again chose a Counsellor in ye 1st 18, and my Coz. Wm. Browne chose a Counsellor at Large. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Electors at large*, electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* i. xiii. 166 The additional member or members are elected by the voters of the whole State on a general ticket, and are called 'representatives at large'.

m. Without definite aim or specific application. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* ii. xi. 569 The pleadings are at large .. and do not tend to definite issues. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July (Tales R. Kipling), He knows that a single stroke well aimed returns a better result than a score which are delivered at large.

†6. At one's large: at liberty. *Obs.*

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 237 While eche of hem is at his large, Lyght thinge vpwarde and downwarde charge. a 1420 HOCLEVLE *De Reg. Princ.* 1455 It sore me agaste To hynde me, where I was at my large. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1176 Pan myght we leue all at oure large. 1479 *Plimpton Corr.* (Camden) 34, I will that ye suffer him to be at his large without longer imprisonment. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 114 Thei .. may .. at their large and libartie .. goo and come.

†7. At the large: at the utmost. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 447 Seune dayes to Sandewyche, I sette at the large, Sixty myle on a daye.

8. In large. †a. In a free, unrestrained, or bold manner. *Obs.*

1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 90 Nener the les, son, yit shuld thou lett her for to speke in large. [Cf. *York Myst.* xx. 118 Here for to speke oure large.]

b. On a large scale: opposed to *in little*. (Also in the large.)

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bastas* 12 To do, in Little, what in Large was done. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 138 The copies of which [picture] in large I gave, one to his Ma^{ty} .. another .. to my patron. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 36 The .. Plates represent, in large, the same Designs .. as those described in little. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 219 note, I have made trial of this method, both in small and in large. 1840 ARNOLD *Let. in Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 Viewed in the large, as they are seen in India. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxi, Where the strong and the weak, this world's congeries, Repeat in large what they practised in small.

†9. To the (or one's) large: to or into a state of freedom. *Obs.*

13 .. *Evang. Nicoo.* 1032 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 410 How hat he wan o way fro presoun vn to be large. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1096 Philmen the fre kyng .. He lete to be large. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 255 He was out of the lane & came to his large.

†10. With the largest: in the most liberal fashion. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxviii. [cxiv.] 339 They .. payed euery thyng with the largeste [Fr. *bien & largement*], so that euery man was contente.

Large (lārdʒ), v. [f. LARGE a. Cf. OF. *largir* and (with sense 3) F. *larguer*.]

†1. *trans.* To enlarge, increase, widen. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 6, I largid my willys and my werkis. *Ibid.* Cant. 499 Largid is my mouth abouen my ennys. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 248 For his propre or pryvy auauntage shuld not man lette to large his love. 1384 — *Chron.* xviii. 3 Whanne he wente for to largen his empyre vnto the fode of Eufraten. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288, 1 Largyn, or make large, *amplio, amplifico*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sout* ii. i. viii, To large their spirit By vaster cups of Bacchus.

†b. *intr.* ? To increase (in something).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 341 Pus we largen in sacraments, for iche good sensible dede pat we don, or pat springith of mannes charite, may be called a sacrament.

†2. *intr.* To get or keep away from or wide (of).

1506 GUYLFOARD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 With mervayllous dylycencie we larged from the shore.

3. *Naut.* Of the wind: To become 'large'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea* (1847) 116 Thwart Cape Froward, the wind larged with us. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 The winde larged, and wee stowed away S. S. W. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* xiv. III. 4 Suddenly the wind larged again.

†Larged, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Enlarged, unconstrained, slack.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 26 He werketh in disciplyne, and the largid [v.r. large, Vulgate *laxa*] hond to hym seceeth to resten, and seceeth fredam.

Large-handed, a. (Stress variable.)

†1. *fig.* Grasping, rapacious. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. i. 11 Large-handed Robbers your graue Masters are.

2. *fig.* Generous, liberal, open-handed.

a 1628 *Dict. in LARGE-HANDEDNESS*. 1885 Cassell's *Encycl.* (impl. s.v.) Large-handed charity.

3. *lit.* Having large hands.

1896 O. SCHREINER in *Fortnightly Rev.* Aug. 233 They [Boers] are generally large-limbed, large-handed men.

Hence Large-handedness (in quot.) ?lavishness, or ?rapacity).

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* xvi. (1632) 208 Shee watched over the nimble Spirits, selfe seeking or large handednesse of her active Secretaries.

Large-hearted, a. (Stress variable.) Having a large heart (see LARGE a. 3 c); magnanimous, generous; having wide sympathies.

1645 WALLER *Cress Carlisle in Mourning* 32 Such as made Sheba's curious Queen resort To the large-hearted Hebrews famous Court. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) i. 22 We see some men large-hearted and generous, denying themselves, almost above measure. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng.* Ch. 17 It is strange to contrast his niggard concessions with the large-hearted statements of Roman Catholics of other days. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men i. Pref. 27 Large-hearted and open-handed too he was, when a real case was brought before him.

Hence Large-heartedness, magnanimity, generosity.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. (1647) 452 In regard of Reasonable and Spiritual Desires, The effects of this affection are: Large-heartedness and Liberality. 1851 D. JEROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The cobbler .. being mightily touched by the large-heartedness of Blast. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 87 Suddenly endowed with a new large-heartedness and benevolence.

Largely (lārdʒli), adv. Also 3-4 largeliche, 4-6 largely, -lie, 5 largele, 6 St. larglie. [f. LARGE a. + -LY 2.] In a large manner.

1. Liberally, generously, bountifully. Now arch. and with mixture of sense 2.

c 1230 *Itali Meil.* 29 Pat he nule gladliche ifinde þe largeliche al þat þe biheoued. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 786 He 3ef .. To abbeyes and to priories largeliche of is golde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27873 He may .. largely do almus dede. c 1491 *Chast. Goides Chyld.* viii. 22 Some tyme they will yeue largely. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 Take with you Gold and Silver .. and depart largely thereof unto your men of warre. 1583 GOLTING *Calvin on Deut.* lix. 421 Wee haue gods grace much largelier towards vs. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. I.* Sundi: after Ascension, Largely Thou givest, gracious Lord, Largely Thy gifts should be restord. 1879 BROWNING *Phaedriades* 48 Too rash Love in its choice, paid you so largely service so slack!

2. Copiously, abundantly; in a large measure; to a great extent; extensively, greatly, considerably, much.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 So largeliche ant so swude vlean þet ilke bledt swot of his blisfulle bodie. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iii. 138 For thorw lesynges 3c laachen largeliche mede. 1469 *Plimpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 For and it go to matter in law, it will cost money largely. c 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 879 He .. Send to the Erll, and thankit him largele. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 139/2 What so euer fashion of worshipping of Latria be, the same is as largely done to saintes and ymagas as to god. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. vi, He lifted me, unto a largely noble place. 1594 BACON *Let. to A. Bacon* in *Spedding Lett.* (1861) i. 349 There is a collection of Dr. James of foreign states, largeliest of Flanders, which [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE i *Macc.* xvi. 16 When Simon and his sonnes

had drunke largely. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 210 They sup largely. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 482 The salacious Goat encreases more; And twice as largely yields her milky Store. 1747 WESLEY *Frim. Physic* (1762) 114 Drink largely of warm Lemonade. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 432 The patient was bled largely. 1880 GEHKE *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 24. 228 Water enters largely into the composition of the bodies both of plants and animals. 1887 LIGHTFOOT *Leaders North. Ch.* (1891) 3 The prosperity of a Church, as of a Nation, depends largely on its connexion with the past. 1891 FREEMAN *St. Fr. Trav.* 120 These surrounding hills are largely rocky.

†b. With words expressive of quantity or extent: Fully, quite. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1052 Al a 3er largeliche this wrechede ilaste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 96 That largelich a legioun lese her lyf. c 1386 CHAUCER *Kat's T.* 1908 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. c 1400 *Iwaine & Gau.* 423, I wate that he was largely By the shuldres mare than i.

†3. Of discourse: At (great) length, in full, fully. *Obs. or arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Dv, Gretter boldnesse to speke to her more largely. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 121 Which point I will touch more largely anon. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Bvii, This herbe is so well known in all contrees, that I nede not largely to describe it. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 55/1 The Feast is largely described by Plutarch. 1784 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. Pref. 19, I have written .. largely on the subject of the soul. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iii. 160 We shall have occasion farther on to speak more largely concerning all these kinds. 1831 SOCIETY L. 154 The girls had written so largely to their friend, she would not repeat news.

4. Generally; with a wide or general application or comprehension; in a wide sense. *rare or arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 344 3if men spoken largeli, many men ben here more blesid þan þe pope. 1533 FRITH *Mirr. Sacram. Bapt.* (1829) 287, I take the congregation of God in this place even somewhat largely, this is, for all them that are thought or counted to be the members of Christ. 1570 ACT 13 *Ellis* c. 8 § 6 The sayde Statute .. shalbe most largely and strongly construed for the repressing of Usurie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 228 This name Ethiopia sometimes taken more largely, otherwhiles more strained. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. (1686) 6 Error, to speak largely, is a false judgement. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 i. 155 He was certainly in the right when he took the matter largely. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mundi* ii. (1869) 43 His [Proitos'] subjects may have been Argives of Argolis, taken largely.

†b. Loosely, inaccurately. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xix. 116 Ech of the xj. governauncis, which y schal .. menteyne and defende is groundid in Holli Scripture largeli and vnpropirli forto speke of grounding. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ii. (1661) 17 In all Sacraments improperly and largely so called.

†5. Freely, without restraint. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1637 Wantons .. Oft sythe bryng hem sylf in dystresse, Because they somtyme to largely deele. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 493 Me likes no3t [t]his langage so largely for to lye. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 396 Ye saye not wysely to call the archebysshop traitour .. it is to largely sayde. 1564 J. RASTELL *Conful. Jewell's Serm.* 73 It ys largelye and lowdely spoken.

†6. For a large sum; at a high price. *Obs. rare.* 1611 CORVAT *Credulities* 216 Certaine prisoners being largely hired by the King of Spaine conspired together.

†7. Widely. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. iii, Open your compasse as largely as you can.

8. In large characters, letters, or outlines; on a large scale (of drawing). Now rare.

1624 BEDFLL *Lett.* iv. 78 On the top of this Tower, was this representation curiously and largely cut. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 237 The Fore-Puppet is more largely delineated in Plate 18. 1887 SIR G. TRAVELMAN in *Standard* 27 Aug. 2/3 You could almost read them across the floor of the House, they are so largely printed.

9. With lofty demeanour; loftily, pompously.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barstcher* T. xvi. (1858) 389 He, therefore, walked rather largely upon the earth. 1887 HALL CAINE *Demister* xviii. 107 'Do you know, my good people', he said largely, 'I'm at a loss to understand what you mean'.

†Largemost, adv. *Obs. rare.* [f. LARGE a. + -MOST.] Most largely or considerably; most.

1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) i. 132 That year was to me the largemost profitable year I had in the schools.

Largen (lārdʒn), v. *poet.* [f. LARGE a. + -EN 5.]

1. *intr.* To grow large or larger.

1844 PATTMORE *Poems* 145 Eyes, large always, slowly largen. 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 The one eye that meets my view, Lidless and strangely largening.

2. *trans.* To make large or larger, enlarge.

1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* vi. 51 No more a vision, reddened, largened, The moon dips toward her mountain nest. 1881 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) i. 186 Each new width of love largens all the rest.

Largeness (lārdʒnəs), [f. LARGE a. + -NESS.]

†1. Liberality, open-handedness; freedom in giving or spending. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27404 Largenes [es] sett again couetteis. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 174 Prestis weiard of lif .. colouren .. glotonye bi largeness & fedynge of pore men. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3404 Syn it lokid has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen, Pat me þis diademe of Dary demed is & graunted. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 84 Luve makis wreches full of largeness. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 362/1 The grace, which is genen of the largenes of God. 1598 GREENE *Tuclius' Ann.* i. xi (1622) 21 That Germanicus

had purchased the soundless favour by largeness. *a 1626* BR. ANDREWS *Serm.* vii. (1661) 436 His largeness or bounty, as it were... the casting abroad of His new coin. *a 1637* LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 632 Largeness the lady heo let in ful manye. *a 1630* Hymns *Virg.* 63 Quod largeness in almese dede. *1667* DONNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 274 Alacrity married with a Thoughtfulness and Largeness married with a Providence.

† 2. Lengthiness or prolixity (of discourse or writing). *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 221 *Y^e* stile runneth of it self into such largeness with plentie of matter, *y^t* [etc.]. *1597* HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. 1. § 3 In other things we may be more briefe, but the weight of these requirith largeness. *1655* FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 5 The Reader I presume will pardon our largeness... in relating the proceedings against this first Martyr. *1655* STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 46/2 By reason of the largeness of the Discourse. *1664* 94 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 192 If the Matter of our Prayers lies within so narrow a compass, why should the Dress and Out-side of them spread... into so wide and disproportioned a largeness?

3. Amplitude of dimension; great size, volume, or bulk; bigness. † Also, magnitude or size in the abstract (*obs.*).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7024 Myzte no man ayme [je largeness] [F. grandur]. *c 1430* Syr *Gener.* (Roxb.) 794 In a twelvemonth he waxed more Of largeness... Than any other in yeres thre. *1448* HEN. VI *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 370 Ouer the said librarie an hows of the same largeness. *a 1400-50* Alexander 68 For all be largeness of lenth at he luke myzt. *1523* Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 6 One other way... of as grete largeness in bredeth or larger than the said olde way. *1568* GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 85 The bones of a great... man, among the which bones, the huckle bone... was of such largeness, as... did declare the man to be... *xiii.* foote. *1603* OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 2 Other sheres in Wales of faire more largeness. *1653-4* WHITLOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 111 By reason of the largenes, and roughnes of the water. *1661* LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. b. 6 Their motion is slow, by reason of their largeness. *1708* J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. GA. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1737) 305 Glasgow... in respect of Largeness, Building, [etc.], is the chief city in the Kingdom next to Edinburgh. *1726* SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 98 Each hook about the largeness of six scythes. *1785* SARAH FIELING *Ophelia* I. xix, The largeness of the assembly. *1807* G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. x. 458 They were similar, in the largeness of their joints, and in the likeness of their hair.

b. semi-concr.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 314 Then wrapt the body round In largeness of a fine white sheete. *1871* R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxvi. 3 In all that bodily largeness Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

4. Of immaterial things: Amplitude; (large) size or extent; extensiveness.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 Of suche largenes it may of ryght be sayd and called catholical. *1605* BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. I. wonder at... the largeness of your capacity. *1606* SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 5 The ample proposition that hope makes... Fayles in the promist largeness. *1651* FULLER *Abel Rediv.* For (1867) II. 85 Considering the height of his friends and largeness of his deserts. *1832* H. T. MARTINEAU *Each & All* viii. 109 Complaints were made against the largeness of their profits. *1856* FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 57 The largeness of the power... committed to the councils was at once a temptation... to abuse those powers. *1864* BOWEN *Logic* xiii. (1870) 428 The largeness of his information. *1886* MAUGH *Exam.* 9 June 5/3 The unexpected largeness of the majority.

† 5. Breadth, width. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 258 It... stretcheth toward the West in lengthe... in largenes it, dretche to the Cytee of Alizandre. *1597* A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/2 Considering the largenes and length of the wounde. *1607* MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. (1617) 19 Lay out it two or three other Blanke's at their vitermost largenes. *1747* CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 11 The largeness, depth or rapidity of the stream of rivers, which they had occasion to pass.

6. The attribute or quality of not being circumscribed or limited in scope, range, or capacity; the reverse of narrowness.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* iv. 29 God 3af wisdam to Salomon, and myche prudence... and laargenesse of herte. *1551* T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 8b, If any worde be used that hath a double meanyng, restrain the largeness thereof, and declare how you will have it taken. *1690* LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. (1695) 388 Some Men of that Strength of Judgment, and Largeness of Comprehension, that [etc.]. *1692* L'ESTRANGE *Fables* viii. (1708) 10 If the Largeness of his Heart shall carry him beyond the Line of Necessary Prudence. *a 1715* BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 589 A man of his temper, and of his largeness in point of opinion. *1845-6* TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iii. 36 One who... in the largeness of his love would send none empty away. *1855* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 492 A man... distinguished... by the largeness of his views and by his superiority to vulgar prejudices. *1874* GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 456 The largeness of temper which characterized all the nobler minds of his day.

b. Of artistic treatment: Breadth.

1885 MAUGH *Exam.* 21 May 5/4 A frequent largeness of phrase, with quaintness of response. *1885* ALTHEAUM 23 May 669/3 This picture... may be mentioned as a true illustration of breadth and largeness of style.

† 7. Freedom, scope, opportunity. *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* lxxx. *Serm.* etc. (Alford) VI. 397 Your man brought me your letter of the 8th of December this 21st of the same, to Chelsey and gives me the largeness, till Friday, to send a letter to Paul's house.

8. Lofty bearing, pomposity.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxvii. 175 The perspiration started from his temples, but his dignity and his largeness did not desert him.

† **Largeour.** *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 largeourer.

[a. F. *largeur*, f. *large* LARGE a.] Width, girth. *1545* RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. iv. 23 A certaine thinne

..skinne... which compasseth round the amplitude and largeour of the belly.

† **Largeous**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. LARGE a. + -OUS.] Liberal, bountiful.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. ijb, But as some be over largeous, so some are spare enough.

† **Largely**, adv. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *larger*, comp. of LARGE a. + -LY². Cf. *largely*, *bloodily*.] More largely.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 176 Lest per falshe de growide more and largerli [*v. r.* largerly] envenymede þe Chirche. *1632* SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1846) 121 Largely.

Largesse, largesse (lārdges). *arch.* and *literary.* Forms: 3-4 largesse, 4-7 larges, (5 -eys, -is, 7 lardges), 3- largesse, 6- largess. [a. F. *largesse* = Pr., Sp. *largueza*, It. *larghezza*:—late L. **largitia*, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.)]

† 1. Liberality, bountifulness, munificence. *Obs.*

a 1225 Ancr. R. 416 Of ancre kurtessie, and of ancre largesse, is l-kumen ofte sunne. *c 1340* Cursor M. 27404 (Fairf.) Largesse gaine couaitise is sette. *c 1386* CHAUCER *Par.* P. 720 Jhesu Crist yeueth us thise yiftes of his largesse and of his souereyn bountee. *1477* EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dietes* 8 Largesse and liberalite is knowen when a man is in necessity and pouerte. *1549* COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* 12 Himnes witten with the larges of god is praysed before meate. *1589* PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poisie* I. xx. (Arb.) 58 The Prince hauing all plentie to vse largesse by. *1623* COCKERAM, *Largesse*, Liberalite. *Personified.* *1362* LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 112 Largesse the ladi ledeth in ful monye. *14166* CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1157 Not Avarice, the foule caytyf, Was half to grysse so ententyf, As Largesse is to yeve and spende. *a 1420* HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4119 Of myne helpy lady souereyne Largesse, my lady, now will I ryme.

2. Liberal or bountiful bestowal of gifts; *occas.* † lavish expenditure; *concr.* money or other gifts freely bestowed, e.g. by a sovereign upon some special occasion of rejoicing or the like.

a 1340 HANFOLE *Psalter* Cant. 505 Worshipful he is in larges of gytys. *c 1470* Colagros & Gau. 423 For na largesse my lord nocht will he neuer let. *1484* CAXTON *Chivalry* 67 When it shal be tyme of necessity to make largesse his hondes must gyue and dispende. *1561* T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xx. (1634) 431 So great and so plenteous largesse of his benefites doth in a manner overwhelme us. *1593* SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iv. 44 Our Coffers, with too great a Court, And liberal Largesse, are growne somewhat light. *1614* LODGE *Seneca* 3 Neither can the prodigality and largesse of anything be honest. *1622* HARKWILL *David's Vow* II. 86 The widowes... heart being put to her mite, gave it weight about the greater... largess of the Pharisee. *1698* FRYER *Acc. E. India* P. 107 The Governor goes in Procession, and bestows his Largess. *1864* BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 302 The handse-day belongs to the New Year itself. It is still in full practice in Scotland as a day of largess. *1870* DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, Largess, in the form of odds and ends of cold cream and pomatum... was freely distributed among the attendants. *1873* BROWNING *Red Cott. Nat. cap* 256 Your planned benevolence To man, your proposed largess to the Church. *1887* BOWEN *Fing. Fennel* v. 248 'Eneus... then gives to the crews Largess noble of three steers each.

b. In particularized sense: A free gift or dote of money, etc.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 187 Least any man shoulde vtankynghful and vnjustly take away this larges of the French Kyng. *1600* HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv. xxi. 222 There was good hope that the soldiours should haue a largesse dealt amongst them out of the kings treasure. *1611* HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 52 Let all raryeties Showe downe from heauen a larges. *1655* STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 101/2 Courting vulgar Applause with Largesses and Feasts. *1725* DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 103, I gave a largess or bounty of five dollars a man. *1814* SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 38 Largesses to the heralds and minstrels... were necessary accompaniments to the investiture of a person of rank. *1840* ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. ix. 54 His triumphs were followed by various largesses of provisions and money to the populace.

c. *Largess!* or † *A largess!*: a call for a gift of money, addressed to a person of relatively high position on some special occasion. (Still in use locally at 'harvest home'; otherwise *Hist.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 449 A bynd man... To crie a largesse by-for oure lorde. *c 1384* CHAUCER *II. Fame* III. 219 Ther mette I crying many oon A larges larges. *c 1485* *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 261 A larges, 3e lord, I crye his day. *1573* TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 129 Gite gloues to thy reapers, a larges to crie. *1587* FLEMING *Conte. Holinshed* III. 1342/2 Then the heralds cried A larges, and the trumpets and drums were sounded euerie where. *1674-91* RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 104 A Largess, ... a Gift to Harvest-men particularly, who cry a Largess so many times as there are pence given. *1688* R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 3/2 Heralds haue a right three several times to cry Largesse. *1789* GROSE *Prom. Gloss.* s.v., The reapers in Essex and Suffolk ask all passengers for a largess, and when any money is given to them, all shout together largess, largess. *1808* SCOTT *Marm.* I. xi. Now largesse, largesse, Lord Marmion. *a 1825* FORRY *Voc. Eng. Anglia*, *Largess*, a gift to reapers in harvest. When they have received it, they shout thrice, the words 'halloo largess'.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 2). A generous or plentiful bestowal; something freely bestowed.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* M. *Aurel.* (1546) E vij b, The grenteste vyllany in a villayne is to be gyuen in largesse of lyes. *1682* DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 364 The Book's a common largess to mankind. *1688* CROWNE *Darwin* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 382 He's like the sun, a largesse to the world. *1785* COWPER *Needless Alarm* 62 How glad they catch the largess of the skies. *1832* TENNYSON *'All good things have not kept aloof'* 4, I have not lacked thy mild reproof, Nor golden largess of thy praise. *1888* LOWELL *Protest* 2, I could not bear to see those eyes On all with wasteful largess shine.

† 4. Freedom, liberty. *At his largesse*, at liberty (cf. at one's large), at one's own discretion. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* v. 427 Quhar he mycht at his largess be. *c 1425* LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1327 There to haue... largesse to stryke as longeth to thy cure. *c 1470* HENRY WALLACE *IX.* 524 Thai... maid thaim fre, at their largis [*v. r.* at larges] to pass. *1547* Act 1 *Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 4 He shall not goe abroad, and at larges. *1594* CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* (1596) 225 Discoursing of the largesse and liberty which soldiours enioy in Italie.

5. *attrib.* (dial.)

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1047 The 'Largess'-cry, the 'Harvest-home!' *1856* Farmer's *Mag.* Jan. 79 Two especial seasons of jollity among them generally occur in each year—the harvest-home, ... and the largess feast.

Larget (lārdzēt). [Fr.; f. *large* LARGE a.] 'A piece of bar-iron, cut off to a length... forming a blank to be beaten and rolled into a sheet of iron' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

Largier, comp. of LARGY a. *Obs.*

† **Largierly**, adv. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 6 largierly. [irreg. f. *largier*, comp. of LARGY a. + -LY².] More fully, at greater length.

1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Wyth fault he shall know of me heytrafter more largierly.

† **Largifical**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *largificalis* (f. *largus*: see LARGE a.) + -AL.] Liberal, bountiful.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 33, 21 The Benignity of our Largifical Essence. *1709* *Ibid.* II. No. 64, 2/2 Largifical Redundances.

† **Largifluent**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 5 largy-. [f. L. *largifluus* (Lucretius) + -ENT.]

c 1460 Play *Sacram.* 824 O thu largifluent lord most of lyghtness.

† **Largiloquent**, a. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *largiloquus*, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.) + *loqui* to speak: see -ENT.] 'Full of words, that is liberal of his tongue' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1626).

† **Larging**, *obl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. LARGE v. + -ING¹.] Enlargement.

1510 Acc. in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 200 The largening of the vestrie dore.

Largish (lārdzif), a. [f. LARGE a. + -ISH.] Somewhat large.

1787 Fam. *Plants* I. 90 The divisions roundish, concave, expanding, largish. *1807-26* S. COOPER *Sarge* 108 The largish ligatures used in Mr. Warner's time. *1872* BESANT & RICE *Ready Money* M. v, He carried about with him a largish sum in valuables and money.

Comb. *1831* A. HEADLEY in J. Raine *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 208 A largish sized box.

Largition (lārdzifn). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *largition-em*, n. of action f. *largiri* to be liberal or bountiful, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.). Cf. *obs.* F. *largition*.] The bestowal of gifts or largess; bountiful giving. Also an instance of this.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 169 The Faderis... dredand Cassius, be thir largitious, to conques sic fauoure and riches that might be noysum to thair liberte. *1570-6* LANBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 456 He had, by great largition and briberie, prevailed at Rome. *a 1670* HACKER *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 225 Necessity is the companion of immoderate largition. *1781* S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 318 The largition enabled them to build a meeting and settle a minister. *1854* CARLE, WINEMAN *Fabiola* II. xxviii. (1855) 307 The separate cell, which Agnes had obtained... backed by her parents' handsome largitions.

Hence **Largitionary**, a., of the nature of largess.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Largitude**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. late L. *largitudo*, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.): see -ITUDE.] Breadth, width.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's *Bk. Physike* 112/1 Cut the same of such a largitude as you desire to have it.

|| **Largo** (lārgo). *Mus.* [It. = broad.] A term indicating that a passage is to be rendered in slow time and with a broad, dignified treatment. Also *transf.*

1683 PURCELL 3-*Pl. Sonatas* To Rdr. (1893), Presto Largo, Poco Largo, or Largo by it self. *1724* [see GRAVE a.]. *1753* CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Largo*, in the Italian music, a slow movement, one degree quicker than *grave* and two than *adagio*. *1866* GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. xiii. 279 The gathering excitement of speech gave more and more energy to his manner... he... ended with his deepest-toned largo, keeping his hands clasped behind him.

† **Largy**, a., adv., and sb. *Obs.* [f. LARGE a. + -Y.] A. adj. Large. B. adv. Largely. C. sb. At the largiest: in the fullest manner.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 154 Of this abhominacoun it is seid largiere before in the ij. article. *c 1400* Destr. *Troy* 4961 Largior þen a lawliw & lengur with all. *1535* COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* ii. 32 He... veveth few wordes, and toucheth not the matter at the largiest. *1555-8* PHAER *Æneid* I. B. iij, Largy streames out from his eies he shed. *1567* TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 143 b, In largie seas... Aye fleeing to and fro. *1594* CAREW *Fasso* (1881) 102 Who open... saw this largy gate.

Lariat (læriāt), sb. Also *lariette*, *larriret*. [a. Sp. *la reata* (see REATA).] A rope used for picketing horses or mules; a cord or rope with a noose used in catching wild cattle; the lasso of Mexico and South America.

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 26 Lariats, or noosed cords, used in catching the wild horse. *1859* MARCY *Prairie Trav.* I. 41 Lariats made of hemp are the best. *1861* G. F.

BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 250 Two mules put so near together that they had got their lariets entangled. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 The horsehair lariat, which serves the Western Nimrod for lassoing by day and for keeping off snakes at night.

Hence **Lariat** *v. trans.*, to secure with a lariat. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 104 My mules had already been caught and lariatied.

Lariat, obs. form of **LORIoT**, golden oriole.

Larick (læ'rik). *Sc. and north.* Also **lerrick**. [sing. f. **LARIX** taken as a pl.] = **LARCH**.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 197 (Jam.) A planting .. Where pilches an' laricks were seen. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Larick**, larch fir. 1896 LUNSON *Poems* 160 Lang tail an' swirly Twinkl'n on the larick taps.

Larid (læ'rid). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. l. *Laridæ*, f. *larus* gull.] A bird of the *Laridæ* or gull family.

In recent Dicts.

Hence **Laridine** *a.*, having the characters of the gull family.

1877 COUES *Birds N.-W.* 589 Various classifications of the Laridine birds .. have been proposed.

Larie, **Larielle**, vars. **LAURY**, **LAUREL**.

Lariette, variant of **LARIAT**.

Larigot (læ'rigot). *Mus.* [ad. f. *larigot*, OF. *larigau* 'a Flute or Pipe.. called so by the clowns in some parts of France' (Cotgr.), of unknown origin.] An organ-stop: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 69 **Larigot**, Nineteenth, Octave Twelfth, a small metal Mutation stop. The Larigot sounds a perfect fifth above the Fifteenth, and consequently a Nineteenth above the Diapasons.

Larikin, variant of **LARRIKIN**.

|| **Larin** (læ'rin). Also 6 *larine*, (*larijn*), 8

laryn; 7 *lari*, *lar(r)ee*, *lawree*. [Pers. لاری *lārī*,

?f. *Lār* name of a territory on the north of the Persian Gulf (Yule).] A kind of Persian and Arabic money formerly in use, consisting of a strip of metal bent over in the form of a hook.

1588 HICKOCKE *tr. Frederick's Voy. Ind.* 35 b. I bought many salted kine there .. for halfe a Larine a peece, which Larine may be twelue shillings six pence. 1616 N. WHITTINGTON in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 484 We agreed with one of the Ragies or Governours kinned for twenty Laries (twenty shillings) to conduct vs. 1623 *Down. Inspecim. Buckhnt.* (Camden) 77 Lawrees, beinge peecees of silver .. worthe aboute tenn pence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Larrees fashioned like point-aiglets, and are worth ten pence. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat.* iv. vi. 144 Five and twenty Larées, that is, five dollars. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822/2 The most current coin here are the Silver *Laryus*, each whereof is worth about 10d.

Larine (læ'rin), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod. l. *Larinæ*, f. *larus* gull.] Pertaining to the *Larinæ*, a sub-family of the *Laridæ*. In recent Dicts.

Larinoid, *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *λαρινός* fatted + *-oid*.] 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.* **Larinoid**, syn. of *lardaceous*. 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Larix (læ'riks). Also 8 *laryx*. *B.* 6 *larnix*, 7 *larinx*, 8 *-ynx*. [L. (see **LARCH**).]

1. *a.* = **LARCH**. Also *attrib.*, as *larix tree*, *wood*. (Now only *Sc.*: cf. **LARICK**.)

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 12 b. The oke trees, pine trees, *larinx* [*sic*] trees, fir trees, ash trees. 1578 LYRK *Dodoens* vi. xcii. 775 Of the larche or larix tree. 1611 Cotgr., *Larche*, the Larch, or Larinx tree. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 642 The Mosse of the Larix Tree burneth also sweet, and sparkleth in the burning. 1744 DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. (1754) 16 The larynx is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine, or common Scotch fir. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 515 A small summer-house finished with Larix wood. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 240 Plane trees, poplars, birches, limes, *larixes*. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 429 They [squirrels] attack the young Scotch firs, but more particularly the *larix* and *elm*. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 163 Gates should be made of .. Larix wood.

|| *b. Bot.* The genus of coniferous trees to which the larches belong.

+ 2. The herb *Camphorosma monspeliacum*. *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 26 Chamepeuce is a very rare herbe .. it may be called in Englishe Alpeare or Petie Larix. 1624-61 DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* i. 2 Beauty, like the Herb Larix, is cool i' th' water, But hot i' th' stomach.

Lark (lā'k), *sb.*, **laverock** (læ'və'ək, *Sc.* lə'və'ək). Forms: *a.* 1 *lāferce*, *lāw-*, *lāu(w)erce*, *lāwerce*, *lāurice*, *-e*, 3-4 *laverke*, 5 *laveroc*, *-k ke*, (*laverock*, *lawrok*), 6 *laverok(e)*, *laverocke*, *Sc.* *laferok*, 7 *laveracke*, *lavroc*, *leve-ro(e)k*, *-ucke*, 9 *dial. lair-*, *layrock*, 5- chiefly *Sc.* *lav(e)rock*, *lav'rock*. *B.* 4-7 *larke*, 4- *lark*. [OE. *lāferce*, older *lāwerce*, *lāurice*, wk. fem., corresponding to Du. *leemwerik*, OHG. *lērāhha* (MHG. and mod. G. *lerche*), ON. *lāvirke* (masc.), MSw. *lārīka* (Sw. *lärku*, Da. *lerke*); not found in Goth. The ulterior etymology is unknown: some of the OE. forms, and the ON. *lāvirke* only in the Edda Gloss., and perh. from Eng.) lend themselves to the interpretation 'treason-worker' (OE. *lāw*, ON. *lā*, treason; cf. ON. *ill-virke* worker of ill); but, apart from the fact that nothing is known in folklore to account for such a designation, the Teut. forms generally seem to point to some such OEut. type as **lāwirakjōn*.]

1. A name used generally for any bird of the family *Alaudidæ*, but usually signifying, when

used without a prefix, the SKYLARK (*Alauda arvensis*). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage, and remarkably long hind-claws (cf. **LARKSPUR**).

a. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 71/2 *Laudae*, *laurice*, c. 1000 *Athfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 131/28 *Alauda*, *laurice*. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 67/455 A gret hep of lauerkene upon le churchc a-lighte. c. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 40 Ich wold ich were a threteleok, A bounting other a laverock, Swete bryd! c. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 662 Ther mighte men see many flockes Of turtles and laverokkes. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Other smalle byddes .. As osel, smytting, laveroc gray, Pertryk, wercock. 1438 Bk. *Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne) 12 It semis thay sparhalkis war And we lawrokis that durst bot dar. c. 1650 *Eger & Grine* 922 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 383 The threteleocke, the Nightingale, the laueracke, & the wild woodhalk. 1725 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* II. iv, Hark how the lawrocks chant aboon our heads. c. 1810 TANNAHILL *Winter wu his cloudy brow* Poems (1846) 112 Now lawrocks sing to hail the spring, And nature all is cheery. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where laverocks liting sing Is the place that I love best. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 595/1 A colony of tuneful laverocks darted their almost perpendicular flight above our heads.

B. c. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 915 With fynche, with lark, and with archaungelle. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 1498 On be morwe wan it was day, & þe lark by-gan to syngre, þys messenges com in god aȝer. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 714 The blyth Lark that begynnys. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. III. i. 158 Did euer Rauen sing so like a Lark? 1620 VENNEK *Via Recta* iii. 63 Larkes are of a delicate taste in eating. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 10 An hawk .. perceives a lark at a distance which neither men nor dogs could spy. 1828 WOODSW. *Morn. Exerc.* iv, Ne'er could Fancy bend the buoyant Lark To melancholy service. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear the .. bright carol of the Lark.

b. With allusion to the lark's habits; *e.g.* its early song, and the height it attains in contrast with the low position of its nest.

1580 LVLV *Euphonia* (Arb.) 229 Goe to bed with the Lambe, and rise with the Lark. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 56 Stir with the Lark to morrow, gentle Norfolk. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 94 With your Theme, I could Ore-mount the Lark. 1667 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 295 We .. must be up with the lark. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xv, Sometimes a dropping from the sky I heard the Laverock sing. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Lysander & Ione* i, Be constant .. As larks are to the morn or bats to eve. 1826 J. WILSON *Noel. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 131 Nae lively bling awa like a rising laverock. 1865 WATSON *Lanc. Songs* 26 Though we livin' o' th' floor same as layrocks We'n go up like layrocks to sing.

c. Proverbs.

1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 And hevyn fell we shall have meny larkys. 1546 J. HEEWOOD *Provs.* (1867) 9 A leg of a lark is better than is the body of a kyght. *Ibid.* 20 Louers line by loue, ye as larkes line by leekes. 1589 GREENE *Meraphon* (Arb.) 48 Men .. die for loue, when larkes die with leekes. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 153. 3/2 When the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

d. With some defining prefix, or qualifying adjective, denoting some member of the genus or family, as *Crested Lark*, *Horned Lark*, *Red Lark*, *Shore-lark*; also **SKYLARK**, **WOODLARK**.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 239 Red-lark. 1784 5 — *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 84 Shore Lark .. *Alauda alpestris*. 1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 165 *Crested Lark*, *Alauda cristata*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The Horned Larks are principally northern birds, occurring throughout the greater part of North America .. more than one form of Horned Lark is found in the higher ranges of the Himalayas. *Ibid.* 89 The Wood-Lark .. agrees with the *Crested Lark* .. in having the first primary quill well developed.

2. Applied with defining prefix to birds resembling the lark, but not belonging to the *Alaudidæ*; *e.g.* to certain buntings and pipits. Also **TITLARK**.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 238 It is larger than the tit-lark. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The meadow pipit is the 'twit lark'. 1849 *Ibid.* VII. 2354 The tree pipit is the 'tree-lark'. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 484 The Lapland Bunting, Snow Bunting .. In some places it is called the .. White Lark. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Titlark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits. The Grasshopper-Lark is one of the aquatic Warblers, while the Meadow-Lark of America .. is an *Icterus*. Sand-Lark and Sea-Lark are .. names often given to some of the smaller members of the *Limicolæ*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 70 From the curious 'scribbling' on the eggs the Yellow Bunting .. is in many places known as the 'Writing Lark'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lark-song*, *-catcher*; *lark-awakened*, *-footed* adjs.; also *lark-like* adj.; *lark-call* (see quot.); + *lark's-claw*, the wild larkspur; *lark-finch*, *-sparrow*, a bird of the western U. S., *Chondestes grammacus*; + *lark-fish* (= *L. alauda*) a name given to certain species of Blenny; *lark's-foot* = **LARKSPUR**; *lark's-head* *Naut.*, a form of bend (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *lavrock-height* (*nonce-wd.*), the height that the lark rises to; *lark-silver*, an annual payment due to the Crown from tenants of the Honour of Clare; *lark's toes* = **LARKSPUR**; *lark-worm*, a kind of tape-worm (see quot.). Also **LARK'(S)-HEEL**.

1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 324 The tell-tale smoke of 'lark-awakened cottages. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 89 There is a whistle, termed a 'lark-call, which consists of a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, closed at both ends. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 42 A 'lark-catcher' will catch and slaughter ignominiously in a single night more skylarks than a falconer can hope to catch with one hawk in a year. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The wilde [Lark's spur] is

called .. in English .. **Larches Claw*. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 494 Larks-claw. 1831 A. WILSON & DONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 126 *Fringilla grammacus* — **Lark Finch*. 1898 *Burroughs's Riverby Index*, Lark finch or lark sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. a 6 b, Fishes .. smooth, as the 'Larkfish' cristate and not cristate. 1573 TISSER *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots, ..

Larkes foot*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of several Colours, coming up from one seed, would be tried also in Larkes-Foot. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 The Epithets of a swift running coursier are these, winged or wing-bearing, **Lark-footed*. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, Poor Lizzie's heart maist lap the hool; Near 'lav'rock height she jumpit. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* v. 20 Pleasure, **Lark-like*, nests upon the Ground. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 79 The Meadow-Pipit having a Lark-like hind claw. 1635 J. LAYER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. (1900) 376 The lere is of Clare, of fee, and ye townsmen paid .. 3s. per annum for 'larkesilver', but what the meaning of it is, I know not. 1900 *Ibid.*, The term larkesilver first occurs in the reign of Richard II. The Court Leet at Meldreth has not been held for centuries, but the 'larkesilver' [etc.] are still paid by the parish constable to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 193 He .. had within the month received her 'lark-song' of her betrothal. 1597 **Larkes Toes* [see **LARK-HEEL]. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 713 **Lark-worm*, *Tania platycephala*.

Lark (lā'k), *sb.*, *colloq.* [belongs to **LARK v.**] A frolicsome adventure, a spree. Also *to go on, have, take a lark*.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lark*, a piece of merriment. People playing together jocosely. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lark*, fun or sport of any kind, to create which is termed *knocking up a lark*. 1813 BYRON *Lct.* 27 Sept. in Moore *Lct. & Trals.* (1830) I. 428 You must and shall meet me .. and take what, in flash dialect, is poetically termed 'a lark' with Rogers and me for accomplices. 1835 MARYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxviii, Tom was .. always .. ready for any lark or nonsense. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'Here's a lark', shouted half a dozen hackney-coachmen. 1857 MAS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 321 My mother .. once by way of a lark, invited her to tea. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Soum.* xvi. 254 'It's a lark, fellows', said Mullens from behind his handkerchief. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 108/1 Bradlaugh only having a lark with the Hon. Gentlemen.

Lark (lā'k), *sb.*, *Naut.* A small boat (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lark*, a boat.

Lark (lā'k), *v.* [f. **LARK sb.**] *intr.* To catch larks. In mod. Dicts.

Lark (lā'k), *v.*, *colloq.* (orig. *slang.*) [belongs to **LARK sb.**; the *sb.* and *vb.* appear first in 1811-3. The origin is somewhat uncertain.

Possibly it may represent the northern LAKE *v.*, as heard by sporting men from Yorkshire jockeys or grooms; the sound (læk, læk), which is written *lark* in Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* and in dialect books, would to a southern hearer more naturally suggest 'lark' than 'lake' as its equivalent in educated pronunciation. On the other hand, it is quite as likely that the word may have originated in some allusion to **LARK sb.**; cf. the similar use of *skylark vb.* (which, however, is app. not recorded till much later).]

1. *intr.* To play tricks, frolic; to ride in a frolicsome manner; to ride across country. Also with *about*.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Having larked all the way down the road. 1825 NIMROD'S *Hunting Tour* 227 There is another way of making use of horse-flesh .. and that is .. what in the language of the day is called 'larking'. One of the party holds up his hat which is a signal for the start; and, putting their horses' heads in a direction for Melton, away they go, and stop at nothing till they get there. 1842 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Catherine*, Don't 'lark' with the watch, or annoy the police! 1846 57 DE QUINCEY *Kent's Wks.* VI. 276 note, It is a ticklish thing to lark with honest men's names. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* lxxv. 496 Jumping the widest brooks, and larking over the newest gates in the country. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Larking about at leap-frog to keep themselves warm. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 56 If we are to lark home .. I may as well ride a nag I can trust. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 261 These .. expert riders .. set off to 'lark' it home. 1889 H. O'REILLY *5 Years on Trail* 3, I was always larking about and playing pranks on my schoolfellows.

2. *trans.* To make fun of, tease sportively (a person); to ride (a horse) across country.

1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* lxxvi. 603 A staid English maid .. whom Georgy used to 'lark' dreadfully, with accounts of German robbers and ghosts. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 21 'May I lark him?' said he, pulling up after a short canter to and fro on the turf by the wayside.

3. To clear (a fence) with a flying leap.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iv. vii, Hess was neither stramed by her gliding passage down the slippery hill side, nor shaken by larking the fence in the meadow.

Larker (lā'kə), [f. **LARK sb.** + *-ER*]. One whose occupation it is to catch larks.

1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 68 When I see the Larker's day net spread out in a faire morning. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 When the weather grows gloomy the larker changes his engine. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 The larkers in dragging their nets by night frequently catch them [fieldfares] in the wheat-stubbles.

Larker (lā'kə), *colloq.* [f. **LARK v.** + *-ER*]. One given to 'larking' or sporting.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 He has been a bit of a larker in his time. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 1/3 He was conveyed by the 'larkers', who were medical students, to the statue of William III.

Larker (lā'kə), [Cf. **LARK sb.**] (See quot.)

1880 *Argosy* XIX. 278 Seine fishing is carried on by companies, each company owning 3 boats—the 'seine boat'.. the 'vollier'.. and another small boat called a larker.

Lark-heel, lark's-heel.

1. a. = LARKSPUR. b. Indian cress or garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. 923 *Flos Regius*.. in English Larkes spur, Larkes toes, Larkes clawe and Munkes hood. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. i. Song, Mary-golds, on death beds blowing, Larkes-heeles trymme. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 280 Now sow Larkes-heels, Caudicuffs, Columbinas, &c. 1695 TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* iv. C's Wks. 1721 III. 360 The Indian-Cress our Climate now does bear, Call'd Larkes-heel, 'cause he wears a Horse-mans Spur. 1706 J. GARDINER *Kapin's Gard.* (1728) 18 The Larkheel train, And Lychinis famous for her scarlet stain. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* (1765) 316 Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*. 1827 CLARKE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 The tall topp'd lark-heels, feather'd thick with flowers.

2. The elongated heel, common among negroes.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 501 Nor do we meet what is termed the lark-heel any oftener here than among the civilized races of Europe. 1872 — in *Daily News* 29 July, Prognathous jaws, lark heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West Coast negroes.

Hence Lark-heeled a. (See quot.)

1837 GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 169 Lark-heeled Bunting; *Plectrophanes Laponica*, Selby. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Larkheel'd*, having an uncommon projection of heel. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 567 The Coccyzine, or Lark-heeled Cuckoos, so called from their long hind toe.

Larking (lā'king), vbl. sb.¹ [f. LARK v.¹ + -ING.]

The action or process of catching larks. attrib. in larking-glass, a machine with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

1826 S. R. JACKSON in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 118 Persons go out with what is called a larking glass.

Larking (lā'king), vbl. sb.² colloq. [f. LARK v.² + -ING.] The action of LARK v.²; fun, frolic.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Much as larking was in force, there had been no spree to top this. 1825 BENDORS *Let.* 19 July in *Poems* p. xlvii, Two Oxford men, professors of genteel larking. 1838 LAOY GRANVILLE *Let.* 14 July, He.. like me, shuns actual practical larking.

Larking (lā'king), ppl. a. colloq. [f. LARK v.² + -ING.] That larks; frolicsome, sportive.

1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) I. 182, I have learned to leap.. which is a larking thing for a don. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x. The 'larking' or raffish Military Snob. 1889 'ROSE BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 330 Maddie was in one of her larking humours.

Hence Larkingly adv.

1896 H. W. WOLF in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Larkingly engaging in acrobatics.

Larkish (lā'ki), a. colloq. [f. LARK sb.² + -ISH.] Of the nature of a 'lark'; frolicsome.

1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 Foote lost his leg owing to amputation caused by a larkish exploit with the Duke of York.

Hence Larkishness.

1893 SIR A. BLACKWOOD *Records Life* (1896) 14 One other exploit was the result of West's and my larkishness that half.

Larksome (lā'ksəm), a. colloq. [f. LARK sb.² + -SOME.] Given to 'larking'; sportive.

1871 *Daily News* 11 Sept., Hinting.. that the melodrama had not been produced for larksome purposes. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 574 Obstreperous and larksome ghosts.

Larkspur (lā'kspɔr), Bot. [f. LARK sb.² + SPUR.] Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*; so called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common larkspur is *D. Consolida*.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The garden Larkes Spurre flourisheth all the Sommer long. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxvi. 922 The garden Larkes spur hath a rounde stem full of branches. 1612 *Two Noble K.* i. i. The wilde Larkes spur bath most fine jagged leaves. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Feb. (1673) 11 Sow also Lark-spurs, &c. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 89 In the Ground between these Hills and Cambridge grows naturally abundance of Larkspur. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxi, Sweet-Williams and white-Nancies, and larkspur and London-pride. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Larkspurs are exceedingly showy annuals.

Lark-spurred, a. (See quot.)

1805 J. LAWRENCE *Cattle* (1809) 531 The old shepherds had a comical notion, that sheep blind in the summer were lark-spurred; that the sheep having trod upon a lark's nest, the old one.. had spurred the intruder in the eye. 1839 YOUTT *Sheep* x. 406.

Larkly (lā'ki), a. colloq. [f. LARK sb.² + -Y.] Inclined or ready for a lark; frolicsome, sportive.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 133 When the Devil is larkly, he solicits the witches to dance round him. 1866 *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1301/1 An under-bred, ignorant, larkly young naval lieutenant. 1885 'F. ANSTY' *Tinted Venus* 24, 'I look larkly, don't I', said poor Tweddle, dolefully.

† Larm, sb. Obs. Also 6-7 larme. [Aphetic form of ALARM sb. Cf. LARUM and G. *lärme* noise.] = ALARM sb. 4. Also to blow, ring a larm.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Larme in a fælde, *alarme*. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 198 Then come they to the larme, then shew they in the fælde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 65 Therefore be ryngeth a larme and admonsysth all men to [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cano*, *Bellicum canere*,.. to blowe a larme. 1581 STURLEY *Seneca's Hercules* (Etzuz 216 To thumpe vpon the sounding breast thy griefe with doleful larms. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. 2 To change my oaten quill for trumpet 'larms.

† b. attrib. larm-list, ? a body of firemen or militia. U.S. Obs.

1779 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 133 Voted that the Arms be sold at Public Vendue to the Highest Bidder, None to bid But the training band and Larm list.

Larm, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Aphetic form of ALARM v.] trans. To alarm.

1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 20 July (1896) 11 In the morning 10 men in a scout waylaid by the Indians, and shot at and larmed the Fort.

Larmier (larmie). Also 7 larmer. [a. F. *larmer* in same sense, f. *larme* a tear.]

1. Arch. = CORONA 4. DRIP sb.¹ 4 a.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Larmer*. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* 1. 25 Corona with its Larmier or Drip underneath. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Larmier is also called corona, and in English the drip. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. Anat. (See quot.)

1848 in CRAIG. 1893 LYEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 64 The lachrymal fossa—in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmer, or 'tear-bag'.

Larmoyant (larmoi'ant), a. [ad. F. *larmoyant*, pres. ppl. of *larmoyer* to be tearful, f. *larme* tear.] Given to tears, lachrymose.

1813 BYRON *Let.* 2 Oct. in Moore *Life* (1830) II. 430 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 81 Ellen and I, although not at all larmoyante sort of people, had much ado not to cry. 1897 *Naturalist* 270 Another strange face, though not so larmoyant, provocative of laughter unto tears.

Larom(e, -owme, obs. forms of LARUM.

† Laron. Obs. Also 4 laroun, 6 la-roone, 7 lar(r)one, larroone. [ad. OF. *laron* (f. *laron*) = L. *larōn*-em. Cf. LADRONE.] A robber.

13. *K. Alis*. 4209 Of thethe Y wol me defende, Ageyn knyght, swayn, and baroun, That Y no am no laroun. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 71 O Diable, Diable; vat is in my Closet? Villanie, La-roone: Rugby, my Rapier. 1631 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. iii, I am Prince over those Publicans, Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 358 But like a very Laroun, sought to strip his brother of all that he had in his necessity.

Larrecine, variant of LARCIN Obs.

Larree: see LARIN.

Larriet, variant of LARIAT.

Larrikin (lā'rikin). Chiefly Austral. Also larikin. [Of uncertain origin; possibly f. *Larry* (a nickname for Lawrence, common in Ireland) + -KIN.]

The word seems to have originated in Melbourne not long before 1870; but the current story that it was evolved by a reporter from an Irish policeman's pronunciation of *larking*, heard in a Melbourne police-court in 1869, appears to be a figment, no trace of the incident being found in the local papers of the time. (See Morris, *Austral Eng.*, s.v.) A guess that has been proposed is that it is short for Eng. slang *leary kinchen*.

A (usually juvenile) street rowdy; the Australian equivalent of the 'Hoodlum' or 'Hooligan'.

1870 *Melbourne Herald* 4 Apr. 3/2 Three larikins.. had behaved in a very disorderly manner in Little Ladbroke-street. 1886-7 BURTON *Arab. Nis.* I. 4 Story of the Larrikin and the Cook. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 6/7 He was set upon by a gang of larikins, who tried to rescue his prisoner. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 142 Lord and larrikin, Balliol and the Board School, the Sirdar's brain and the camel's back—all welded into one.

b. attrib. passing into adj.

1870 M. CLARKE *Goody Two Shoes* 26 He's a lively little Larrikin Lad, and his name is Little Boy Blue. 1884 *Lit. Era* II. 165 Such a larrikin phrase as 'O crimini' is to be found.. in his writings. 1891 E. KINGLEAKE *Australian at II.* 108 The larrikin hordes of the cities of Australia.

Hence Larrikiness, a female larrikin; Larrikinism, the habits and practices of larikins.

1870 *Australian* (Richmond, Vict.) 10 Sept. 3/3 (Morris) A slight attempt at 'larrikinism' was manifested. 1871 *Collingwood Advertiser* (Austral.) 22 June 3/5 (ibid.) Evidence was tendered as to the manner of life led by these larrikinesses. 1891 E. KINGLEAKE *Australian at II.* 106 Larrikinism confines itself to no particular class. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xii. 224 Nor does the young larrikiness.. exist as a class.

Larrom, -um, obs. forms of LARUM.

Larrop (lārɔp), v. dial. and colloq. Also larrop, lirrop. trans. To beat, flog, thrash. Hence Larropping vbl. sb.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 208 Larrop, to beat—similar to lace, lather [etc.]. 1824 PEAKE *Amer. Abr.* i. i, I'll larrop you till you can't stand. a 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 53 To Larrop, to beat. This is said to be a corruption of the sea term, *le-rope*. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Larrop*.

1829 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 246 Is this a land of liberty, where a man can't larrop his own nigger? 1833-4 *Jack Giant K.* v. xiv. in *Comic Nursery T.* (1846) v. 44 Drinking success to the hero stout who larropped the Giants out-and-out. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* I. xii. 221 He larropped me once when I was a boy for throwing stones at a cat. 1889 'ROLY BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 156 'Your father'll give you a fine larroppin' if he comes home and there's that cow lost'. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 26x Here [in East Anglia] the farmer used in old times to 'larropp' his idle disorderly boys.

Larry (lā'ri), sb.¹ dial.

1. Confusion, excitement.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 358 'My brain is all in a spin, wi' being rafted up in such a larry!' 1886 — *Mayor of Casterbr.* xxxvi, 'The worst larry for me was that pleasant business at Horewood'.

2. (See quot.)

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 452 The 'Larry' is a dense mass of rolling white land fog, and is confined to the bottom of the Teign valley.

Larry (lā'ri), sb.² dial. a. (See quot. 185.) b. Liquid mortar, grout. Hence Larry v. dial. (see quot. 1890).

185. *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Larry*, a kind of long handled iron hoe with holes in it, used by bricklayers in making mortar; and to rake backwards and forwards the mortar laid on walls when mixing it with water to form grout. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Larry*, liquid mortar, grout. Hence 'to larry it in' means to flush up well with grout.

Larry, variant of LORRY.

Larson, Larsonie: see LARCIN, LARCENY.

Larthew, variant of LORTEW Obs., teacher.

Larum (lār'um, lār'um), sb. Forms: 6 larom(e, larowme, 8 larrom, -um, 6- larum. [Aphetic form of ALARUM.]

1. A call to arms, a battle-cry; news of an enemy's approach; any sound to warn of danger. † Hence (rarely) a sudden attack.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* p. xiv, What larum so euer happeneth, with this buckeler it shalbe vaynquished.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They fiercelly assayed their enemyes with a larome. 1555 PROCTOR *Wyal's Rebell.* Diiij b, In the night.. there happened a larum, sundrie cringe: treason, Treason. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 707 Sir Thomas Poinnynges.. cried a newe larum, and sette on the Frenchmen. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iv. 9 Then shall we heare their Larum, & they Ours. 1755 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 632 We fired several larums and the great gun at Fort Dunmer was shot. 1784 COWLEY *Task* iv. 569 The first larum of the cock's shrill throat May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear To horrid sounds of hostile feet. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. 72. 1833 H. C. MARTINEAU *Pr. Wines & Pol.* vii. 100 The drums and larums which kept all Paris awake. 1847 LYTON *Lucretia* (1853) 185 A larum [of a door-bell] loud enough to startle the whole court.

fig. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 7 Warned by his disease, that still rung the larum of death.

b. In wider sense: A tumultuous noise; a hubbub, uproar.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* cxxix. 472 Then the crye and larum began. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 147 Remaineth nought but.. with low'd Larums [to] welcome them to Rome. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. vii. 5 They crie a larum, that [etc.]. 1800 COVERIDGE *Wallenst.* I. vii, But whence arose this larum in the camp? 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 151 His invention has not made so much noise and larum in the world as some others. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xix. in *Wks. Fairy & Imag.* (1871) VI. 96 The continually renewed larum of a landrail.

fig. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 1, I will be so bold as answer your larum, touching the history of mighty Brute.

† c. An uneasy condition. = ALARM 12. Obs.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 73 The peaking Curmuto her husband.. dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy.

† 2. An apparatus attached to a clock or watch, to produce a ringing sound at any fixed hour. Obs.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanc.* xiii. 66 Automatically instruments as clocks, watches, & larums. 1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 264 What hour is this? does not my larum strike? This watch goes false. 1648 BR. WILKINS *Math. Magick*, *Dardalus* iii. 171 That larum.. which.. would both wake a man, and of it self light a candle for him at any set hower of the night. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* xiv. Wks. 1727 III. 6 Others.. have set their Stomachs by a constant usage, like Larums to call on them for four or five. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Rem. II. K. White* (1819) I. 34 He would.. rise again to his work at five, at the call of a larum, which he had fixed to a Dutch clock in his chamber.

transf. and fig. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 70 There needs no Noise at all t'awaken Sin Th' Adulterer and the Thief his Larum has within. 1691 SHADWELL *Scurviers* i. ii. Dram. Wks. (1720) 326 Will the larum of your tongue never lie down. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 P. 1 She had often an Inclination to interrupt him, but could find no Opportunity 'till the Larum ceased of its self. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., By this [crowing] he has been distinguished in all ages as the countryman's clock or larum.

3. attrib. and Comb., as larum-call, -clock, -watch. Also LARUM-BELL.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1246/4 A large Silver Larum Watch with a Chain. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3251/4 Lost.. a Larum Clock in a little Box. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Ghost Fadoe* xxii, Till they heard a bugle's larum call.

Larum (lār'um), v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 8 larom. [f. LARUM sb.]

† 1. trans. a. To sound forth loudly. b. To alarm. Obs.

1595 P. T. G. tr. *Blanchardine* II. Ded., Having presumed to tune my rustic strings to larum forth my simple musicke. 1758 S. THOMPSON *Diary* 21 July (1896) 12 At prayer this evening we were Laromed by a false outcry.

2. intr. † a. To rush down with loud cries (obs.). b. 'To talk incessantly' (*Holderness Gloss.* 1877).

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 158 Down, down they larum, with impetuous whirl, The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl.

Larum-bell. Obs. exc. poet. [f. LARUM sb. + BELL.] = ALARM-BELL.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Anitile* (1879) 57 Lest by the way some watchman lay, to ring the larome bell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 25. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 17. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. lxxi, The Larum Bells of death on all sides ringing. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 248 Run to the Tow'r and Ring the Larum Bell. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxv, Ring out the castle larum bell!

Larva (lā'rvā), Pl. larvæ. [L. *larva* a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin; also, a mask.]

1. A disembodied spirit; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre. Obs. exc. Hist.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I live almost perpetually in my bed or chair or pulpit; as Calvin said of Cassander; such

a larva I am that here am called up. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 313/2 The dead... were... spirits of terror... in this fearful sense the names *Lemures* and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them.

fig. 1827 Svo. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 429 There is the larva of tyranny, and the skeleton of malice.

2. a. An insect in the grub state, i.e. from the time of its leaving the egg till its transformation into a pupa. b. Applied to the early immature form of animals of other classes, when the development to maturity involves some sort of metamorphosis.

In the first quot. the word is used in a general sense = 'mask', 'guise': the technical restricted use is due to Linnaeus. In the larva the perfect form, or *imago*, of the insect is unrecognizable.

[1691 *Roy. Creation* 1. (1692) 7 We exclude both these from the degree of *Species*, making them to be the same Insect under a different *Larva* or *Habit*.] 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1789) 54 The *larvæ* of insects are full of eggs. 1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 37 The two small ones [sc. lizards] are *Larvæ*, with their branchial fins, which drop off when they quit the water. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 67 This Linnaeus called the *larva* state, and an insect when in it a *larva*. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 212 Among aquatic larvæ, the most beautiful and delicate are those of the numerous species of gnat. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 539 They are larvæ of Echinoderms. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. 440 Cuvier did not perceive that a barnacle was... a crustacean; but a glance at the larva shows this to be the case. 1874 BREWER in *Coues Birds N. W.* 65 Collecting flies and larvæ among a clump of locust trees. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/1 This pllice larva has no mouth, at least no open mouth.

fig. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 32 He is sure to deposit in his own writings the larvæ of future controversies.

c. *attrib.*, as *larva-form*, -*state*.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 107 So in his silken sepulchre the worm, warmed with new life, unfolds his larva-form. 1874 CARPENTER *Mont. Phys.* i. ii. § 59 (1879) 58 The change from the larva to the perfect or *imago* state of the Insect.

Larval (lär'vål), a. [ad. L. *larvål*-is pertaining to larvæ, or ghosts,] *Obs.*

1. (See quot.) *Obs.* 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Larval*, belonging to a night-spirit, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

2. Of or pertaining to a larva or grub; characteristic of a larva.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 21 The young [of mollusca] generally pass through one preparatory, or larval, stage. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1879) 35 The immature and larval states of many of the lower animals. 1864 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 352 The larval forms of the Star-fish or the Sea Urchin... are disguised past all recognition.

b. Of an animal: In the condition of a larva. 1864 *Reader* IV. 669/1 The mode in which the larval flukes found in the molluscs re-enter the sheep. 1866 DR. ARGVILL *Reign Law* iv. (ed. 1) 107 The eating of some larval parasite into the tissue of the wing.

3. *Path.* Of a disease: Latent, undeveloped. Also, 'applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 172 Certain irritations in the various organs, such as characterize irregular or larval gout. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* vi. 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in... the various larval forms of malaria. *Ibid.* viii. 159 Abortive or larval plague.

Larvate (lär'vet), a. [ad. mod. L. *larvāt-us*, f. *larva* a mask: see -ATE². Cf. F. *larvé*.] Masked, covered as by a mask.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Larvate*, masked; applied in entomology. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 *Larvate*, masked, as a larva or caterpillar. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Larvated (lär'vetéd), a. [f. prec. + ED¹.] + a. Provided with a mask (*obs.*). b. *transf.* Masked, concealed. In *Path.* (see quot. 1888).

1623 COCKERAM, *Larvated*, masqued. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Larvated*, masqued or visarded for the representing some Goblins or dreadful Spirit. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 39 He... can place his soul at stake, With sanctity larvated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Larvated*, applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.

+ **Larvation**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A discoloration of the face in a fever-patient, producing a resemblance to a mask; a masking.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 234 These larvations vanish, the fever being taken away.

Larve (lärv). [a. F. *larve*, ad. L. *larva*.]

1. = LARVA 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xvii. (1632) 27 Larves, Hobgoblins, Robbin-good-fellows, and such other Bug-bears. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) i. 174 The opinions of the ancient philosophers about larves, or nocturnal phantoms. 1863 *Verona* III. 147 Elementary spirits... for which a later philosophy has furnished the designation of larves.

+ 2. A mask; *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 423 Under this larve, this whiffling suit of Toleration, there lay personated more dangerous designs. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 365 *Πρόσωπον* signifies... the face, that part... which was covered... with the larve or visard.

3. = LARVA 2.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 15 We... are uncertain whether we ever met with it [a lizard] under the form of a larve. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 Sometimes resembling the larves of insects. 1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 7594 The animal is probably the larve of some Penzidean.

+ **Larved**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *larva* mask + -ED.] Masked, concealed.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vi. 174 That grand general Apostasy into Analogical larved Idolatry.

Larvi- (lär'vi), combining form of L. *larva*, LARVA. **Larvicide** [-CIDÉ], a preparation adapted to kill larvæ; also *attrib.* or *adj.* So **Larvicidal** a. **Larvicolous** a. [L. *col-ère* to inhabit: see -OUS], living in the body of larvæ (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Larviform** a. [-FORM], having the form of a larva. **Larvigerous** a. [-GEROUS], bearing or containing larvæ. **Larviparous** a. [L. *par-ère* to bring forth: see -OUS], (a) producing young in the condition of larvæ, (b) produced in the form of larvæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2041. 305 A cheap 'larvicidal substance... not injurious to the growth of the rice plants. *Ibid.* 325 The 'larvicides are intended to be used for the destruction of mosquito larvæ and pupæ in pools and ditches. *Ibid.*, Professor Celli showed experiments at the Institute of Hygiene with certain insecticide and larvicide substances. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 **Larviform*, shaped like a larva. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life* 223 The females of certain beetles... are described by Professor Riley as larviform. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 428 When ready to change into the 'larvigerous pupæ they [the maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 103 So Aristotle employs it, when he says that all insects produce a *Stoler*, or are 'larviparous. 1826 *Ibid.* III. 65 *Larviparous*, coming forth from the matrix in the form of larvæ. 1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Stud.* 285 The viviparous or larviparous generation effects a multiplication of the plant-life adequate to keep pace with the rapid growth and increase of the vegetable kingdom in spring and summer.

Lary, variant of LAURY *Obs.*, laurel.

Laryngeal (lär'ingäl), a. [f. mod. L. *laryng-* LARYNX + -AL.] Produced in the larynx.

1818-60 WHATELY *Commut. Bk.* (1864) 163, B, D, &c. are sounded in the larynx... so that they might be called... the laryngeal... letters. 1883 *Sotsman* 9 May 6/4 That the only service of praise acceptable to the Deity consists in human laryngeal sounds.

Laryngeal (lär'indzäl), a. and sb. *Anat.* and *Surg.* Also 9 laryngeal. [f. mod. L. *larynge-us* (f. *laryng-*, LARYNX) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the larynx; e.g. *laryngeal muscle, nerve*. Of a disease: Affecting or seated in the larynx. Of an instrument: Used in treating or examining the larynx.

1795 HAIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 198 The eighth pair of nerves communicates energy to the larynx by means of the laryngeal branch. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) I. 282/1 The superior laryngeal nerve. 1851 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 179 Constituting what... is frequently spoken of as laryngeal phthisis. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 276 The male gorilla... when adult is furnished with a laryngeal sack. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 235 The patient may be directed to practise on himself... with the laryngeal mirror. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 229 There are no less than eight pairs of laryngeal muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 The chief remedy is the application of astringents to the cords by means of the laryngeal brush.

B. sb. A laryngeal nerve or artery.

In some mod. Dicts.

So **Laryngean**, a. [see -AN.] = LARYNGEAL.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Laryngectomy (lär'indzē'ktōmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *λαρυγγ-*, LARYNX + *εκ-εκ* out + *-τομή* a cutting.] The excision of the larynx.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy, with removal of the growth by excision and partial laryngectomy, offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease.

Hence **Laryngectomic** a. In some mod. Dicts. **Laryngic** (lär'indzē'k), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = LARYNGEAL.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 459 *Laryngismus*. Laryngic suffocation. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 7/1 The disposition to laryngic catarrh is also much less marked.

+ **Laryngismus** (lär'indzē'zmōs). *Path.* [mod. L. *laryngismus*, f. *laryng-*, LARYNX. Gr. *λαρυγγισμός* had the sense of shouting, f. *λαρυγγίζειν* (f. *λάρυξ* larynx) to shout.] Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx; laryngic suffocation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 In spasmodic laryngismus the constriction commences in the larynx. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 111 In these cases laryngismus is a constant accompaniment.

Hence **Laryngismal** a., of or pertaining to laryngismus.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 390/2 Tracheotomy in laryngismal epilepsy.

+ **Laryngitis** (lär'indzē'tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 Laryngitis or inflammation of the larynx. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 555 The treatment of the earlier stages of catarrhal laryngitis.

Hence **Laryngitic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis. (In recent Dicts.)

Laryngo- (lär'ingo), before a vowel laryng-, combining form of LARYNX, chiefly in anatomical, pathological and surgical terms. **Laryngocata-rh**, catarrh of the larynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1885). **Laryngo-fissure**, the division of the thyroid cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Laryngography (-p'grāf) [-GRAPHY], a description of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngological** a., pertaining to laryngology. **Laryngologist**, one who is versed in laryngology. **Laryngology** (-p'lōdgi) [-LOGY], that branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases. **Laryngo-pharyngeal** a., pertaining both to the larynx and to the pharynx. **Laryngo-pharynx**, the larynx and the pharynx together. **Laryngophony** (-p'fōni) [Gr. *-φωνία* sounding], 'the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx' (Grant *Hooper's Lex. Med.* 1839). **Laryngophthi-sical** a., pertaining to laryngophthisis (Mayne). **Laryngophthisis**, consumption of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngorrhoea** [Gr. *ρῶα* a flowing], 'a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx' (Mayne). **Laryngospasm**, spasm or convulsion of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostenosis** [Gr. *στενός* a being straitened], contraction of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostroboscopy** [Gr. *στροβός* a whirling + -SCOPY] (see quot.). **Laryngotracheal** a., pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea or windpipe. **Laryngotracheotomy**, **Laryngotyphoid**, **Laryngo-typhus** (see quots.).

1888 M. MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* i. 11, I had never seen him mentioned in 'laryngological literature. 1871 - *Growth in Larynx* iii. 18 From the varying... character of the voice... the presence of a growth may be occasionally inferred by the experienced 'laryngologist. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Laryngology*. 1889 (title), Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6/2 Laryngology being his almost invariable subject. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 10 The 'laryngo-pharyngeal sinuses. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 754 When the 'laryngo-pharynx and oesophagus are the primary seat [of cancer], the cervical fibres are not so rapidly implicated. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 105 In 'laryngophony... the voice seems not only to be produced but to be concentrated immediately beneath the stethoscope. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 289 Excessive secretion from the larynx ('laryngorrhoea'). 1878 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* 574/2 'Laryngostroboscopy... a method of examining the vibrations of the vocal chords during the production of sounds. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 559 Contraction of the 'laryngo-tracheal canal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 764 The front part of the neck corresponding to the larynx and upper part of the trachea, the laryngo-tracheal region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 587 'Laryngotracheotomy was therefore performed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laryngotracheotomy*, the operation of opening the larynx by division of the cricothyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 In very rare cases [typhoid fever commences with] laryngeal symptoms ('laryngotyphoid'). *Ibid.* 818 Ulcerations, which according to some observers are due to the typhoid bacillus, and may thus be looked upon as a typical form of typhoid, 'laryngo-typhoid'. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Laryngotyphus*, a form of typhus fever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 364 Its occurrence [sc. laryngitis in typhus] led Rokitsansky to give to this variety the name of Laryngo-typhus.

Laryngoscope (lär'ingō'skōp). [f. LARYNGO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus which by a combination of mirrors enables an observer to inspect a patient's larynx.

1860 *Med. Times & Gaz.* I. 453 The highly practical results obtained on the Continent by the use of the Laryngoscope. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 109 The newly-invented laryngoscope (a small looking-glass, which enables the observer to see as far as the bifurcation of the windpipe and the bronchial tubes). 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 213 There is no trace of a laryngoscope before the middle of the eighteenth century.

Laryngoscopic (lär'ingō'skōp'ik), a. [f. as prec.: see -SCOPIC.] Of or pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

1861 tr. *Czermak's Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 1 My laryngoscopic studies. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 518 Mackenzie's 'rack movement laryngoscopic lamp'... is admirably adapted for use in the consulting room. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 11 A good light is an indispensable prerequisite to a laryngoscopic examination. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 287 There is slight hoarseness with the laryngoscopic appearances of laryngeal catarrh.

So **Laryngosco-pical** a. = prec.; whence **Laryngoscopically** *adv.*, with respect to, or by the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 tr. *Czermak's Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 6 On the manner of obtaining the laryngoscopic image enlarged. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 519 Laryngoscopy and other examinations. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 322 A Committee so laryngoscopically learned. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 558 That this condition... arises after tracheotomy has been proved laryngoscopically by Gerhardt.

Laryngoscopist (lär'ingō'skōp'ist). [f. LARYNGOSCOPE + -IST.] One who uses, or is skilled in using, the laryngoscope.

1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 514 Dr. B. G. Babington appears to have just claims to be considered the first successful laryngoscopist. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 221 Various lamps... recommended by different laryngoscopists.

Laryngoscopy (lär'ingō'skōp'i). [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. *-σκοπία* inspection.] Inspection of the larynx; the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 *Braithwaite's Retrospect. Med.* XLII 90 Those who

wish to occupy themselves with laryngoscopy will do well to follow Türk's advice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 672 For rhinoscopy the same reflector and source of illumination are employed as for laryngoscopy.

Laryngotome (laringotóm). *Surg.* [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. -τόμος cutter.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Laryngotomy (laringotómí). *Surg.* [ad. Gr. λάρυγγος, f. λάρυγγο- LARYNX + -τομία cutting.] The operation of cutting into the larynx from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture for respiration.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 The quinzey . . it's cured, by . . laryngotomy, and thin diet. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 13 Breathe may be restored to the Choking Patient, by the help of Laryngotomy. 1725 *N. ROBINSON Theory of Physick* 273 In this Case, Laryngotomy is the last Refuge the miserable Patient has for his Life. 1872 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 43 The wound left after laryngotomy or tracheotomy.

Hence **Laryngotomic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy. In some mod. Dicts.

Larynx (lærinx). *Anat.* Pl. **larynges** (lærin'dziz). Also 6-7 *larinx*, 6 *laringa*. [a. Gr. λάρυγξ, mod. L. *larynx*.] A cavity in the throat with cartilaginous walls, containing the vocal cords, by means of which sounds are produced. In man and most animals this cavity forms the upper part of the trachea or wind-pipe. In birds there are two larynges, one at each end of the trachea; the lower of these, called **SYRINX**, is the true organ of sound.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 16h, This Larinx is the Organ, by which we receive and put forth breath; as also of making and fourmyng voyce. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 Muscles situated about the Laringa. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* iv. 45 note, The Larynx, or covering of the wind-pipe is a grisly substance. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 387 The Ulcer may break suddenly into the Larynx with the danger of Suffocation. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 The larynx . . besides its other uses, is also a musical instrument. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 223 At its front end the trachea expands into a membranous and cartilaginous box-like structure called the larynx. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 Splendid lungs and larynges which had never known a London fog. attrib. 1861 *Braithwaite's Retrospr. Med.* XLII. 88 The observer . . introduces the larynx-speculum.

Larzon, variant of **LARCIN** *Obs.*

Las (las), *int.* [aphetic form of **ALAS**.] = **ALAS**.

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* i. x. G. Las! now I see the reason why fond women love to buy Adulterate complexion. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* iv. iii. O las! no indeed, Sir Paul. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING House of Clouds* xii, Poet's thought, -not poet's sigh. 'Las, they come together!

Las, obs. form of **LACE**, **LASS**, **LESS**.

Lasar, variant of **LAZAR**.

Lasar (e), obs. Sc. form of **LEISURE**.

† **Lasard**. *Obs. rare* -1. [? a. F. *lizard*, lit. 'lizard', in 17th c. the name of some kind of firearm.] A kind of musket.

1641 *EARL CORK Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) V. 201 Paid Tho. Badnegg for five new lasard muskets.

Lascar (læskā, læskā'v). Also 7 *laskayre*, (luskar), 7-8 *lascarr*. [Either an erroneous European use of Urdu *lashkar* army, camp (see **LASHKAR**), or a shortened form of its derivative *lashkārī* (see **LASCARINE**). In Pg. c 1600 *lascar* occurs in the same sense as *lasquarin*, i.e. native soldier; this use, from which the current applications are derived, is not recorded in Eng. (but see quot. 1698 in 1).]

1. An East Indian sailor.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* I. v. 650, I caused all my Laskayres to remaine about the Viceroyne. 1696 *OVINGTON Voy. Surraat* 464 The English Sailors . . perceiv'd the softness of the Indian Lascars; how tame they were [etc.]. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 107 The Seamen and Soldiers differ only in a vowel, the one being pronounced with an *u*, the other with an *a*; as *Lascar* is a Soldier; *Lascar*, a Seaman. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* (1718) 311, 36 Manila Indians, call'd Las-cars. 1777 *MILLER in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 172 Besides the four lascars that rowed the boat. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Chron. 46/1 There were only the captain and three officers, with 13 lascars, able to do duty. 1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xlii, If we only had all English seamen on board, instead of these Lascars and Chinamen. 1849 *LONGE, Building of Ship* 161 Where the tumbling surf, O'er the coral reefs of Madagascar, Washes the feet of the swarthy Lascar.

attrib. and Comb. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 The second mate of a Lascar-manned ship is on watch until four o'clock. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 9/4 Sickness broke out among the Lascar crew.

2. **Anglo-Indian**. 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (more fully *gun-lascar*).

1798 *WEBBE in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 7 A body of about 14,000 men can be drawn together, including Lascars and pioneers. 1799 *BAIRD ibid.* 126 One hundred artillerymen with a proportion of gun lascars. 1800 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) l. 125 We can get neither recruits, servants, lascars, coolies, or bullock drivers. 1870 *J. W. KAYE Hist. Sepoy War* II. iv. iii. 89 All the natives in the Magazine, the gun-lascars, the artificers and others.

Lascaree (læskārī). Also 8 *lascari*. [a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkarī*: see next.]

† 1. = **LASCAR** I. *Obs.*

1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 354 All the Prisoners were put Aboard the Bark, except about 30 Lascaris.

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2. 'A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lascarine**. *Indian. Obs.* Also 6 *lascariin*, 8-yn, 9 *lascareen*. [ad. Pg. *lasquarin*, -im, a. Urdu (Pers.) *lashkarī* (adj.), military; hence as sb., a soldier), f. *lashkar* army: see **LASHKAR**.] An East Indian soldier; also, one of the native police.

1598 *W. PHILLIPS Linschoten* l. xxxix. 74 The soldier of Ballagat, which is called Lascariin. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 706/2 A Convoy of 20 Lascaryns, under the Command of a Colonel. 1807 *CORDNER Ceylon* l. 170 A large open boat formed the van, containing his excellency's guard or lascareens. 1825 *HEBER Jm.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 140 Attended by some lascarines, who answer in some respects to our poens in Calcutta.

Lasce, obs. form of **LASS**.

† **Lasch**. *Obs.* In 5 *lasche*. [The rede *lasche* of the quot. represents OE. *readlesce* 'pellis rubricata' (Napier *Gll.* no. 5324); cf. O.H.G. *laski* (M.H.G. *lōsche*, early mod. G. *lasch, lösch*).] A fine kind of red leather; ? morocco.

14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 86 To make rede *lasche*, take [etc.].

Lasche, obs. form of **LASH** sb.¹, *a.*, and *v.*¹

† **Laschety**. *Obs. rare*. Also 8 *laschete*. [ad. F. *lascheté*, now *lâcheté*: see **LASH** *a.* and *TY*.] Laxity, carelessness.

1673 *O. WALKER Educ.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 263 The general defect being negligence, *laschety*, and love of ease. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 83 He had a certain discretion, without any childish *laschete* or levity in his behavior.

Lascitt, variant of **LASSET** *Obs.*

† **Lasci've**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *lascive*, ad. L. *lascivus*.] Lascivious, wanton.

1647 *LULLY Chr. Astrol.* cvii. 537 I yra . . inclines to gravity and sobriety, yet but with outward pretences, for usually the person is lascive.

† **Lasci'viate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [erroneously ad. L. *lascivire*, after verbs in -iate: see -ATE³.] *intr.* To sport wantonly; to indulge in unseemly jesting.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. xx. 36 Divinity should not lascivate [ed. 1709 has be wanton]. . . Gravity becomes the pulpit. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Hence **Lasci'viate** *pp.* *a.*

1660 *Charac. Italy* To Rdr. Aijj, He will . . say these Whimsies are but *Ingenii lascivientis flosculi*, the superfluous Excrecences of lascivating wit.

† **Lasci'viency**. *Obs. rare*. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Lasciviousness, wantonness.

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* xii. 153 Any villanies . . that the lascivency of their own lawless phancy shall suggest. 1681 *HALLIWELL Melanpr.* 9 Men, . . through the . . lascivency of the bodily life, quite lose the . . sense of true Goodness.

† **Lasci'vient**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lascivient-em*, pres. pple. of *lascivire* to be wanton, f. *lascivus* wanton.] Wantoning, lascivious.

1653 *H. MORE Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 21 Set upon doing things, . . according as the various toyings and titillations of the lascivient Life of the Vehicle suggested to him [Adam]. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* i. Cor. v. 5 For the destruction of the flesh, so lascivient in him.

Hence † **Lasci'viently** *adv.*

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 331 Men ran up and down in Vizards madly and lasciviently.

† **Lasci'viosity**. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. next + -ITY.] Lasciviousness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

Lascivious (lāsivios), *a.* Also 5 *lascivivous*, 6 *lascivious*. [ad. late L. *lascivios-us* (Isidore), f. L. *lasciv-a* (n. of quality f. *lascivus* sportive, in bad sense lustful, licentious): see -OUS.]

1. Inclined to lust, lewd, wanton.

c 1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 686 Lastyuyous [read lascivuous] lurdneys, & pykers of males. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 402 Ye lascivuous and wanton disposicions of the sayd Pyers of Gaueston. 1555 *EOEN Decades* 141 He chaunced to lyne in those lascivuous and wanton dayes. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 88 The Gotebucke is verie wanton or lascivuous. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 248, I knew the young Count to be a dangerous and lascivuous hoy. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 544 One picture there is of his doing, wherein he would seeme to deapaint Lascivuous [quoted in mod. Dicts. as 'lascious'] wantonnesse. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1014 Hee on Eve Began to cast lascivuous Eyes. 1781 *COWPER Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivuous race, Shricked at the sight. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iii. 767 Thin dangling locks, and flat lascivuous mouth.

Comb. 1586 *W. WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* D iijj, He . . is wholly to be repp'ted a laciuous disposed personne.

b. Inciting to lust or wantonness. † Also in milder sense, voluptuous, luxurious. *Obs.*

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* II. ix. [x.] (Arb.) 97 Carols and rounds and such light or lascivuous Poesmes. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a ladies Chamber, To the lascivuous pleasing of a Lute. 1602 *T. FITZHERBERT Apol.* 36h, How many are there . . that . . make no scruple to keep lascivuous pictures to prouoke themselves to lust? 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. ii. (1651) 240 By Philters and such kinde of lascivuous meats. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 155 Their garments are something lascivuous, for being cut and open their skin is seen. 1671 *L. ADDISON W. Barbery* 150 That they should have Chaires there to sit in with as much lascivuous ease, as at home. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 462 To the lascivuous pipe and wanton song, That charm down fear, they frolic it along. 1838 *LVTTON Leila* i. iv, Not thine the lascivuous arts of the Moorish maidens.

2. Used for: Rank, luxuriant.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 243 Forded several Plashes where flourished lascivious Shrubs.

Lasciviously (lāsiviosli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] 1. In a lascivious manner, lewdly.

1546 *LANGLEV Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. ix. 76 b, Menne & Women were permitted moeste lasciviously to bath together. 1611 *BRAUM & FL. King & No K.* III. iii, I would desire her loue Lasciviously, leudlie, incestuiously. 1624 *WORTON Archit.* l. 37 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciviously decked like a Curtezane. 1786 *tr. Bockford's Fathek* (1868) 110 A throng of Genii and other fantastic spirits of each sex danced lasciviously in troops.

† 2. (In sense of L. *lascivus*.) Sportively. *Obs.*

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 32 A young maid, playing with the bear lasciviously, did so provoke it that he tore her in pieces.

Lasciviousness (lāsiviosnēs), *f.* [as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being lascivious.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. Ded.* Verses to Raleigh, The vertuousnes of Belphebe, the lasciviousnes of Hellena, and many the like. 1611 *BIBLE Eph.* iv. 19. 1680 *DRYDEN Pref. to Epist.* Pref., The lasciviousness of his Elegies. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 546 They acquire, as they grow warm in the dance, a frantic lasciviousness. 1900 *KIPING in W. Estm. Gaz.* 14 May 5/3 If, through any intellectual lasciviousness, we . . prefer to tickle our emotions by being generous . . at other people's expense.

† **Lascivity**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *lascivité*, ad. L. *lascivitas-em*, f. *lascivus*.] = prec.

1490 *CANTON Eneydos* ix. 37 To rendre theym from theyr lacyuite in-to . . shamefast chastyte. 1513 *BRAUNSHAW St. Werburge* i. 1923 The naturall mocyon of the lascivious Was shortly slaked.

† **Lascivy**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *lascivia*: see **LASCIVIOUS** *a.*] Lasciviousness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

Lase, obs. form of **LACE**; obs. Sc. form of **LASS**.

Laser (læ'sor). *Hist.* Also 6 *lassar*, 7 *lazer*. [a. L. *laser*.] A gum-resin mentioned by Roman writers; obtained from an umbelliferous plant called *laserpitium* or *stiphium* (σάπφρον).

[c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 326 Stampe a quantite of laseris with wyne.] 1578 *LYTE Dodones* III. cxii. 303 From out of the rootes and stalkes being scarified and cut floweth a certayne strong liquor, . . called Laser. 1579 *LAXHAM Card. Health* (1633) 411 The hearbe being rubbed, smelleth like unto Laser. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Roujy*, herbe laser.

b. *Comb.*: † **laser-tree**, the tree yielding laser; **laser-wort**, any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. *L. latifolium*.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 555 A Kind of Spongie Excrecence, which groweth chiefly upon the Rootes of the 'Laser-Tree. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxli. (1633) 1007 Laserpitium called in English 'Laserwort'. 1658 *J. R. tr. Moullet's Theat. Insect.* 1057 Take Castoreum, Laserwort, Pepper, of each four drams. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Laserwort, *Laserpitium*. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 188 Great laserwort, and Wild Angelica. 1870 *Treas. Bot.*, Laserwort, *Laserpitium*; also *Thapsia Laserpitii*.

Laser, var. **LAZAR**; obs. form of **LEISURE**.

Laserite, variant of **LACERT** I. *Obs.*

Laset, variant of **LASSET** *Obs.*

Lash (læf), sb.¹ Also 4-6 *lasche*, 5 *las(c)he*. [? f. *LASH* *v.*]

1. † a. *gen.* A sudden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (*obs.*). b. *spec.* A stroke with a thong or whip.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9375 (Kölbing) Kehenans com wiþ gret rape & 3af king Arthour swiche a las, Pat Arthour al astoned was. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* l. 220 Proude bayard gyneth for to skyppe . . Til he a lash haue of þe long whippe. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 Foure score lasseshe [L. *octoginta verbera*]. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 468 On lashe I shalle hyme lende or yt be long. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Heb.* 23 Oure parentes . . dyd wyth . . lasseshe teache vs the comen behavouir of this lyfe. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 374 Therewith they whipped themselves, giving great lasseshe over their shoulders. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 All desiring to have a lash at the dog in the manger. 1661 *T. LYE in Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 459, I that have deserved the blow of an Executioners Axe, am sent away with the Lash only of a Fathers Rod. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 116 Let each Lash Bite to the Quick, till howling he return. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxv. 165 The private men have . . five hundred lasseshe if they desert. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* II, I gave my horse a lash that sounded through the forest. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes. 1880 *MRS. FORRESTER Roy & Viola* I. 175 The first lash brought the colour to her cheeks.

transf. and fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Moost domage of all and perylous lashe they procure to themselves. 1599 *MARSTON Seo. Villanie* l. Proem., Skud from the lasseshe of my yerking rime. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 50 How smart a lash that speech doth give my Conscience. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* iv. Arg't., The Poet . . brings in Crispinus, whom he had a lash at in his first Satyr. 1697 *BENTLEY Phal. Pref.* (1699) 3 This was meant as a lash for me. 1710 *ADDISON Whig Exam.* No. 2 ¶ 5 The first lash of his Satyr falls upon the Censor of Great Britain.

2. The flexible part of a whip; now sometimes in narrower sense, the piece of whipcord or the like forming the extremity of this. Cf. **LASH** sb.²

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 178 The boxtre pipere, holm to whippis lasch. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 2, I observed . . that your Whip wanted a Lash to it. a 1800 *COWPER Morning Dream* 30

In his hand . . . A scourge hung with lashes he bore. 1819 SHELLY *Cenci* iv. i. 69 He will not ask it of me till the lash be broken in its last and deepest wound. 1859 JEPHSON *Britanny* vii. 94 Employing himself in plaiting fresh pieces [of whiplcord] . . . on the lash of his whip.

b. Used poet. and rhetorically = 'whip, scourge'. lit. and fig. Also in phrase, † Out of (a person's) lash: out of danger from (his) attacks.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 98/1 He was out of his lash that minded to have betrayed him. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 209 The slave fears the lash of his cruel Master. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 107 The vulgar Latin scapes the lash pretty well. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 457 The lash resounds, the rapid chariot flies. 1732 SWIFT *Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 671 Let them should fall under the lash of the penal laws. 1786 MAD. D'ARLLEY *Diary* 28 Nov. With all this . . . she has not escaped the lash of scandal. 1820 SHELLY *Hymn to Mercury* lxxxv, Apollo . . . gave him in return the glittering lash, installing him as herdsman. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 288 The Persians . . . were driven on to the conflict by the lash of their commanders. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 571 Tisiphone . . . Scourges the trembling sinners, her fierce lash arming her hands. 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields & Cities* 117 Hunger is as keen a lash as the whip of the overseer of slaves.

c. The lash: the punishment of flogging. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Fables* (1706) I. vii. 238 Such Vagabonds . . . would . . . look upon honest Industry as more eligible than the Lash. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 76 This Custom of educating by the Lash. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 126 He expired under the lash. 1860 KNIGHT'S *Eng. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* V. 654 Serious breaches of discipline are still punished with the lash. 1881 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/3 There is throughout these kingdoms a strong instinctive dislike of the lash.

† d. ? The next place to the front in a team of four horses. Cf. *lash-horse* in 5. Obs. rare -1.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 56 Cause him to be put into the Cart, placing him in that place which the Carters call the Lash, so that hee may have two Horses to follow behind him, whome together with the load . . . he cannot draw away.

† e. An alleged name for a 'company' of carters. Obs. rare -1. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij.

3. Short for EYE-LASH.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 267 Priestley [makes them arise] from infection through the lashes. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* i. 316 Tears she sheds—Large tears that leave the lashes bright! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. Long dark lashes . . . concealed his downcast eyes.

† 4. Phrases of obscure origin in which the identity of the word is doubtful. To leave in the lash = to leave in the lurch. To lie in the lash: to be left in the lurch. To run in or upon the lash: to incur more debts than one can pay. Obs.

[Possibly we should compare in the *lash* with out of his *lash* (quot. 1586 in 2b). The passage from Tusser (quot. 1573 below) is given by Johnson as his only example of the sense 'a lash or string in which an animal is held, a snare' (cf. LASH sb.²). Some have assigned to the sb. in these phrases a sense 'mire'.]

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lxxii. (1873) 144 The farmer they leave in the lash, with losses on euerie side. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fable Ferit. Ieron.* Posies 228 My Nell hath stolne thy finest stuffe and left thee in the lash. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* I iij. The wyse and welmanning deboutour who, goeth eyther vpon the score, or booke, hath oftentimes an eye into the score; least he be ouerreckoned and runne in the lash. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* II. A iij. I will flout it and braue it after the lusty swash: He deceiue thousands, what care I who lye in the lashe? 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 436 We runne on still vpon the lash, and neuer looke on the score. a 1624 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 110 When we lost Callis in his quarell, he left vs in the lash, and gaue vs the slip.

5. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *lash-free*; (sense 3) *lash-shaded*, *shadowed* adjs.; *lash-horse* (see quot.); *lash-whip*, a whip with a lash, opposed to a 'crop' (see CROP sb. 7 c).

1623 B. JONSON *Masques, Time Vind.* I with this whip you see Doe lash the Time, and am my selfe 'lash-free. 1887 KENTISH *Gloss.* 'Lash-horse, the third horse from the plough or wagon, or horse before a pin-horse in the team. 1872 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* 111 The aquiline nose and the 'lash-shaded dark, bright eye. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 115/2 Her . . . 'lash-shadowed eyes. 1897 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1890) 35, I would advise you always to ride with a 'lash whip; it shows the sportsman.

Lash (læʃ), sb.² [Perh. var. of LATCH sb., a. OF. *lache* vbl. sb., f. *lachier*, dial. variant of *lacier*; see LACE v. Cf. Swiss Ger. *laschen* shoe-lace.]

It is possible that the three senses below have arisen from the substitution of LASH sb.¹ for other words of somewhat similar sound and meaning.

† 1. A string, cord, thong. Cf. LACE sb. 2, LATCH sb.¹ 1. Obs. (Quot. c 1440 is somewhat doubtful; throat-lash is current as a var. of throat-latch.) c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasche, stroke [sic], tigua.

† 2. = LASSO 1. Obs. rare.

1748 ANON'S *Foy.* I. vi. 65 A machine, which the English . . . at Buenos Ayres, generally denominate a lash. It is made of a thong of several fathoms in length . . . with a running noose at one end of it. *Ibid.* 66 The address both of the Spaniards and Indians in . . . the use of this lash or noose.

3. Weaving. = LEASE or LEASH.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 246 Eight rows, forming as many leases or lashes in the warp. 1857 PARKHILL *Hist. Paisley* xiv. 112 In the shawl manufacture the lashes have to be drawn twice. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Lash (Weaving), a thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of weaving Brussels carpet.

Lash (læʃ), a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 *lache*, 5 *laach*, *lache*, 5-7 *lasche* (e), 6 *lashe*. [a. OF. *lasche* (F. *lâche*) vbl. adj., f. OF. *lascher* (F. *lâcher*): see LACHE v. With sense 3, cf. LUSH a.]

† 1. Culpably negligent or remiss. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 122 Yif he be slowe and astoned and lache he lyueþ as an asse. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 267 How laach and negligent Haue y been. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 Thai that var lasche counardis ges nothing. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 64 Sen God hes to 30w power lent, Gif ye be lashe ye ar to blame. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 39 Immoderate praise makes him . . . lasch and negligent. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 385 A lasche demission of Sovereign authority.

† 2. In physical sense: Loose, lax, relaxed. Obs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. xiii. 81 Hys very breist and lymmys lasch. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lashe nat fast, lache. 1546 PHAYER *Regim. Lyfe* liij. Conte, which procedeth some time of debility of the synowes being lashe.

3. a. Of food, fruits, grass, etc.: Soft, watery.

b. Of weather: Raw, wet. c. Of a hide: Tender.

d. Lash egg (see quot. a 1825). Obs. exc. dial.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasche, or to fresche, and vn-savery. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dimer* I, Not so good for the weake . . . stomackes, for it is of a lash and yet grosse substance. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Card. Cyrus* v. 71 Fruits being unwholsome and lash, before the fourth, or fifth Yeare. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 Lash, or Lashy, very wet; as 'cold lashy weather'. 1798 *Ann. Agric.* XXX. 314 A thick hide is bad, and a very thin one too lash. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglin.* Lash-egg, an egg without a full formed shell; covered only with a tough film. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 299 'After September the grass is good for little, lash and sour at best.'

Hence † Lashly adv.

1694 SIR W. HOPE *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 12 That he may not by being advised to play calmly, fall into the other extreme of playing too carelessly, lashly, and perhaps timorously.

Lash (læʃ), v.¹ Forms: (*pa.t.* 4 last, laiste), 4-6 las(s)h(e), 6, lasche, 5 laschyn, 5-6 lashe, 6- lash. [Of difficult etymology. The quots. seem to show that in branch I. the vb. is the source, not the derivative, of LASH sb.¹ An onomatopoeic origin is possible, and is favoured by the early appearance of the parallel and nearly synonymous LUSH v.; cf. dash, dush, flash, flush, mash, mush, smash, smush, etc. Some uses resemble those of F. *lâcher* (OF. *lascher*) to loose, let go (*lâcher un coup* to 'let fly'). The senses in branch II. are from the sb., and in mod. use have coloured the other senses.]

I. To move swiftly and suddenly.

1. intr. To make a sudden movement; to dash, fly, rush, spring, start. Of light: To flash. Of tears, water: To pour, rush. Occas. with allusion to LASH sb.¹ 2. Also with about, † asunder, away, back, down, out, † together. Const. at, from, into, † on, out, of, to.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9263 (Kölbing) Mani geauntes . . . Pat on Arthour at ones last & wip his hors to grounde him dast. 13 . . . S. Erkenwoulde 334 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 Lightly lasshit þer a leme loghe in be abyme. 13 . . . Minor *Poems* fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 502/346 Wip his teth anon He logged, þat al in-synder gon lasch. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 280r Whene ledys with longe spere Lasschene to gedrys. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 553 þe lijt lemand late laschis fra þe benyn. c 1460 *Emare* 298 The teres lashed out of his yyen. 1470-85 *Malory Arth.* vi. xi. 200 Al thre lashed on hym at ones with swerdes. *Ibid.* xii. 203 Thennie they drew he swerdes and lasshit to gyder egerly. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolues* II. [i.] xljiii. (1628) 39 Thou knowest not . . . what ioyes thou locest, when thou fondly lashedst into new offences. 1633 QUARLES *Ded. to P. Fletcher's Poet. Misc.* I. Past on my way; I lasht through thick and thinne. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 562 To keep them . . . from lashing into those extremes, whereunto [etc.]. a 1716 *South Serm.* (1744) XI. 249 When it [sin] finds the least vent, it lashes out to the purpose. 1800 *Edin. Mag.* May 423 W' swash an' snow, the angry jaw Cam lashed down the braes. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 283 A lizard [in stone] pausing and curling himself round a little in the angle; one expects him the next instant to lash round the shaft and vanish. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 124 The rain was still lashing down furiously. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1065 The *Pilariz sanguinis* . . . wriggling and lashing about . . . among the corpuscles.

2. To let fly at, make a dash or rush at, aim at blow at. † Also with at used adverbially. In later use, with mixture of sense 6.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1392 Archars . . . Lasch [Dublin MS. lashe] at pam of loft. 1470-85 *Malory Arth.* vi. x. The chorle . . . lasshit at hym with a grette clubbe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. ix. 67 Now lasch that at with bludy swerdis brycht. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 16 Lashing dreadfully at every part. *Ibid.* v. v. 6 She hewd, she foynd, she lasht, she laid on every side. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. v. (1697) 471 To laugh at Follies, or to lash at Vice. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prolog. (1739) 4 He rather lashes at those Poetasters. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 563 Each . . . lash'd at each . . . with such blows, that [etc.].

b. To lash out: to strike out violently, to lay about one vigorously; (of a horse) to kick out. Also fig. † Also to lash it out.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 42 Yet will I . . . repugne, lashe out, and kicke. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 321/2 After that to the barriers, where they lashed it out lustilie, and fought couragiously. 1852 SMOLLEV *L. Arundel* xxxv. 269 Lewis . . . lashed out too, when he was first put in harness. 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 369/2 He . . . 'revived pamphleteering' only to lash out at a famous Quarterly Reviewer for the great Tory historian's vilification of Carlyle. 1900 F. ANSTEV

Brass Bottle xiv. 222 He might . . . be lashing out with his hind legs and kicking everything to pieces.

† c. trans. To assail, attack. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9783 (Kölbing), Bohort als a geaunt laiste & þe heued al todaiste.

3. trans. To dash, throw, or move violently. Obs. exc. in technical use. † Also with forth, out, up. To lash off, to strike off.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7584 (Kölbing) Among þe ribaus anon he dast & snm þe heued of he laist. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1325 He laschis out a lunge swerde quen his launce failles. c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 323 Ferance launtes vp his fete & lasschethe out his yen. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 54 He lasshed ageynst the grounde the cuppe that I loved beste. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) I. 241 Lashinge oute, and shotyng of, in all the haste they grete gownes and barquebushes. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. 472 He falls; and lashing up his Heels, his Rider throws. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 378/1 The wool-comber . . . throws or 'lashes' a handful of wool . . . over the points of the teeth.

† 4. To lavish, squander. Chiefly with out. Obs.

1513 *More Rich.* III, Wks. 62/1 There was dayly pilled fro good men & honest, gret substance of goodes to be lashed oute among vnthriftes. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Proo.* (1552) 11 They had leuer lash out theyr wicked Mammon on the dead than on the quicke. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xxiii. (1878) 64 Some horsekeeper lasshet out prouender so . . . that corne loft is emptied er chapman hath his. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 30/1 Then would he lash & powre all that ener he had in store or treasure. 1603 H. CROSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 64 [He] must instantly . . . lash out that riotously, that his father got miserly. 1609 W. M. Man in Moore C 3 h. You suppose it a great glory to lash your coyns, you care not where, nor vpon whom. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 88 Neither to hoard up niggardly nor lash out all lavishly. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Voyag.* I. ii. 327 A wicked man doth prodigally lash out all his joyes in the time of his prosperitie.

† b. To pour out or forth impetuously (words, etc.).

1529 *More Dialoq.* iv. Wks. 287/1 Colis . . . lasshet out scripture in bedelem as fast as theyr bothe in Almayn. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce* I. viii. (Camden) 232 Then lasshet he forth many authorities and examples. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 56 Hate, lassht out trewth, foes to displease. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 Som men lash out cursings and othes of God, thereby prouoking him to anger. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pindol's Trav.* v. 13 Lashing out some words, that were a little more harsher than was requisite.

5. intr. Of persons. With out: To rush, launch out, into excess of any kind; to break out into violent language; to squander one's substance, be lavish. (In some quots. = *absol.* use of 4.)

a 1560 *Bacon Sick Man's Salve* (1572) 145 Then lash they out, & liberally geue unto the poore, because they can keepe it no longer. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 13 A young youthful Gentleman, given a little to lash out liberally. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 287 So that hee . . . fall into no excess, neither lash out beyond all reason and measure. 1629 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* 826 That I lash not out into the excess of superfluity of wickedness. 1664 *Flodan* F. III. 22 Alas too lowly he lashed out And foolishly his Ordinance spend. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 470 Yet could not the Duke . . . sometimes forbear lashing out into very free expressions. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. (1824) 281 It consisted not with the gravity . . . of a nation professing true religion, to lash out so excessively that way [in dress].

II. Senses referring to LASH sb.¹

6. trans. To beat, strike with a lash, whip, † rod, etc.; to flog, scourge.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. de P. R.* vi. xii. (Tollem. MS.), A bonde seruunt . . . is bete and lasshit with 3erdis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 Lasschyn. *verbero*. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 75 Bellfall, with a brydill renge, Evir lascht thame on the lunge. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. vi. 165 Why dost thou lash that whore? 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 Some . . . furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns. 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 89 What became of the fellow that was lashed we knew not. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii. Lashing the pony until they reached their journey's end. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 361 The lady lashed her horse and set off in pursuit. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 147 The charioteer as he speeds Tosses his flowing reins, and arising, lashes his steeds.

absol. a 1684 T. LVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 30-4 He lashes in love, in measure, in pity, and compassion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 169 The Youthful Charioteers . . . stoop to the Reins, and lash with all their Force.

b. transf., esp. of the action of waves upon the shore, etc. Occas. intr. To fall with a lashing movement on the shore.

c 1694 *Prior Lady's Looking Glass* 16 Big waves lash the frighten'd shores. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 255 Ah! what avail[s] . . . thy length of Tail, That lashes thy broad Sides. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* Proem 52 From where th' Atlantic lashes Labrador. 1818 SHELLY *Lines Euganean Hills* 186 Poesy's unfailing river. Lashing with melodious wave Many a sacred poet's grave. 1837 *APPERLEY Chase, Road & Turf* (1898) 48 Another hound slips out of cover . . . with his nose to the ground and his stern lashing his side. a 1851 *MOIR Poems, Starlight Refl.* Lash the horse billows on the shore. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* I. (1876) 3 It was a wet night; the rain lashed the panes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* IV. 249 Atlas the rude . . . lashed by the wind and the rain evermore.

c. fig.; esp. 'To scourge with satire' (J.); to castigate in words, rebuke, satirize, vituperate.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 15 Why, headstrong liberty is lash't with woe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. i. (1651) 221 He calls a Magician Gods Minister and his Vicar . . . for which he is lashed by T. Erastus. 1661 T. LVE in *Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 436 It is true God may frown on, yea, and severely lash a Solomon, a Jeddiah, when they break his Statutes. a 1704 T. BROWN *Persius* Sat. I. Wks. 1730 I. 53, I must . . . Lash the vile town with my satirick rhyme. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 27 They [the hunt-

ing clergy] were severely lashed by the poets and moralists. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. vii. 1. 391 He does not fail to lash the schoolmen directly. 1859 TENNYSON *Pellae & Etlarre* 581 A scourge am I To lash the treasons of the Table Round. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxv. 203 Balfour.. found himself lashed and torn to pieces every morning by the 'Englebury Mercury'.

7. With *adv.* or phrase as complement: To urge or drive by, or as by, lashes.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 328 Let's whip these straglers o're the Seas againe, Lash hence these over-weening Ragges of France. 1666 DRYDEN *Aun. Mirab.* cclxxii. Those that disobey'd He lash'd to duty with his sword of light. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* x. 584 These [steeds], with his bow unbent, he lash'd along. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 182 He does not threaten to disarm him, but.. to lash him from the Assembly. 1737 BRACKEN *Parriery Impr.* (1757) 11. 132 The passionate pedantic Schoolmaster, that lashes his Disciples into Learning. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 260 A glassy lake.. Lashed into foaming waves. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xxviii. The excitement into which she had been lashed. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 325 Should I find you by my doors again, My men shall lash you from them like a dog. 1871 MISS VONCE *Cameos* II. xvii. 188 The violence of a weak nature lashed up to rage. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kiltrostan* 89 Then I see.. the waves Lashed into madness. 1893 SELOUS *Trans. S. E. Africa* 307 A strong head wind lashed the river into waves. *absol.* a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.). Let men out of their way lash on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.

† b. To force out by a lash or stroke. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 23 Others have their eie lash't out by a twig in their travails.

Lash (læʃ), *v.* 2. [Perh. f. LASH *sb.* 2, or a. OF. *lachier*, dialectal var. of *lacier*: see LACE *v.*

Words of similar sound, and somewhat approximating in sense, are Du. *lascchen*, to patch, sew together, to scarf (timber); G. *laschen* to fit with a gusset, to scarf; from M. Du. *lasc* (mod. *lasc*) rag, patch, gusset; G. *lasc*, *lasche* flap, lapet, gusset, scarf-joint. But it does not appear probable that these have any connexion with the Eng. word.]

† l. *trans.* To lace (a garment). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1 *Lascbyn, ligulo*. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii. Diib. An Ele-skin sleue lashed here and there with lace, Hye collar, lashed agen; breeche lashed also. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguilletter*, to whip, or lash, with points.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* To fasten or make fast with a cord, rope, thong, piece of twine, etc.; † to truss (clothes); to fasten to (something). Also with *down, on, together*; † *refl.* of a plant. *Lash away, lash and carry* (see *quots.* 1867).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194 Her Ordnance being lashed so fast they could not be unloosed. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37 Bolts to lash the Boats on the upper Deck. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 31 This Plant.. lashes itself round any tree that is near it. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iv. 330 We had not a gun on board lashed. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1956 A child.. had been lashed under the thwarts of the canoe. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97, note. The rods were here lashed together by a packthread. 1829 LONGF. *Wreck Hesperus* xx. A maiden fair, Lashed close to a drifting mast. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 257 The Indians had lashed their canoes to the ship. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 All our spare spars were taken on board and lashed. 1853 SIR R. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 66 *marg.* Lash down Pontoons. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 451 This process of lashing on a hook. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lash and carry*, the order given by the boatswain and his mates on piping up the hammocks, to accelerate the duty. *Ibid.*, *Lash away*, a phrase to hasten the lashing of hammocks. 1879 LADY BRASSEY *Sunshine & Storm* 26 Our chairs were lashed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 55 Lash all together by passing a string several times round each end of the package.

Lash (læʃ), *v.* 3 *dial. trans.* To comb (the hair). Also with *out*.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.* Go and lash thee hair out, child. 1886 ALICE REA *Beckside Boggle* 9 I'st wash me and lash me hair. 1894 HALL CAINE *Mauzan* III. xii. 170 Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out.

b. *Comb.*: *lash-comb*, a wide-toothed comb (*Lonsdale Gloss.* 1869).

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* vi. 38 When the lash comb had tossed back his long hair. 1894 — *Mauzman* 108.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.* 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Beaten with or as with a whip.

1611 COTGR., *Fouetté*, whipped, lashed, scourged. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i. Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a Velvet Pee. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. iii. 3 And the lashed deeps glitter and boil beneath.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.* 2. [f. LASH *v.* 2 + -ED 1.] Fastened with a lash or cord.

1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 53 The lashed wheel groaned and kicked softly.

Lashed (læʃt), *ppl. a.* 3. [f. LASH *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Furnished with lashes. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed, as *black-, dark-, long-lashed*.

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 359, *Ciliatæ*, lashed like the eye. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 32 A pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

Lasher (læʃə), *[f. LASH *v.* 1, 2 + -ER 1.]* One who or that which lashes.

† 1. One who beats or whips. Also *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol. Dial. Wks. (1616) 352 Or I could doe worse, Arm'd with Archilochus fury, write Iambicks, Should make the desperate lashers hang themselves. 1611 COTGR., *Fouetté*, a whipper, scourger, lasher.

2. In the names of fishes, e.g. *lasher bull-head*. Also FATHER-LASHER.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasher bull-head*, a name for the fish *Cottus scorpius*.

3. **Naut.** (See *quot.* 1848.) = LASHING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 20 Make ready to board him; Have your Lashers clear, and able men with them. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Lashers for the Vards as big as the Lanyards of the Shrowds. 1848 BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 20, Lashers.—The ropes employed to lash or secure particular objects; as jeers, etc.

4. Chiefly *local* (on the Thames). The body of water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a barrier or weir; hence the opening itself, and by extension, a weir.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 185 Our Mills and Locks have most of them back streams and lashers to carry off the water when it is too plentiful. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 96 Not louder falls The foamy lasher's cataract superb In fullest flood-time. 1840 *Ann. Reg.* 15 The lasher is an opening to let off the water when too high. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 16 The great lasher at Pangbourn, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* 342 The huge rafts of silver-fir.. shoot the lashers in safety.

b. The pool into which the water of the lasher falls.

1851 G. BUTLER *Let. in Recoll.* (1892) 70. I bathed in a lasher about four miles from Oxford. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* x. Men who through these wide fields of breezy grass.. To bathe in the abandon'd lasher pass. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. xii. 232 He sculled down to Sandford, bathed in the lasher, and returned in time for chapel. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 If the.. Board can prevent bathing in these dangerous lashers it ought to do so without delay.

Lashing (læʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LASH *v.* 1 in various senses; beating, flogging; an instance of this. † *Lashing out*, lavishing, squandering.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 678/9 Mony lyeue of lept with lashingyng of swerdis. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 *Lascynge*, or betynge. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85 These lashinges oute of money which bee done to claue the multitude. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 344 Those secret lashings and whips of the exterminating Angel. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. (1808) VII. 41 The king [of Sweden].. keeps up the top with continual agitation and lashing. 1801 T. MILNER *in Life* xiii. (1842) 246 He said some things which.. called for a fresh lashing. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/5 As a rule the natives took their lashings quietly.

b. *pl. (Anglo-Irish)*. 'Floods', abundance.

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Mar. Cigars in loads, whisky in lashings. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1843) III. 334 There's lashings of holy water, and blessed palm. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro-M.* 84 A good dinner, some excellent port wine, and 'lashings' of whiskey-punch. 1883 LO. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 116 There's plenty of sport to be had, an' 'lashings of parties, an' balls, an' picnics. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May 510 3 'There's lashings of room', said the driver.

Lashing (læʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. Chiefly *Naut.* [f. LASH *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LASH *v.* 2; the action of fastening any movable body with a cord. Hence *concr.* the cord used for this purpose.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. ii. 20 Loose the Lashings, we will sheer off our Ship. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lycell'* 20 Oct. At 8 cast off our Lashings and made Sail. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 6 A hammock, with a lashing, shall be delivered him, and a birth assigned to hang it in. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelev Isl.* 4 In the afternoon the lashings of the booms broke. 1834 47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 139 The.. side rails are secured with rack lashings to the extreme balks. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 220 It was impossible to stand at the helm without the assistance of lashings. 1869 TROYE *Change Ringing* 5 It is well to keep lashings ready for all the bells in a tower. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Lashings used in mounting and dismounting guns are of different dimensions.

Comb. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 19 Lashing Rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lashing-eyes*, fittings for lower stays, block-strops, &c., by loops made in the ends of ropes, for a lashing to be rove through to secure them. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.*, *Lashing knot*, A form of bend.

Lashing (læʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That lashes.

14.—*Siege Jerusalem* 17/304 Was no3t bot.. red lashing-ye [i.e. flame] alle be fonde ouer. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* 1. 2 Under a learned (though lashing) Master. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* i. (1697) 11 The Lady, next, requires a lashing Line, Who squeez'd a Toad into her Husband's Wine. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 231 The lashing whip resounds. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* 1. Ixxv. Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 9. I wield the flail of the lashing hail. 1827-44 WILLIS *Elms New Haven* 129 The air Below the lashing tree-tops was all black. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 198 A certain day of lashing rain in December. 1900 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 379 This lashing sarcasm was undeserved.

Hence **Lashingly** *adv.*, in a lashing manner; † a. Lavishly. b. By means of the lash or whip.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* ix. (1878) 17 To lash not out too lashingly, for fear of pinching penurie. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 358 Tripes bawled out, 'Wo-ho!'—a sound Woodpecker and old Peter willingly obeyed, in spite of Dick's persuasions lashingly applied.

Laship, *obs. colloquial form of LADYSHIP.*

|| **Lashkar** (læʃkar). *Indian.* Also 7 *lescar*, *leskar*. [Urdu (Pers.) لشکر *lashkar* army,

camp. See LASCAR.] † a. A camp of native Indian soldiers (*obs.*). b. In the newspaper accounts of the Afriidi campaign of 1897, frequently used for: A body of Afriidi soldiers.

1616 STR T. ROE in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. 559, I took horse to auoyd presse and other inconuenience and crossed out of the Leskar before him. 1625 TERRY *ibid.* II. ix. vi. 1481 There being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leskar, or Campe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 32 Normall his Queene.. had passed safely ouer the Riuer, with most part of the Leskar, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia.

Lashless (læʃləs), *a.* [f. LASH *sb.* 1 (sense 3) + -LESS.] Devoid of (eye-)lashes.

1812 KEATS *Lamia* II. 288 His lashless eyelids stretch around his demon eyes. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 350 Tiring suitors out With.. lashless eyes inveterately tear-shot. 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* i. 5 Ma'am Powell.. with her lashless eyes gorgonized the new pupil.

† **Lashlite**, **lashlight**. *Obs.* Also 7 *lagh-slite*, 8 *lagslite*. [Blundered form of OE. *lahslit*, f. *lah* law + *slit* tear, breach.] The fine imposed for breach of (Danish) law.

c 1030 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 15 (Liebermann) 318 Beo se wið þone cinge exx scyll' scyldis on Engla lage.. and on Dena lage lahsliets scyldiz. 11.. *Laws of Wilt.* I. c. 39 (Schmid) 345 In Danelah erit foris factura de suo laslite [AF. *lahslit*]. 11.. *Laws of Hen.* I. c. 11 § 11 (Schmid) 443 Si quis Dei rectitudines per vim teneat, solvat lashlite cum Dacis plenam witam cum Anglis. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Lashlite*. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xl. 99 Even in Germany they had learned the trick to set a price upon that crime; and this they afterward called..lashlight. 1721 BAILEY, *Lagslite*, a Breach of the Law. 1862 MIALLE *Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 21 note, Lashlite denoted a common forfeiture among the Danes.

† **Lashness**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *lacheness*, 6 *lasshnesse*, 7 *lasch(c)nes(s)*. [f. LASH *a.* + -NESS.] Slackness (of body or mind); remissness; also, cowardice.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 15, I cannot haue meruaille ynough of the grete slouthie and lacheness of your men. 1484 — *Ordre of Chynabry* 77 Ghoultone.. engendreth slouthie and lacheness of body. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 *Lasshnesse*, *lasschete*. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 162 The great lachenies my Lord of Ossory hath imputed to me. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* vi. O v b, Let it not come to passe be your mischanceour and lachness, that the glorie of God.. be impaired in any waies. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Trils.* (1841) I. 347 In the end, after some lachness and fugging, he made..ane pathetick oration. 1673 O. WALKER *Edinb. l. v.* (ed. 2) 36 Not to.. degenerate into softness and lachnesses.

Lasionite (læʒiənaɪt). *Min.* [Named by Fuchs 1816; irregularly f. Gr. *λάσιον*, neut. of *λάσιος* hairy (in allusion to its fibrous structure and capillary crystals) + -ITE.] A synonym of WAVELLITE.

1819 *Ann. Philol.* XIX. 281 Lasionite must be ranked among the salts. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 209 *Lasionite*, Fuchs. A var. of waveellite. 1868 *Dana Min.* (ed. 5) 576.

Lask (lask), *sb.* 1. Also 6 7 *laske*. [a. ONF. **lasque* = Central OF. *lasche* loosening, relaxation, f. *lasker* = *lacher* (mod.F. *lâcher*) to loosen.]

1. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea; an attack of this; = LAX *sb.* 1. Now only in veterinary use.

1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 701 Many honeste persones died of y^e hote agues, and of a grete laske. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 10 Meate excessively ingurgitate and eaten.. engendreth.. laskes and vomit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 93 The Cornell tree.. is not good for bees, for if they chance to tast the floure thereof, they fall presently into a vehement lask. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 433 Flixedweed, the seed stops laskes, and issues of blood. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Aniseed*, has the Virtue to appease Belly-Rumbings and Gripes, lask, Vomiting, and the Bliccup. 1803 MACNAB *in Price's Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 208 The Lask or Scour. generally originates from feebleness, cold, or grazing on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass.

† 2. A laxative, aperient; LAX *sb.* 2.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skellon's Wks.* (1843) II. 433 They gave ther lorde a laske To purge withall his caske.

3. *Comb.*: *laskwort*, a herb supposed to be a remedy for 'lask' or diarrhoea.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* ix. 64 Violets, Laskwort [etc.].

Lask (lask), *sb.* 2. [a. M. Du. *lasche* (prob. pronounced *lasx*); mod. Du. *lask*, pronounced *las*) piece cut out, flap.] (See *quots.*)

1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 125 A hook baited with a slice (termed a lask) from the side of a mackerel. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 581 To pass the hook through the thicker end of the strip—technically called a 'lask'.

† **Lask**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *laske*. [a. ONF. **lasque* = Central OF. *lasche*; see LASH *a.* 1.] Loose (in the bowels); relaxed, weak. Cf. LASH *a.* 2.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 91 He [buttir] norisethe a man to be laske. 1721 BAILEY, *Lask*, lashed loose in the Belly. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, His [horse's] lips and all his body grows lask and feeble.

Lask (lask), *v.* Also 4-7 *laske*, 5 *leske*. [a. ONF. **lasquer* = Central OF. *lacher* (mod.F. *lâcher*) to loosen, relax;—popular L. **lascare* = class. L. *laxare*, f. *lax-us* LAX *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax; to thin (the blood); to shorten (life); to alleviate (pain). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Pateme* 570 Heijh hevene king to gode have me sende oper laske mi liif daywes wip inne a litel terme. *Ibid.* 950, I wol a litel and litel laskit [i.e. lask it] in hast. c 1400 *Lainfranc's Chirurg.* 280 Summen seien bat olde men hen able to be kutt, for her blood is miche laskid & her hete. *Ibid.* 296 Pou schalt laske his greet blood wip blood-letyngis. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 For his superfluyte mayst pou neuere den heyl in soule, tyl his blood be leskyd in blood-letyng. a 1450 MYRC 1736 Laske hys peynes or cese hys synne.

†2. *intr.* To become loose in the bowels; to purge. 1552 [see LAX v.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 529 Soft Child-hood puling. . Are apt to Laske through much humidity. 1618 OWLES *Almanack* 43 Then will they untrusse a hoope and laske like a squirt. 1634 R. H. SALERNS *Regim.* 23 Goates milk. . maketh a man to laske.

3. *Naut.* To 'go large'; to sail neither 'by the wind' nor 'before the wind'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 40 When we cast about, shee beganne to vere shete, and to goe away lasking. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Goe large, laske, ware yawning. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (1698) 138 We bore up one point of the compass thereby to hinder her lasking away. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 378 You must put the Ship away lasking, or afore the Wind. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 602 The admiral. kept lasking away, angling from the enemy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasaking* along, sailing away with a quatering wind.

†4. *Mining.* (App. used as a word of command: see quot.) *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* L iii, *Laske* [is] a word used in drawing Shafts, Sumps, &c. for Spare Rope, or not enough; as *Laske*, the Drawer understands he must let down more Rope; and no *Laske* is that the Rope is too short to hang on the Corfe.

Hence †*Las'king vbl. sb.*, purging, diarrhoea; *Las'king vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Naut.*, '(going) large'.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* Biv, The same water. . stopped all maner of laskynge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. *Wind*), *Lasking* (Sea-Term), when a Ship sails neither by a Kewy, nor directly before the Wind. . she is said *To go lasking*. 1882 T. ROOSEVELT *Naval War* 1812 (1883) 120 The Java . . came down in a lasking course on her adversary's weather quarter.

Laske, Laskayre, obs. ff. LASQUE, LASCAR.

Laske (e, variant of LESK, flank, groin.

Lasket (l'skët). *Naut.* [Perh. an alteration, after GASKET, of F. *lacet* (see LATCHET) which is used in the same sense.] One of the loops or rings of cord by which a bonnet is attached to the foot of a sail.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Laskets* or *Latches*, are small Lanes like Loops, fastned by sowing into the Bonnets and Drablers of a Ship; in order to lace the Bonnets to the Courses, or the Drablers to the Bonnets. 1721 in BAILEY. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

†*Lasky*, *a. Obs.* -o. [LASK *a.* + -Y.] = LASK *a.* 1552 HULOT, *Laskie* and *laxatiue*.

Laso, variant of LASO.

†*Laspick*. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. F. *l'aspic* (= ASPIC³ with prefixed article).] = ASPIC.

1761 *Bill of Fare* in *Pennant London* (1813) 563 Garnished round with Plates of sorts, as *Laspicks*, *Rolards*, &c.

Laspring. [Perh. a corruption of *lax-pink* (see LAX sb.1 b); interpreted as a contraction for *last spring*; cf. *last brood* in quot. 1861.] One of the many names for the young salmon. Also *gravel laspring*.

1760 HAWKINS in *Walton's Angler* I. vi. 143 note, A small but excellent fish of the Trout kind, called a Last-spring. *Ibid.* vii. 153 note. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 50 Brandling, Fingerling, Skirling, Graveling, Laspring, Sparling, &c. 1861 *Act* 24-5 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 'Young of Salmon' shall include . . Par, Spawn, Pink, Last Spring, Hepper, Last Brood, Graveling [etc.]. 1881 10th *Cent.* Apr. 693 It is. unlawful for me. . to catch a smelt or laspring as long as my finger, although there are thousands on the streams below my house. 1889 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Bk. All-round Angler* III. 7 Gravel laspring, same as par.

Lasque (lask). Also 7 *laske*, 8 *lask*. [p. Pers. لاشک *lashk*, bit, piece.] (See quot.) Also *lasque diamond*.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut, . weighing 6. carots 4 full. 1751 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds* 115 Lasks . . are in general ill shaped, or irregular in their form at the girdle. 1813 MAWE *Diamonds* (1823) 81 Lasques are formed from flat or veiny diamonds. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 4 Lasque diamonds are the flat thin stones used much in native Indian work, in neck and head-bands, bangles, rings, &c.

Lass (læs). Forms: 4 *las*, *lasco*, 4 7 *lasso*, 6 *Sc. lase*, 6-*lass*. [ME. *lasce*, *las(se)*; perh. a. prehistoric ON. **lasga*, wk. fem. of **lasgar* unmarried; cf. MSw. *lask kona* unmarried woman.]

The adj. means primarily 'free from ties'; hence the above sense and those of 'unoccupied', 'having no fixed abode', which are also recorded in MSw. The Icel. *lask-r* occurs only in the sense 'idle, weak'.

The phonology of the Eng. word, according to the above conjecture, is somewhat difficult; but the same sound-change occurs in other northern forms, as *ass* for **ask* (ashes), *asse* for *ask v.*, *buss* for *busk*.]

1. A girl.

In northern and north midland dialects the ordinary word; in the southern counties it has little or no popular currency. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2608 Til abram þan dame sare said, 'Yone lasce. . For þi þat sco has barn o þe, Als in despit sco haldes me'. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 39 Bifor him com a fair yong lasce That Herodias dohter was. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 632 Medyature als wes he, betwene ws & þe trinite. 3et he, þat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3746 If any consaue þar a knaf þan kepis him his modire. . Vij 3et with-in oure-selfe. . And þe scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in our burge. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 426 The money for theyr masses spent among wanton lasses. a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) D2, He that is olde, and marries with a lasse, Lies but at home and prooues himselfe an asse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasce, that euer Ran on the greene-sord. 1645 WALLER *Battle Summer Isl.* II. 47 A goodly theater, where rocks are round; With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd. 1672

Westminster Drollery II. 80 Come lasses and lads Take leave of your Dadds And away to the May-pole hey. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 80 The lass i' the red petticoat shall pay for all . . meaning . . a wife with a good portion. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 7 Pray which is the little lass that is to be a gentlewoman? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. ii. (song), Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass. 1786 *Harst Rig* 55 The Highland lasses raise the song, In music wild, and sweet, and strong. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 38 But one there is, the loveliest of them all, Some sweet lass of the valley. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 You are a good and warm-hearted lass, Jenny.

b. *spec.* A maid-servant. *Sc. and north. dial.* 1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Lass*, the vulgar name of a maid-servant. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 350 As far as the lass has cash or credit, to procure braws, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv, It will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-luggid limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room.

c. Applied playfully as a form of address to a mare or a bitch. Cf. GIRL sb. 2 ¶.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. iv. viii. 332 'Art hurt, lass?' asked Dick, as she [Bess] shook herself and slightly shivered. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix, 'Hi, Juno, lass—hi, old girl; down, Daph, down', said Wardle, caressing the dogs.

2. A lady-love, a sweetheart. Also *transf.*

1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 14 And eke that Lady, his faire lovely lasse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 17 It was a Louer, and his lasse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 335 The youthfull Bull . . Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, Is joyless of the Grove. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 36 There might ye see . . the shepherd and his lass. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 90 The lads upon their lasses ca'd To see gin they were dress'd.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lass-quean* (dial.); †*lass-lorn* *a.*, forsaken by one's lass or sweetheart.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 68 Thy broome grooves; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor lous, Being lasse-lorne. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xlii, Ask the lass-quean there, if it isna a fundamental rule in thy household.

†*Lassate*, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *lassatus*, pa. pple. of *lassare*, f. *lassus*, weary.] Tired, wearied. 1694 MOTTEUX *Racine's* v. 248 *Wou* . . there your Lassate Corps reanimate.

†*Lassate*, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *lassat*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To weary. 1623 in COCKERAM II.

†*Lassation*. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *lassare*: see *LASSATE* *a.*] Relaxation; weariness.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxe* 139 The Imagination in this life is not only subject to lassation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 The animal spirits are . . wearied and willingly give themselves up to a lassation.

Lasse for *late* see: see LET v.

Lasse, obs. form of LASS, LESS.

Lasserie: see LARGERY *Obs.*

†*Lasset*. *Obs.* Also 6 *laset*, 7 *lascitt*. [a. G. *lasset*, *lassite*, of Slavonic origin; cf. OS. *lasica*, Czech *lasice*, *lasika*, Russian ЛАСИЦА, F. *lasquette*.] Also *lasset-mouse*, -weasel, a fur-bearing animal; the ermine or miniver.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Habl. Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the losh. . the gunstale, the laset or minever. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 424 There is no difference between the Lascitt mouse and the Lascitt weasill. 1611 COTGRE, *Rat de Lasse*, the Lasset Mouse; a beast that beares the Furze which we call Mineuar.

Lassie (læ'si). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 *lassy*. [f. LASS + dimin. suffix -IE (-Y).] A lass, girl.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. song vi, I yield, dear lassie, ye hae won. 1792 BURNS 'What can a young lassie' i, What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 74 What sort of a lassie is the cobbler's daughter? 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 169 Na, it's o' their lasses' brothers they like as a rule.

Hence *La'ssiehood*, girlhood. *La'ssieish a.*, young-womanish.

1857 A. WALLACE *Gloaming of Life* II. 28 Where Robin . . has to make the imminent transition from the equivocal garb of lassie-hood into his first 'corduroys'. 1882 J. BROWN *Horre Subs.*, J. Leach, etc. 307 There is a somewhat vulgar and lassieish objection to Landseer's subjects, that they are painful.

Lassitude (læ'situd). [a. F. *lassitude*, ad. L. *lassitudo*, f. *lassus* weary.] The condition of being weary whether in body or mind; a flagging of the bodily or mental powers; indifference to exertion; weariness; an instance of this.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 84 b, Lassitude is a disposition toward sykennesse, wherin a man feleth a soore-nesse, a swellinge or an inflammation. 1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xxxiii. (1887) 119 Though they faint, and feeble some little lassitude and weariness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Lassitude is remedied by bathing or anointing with oil and warm water. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 37 Such as will labour to lassitude. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 19 Lassitude of Contemplation, and of Affectation of Immateriality . . brought upon him remissness and drowsiness to such like exercises. 1711 SHAPTESS. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. 115 Ordinary Lassitudes, Uneasinesses, and Defects of Disposition. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. vi, A long exercise of the mental powers induces a remarkable lassitude of the whole body. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi, The feverish excitement . . had given place to a dull, regretful lassitude. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 307 Periods of renewed enthusiasm after intervals of lassitude.

Lasso (læ'so), sb. Also 9 *laso*, *lazier*, *lazo*. [Sp. *lazo* (in America pronounced læ'so) = OF. *las*: see LACE sb.]

1. A long rope of untanned hide, from 10 to 30

yards in length, having at the end a noose to catch cattle and wild horses; used chiefly in Spanish America.

1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 221 The laço is a long thong of leather, at the end of which they made a sliding noose. 1808 *Narr. Exped. Gen. Crauford* II. viii. 189 Numbers of these fellows, with the laze, hovered about us. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix, The coil of cordage . . is called a lariat, and answers to the lasso of South America. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxv. (1891) 356 Measuring his distance . . as nicely as if he were throwing his lasso. 1879 BERENHOHM *Patagonia* v. 66 Before it could recover Garcia's lasso whizzed through the air and lighted on its neck.

2. *Mil.* = *lasso-harness*.

1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 4) 167 The first time they were required to draw by means of the Lasso. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 614 Ten Men per Troop . . are to be equipped with the tackle of the Lasso.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lasso-man*; *lasso-like* adj.; *lasso-cell*, one of the urticating cells of the *Calenterata*, which eject the contained thread in the manner of a lasso; *lasso-harness*, a kind of girth placed round a cavalry horse, with a lasso or long rope attached, for use in drawing guns, etc., as an assistance to the draught-horses.

1865 AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 18 The lasso-cells are very formidable weapons. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 25 The beautiful sea-anemone . . covered in many parts by lasso-cells that hurl out sharp, poisonous darts. 1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 4) 166 'Lasso Harness consists of a brown leather circingle, and one trace. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 58 The inner wall [of the thread-cell] is much stronger, having one extremity open and prolonged into a stout rather fusiform sheath which terminates in a long lasso-like filament. 1808 BRIG.-GEN. CRAUFORD in *Trial of Lieut.-Gen. J. White Locke* I. 196 'Lasso men employed in killing cattle for the troops.

Lasso (læ'so), v. Also *lazo*. [f. LASSO sb.]

1. *trans.* To catch with a lasso.

1807 *Exped. to Buenos Ayres* 6 Here and there they 'lassoed' the stragglers. 1831 TELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* xxv. (1890) 116 Like the wild horse . . lassoed by the South American Gauchos. 1881 P. B. DU CHAILLU *Land Mide*, *Sun* II. 80 A man went into the wood and returned with a deer he had lassoed. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxviii. 252 He . . crossed the Pampas, catching and lassoing wild horses.

2. *Mil.* To draw (guns, etc.) with lasso-harness.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Mar., The mode of lassoing guns, as practised by the mounted troop of the Royal Engineers.

Hence *La'ssoed ppl. a.*, *La'ssoing vbl. sb.* Also *La'ssoer*, one who lassoes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, Called in to treat cases of private shooting, stabbing, and lassoing. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 245 A struggling and lassoed cow. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 413 The . . neighing of our lassoed horses. 1896 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XIII. 162 The Lassos often manage to take two or three [horses] per man.

Lassock (læ'sk). *Sc.* [f. LASS + diminutive suffix -OCK.] A little girl.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassock, seeing the Duke. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxxvi, I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the lassock Mattie kenn'd ony thing about it. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linn* I, A young lassock's petticoat from the linen-press.

Lassy me, *int. vulgar.* Also *laussy me*. [? Contraction of *Lord save me*!] Used to express surprise.

1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 1. *Spectre Tappington*, 'Lassy me!' said Miss Julia. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 338 Laussy me! what's in the taking now, dearie.

Last (last), sb.1 Forms: 1 *lást*, *lést*, *léste*, 4-8 *laste*, 4-5 *lest* (e, 4-*last*). [OE. *lást* masc., footstep, *last* fem., boot, *léste* fem., shoemaker's last, cogn. w. Du. *leest* masc., OHG. *leist* (MHG. *leist*, mod.G. *leiste* (n. masc.), last, ON. *leist-r* foot, sock (Sw., Da. *last* last), Goth. *laist-s* footstep, track (Ixyos), cogn. w. OHG. (*wagan*) -*leisa* track, rut (MHG. *leise* (e fem.), *geleis* truckway, mod.G. *geleise*, *gleise* rut); by most recent scholars referred to a Teut. root **lais-* (: *lās-*) to follow a track (whence in immaterial sense Goth. *lais* pret.-pres., I know, and the related words: see LEARN v., LORE), cogn. w. L. *lira* furrow. Some, however, would connect it with the Teut. **laip-*, *laid-* (: OE. *lidan* to go) see LOAD sb.]

†1. A footstep, track, trace. After OE. only in *Sc.* phrase *Not a last*: nothing, not at all.

Beowulf (L.) 132 Hic þæs laðan last scæwodon. 971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 127 Man dæghwamlice þa moldan nimeþ on þæm lastum. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagius*) 102 Oure verray spouse, rekis nocht a laste how foule ore vnfaire we be. *Ibid.* xliii. (*Cecile*) 580 Þu na with þi handis taste, þo þu na nocht se a laste. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* I. 2339 That loutt neuer his lord a last.

2. A wooden model of the foot, on which shoemakers shape boots and shoes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125/32 *Calopodium uel mustricula*, *laste*. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiii. in E. E. P. (1862) 154 Hail be 3e sutlers [read sutars] wiþ your man lastes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 *Leste*, sowtarys forme, *formula*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/1 A Laste of a sowter, *formula*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 54 That as he were a Coliers eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where anothers shoe wrings. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 6 These Lawyers . . stretch Scripture as they please, just as the Shoe-maker doth his leather with his teeth, to fit it to his Laste. 1714 *Gay Trivia* I. 35 Should the big Laste extend the shoe too wide. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 192

[A prize-fight] between two brethren of the last. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 69/2. Occasionally there is a drowsy sound from some lone weaver's shuttle, or shoemaker's last.

b. transf. and fig. ? Obs.

1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 391 All three are of one last. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 138, I set my braines vpon an vpright Last. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* I. i. Here's gallants of all sizes, of all last. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 372 Lesse matters set on the Friars lasts, make seely Papists beleve [etc.]. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. ii. As though his spirit were a last or two Above his veines and stretch his noble hide. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 The Normans had reduced the Saxon law . . . into their own last, which stretched their desire as far as the estate would bear.

c. With allusion to the proverb *Let the cobbler stick to his last* ('Ne sutor ultra crepidam').

1592 SHAKS. *Rem. & Jul.* I. ii. 40 Heere it is written, that the Shoo-maker should meddle with his Yard, and the Taylor with his Last. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me Wks.* 1874 I. 210 Shoemaker, you goe a little beyond your last. 1629-4 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXV. (1708) 245 The Cobler is not to go beyond his Last. 1768-74 TUCKER *Ed. Nat.* (1834) II. 339 To enter upon these discussions would be carrying the shoemaker beyond his last. 1875 JOWETT *Photo* (ed. 2) III. 53 Great evil may arise from the cobbler leaving his last and turning into . . . a legislator.

3. Comb., as last-maker.

1583 *Faversham Pur. Reg.* (MS.), John Wythers, an olde man, a lastmaker. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 8 The second sort of lever is presented to us in the cutting-knives used by last-makers.

Last (last), *sb.* 2. Forms: 1 hlæst, 4-6 laste, læst(e), (6 lasse), 4- last. [OE. *hlæst* neut., corresp. to OFris. *hlæst*, MLG., MDu., Du. last masc. and fem., OHG. *hlæst*, last masc. and fem. (MHG., mod.G. *last* fem.); according to the now prevailing view repr. a pre-Tent. type **hlæt-sto-* (-*sti-*), parallel with **klāt-* root of LADE v.]

Some scholars still adhere to the older view that WGer. **hlæst-* and ON. *hlæst* both represent a pre-Tent. **klatt-*, the divergence being conjectured to be due to difference of accentual conditions.]

† 1. A load, burden, weight carried. Obs.

Beowulf (Z.) 52 Men ne cunnon seggan . . . hwa þam hlæste on-feng. c. 1000 *Riddles* II. 15 (Gr.) Sæga, hwa mec þeccc opþe hu ic hatte, þe þa hlæst bere. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Rededes* IV. 74 Than lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare aboute the barge and blamed the maister.

2. A commercial denomination of weight, capacity, or quantity, varying for different kinds of goods and in different localities. Cf. G. last.

Originally the 'last' must have been the quantity carried at one time by the vehicle (boat, wagon, etc.) ordinarily used for the particular kind of merchandise. As a weight, it is often stated to be like the Ger. weight of the same name) nominally equivalent either to 2 tons or to 4000 lbs. In wool weight it is 4368 lbs. (= 12 sacks). A last of gunpowder is said to be 2,400 lbs. (= 24 barrels), and of feathers or flax 1,700 lbs.

The equivalence of the last of wool with 12 sacks seems to have led to an association of the word with the number twelve. Thus a last of hides was formerly 12 dozen (also 20 dickers of 10 hides each); of beer 12 barrels; of pitch 12 (sometimes 14) barrels; of cod and herrings 12 barrels (but of red herrings and pilchards 10,000 to 13,200 fish).

As a measure for grain and malt, the last was in the 16th c. 12 quarters, but is now 10 quarters = 80 bushels.

1314-5 *Rolls of Part. I.* 312/2, 1111. last & dim' de quyre. 1333-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 30 In uno last et ix M^l allec, melioribus emp. . . vijl. vjs. pro j laste de beer. . . Et pro j laste de vino de Ryne. 1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 60 In j last bitumini, 34s. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1889) 2 John Bower proferd to sell hym a laste of osmundes. 1469 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 102 White Herringes a laste, that is to say, xij larrelles. c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* vi. 21 Men sellet the goodes, . . . By sackes or by lastes. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A last of pitch and Tarre. 1509-10 *Act i Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 For the Subsidie . . . of every laste of hydes lxvjs. viijd. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 For every laste of white and rye xxvjs. viijl. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1800) II. 174 Serpentine pouldre, iij lastes. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 882 To get a licence. For fortie last of Inglis beir. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sten.* s.v. *Serplait*, Item 24 meales makis an Last. Item, of meile and malt called coist, ane last makis ane Scottish chaldre. 1599 *Nashe's Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. (end). For a whole laste of redde Herringes. 1612 *Hopton Conserv. Feares* 164 A Last of Wool is 4368 pounds, or 12 Sackes. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 170 Quernstones, the last. 1665 *London Gaz.* No. 8/1 Sixteen Lasts of Gunpowder, and Four thousand Musquets are brought in hither. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s.v., A Last of Cod Fish is twelve Barrells; a Last of Herringes is twenty Cades, or ten Thousand. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. Ale, Twelve Ale-Barrells making a Last. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 418 An extraordinary duty of ten shillings on a sack of wool, and a last of leather for one year. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxvii. 401 They have . . . exported fourteen thousand lasts, or twenty-eight thousand tuns English of all sorts of grain. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 412 A grant of . . . forty shillings on the last of leather. 1884 *Brit. Almanac & Companion* 33 A Yarmouth last of herringes is supposed to count 13,200 fish. 1893 LANG *Red Fairy Bk.* 318 Someone who could brew a hundred lasts of malt at one brewing. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 143 A single 'last' [of herringes] being equal to ten thousand fish.

† b. transf. A huge indefinite number. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Priores' Prolog.* 4 God veyte this Monk a thousand last quade year. 1581 *Rich. Farew. Milit. Profess. Tj.* Goyng his waie to his sweete harte, tellyng her the whole discourse . . . with a whole laste of kisses. 1712

ARNUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ix, Ten thousand last of devils haul me, if I don't love thee as I love my life.

† 3. A unit in the measurement of a ship's burden = 2 tons (occas. 1 ton). Obs.

1643 *Declar. Lords & Comm., Reb. Irel.* 46 The ship called Saint Michael the Archangel of burden an hundred and twentie Lasts or Tuns. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6096/3 The . . . Snow . . . is of the Burthen of 50 or 60 Tons or 25 or 30 Lasts. 1796 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 52 The Swedish vessels which perform the voyage to China, are generally of four hundred lasts burden.

† 4. ? A dozen (of hawks). Obs.

162. HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 234 Two-white garr-faulkens, a last of girkens and a last of sloght falcons and two gashaukes.

† 5. Shetland. Last of land: a quantity of land = 18 merks. Obs.

1605 *Fou Contract* in *Mill Diary* (1889) 193 The said two last of land in Sandwick. c. 1733 *Shetland Acts* 36 in *Proc. Scot. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 201 That none have more swine than four upon a last of land over winter.

† Last, *sh.3* Obs. Also 3-4 last. [a. ON. *lest-r* (genit. *lastur*, dat. *lesti*) = OTEut. **lahst-uz*, f. **lah-*, whence OHG. *lahan*, OE. *lean* to blame. Cf. LAHTER.] A fault, vice, sin; blame; also, a physical blemish.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Summe men luueð . . . galiche lectres and luere lastes. c. 1200 ORMIN 4522 For gredi- nesse iss heif last bi foren Goddes eghne. c. 1205 *LAY.* 22974 þe mon þe him weore lað him cuðe last finde. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22324 (Edin.) Wiþoutin laste al his liccane. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 37 Betere is were thunne bouite laste, then syde robes and synke into syme. c. 1380 *Sir Feruall.* 459 For þoȝ y ben in batail schent it ys no last for hem.

Last (last), *sh.4* Also 5 lest. [f. LAST v. 1.]

1. Continuance, duration. Now rare.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19566 In last o cristen mans lif. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 90 Fy on fortune, fy on thi frowall quehyll; Fy on the traist, for her it has no lest. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1549/2 Things memorable, of perpetuity, fame, and last. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 29 These Drinks are of Several Ages, some to the Age or Last of forty years. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 4 2 Another omission, and a more important one, from the point of view of the literary last of the book, is [etc.].

2. Power of holding on or out; 'staying' power.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii. It's a fair trial of skill and last between us and them [the masters]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 His [a waterman's] 'last' is not in the same proportion to his pace as that of the amateur.

Last (last), *sh.5* Obs. exc. Hist. [ad. Anglo-Latin *lastum*, *lestum* (Domesday Book *lest*), used as the regular equivalent of late OE. *lēp* LATHE *sh.1*

The etymology is obscure: it is difficult on the ground of sense to suppose the word to be connected with LAST *sh.2*, or with the OF. *lest* loading of a ship. It is also difficult on the ground of form to connect the word with OE. *lēp*; it is conceivable that the Norman *lest* might represent this by sound-substitution, but no analogous instance is known.]

= LATHE *sh.1* Also as the designation of an administrative assembly (see quot. 1670); more fully *last-court*.

1086 *Domesday Bk.* I. 1/3 Has . . . leges regis concordant hostes de quatuor Lestis, hoc est Bonurum Lest, & Estrele & Linnuartest & Wiuuartlest. c. 1120 *Rochester Bridge-hote Charter* in *Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 658 (*Latin text*), Postea sexta pera debet fieri de holineghurna et de toto illo leste quæ [sic] ad hoc pertinet. *Ibid.* (OE. text) Þome is sȝo sȝoxte per to holinegan burnan & to eallan þam lepe. a. 1272 *Charter Romney Marsh* (1597/73) Si aliquis . . . conuincatur per testimonium Balliui et Iuraturum in communi lasto, amercietur [etc.]. c. 1380 W. THORN *Chron.* in *Twysden Hist. Angl. Scriptores decem* (1652) 1777 Hic [sc. Elfredus] constituit Hundred & Lestes. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Pearsh. Kent* (1826) 165 Of this place the whole Last of Shipwey (containing twelve Hundredres) at the first tooke, and yet continueth, the name. 1662 DUGDALE *Inbanking* 54 Also it was decreed and ordained that twice every year, for ever, there should be held a principal and general Last, within the said Land and Marsh. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Last also, in the Marshes of East Kent, signifies a Court held by Twenty-four Jurors, and summoned by the two Bailiffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, impose Penalties, &c. For preservation of the said Marshes. 1729 in *Jacob Law Dict.* 1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*

Last (last), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sh.6* Forms: 1 latost, (lætest), 2-3 latest, latst, (3 Ormin lattst), 3 least, 3, 4-5 (Sc.) lest(e), 4-6 laste, 6 Sc. laist, 4- last. [OE. *last*, Northumb. *lætest*, superl. of *læt* adj., late adv. Cf. OFris. *lest*, *lest*, OS. *latst*, *last*, *lest* (MLG. *lest*, Du. *laatste*, *lest*), OHG. *lazzōst*, *lazist* (MHG. *lætest*, *læst*, *lest*, mod.G. *letzt*), ON. *latast-r*. The syncopation of the vowel before -st must have originated in the inflected forms; for the subsequent dropping of the t cf. BEST. The mod. LATEST does not descend from early ME. *latest*, but is a new-formation on the positive.]

A. adj. Following all others; coming at the end.

I. As simple adjective.

1. Following all the others in a series, succession, order, or enumeration; subsequent to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.

For the syntactical relation involved in *last* *comer* and the like, cf. *early riser*, etc. (See EARLY a. 1 a note.) c. 1200 ORMIN 4168 þe sefennde, þe lattiste daz3, þe sette þez3m to resste. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1492 þe fornamst weold adam began, þar-of lameth [i.e. lamech] þe last man. 1340 *Ayenb.* 245 þe laste yefte and þe meste and þe heȝeste

is þe yefte of wysdom. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 58 In þe laste chapite of þe firste booke. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laste, save one, penultimus. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII 241 She was the last of the right lyne and name, of Plantagenet. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xii. 51 It is bot waist Mo wirde to taist, 3e half my laist. 1560 DAUS tr. *Scidane's Comm.* 12 b. A prophete that sayd Maximilian should be the last Germaine Emperour. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 415 The twelfth and last month was called *Aymara*. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Denier*, The last comers get the maisterie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 This last clause, is added by the Talmudists. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 166 Fairest of Starrs, last in the train of Night, If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Ibid.* xii. 330 Of Kings The Last. 1724 DE FOR *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 275 This was the last day of May. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, The sun now gave his last light. 1800 WORDSW. *Waterfall & Eglantine*, The Priar quaked—and much I fear Those accents were his last. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 65 A hundred times in that last kiss, which never was the last, Farwell, like endless welcome, lived and died. 1864 — *Eu. Ant.* 217 When the last of those last moments came. 1864 L. E. FANU *Uncle Stilas* II. v. 70 So the morning came—my last for many a day at Knowl.

b. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination two varieties of word-order are commonly used. (a) The more frequent form till the 17th c. appears to be the two (three, etc.) last (= F. *les deux derniers*, G. *die zwei letzten*); the variant *seven the last* appears in one example. (b) The form the last two (three, etc.) is now the more frequent of the two, exc. where last is equivalent to 'last-mentioned'; see also 3.

(a) 1382 WYCLIF *Rev. xv.* i. Seuen aungels haingeseuen the laste plages [so 1388, with *vrr.* the laste seuenne, the seene laste; later versions the seven last(e)]. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 144 A veyne by twene two laste fyngers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. The two last dayes [per- teneith] to the contemplatye lyfe. 1710 C. WHARTLY *Ch. Eng. Man's Companion* 51 The two last of these verses. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 501 Three parliaments had sat. The two last had not mentioned him. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Young Wks.* IV. 232 The three last stanzas are not more remarkable for just rhymes. 1818 HAZLITT *Leet. Eng. Poets* iii, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton. . . The two last have had justice done them by the voice of common fame.

(b) 1388 [see (a)]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 205, In the 12th and 13th, or last two Columns of your Journal. 1805 JOHNSON'S *Dict.* s.v. *Disloyal*, The last three [ed. 1755 three latter] senses are now obsolete. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 98 Place the last three fingers behind the steel. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/5 The last two volumes (fifth and sixth) of their new edition of Macaulay's History.

c. Coupled with *least*.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 14 Among many strange conceits you told me . . . truly even the last . . . would not seem the least unto me. 1589 NASHE *Prof. to Greene's Memphion* (Arb.) 17 For the last, though not the least of them all. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 44 And there, though last, not least, is Action. 1599 H. BLETES *Dyets drie Dinner* Cij, Both these, are of last and least request. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 189 Though last, not least in loue. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lviii, Volumnia . . . is a prey to horrors of many kinds. Not last nor least among them, possibly, is a horror of what may befall her little income.

† d. ellipt. The last day (of a month). Obs.

1560 DAUS tr. *Scidane's Comm.* 110 The last of June. 1596 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 119 The laste of octobr. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 52 He . . . dyed, Nouember the last, 1623. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* v. (1697) 86 From the middle of June to the last of October.

e. In spatial sense: Utmost, extreme, remotest (rare). † Also, hindmost, rearmost.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 526 Clerkes . . . of alle clergies ut of Aloxandres lond þe alre leste ende [vrr. laste, leste]. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII, 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Spares or Pencynors stode. 1549 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. Dd. 104 The L. Gray was fain . . . to retyre to our last horsemen and footmen. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Calculus* lviii. 102 The land's last verge Holds him.

2. Belonging to the end or final stage, esp. belonging to the end of life or the end of the world. (In some applications only a contextual use of sense 1.) † Last age: the closing years of life, old age. *The four last things* (Theol.; = L. *quatuor noissima*): Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 19 Des werjinge nis bute erres of ðare laczste [? = latste or lasste]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Of ðe lateste to-cume of ure louerd speð þe holie boc on oðer stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iv. 8 The laste age [1388 celde, Vulg. *senectus*] forsothe wrshipful is not longe durende. 1382 — 1 Cor. xv. 52 In a moment, in the smytynge of an yse, in the laste trumpe. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 20 Translated . . . by youre myeste subget John Shirley, in his laste age. 1479 EARL RIVERS (title) The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final things. 1560 DAUS tr. *Scidane's Comm.* 216 b. He confessed his doctrine constantlye even to the laste breathe. a. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii, Bear my vnto their last beds. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 59 Having performed to him the last duties. 1697 *Devon Virg. Georg.* iv. 763 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 403 That sun . . . Which from the first has shone on ages past, Enlightens the present, and shall warm the last. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 564 'Twas the last trumpet — see the Judge enthroned. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* iv. iii. (1876) 326 Hosius . . . with his last breath, abjured the heresy.

b. † (One's) last day: the day of one's death (obs.). *The last day*: the Day of Judgement, the

end of the world. *The last days*: the concluding period in the life or history of (a person, etc.); also the period including and immediately preceding the Last Judgement. Similarly *the last time, times*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5458 Things . . . bat . . . suld in last daie bi-tidd. *Ibid.* 23928 On min aun last dai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1986 Pe last day of man is hyd. *Ibid.* 2596 Swilk als his last day fyndes a man. . . Swilk mon he be demed at be ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* ii. 2 And in the laste daies the bil of the hous of the Lord schal be maad redi in the cop of hillis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 189 b. Before the laste daye of judgement. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 39, I should lose nothing, but should raise it vp againe at the last day. — 1 *Pet.* i. 5 Ready to be reuealed in the last time [*ἐν καιρῷ ἐσχάτῳ*]. *Ibid.* 20 Who . . . was manifest in these last times [*ἐν ἐσχάτῳ τῶν χρόνων*] for you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 548 Our English first had Trade here in the last times of Queene Elizabeth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xii. 262 The day of Judgment, (which is therefore also called, the last day). 1834 LYTTON (*title*) *The Last Days of Pompeii*. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. iv. 10 Wherefore the last days seem to be begun.

c. *Last end*: the very end, † the utmost extremity or limit; esp. the end of life, death. (Cf. *MHG. das letzte ende*; OE. *had se gtemesta ende.*) *arch.* and *dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 133 Allas! þat richeshe shal reue and robbe mannes soule Fram þe loue of owre lorde at his laste ende! c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. Prol. 31 Off this Tretyes the last end Tyl bettyr than I am, I commend. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 260 This I haue writen vpon this antepiece for the laste ende semeth darckly spoken. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Final*, *Fin finale*, the last end of all. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxiii. 10 Let mee die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his. c 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 77 Till the worlds last-end shall make thy name to live. 1637 *Sc. Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Public Baptism* (Rubric), At the last end, the Presbyter . . . shall say this exhortation following. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, I came at th' start, an' I've seed th' last end on it [a sale]. . . She's been aailin' a long time, poor thing, bud her last end's cuin'd at last.

3. Occurring or presenting itself next before a point of time expressed or implied in the sentence; the present time, or next before; most recent, latest. † *The last age*: recent times.

With a cardinal numeral the order is now always *the last two (three, etc.)*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 311 And now for thi last lesyng yore we haue Adam, and al owre lordeship. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650 1 The last Parlement of oure sayd liege lord. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV. 18 So muche was their courages abated . . . with the remembrance of the last conficte and batail. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 7 Jour eldaris in the last aige foresaid. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 98 To meete him at the doore with it, as they did last time. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 153 When did you lose your daughter? In this last Tempest. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 246 For those three or four last ages. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxx. Wks. 1872-5 II. 294 Having writ to you last post saves me the labor of a long letter this. 1678 T. RYMER (*title*) *The Tragedies of the last Age* consider'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ¶ 11 Among the improvements made by the last centuries in human knowledge. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 292 He wore his best Brutus wig, which was curled in the last new taste. 1804 *Med. Fenn.* XII. 166 In the last fortnight, a number of subjects . . . have been submitted to the test. 1843 H. MILLER in J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Cauntlish* vi. (1832) 78 The events of the last twelve days. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* I. 168, 'I say, my astute young friend . . . where have you been to these last three hours?' *Mod.* We have been having bad weather these last few weeks.

b. Said esp. of the period, season, etc., occurring next before the time of writing or speaking, as *Last Wednesday*, *last Christmas*. *Last day* (now dial.), yesterday; † *last morning*, yesterday morning; *last evening*, yesterday evening. Cf. equivalent phrases in B. 2 b.

(Orig. used with a demonstrative, *this* or *the*, and still sometimes with the former when a very recent date is indicated; with the names of days and months, the adj. may precede or follow the sb., as *last Tuesday* or *Tuesday last*, *last January* or *January last*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16122 (Trin.) A sijn þat she in hir slepyng say þis ilke laste nyjt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2785 Two. . . þat lost wer now be last day. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp.* *Eliz.* of York (1830) 110 Tharrerags of the last yere. a 1553 UDALL *Reyster* D. ii. i. (Arb.) 33 Loe yond the olde nourse that was wyth vs last day. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 201 b. Commyng thither the laste yere in December. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 86 Last morning you could not see to wipe my shoes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 96 On Bartholmew day last 1613. 1677 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 His Majesty . . . went on Munday last to Windsor to see his workemen. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 4 Yours of Saturday last. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 1 In the *Daily Courant* of last Friday. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1787 BURNS *Humble Pet.* *Briar Water* iii, Last day I grāt wi' spite and teen, As Poet Burns came by. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Anticipated* 28 A Finch. . . With golden wing and satin poll, A last year's bird. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xxviii, Last noon beheld them full of lusty life, Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Last-day*, yesterday. *West.* 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 Last fall a Chicago merchant shipped a fair stock of merchandise to Eldorado.

c. With ellipsis of *letter*. Now chiefly in commercial use.

1638 WOTTON *Let. to Dr. C. in Reliq.* (1651) 501, I find in the bowels of your last . . . much harsh and stiffe matter from Scotland. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. xv. (1650) 202 Your

last unto me was in French of the first current. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iv, My worthy friend, I informed you in my last.

d. ellipt. (*colloq.*) (A person's) latest joke, freak, characteristic action or utterance.

Mod. Have you heard Professor X's last?

4. That comes at the end of a series arranged in order of rank or estimation; lowest. Chiefly ellipt.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 34 If any man wole be the first among 3ou, he schal be the laste, and mynystre of alle. 1601 CHESTER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 King Arthur the last of the nine Worthies. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 196 Oh may some spark of your celestial fire, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 183 [The manati] may be indiscriminately called the last of beasts, or the first of fishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 242 The last of nations now, though once the first. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Calullus* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders.

5. Remaining or arrived at after others have disappeared, have been removed, exhausted, or spent; the only remaining.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 59 Thou schalt not go thennis, til thou 3elde also the last ferthing. 1388 — *Amos* ix. 1, Y schal sle bi swerd the laste of hem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 120 Than flye they unto her, as unto the laste anchor. *Ibid.* 216 They of necessitie doe flee to the laste remedye. 1566 SPENSER *State. Ircl.* Wks. (Globe) 682/2 Such an one I could name, upon whom . . . our last hopes now rest. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 44 Wee readie are to trye our fortunes, To the last man. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 453 Take an Inuentary of all I haue, To the last peny. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 71 That last infirmity of Noble mind. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 274 Having spent the last Remains of Light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 20 This night our last Slave run away. 1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Worthing* 10 June, Being always at his last shirt and last guinea. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 378 Mercy, fled to as the last resort. a 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Last Leaf* viii, If I should live to be the last leaf upon the tree. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

b. With the application defined by a relative clause or *to* with *infin.* Often with idiomatic force = 'most unlikely', 'most unwilling', 'most unsuitable'.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour.* (1868) 61 The .ix. foly, and the last, that Eue dede was the greatest. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 In the Sommer last that ever he sawe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sain.* xix. 11 Why wyl ye be the last to fetch the kynges abyne vnto his house? a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 243 b, This was the last Monke that was seen in his clothing in Englande. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 161, I am the last that will last keepe his oath. 1659 H. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 138 This was the last fortunate Fortune did this Darling of hers. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 9 The last evening remble we made, — Catharina, Maria, and I. 1832 H. H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 53 One of the last men we could spare. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* ii. xvi. III. 251 She was the last person to be approached with undue familiarity. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxx. 279 It's the last night we may be together. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andri Alt.* (ed. 2) III. cxxvii. 213 Bellona is the last of the goddesses to be flirtd with.

6. After which there is nothing to be done or said; final, conclusive, definitive. ? Now only in the collocation *last word*.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. (1661) 228 All Christian Nations do challenge this right . . . to be the last Judges of their own liberties and privileges. *Ibid.* viii. 232 The Catholick Church . . . is the last visible Judg of controversies, and the supreme Ecclesiastical Court. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1330 Money that like the Sword of Kings, Is the last Reason of all things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 8 Whatever shall be the last decision of the law. 1881 S. COLVIN *Prof. to Select. Landor's Writings* (1882) 6 Concerning this part of Landor's work, . . . Mr. Swinburne has in those two felicitous lines said the last word. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* x. 167 It [Evangelical theology] regarded the Epistles of St. Paul as the last word of the Gospel message.

† b. *Last hand*: the final or finishing stroke or touch.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. a iij, Some yeer since it was finish't, wanting, only in some parts, my last hand. 1648-1865 (see *HAND* sh. 13 b). 1676 DRYDEN *Dram.* Wks. (1725) IV. 81 To recommend it to the King's perusal, before the last Hand was added to it. 1704 SWIFT's *P. Tub* To Rdr., Whether the work received his last hand or whether he intended to fill up defective places. 1715-20 POPE *Hiad* xviii. 702 Thus the broad shield complete the artist crown'd With his last hand.

7. Reaching its ultimate limit; attaining a degree beyond which one cannot go; utmost, extreme. Now chiefly in phr. of the last importance. (Cf. *F. dernier.*)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 139 He told the earl that he would impart a secret to him of the last importance. 1693 DRYDEN *Lucretius* ii. 13 Their last endeavours bend To outshine each other. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 424 One of the last Affronts, capable of being passed upon any Man. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 110 A Prince, who with the last zeal is desir'd by suffering nations. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 348 Demosthenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxvi, Territory of the last and most important consequence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 395 Their Church was suffering the last excess of injury and insult. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxii. (1878) 325 The citation of these words . . . in order to support the speculation . . . seems to the last degree perverse. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* iii. 26 Rowing . . . was of the last importance in their naval warfare.

ellipt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1079 Even shame, the last of evils. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* i. v, Well, positively, going into a bookseller's shop is to me the last of fatigues.

8. Special collocations. *Last brood*, *last spring* (see *LASPRING*), terms denoting a young salmon at a certain stage of growth.

1861 *Act* 24-5 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4.

¶ For *last cast*, *l. ditch*, *l. extremity*, *l. gasp*, *l. heir*, *l. honour*(s), *l. legs*, *l. multiplier*, *l. name*, *l. post*, *l. straw*, *l. will*, see the sbs.

II. *absol.* (quasi-sb.)

9. In certain absolute uses.

a. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The last-mentioned person or thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 44 b, Which two last were not agreed upon. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 33/2 These two last will teach him to acknowledge and admire other men's better faculties. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 215 With a Fireship and 3 Tenders, which last had not a constant crew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 418 It . . . contains, as it ought, the history of the knowledge, and of the errors of his time. These last are sometimes imputed to him very unjustly. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* II. iii. 43 To this last, love is faith.

† b. *The last* (advb.): at last, finally. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6818 (Trin.) þe fesshe þat best befoure hap last Ete 3e not perof þe last [Cott., *Fairf.* a last(e). a 1578 LANDESAU (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 35 [They] maid greit lauboris and trawellis to bring them to peace and concord will the last they brocht them together in S. Geillis kirk.

† c. The latest or most recent part; conclusion, end. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 107 Sit still, and heare the last of our sea-sorrow. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 18 We will draw to the last with a Man of War in Chase and taking of her Prize.

† d. The last time. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 79 The last that ere I tooke her leave at Court.

e. The last day or last moments (of a life); the end of life, death. Chiefly with a possessive.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxx. 1 That he glade in his laste [Vulg. *ut letetur in novissimo suo*]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. vi. (1636) 303 Who would not wonder that those most wise men used not their own hands at their last? a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 44 The haughtinesse of his spirit, which accompanied him no last. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 1426 The last of me or no I cannot warrant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 418 She regrets to this hour, and declares that she shall to the last of her life, her cruel treatment of that sister. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* iii. i. 88 When Rome's sixth Emperor was near his last. 1860 LEVER *One of them* xlvii, As he drew nigh his last his sufferings gave little intervals of rest. *Mod.* Towards the last the pain seemed to leave him, and his end was very peaceful.

f. *One's last*: the last thing a person does or can do; used esp. with certain verbs, the sb. implied by them being understood, e.g. to breathe one's last (sc. breath), to look one's last (sc. look).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes looke your last. Armes take your last embrace. 1593, 1651, 1714 [see *BREATH* v. 10 c]. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 168 The one a palate bath that needs will taste, Though Reason weep, and cry 'It is thy last'. 1607 — *Timon* iii. vi. 100 This is 'Timon's last'. a 1711 KEN *Hymnothee* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 68 On his Cross breathing his painful last. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* II, Poems (1799) 118 The swans . . . now sung their last, and dy'd. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 73 The wind blew as 'twad blawn its last. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 71 I was looking my last . . . on the old house, and lingered.

† g. The utmost, the extremity. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxiii. (1810) 433 Hee and all his would rather endure the last of misery, than bee found guilty of so fowle a treason.

h. *mod. colloq.* The end of one's dealings with something.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. viii, If it was ever to reach your father's ears I should never hear the last of it. *Mod. colloq.* I am glad I've seen the last of that dismal creature.

10. In phrases formed with prepositions.

a. At last, at the last (ME. *at* or *a* *pan laste*, *atte laste*; also *alast(e)*, *o laste*, *ALAST* adv.; in Ormin *att tallre lallste* = at the last of all); at the end, in the end, finally, ultimately. In ME. poetry often = 'in fine', 'after all'.

c 1200 ORMIN 13319 Te Laferrd Jesu Crist Himm se3dde att tallre lattste, Nu shallt tu nemmedd ben Cefas. c 1205 LAV. 26785 A pan laste [c 1275 at pan laste] ne mihte mon wite wia oðerne smite. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 41 O least wið stronge tinterloeh & licomliche pinen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4274 (Trin.) At þe laste hit must be kidded. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 110 Hit schal bi-sitten oure soules sore atte laste. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. vi. 54 And at þe laste I may conclude þe same þinge of al þe sifes of fortune. c 1386 — *Prod.* 707 Trewely to tellen atte laste, He was in chirche a noble ecclesiaste. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1007 He þe floure neuer sa fresche it fadis at þe last. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 Atte laste she waxe right familer with me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxix. 13 Turne the agayne (o Lorde) at the laste, and be gracious vnto thy seruantes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 130 Happilie I haue arrived at the last Vnto the wished haue of my blisse. 1620 SKELTON *Quix.* II. iv. 46 It is not lost, that comes at last. 1668 DRYDEN *Even.* *Love* ProL. 28 But at the last you threw them off with scorn. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 67 Nothing can comfort a man that must to hell at last. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 His Temper being jovial, he at last got over it. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. i. 57 O before worse comes of it I were wise to die: it ends in that at last. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxii, And

at the last, these men of cruel clay Cut Mercy. to the bone. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxviii. At last to my great joy, I received notice of his safe arrival. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 268 Here at last I had found a man who spoke only of what he had seen, and known.

b. At (the) long last: at the end of all; finally, ultimately. [Perh. associated with LAST sb.4] Now rare.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1398 How than lyke a man he wan the barbian With a sawte of solace at the longe last. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xcvi. 168 This Woman, I say, was at the Long-Last prevail'd upon to hear the Will read. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 211 At long last, on Sunday. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 131 We can find a useful and instructive solace in a hearty abuse of human nature, which at the long last is always to blame.

† c. By the last: at the latest. Obs.
a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He.. sette anne deþe þat hi alle be þe last to þa deþe þer were. *Ibid.* 235. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4786 (Kolbing) And that strengþe him last Fort arne-morwe bi þe last.

† d. In the last: in the end, finally. Obs. rare.
1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 42 And in the last, When he had carried Rome, and that we look'd For no lesse Spoile, then Glory.

e. To the last: † (a) to the utmost; (b) up to or until the end, esp. up to the last moment of life, to the point of death; also till the last.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12015 When the Cité was sesit & serchet to the last. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 100 He seem'd to finde his way without his eyes, For out adores he went.. And to the last, headed their light on me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xvi. (1840) 326 He was always the same to the last. c 1730 *Moribundus in Bnuchell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 380 This fate must necessarily attend the honestest who pays to the last. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 107 It.. brands him to the last What atheists call him—a designing knave. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 665 To the last she preserved a tranquil courage. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. 111. 196 The men who guarded these walls.. were determined to resist to the last. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 714 And these had been together from the first; They might have been together till the last. 1878 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. V.) XXVI. 422/1 Almost from his boyhood, and to the very last, his thoughts were well-nigh engrossed by the radical problems of mind and matter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/4 He refused to the last the religious consolations which the Archbishop of Paris was wishful to offer him.

B. adv.

1. After all others; at the latest time; at the end.

Occas. coupled with *last*.
c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xxxiv. § to þær þær.. hit bradost weaxan mæz & latost wealowan. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 27 þe latest [Lindisf. ðe læt-mesta] þonne ealra & þær-wit ek a-swaht. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xix. 11 Whi ben ge comen last to bryngge asen the kyng into his hows? c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* x. 155 Gith is last eke in this mone yswowe. c 1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 145 Geue þe seek to drinke last, when he gos to bedde. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 27 Laste of all the woman dyed also. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1876) 160 He that cunth last make all fast. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xc. 9 If thou wilt leave me, do not leave me last. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 444 Love thy selfe last. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 278 Nor Man the least Though last created. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 607 Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii. Last, twenty yeomen two and two.

2. On the occasion next before the present; in the last instance; most lately; latest.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3989 Vte-ouer his flum, last quen i ferd. c 1300 *Havelok* 678 Panne i last[te] spak with þe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 307 Those seuen wordes.. whiche thou spake last before thy moost precyous deth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 12, I was last chidden for being too slow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 Since I last published these Relations, certaine Letters have bene printed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 280 He came last from Astracan. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 408 The paternal grandmother of the person last seized. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 22 When did you see him last? 1822 — *Hellas* 209 The robes they last On Death's bare ribs had cast.

† b. Last past, also Sc. last by past, last was: (with dates) = LAST a. 3 b; also (of a period of time) extending to the present, (the) past (year, etc.). Obs.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saturday neigest after the fest of Saint Michael last passed. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 368 I. 543 The Bysshop of Norwich sente us on Thursday laste paste to gader the dymes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. xvii. What hast thou done all the somer last passed. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon*. bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 19 Sermons.. preached in Lente last past. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 123 Vpoun the xxv day of August last by past. 1559 KENNEDY *Let. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 266 The day.. (quhill we Sounday last wes). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 2 The Beau has varied his Dress every Day of his Life for these thirty Years last past. *Ibid.* No. 53 ¶ 7, I am a Gentleman who for many Years last past have been well known to be truly Splenetic.

3. As the last thing to be mentioned or considered; in the last place, lastly.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 114 b, Belmen are hyred .. to declare the name.. also wher and when they shall be buried, and last to exhorte the people to praye for the dead. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. Epil., First, my Feare: then, my Curtsie: last, my Speech. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 403 Last, that the Lady Anne, Whom the King hath in secrecie long married, This day was view'd in open. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 354 You may Conceive such half conjectures as I do, From her fixed paleness, and the lofty grief Of her stern brow.. and last From this. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xvii. Last, but not least, is it not the very property of man that he is a spirit invested with flesh and blood?

4. In the end, finally.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 797 By force or fraud Weening to

prosper, and at length prevaile Against God and Messiah, or to fall In universal ruin last. *Ibid.* xi. 542 In thy blood will reigne A melancholly damp of cold and dry To waigh thy spirits down, and last consume The Balme of Life. a 1700 DRYDEN *Orvid's Met.* x. *Pygmal.* 12 Pleas'd with his Idol, he commends, admires, Adores; and last, the Thing ador'd, desires. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 42 The King Mused for a little on his pen, but, last, Allowing it, the prince and Enid rode.. to the shores of Severn. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 239 So for a while that charge did Theseus faithfully cherish. Last, it melted away.

C. Combinations.
1. Chiefly of the adv. with ppl. adjs., as last-born, -cited, -erected, -made, -mentioned, -named.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 230 And, *last-born, Christian tolerance and charity. 1659 PEARSON *Cred* (1859) 164 If then we consider the two *last-cited verses by themselves. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 129 The last cited statute. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devou.* (1813) 97 In the *last-erected cottages, I.. have made a double roof. 1626 JACKSON *Cred* VIII. I. v. § 1 The new and *last-made visible creature man. 1863 LYELL *Antiq.* Mai 25 This *last-mentioned race. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, The *last-named apartment. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 59 The last-named being near the horizon.

2. *Occas.* of the adj. qualifying a sb., the whole being used attrib., as last-century, last-time.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xx. 12 Last-century children. 1894 W. C. SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1899) 132 The votes are to be given to the most pressing last-time cause.

Last (last), v.1 Forms: 1 læstan, læstan, 2-4 lasten, lasten, 3 læsten, leasten, *Orm.* lasstenn, 4-5 laste, -in, leste, -yn, leest, 5-6 Sc. leest, 4- last; also YLAST. *pa. t.* 1 læste, 2 lastede, 3 læste, leaste, 4-5 laste (e, leste, 4 lasted e, -et, -id (e, lested (e, 4, 6 lastit, 5- lasted. *pres. pple.* 4 lastand (e, -onde. *pa. pple.* 4 last, 5 Sc. lesty'd. See also YLAST. [OE. *læstan* wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. *læsta*, *læsta* to fulfil, to pay (duties), OS. *læstian* to execute, OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *leisten* to afford, yield, Goth. *laistjan* to follow, I. O'Ent. *laisti-* (-to-): see LAST sb.1]

† 1. *trans.* a. In OE. only: To follow (a leader; with *datiue*), to follow, pursue (a course, a practice; with *accusative*). b. To accomplish, carry out, execute (a command), perform (a promise); to pay (tribute), to abide by, maintain (peace). Obs.

Beowulf (Gr.) 2663 Leofa biowulf leest eall tela. 837 *Charter of Badano* in O. E. Texts 450 le biddo.. ðæt se moun se higon londes unnen to brucenne ða ilean wisan leste on swasendum to mære tide. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Gif þu wilt his wordum hyran & his bebodu læstan, þu forleoste þin rice. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 27 (Sedgefield) Peah was mæzgorica ind mid Crecum, gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 He him seluen com and lesteð his biðese. c 1205 *Lav. 984* þu mine fader swore to læsten alche þere.. gæuel in to Rome. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2906 ðæt ic ðe hæve liden wit, ic ic šal lesten euerlic ðis. c 1315 SHOREHAM 65 To leste of chaste professionis Hys solempne by-heste. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 383 [Philip] wolde by-hote more þan he wolde laste. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2218 Hym oghte.. heete naught a deel By word ne bond, but if he wole it laste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 204 This pees for to holde and last.

2. *intr.* Of a state of things, a process, period of time: To continue, endure, go on.

a 900 *CYNWULF Crist* 1288 Þonne him dægas læstan. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) And ðæt lastede þa xix wintre wile Stephne was King. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2228 And tait himm sholdeð his kinedom A lastenn butenn ende. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 20 Siggeð non effer mete.. þe hwule þæt sumer lested. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2952 Dis wreche, in al egypte riht, Lestede fulle seune niht. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2789 (MS. A) So be-twene hem leste þæt fiht, Til it was þe þerke niht. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 87 It is likened to a schadewe þat may not longe leste. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 288 The justes last an houre and more. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* xxi. 96 This seige lastit langer nor the seigeris thairof luikit fiof. 1580 SIDNEY *Po.* ix. iii. Their renown, which seem'd so like to last, Thou dost put out. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* xiv. 17 Shee wept before him the seuen dayes, while the feast lasted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 405 For length of Ages lasts his happy Reign. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 746 These shall last when night has quenched the pole. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 507 The pain returned about eleven, and lasted till one. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 190 While the civil war lasted, his vassals could not tend their herds.. in peace. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 409/2 Even if fine weather lasts, days are considerably shorter at this time of year.

† b. With complement or prepositional phrase: To continue in a specified condition, course of action, etc.; to remain or dwell in (at, etc.) a place. Also, to last long that... not, to be a long time before doing so-and-so. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4147 And ðoð him [Moyses] lesteðe hise sigte bryt. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2479 (Trin.) Abraham last & his þan Bisyde þe lond of canaan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 272 In lif quhill he lestit ay, With all our fais dred war we. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 71 Graunte þi seruantes grace to laste trewe in þe gospel. 1382 — *Acts* xii. 16 Forsoth Petre lastide knockynge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 791 *Cleopatra*. And longe hym thoughte that the sunne laste That it nere gon vnder the se a don. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 If þei last in þer synne.. þer blessing is turnid in to cursing. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 412 On athir side full fast on him thait dange; Gret perell was giff thait had lesty't lang. c 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 51 Amangis the fludis for to leyst and lest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 693 Whence in perpetual fight they needs must last Endless, and no solution will be found.

3. To hold out, continue fresh, unbroken, unde-

cayed, unexhausted. Also (now rarely) of persons: To continue in life.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12764 Ferli þam thought hu he moght last, Wit sua gret trauail and fast. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 195 While thilke mirroure last, Ther was no lond, which [etc.]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 5 þai trowed þat he schuld hæfe bene hingand upon þat crosse als lang as þat crosse myght last. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 989 Aires for nane alyens quils Alexander lastis. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban.* E. v. While that frute may last his time is neuer past. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 207 At last, if promise last, I got a promise of this faire one heere To haue her loue. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 183 A Tanner will last you nine year. 1631 GOWER *God's Arrows* III. § 65. 304 To annoint their rolles.. with a liquour.. which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1703 MONRO *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Those.. Bricks.. will last to Eternity. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 779 The rock for ever lasts, the tears for ever flow. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamp.* vi. § 6. 168, I would have, then, our ordinary dwelling-houses built to last. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* II. 17 The cows do not last a third part of the time that they would last in the country. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1286/1 He was able by rationing the townsmen as well as his troops to make this supply last to the present time.

b. With indirect obj.: To suffice for a person's (or animal's) requirements for a specified time.

1530 PALSER. 604/1 This gowne hath lasted him longe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 263 A stock of Hurd Eggs.. which will last them from Spaham to the Port. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 71 They should have a proportion of corn given them to last them eight months. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 Our two bears lasted the corn-morants but eight days. 1893 EARL DUMFRIES *Painters* II. 112 As much corn.. as will last us a month.

c. quasi-trans. (a) To continue in vigour as long as or longer than (something else). Now only with *out*. † (b) To sustain, hold out under or against.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 811 Bot al to few thei war, and mycht nocht lest This gret Rout that cummyth one so fast. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 139 This will last out a night in Russia When nights are longest there. a 1611 BACON & F. *Maid's Trng.* III. ii. 1 pray, my legges Will last that pace that I will carrie them. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Old Families last not three Oakes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 290 He who lasts out his competitors in the game without missing, shall be our King. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dur.* I. s. civ. 23 If labour lasts out the average daylight it is certainly all that any man ought to expect of another.

† 4. To extend in space; to reach, stretch. Obs.

c 1205 *Lav.* 5819 Ne leaste hit [a ditch] na wihit ane mile. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2506 Of his people thre grete pray Laste twenty myle way. c 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Thy liddre nys nauzt of wode That may to hevene leste. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 266 Ther.. deyneteuous vaitille.. may be founde as fer as last ytaille. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 108 þe firste boon.. lastip to be seem þat deparip þe hecd quater. c 1450 *Merlin* 274 More than a myle lasted the route. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. iv. He lymted in a wode of his whiche lasted vnto the see. 1493 *Festiuall* (W. de W. 1515) 53 b, Than he was ware of a pyller of fyre that lasted from erth to heuen. 1577 FELLOWS *Gnamra's Chron.* 29 A broad high waye that lasted two leagues and halfe.

† Last, v.2 Obs. rare-1. [OE. (*ge*)hlæstan, f. hlæst LAST sb.2] *trans.* To load, burden.

[c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 412 Mid by heo ða þæt scip gehlested hefdan mid þam þingum.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1145, I loked among his meyny schene, How þay wyth lyf wern laste & lade.

† Last, v.3 [ON. *lasta*, f. *last*, *lqstr* blame.] *trans.* To blaspheme, blame.

a 1225 *Juliana* 70 And feng to fiteñ his mawmez and lasten his lauerd. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 352 Preise him, laste him, .. al him is iliche loof. c 1300 *Thrusch & Night.* 107 in Hazi. *E. P. P.* I. 52 Thou lastest hem, thou hastest wou.

Last (last), v.4 [f. LAST sb.1] *trans.* To put (a boot or shoe) on the last.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Light boots.. are lasted inside out, sewed by machine as by hand, and then turned.

Lastage (la'stædʒ). Also 4-5, 8 lasteage, 7 lastidge. [a. AF. and F. *lastage* (mod.L. *lestagium*), f. *lest* = LAST sb.2]

1. A toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets. Obs. exc. Hist.

[1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 60/1 Thomas de Hamull recepit lestagium.. de omnibus Mercandis. 1292 BARTON I. xx. § 1 De pleder en sa court pletz de vee de naam, ou de aver lastage, ou amerciement de ses tenanz.] 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Lastage, custom i-challenged in chepyngs and in feyres. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 17 That alle the citizens of London be quy't off toll and lastage. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lastage*, a terme in the common law, which signifieth to be quite of a certaine payment in faires and markets, for carrying of things where a man will.

† 2. The ballast of a ship. Obs.

[1397-8 *Act 21 Rich. II.* c. 18 Toutz maneres des Niefs au dit porte.. portent ovesqz eux tout lour lastage dez bones piers covenables pur lestuffure de les Beckens suditz.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 299/1 Lastage of a shippe, *saburra*. 1543 tr. *Act 21 Rich. II.* c. 18 All maner of shippes.. shall bryng with them all their lastage of good stores. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. *Säburra*. Ballast, or lastage.

3. A payment for liberty to load a ship; a port duty levied at so much per 'last'.

1592 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [the various heads under which dues were claimed are set forth as follows:—] Daiaige; Lastage; Wharfage [etc.]. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1891) 164 Anchorage, lastage, and balast. 1706 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 21 Free from all Toll, Passage, Lastage. 1759 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 97/2 The better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the Thames. 1789

BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II, 714 Lastage is three-pence per last [of goods on board ships piloted]. 1865 C. R. MANNING in *Norfolk Archaeology* VII, 4 Sir William Gerberge was possessed of a moiety of the lastage at Yarmouth.

4. An impost levied on the catch of herrings at so much per last.

1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish* (1664) 4 There was paid above 300000l. 14 years past. For Exizes, Licences, Wastage, and Lastage. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 2 In the Lastidge where the nets are hauled in.

5. = TONNAGE. Cf. LAST sb.² 2.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V, 247 The Tonnage or Lastage of Ships.

† 6. Garbage, rubbish. *Obs. rare* -o.

1691 *Blount Law Dict.*, Lastage, was also used for Garbage, Rubbidge, or such like Filth.

7. Comb. lastage-free a., free of lastage (sense 3).

1395 in *Rolls Parli.* V, 405 1/2 Quod sint Wrecfry & Witefry, Lastagefry & Lunatofry.

† Lastage, v. *Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To supply with lastage or ballast.

1554 HULOF, Lastaged or balased, *saburratus*. 1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.*, To lastage, or balasse, *lastrar*.

Laster (la'stəi), sb.¹ [f. LAST sb.¹ + -ER¹.] In *Bootmaking*, a workman who shapes a boot or shoe, by fixing the parts smoothly on a last.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV, 121 The sole. is now taken in hand by the laster, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper [etc.]. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 28/2 The laster is about the only shoemaker left who can still talk of his 'kit'.

Laster (la'stəi), sb.² [f. LAST v.¹ + -ER¹.] One who or that which lasts. a. Of a person: One who has staying power. b. Of a fruit: That continues fresh and sound.

1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* IV, 56 The Russellet. It's no long laster, but soon grows soft and pappy. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xvi. (1883) 152, I put him down as a laster, and he has trained well.

[Laster, spurious word in Dicts., is from the early edd. of Spenser *F. Q.* II, ix. st. 41; but in the 'Faults escap'd in the Printing' the word is corrected to CASTORY, q.v.]

† Lastful, a. *Obs. rare.* Also † lastful. [f. OE. *ge-līst* duty + -FUL.] Helpful, serviceable.

c 1000 *Laws of Athelstan* VI c. 4 (Schmid) 160 Dæt ælc man wære ðrum gelastful. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Þu wære me lastful on alle þo þe ich wolde we wære onmode godes wille to done.

Lasting (la'stiŋ), sb. [Elliptical use of LAST-ING *ppl. a.*] A durable kind of cloth; = EVER-LASTING B. 3.

1782 *PENNANT Journ.* *Chester to Lond.* 141 The making and sale of shags, camlets, lastings, tammies, &c. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* IV, 113, 3-4 Lastings, 3-4 Fancy Lastings. 1857 *JAMES Hist. Worsted Manuf.* x, 362 There were different sorts of lastings as prunelles wrought with three heads. Also serge de Berry. 1871 *Echo* 14 Jan., Other branches of trade, such as damask and lastings, have much benefitted by the war. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 440 Lastings, a strong cloth used for ladies' boots and made of hard twisted yarn. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 311 The man is clothed in a suit of 'lasting'—that curious leathery material affected by the London apprentices in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

b. *attrib.*

1872 6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Lasting Cloth, a material similar to prunella cloth. It has the property of not readily catching fire. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Lasting-shoes, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are made from lasting.

Lasting (la'stiŋ), vbl. sb.¹ Also 4-5 lasting. [f. LAST v.¹ + -ING¹.] The action of LAST v.¹; continuance, duration, permanence.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10562 (Fairf.) In lasting of cristen mannis life. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* IX, 283 Thai had bath bot schort lasting. For thai deit soyn eftir syne. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 108 After þe quantyte of þy tresour is þe lasting and þe defens, of þy kyngdom. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 299 1/2 Lestyng, or ynduryng, *perduracio*. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Longue durée*, of long during or lasting. 1597 *BACON Ess.*, *Reg. Health* (Arb.) 58 To be free minded, and cheerfully disposed at howers of meate, and of sleepe, and of exercise, is the best precept of long lasting. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II, iii, Thou art made for ever. if this felicitie have lasting. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I, 30 To prevent the Doors and Windows from being press'd with too much weight. is of no little importance for the lasting of the Building. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II, (ed. 2) 230 The lasting of the iron plough, and the value of the iron.

b. Staying power; = LAST sb.² 2. Also *attrib.* 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II, 346 Essentials to develope a man in stature, or strength, or 'lasting'. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Nov. 4/1 That mysterious thing known as 'lasting power', or 'staying quality'.

† Last'ing, vbl. sb.² *Obs.* Also 3 lastung. [f. LAST v.³ + -ING¹.] Abuse, blame, reproach.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 66 Vor he hunteð efter pris, & kecheð lastunge. *Ibid.* 212 Þurh more lastunge heo wrenched hit to wurse. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 270 A þef is more worþi to be sufrid þan þe lastunge of a lesyngmongere.

Lasting (la'stiŋ), vbl. sb.³ [f. LAST v.⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of shaping a boot or shoe on the last: chiefly *attrib.*, as *lasting-awl*, *machine*, † *stick*; *lasting-jack*, *pincers* (see *quots.*).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Lasting-jack, an implement to hold the last while straining and securing the upper thereon. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/2 There is a magnetic 'lasting machine' which takes up the tacks and presses them

into a boot when it is on the last. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, "Lasting-pincers (Shoemaking), a tool to grip the edges of the upper leather of a boot and draw it over the last. 1719 *D'URFAY Pills* VI, 92 My Lasts. and my 'lasting Sticks'.

Lasting (la'stiŋ), *ppl. a. and adj.* Forms: 2-3 *lestend*, *-inde*, 3 *leasteinde*, 4-5 *lastand*, *-end*, *-ond*, 4-6 *Sc. and north. lestand*, 4- *last-ing*. [f. LAST v.¹ + -ING².]

1. Continuing, enduring; also of long continuance, permanent. (In early use often contextually = 'everlasting'.) † *Always* (or † *ay*) *lasting* = EVERLASTING.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Eche hele, lestende liht, and endeles lif. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2294 To arisen from ream to an lestende labire. 1258 *Charter Hen. III* in *Tyrrill Hist. Eng.* (1700) II, App. 25 We willen that this beo stede-fast and lestende. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Stoutly was þat stoure, lond lastand þat fight. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XX, 620 God. Bryng ws hie till hevyynnis bliss, Quhar all-ways lestand liking is. c 1440 *York Myst.* I, 46 In blis for to hyde in hys blyssyng, Ay lastande. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VII, 104 To thi reward thou sall haiff lestend bliss. ?a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Fall on kneis down befor the king of lestand lyfe and lycht. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III, (1590) 337 b, The strongest building, and lastingest monarchies are subject to end. 1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas.* *Entertainment*, *Coronation Wks.* (1616) 862 'That did auspicate So lasting glory to Avgvstvs state. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II, xvii. 87 Somewhat else required to make their Agreement constant and lasting. 1682 *Sir T. Browne Let. Wks.* (1836) I, 346 Retarded by the lasting south-west wind. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* III, ii, 47 The south-west peace is death. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* XII, I, 346 A lasting deliverance from the inroads of the Scythian nations. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI, 312 It is not, from a vast variety of external applications, that we are to expect lasting or even temporary benefit. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XV, III, 506 The husband of that Alice Lisle whose death has left a lasting stain on the memory of James the Second. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V, 363 All these things are only lasting when they depend upon one another.

2. Of material substances: Durable. † Of provisions, fruit, etc.: Keeping well; continuing fresh and undecayed (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1736 [She] laced wel eche lemne wiþ lastend þonges. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drier Dinner* N.V., Creamie. neither is it so lasting as butter. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I, iii, 8 A Violet. Forward, not permanent; sweet, not lasting. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III, xvii, 173 This stone. is light and lasting. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 55 A sort of good lasting fish. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* VII, 50 And Spanish Brown will make a lasting Colour for course Work. 1721 *BERKELEY Prec. Rubi* Gt. *Brit.* Wks. III, 199 Our black cloth is neither so lasting, nor of so good a dye as the Dutch.

3. *Sporting slang.* Of a horse: Able to 'stay'; possessed of staying power. (Cf. LAST sb.⁴)

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII, 135 To get not only speedy but lasting racers. 1821 *Ibid.* New Ser. VIII, 88 How much a. lasting English racer, is capable of performing.

Lastingly (la'stiŋli), *adv.* Forms: 4 *lasten-lyche*, *lestendliche*, 4-5 *lastandly*, 5 *Sc. lastandly*, 4- *lastingly*. [f. LASTING a. + -LY².] In a lasting manner; continually, enduringly, permanently, perpetually, persistently.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi, 13, I sall seke þi face lastandly til my ded. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 Lestendliche for to syndyn. on candelte. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lordsh.* 60 Wynter and some þat God haufs lastandly staybled of cold and hete. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII, 659 Thocht he refestyt it (the crown) lastandly to her. a 1682 *Sir T. Browne Tracts* 15 So to incorporate wine and oil that they may lastingly hold together. 1749 *WESLEY Jnl.* 14 Apr., Some. were deeply and lastingly affected. 1798 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let. Mar.* I have escaped offending lastingly the Royal Mistress I love and honour. 1856 *MISS BIRD Englishw. in Amer.* 273 Kindness which should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable. 1860 J. F. THURP *Introd. to Ps.* II, 65 As though in them were lastingly perpetuated that olden hatred wherewith their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

Lastingness (la'stiŋnes). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lasting; continuance, duration, permanence. Also, durability, † constancy, perseverance.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* II, 7 Þe lastandnes of god euer-mare is all at ans. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 289 Lastyngnes fayleth nost in wele ne wo tyl þe luyes ende. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII, 1319 Fees is in bewyn, with blyss and lestandnas. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I, (1590) 8 The consideration of the exceeding lastingness. c 1645 *HOWELL Let.* (1650) II, 36 Though the heart be the box of love, the memory is the box of lastingness. 1670 *CLARENDON Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 621 The lastingness of anything adds very much to the esteem of it. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* III, I, (1721) 322 The lastingness of the Motions excited in the bottom of the Eye by Light. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I, 10 The solidity and lastingness of the Work. 1820 *Examiner* No. 650, 609 1/2 It was all over with them, as to any real tenure of empire, any lastingness of dictation. 1851 *CAROLINE Fox Jnl.* (1882) II, 160 The lastingness of an individual conviction is with him a pledge of its truth. 1885 *PATER Marius* II, 19 Anxious to try the lastingness of his own Epicurean rose-garden.

† Last'less, a. *Obs.* Also 3 *leasteless*. [ad. ON. *lastalauss*, f. *last-*, *lptr* (see LAST sb.³) + -lauss, -LESS.] Blameless.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Ah leaf me gan lefdi leasteles ich þe bidde. a 1225 *Juliana* 44 Godes licome þat he nom on þe leasteles meiden. c 1250 *Compassio Mariæ* v, in *Holy Rood* (1894) 79 Þine loates weren lasteles. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi, 52 A lussum lefdi lasteles.

Lastly (la'stli), *adv.* Also 4 *Sc. lesteley*. [f. LAST a. + -LY².]

1. At the end; in the last instance; ultimately. *Obs. or arch.* exc. as used to indicate the last point or conclusion of a discourse or the like: In the last place, finally.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 187 Wit þu þat schorte tynie I sall tholl now, bot lesteley I sall luf sine with my lord Ihesu withoutyn syne. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LI, viii, Lastly, O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Sion to embrace. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* V, iii, 104 Our Brothers were beheaded, Our Fathers teares despis'd, Lastly, my selfe vnkindly banished. 1598 — *Merry W.* I, i, 142 There is three Vmpires in this matter. that is, Master Page. and there is my selfe. and. (lastly, and finally) mine Host. 1605 *WILLET Hexapla Gen.* 386 Lastly he made him ruler of his house. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 And lastly, that the Church be sufficiently provided for. 1631 *WEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 607 Alice his wife (who lastly married one William Ramsey). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T, II, 115 S. Peter. lastly was crucified under Nero. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III, 240, I for his sake will leave Thy bosom, and for him lastly die Well pleased. 1749 *BRACKEN Farriery* (ed. 6) 20 Fourthly, and Lastly; I recommend Purgung as usefull in gross Habits. 1783 *HAILES Antiq. Chr. Ch.* II, 44 And lastly, that the arguments of the Apostle satisfied some of the Jews. 1861 *LATTON & FANE Tannhäuser* 113 With the strength that lastly comes to break all bonds. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm.* Col. (1886) 218 Lastly of all, show your gratitude by your thanksgiving.

† 2. Conclusively, finally. *Obs.*

1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* v, 79 Then take my finall doome pronounced lastlie this. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 83 As he pronounced lastly on each deed.

† 3. Very lately, recently. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Groat's W.* Wit (1617) 36 Young Iuvenall, that byting Satyrst, that lastly with mee together writ a Comedie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T, I, 50 The blood of him. who lastly suffered, it may be yesterday, or to day.

Lastness, *rare*. [f. LAST a. + -NESS.] The condition of being last or of there being a last one.

1625 *GILL Sac. Philos.* I, 89 If the world be eternal, then neither was there any first man, neither can there be any last; without which lastness there cannot be any generall resurrection of men.

Lat (lāt). [Hindi *lāt*, *lāth*.] a. A staff, pole (rare in Eng. use). b. *Antiq.* 'An obelisk or columnar monument; specifically used for the ancient Buddhist columns of Eastern India' (Yule).

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 313/2 A high pillar of stone called Bheem-lat, or the Tealee, or oilman's lat or staff. 1876 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Archit.* I, ii, 52 The oldest authentic examples of these lats that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/1 A bamboo lat descended on his skull.

Lat, *obs.* and dial. f. LATE, LATH.

Lat, *obs.* form of LET v.

Latā (lā'tā). Also latak. The Malay name under which a form of religious hysteria is known in Java. It is characterized by a rapid ejaculation of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involuntary movements, with temporary loss of consciousness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 June 7/5 This disease has been met with in Java, where it is known as Lata. 1895 W. G. ELLIS in *Jnl. Ment. Sci.* (1897) 32 (heading) Latak. A Mental Malady of the Malays. *Ibid.* 33 Under the name 'Latak' the Malays describe a variety of peculiar nervous conditions of a transitory character.

Latakia (lætākī'ā). [Short for *Latakia tobacco*.] A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a seaport of Syria.

1833 *DISRAELI Corr. w. Sister* 19 Jan., Smoking Latakia. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxix, Enveloped in fragrant clouds of Latakia.

Latch (lætʃ), sb.¹ Forms: 4-5 *lache*, *lache(e)*, 5-6 (7) *lache*, 5-6 *latche*, 6- *latch*. [The equivalence of sense 1 with LACE sb. suggests that the word (in that sense at least) may be a. OF. *lache* lace, a vbl. noun f. *lacier* (= Central OF. *lacier*):=popular L. **laciare*, f. **laciūm* LACE sb. Sense 2 is prob. a development of this; on the other hand, the analogy of *catch* sb. gives some support to the view that it may be f. LATCH v.¹]

1. A loop or noose; a gin, snare; a 'tangle'; a latchet, thong. A latch of links: (*dial.*) a string of sausages. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *techn.*

?a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1624 Love wil noon other bridde cacche Though he sette ether net or lache. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* IV, 129 She [the ship] was fast in the latch of our cable, which in haste of weighing our anchor hung aloofe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii, 79 All Scepters do serve but as latches to his most rich sandals. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. to Forby* (E.D.S.), *Latch*, As a sb., it means a thong of leather. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Latch of Links*, a string of sausages.

2. A fastening for a door or gate, so contrived as to admit of its being opened from the outside. It now usually consists of a small bar which falls or slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means of a thumb-lever, string, etc. passed through the door. Now also, a small kind of spring-lock for a front-door (more fully *night-latch*) which is opened from the outside by means of a key. *On*

the latch: (said of a door) fastened with a latch only; so off the latch, unlatched, ajar. Also with qualifying word, as *dead*, *night*, *spring*, *q.v.*

1331 [Implied by *Draw-latch* 2]. 1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* v. 6 The latch of my dore I openede to my lemmann. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 To be gathe zapely they 3edyu. And he left up be lache. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* st. 732 And breke up bothe lok and lache. c 1440 *Partonope* 5440 Vp she nome The lach of the dore and in she come. 1520 [see *Catch* sb. 10]. 1575 *Gamm. Gurlon* iii. iii. Take heede, Cocke, pull in the latch! 1611 *Shaks. Wint.* 7. iv. 449 If euer henceforth, thou These rurall Latches, to his entrance open. 1624-5 in *Swayne Churchw.* Acc. *Sarum* (1896) 180 A cache and a Lache for the Church gate. 1637 *Heywood Royall King* iii. vii. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 Pray draw the latch, sir. 1765 *Wesley Trul.* 25 May, The door [is] only on the latch. 1833 *Mt. Martineau Briery Creek* iii. 54 For want of a latch, the gate . . . was tied. 1842 *Tennyson Dora* 127 The door was off the latch: they peep'd and saw The boy set up betwix his grandsire's knees. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg.* ii. In the Garden, To thee it [the thought of death] is not so much even as the lifting of a latch. 1885 *Black Wh. Heather* ii. The outer door is on the latch, thieves being unheard of in this remote neighbourhood.

3. *techn.* † (a) The click of the ratchet-wheel of a loom (*obs.*). † (b) See quot. 1704 (*obs.*). (c) *Naut.* = LASKET. (d) 'A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). (e) The part of a knitting-machine needle which closes the hook to allow the loop to pass over its head (= *FLY* sb. 2 5 f). 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* iii. 107/2 The Latch [of a loom] is an Iron or peece of Wood that falls into the Catch of the Wheel aforesaid, which holds the Varn Beam from turning. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn.* 1, Latches are those Parts of a Clock which [wind] up, and unlock the Work. 1710 *Ibid.* 11, Latches, in a Ship, are the same with Laskets. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1238/2 Two positions of the latch-needle: one with the latch lying back, . . . the other showing the hook closed by the latch.

† 4. *Mil. Antiq.* (See quot.) *Obs.* 1547-8 in *Meyrick Ant. Arm.* (1824) III. To Crosse-bowes called latches, windlasses for them. 1786 *Grose Armour & Weapons* 59 There were two sorts of English cross bows, one called Latches, the other Prods.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *latch-hole*; *latch-like* *adj.*; *latch-closer*, *lifter*, *opener*, devices for closing and opening the latch of a knitting-machine needle (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); † *latch-drawer*, one who draws or lifts the latch to enter for an unlawful purpose = *DRAW-LATCH* 2; *latch-needle*, a kind of knitting-machine needle, the hook of which is closed by a latch (see 3 c). Also *LATCH-KEY*, *LATCH-STRING*.

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* ix. 288 Lyers and *lache-drawers. c 1440 *Jacobs Well* 134 Lache-drawerys, bat vndon mennys dorys. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* iv. Dunstan . . . pushed his fingers through the *latch-hole. 1894 *Crockett Raiders* 246 One that came to the door and spied upon me through the latch-hole. 1875 **Latch-needle* [see 3].

† *Latch*, sb. 2 *Naut. Obs.* [? cf. *LURCH* sb.] = *LURCH*. (See also *lee-latch*, *LEE* sb.)

a 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 51 Such [Ships] as draw much Water, and have a deep Latch in the Sea.

Latch (lætʃ), v. 1 *Forms:* 1 *læcc(e)an*, *se-læcc(e)an*, *Northumb. læcca*, 3 *Orm. lacchenn*, 3-4 (6) *lache*, 3-4 *lache*, 4 *lach*, (*lacheche*, *lacheche*, *lachi*), 4-5 *lachen*, 6 *latche*, (*Sc. lach*), 6- *latch*. *Pa. t. a.* 1 (*se*)-*læht(e)*, *Northumb. (se)lahte*, 3 *laht(e)*, 3-4 *laght*, *laucht(e)*, (3) *lahut*, 4 *laught*, *laucht*, *laucht*, *laute*, *lawte*, *lawght*, *lepte*, 4-5 *lazt*. *B.* 4 *lached*, *Sc. lacht*, 7 *latchet*, 7- *latched*. *Pa. ppl. a.* 1 (*se*)-*læht*, 3 *lah(h)t*, *lazt*, 4 *laucht*, *laught(e)*, 4-5 *lauchte*, 5 *lazt*, *laght(e)*, *y-lauzthe*. *B.* 4 *lached*, *lached*, 6 *Sc. lachit*, 4, 7- *latched*. [*OE. læcc(e)an* (*Northumb. læcca*) wk. vb.; not found in the other Teut. langs.; the *OTeut.* type **lakk-* may represent either pre-*Teut. *lagn-* cogn. w. *L. laqueus* (see *LACE* sb.), *OSl. lęca* to catch, *ensnare*, *po-lęct* snare, or **lagn-* cogn. w. *Gr. λαέσθαι* (= **lagy-*) to take.]

† 1. *trans.* To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with the hand or claws); to clasp, embrace (with the arms). Also *intr.* or *absol.* with *at*, *on*, *till*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 122 Germanus zelachte done pistol æt Gregories ærendracan, and hine totur. c 1160 *Hafton Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 Se swa bwar he hine læt [*Agg. Gosp. zelæc*] forgnit hine. a 1225 *Anser. R.* 102 Hwæder þe cat of helle clænrede . . . & cahte [v. r. r. lahte, lachet], mid his cleafres, hir heorte heamed? a 1225 *Juliana* 38 þis eadie meiden . . . þen engel leop to ant lahte him. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2621 A fostre wimman, On was tette he sone aneð lazt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 *Olis* sampon slepped, sco laht a schere, His hare sco kerf. 13. . . *Parth.* three Ages 52 Bot at the laste he louted don & laughte till his mete. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 328 Lyztly lepez he hym to, & lazt at his honde. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) I 51 Then were there inowe to lache myne handes, and drawe me to shippe. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 219 And when he [Alexius] seide bad al his wille þe holy god his laughte. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 827 And I in armus had y-lauzthe That comely and swete.

† 2. To grasp with the mind, to comprehend. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* viii. (Z.) 23 þis þing ic zelæhte. a 1300 *K. Horn* 243 Horn in herte læzte Al þat he him tyste.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 140 And fra Barnabas had tauchte þe trewcht to byrne, he it sone lacht.

† c. To pull or strike swiftly off, out, up; to dart out (the tongue). Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Lahte at his tunge swa long þat he swong hire al abuten his swire, ant sende as þa ha scharp sword of his muð lahte. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 425 Now lorde lach out my lyf, hit lastes to longe. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 1244 Panne lachly lepe he a-down & lauzt out his bronnd. *Ibid.* 2308 Our wurpi werwolf. . . lauzt vp þe þong lyoun lachly in his moupe. a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1515 Pay ledde hym furthe in þe rowte, and lached ofe his wedes. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 76 For deap his sword out hap lauzte. 1535 *Stewart Court. Scot.* (1858) I. 383 Helme and heymont wer hewin in schunder, Lymois war lachit hard of be the kne.

† 2. To take with force; to capture, seize upon (a person or his goods). *Obs.*

c 950 *Landisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 48 Allsne to ðeafe gie foerdon mid suordum et stengum. . . to laccane mec. c 1000 *Agg. Laws*, *Intell. Polity* § 19 (Th.) II. 328 Hi. . . læcced of manna begetum hwat hi æfon mazan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6766 If I gine þe for to kepe Ox or ass. . . And it wit wipewin be laht. *Ibid.* 7928 For to spar his aum aht his þoner mannes seep he lahte. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* iii. 215 And if þe lache lyere let hym nat a skapie. 1399 *Rich. Redele* li. 159 The knyghtis. . . That rentis and robis with raveyn evere lauzte. 1535 *Stewart Court. Scot.* (1858) I. 277 The Romanis fled. . . that war lachit at the last.

† 3. To catch (with a snare, net, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Ormin* 13474 To lacchenn him wiþ spellens net To bringenn him to Criste. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1057 Lim and grinei. . . Sette and lede the for to lache. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29532 Ar þon be laht in findes snarr. c 1350 *Leg. Cathol.*, *Pope Gregory* 17 Out of an abbay thai weren ysent With nettes. . . To lache fische.

3. To catch (something falling); to catch or receive in (a receptacle). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 604/1, I lache, I cathe a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes. . . þe hafpe. If I had latched the pottle betyme, it had nat fallen to the grounde. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 94 The pumie stones I hastily hent And threw; but nought availed; He. . . oft the pumies latched. 1600 *Holland Livy* 161 Some latched the firebrands as they flew. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 301 Vnlesse there be good heed taken that the eggs be latched in some soft bed vnderneath, they are soone broken. 1639 *Horn & Rob. Gate Lang. Und.* xxxv. § 415 A dairy-maid milketh out milk latching it in a milk-pail. *Ibid.* xli. § 445 The droppings, or anything else spilt by chance, is latched in a latch-pan. 1787 *W. Marshall Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 To Latch, to catch as water, &c. a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch*, to catch what falls.

4. To be the recipient of, to get; to receive (a name, gift; a blow, injury); to catch, take (a disease). *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10038 Þai þat had hns or ani aght þai sald þam and þe pris laht, þe-for þe apostels fete it broght. c 1300 *Havelok* 744 The stede of Grim the name laute. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 94 þe kyng stode ouer nehþ, þe stroke he laht so smerte. *Ibid.* 332 þe erle of Arundelle his londres laht he þan. — *Skapen. Wace* (Rolls) 881; þo þat were seke, or had laught skapen. 1340-70 *Ælfr. & Dind.* 40 For we ben hid in oure holis or we harm lache. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 4 Lordes, and ooper. . . þat boldly thinken. . . For to lachen hem loose. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* ii. 101 Thei shoulde . . . neuere leue for loue in hope to lache seluer. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3230 For nowther of tham na woundes laht. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* vii. Prol. 27 All leidis langis in land to lach quhat thaim leif is. c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* cxiii. Mine eye . . . no forme deliues to the heart Of bird, of flowre, or shape which it doth lach. a 1603 *T. Cartwright Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 306 They should have warded and latched the enemies strokes. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* iv. iii. 192, I haue words That would be howl'd out in the desert nyre Where hearing should not latch them. 1633 *P. Fletcher Purple Isl.* ix. i. The Bridegroom Sunne. . . Leaves his star-chamber. . . His shines the Earth soon latch to gild her flowers. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Cons.* ii. x. (1650) 155 A man that latches the weapon in his own body to save his Prince. c 1655 *Loveday Lett.* (1659) 47 My first request then is, that if you lach any news that [etc.], . . you will not grudge to send it me. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., To latched a distemper.

† 5. In *ME.* poetry often used (esp. for alliteration) in various senses of *TAKE*; e.g. in phrases to *latch delight*, to *latch one's ease*, *one's leave*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 To pastur comun þai laht þe land þe quilk þam neist lay to hand. *Ibid.* 4999 Þair leue þai laht. *Ibid.* 10778 Þan was þe mai ioseph bi-taght, And he has hir in spusal laht. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1676 For-þy þow lye in þy loft, & lach þyn ese. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1128 To loue þe lombe his meyny in melle, I-wysse I lazt a gret delyt. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 148 The sone that sent was til erthe. . . and mankynde lauzte. *Ibid.* c. iv. 26 Whenne thei had laht here leue at þys lady mede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13360 Euery lede to the lond lachyn þere gayre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3861 He. . . þoȝt þare a longe quile to lie & lachen his esce.

† 6. To reach, get to (land, a destination); to take, 'get on' (the water, way). *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 120 With hors & herneis Bristow has scho latched. a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 750 Launche lede apone lufe, laccene þer depez. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5702 And who þat lachit the lond with the lyf þen, Were . . . tyrtent to dethe. *Ibid.* 12483 Thus the lordes in hor longyng lachten þe watn. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 2025 Fra his lord the way he laht.

6. *intr.* To alight, settle. *dial.*

a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Latch*, . . . to alight. Ex. 'He will always latch on his legs.' 1847 *Halliwel, Latch*, to light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennet gives these meanings as current in Durham. 1871 *East Anglian* IV. 111 The Golden crested Wren, often caught by the hand while 'latching' in the rigging.

Latch (lætʃ), v. 2 [f. *LATCH* sb. 1] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a latch. *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 604/1, I lache a doore, I shytte it by the lache. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* lvii. 89 The very locke and key, That lacheth and locketh vs all, from quiet stey. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* May 291 He popt him in, and his basket did lach. 1865 *Jacksons Mut. Fr.* iv. xv. He latched the garden-gate. 1882 *J. Hawthorne Fort. Fool* i. xxxi, The street door was to be latched, but not bolted.

b. *slang.* (See quot.) c 1700 in *Street Robberies Consider'd.* 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Latch*, let in.

† *Latch*, v. 3 *Building. Obs. rare.* [? a. *ONF. lachier* = Central *OF. lacier* *LACE* v.] *trans.* To cover with interlaced work. (Cf. *LACE* sb. 4.)

1598 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 The partitions betwixt euery fellows chamber on both sides of the same to be double latched with good lath lynde and hare. 1625 *Purshas Pilgrims* ii. 1369 Rampiers made of that wooden walled fashion, double, and betwixt them Earth and Stones, but so latched with crosse Timber, they are very strong.

Latch, *Latche*, variants of *LEACH* v., *LACHE* v.

Latched (lætʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. *LATCH* v. 2 and sb. + *-ED*.] Fastened with or having a latch.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 284/1 Latchyd, or speryd wythe a leche, *pesulatus*. 1623 *Locke Educ.* § 121. 161 The Door was only latch'd, and when he had the Latch in his Hand, he turn'd about his Head [etc.]. 1722 *Dr. For. Plague* (1840) 118 He had left the Door open, or only latched.

Latchedness, *-nesse*, vars. *LACHEDNESS* *Obs.*

Latches /se, *obs.* forms of *LACHES*.

Latchet (lætʃet). *Forms:* 4-6 *latchet*, 4-5 *lachehet*, 5 *lachett*, 6 *latchett*, 6- *latchet*. [*ad. OF. lachet*, dial. var. of *lachel*, dim. of *laz*, *las*, *LACE* sb.]

† 1. A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong. *Obs.* exc. as in c.

c 1350 *Iponadam* 4458 (Kölling) He gaff hym suche a spetuous falle, In sunder brast the lachettes all, That shuld his helme socoure. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 591 His barnays watz ryche, þe lest lachet ouþer loupe lemed of golde. 14. . . *Siege Jerusalem* 42/748 A grette girdel of gold. 1496 *Ymbe* his lendis, with lachettes ynow. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skyne were cutte oute of theyr back. 1660 *Hexham Dutch Dict.*, *En. Klink smoor*, a Latchet, Thong, or Cord that Kings the bell in a house. 1676 *Hobbes Liad* (1677) 45 And Paris then was mightily distrest, Choakt by the latched underneath his chin. 1709 *Blair in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 145 There were two Latches, or Foldings of Wire plac'd in the inner side.

† 2. *Naut.* = *LASKET*. *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1866) 321, 322 Smale lynes for lachetes & Robyns to the seid Ship. 1611 *Cotgrave, Les neruins des bonnettes*, the lachets wherewith bonnets be fastened to a sayle. 1627 *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 Lachets are small lines sowed in the Bonnets and Drablers like loops to lash. . . the Bonnet to the course, or the course to the Drabler.

c. A thong used to fasten a shoe; a (shoe-)lace. Now only *dial.* exc. in Biblical allusions.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 284/1 Lachet of a schoo, *tenca*. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 166 b/1 They of the towne within had so grette defaulte that they ete theyr shoyes and lachetts. 1526 *Tindale Mark* i. 7 Whos shue lachett I am not worthy to stoupe doune and vnlose. 1535 *Coverdale Isa.* v. 27. 1555 *Eden Decades* 298 Patentes of woodde whiche they make faste to theyr feete with lachettes. 1688 *Cant. J. S. Art of War* 16 Keeping. . . the hut-end near the Latchet of your shoe. 1785 *Boswell Tour to Hebrides* 11 Aug. an. 1773 Dr. Adam Smith . . . told us he was glad to know that Milton wore lachets in his shoes instead of buckles. 1827 *Scott Two Drovers* ii. I would not kiss any man's dirty lachets for leave to bake in his oven. 1839 *Longf. Hyperion* iv. v. Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and Evening stooped down to unloose the lachets of his sandal-shoon. 1859 *J. Brown Rab & P.* (1862) 27 He . . . put them [shoes] on, breaking one of the leather lachets.

† d. Phrases. To go above or beyond one's latchet: to meddle with what does not concern one. (Cf. *LAST* sb. 2 c.) A lie with a latchet: a great lie.

1580 *Livy Euphues* (Arb.) 475 And yet in that goe not about thy latchet. 1603 *H. Crosse Vertues Commot.* (1878) 61 The shoemaker must not goe beyond his latchet. 1610 *A. Cooke Pope Joane* 20 He writes, that, in as much as she was a Germaine, no Germaine could euer since be chosen Pope. Which is a lie with a latchet. 1612 *Woodall Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 263, I to my Latchet will return, and rest me in a mean. 1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 49 You will say I am now beyond my latchet; but you would not say so, if you knew how high my latchet will stretch, when I heare a lye with a latchet, that reaches up to his throat that first forged it. 1694 *Motteux Rabelais* v. xxx. 152 That's a lye with a Latchet: 'Tis two're *Ælian* that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

2. A catch or fastening for a shutter-bar. [? Another word, f. *LATCH* sb. 1 + *-ET*.]

1842-59 *Gwilt Archit.* ii. iii. § 2263. 593 Door springs . . . door chains. . . bars with latches, shelf brackets [etc.].

† 3. *Comb.*: *latchet-line*, cord for latches.

1468 in *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 347 Paid for ij. pertz lachet lyne and halff. . . xijd. ob.

Latchett (lætʃet). Also *latchet*. A name applied to the gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1882 *W. Houghton in Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Latchett.—This name . . . is used to designate one of the gurnards or gurnets. It is well known in the Grimsby fish-market. 1889 *Catholic News* 1 June 8/4 Latchets 8s. to 11s. per box.

Latching (lætʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LATCH* v. 1 + *-ING* 1.]

† 1. The action of the vb. *LATCH*. *Obs.*

1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* i. 101 And lenen for no loue ne latching of ȝiftns. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2835 For þe lach-ynge of your Lorde sall noght a lede weynde.

2. *Naut.* = LASKET. Also latching keys.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 84 A bonnet... has latching in the upper part... to go through holes in the foot of the sail. 1851 *Kipping Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 37 The additional parts of sails, made to fasten with latching to the foot of the sails. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Latching keys*, loops on the head-rope of a bonnet, by which it is laced to the foot of the sail.

Latch-key (lætʃki). A key used to draw back the night-latch of a door.

1839 *DICKENS Nick Nick*. xvi. Here, at all hours of the night, may be heard the rattling of latch-keys in their respective keyholes. 1856 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 270 He opened the door with his latch-key.

Attrib. 1892 *ZANGWILL Bow Mystery* 37 The front door... is guarded by the latchkey lock and the big lock.

Latchous, var. LACHOUS *a. Obs.*, negligent.

La'tch-pan. *dial.* [See LATCH *v.* 1] (See *quots.*)

1639 *HORN & ROB. Gate Lang.* Unt. xli § 445 The dropping, or any thing else split by chance, is latch in a latch-pan. a 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglin*, *Latch-pan*, the pan placed under the joint while it is roasting, to latch the dripping.

La'tch-string. A string passed through a hole in a door so that the latch may be raised from the outside. Hence *fig.* in U.S. colloquial phrases.

1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas M.* iv. Intending to shake the door and pull the latch-string up and down, not doubting that the door was fastened. 1887 *E. EGGLESTON Graysons* xxiv. (1888) 254 Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the latch-string of which had been drawn in to lock it. 1887 *Pull Moll G.* 8 Jan. 6/2 We have... hung our latch-string out to you and yours. 1889 in *Times* 5 Mar. 9/2 Her (the United States') free latchstring never was drawn in Against the meanest child of Adam's kin. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Mar. 209 'Our latch string is out', has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 4/7 The latch-string of English society hangs outside the door for an American.

† **Late**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 late, 4 lat, 5-8 *Sc. lait*, (6 laitt, laytt). *B.* 3-5 lote, 4 lot, 7-2-4 lete, 3 leate. [*a. ON.* (1) *laīt* let, letting (as in *blōd-līt* blood-letting, loss, in pl. manners, sounds; (2) *līte* (only in nom. and acc.) manner, sound; *f.* root of *LET* *v.* 1]

1. Look; appearance, aspect; outward manner or bearing.

a. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1213 3iff þu... hafeset 3et, tohh þu be 3uig, Eldernemann late. a 1225 *Anser R.* 90 3if þu makest... eni lūne lates toward undeauens. c 1290 *Sir Tristram*. 2097 It semeth by his lat As he hir neuer had sene With 3ist. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bartholomew*) 235 With gret noyse & il-mothwate late. 1375 *BARNOR Bruce* vii. 127 Thai chaght contennans and late. c 1470 *Golagros & Gato*. 746 Lufsum of lat.

B. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2328 Wid reweli lote, and sorwe, and wep. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 895 Lyk to hymself of lote & hwe.

Y. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Habben [we] feir lete and ec skill. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 He maketh lete of hole-burdnesse and nedeles ne haueþ non. c 1205 *LAV.* 18543 Ofte he hire loh to maketh hire letes. a 1250 *Orul & Night*. 35 For þine vule lete. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14053 (*Trin.*) thesu þo bihelde hir lete.

b. pl. Looks, manners, behaviour; hence, actions, goings-on.

a. c 1205 *LAV.* 1196 Ofte he custe þat weofod mid wsumne lates. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 105 Peos lufsumne lafwi laste-lesse lates. a 1400 *Ismunbar* 180 So come a lyonne with latys un-mylde. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 243 Lughe one hyme luffly with lykande late. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3008 Porrus, as a prince slaid, perswaded þar latys. c 1470 *Golagros & Gato*. 160 He was ladlike of laittis and light of his fere. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hom.* iii. 302 Men that callis ladyis liddir, And licht of laittis. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* xxxiv. 84 Auldit rubiatouris To hant the laittis of lawdis. 1590 *A. HOME Hymns*, etc. (1832) 2 Alace, how lang haue I delayed To leane the laits of youth? 1728 *KAMRAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 215 Sic laits appear to us as awful, We hardly think your learning lawfu.

B. c 1205 *LAV.* 14321 Freond saide to freonde mid faire loten hende Leofwe freond was hail. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labur to long hir lotis to tell.

Y. c 1205 *LAV.* 15661 Vortigerne... þa lauedi aueng mid swide uaire lates. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was sco no o lates [*Pairf.* lates] light.

2. Voice, sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12456 Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret þe late þai thoru þe cite let, He had þar-for wel gret pite. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 123 Ilir luffi lat [*MS. C.* voice] es win gastlye, That iesus drinks let gladlye. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 161 þe lot of þe wyndes. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1398 Wyth loter þat were to lowe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4384 þan we haue liking to lithe þe late of þe foules.

Late (læt), *a.* 1 (*sb.* 2) Forms: 1 læt, (lat-), 3 let, 3-7 chiefly *Sc. and north.* lat, (4 latt, 5 laait), 3-late; *Sc. (and north.)* 4-5 layt, 4-6 laīt, 5 layte, 5-7 laite, 6 lett. For the comparative and superlative see LATER, LATTER, and LATEST, LAST. [*Com. Teut.*: *OE. læt* = *OFris. let*, *OS. lat*, *LG. lāt* (*Du. laait*), *OHG.*, *MHG.* *laz* (*G. lass*), *ON.* *lat-r* (*Su. lat*, *Du. lad*), *Goth. lats*, all in the sense of 'slow, sluggish, lazy' = *OTeut. *lato-*; *f.* **lat-* (= *pre-Teut. *lad-*, cf. *L. lassus* weary = **lad-tus*) ablaut-var. of **lāt-*: see *LET* *v.* 1]

1. Slow, tardy; *dial.* slow in progress, tedious. Const. to with *inf.*; also with *gen.* or *of*. *Nod dial.* *Beowulf* 1599 Eft was unrad, nalas elnes læt. c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 281 Swide geornfull to gehieranne, & swide læt to spreacanne. 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 43 Se mæsse-preost se þe bið to læt þæt he þæt deofol of

men adriþe. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 238 De latre meltunge innan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 To gode þu ware slau & let, & to eucle spac & hwat. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his thrift. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 374 'A! foyle', quod our lord, 'ful latt ar 3e to traw'. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1172 Of leaute he watz lat to his lorde hendre. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 695 Joseph... Called him Mordeyns 'a lat mon' in troupe. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 223 Laat of mevyngne, and slow to take nedys but yd thay bene gretre. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 *Lat*, late, slow, tedious... *Lat* week. 1826 *WILBRAHAM Gloss.* *Cheshire* 53 *Lat-a-foot*, slow in moving. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lat.* (4) tedious. 'A lat job'.

2. Occurring, coming, or being after the due or customary time; delayed or deferred in time. Const. to with *inf.*, and *for*. Frequently in the impers. phrase *it is (too) late* to do something.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke i. 21 Þæt folc was zachariam gear-bidiende & wundredon þæt he on þam temple læt was. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7824 It was þo to late ynou. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 2 *Lat* penance is richt perolouse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 77 3et wil I, þo it lat be, to criste and his treuth tak me. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 113 b. She answerseth that it is to late now to exanyne the licence, whiche so longe synce they had allowed. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 116 Thai begane to suspect, (albeit it was to lett). 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 108 So you to studie now it is too late. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 A great snow with us makes the post so late that [etc.]. 1770-81 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Prior Wks.* III. 144 Of his behaviour in the lighter parts of life, it is too late to get much intelligence. 1816 *A. C. HUTCHISON Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 206 'Ah pat, my boy, you are just in time to be too late'. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 119 Their late repentance might perhaps give them a fair claim to pardon. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Channings* i. iv. 58 The head-master... is waiting for you; making you all late, of course. 1884 *MAY CHROMMELIN Brown-Eyes* x. 102 The cab is at the door; don't be late for the train.

b. Of plants, fruit, etc.: Flowering or ripening at an advanced season of the year.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 *Late frute, sirotinus.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 184 The late Narcissus. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Flower*, Autumnal or late Flowers, denotes those of September and October. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Gardening* (1813) 405 Sow annuals of all sorts for a late blow. 1837 *MAGGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 332 *Late Spider Orchis*. *Early Spider Orchis*.

c. Of fruit, etc.: Backward in ripening. Of seasons: Prolonged or deferred beyond their due time. † *dial.* Of weather: Unseasonable.

1631 *MILTON Sonn.*, *Arriv. Age Twenty-three* 3 My late spring no bud or blossom shew'th. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* s.v. *Lat*, *Lat* weather; wet or otherwise unseasonable weather. 1886 *CHESHIRE Gloss.*, *Lat.*, (2) backward; 'A lat spring'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, s.v. *Lat*, 'My wuts bin very lat this ear'.

d. With agent-nouns and *vbl. sbs.* (For the syntactical relation, cf. *EARLY* *a.* 1 *a note.*)

Late comers in *Fr. Hist.* (transl. of *F. lard-venus*), the name given to troops of soldiers, who were disbanded after the treaty of Bretigny (1374) and overran and ravaged France (see *quot.* 1896).

a 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 69 in *Babes Bk.*, Of late walking, cometh debate. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 153 This is enough to be the decay of lust and late-walking through the Realm. 1612 *BACON Ess.*, *Custom*, For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the plie. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edu.* III. ii. 63 A cloud of Lorrainers, Brabanters, and Germans spread themselves over Champagne and the countries of the Upper Meuse, and these called themselves the 'Tard-venus', or late comers, 'because they had not as yet much pillaged the kingdom of France'. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. 387 The late-riisers are rebels and simmers—in this respect—to a man. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids... upon the Brabanters, late-comers, flayers, [etc.]. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. I. was K.* (1896) 18 Then did late-comers, hearing the solitary bell, hurry their movements.

3. Advanced in point of time in the course of the day or night. (Frequent in the impers. phrase *it is late* = the time is advanced.) *Phr. late hours*: hours which encroach on the proper time for sleep. Hence *collog.* of persons, in the sense 'keeping late hours, rising or going to bed late'.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1210 (Gr.) Nis seo stund lat. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1433 Now es arly, now es late, Now es day, now es nyght. 1375 *BARNOR Bruce* vii. 236 It was weil lat of nyght be then. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5051 þar legis he fra þe late nigst lit eft þe list schewis. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 244 'Quhat art thou wakis that gait?' 'A trow man, Schyr, thoct my wiagis be layt'. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. i. 34 In silence, al the lat nyght [*L. sera sub nocte*] rummesand. c 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 240 To se... how late it was in the nyght yer the footmen coude get ouer London brydge. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 179 The rudenesse, and swifd insolence Of such late Wassailers. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* i. § 13 Without love, and wine, and play, and late hours we hold life not to be worth living. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 2/1 It being late, the Court adjourned till the next morning at seven o'clock. 1842 *TENNYSON Vision Sin* i. 1 I had a vision when the night was late. 1870 *SWINBURNE Fiss. & Stud.* 367 The stunted brushwood, the late and pale sky. 1884 *Bread Winners* 76 Drunkenness, late hours, and botchy work. 1897 *OUDE Massarens* xiv. We are all of us very late people.

fig. phrase. 1797 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 411 It is too late in the day for me to see the result. 1824 *BYRON Deo. Transf.* ii. iii. 155 A sage reflection, But somewhat late i' the day.

4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, the development of something, the history of a science, language, etc. Also *occas.* in partitive concord, the late portion of (a period, season).

c 1380 *WYCLIF H's.* (1879) 332 What mened þis late popes to make furst þis lawe... and god mened not crist ne hisse vikers to sue it. 1583 *FULKE Defence* iii. 114 The late pettie Prelates of the seconde Nicene Councell. 1777 *SIR W. JONES Turkish Ode* x. Poems 93 Late gloomy winter child'd the sullen air. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 31 Looked for at so late a day. In the last scene of such a senseless play. 1784 — *Tiroc.* 143 'En in transitory life's a day. 1842 *FRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 141 The Chaldee of the late Scriptures of the Old Testament. 1849-52 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 194 note, 'The Dome', or last judgment, is shown in late but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford. 1863 *W. K. PARKER Shoulder-girdle & Sternum Verteb.* 185 The ossification of the sternum in the Iliemipods is very late, as compared with the Fowl. 1888 *SWEET Hist. Eng. Sonns* 669, 164 The late Latin hymn metres. *Ibid.* 756, 203, 1800-1850 Early Living English. 1850-1900 Late Living English.

5. Of a person: That was alive not long ago, but is not now; recently deceased.

1490 *CANTON Eneydos* vi. 28 Her swete and late amayable husbonde. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 10 b. The homicide of Thomas his uncle late duke of Gloucester. 1570 *BUCHANAN Admonitionum Wks.* (S.T.S.) 22 Ye murther of ye lait King Henry. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 7 The late learned Rabbi Manasse Ben Israel. 1727 *De For. Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 84 Our late friend Jonathan. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxv. I did nothing but dream I saw my late lady's ghost. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 23, I always call the late Lord Vargrave my father. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 1/1 The remains of the late Lord Amphil.

b. That was recently (what is implied by the *sb.*) but is not now. [App. developed from the use of *LATE* *adv.* 4 b.]

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 19 b. [He] married Jane Dukes of Britaine late wife to Jhon duke of Britaine. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII.* 240 At the late Freers walle all men alyghted saving the Kyng. 1689 *WOOD Life* Nov. A late Roman Catholic schoolmaster... hath embraced his former persuasion, viz. protestancy. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxv. Our late dwelling. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* l. 48 All the splendid furniture of his late residence. 1842 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Fred. Gt.* (1887) 717 He conceived himself secure from the power of his late master.

6. Recent in date; that has recently happened or occurred; recently made, performed, completed; or recent times; belonging to a recent period. Now *Obs.* of persons, and chiefly in *phr. of late years*.

1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 803 All things were in late dayes so covertly demeaned. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 168 b. The kynge... was than scarcely amended of a late disease. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 210 Of lat 3eiris. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. li. 61 Who are the late Commissioners? 1607 *MILTON P. L.* v. 173 Ill matching words and deeds long past or late. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.*, i Tim. iii. 6 Not a late young Convert. 1711 *BURGELL Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 1 My late going into the Country has encreased the Number of my Correspondents. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biogr. Lit.* 103 The late war, was a war produced by the Morning Post. 1838 *MACAULAY Let. to Napier in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. vii. 10 His late articles, particularly the long one in the April number, have very high merit. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 104 During the late reign Johnson had published a book entitled Julian the Apostate. 1893 *W. P. COURTNEY in Academy* 13 May 412/3 The public appetite for the consumption of memoirs has been wonderfully sharpened of late years.

7. *collog.* Having to do with persons or things that arrive late.

Late mark, a mark indicating that a scholar is late for school; so *late book*, a book to contain such marks. *Late fee*, an increased fee paid in order to secure the dispatch of a letter posted after the advertised time of collection (earlier *late-letter fee*).

1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Channings* i. xv. 237 They escaped the 'late' mark. 1864 *Brit. Postal Code* Jan. 16 Upon payment of a late fee of fourpence. 1889 *SKRINE Mem. F. Thring* i. 9 Excluded wretches... entered, and... wrote their names in the late-book.

B. absol. or quasi-sb.

† 1. Lateness, tardiness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 979 The store was full stith, þen stynt þai for late. *Ibid.* 10913 All left þai for late & lackyng of Sun.

2. Of late: during a comparatively short time extending to the present; recently, lately.

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 757 Sen I off laitt now come owt off the west In this cuntry. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 46 Sa many jugs and lordis now maid of laitt. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon li.* 172 Of late I haue lost my goode lorde and mayster. 1611 *BINCKE John* xi. 8 Master, the Iewes of late sought to stone thee, and gost thou thither againe? 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 121 Till of late that some of the stones were carried away to repair the city walls. 1716 *ADMONISH Frecheholder* No. 32 ¶ 2 Great Numbers of them [women] have been late eloped from their Allegiance. 1827 *STUART Planters G.* (1828) 14 Since the Ladies of late have become students of Chemistry. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Lawes Eng.* (1874) II. 744 In modern times, and particularly of late, various alterations have been introduced.

† **Late**, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. lāt-us* broad.]

Broad, wide.

1857 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 297 Leaves... long, late, mucronated, hispid.

Late (læt), *adv.* Forms: 1 late; the rest as in *LATE* *a.* 1 [*OE. late* = *OHG. laz*, *lazzo* slowly, lazily (comp. *laggōr*); *f. lat*, *lat*- *LATE* *a.* 1]

† 1. Slowly. (Only *OE.*)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 Late myht gaten flassc. c 1050 *Voc. in W.* Wülcker 430/15 *Lento*, late.

2. After the proper or usual time; at an advanced or deferred period; after delay; at a late stage or season.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 867 (Parker MS.) Late on 7eare.
 c 1200 *Juliana* 444 Ic bat sylf georne to late micles.
 a 1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he lathed uel were he ne
 mei hit don ne mare. c 1200 *Ormin* 753 Patt te3 swa late
 mihhtenn child I mikell ide streonnenn. c 1370 *Sir Tristr.*
 695 Fair his tale bi gan Rohand, bei he com late. c 1375
Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1483 Pocht at I lat turne
 nie to be, dere laydy, 3et þu succure me. c 1386 *CHAUCER*
Pers. T. 7300 When he comth by thikke encheson to late to
 churche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/2 Late ripe, *scrotinus, turidus*.
 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 13 Then shal we bewaile
 our bondage all to late. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 328
 Better three houres too soone, then a mynute too late.
 a 1657 *Sir W. Mure Misc. Poems* i. 127 In tyme tak heid
 then, least too lait thou mourne. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* ii.
 But not till too late I discovered that he was violently
 attached to the contrary opinion. 1862 *THACKERAY Philip*
xxxv, Philip had come late to dinner.
transf. 1897 *W. C. Hazlitt 4 Gen. Lit. Fam.* II. 155
 Byron said, her costume began too late, and ended too soon.
Proverb. c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Tom. Pro.* & T. 857 For
 bet than never is late. c 1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1204
 He seyde Vyce to forsake ys bettyr late then neuer. 1529
MORE Suppl. Soulys Wks. 336/2 Sith that late is better then
 neuer. 1708 *OCKLEY Saracens* (1848) 222 Whilst he was
 murdering the unhappy Aleppians, Kaled (better late than
 never) came to their relief.

b. Coupled with early, († *ere*), soon, († *rathe*).
 c 1200 *Ormin* 6242 Beon ar & late o junkert weorrc.
 a 1250 *Ancr. R.* 338 Oðer ich hit do ungliedliche er er
 oder to leate. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 Er ant
 late y be thy foo. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1318 (Trin.) Fison,
 gison, tigre, & eufrate Al erbe þene wiser erly & late.
 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.* 13 Dohet . . . serueþ þat ladi lelly
 boche late and rabe. c 1425 [see *ERE* A. 1]. 1430-40 *LYDG.*
Bochas iii. i. (1554) 69 b, Glad Pouert, late nother sode,
 With thy riches hath nothing to done. 1578, 1795 [see *ERE*
 A. 1]. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxi, A weight . . . which
 crushes soon or late.

3. Of the time of day : At or till a late hour.
 c 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 149 Herwip þu schalt anoynte
 hir face at euen late. c 1475 *Rauf Colygar* 40 Euill
 lykand was the King it nichtit him sa lait. 1500-20
DUNBAR Poems lviii. 8 Sum lait at eyin bringis in the
 moreis. 1540 *BIBLE* (Great) Ps. cxxvii. 2 It is but loste
 labour that ye haste to ryse up early, and so late take
 reste [1611 to sit up late]. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614)
 210 They continue singing till late in the night. 1697
DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 107 Late returning home he
 suppd at Ease. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 74 It is
 dangerous to walk late for fear of falling into the Hands
 of those . . . Rascals. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 22 P. 3
 We sat pretty late over our punch. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE*
Myst. Udolpho xv, After supper, her aunt sat late. 1837
DICKENS Pickwick xxxvii, I was up very late last night.

4. Recently, of late, lately; in recent times; not
 long since; but now; † not long (ago, before).
 Now only *poet.*
 c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Ghron.* (1810) 149 He regnes after him,
 and late had be coroune. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7917 (Trin.)
 Tway men were late in londe A pore and a riche wononde.
 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.* 105 Ichaue a Kniht hette Con-
 science com late from bi-ponde. 1377 *Ibid.* li. xvi. 249, I
 herde seyne late Of a barne þat [etc.]. c 1400 *Dante Troy*
 4887 Nought long sithen but late. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur*
 viii. xiii. She asked hym yf he had ete any mete late.
 Nay madame truly I ete no mete nyghe this thre dayes.
 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* Pro. 1 A lylt booke in frenshe,
 which late was translated oute of latyn. 1513 *MORE* in
Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 767 The great obliquity that he
 was in so late before. 1530 *PALSGR.* 143 *Nagayres*, lately
 or late a go. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 1131 Thy vertue
 lost, wherein they late exceld. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Louc*
C. Warren 625 The Castle, which he had late before ren-
 dred to the people of Cleves. 1677 *W. MOUNTAGU* in *Buc-*
cleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 325 The sickness late
 upon her. 1769 *Sir W. Jones Pal. Fortune Poems* (1777)
 17 The bower, which late outshone the rosy room. 1812
BYRON Ch. Har. To Ianthie i, Those climes where I have
 late been straying. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xii, He had a
 fever late. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* i. viii. 20 Gazing the
 sky which late thou seemdest to shun.

b. Not long since (but not now); recently (but
 no longer). (Cf. *LATE* A. 5 b.)
 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 57 John the monke late cardinal of
 Rome. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 15 John Mountagu late
 Erle of Sarum. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 The Domy-
 nyons . . . that late were to Edwarde Courteney. 1590 *SPENSER*
F. Q. iii. iii. 42 Late king, now captive; late lord, now
 forlorne. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. 1. 282 His brother
 Archbishop, late of Canterbury. 1605 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 530
 A clout about that head, Where late the Diadem stood.
 1666 (*title*) The mute Christian under the Smarling Rod.
 By Thomas Brooks late Preacher of the Word at St. Mar-
 garets New Fish-street, London. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No.
 4249/4 John Barton, late of London, Clothdrawer. 1852
THACKERAY Esmond i. xiv, As Esmond crossed over to his
 own room, late the chaplain's.

† 5. Behind the others; in the rear. *rare*.
 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 708 Where . . . thou seest
 a single Sheep . . . Listlessly to crop the tender Grass, Or late
 to lag behind.

6. Relatively near the end of a historical period
 or of the history of a nation, etc.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. l. 22 Some faint traces of
 the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so
 late as the days of the Stuarts.

7. Comb. When qualifying a following ppl. adj.,
 the word, like most other advs., is commonly
 hyphenated, forming innumerable quasi-compounds,
 as (sense 2) *late-begun*, *-blowing*, *-born*, *-coming*,
-flowering, *-lamented*, *-lingering*, *-protracted*; (sense
 4) *late-betrayed*, *-built*, *-coined*, *-come*, *-disturbed*,
-embarked, *-filled*, *-found*, *-imprisoned*, *-kissed*, *-lost*,
-met, *-raised*, *-sacked*, *-taken*, *-transformed* adjs.

1651 *JER. TAYLOR Serm. for Year* i. vi. 75 A . . . late-begun
 repentance. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 82 As sure as
 in this late betrayed Towne, Great Cordelions Heart was
 buried. a 1800 *COWPER Winter Noregag* iii, The charms of
 the late-blowing rose. 1881 *M. ARNOLD Westminster Abb.* 8
 Hither he came, late-born and long-desired. 1709 *Lond.*
Gaz. No. 4535/3 An excellent late-built dwelling House.
 1613 *T. GOODWIN Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 29 *Novi, id est*, late-
 coyned Nobles or vpstarts. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ii.
 xxix. (1647) 81 The late-come Pilgrims. 1626 *BACON Sylva*
 § 421 A late-Corning Fruit. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii.
 iii. 62 Like bubbles in a late-disturbed Stream. 1592 —
Ven. & Ad. cxxxvi, As one on shore Gazing upon a late-
 embarked friend. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 43 At
 the head of a late filled Grave. 1814 *WORDSW. White*
Doe Ryl. iv. 86 A late-flowering woodbine. 1855 *MOTLEY*
Dutch Rep. (1861) 1. 12 That noble Language which her
 late-flowering literature has rendered so illustrious. 1559
W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasce 169 The late founde
 llandes. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* i. iv. 8 Whilst our late
 found advantage all is ceased. 1725 *PORP Odys.* x. 488
 Around them throng With leaps and bounds their late-
 imprison'd young. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* ii. vi.
 Mato. . . with his late kist-hand my booke doth grace. 1819
SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. 608 An early-chosen, late-
 lamented home. 1859 *L.D. LYTTON Wanderer* (ed. 2) 297
 The maid, late-lingering in her lover's arm. 1850 *TENNY-*
son In Mem. xiii. 2 A late-lost form that sleep reveals.
 1631 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey Plays* 1873 III. 152 In our
 late-met Senate. 1790 *HAN. MORE Relig. Fash. World*
 (1791) 211 The frequent and late-protracted ball. 1711 *Light*
to Blind in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 126 Many
 regiments of his late rayed army. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.*
 cxxlix, Who like a late-sacked island vastly stood. a 1586
SIDNEY Arcadia i. (1622) 42 Remembering that it was late-
 taken loue, which had wrought this new course. 1725 *PORP*
Odys. x. 532 Mean-while the Goddess, with indulgent cares
 And social joys, the late-transform'd repairs.

Late, var. *LAIT*; obs. f. *LATH*; see *LET* v.
Latebord, obs. form of *LARBOARD*.

|| **Latebra** (læ'tbrā). *Embryology*. [*L.* = 'hid-
 ing-place', f. *lat-ēre* to be hid.] 'A small spheri-
 cal mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow
 yolk of a fowl's egg' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Latebricole, a. *rare*—°. [*ad. mod. L. late-*
bricola, f. *L. latebra* (see *prec.*) + *col-ēre* to inhabit.]
 (See *quot.*)

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1894 *GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.*,
Latebricole, in biology, inhabiting a hiding-place, as certain
 spiders, crabs, etc.
 † **Latebrous**, a. *Obs. rare*—°. [*ad. L. late-*
brōsus, f. *latebra*: see *prec.*] 'That is full of holes,
 and dens to hide in' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

Lated (læ'tɪd), *ppl. a. poet.* [as if f. **late* vb.
 (f. *LATE* A. 1) + *-ED* I.] = *BELETED*.

a 1592 *GREENE Orpharion Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 73 Cypid
 abroad was lated in the night. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.*
 viii. xli. (1612) 198 If, perhaps, he lated were. 1605 *SHAKS.*
Macb. iii. iii. 6 Now spurs the lated traveller apace. 1606
 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 3, I am so lated in the world, that I
 have lost my way for ever. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* vii.
 56 Come when my lated Sheep at Night return. 1812
BYRON Ch. Har. i. lxxii, Ne vacant space for lated wight is
 found. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* ii. x, The lated peasant slumped
 the dell. 1829 — *Doom Deavorgill* ii. ii, Some hedge-hog,
 the haunt of lated drunkards. 1867 *G. MACDONALD Poems*
 67 High sails the lated crow. 1898 *F. HARDY Wessex Poems*
 80 Albeit therein—as lated tongues bespoke—Brunswick's
 high heart was drained.

Lateen (læ'tɪn), a. (*sb.*) Also 8 latin, 8-9
 latine, 9 latine, latteen. [A phonetic spelling of
 f. *latine* (in *voile latine*, 'Latin sail', in allusion
 to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin*
 LATIN A. Cf. It. *latina* (Florio).] *Lateen* sail:
 a triangular sail suspended by a long yard at an
 angle of about 45 degrees to the mast. Hence,
 belonging to or having such a rig, as *lateen mizen*,
vessel, *yard*.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Sail*, Others are triangular,
 called . . . by some Latin-sails, because chiefly used in Italy.
 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lateen-sail*, . . . fre-
 quently used by xebecs, polares, settees, and other vessels
 . . . in the Mediterranean sea. *Ibid.* It 4, All yards are
 either square or lateen. 1777 *FORSTER Voy. round World*
 I. 462 Their sails, which are latine, are made of strong mats.
 1779 *FORSTER Voy. N. Guinea* 10, I. gave her a lateen
 mizen. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xiii, The white lateen
 sails of the gun-boat. 1836 *E. HOWARD R. Reef* xl, There
 was a spanking felucca, with her long lateen sails brailed
 up. 1842 *E. NAPIER Mediterranean I.* 312 These Latine
 vessels, or 'misticos' and 'feluccas', as they are generally
 termed, are fine boats. 1848 *W. IRVING Columbus* I. 130 The
 latine sails of the Niña were also altered into square sails,
 that she might work more steadily and securely. 1883 *G. C.*
DAVIES Norfolk Broads ix. 67 In the old times the almost
 universal rig was the lateen, the most picturesque of all rigs.
 Comb. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept., Lateen-rigged feluccas.

b. A lateener.
 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* (1863) 275 Only three men
 were left in the lateens, and four in the galliot.

Hence **Lateener**, a vessel with a lateen rig.
 1882 *G. C. DAVIES Riv. & Broads Norfolk & Suff.* viii. 49 An
 eight-ton lateener. 1883 — *Norfolk Broads* ix. 68 One and
 two ancient craft at Norwich, are the only survivors of the
 old lateeners.

† **Lateful**, a. *Obs.* [f. *LATE* A. 1 + *-FUL*.] Late
 in season.

1382 *WYCLIF Jas. v.* 7 An erthe tilyer abijidith precious
 fruyt of the erthe, patiently suffring, til he recyueye tyme-
 ful and lateful [so 1388]. 1388 — *Hos.* vi. 3 He schal come
 as a reyn to vs which is tyme ful and lateful [1382] late].

Lateis, obs. form of *LATTICE*.

† **Lateliness**, *Obs. rare*. Also 4 latlyness.
 [f. next + *-NESS*.] a. Tardiness. b. Recency.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxix. 24 Pat hulynes [*M.S. S.*
latlynes] þat he will not bifell. 1605 *RALPHINT Introd. Hist.*
Eng. (1693) 2 A Work difficult, as well for the Antiquity, as
 the Lateliness of things done. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille*
 of God xv. xx. 557 The lateliness of maturity, whereby they
 were not enabled to generation untill they were about one
 hundred years old.

† **Lately**, a. *Obs.* [f. *LATE* A. 1 + *-LY* I.]

1. Slow.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 117 He, þat yn
 goynge, haufs his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe
 him yn all his werkys.

2. Recent, late.

1581 *STUBBS Two Wunders. Examples in Shaks. Soc.*
Papers (1849) IV. 85 Remember thou thy lately plague, of
 blayne, of botche, and bile.

Lately (læ'tli), *adv.* [*OE. luttice* (= *ON.*
luttiga), f. *lat-* *LATE* A. 1 + *-like* *-LY* 2; but mostly a
 mod. formation. (The inflected comparative and
 superlative are obs.)]

† 1. Slowly, tardily, sluggishly; reluctantly,
 sparingly. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Life of Guthlac* xx. (1848) 80/12 Ða andswarode
 he him luttice. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxi. 15 Wise men
 of werkis witte wenas þat þai be rightwis . . . & forthi þai
 are latlier turned till schif. a 1400 *Reliq. Pieces* fr.
Thornton MS. 17 Þou 3ernys like a daye þat at noghte
 awayles the, and enur mare our latly þat it may auaile
 the. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 55 Do he hit
 noght our latly ne our hastly. *Ibid.* 73 Sterynge of
 body, ne bathes vse but latly. *Ibid.* 114 Of a niene heued
 bytween greet and lytill, latly spekyng but mystere be.

† 2. After or beyond the usual or proper time;
 behind time; at a late hour, late. *Obs.*

1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* ii. (1570) A v b i That bath me
 caused so latly to be here. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.*
 (1590) 2 A policie . . . which they put in practise too latly.
 1614 *LONGE Seneca* 1 Being badly lent, they are worse
 satisfied, and being unrestored are too latly complained of.

3. Not long since; within a short time past;
 within recent times; recently, of late.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210/1 Latly, *usque*. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.*
 i. iv. 11 There to buyde a Cytie in the remembrance
 of the Cytie of Troye latly subuerted. 1500-20 *DUNBAR*
Poems xiii. 6 Bot latly lichtit of my meir, I come of Edin-
 burgh fra the Session. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xviii. 2 A . . . iewe
 named Aquila, . . . latly come from Itali. 1533 *GAY Riht*
Vay (S. T. S.) 104 The sekis . . . quibik ar rissine latlie in the
 kirk. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* ii. liii. (1591) 85 To enquire
 newes of the passengers which latlyest came from those
 quarters. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 1131 'T was first
 a green Tree, then a gallant Hull, Latly a Mushroom, now
 a flying Gull. 1645 *MILTON Teirach* Wks. 1851 IV. 167 They
 were suspected of pollution by some sects of Philosophy and
 Religions of old, and latelier among the Papists. 1670 *LADY*
MARY JERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22
 There is lately come out a new play by Mr. Dreyden. a 1758
RAMSAV Vision vi, Thy graneing, and mancing, have
 latlie reich'd myne eir. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, One of
 your tenants, whose mother is lately dead. 1849 *MACAULAY*
Hist. Eng. ix. l. 469 The Exclusionists, lately so powerful,
 might rise in arms against him.

b. In comb. with ppl. adjs.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 230 Some vnexperienced & lately-
 pressed soldiars. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xvii. 267 The
 lately-passed times denominated the new. 1619 — *Leg. Robt.*
Dk. Normandy cxxi, Dealing abroad his lately-purchas'd
 Prey. 1848 *BUCKLEY Hlad* 230 With lately-whetted axes.

† 4. At a later time, subsequently. *Obs. rare*—1.

1673 *WOOD Life* 13 July, He said that he would leave it
 (being too long to recite) to a book that would lately come
 forth.

† **Latemest**, a. *Obs.* Forms : 1 læt(e)mest,
 (hlæt)emest, 3 latemist, -most, 7 latmost. [*OE.*
læt(e)mest, f. *læt* *LATE* A. 1 + superl. suffix *-mest*.]
Last.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 59 Ne ges ðu ðona oðð
 uutedlice ðone hlætmost [A. *lætmost*, *Agg. Gosp.*
yltemystan] priclu ðu forzelde. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John
 vi. 40 Aweco ic hine on ðam latemesta dæge. c 1275 *LAUF.*
 11080 þat be latemiste [earlier text *uitemsten*] read
 þat Custance iwarþ dead. a 1300 *Death* 49 in *O.E. Misc.*
 171 þe latemest dai deþ haueð ibrouhit. a 1638 *MOE Wks.*
 (1672) iii. 597 The latmost Head is counted both a Seventh
 and an Eighth, though in truth it be but the Seventh
 according to the Vision. *Ibid.* 609 The latter times of the
 Fourth Kingdom . . . are the latmost times of the last times,
 or last times in special.

Laten (læ'tɪn), v. [f. *LATE* A. 1 + *-EN*.] a.
intr. To become or grow late. b. *trans.* To
 make late. Hence **Latening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* ii. v, Meanwhile the rich
 summer latens. 1887 *ATHENÆUM* 19 Feb. 252/2 The . . . cal-
 culation of fifty minutes' latening [of the moon] every day.
 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1 The first numbers of the new
 daily will have to go to press as early as 11 p.m., latening
 the hour by degrees. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 474 At this
 latening season.

Laten, obs. f. *LATIN*, var. *LATTEN*; obs. inf. *LET*.

Latence (læ'tɛns), *rare*. [f. *LATENT* A. : see
-ENCE.] = next.

1794 *COLERIDGE Destiny Nations* iii, Infinite Love Whose
 latence is the plenitude of all.

Latency (læ'tɛnsi). [f. *LATENT* A. : see *-ENCY*.]
 The condition or quality of being latent; concealed
 condition, nature, or existence; *spec.* in *Biol.* (see
quot. 1888).

a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* (1672) v. 921 By the Woman in the
 Wilderness, I understand the condition of the true Church

in respect of her Latency and Invisibility to the eyes of man. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1800) II. ii. vii. 195 Which undesignedness is gathered from their latency, their minuteness, their obliquity [etc.]. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 93 Beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, there lies the profoundness of a most unsearchable latency. 1883 TYNOALL in *Times* 28 May 5 Every great scientific generalisation... is preceded by a period of latency, to use a medical term. 1883 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Latency, a term applied to certain dispositions, powers, capabilities, or faculties, which may lie concealed in a plant, an animal, or a race, and only become manifest when the necessary conditions for their development are supplied. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 123 The transfer and latency of heat. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 173 The extreme latency of the tubercle bacillus postulated by some writers.

Lateness (læ'tnēs). Also 1 lœtnys, 4-5 latnes (so). [OE. *lætnes*, f. *læt* LATE a. + *-nes* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being late. a. Slowness. (Now dial.) b. The being advanced in some period of time. c. The being behind usual or proper time. d. Recency.

1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308 Eall swa þære sunnan lœtnys binnan feower geara fæce. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 19 Þe latnes of þe houre. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 89 Þe souerayn vertu maynteignes alle þinges, for it geues latnesse, and it makys swyftnesse. 1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 112 Thus do ye see the lateness of the Western Nations. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. to Gay* 23 Nov. Wks. 1841 II. 610 Your lateness in life... might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a court. 1750 COSTARD *Dissert. Kesitah* 29 A farther proof of the lateness of that Composition [sc. the Book of Job]. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 311 The lateness of the season. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 216 The existence of compounds in a language may be considered a mark of lateness. 1881 FIRCH *Lect. Teaching* 74 A systematic record for each pupil of these particulars... (3) absence; (4) lateness. 1885 *Bookseller* May 454 Its palpable lateness of date. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Latn's*, delay, slowness.

Latent (læ'tent), a. [ad. L. *latent-em*, pres. pp. of *latere* to be hidden. Cf. F. *latent*.] Hidden, concealed († rarely const. *from*); present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited, or developed. (The opposite of *patent*.)

Latent ambiguity: in *Lav*, a doubt as to the meaning of a document, not patent from the document itself, but raised by the evidence of some extrinsic and collateral matter (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Latent*, hidden, or secret. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.*, etc. 197 The pretence of a Church and Religion like to theirs in former ages cannot be defended. Some will have it to have been latent and invisible for 800 years. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 247 Though the Historical part have some latent corruption in it. 1671 J. WENSTER *Metallog.* iii. 55 A metalline plastic principle latent in it. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Good Conductor* Prol., New Necessities Will things produce, now latent from the wise. 1736 BULLER *Anal.* i. l. Wks. 1874 I. 26 We know not what latent powers and capacities they [brutes] may be endowed with. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 530 An exertion of a latent genius. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. l. 100 Under this apparent concord a great schism was latent. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv. 241 The latent force of character that underlay all her submissive gentleness. 1879 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* iv. 80 Döllinger's expression, that the Episcopate was from the first latent in the Apostolate.

b. Of material things. ? Obs.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 223 That most insects are latent, from the setting of the 7 Stars. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 138 His admirable writings of mathematics are latent with some private possessors. c. 1690 SCORROW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1883) 591/2 A snake which Lay Latent in the Tender Grass. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax* & *Ulysses* 172 The glittering beam by moonlight will proclaim The latent robber. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 3rd Air, Thy liberal heart... Shall raise from earth the latent gem To glitter on the diadem.

c. That is really but not evidently what is implied by the sb.; disguised, rare.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 19 This latent nuntio gave over his fruitless design. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 54 Then first approaching to the elder guest, The latent goddess in these words address. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* i. 26, I had been but a latent emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows.

d. *Path.* 'Applied to diseases, the usual symptoms of which are not manifest, and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *latent period*, the period during which a disease lurks in the system before manifesting its presence.

1684 [see LATIC]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancer*, *Primitive Cancer*, is that which comes of it self, and appears at first about the bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which time it is call'd an Occult, Latent, or Blind Cancer. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 97 The constant presence of a catarrhal affection of the lungs, either latent or manifest. 1837 M. HALL *Med.* 143 Rubella is unequivocally contagious. A latent period of from ten to fourteen days intervenes between exposure and the development of the febrile symptoms. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 9 The foregoing train of symptoms being... known as those of 'gouty dyspepsia' or as 'suppressed', 'anomalous' or latent gout.

e. Physics. *Latent electricity*: see quot. 1885. *Latent heat*: see HEAT sb. 2 c; so † *latent caloric*. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 334 Latent caloric may become sensible in a variety of ways. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 83 The fluid of

either kind in any electrified body in excess of that of the opposite kind is called the Free Electricity of the body, and the remaining fluids of the body, consisting of equal amounts of fluids of opposite kinds, together constitute what is called the Latent, Combined or Fixed Electricity of the body.

f. *Bot. and Zool.*

1787 *Families of Plants* I. 263 The rudiments of eight anthers latent in the bottom of the flower. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* IV. 348 Latent (*Latens*) when it (the post dorsum) is covered by the mesothorax. 1856 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Ternus*, *Latent*, lying dormant till excited by some particular stimulus; as the adventitious buds occasionally developed in trees.

g. *Photogr.*

c. 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 157/2 The latent picture becomes developed. 1878 ANNEY *Treat. Photogr.* iii. 18 The invisible image is frequently termed latent, an appellation which, though convenient, is yet open to some criticism.

Hence *Latently adv.*, in a latent manner, so as to be hidden or invisible; *Latentness*, latency.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 103 Who would not affirm that a certain understanding... were invisibly and latently in the said things? 1660 J. DURHAM *Comm. Rev.* xii. 531 Her latentness and inconspicuousness. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* i. 285 Neither can we... judge... of what things the memory may be still latently conserv'd. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* iv. v. l. 343 The lateral support... was supplied latently.

Later (læ'tar), a. and adv. Also 6 *Sc. laither*. [f. LATE a. + -ER 3. (The OE. comparative *lator* is represented by LATTER a.; the modern word is a new formation.)]

A. *adj.* More late; coming at a longer interval after the usual or proper time; further advanced in a period; more recent.

1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* x19, I have folowed Ptolomæus in certaine pointes... In th' other, I have used later writers travels. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The latter historiographers. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 101 Or what (though rare) of later age, Ennobled hath the Busking stage. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 75 This seems to be of later date than that of Canorene. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 110 In early days the conscience has in most A quickness, which in later life is lost. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The strange and sinister method of assault upon religion which we of a later day watch with wondering eyes. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott.* ii. 19 The later border songs of his own country.

B. *adv.* At a later time or period; subsequently. *Later on*: subsequently.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 1-2 Christe is no where known later or with more difficulty, than in... princes courts. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 393 The Tide and Ebbe coming sooner or later. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 613 To destroy, or unimmortal make All kinds, and for destruction to mature Sooner or later. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 518 Three days later the King informed the House that [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 127 A foretaste of what was to come fifteen years later. 1882 *Times* 12 July 5 The Admiral ran up the signal... and later on sent the Bittern and Beacon to assist in the work.

Comb. 1823 JOHANN BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 273 Leave we the clouds of ancient story, For scenes of later-parted glory.

Later, obs. form of LATTER a.

Laterad (læ'teræd), adv. *Anat.* [f. L. *later-*, *latus* side + -ad (see DEXTRAD).] Towards the side.

1814 WISHART *Scarpa's Hernia* i. 79 note, More dorsad and laterad and yet more to the dermal aspect. 1888 *Amer. J. Psychol.* I. 492 Caudad the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and laterad they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

Lateral (læ'terål), a. and sb. [ad. L. *lateralis*, f. *later-*, *latus* side. Cf. F. *latéral*.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at or issuing from the side; side-. † In quot. 1600, of a look: Directed sideways.

Lateral branch (of a family): a branch descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent. *Lateral moraine*: see the sb. † *Judge lateral*: an assessor; cf. *side judge*.

1600 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xxiii. (*In Authorem*), One coming with a lateral view, Unto a cunning piece wrought perspective, Wants faculty to make a censure true. 1611 FLORIO, *Lateral*, lateral, of one or some side, belonging to a side. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 779 A *Judge-lateral*, assessor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Judge lateral*, one that assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge; an Assessor. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 287 The four lateral Arches at the two greatest Gates. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 289 He has but one son, whose name is Jesse, which has been much of a family name in the lateral branches. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 200, I... found my way to a lateral portal which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxi. 261 There is produced the appearance of two persons moving in opposite directions, constituting what has been termed a lateral mirage. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 284 By a lateral movement they reached the banks of the river. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xviii. 325 In virtue of the quicker central flow the lateral ice is subject to an oblique strain. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 14 Ife should... let his motions be as little lateral as possible. 1874 NICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 23 All the main entrances, whether western or lateral. 1876 LUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 The river and its lateral streams.

† 2. Existing or moving side by side. Of winds: Coming from the same half (eastern or western) of the horizon. Also in comb. *lateral-sited* adj.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Itad* ix. 4 As two lateral-sited winds (the West wind and the North) Meete at the Thracian seas blacke breast. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 145 Eurus on the one side and Cæcias on the other, being... lateral winds pertinent

to the East. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 221 The Commons Charge and the Earls Defence run lateral and in pale each with other. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 42 It must needs move the air before it, even to the earth, and the earth repel it, and so make lateral winds every way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 705 Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise, Sirocco and Libeccio.

3. Specific scientific uses.

a. *Anat. and Zool.* Situated on one side or other of the mesial plane, as *lateral eye*, *fin*, *lobe*, *ventricle*.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 50 This Plexus reaches from one lateral Ventricle to the other, passing under the Fornix, above the third Ventricle. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 314 Lateral... when they [eyes] are placed in the side of the head. 1830 R. KNOX *Béland's Anat.* 232 The external ligaments are... placed at the two sides of the articulation, and for this reason are called lateral ligaments. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 340 The lateral sinuses are often unequal in size. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 62 The sensory organs developed in Fish, in connection with the 'lateral line'. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 68 The articulation with the vertebral column is effected by a pair of lateral condyles.

b. *Bot.* Belonging to, situated or borne upon the side of an organ, as *lateral bud*, *flower*, *petal*.

1776-66 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 306 Umbels on fruit-stalks, both lateral, and terminating. 1787 *Families of Plants* I. 5 The lateral divisions of the exterior corol. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed are lateral, or right and left with respect to the common axis of the inflorescence. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 88 Lateral flowers destitute of germen. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 155 Lateral shoots arise far most frequently at a greater distance from the apex of the stem than the youngest leaves.

c. *Path.* Of diseases: (a) Affecting the side or sides of the body; (b) confined to one side of the body (see quot.); (c) (of curvature of the spine) directed sideways.

1724 BAILEY, *Lateral Disease* [tr. L. *morbus lateralis*], the Pleurisy. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Palsy*, *Lateral Palsy*, called also Hemiplegia, is the same disease with the paraplegia; only that it affects but one side of the body. 1852 MILLER *Practice Surg.* (ed. 2) xxiv. 303 Lateral curvature of the spine. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 453 That form of chronic myelitis called lateral sclerosis.

d. *Surg. Lateral operation*: a mode of cutting for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. Also *lateral lithotomy*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lithotomy*, The lateral operation, invented by Frère Jacques... of the third order of S. Francis. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 416 The lateral Operation for the Extraction of the Stone. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) IV. 1059 The causes of death after lateral lithotomy are the following.

e. *Conch.* Situated on one side or other of the hinge, as *lateral tooth*.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 20 Lateral Teeth are teeth which diverge from the umbo. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 106 Shell regular, inequalive, inequalateral; a single primary tooth in each valve... no lateral teeth.

† f. *Math.* Of a quantity: Of the first power. Of equations: Linear. *Obs.*

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith.* (1701) iv. iv. 645 If 170 304 782 be divided... by 1250, the Quotient shall be Quadratical, and if by 6480, the Quotient shall be Lateral. *Ibid.*, If then the lateral Coefficient 15, and $\sqrt{0160}$, and $\sqrt{01250}$, and $\sqrt{016480}$ be made Sursolids, they shall produce four Homogeneous Species of Affections. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lateral Equation* (in Algebra), such an Equation as has but one Root.

g. *Cryst.* Applied to those axes of a crystal or crystalline form which are inclined to the main or 'vertical' axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, connected with such axes.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 104 Lateral edges are the edges of the lateral faces of the table, so that there are eight lateral edges in a four-sided table. 1823 II. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 207 Class g. Lateral solid angles replaced by single planes inclining on the superior edges. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. (1855) 86 The edges produced by the meeting of the lateral planes, are termed lateral edges. 1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 21 [The Hexagonal] system differs from the Tetragonal in having three equal lateral axes... instead of two; the vertical... is at right angles to the lateral.

h. *Physics and Mechanics.* Acting or placed at right angles to the line of motion or of strain.

Lateral pressure or stress, a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge.

Lateral strength, strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure. (Webster, 1864.)

1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* vii. 154 When the lateral motion is entirely prevented by the adhesion of the body to the plane. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 441. 193 We must now proceed to the method of forming lateral joints. 1885 J. A. L. WADELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 Lateral Rod... Lateral Strut... Lateral System.

i. *Sb.*

1. A lateral or side part, member, or object; † a wind that is 'lateral' (see A. 2) to another (*obs.*); a lateral shoot, tooth, branch, etc.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 145 These winds... if at any time they blow up rain... then continue it by the space of a whole day. The reason of which I take to be, because... their laterals, not being absolutely of the same quality, may arise together with them and so bring Rain. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 298 In the Walls of these Laterals are two Hollows. 1851 Beck's *Florist* 107 As

laterals are produced, I pinch them off; but I never stop the main stem. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 157 Chiton Squamatus . . lingual teeth 3; median small, laterals large. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 366 From this trunk [road] there are many laterals. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 177 Look over tomatoes, and suppress all useless laterals. 1866 TATE *Brij. Molluscs* iii. 50 The term laterals is employed . . to designate a series of teeth between the rachidian and the uncini. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/2 Blissus . . would not make a lateral for an irrigating ditch in Colorado.

†2. One of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression from which a series of 'triangular' numbers are formed by the summation of each successive term and all those preceding it. See FIGURATE *a. Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 162.

Lateral (læ'ter-āl), [*f. prec. + -ITY.*]

†*a.* The quality of having (distinct) sides; (right- or left-) sidedness; also, the condition of being sideways. *Obs.* *b.* (See quot. 1894.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 This prevalence is uncertainly placed in the laterality, or custom determines its indifference. *Ibid.* 191 These lateralities in man are not only fallible, if relatively determined unto each other, but made in reference unto the heavens and quarters of the Globe. *Ibid.* 192 We may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the Ark or navall edifice of Noah. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lateral*, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Lateral*, excessive development on one side.

Lateralized (læ'ter-ā-līz-d), *ppl. a.* [*f. LATERAL a. + -IZE + -ED.*]. Rendered lateral in position; placed at the side. *Lateralized operation* = lateral operation.

1835-6 TOOD *Cycl. Anal.* i. 400 The lateralised . . operation for stone. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 198 The viscera of the quadruped have the same general lateralised position as in man.

Laterally (læ'ter-āl-ī), *adv.* [*f. LATERAL a. + -LY.*]. At the side; to or from the side; in a side direction; sideways.

1561 EDEN *tr. Corie's Arte Navie* i. viii. 10 The inferior parte is moued . . laterally. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 181 Pectinials, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. 1694 W. HOLDER *Disc. cont. Time* 89 The Days whereof are set Laterally after and against the Columns of [the] Golden Number. 1797 HOLCROFT *tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 259 A rope . . was fastened laterally to a wall. 1857 C. BROWNE *Professor* i. x. 160 [Glac.] turned her eye laterally on me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 38 The greater portion of it [the water] escaping laterally from the glacier. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. li. 96 The rostrum [of the Crayfish] is denated laterally. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 128 They . . abandoned the main subject of dispute and took up the quarrel laterally.

Lateran (læ'ter-ān), [*ad. L. Laterān-a, Later-ān-un.*]. The name of a locality in Rome, originally the site of the palace belonging to the family of the Plautii Laterani, afterwards of the palace of the popes of the same name, and the cathedral church known as St. John Lateran [*L. Sancti Joannis in Laterano*]. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= *Ecll. L. Lateranensis*), esp. with reference to the five general councils of the Western Church held in the church of St. John Lateran.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1568 [Nero] let hit rere a noble court . . & clupede laterane [i.e. be court laterane]. *Ibid.* 1573 Pe verste church bat me let in be world rere, Seint Jones de lateran. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 18 b. The decrees of the last council of Laterane. *Ibid.* 19 Then called he a Counsell agaynste the nexte year, to begynne at Rome . . in the Church Laterane. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* v. 92 The Thirteenth Canon of the Third Lateran Council, runs thus. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A church called S. John of Lateran. *Ibid.*, Canons Regular of the Congregation of the Lateran. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 333 The decision of the Lateran council. 1896 *Ch. Times* 1 May 505/4 The Lateran and Tridentine dogma of Transubstantiation.

Lateran, *Sc. form* of LATRINE and LECTERN.

Lateralour, *obs. form* of LITERATURE.

Lateri- (læ'ter-i), combining form of *L. later-*, *latus* side, in scientific terms: cf. LATERO-. **Lateri-cumbent** (-k-ŋmb-ent) *a.* [*L. cumbent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *cumbere* to lie], lying on the side. **Lateri-flexion** [*cf. F. latiflexion*], a flexion or bending sideways; lateral curvature (*Cent. Dict.*). **Laterifloral**, -florous (-flō-rāl, -flō-rās) *adjs.* *Bot.* [*L. flōr-, flōs* flower], having lateral flowers. **Laterifolious** (-flō-lī-ās) *a. Bot.* [*L. folium* leaf], of flowers: see quot. **Laterigrade** (-grē-īd) *a. Zool.* [*L. -grad-us* walking], belonging to the group *Laterigrada* of spiders, which run sideways; *sb.* a spider of this group; so **Laterigradous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Laterinerved** (-nō-īvd), -ne'rvous *a.* (of leaves) having lateral nerves. **Lateraliversion**, a turning or deviation to one side.

1893 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol.* (Cent.), **Lateraliversion*, with a block transversely under the neck. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lateralifloral*, having at the side flowers. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Lateraliflorous* . . 'lateraliflorous. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. xxi. (1765) 218 **Lateralifolious*, such as come out at the Side of the Base of the Leaf. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 966 The Thomisidae, or *lateraligrade spiders. 1866 PRENS. *Bot.*, **Lateralinerved*, straight-veined, like the leaves of grasses. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* x. 103 **Lateraliversion* is either normal . . or results from the

uterns being pulled aside by adhesions, or pushed aside by a swelling.

Laterite (læ'ter-īt), *Min.* [*f. L. later* brick + -ITE¹]. A red, porous, ferruginous rock, forming the surface covering in some parts of India and south-western Asia.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. fr. Madras* II. 460 In general, the Laterite, or brick-stone, comes very near the surface. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 53 In the gravel-beds of Europe, the laterite of India, and other more superficial localities.

attrib. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 176 A pile of laterite rock rising abruptly from a level expanse of sand. 1886 GUILLI-MARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 327 The red laterite roads.

Lateritic (læ'ter-ī'tik), *a.* [*f. prec. + -IC.*] Resembling or of the nature of laterite.

1847 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Trin. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 305 Lateritic sandstone. 1880 V. BAIL *Jungle Life* Ind. i. 4 A very notable change . . from a swampy alluvium into a lateritic gravel.

Lateritious (læ'ter-i-ti-ŋs), *a.* Also latericeous (in mod. American Dicts.). [*f. L. lateritius, -icius*, *f. later* brick: see -ITIOUS¹]. Pertaining to or resembling brick; of the colour of brick, brick-red: said chiefly of urinary deposits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lateritious*, made of brick, or like brick. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lateritious*. 1733 CHUYNNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Water . . never with a gross or full lateritious Sediment. 1763 LE STONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 200 The longer they are kept the more they incline to a cinnamon or lateritious colour. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 418 A secretion of thick lateritious urine.

†**La termore**, *a. Obs.* [A double comp. *f. LATER + -MORE.*] Later, last.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12-15 Is it meete that the carnall be fyrste, and that latermore, whiche is spirituall and gostely.

Latern, *obs. form* of LANTERN.

Lateral- (læ'ter-ō), taken as combining form of *L. later-*, *latus* side; cf. LATERI-. Prefixed to Eng. words, forming compounds, usually hyphenated (*a*) in sense 'pertaining to the side (and another part)', 'pertaining to the side of (a specified structure)', e.g. *latero-anterior*, -caudal, -cervical, -dorsal, -marginal, -nuchal, -posterior, -ventral *adjs.*; (*b*) 'on or towards the side', e.g. *latero-flexion*, -prone *adjs.*, -pulsion, -version.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 296 There are four eyes in two 'latero-anterior' groups. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 625 Latero-anterior spines large. 1888 COMSTOCK *Introd. Entomol.* i. ix. 219 'Latero-caudal' of the head unarmed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Latero-cervical*, relating to a side and a neck, or to the side of the neck. **Latero-dorsal*, situated on the side of the back. 1857 BULLOCK *Cascaen's Midwife* 54 This inflexion may take place anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally, and has been styled accordingly anteflexion, retroflexion, and **latero-flexion*. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 349 Where the uterus is bent and its fundus fixed to the right or left side, the cervix remaining in the median line (latero-flexion) this deviation from the natural position will [etc.]. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 792 A few postero-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of 'latero-marginal' setae. 1872 COOKE *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 734 **Latero-nuchal* feathers elongated. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 217 The 'latero-posterior' margin is somewhat less oblique. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 446 The latero-posterior margins of the body. 1897 ALBRIGHT *Syst. Med.* IV. 340 The patient being placed on the back, or else in the 'latero-prone' position. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Latero-pulsion*, an involuntary impulse towards one or other side. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 790 The composition of each of the 'latero-ventral' rows. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 351 Supposing the fundus to be inclined to one side of the body while the os uteri looks towards the opposite side ('latero-version'), there will [etc.].

Lates, *obs. form* of LATTICE.

Latescent (læ'tes-ent), *a.* [*ad. L. latēscēt-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *latēscere*, inceptive of *latere* to be hid.]. Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure. So **Latescence**, latescent condition or quality.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1859) II. 215 This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree, between incipient latescence and irrecoverable latency. *Ibid.* xxxii. II. 251 The under play of the latescent activities.

†**Lateship**. *Obs. rare* -¹. In 4 lateschipe. [*f. LATE a.¹ + -SHIP.*] Slowness, sluggishness.

13 . . Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 523/26 þorw bi-ginnung vertu encesceþ, And þorw lateschipe hit is wiþ-drawe & ceseþ.

Latesome (læ'ts-ŋm), *a.* (and *adv.*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 latsom, -sum. [*OE. latsum, f. latē LATE a.¹ + -SOME.*] Backward; slow, sluggish; late. 11 . . O. E. Chron. an. 1089 (Laud MS.) Was swiðe latsum gear on corne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 793 He es swyft to spek. . . And latsom and slaw for to here. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10 Y am of more latsom and of more slowe tounge. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1142 And bryght him precious giftes and latsomest to fynd. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 21 Whether is so latesum in this cuntrey, that men can neither well gett corne nor hay. 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 200 We've dandered baith latesome and early. 1877-89 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence †**Latesomeness**.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 3 Wha is sett here for latsomes. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 528 Of this syn [slauthe] comes . . latsomesness or lite to draw upon lenthie Any gode dede that we sal do.

Latesse, *obs. form* of LATTICE.

Latet (læ'tet), *a.¹ (adv., sb.).* Also 5 latetest. [A mod. superlative *f. LATE a.¹ + -EST*, the connexion

of *LAST a.* (repr. *OE. latost, latst*), with the positive having been obscured by its change of form and its independent sense-development.]

1. = *LAST*. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

[c. 1420 *Pallad. on thush.* i. 363 The see grauel is latetest for to drye, And latetest may thow therwith edifie.] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 797 Now at the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loues. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 29 He fight it out unto the latest man. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 28 To leave that latest, which concerns him first. 1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 337 The thinnest or latest part of the milk of a Mare. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* No. 61 Now at the last gaspe of Loues latest Breath. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* v. 1 'Tis done, tyrant, this is thy latest houre. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 320, I had her latest look of earthly love, I felt her hand's last pressure. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xliii, How she might . . sing to it one latest lullaby. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 728 For Phillip's dwelling fronted on the street, The latest house to landward. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. i. 1, I, Feigant, living now my latest days.

absol. c. 1440 Girald. *Hist. Irel.* 26 Thay wer fyrst y-sete yn þe latest of þe host.

2. Most late; most recent.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. vi. 1 The latest newes we heare, Is that [etc.]. 1825 SOUTHEY *T. Paragay* Ded. viii, Take therefore now thy Father's latest lay, . . Perhaps his last. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 3/2 The latest . . of these speeches. 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 198/1 The passengers in all except the latest trains are as a rule orderly enough. 1900 F. ANSTEV *Brass Bottle* i. 5 Let's have a look at Beevor's latest performance.

b. *Phr.* *At (the) latest*: at the most advanced hour, at the most distant date (cf. *At precp.* 25 c.). 1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/3 Between February, or March at latest, and May.

3. quasi-*adv.* (e.g. in *Comb.* with *ppl. adjs.*: cf. *LATE adv.* 7).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 18 My fairest, my espous'd, my latest found. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch A.* 150 Nursing the sickly babe, her latest-born.

Late-wake, corrupt form of LIKE-WAKE.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1760, 112 The late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxvii, Bid Ninian's convent light their shrine, For late-wake of De Argentine. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. 222 The body was . . removed to Mr. Mutchkin's brew-house, where the lads and lassies kept the late wake.

Latewar, variant of LECTUARY.

†**La'teward**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 latward. [*f. LATE a.¹ + -WARD.*] *A. adv.*

1. Late, slow, backward: said mostly of fruit and crops ripening, and seasons of the year.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cordum forum*, lateward haye. *Cordi agni*, lateward lambes. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 71 They mighte not gather their grapes nor frutes twyse, but must leue the latward fruit. 1587 GOSLING *De Monay* viii. 93 If Greece were to lateward therein [the studie of wisdom], where shall the antiquite thereof be found among the Gentiles? 1589 FLEMING *Ving. George* i. 9 There Vesper or th' evening doth kinde lateward lights. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 501 Trees which be late-ward and keep their fruit long ere they ripen. 1611 COCKER, *Arriere-saison*, . . a late harvest, a lateward yeare. c. 1659 OSBORN *Ess.* iii. Wks. (1673) 568 The Garden having not yet produced any Fruit so lateward. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 273 We sow our last Cucumbers about the tenth or twelfth of this Month, to have some lateward ones. 1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* xi. li. Now it is time to have finished the digging and dressing of your lateward rosebeds.

2. Pertaining to a late period. *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1871) i. 190 Such also was the lateward estimation of them [the old laws] that [etc.].

B. adv.

1. Of late, recently.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 6 As myche plesyer and hertys ease as I have latward causyd you to have trowhyll and thought. 1649 BR. HALL *Confirmit.* (1651) 28 Deducing it self through all the ages of the Church, (though lateward not without some taint of superstitious interspersions).

2. Late, after the due time or season.

1572 MASCAILL *Plant. & Graff.* v. 24 Whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be grafted soone or lateward. 1573 TUSSER *Hush.* xlvii. (1878) 101 Who soweth too lateward, hath seldome good seed. 1609 FIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* ii. 31 Am I become a wilderness to Israel, or a lateward springing land? 1620 BR. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. § 13 The cited clergy and laity doe now this late-ward discusse *de inre*. 1659 TORRIANO, *Sérz*, late, or lateward.

3. ? Towards the last.

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 622 The most losse turned euer lateward vpon y^e Englysh partie.

Also †**La'tewards** *adv.*, lately, recently.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 13 The Butts of Malmseys latewards brought into this . . Realm.

†**La'tewardly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. LATEWARD + -LY.*] = *LATEWARD a. 1.*

1573 TUSSER *Hush.* xxi. (1878) 56 Leau latewardly reing.

†**La'tewardly**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -LY.*]. *a.* Of late, lately. *b.* At a late date.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* Lond. i. 6 This our City of London was also walled with Stone in the Time of the Roman Government here; but yet very latewardly [ed. 1598-1633 lately]. For it seemeth not to have been walled in the Year of our Lord cccxvi. 1721 — *Ecll. Mem.* II. i. 9 His tutors were latewardly also detained at court. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 147 Here latewardly also were J. Pilkington [etc.].

Latewes, *obs. form* of LETUCE.

Late-while (s), *adv.* [*f. LATE a.¹ + WHILE sb.*, with and without genitival s.]. Of late, recently.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 227 Hast met that anger late-while? 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Late-whiles*, of late . . 'I hanna seyn nowt on her late-whiles'.

|| **Latex** (læ'teks). [L., = liquid, fluid.]

†1. *Old Phys.* The name given to juice of any sort in the body; esp. the watery part of the blood and other secretions.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Vau Helmont's Oriat.* 125 Religion is amazed...at the finding of a latex or liquor, which being reduced to the least Atomes possible to nature, as loving a single life, would despise the Wedlocks of every ferment. *Ibid.* 194 Separation of the Liquor Latex, Urine, and Sweat doth employ the Liver. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The exorbitant latex, which before was extravasated runs in its own channels again. 1766 SEAY in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 91 Her blood appeared of a good texture, otherwise than giving off a little more than its due proportion of latex.

2. *Bot.* A milky liquid found in many plants (in special vessels called *laticiferous*), which exudes when the plant is wounded, and coagulates on exposure to the air.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 338 Many plants...when old, have a milky latex. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 58 Destined for the conveyance of the latex or prepared juice of the plant. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 96 Upon exposure to the air latex coagulates, and forms upon drying a sticky, elastic mass.

attrib. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 23 True latex vessels occur occasionally in Agaricus. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 95 Latex-cells are not restricted to any one organ of the plant.

Latexes (e, obs. form of LATTICE.

Lath (lath), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 lætt, (*pl.* lætta, lætta), 5-8 lætt, 6-7 lætt, 5, 7-9 *dial. lat*; *pl.* 4-6 lættes, -is, 5 lættys, lætes, lætez, 6 læyttes, 6-læts, 8-læts. B. 4-6 læthe, (4 læppe, læthe), 6-læth. [OE. *lætt sb.* fem. (whence mod. *dial. lat*) corresponds to MDu. *latte* (Du. *lat*), HIG. *dial. læts*, Da. (16th c.) *lætte*, *lætte*, *lætte* (now *lætte*, which is phonetically difficult). The ME. *læppe*, from which the modern standard Eng. form descends, prob. represents an OE. **læpp*, as this would correspond to the synonymous OIIG. *lat(t)a*, *ladda* (MIIG., mod.G. *latte*); but the mutual relation of the two types is obscure, and the occurrence of a geminated *þ* in OTeut. has no known parallel or explanation. Some scholars think that the substitution of *þ* for *t* was due to the influence of the synonymous (and perh. cognate) Welsh *lath* = Irish *slat* :—OCeltic **slattā*. The Teut. word has passed into the Rom. langs. (cf. It. *latta*, Sp. *lata*, F. *latic*); it is usu. regarded as cogn. w. MIIG. *lade* plank (mod.G. *laden* counter, shop).]

1. A thin narrow strip of wood used to form a groundwork upon which to fasten the slates or tiles of a roof or the plaster of a wall or ceiling, and in the construction of lattice or trellis work and Venetian blinds. *Double, single, pantile lath*: see quot. 1825, 1842-59.

a. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 126 *Asseres*, lætta. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfri's Gloss.*, *ibid.* 185 *Asseres*, lætta, *nel* reafteres. 1361-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 385 Cum calce, lættes, et scilicet. a1400-50 *Alexander* 756 [He] stighillys hym in som stede, a stable by hym one, With lang lætes of yren, þat he might lig in. c1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 136/1 *She slepte* but lillil & þat vpon a fewe lættys. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 642 He þe lættis it toke festnyng. 1483 4 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 For v bondellez of lætta. 1515-16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 253 In le Storehouse...ccc lættys. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 1853 282 Woold and bords...with stangs, hots, and cares, and spelks, and lættys, xxx. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 They will sowe downe the thatch in fower places...allsoe sowinge once aboute a lætte, ever betwixt sparre and sparre. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Amb.* 395 The houses of this Village were very wretched ones, as being built only with lath nail'd across, and plaister'd over with clay. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 A Lath is also called a Lat in the Northern Dialect. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 626 Laths...were nailed against each end. 1878 *Cumbild. Gloss.*, *Lat*, lath. 'As thin as a lat'. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lat*, a lath.

b. 1330 *Kentig Ord.* in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 134 Noe burgess shall buy...boards, lættes, tyles. c1380 *Wyclif* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 167 Bi þe læppis þei senten him down, with his bed. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxvii. (1495) 711 The lætte is longe and somewhat brode and playne and thyn and is naylled thwart over to the rafters and theron hangyth slattes, tyle and shyngles. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 15 They [harrow bulles]...haue shotes of wode put through theym lyke lættes. 1563 *Hvlt. Art. Gardon.* (1593) 7 The Romans used to inclose and fence their gardens with stakes and lættes. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 244 Laths...are made of heart of Oak, for outside Work...; and of Fir for inside Plastering. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v., A Bundle of Laths is generally call'd a Hundred of Laths. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 611 The single are the thinnest...those called *lath and half*, are supposed to be one third thicker than the single; and the double laths are twice that thickness. 1842-59 *GWILT Archil. Gloss.* s.v. *Lath*, *Pantile laths* are long square pieces of fir, on which the pantiles hang. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 487 Stout oak laths rent from heart timber. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 175 Specialities in Venetian blind laths. *Ibid.* § 445 In planing...laths for trellis-work.

b. *collect.* Laths as a material used in building (chiefly as a groundwork for a coating of plaster) to form a wall or partition. Freq. in *lath and plaster* (often written with hyphens, esp. when used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*); also rarely *lath and clay*.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 A frower of iron, for cleaning of lath. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 Ruff cast upon Lath...is worth eighteen pence the yard. 1715 *PRIOR Down-Hall* 152 A house should be built, or with brick, or with stone. Why 'tis plaster and lath. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. xiv. (1840) 285 It was...a house built, as we call it in England, with lath and plaster. 1765 *GRIFFITH in Phil. Trans.* LV. 274 A lath and plaister wall. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 150 A paltry screen Of paper'd lath. 1839 *CARLYLE Carlyle* viii. 158 Dons, Tons...not a few...of burnt brick, of timber, of lath-and-clay. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* xvi. 269 Buildings of lath and plaster. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 496 Lath-and-plaster work.

2. In wider application: A thin, narrow, flat piece of wood used for any purpose. Also, as the material of a counterfeit weapon, as *bow, sword of lath*. † *Dagger of lath*: see DAGGER 1 b.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iv. 5 No Cupid...Bearing a Tartar's painted Bow of lath. 1616 *SURFEL & MARKH. Country Farm* 35 Hee shall cut the roots of the Vines, and set square Laths or Props for the defending of them. 1658 A. FOX *Wurt's Surg.* II. xvii. 124 One lath or splinter will serve the turn here. And apply the lath either above or below the great sinew on the Arm. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 504 An old woman...holding a lath lighted at one end. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* I. A sword of lath.

b. *transf.*, applied to what is slender or fragile.

1633 *QUARLES Prelim. Verses to Fletcher's Purple Isl.* His ribs are laths, daub'd o're Plaister'd with flesh, and blood. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand* (1812) I. 59 You man of lath. 1799 *MAO D'ARBLAY Lett. to Dr. Burney*, July, 'You used to be as thin as Dr. Lind', says the King. Lind was then in sight—a mere lath. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* II. i. Interl. Some phantom, fashionably thin, With limb of lath.

3. The bending part of an arbalest or cross-bow.

1545 *Rates Custom. ho.* a vii. Crosbawe læthes the pounde iiiid. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* viii. 97 When the Lath of a Cross-bow stands bent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lath-hammer, -wood*; b. quasi-*adj.* (in sense of 'made of a lath or of laths'), as *lath-house, partition, sword, wall, -work*; c. objective, as *lath-cleaver, -maker, -render, -river, -splitter, -splitting*; d. parasynthetic and simulative, as *lath-backed, -legged, -like* adjs. e. special combinations, as *lath-bedstead*, a bedstead with laths to support the bedding; *lath-brick*, a long narrow brick used for the floors of grain-kilns; † *lath-brod*, † a small lath-nail; *lath-coop, -pot* U.S. (see quot. for *lath-pot*). Also *LATH-NAIL*.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* II. i. Thou pitiful, paltry, 'lath-back'd Fellow. 1830 R. B. PEAKE *Crt. & City* I. iii. Brother, observe his make—none of your lath-backed wishy-washy breed. 1866 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 11 A 'lath bedstead. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 251 'Lath-bricks...are put in the place of the Laths or Spars (supported by Pillars) in Oasts for drying mault. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 Lath-bricks...used for drying malt upon. 1536-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 698, 2000 'lathroddes ad 25. id. 1620 *Naworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 132, c. of late broades, iijid. 1622 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Will'm Paine of the City of Cant. 'lathcleaver. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 The lath-cleavers having cut their timber...cleave each piece with wedges. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 A 'lath hammer. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 1/2 Azaleas, &c. are kept under a 'lath-house shelter through the summer months. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 78 The .ix. properties of an asse...the syxte, to be 'lath-legged. 1611 *COTGR., Tringl.*, a...lath-like piece of wode. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 201 A sphæar is complicated only of Lath-like Circles to represent each Orb. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 'Lath maker, faiseur de lættes. 1535 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To the lath maker...xviid. 1607 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Abraham Garke of Marden, lathmaker. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 286 Separated only by a 'lath partition. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries of U.S.* II. 666 The term 'lath-pot' is almost universally employed to designate the common forms of closed lobster traps...providing they are constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood. Other names...are 'box-traps', 'house-pots', 'stick-pots', 'lath-coops'. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 A Man...by Trade a Hoopshaver, or 'Lath-render. 1610 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XLII. 524 A 'lath Ryver. 1876 *WHITLY Gloss.*, *Lath-river*, one who splits laths for the plasterers. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, 'Lath-splitter. 1882 *Ogilvie*, 'Lath-splitting. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 168 The God obscene, who frights away, With his 'Lath sword, the Thiefs and Birds of Prey. 1756 *Br. Pococke Trav.* (1889) II. 228 Outhouses...built...with what they call 'lath walls. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Ashen barres...very streight and riven very thinn almost like unto 'lath-wood. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 3 Foreign and Colonial Timber used for...lath-wood, shingles for roofs, &c. 1611 *COTGR., Latage*,...lath-work. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 Ruff cast upon Lath-work, the owner finding all, is worth eight pence a yard. 1863 R. B. PEACOCK *S. Lonsdale Dial.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 262 He's gloom out a 't winda, en shewin' hissell through 't lat-wark.

Lath (lath), *v.* Also 6 læthe, 7-9 *dial. lat*. [f. LATH *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or furnish (a wall or ceiling) with laths for plastering. Also with *over*.

1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 949 To læthe with læthes, lætter. 1575 *Churchw. Acc. Slaiford in Antiquary* XVII. 171/1 It. for lathing & mending the church house mounds wd. 1600 *SURFELT Country Farme* I. xviii. 113 [The peasant] house shall be...thicke lætted and of cloven boardes. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 After that an house is lætted, the first thatch that is layd on woulde bee of rye-strawe. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walls*, Walls...being quarter'd and lath'd between the Timber, or sometimes lætted all over; they are plaister'd with Lome. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 110 When læthed over, the lath may be equally stiff to sustain the plaster. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Sept., The dining-rooms...In the sixteenth century were neither læthed nor plastered. 1886 *S. W.*

Linc. Gloss., *Latted, part.*, covered with laths; as 'I'll have it studded and latted'.

absol. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 79 To Lath and lay with Lime and haire. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 250 A Budget...to put their Nails in when they Lath.

Hence **Lathed** *pp. a.* Also **Lather**, one who fixes laths or makes lath-work.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 65 Like the plaster, or dawbe vnto the lætted house. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 4/4 By employing lathers to do the lathing work instead of plasterers. **Lath**, obs. form of LOATH.

Læthe (læð), *sb.* [Late OE. *læð* str. neut., corresponding to ON. *læð* (poet.) landed possession, land :—OTent. **læþm*; according to some scholars cogn. w. *-læð* in Goth. *un-læðs* poor (‘lit. without landed possessions’), OE. *un-læd* (‘wretched’). The form *læthe* (recorded from 14th c.) would, if it represented a pronunciation handed down by oral tradition, imply that the OE. word had a short vowel, and connexion with *lathan*, to summon, would then be possible. Probably, however, the word had little oral currency, so that its form may have been influenced by the spelling of early documents. The identity of the word with ON. *læð* (which involves the conclusion that the OE. form was *læð*) is rendered almost certain by the following facts. (1) The OE. word is in one instance recorded in the sense of the ON. word, viz., in the legal formula ‘ne kynne ic þines ne læðes ne landes ne sace ne scone’ (Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, app. xi), where it has the same alliterative association as in the frequent ON. phrase ‘land ok læð’. (2) This alliterative association recurs in our first quotation, where the word has its specific Kentish application. (3) Our second quotation implies that ‘the lath of Aylesford’ was the territory that was under a jurisdiction attached to the *manor* of Aylesford, so that the development of the special Kentish use from the general sense of ‘landed possession’ presents no difficulty.

The possibility is not excluded that the Kentish term may represent a coalescence of the original OE. *læð*, territory, with other words of similar form: cf. ON. *læð* fem. a court or judicial assembly, and OE. *læð* or *læðe* in *mōlæðu* pl., attendances at a ‘moot’ or assembly (related to ON. *læða*, OE. *læðan*, to go); also mod. Da. *læg* (related to a parish for military purposes’ (f. root of LIE, LAY *vb.*)). The latinized *leidegrævi* (see b) may, as is commonly assumed, represent an OE. **læðgerfan* ‘lath-reeves’; but the text is of little authority.]

One of the administrative districts (now five in number) into which Kent is divided, each comprising several hundreds.

1a 1100 *Charter* in *Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 162 Sep duxnd folces on westan Cant. þær læt land and læt læt to lath. c1120 *Rochester Bridge-bote Charter* *ibid.* 659 Of æglesforda & of ellan þam læpe þe þær to lip. [*Latin text*: De Æilesforda et de toto lito lesto quod ad illud manerium pertinet. (See LAST *sb.*)] c1150 in *Lavos of Edw.* Conf. c. 31 (interpolation) in Schmid *Gesetz* 508 note 5. In quibusdam vero provinciis Anglice vocatur læð [v.r. vocatur læd], quod isti dicunt tithinge [v.r. trihinge]. 1392-3 *Rolls Part.* II. 305/1 Certaines Wapentakes, Hundredes, Rapes, Lathes, Bailiies...& Villes, queux furent grant parcelle del Ferme des corps des Countees. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 § 9 In every such Shire Riding Lath Wapentake Rape Citie Towne Borough Isle. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 The whole Shyre hath long ben divided into five partes commonly called Lathes. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Lathe* or *Leth*, is a great part of a County, sometimes containing three or more Hundreds or Wapentakes; as it is used in Kent and Sussex. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 116 In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundreds, as lathes in Kent, and rapes in Sussex. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 64 § 9 Such Eastern Division shall include the whole of the respective lathes of St. Augustine and Shepway. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 100 In Kent...the hundreds are arranged in Lathes or Lests.

b. *Comb.*: † *lath reeve*, the official charged with the administration of a lath; † *lath silver* (see quot. 1778).

c 1200 *London interpolation in Leges Hen. I.* c. 7 § 2 (MS. c1310) in Schmid *Gesetz* 440 note 4, *Leidegrævi*, vicarii. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 116 These had...their lath-reeves and rape-reeves, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve. 1778 *LAST Kent* I. 124 The chief-rent payable to the crown, called lath or tythe silver...was &c. as was returned by the survey taken in 1690.

Læthe (læð), *sb.* Now only *dial.* Also 6 laythe, 6-7 lath, 7, 8 *dial. leath*, 9 *dial. leathe*, laith (e. [a. ON. *hlada* (Sw. *lada*, Da. *lade*), connected with *hlada* LADE *v.*] A barn.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2134 To maken læðes and gaderen coren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4681 (Götl.) Wid win and corn, fless and melf, And [read þai] fild þe læthes here and þar. c1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame* iii. 1050 For alle mote oute other late or rathe, Alle the sheves in the læthe. c1435 *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 670 *Hoc orreum*, læthe. *Hoc granarium*, idem est. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7643 He gart bigg thaim in house and læthe. c1550 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 257 They ar thrashing in the one lath beanes and barley both. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 101 *Lath*, a Barne among them of Lincolnshire. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* *Gloss.* 92 *Leath*, barn. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* I. ii. 16 'Goo rahnd by th' end ut lath'. 1893 *PEEL Spen Valley* 293 Garside's old laith stood about where Mr. Dawson's shops now are.

b. *attrib.*, as *lath-door, -yard*.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 Just as I'll get'n to th' Leath Dur. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 144 The fowls of the læthe-yards even had not been spared.

Læthe (læð), *sb.* Also 5, 7 lath. [Of obscure history; prob. cognate with Da. *lad*, in *drejelad* turning-lathe, also in other compounds in which it has the general sense of 'stand, supporting framework', e.g. *savelad* saw-bench, *sengelad* bedstead, *lændelad* gantry, *wæverlad* loom. The Da. word

is prob. a special use of *lad* pile, heap regularly built up:—ON. *hlað*, related to *hlaða* to LADE.

If the coincidence in form and meaning with Da. *lad* be not purely accidental, the Eng. word must, notwithstanding its late occurrence, have come down from the time of the Danish settlements in England. (A native OE. cognate is out of the question, as it would have had *ð*, not *d*.) The Da. word, in compounds, is cited by Kalkar from the 15-16th c.

As the older form of turning-lathe, used as late as the 19th century, was worked by means of a spring-lathe overhead (see drawing in *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 9, XIV. 323), it is not wholly impossible that the word may be a modification of LATH *sb.*; but against this is the occurrence of the word in the wider Danish sense (see sense 1).

The ON. *laud* (in Dicts. miswritten *lōð*, and explained 'smith's lathe') is commonly given as the etymon, but erroneously. All that is known of the word is that it was used in composition to form poetic synonyms for gold.

†1. ?*gen.* A supporting structure, stand, scaffold. 1476 *Record St. Mary's Kitchin* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 209 A new Sepulchre . . . with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to say, A lathe made of timber and iron work thereto; Item, thereto longeth Heven, made of timber . . . Item Hell made of timber and iron-work with Devils.

2. *spec.* (More fully *turning-lathe*.) A machine for turning wood, metal, ivory, etc., in which the article to be turned is held in a horizontal position by means of adjustable centres and rotated against the tools with which it is cut to the required shape.

The lathe is used chiefly for turning circular and oval work, but it is also used for turning irregular forms and in engraving figure-work and geometrical designs on metal.

1611 [see LARE ?]. 1659 *Leak Waterworks*. 25 As in a Turners Lathe. 1678 *Butler Hud.* iii. ii. 376 Could turn his Word and Oath and Faith As many ways as in a Lathe. 1753 *Hogarth Anal. Beauty* x. 58 A turner, in his lathe, might turn a much finer neck. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 31 A file. . . to smooth wood or metal revolving in the lathe. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 616 In the form of a globe, round as from a lathe.

b. With qualifying words indicating (a) the source of driving power, as *engine*-, *foot*-, *hand*-, etc.; (b) a special form of construction, as *centre*-, *chuck*-, *duplex*-, *mandrel*-, *pole*-, etc.; (c) the kind of work done with it, as *chasing*-, *fluting*-, *oval*-, *screw-cutting*-, etc.; for which see those words.

c. A machine for 'throwing' and turning pottery-ware, the article being placed upon a revolving horizontal disc. (More explicitly *potter's lathe*.)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 506/2 The wheel and lathe are the chief . . . instruments in pottery; the first for large works, and the last for small. . . The potter's lathe is also a kind of wheel, but more simple and slight than the former. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 1012 In large potteries, the whole of the lathes, both for throwing and turning, are put in motion by a steam engine.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lathe-chuck*-, *drill*-, *frame*-, *mark*-, *work*-, *lathe-turned* adj.; *lathe-bearer*-, *carrier*-, *dog*-, various names for the appliance which connects the object to be turned with the centres of the lathe; *lathe-bed*, the lower framework of a lathe, having a slot from end to end in which one or both of the heads may be moved backwards or forwards; *lathe-frame*, the frame upon which the lathe stands; *lathe-head*, (a) the head-stock of a lathe; (b) 'a small dental or laboratory lathe that may be fitted to a bench' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lathe-man* (see quot.); *lathe-trader*, a man or boy employed to turn the potter's lathe.

1853 O. BYRNE *Handbk. Artisan* 146 Sometimes . . . the grinder is laid upon the 'lathe-bearers or other support. 1849 *Weale Dict. Terms* 253/1 A long frame, called the 'lathe-bed' . . . is fixed at each end upon two short standards. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 266/1 The slide-rest will . . . move along the lathe-bed. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 160 The shear, or 'lathe frame' . . . can be made of wood. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Lathe Men, brass-finishers employed solely in turning at the lathe and not engaged in fitting at the bench or vice. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 287 On the battered and broken metal we can still see traces of the 'lathe-mark. 1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Life J. Wedgwood* I. 338 This branch of the trade employed a skilled body of men . . . and the boys called 'lathe-treaders who made the necessary movements for them. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 286 'Barbarian' work of this period was as often 'lathe-turned as Roman. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 146 For 'lathe work I have pursued a different course.

Lathe (læθ), *sb.* 4 In 7 lathe, 7-8 leath. [Cogn. w. Sw. *lad*, of the same meaning; cf. prec. and LAY *sb.*] The movable swing-frame or batten of a loom.

1633 *Austin Medit.* (1633) 281 At every change the Shuttle flies thorow and thorow it [the web]; and ever and anon the Lath thumps and smites it. 1688 R. HOLME *Antiquity* iii. 107/2 The Leath, that is a moving Frame in which the reed is placed by which the Wool is knocked or beaten into the Warp. 1743 *Maxwell Sel. Trans.* 342 The Weaver should . . . likewise be careful each time he throws the Shuttle, that he draws the Thread straight and light to the Cloth, before he strikes with the Leath. 1889 *Posselt Techn. Textile Design* 123 Lay, Lathe or Batten, a part of a loom. To it are secured the shuttle-boxes and the reed.

Lathe, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dialect*. Also 9 *dialect*. *laith* [OE. *lathan* = OFris. *lathia*, *ladia*, OS. *lathan*, OHG. *lathōn* (MHG., mod.G. *lathen*), ON. *latha*, Goth. *lathōn*; cogn. w. Goth. *lapaleikō* willingly.] *trans.* To invite, call.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. iii. [v.] (1890) 160 Þonne lathode

be hi þæt hi onfengan þam geryne Cristes gelefan. c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 429 *hmitat me*, he me lathath. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Ach him is wel þæt is lathed from lute weole to muclele. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Eilste þinges nometliche muneged & lathed us to wakien i sume gode. 13. . . E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 163 To þis frelych feste þæt fele arn to called, For alle arn laped luflyly. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 275 Hengistus calledre or lathede by treason the kyng of Briteyne. 1859 *Waugh Poems & Laws. Songs* u. (1870) 82 Aw'll lathie a rook o' neighbour lads.

Hence † **Lather**, one who invites or summons.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 An þesser lase of þe witzin wer latheres moche. *Ibid.* 237 An þisser beoð beleses and lathieres. [Cf. *laver*, *lazier* (Pembroke); see E. D. D.]

Lathe, *obs.* form of LATH, LATHIE.

Latheborde, *obs.* form of LATBOARD.

|| **Lathee** (læθ), *Anglo-Indian*. Also *lathi*, *latti*. [Hindi *lathī*.] A long heavy stick, usually of bamboo and bound with iron.

1850 *Fanny Parkes Wand, Pikerin* I. xiv. 132 A very heavy lathi, a solid make bamboo, five feet five inches long, headed with iron in a most formidable manner. 1860 *Russell Diary India* II. 317 Sometimes a peasant runs away with a long lathee or stick over his shoulder. 1878 *Life in Hlofssid* I. 114 We came upon about a hundred men . . . all with lathies . . . in their hands. 1895 *Mrs. B. M. Crocker Village Tales* (1890) 137 A man's body found in a nullah, killed by a sickle or a lathi (heavy stick).

Lathen (læθ'n), *a.* rare. [f. LATH *sb.* + -EN 4.] *Make of lathe*.

1843 *Jl. Ainsworth Windsor C.* iv. v. Settle the grievance with thy [a jester's] lathen dagger. 1868 *Browning King & Bk.* I. 1239 In the plain closet . . . With . . . stool One table and one lathen crucifix There sits the Pope. *Ibid.* v. 849 My poor lathen dagger puts aside Each pass of the Billow.

Lather (læθə), *sb.* Also 1 *lathor*, 7 *ladder*, *lavour*. [OE. *lathor* Str. neut. = ON. *lathur* washing soda, foam (Sw. *lathur* soap):—O'Leut. type **lauprōm* = pre-Teut. **loutrom* (= Gr. *λουτρον*, *λουτρον* bath, Irish *lathur* washing vessel), f. root **lou-* to wash (= L. *lavare*) + -*tro-* instrumental suffix.]

1. † *a.* (OE. only.) Washing soda. b. A froth or foam made by the agitation of a mixture of soap and water.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 2 Læge on clað gnið in water gnið swiðe þæt heo sy eall geleded þweam mid þe lathre þæt heafod ælme. c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 455/3 Nitria, þæt is of leathre. *Ibid.* 456/14 Nitrium, leathor. 1583 *Stubbs Anat. Abus.* ii. (1822) 50 Then shall your mouth be lashed with the lather . . . (for they have their sweetie halles wherewith all they use to wash). 1669 W. SIMON *Hydrog. Chym.* 335 I ordered the maid to put some of the usual soap thereto . . . and it made a very good lather (as they call it). 1677 *Compl. Servant Maid* 64 Wash them very well in three ladders. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 392 Take scalding hot water, and . . . with Newcastle soap beat and work up a clear lather. 1815 *Scott Lett. to Dk. Buchan* Dec. in *Lockhart*, It looked like a shaving-brush, and the goblet might be intended to make the lather. 1873 E. SMITH *Food* 279 Hard water . . . prevents the formation of a lather, until a large quantity of soap has been added.

fig. 1725 *Bailey Eras.* *Colloq.* 570 Such as by the Lather of Tears, and Soap of Repentance . . . have washed away their Pollutions.

b. *transf.* Violent perspiration, esp. the frothy sweat of a horse.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 143, I could not possibly bring forth a word . . . being all in a lavour with agony and distress. 1828 in *WESTER*. 1837 *Mrs. Sherwood H. Milner* iii. v. Miss Bell had already exercised her [a mare] so well, that, to use a jockey term, she was all in a lather. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 238 The mare . . . was covered with lather.

2. The action of lathering or applying lather to. 1626 *Middleton Women Beware W.* ii. ii. She'd . . . sponge up herself. And give her neck three lathers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lather-bowl*-, *lather-dried*-, *making* adjs.; *lather-boy*, a boy employed in a barber's shop to lather the chins of customers.

1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 216 A 'lather bowl. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/7 They were 'lather boys to a barber'. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 294 Reining in the now 'lather-dried brown. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xl. 370 His 'lather-making jaws.

Lather (læθə), *v.* Forms: 1 (se) *læðran*, *lθrian*, 3 *leper*, *liðere*, 5 *lathere*, 6-*lather*, 7 *ladder*, *laver* (in *lavinger* ppl. adj.). [OE. **læðran*, *lθran*, corresponds to ON. *lþðra*:—O'Leut. **lauprjan*, f. **lauprōm*: see LATHER *sb.* 1 From the 16th c. the word has been assimilated in form to the *sb.*; cf. Icel. *lathra*.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a lather; to wash in or with a lather.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 2 Maria uutodlice was ðio ædwoz wel smiride wel leðre ðone drihten mid smirinisce. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Lybre mid sapan. *Ibid.* III. 2 [see LATHER *sb.* 1a]. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes II. i. 33 Their Horses . . . by excessive heats, continual evaporations, and sweats . . . were laundred and ladder'd. 1713 *Addison Guardian* No. 71 p. 4 He would rub and lather a man's head, till he had got out every thing that was in it. 1715 *tr. Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. i. iv. 12 Cleaner and brighter, than if he had been . . . lather'd with a Wash-ball. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* viii. (1804) 36 He lathered my face. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. 235 The self-same brush that had lathered the beard of that very vulgar man. 1862 *Geo. Eliot Romola* xvi. Nello skipped round him, lathered him, seized him by the nose, and scraped him.

Proverb. 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiii. 'Twas waste of soap to lather an ass.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.* rare.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhoie* v. lii. (1860) 32 And for that j kan so wel wasche, so wel lathere . . . bath god maad me his chambrere. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleanse Linnen Wks.* ii. 160/1 For Laundresses are testy . . . When they are lathering in their humble broth.

† c. *intr.* in quasi-passive sense.

1691 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 532 [They] put them over a Fire till they are more than blood-warm; which will make them [skins] ladder and scour perfectly clean.

2. *intr.* To become covered with foam; now chiefly of a horse.

a 1225 *Julian* 16 And baten hire swa lathere þæt hire leofliche lich litheri al blode. [Similarly a 1225 *Lyc. Kath.* 155/1] a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Hii brack ouerall on litherde o blode. c 1275 *LAY.* 7189 He swang in þan filte þæt he leþerde [c 1205 lathede] a swote. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 May 7/1 Haverster . . . lathered a good deal before being saddled.

3. To produce and form a lather or froth. Said esp. of water when mixed with soap; also of soap.

1608 *Armin Nest Ninn.* (1849) 21 The trotting of this mule made the mingled confection lather. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 36 Water . . . such as . . . would lather well. 1715 *Gay Ep. to Earl Burlington* 106 Our shirts her busy fingers rub, While the sope lathers or the foaming tub. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* i. 3 A fine limpid water . . . but which does not lather well with soap. 1796 *Kewas Econ. Mon.* ed. 2 I. 159 It [indurated lithomarga] does not lather, yet is detersive.

4. *trans.* To spread on like lather.

1885 *March. Exam.* 10 Feb. 5/3 In other pictures coarse yellow paint appears to have been lathered on with a trowel.

5. To beat, thrash. Also *intr.* with *into*. Also *fig.*

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 320 He was so well lathered that he was near his end. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Huts* 51 The notorious cleric too was . . . lathered with a cane. 1886 *Maxwell Gray Silence Dead Maitland* I. v. 199 He was a latherin' into Hotspar [a horse] like mad.

Hence **Lathered** *ppl. a.*, **Lathering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Latherer**.

1598 *Florida Saponata*, a sopping, a lathing. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleanse Linnen Wks.* ii. 164 Not doubting but the lathering suds of your kumlie will wash away all such faults. 1647 H. MORE *Incommodities* i. 178 Her curled steels foaming out having tane. 1814 *Southern Curmish Julia* Poet. Wks. III. 35 When at the looking-glass with lather'd chin . . . I sit. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Kipper* vi. A stubble of your growth . . . requires a double lathing. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* xvi. The doctor had his lathered face turned towards the group. 1865 *Carlyle Franks* *Ch. VIII* x. 1879 VII. 263 Such a poll-mell . . . our King must have given them a dreadful lathering. 1899 *W. Estlin Gaz.* 18 May 2/3 Days employed as latherers in barbers' shops.

Lather, *obs.* form of LEATHER.

Latherin-, *on*, *obs.* Sc. forms of LATHERING.

Lathery (læθəri), *a.* [f. LATHER *sb.* + -Y 1.] Consisting of or covered with, or as with, lather. Chiefly *fig.*, 'frothy', unsubstantial. Also of a horse: Covered with foam.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 399 A certain lathery tautology which makes a mouthful of breath into a cisternful of suds. 1819 *Southern Lett.* (1830) III. 150 Having set aside a paper . . . to substitute a lathery composition of his own. 1880 *Blackmore M. Ancestry* I. xvii. 273 Shining, and wringing, and rinsing went on, over the bubbled and lathery turf. 1890 E. PERCY *Broughton* *Over* xiii. 271 (Funks) The horse was lathery from his ten miles of uphill work.

Lathing (læθɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 Also 8 *lathing*. [f. LATH *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. LATH.

1544 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 70 To a mason for lathing [and] dawning iijl. 1663 *Grimmer Council* (1664) 78 Lathing is worth six pence the yard. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Tract. Build.* 372 By lathing is meant the nailing up laths . . . on the ceiling and partitions.

2. *concr.* Lath-work.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 342 The outward part of the trunk [of Cocoa Nut] is made into lathings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 Lathing, laying, and set . . . is, when the work, after being lathed, is covered with one coat of lime and hair, and afterwards . . . a thin and smooth coat spread over it, consisting of lime only, or as the workmen call it, putty, or set. . . Lathing, floating, and set . . . differs from the foregoing, in having the first coat pricked up to receive the set, which is here called the floating. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Lathing*, small wooden bars to fix mortar in; bed staves for the centre-frame of a bedstead, to rest the bedding on. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11. 9 Thin lathing should be tacked on over the paper joints. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 1/3 The plaster . . . is spread upon expanded metal lathing.

3. *Comb.*: lathing hammer, † hatchet, a lather's hammer with a cutting peen for shortening laths; lathing saw, a saw for cutting iron laths; lathing staff (see quot. 1703).

1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 249 A 'Lathing Hammer . . . with which the Laths are nailed on with its head, and with its Edge they cut them to any length. 1797 *Trial of Dobbins*, at Worcester, 3 A 'lathing hatchet. 1850 W. J. GORDON *Fountry* 223 'lathing saws. 1757-89 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 736 His husband [John Tiler] . . . came running home with his 'lathing staffe in his hand. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 248 A Lathing Staff of Iron, in the form of a Cross, to stay the cross Laths while they are nailed to the long Laths, and also to clinch the Nails.

Lathing (læθɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* exc. *dialect*. Also 1-3 *laðung* 'e. [f. LATH *v.* + -ING 1.] An invitation; a calling together. Also, a congregation.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lii. 405 Be ðære milt-sunga æfter ðære laðunga is swiðe wel zesad ðurh Essasas ðone witzan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 And alle þeo ileafulle laðunge him ihersummede. c 1205 *LAY.* 5115 Þa makeden heo ane laðunge [c 1275 laþunge] of heore leoue folke. 1547

SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Gwybodaeth*, lathyn, byddyn.
 1611 *COTGR.*, *Sennone*, a bidding, lathing, insuiting.
 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathing*, entrety or invitation:
 You need no lathing: You need no invitation or urging.
 1746 *Exmoor Stedding* 1. 189 (E. D. S.) Tha wut net look
 vor Lathing, chell warny. 1857 *WAUGH Lanc. Life* 54
 'Come, poo a cheer up,' said he, 'an' need no moor lathin'.
Lath-nail. A nail for fixing laths upon
 battens.

1388 *9 Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 54 In lathes et lathe nayl
 yis. 1422-3 *Ibid.* 97 In lathnail et bordnail emptisijr. 1423-4
 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 For iiii mil. latez
 nayllez. 1509-10 *Durk. Acc. Kolls* (Surtees) 105 Pro v. 1
 latnalis. 1540 *Indow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 3 Payd
 for borde nayle and lathe neale for the same cofer. 1667
 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 502, I heated a Lath-nail
 glowing hot. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic*
 § 330 The lath nail . . . used for nailing laths to quartering.

Lathy (la'pi), *a.* [f. *LATH sb.* + *y*.]
 1. Resembling a lath; thin or long and thin like
 a lath. Said esp. of a very thin person.
 1672 *Wood Life* (O. II. S.) II. 239 Duns Scotus his picture
 — a lean lathy man. a 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav.* xx,
 He . . . left his lathy falchion brandished. 1784 J. BARRY in
Lect. Paint. iii. (1848) 148 In some parts of the profile view
 it is too lathy and slender. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* ii. His
 figure was gaunt and lathy. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII.
 167/1 From the hips downwards he was remarkably well
 made, straight, and lathy. 1881 *GRANT White Eng. With-*
out W. ix. 201 The elder daughter was, I will not say a
 lathy girl, but very slim. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. S.*
Waters 265 The lathy poplars leaning in every direction.

2. Made of lath (and plaster).
 1804 COLLINS *Scriptor* 12 One of John Bull's True
 Breed, overhearing, by chance, Through a lathy partition,
 those good friends to France. 1855 *Househ. Words* XII.
 215 We are divided only by a lathy partition.

Lathyr (la'prik), *a.* *Lath.* [f. *LATHYR-US*
 + *-ic*.] Produced by the use of the seeds of a plant
 of the genus *Lathyrus*; causing lathyrism.
 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 86 This . . . would suggest a simi-
 larity of action between the lathyr and the ergotic poisoning.

Lathyrin (la'pirin), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *-in*.]
 An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained
 by Reinsch from the species of the genus *Lathyrus*
 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Lathyrism (la'piriz'm), *Path.* [f. *LATHYR-US*,
 + *-ism*.] A condition produced by the use as
 food of the seeds of some species of the genus
Lathyrus. It is characterized by formication,
 tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II.
 461 A paralytic affection called lathyrism, resulting from the
 use of a dal prepared from a lentil—*Lathyrus sativus*,
 prevails extensively in upper and Central India.

Lathyrus (la'pirüs), [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *λάρυπος*
 a kind of vetch.] The name of a genus of plants
 (N.O. *Leguminosae*), comprising the 'everlasting
 pea' = *L. latifolius* and other species.

1741 *Compt. Fam. Piec.* II. iii. 386 Blue flower'd Lathyrus.
 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. (1789) 236 *Lathyrus sylvestris*,
 narrow-leaved or wild lathyrus.

Lati- (læ'ti, læ'ti), combining form of *L. latus*
 broad, as **Latice** state *a.* *Zool.* [COSTATE], having
 broad ribs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later
 Dicts.). **Latide** nate *a.* *Zool.* [DENTATE], having
 broad teeth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later
 Dicts.). **Latifolia** te *a.* *Bot.* [FOLIATE] = next
 (*Ogilvie Suppl.* 1855; and in recent Dicts.). **Latifo-**
lious *a.* [f. *L. latifolius* (f. *latus* broad + *folium*
 leaf) + *-ous*], having broad leaves. **Latipennate**
a. *Ornith.* [PENNATE], having broad wings (Mayne
Expos. Lex. 1855); so **Latipennine** *a.* (in recent
 Dicts.). † **Latirostrous** *a.* *Ornith.* [L. *rostrum*
 beak + *-ous*], having a broad beak; so **Latirostr-**
al, **Latirostrate** *adjs.* (in recent Dicts.). **Latisept**
a. *Bot.* [SEPTUM], having a broad septum.
Latisternal *a.* [STERNUM], having a broad
 breast-bone.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, **Latifolious*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.*
 IX. 581/1 The latifolious, or everlasting pea. 1646 SIR T.
 BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 172 Vet have they a knowne
 and open disadvantage from an other, which is not common
 unto any singing bird wee know, that is a flat bill: For no
 *Latirostrous animal . . . were ever commended for their note.
 1650 *Ibid.* v. i. 234 Latirostrous or flat billed birdes. 1877
 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 413 The silicula is said to
 be angustisept . . . or latisept. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Kool.*
 (N.Y.) XII. 324 They [anthropoid apes] have a sternum,
 and are therefore sometimes called 'latisternal apes.'

Latialite (læ'jälit), *Min.* [f. *L. Latialis*
 of or belonging to Latium + *-ite*.] = HAÜYNE.
 1868 *DANA Min.* 332. 1866 *PHILLIPS Ess.* x. 293 Haüyne,
 or Latialite occurs disseminated and in cavities of gray
 micaceous or argillitic lava.

Latian (læ'jān), *a.* [f. *L. Latium* (see *LATIN*)
 + *-an*.] Of or belonging to Latium; Latin.

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* II. viii. (1622) 149 What . .
 if any of the Latian Senators fail to decay? 1631 *MAS-*
SINGER Believe as you List i. ii. All rich ornaments of your
 Latian dames. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. (1874) 4 No
 magnificent remains of Latian porches . . . are to be found in
 Britain. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* III. (1880) 42 [In the
 Epitaphium Damonis] Milton takes a formal farewell of the
 Latian muse.

† **Latibulate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = *o*. [f. ppl. stem
 of *L. latibulāri*, f. *latibulum*: see next.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Latibulate*, privily to hide ones selfe in
 a corner.

† **Latibule**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *latible*. [ad. L.
latibulum, f. *latēre*: see *LATENT*.] A hiding-place.

1623 *COCKERAM, Latibule*, a denne or lurking place. 1658
 PHILLIPS, *Latible*, a hiding or lurking place. 1691 *RAY*
Creation i. (1692) 114 One great Mother-wasp . . . lying hid
 in some hollow tree or other latibulum.]

Latibulize (læ'tibuləiz), *v. rare.* [f. *L. latibul-*
um a hiding-place + *-ize*.] *intr.* To retire into
 a hiding-place or retreat (for the winter).

1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. i. 11 note, When kept in gardens
 in Italy and Germany, it [the Tortoise] is observed to latibu-
 lize in October, and to reappear in April.

† **Latic**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 7 *latiek*. [ad. mod.
 L. *latic-a*, *a.* Arab. *laṭīqah* (Avicenna *Qānūn*
 IV. fen i. treat. ii. p. 23).] A quotidian fever, or
 phlegmatic fever, in which there are no symptoms of
 apyrexia or intermission (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).
 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 226 In a Phlegmatic
 Ague, which the Arabians call Latic, or Latent. *Ibid.*, In
 a Latic Ague we must have a care of Purges.

Laticiferous (læ'tisifəros), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *L.*
latic-, *LATEX* + *-iferous*. Cf. *F. laticifère*.]
 Bearing or containing latex. *Laticiferous tissue*,
 tissue containing laticiferous tubes or vessels.

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 392 A portion of
 cinchona, or laticiferous tissue. 1861 H. MACMILLAN
Footn. Page Nat. 257 Like the milk in the laticiferous
 vessels of lettuce. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.*
 432 The laticiferous tubes . . . traverse the entire body of the
 plant as a continuous system.

Laticlave (læ'tiklæv), *Rom. Antig.* [ad.
 late L. *laticlavium*, *laticlavus*, f. *latus* broad +
clavus purple stripe. (In cl. l. the term was *latus*
clavus.)] A badge consisting of two broad purple
 stripes on the edge of the tunic, worn by senators
 and certain other classes of persons of high rank.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1739 *MELMOTH Fitzosb. Lett.* (1749)
 II. 125 When I was first invested with the laticlave. 1781
 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 30 The Roman knights who
 were distinguished by the permission of wearing the laticlave.
 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VIII. 11 Pliny the younger
 shews, that the laticlave was a favour granted by the emperor
 on particular occasions. 1871 *FARRAR With. Hist.* III. 100
 A symbol more glorious than the laticlave of consuls or the
 diadem of kings.

transf. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiast.* 433 Angels
 who are in white, with laticlaves of gold.

† **Latifundia** (læ'tifundia), *sb. pl.* Also 7 an-
 glicized latifunds. [L. pl. of *latifundium*, f. *latus*
 broad + *fundus* estate.] Large estates.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 242 Each of them having
 their parks and large latifunds. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Glean-*
ings Ser. i. 66 The latifundia of our time had hardly begun
 to exist. 1874 *MAHAFFEY Soc. Life Greece* xii. 375 The
 Roman latifundia.]

Hence **Latifundian** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, possessing
 large estates.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. § 156 (1740) 414 Although the
 interest of a very latifundian faction was concerned.

Latijis, *obs.* form of *LATICIE*.

† **Latimer**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *latymer*, 4 ? *laty-*
nier, *latynere*. [a. OF. *latim(m)ier*, a corrup-
 tion (perh. orig. graphic, but adopted in oral use)
 of *latiniere*, f. *Latin*: see *LATIN sb.*] An interpreter.
 c 1205 *LAV.* 14319 He was þe bezt latimer þat ær com
 her. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lyare was mi latimer.
 13 . . . *A. Alex.* 7089 Ther he fond latimeris, that ladde him
 to hyche rocheris. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls)
 7573 Þys þreb was þe kynges latymer. c 1400 MAUNDEV.
 (1839) v. 58 And alle weys fynden Men Latyneres to go with
 hem. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* VII. 41 A latymer told the
 kyng the full understanding ther of wassaylle.

Latin (læ'tin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *Latyn*,
 3-7 *Latine*, 5-6 *Latyne*, *Laten*, 6 *Latten*,
 (Lattin, Sc. *Latyng*), 3- *Latin*. [a. L. *Latī-*
nus adj., f. *Latium*, the portion of Italy which in-
 cluded Rome. Cf. *F. latin*. The word (as sb.
 denoting the language) was adopted in OE. as
læden (see *LEDEN*).]

A. adj.
 1. Of or pertaining to Latium or the ancient
 Latins (or Romans).

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* Prol. 2 As wel as suffyseth to
 these noble clerkes Grekes thise same conclusions in Greek
 . . . and to the Latin folk in Latin. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*
 Ordin. Pref., Learned in the Latyne tongue. 1557 GRIMALD
 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Caiet the Phrygian . . . who gave
 to Latine stronds the name. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.)
 37 Nævius and Plautus the first Latine comedians. 1670-98
LASSELS Voy. Italy Pref. 3, I am writing of the Latin
 country. 1882 *QUINA Marenm* I. 149 The ruins of
 Roman roads, of Latin castles.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or composed
 in the language of the ancient Latins or Romans.
 Of a writer, scholar, etc.: Versed in the Latin
 language.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Prol., *Latinis exemplaribus*,
 latinum bismum. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1413 Eftyr the
 pruffgeyffyn fra the Latynbuk. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II.
 356 In latyn letters and in dowbill forme Tha writ it.
 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* III. i. 138 Remuneration, O, that's the
 Latin word for three-farthings. a 1614 *DONNE Biadavates*
 (1644) 160 The Latine Text is thus cited. 1668 *WILKINS*
Real Char. IV. vi. 453 Latin Grammar. 1712 in *Picton*
L'pool Munic. Rec. (1886) II. 6 In the Chancery of England

in the Petty Bag Office or Latin side. 1774 J. BRYANT
Mythol. I. 110 He sometimes subjoins the Latine termi-
 nation. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 451 A
 Latin translation of them appeared in Germany. 1845 *STOD-*
ART Gram. in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 163/1 Adeling . . .
 is of opinion that the Latin *et*, and Greek *eti* are identical
 in origin with the Teutonic *enti*, *unte*, &c.

b. transf. (Jocular).
 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. i. 50 Hang-hog is latten for
 Bacon. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K iv, So these
 two words, Eate it, are the unlettered mans latine for any
 good meate. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* II. 157 Brandy is
 Latin for a Goose, and Tace is Latin for a Candle.

3. The distinctive epithet of that branch of the
 Catholic Church which acknowledges the primacy
 of the Bishop of Rome, and uses the Latin tongue
 in its rites and formularies. Also applied to its
 rites, clergy, etc.

1560, a 1600 [see GREEK *a.* 3]. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real*
Pres. 67 These words . . . are usually called the words of
 Consecration in the Latine Church. 1796 H. HUNTER *St.*
Pierre's Stud. Nat. (1799) III. 689 To have the Latini
 offices of our churches chanted in French. 1845 S. AUSTIN
Ranke's Hist. Ref. I. 483 He wished to break up the unity
 of Latin Christendom. 1869 H. VAUGHAN *Fear of Pre-*
paration i. xii. 113 The Easterns deliberated among them-
 selves without the presence of any Latin bishops. 1899
 J. STALKER *Christol. Jesus* II. 47 The Greek and Latin
 Fathers, from Irenaeus downwards, thus employ it.

4. **a. Hist.** Applied (in opposition to *Greek*) to
 what pertains to the peoples of Western Europe,
 viewed in their relations with the Eastern Empire
 and with the Saracens and Turks. **b.** Used as a
 designation for the European peoples which speak
 languages descended from Latin; often with impli-
 cation of the erroneous notion that these peoples
 are of Roman descent.

Latin League: a proposed association of Latin nations,
 advocated by the Spanish minister Castelar in 1884, to
 restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the
 increasing influence of Germany. *Latin Union*: the mon-
 etary alliance formed in 1865 by France, Belgium, Italy and
 Switzerland, and afterwards joined by Greece, its object
 being the adoption and maintenance of a uniform system of
 bimetallic coinage in each of these states, and the recog-
 nition by each state of the coins of the others as legal tender.

1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* lviii. heading VI. 1 Charac-
 ters of the Latin princes. . . . Godfrey of Bouillon, first
 King of Jerusalem.—Institutions of the French or Latin
 Kingdom. *Ibid.* lxi. heading VI. 174 Partition of the
 Empire by the French and Venetians.—Five Latin Em-
 perors of the Houses of Flanders and Courtenay [1204-1261].
 1821 *BYRON 'The Isles of Greece'* xiv. (*Don Juan* III.), But
 Turkish force, and Latin fraud, Would break your shield,
 however broad. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks.
 (Ibion) II. 51 The Teutonic tribes have a national singleness
 of heart, which contrasts with the Latin races. 1882 *Sat. Rev.*
 18 Mar. 323/1 One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the Latin
 League.

† **5.** Of a kind of printing type = *ROMAN*. *Obs.*
 1709 *TANNER* 3 Oct. in *Ballard MSS.* IV. 53 Their Latin
 Small-Letter being worn out.

6. **Phrases.** *Latin cross*: see *CROSS sb.* 18.
Latin square (in *Math.*): see *quat*.

1890 *CAYLEY Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 55 If in each
 line of a square of *n*² compartments the same *n* letters *a*,
b, *c*, . . . are arranged so that no letter occurs twice in the
 same column, we have what was termed by Euler 'a Latin
 square.'

B. absol. and as sb.
 1. The language of the Latins or people of ancient
 Rome; the Latin language.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 41 *Interpraetatum*, getrahtad
 in latin. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 470 in *OE. Misc.* 50 Hit
 wes iwyrtun on ebreu on gryw and latyn. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.*
 I. 143/1305 Pat ne connen latin non. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.*
 Prol. 2 For latyn ne kanstow yit but smal, my lite sone.
 a 1420 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1854 Endite in frensch
 or latyn þi greef clere. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.*
 title-p. Translated out of Latyne into Englishe. 1623 H.
 JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though
 thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke. 1678 *CUDWORTH*
Intell. Syst. I. v. 894 When a man speaking Latin, observes
 not the laws of grammar. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1
 They adore and honour the Sound of Latin as it is old Italian.
 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 The Latin which Gregory
 writes is, with little difference, his native tongue. 1847
 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall vii*, I was filled with a great deal
 more Latin than I ever knew what to do with.

b. with qualifying words, as *good*, *bad*, etc.
Dog-latin: see *DOG sb.* 17e. *False Latin*: Latin
 which is faulty in construction; hence *transf.*, a
 breach of manners.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better
 liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he y^e
 speaketh false. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 83 Oh I smell
 false Latine, dunghel for unguem. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.*
 (1609) 2 Writen . . . in Ancient Greeke, and in good Latine
 of the Schoole, and in Spanish. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della*
Valle's Trav. E. India 136 He (the King) bid us several
 times put on our Hats; but our Captain . . . answer'd that he
 would not, that they should not cause him to commit that
 false Latine.

c. Thieves' Latin, the secret language or 'cant'
 of thieves.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxix, A very learned man . . . and can
 vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can Thieves' Latin.

1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, The thieves-Latin called slang.
 2. An inhabitant or native of Latium; one who
 possessed the 'Latin right' of citizenship. † Also,
 one who spoke or wrote the Latin language; a
 Latin writer or author (*obs.*).

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. xviii. cviii. (1495) 670 Many Latines calle the notte tre Ionianus. a 1400-50 Alexander 5632 Sum in latens lare sum language of greece. 1594 BLONDEVIL Exerc. iii. l. xxxvi. (1636) 351 Time consisteth of two parts..knit together by a common hand, called of the Latines Nunc, that is to say, now. 1615 BEDWELL Moham. Imp. l. § 15 The languages of .. the Syrians, Greeks, and Latines. 1644 DIGBY Bodies xxvii. (1645) 336 So that to exercise sense (which the Latines doe call *sentire*..) is [etc.], 1841 W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl. l. 326 The Sabines and Latins worshipped the powers of external nature. 1880 MUIRHEAD Gains l. § 28 Latins may attain to Roman citizenship in many ways.

3. (Chiefly in pl.) a. *Hist.* The designation given at the period of the Crusades to persons belonging to any of the Western nations of Europe, in contradistinction to the 'Greeks'; = FRANK sb. (Cf. A 4.a.) b. A member or adherent of the Latin or Western Church; now rare or obs. exc. with reference to subjects of the Turkish Empire.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 19 [Men of Grece] suffice not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres. 1547 [see GREEK sb. 2.]. 1682 O. N. tr. Boileau's Lutrin iv. 296 Why vex we then Dead Fathers, Greeks and Latins? Our Mother Tongue will serve to Mumble Mattins. 1788 GIUON DE & F. lili. V. 510 After the restoration of the Western empire by Charlemagne and the Othos, the names of Franks and Latins acquired an equal signification and extent. 1867 LADY HERBERT Cradle L. iii. 76 It was only intended for the Catholics (here [at Jerusalem] called 'Latins'). 1881 CONDER in *Encycl. Brit.* xiii. 644/1 The Latins in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church.

† 4. A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly pl.

c 1500 Song in *Rel. Ant.* l. 117 Latens for to make. 1554 HUGOET Nijii. With all the Latens to the sayde nombres. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholam. (Arb.) 88 The hard pointes of Grammar .. which scholars in common scholes, by making of Latines, be groping at. 1607 Statutes in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 Making of translations or Latins. 1670 W. WALKER *Eng. Particles* Pref. The first column contains some Englishes, the second such childish and bald Latines as we often find them turned into.

5. Comb.: † Latin-maker, a writer of Latin, a Latinist; † Latin making, Latin composition; † Latin-wit, wit that depends for its quality on being expressed in Latin.

14.. *Nom.* in Wt. Wülcker 682 *Hic latinista*, a *Latyn-maker. a 1568 ASCHAM Scholam. (Arb.) 102 Though ye say well, in a 'latin making, .. yet ye being but in dofolite .. ye gather and lay vp in memorie, no sure frute of learning .. But if ye fault in translation, ye ar[e] easilie taught, how .. to awende it. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 36 Such things as these go for wit so long as they continue in Latin; but what dimally shrin'd things would they appear, if turn'd into English? And .. we shall find the advantages of 'Latin-wit to be very small and slender, when it comes into the world.

† Latin, v. Obs. [f. LATIN sb.]

1. *trans.* To render or turn into Latin.

1563 L. HUMFREY (title) The Nobles or of Nobilitye. .. Wherefor the readers commoditye, .. is coupled the small treatise of Philo a Jewe. By the same Author out of the Greeke Latined. 1844 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* vi. i. (1886) 89 Chasaph, being an Hebrew word, is Latined *Veneficium*. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 31 He hailes in all proverbs, .. tales .. ready latind to his hand out of Licosthenes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* l. i. § 3. 5 That of the Greeke Post, Latind by Cicero.

b. To Latin it: to speak or write Latin.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* i. (1887) 3 Though he thinke he haue the habite and can Latin it exceeding well.

2. To interlard with Latin. rare⁻¹.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 86 b. The .. foolish phantastical that smelles but of learyng .. will so latine their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke.

Hence Latin'd ppl. a., versed in Latin; Latin-ing vbl. sb.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 626 He chargeth the bishop with false Latining and worse Englishing of this greeke. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* E ij. That the Latined Reader, may be the sooner acquainted with this toong .. let him marke this table following, which I set downe in Latine.

Latin(e), obs. form of LATEEN, LATTEN.

Latiner (læ'tinɜː), *colloq.* [f. LATIN sb. or v. + -ER¹. Cf. F. *latineur*, G. *Lateiner*. (Distinct from *latynere* LATIMER.)] A Latin scholar; one who speaks Latin.

a 1691 in E. Pocock's *Life* § 3 (1816) 95 'Our parson is one Mr. Pocock, a plain honest man; but master', said they, 'he is no Latiner'. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 17 K is not heard in Back .. for the Latiners made the same sound with c alone. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* l. Wks. 1709 l. 13 The children are all wonderful latiners. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiii. (1862) 55 Rowland Dixon is no Latiner. .. Schools are the proper place for representing such pieces, and if I had but Latiners enough we would have them ourselves. 1857 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xlii. The chap that I'm talking about .. came out first-rate Latiner.

Latinic (læ'tinɪk), a. [f. LATIN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Latins or to the modern Latin nations.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 116 A nearly pure Latinic dialect. 1894 *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Aug. 166/1 France and the Latinic countries.

† Latinish, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. LATIN + -ISH.] Of the nature of Latin.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 632 Avoiding the word dedicated as foraine and Latinish.

Latinism (læ'tinɪzəm), [f. LATIN + -ISM. Cf. F. *latinisme*.] An idiom or form of expression

characteristic of the Latin language, esp. one used by a writer in another language; conformity in style to Latin models. Also, rarely, the modes of thought characteristic of the ancient Romans.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Latinisme, latinismus. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lat. Lit.* 98 That the Latinismes bee observed .. and to expresse them by as elegant and fit phrases as wee can in our tongue. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 310 Preferring the gay rankness of .. any moderne fustianist before the native Latinisms of Cicero. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Milton .. has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms .. into the language of his poem. 1837 THACKERAY *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.* It abounds with Germanisms and Latinisms. 1849 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXIX. 304 He is so imbued with Latinism that the whole beautiful Hellenic manifestation seems .. an impertinence to his eyes. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1864) IX. 238 His Latinisms, and words of Latin descent, might seem drawn directly from the Vulgate. 1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 161 Milton's Latinism is so pronounced as to be un-English.

Latinist (læ'tinɪst). Also 6 Latenyeste, 7 Lattinista. [f. LATIN + -IST. Cf. med. L. *latinista*, F. *latiniste*.]

1. One who is versed in the Latin language; a Latin scholar; † occurs, a writer of Latin.

1538 COVERDALE *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 404 There is diversity of reading among the Hebrews, Chaldees, and Greeks, and Latinists. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxx. 33 Some grekes with the latenyestes doth name it Cholera. .. In Englyshe it is named the belly ache. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 4, I heeld no Latinist so fit .. as Virgil. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lat. Lit.* 158 For .. placing the words after the manner of the purest Latinists. 1660 PEYRS *Diary* 29 June, My Lord must have some good Latinist to make the preamble to his Patent. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 382 Church-ladders are not always mounted best by learned Clerks and Latinists profess'd. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Writ. 1892 l. 3 My teacher .. was but a superficial Latinist. 1884 MASSON *Edin. Sketches* 230 The worst Latinist in the whole school.

attrib. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1677 (Arb.) 54, I am still haunted with these needy Lattinist fellows.

2. A theologian of the Latin Church.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faith* xviii. (1574) 140 Among the Greeces also and Latinistes there wer excellent men.

Latinistic (læ'tinɪstɪk), a. [f. LATINIST + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by latinism; characteristic of a latinist.

1804 COLEBRIDGE *Let.* 10 Mar. in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 413 [Sir T. Browne's diction is] hyperlatinistic. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Catholic React.* (1898) VII. viii. 23 The classical enthusiasm of the Renaissance is on the point of expiring in those Latinistic artifices.

So Latinistical a.

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 45 Latinistical words are to be found in the New Testament.

Latinitaster. rare⁻⁰. [irreg. f. next + -ASTER.] A petty latinist.

1836 SMART *Walker remodelled* p. 1, (Examples of suffix -aster) grammaticaster, latinistaster. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Latinity (læ'tɪnɪti), [ad. L. *latinilitatem*, f. *Latinus*; see LATIN and -ITY.]

1. The manner of speaking or writing Latin; Latin (with reference to its construction or style).

In the first quot. the sense of the word is doubtful, and the text insecure.

1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1848) II. 172 One Shingleton .. who preaching in Pauls .. glanced, they say, scandalously at him [Bacon], and his Latinities, as he called them.

a 1656 HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 241 The Romans expressed the womans marriage by *nubere*, which signifies to veil. .. Neither doubt I but before all latinity was hatched this was alluded to by Ahimelech, Genes. 20. 16. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 148 That cardinal .. that said, that once indeed he had read the Bible, but if he were to do it again, 'twould lose him all his Latinity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. II. 738 His Latinity is pure. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 519 [He] used to .. growl as he compounded the medicines over the bad latinity of the prescriptions. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 81, I undertook to compose his Epitaph .. which, however, for an alleged defect of Latinity .. still remains unengraved. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 100 The last remains we possess of classical Latinity are the biographies of the later emperors.

2. Roman Law. The status of a Latin citizen.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* l. § 22 note 1 On the nature of colonial latinity see Savigny. *Ibid.* § 96 Latinity is either the greater or the lesser. There is the greater latinity when those who .. fill some high office or magistracy, acquire Roman citizenship along with their parents, wives, and children; the lesser, when those who .. hold a magisterial or other high office, themselves alone attain to citizenship.

Latinization (læ'tɪnɪzə'sɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of latinizing or making Latin in form; the rendering or turning into Latin.

1830 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 646 The Latinization of Grecian proper names. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, Andrew Borde, or according to his own absurd latinisation of his name, Andreas Perforatus. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* viii. 409 From that invasion we may date the era of its complete Latinization. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 172 By the mixture of our race, by the latinisation of our language. 1898 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XXVIII. 49 A Latinization of the speculative and didactic poem of Empedocles.

Latinize (læ'tɪnɪz), v. [ad. L. *latinisāre*, f. *Latinus* Latin; see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into Latin, to write in Latin, to give a Latin form to (a word, etc., of another language).

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 That could scarcelie latinize their necke-verse. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 555 To vitte this verse, latinized by Cicero. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 86 Pliny hath latinized that word into *Æra*. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 10 He had a hand in latinizing that .. book. 1728 N. SALMON in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 They took the antient names of Rivers and Provinces, only latinizing them. 1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pres.* iii. 107 The tendency to latinize our speech received a new impulse from the revival of learning. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 294/1 That island .. which for ages our geographers have insisted on Latinizing from the Russian Novaya Zemlya into Nova Zembla.

2. To make Latin or Latin-like; to make conformable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* l. xxv. (1632) 84 My Father and my Mother learned so much Latine. To be short, we were all so Latinized, that [etc.]. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* 31 They make profession of the Greek Religion; but are in most things Latinized, except in Obedience to the Sea of Rome. 1699 WANLEY in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 273 The help of many such at Rome (being Latiniz'd), father Kirchor could not want. 1866 CORNHILL *Mag.* May 539 Gaul was Latinized in language, manners, and laws, and yet her people remained essentially Celtic. 1882-3 G. WASHBURN in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 549 The Roman Catholic Church has .. made great efforts to Latinize its Oriental branches.

3. To transcribe in Latin characters.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. l. § 7 These sprinklings of Greek in mediæval writings, whether in their proper characters or latinized.

4. *intr.* To use Latin forms, idioms, etc.

1642, 1724 [see LATINIZING ppl. a.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vii. 246 Marke who writ his Gospel at Rome did Latinize and yet he *Nacappros*. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneis* (near end), I will not excuse but justify myself for one pretended crime .. that I latinize too much. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* II. 485 note, He Latinizes less in the poems that follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. 1892 *Guardian* 18 May 743/2 Some of the correctors Latinise strongly. *Ibid.* 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does not Latinise but Graecises.

Hence Latinized ppl. a.; Latinizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 l. 127 The lofty nakedness of your latinizing Barbarian. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 96 It is plain from the copy it self, that it was no Latinizing Greek that made it. 1807 G. CHAMBERS *Caledonia* l. i. l. 16 note, *Durinus* is merely the latinized *Dur*. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* vii. l. § 9 A Latinised phraseology. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* III. 350 They had fled from the ruins of the Latinized kingdom of the Goths. 1853 KINGSLAY *Hypatia* ix. 109 They spoke with sneers of Augustine's Latinizing tendencies. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 309 It was of Latinising in this sense that Dryden was guilty. 1896 *Tablet* 9 May 725 The outcry against Latinizing is a favourite battle-cry.

Latiniizer (læ'tɪnɪzaɪzɪ). [f. LATINIZE v. + -ER¹. Cf. F. *latiniseur*.] One who latinizes; a latinist.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* l. xxv. (1632) 81 These collegial Latinizers. 1885 *Honilett. Rev.* Feb. 98 Half-educated men who can heat him as latinizers.

Latinless (læ'tɪnlɪs), a. [f. LATIN sb. + -LESS.] Without Latin; ignorant of Latin.

1599 NASHE *Leiton Stuffe* 64 Latinless dolts. 1615 tr. *Brightman's Revelation* 144 There is no Castle so defenced, which a latinesse Asse laden with golden metall may not scale and conquer. 1848 LAYTON *Harold* vi. vi. An example of learning to our Latinless nobles.

† Latinly (læ'tɪnlɪ), adv. Obs. [f. LATIN a. + -LY².] In Latin; in good or pure Latin.

1388 WYCLIF *P. Prol.*, A Sauter .. that .. Latinli is seid an orgne. 1548 Q. KATH. *Parr. Let. to University Cambr.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. K. 39 Your letters .. be Latynely wrytten. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 67 They which speake not very aptly nor latinly. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* iii. x. 128 *Fidei commissum*, or more latinely, *fidei committre*. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii. 374 Rome heere prevailing, latencie, old Britons, Picts, were said Of their self-painting. 1656 HEVELIN *Swire. France* iii. iii. 150 You shall hardly finde a man amongst them [the French] which cannot make a shift to expresse himself in that language [sc. Latial]; nor one amongst an hundred that can do it Latinly.

† Latation. *Astrol. Obs.* [a. L. *latiō-em*, n. of action f. *lāt-*, ppl. stem of *ferre* to bear, carry.] The action of moving, or the motion of a body from one place to another; motion of translation.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 290 Then Latation or local permutation should not be the first of all motions.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. l. § 4. 177, I meane Latation, or local-motion from one place to another. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 64 Make me the straight and oblique lines, The motions, latations, and the signes. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 7/1 The four kinds of motion (viz. Latation, Alteration, Diminution, Accretion). 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 431 The Mundane System is consider'd .. having the Sun in the Centre, exempt from any motion of Latation.

Latipennate, -rostrous, -sept, etc.: see LATI-.

Latish (læ'tɪʃ), a. Also lateish. [f. LATE a. + -ISH.] Somewhat late. Also quasi adv.

1611 COTGR., *Tardelet*, latish; or, somewhat tardie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 172 It will be a little latish today. 1817 R. B. HAYDON *Let. in Keats' Wks.* (1889) III. 49 I'll be at Reynolds tonight but latish. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, It was lateish in the evening when he reached Hastings. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* viii. iii. (1872) III. 14 It is Sunday 27th of May, latish. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 204 Latish at night.

Latitancy (læ'tɪtənsɪ). [f. next; see -ANCY.] The state of lying concealed or hid; *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Path.* (see quotes.). Of an animal: Hibernation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 [The Caneleon] by reason of its . . . latitancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Ibid.* iv. xiii. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his books of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, migration, sanity, and venation. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 37 If we can find according to Prophecy there ought to be such a Latitancy, or Secrecy of the Papacy. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Latitancy. A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* Latitancy, the condition of lying in wait, of waiting for development under favorable circumstances.

Latitant (læ'titānt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. *L. latitant-em*, pr. ppl. of *latitare* to lie hid.] That lies concealed or hid; lurking; latent; (of an animal) hibernating.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 Lizards, Snails, and divers other insects latitant many months in the year. 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 77 In the outward man . . . the Magical power is latitant. 1650 BULLWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 264 The Latitant effect is supposed greater than indeed it is, which had not been so much suspected had he not painted her self. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 By forcing the small latitant bubbles of Air to disclose themselves and break. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl. To Rdr.* 20 Some latitant averseness or enmity to Religion it self. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 81 That facultie or measure of it in their Plastic, essentially latitant there.

b. sb. One who is in hiding. (Cf. next word.) 1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 146 Leaving him in the position of a latitant from justice.

Latitat (læ'titat). *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* [*a. L. latitat*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. pres. of *latitare* to lie concealed.] A writ which supposed the defendant to lie concealed and which summoned him to answer in the King's Bench.

1505 COOPER *Thesaurus, Annotare reos absentes*, when the judge ordeineth persons accused in their absence to be sought for; as to send out a latitant. 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 75 Then ryseth quarrell: . . . out gon sub penes, out flaien latitantes. 1600 MELTON *Astrolog.* 67 Writs, Latitantes, and Procidendos. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 66, I desire him also to conceale himself as deeply as he can, if he cannot get a speciall pardon, to wear a Latitant about his neck. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 236 There issues out a writ of latitant, to the sheriff of another county. 1796 J. ANSTEV *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 55 If haply John-a-Stile provoke The legal fight 'gainst John-a-Noke, The Latitant he besieges And baffles him in Banco Regis. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* v. (1878) 32 You may laugh at a latitant, . . . and snap your fingers at any process-server. 1848 STEWART *Ment. A. Averell* xviii. 375 Having bailiffs serving him with latitantes.

b. transf. = LATITATION. *Obs. rare*—1.

† **La'titate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [*f. L. latitāt-*, ppl. stem of *latitare* to lie hid.] *intr.* 'To lurk' (Cockeram 1623).

Latitation (læ'titāshn). [*ad. L. latitātio-nem*, *f. latitare* to lie hid.] The fact of lying concealed; hiding, lurking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Latitation*, a lurking. 1629 JACKSON *Cred.* vi. ii. xxxviii. § 6 The women of Hungary . . . buried their children alive lest their timorous outcries might bewray the place of their abode or latitation. 1875 POSTE *Gatus* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 510 Avoidance of in jus vocation by latitation or keeping house rendered a defendant liable to manus injectio.

Latitude (læ'titūd). [*ad. L. latitūd-o*, *f. latus* broad, wide; see -TUDE. Cf. *F. latitude*.]

I. Breadth, width.

1. Transverse dimension; extent as measured from side to side; breadth, width of a surface, as opposed to length; also occas. spaciousness. Now only *ocular*. 1301 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 39 *pe* latitude of a climat is a lyne ymagined from north to south *be* space of the erthe, fro the byginnyng of the firste clymat vnto the verrey ende of the same climat. 1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion. . . his lengthe and longitude stretchyth nyghe to the brede and latitude of thre sygnes. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvi. Twenty pase was the latitude. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 137 Altitude, Latitude, and Profundyte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 25 The latitude and bredth of the Zodiack is xij. degrees. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. xxv. H b. The square of y^e ditches latitude. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 The Gulph of Venice. . . being seven hundred miles in length, and seven score in latitude. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 364 The great latitude and capacity of the Temple consisted in the outward Courts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 64 Though his [sc. man's] Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body, be much narrower than the latitude of his Body. 1692-4 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccclviii. (1708) 375 'Tis a Field of a Huge Latitude that the Devil has to Dance . . . in. 1713 POPE *Francy J. Dennis* Miscell. (1732) III. 4 The Latitude of whose Countenance was not a little eclips'd by the Fullness of his Peruke. 1739 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*, The Longitude, Latitude and Crassitude of Ground-plats. 1830 J. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 99 His beaver was . . . distinguished by an unusual latitude of brim.

† *b.* A tract or area as defined by its breadth; a wide compass or extent. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Many multitudes of people may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 1 (1873) 52 Fruitful showers . . . serve but for that season, and for a latitude of ground where they fall. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iii. 95 A chace with a vengeance all of the land, the Canaanites flying as far as sea or mountains would give them leave. 1675 BLOOMERS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 59 What a vast distance is there betwixt the east and west! of all visible latitudes, this is

the greatest. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 21 Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs.

2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now *rare*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 9 (1873) 258 It is a thing of great use well to define what, and of what latitude those points are. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Even those Barbarous People, have the Notion, though they have not the Latitude, and Extent of it. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 33 For his great learning and latitude of knowledge surnamed Magnus. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 77 Grant this Miracle of Oswald's Hand literally true in the Latitude thereof. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 16 They have assumed the nature of some part for a Note or two, and so want the full latitude of a Bass in those Notes. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 II. 123 The Greek word in the latitude of its signification. . . comprehendeth all these senses. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 167 To compass and comprehend the whole Latitude of Learning. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 1 The latitude to which this design may be extended. 1776 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 22 Had the scheme been executed with success, in its greatest latitude. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. i. 16 If this record be taken in its full latitude. 1851 MANSEL *Prologica* (1860) 40 The often quoted passage of Locke. . . when understood in its proper latitude.

† *b.* The range within which anything may vary. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 a. Mente but a lytel exceedingly temperance. . . may yet kepe the body within the latitude of boundes of helthe. 1645 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Bail T.* (1680) 68, I find myself in the latitude of a fever: I am neither well nor ill. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. ix. 110 Our love to God consists not in any one determinate degree, but hath such a latitude, as best agrees with the condition of men. 1717 J. KELL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 247 The Latitude of a natural Perspiration is from about a Pound and half to three Pound. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 160 Few stones admit of a greater latitude of composition.

† *c.* Local range; wide diffusion or prevalence.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 177 The execution of all these laws had no greater latitude than the Pale. 1638 CHILWING *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 42. 363 If you should contend for latitude with any one Religion, Mahumetisme would carry the victory from you.

3. Freedom from narrow restrictions; width or liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated or permitted variety of action or opinion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 2 (1873) 99 Allowing . . . that latitude which is agreeable and familiar unto divine prophecies; being of the nature of their author, with whom a thousand years are but as one day. 1642 CHAS. I. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. I. 595 The Latitude they allow us of granting or denying of Pardons. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. vi.* § 158 A latitude of Judgement no Court can challenge to it self in any Cases. 1648 Eikon Bas. xiv. 115 In such latitudes of sens, I believe manie that love mee and the Church well, may have taken the Covenant, who [etc.]. 1651 HAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 246 A greater latitude there must be left in doctrinals then practicals. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 51 Christ went down to Hell (to preach to the Spirits there,) which last clause is left out in these Articles, and men left to a latitude concerning the cause, time, and manner of his Descent. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 160 Your sons of latitude that court your grace. [Cf. l. 189 Your sons of breadth.] 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 8 There is a much greater Latitude for comick than tragick Artifices. 1726 DE FOR *Hist. Devil* i. ii. (1840) 28 The devil has some little latitudes and advantages for mischief. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix, He gave a latitude to his friends tongue, and desired him to speak plainly what he knew. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) i. ii. xvi. 70 A latitude to kill might subject the innocent to great inconveniences. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. x. 68 The greatest ease and latitude allowed in behaviour and dress. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 27. 165 Natural good has been defined by Cumberland with more latitude than has been used by Paley. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 7 The latitude which a court of equity allows itself in enforcing agreements against the letter. 1863 KINGLAKK *Crima* (1877) i. xi. 150 In regard to time the Emperor grants you no latitude. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 325 Courayer's 'Last Sentiments', which were of the extremest latitude in theology.

† *b.* laxity of conduct or principle. *Obs.* 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 1. 127 They live with that latitude and licentiousness, as if there were neither God, nor Justice for them. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. iii. (1692) 7 Which way soever this ungodly Latitude came in. 1702 ENG. *Theophrast.* 237 If statesmen . . . worked their heads, there would be no occasion for Latitude and insincerity.

c. attrib. † **latitude man** = LATITUDINARIAN. 1662 S. P. (title) Brief Account of the new Sect of Latitude-men. *Ibid.* 5 In opposition to that hide-bound, strait-lac'd spirit that did then prevail, they were called Latitude-men.

II. In Geography and Astronomy.

4. *Geog. a.* Angular distance on a meridian: only in *degree, minute*, etc. of *latitude*. *b.* The angular distance on its meridian (of any place on the earth's surface) north or south from the equator; quantitatively identical with the elevation of the pole above the horizon, and with the declination of the zenith.

For *circle, parallel of latitude*, see those words. (In their original geographical use *latitudo* (*L. latitudo*, Gr. *πλάτος*) and *longitude* (*L. longitudo*, Gr. *μήκος*) meant quite literally the 'breadth' and 'length' of the oblong map of the known world; this literal sense remained even in the expression 'degrees of latitude and longitude' (*μοίραι πλάτους καὶ μήκους*). By a natural development the terms afterwards came (in late Latin, app. not yet in Greek) to denote the distance of any place, in the breadthwise and lengthwise direction respectively, from the circle assumed as the origin of measurement.)

1301 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prolog.* A suffisant astralable as for owre orizonte, compownded after the latitude of Oxen-

ford. *Ibid.* ii. § 22 The latitude of any place in a region is the distance fro the senyth vnto the Equinoxial. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 This latitude is the measure of the world from North to South. 1550 *Pisc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 13 b. How could youe knowe towards what coste ye be sea driven withoute knowledge of the latitude of the place by the poole and the lengthe by the starres? 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 123 Ther shalbe so many, as there are parallels of latitude, whose nombre as I saide was .90. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. 316 To fortie three Degrees of North'y Latitude. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. iv. 157 How to correct the Account, when the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude. . . if the Difference of Latitude be less by Estimation than it is by Observation [etc.]. 1698 KELL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 107 The Latitude of Paris being 48° 45'. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. Whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her way thus gain'd is call'd her Difference of Latitude. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii. We have made a famous run. It's twelve o'clock, and if you please I'll work the latitude. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 9 A degree of latitude measured on any meridian is about 69 miles everywhere.

c. A locality as marked or defined by parallels of latitude; usually in *pl.* = regions, climes, parts of the world. Also *fig.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. ii. They serve For any latitude in Christendom. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2988/1 A French Privateer. . . which he took in this Latitude. 1719 DE FOR *Cruise* i. vi. (1840) 101, I was something chilly, which I knew was not usual in that latitude. 1760-2 GOLDSMITH *Cit. of the World* cxiv. (Globe) 265/1 A lady's whole cargo of smiles, sighs, and whispers, is declared utterly contraband, till she arrives in the warm latitudes of twenty-two. 1845 FORO *Handbk. Spain* i. 59 Very little meat and wine are necessary in these hot latitudes. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* i. v. (1857) 75 The flag of Castile was seen in the remotest latitudes. . . on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the far-off Indian seas. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 157 Men who have long since moved far away from these spiritual latitudes. 1882 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. i. v. 103 Those latitudes and altitudes where no crops will grow. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* i. 115 Leaving blank vast latitudes on the map of human thought.

5. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic: called *spec. celestial latitude*. (See also ASCENDING *tbl. sb.*, GEOCENTRIC *a. 1*, HELIOCENTRIC *a. 1*, HELIOGRAPHIC *a. 1*.)

The history of this sense appears to be as follows. Orig. the word was applied, on the analogy of the geographical use (see 4) to denote the angular distance of a point in the celestial sphere from the equator, measured along a secondary to the latter. This, however, was not accurately distinguished by name from the distance of a point from the ecliptic, the terms 'latitude' and 'declination' being employed indiscriminately with reference to both these ways of indicating position. (Cf. quot. 1391.) In mod. use, the terms have been differentiated, *declination* being appropriated to what was originally and with historical propriety called 'latitude', while *latitude* became the name for distance from the ecliptic.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 17 Fro the Equinoxial may the declination or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned, after the site north or south. . . & riht so may the latitude or the declination of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne . . . be rekned fro the Ecliptic lyne. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 176 Propelye they doo call that the Latitude of the Planetes, when they swarue from the Ecliptike line. 1594 BLUNEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. i. xi. (1636) 298 The Latitude is counted from the said Ecliptique line towards any of the Poles of the Zodiaque. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 11 Mars in his latitude leaueh the eclipticke line foure half degrees. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptick; and True Latitude is the Distance of its real Place from the same Ecliptick. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 555. 269 The right ascension and declination are then easily converted by calculation into celestial longitude and latitude if required.

Latitudinal (læ'titūdināl), *a. and sb.* [*f. L. latitūdinalis*, -itudo LATITUDE + -AL.]

1. Relating to breadth or width. *rare*.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 28 (1682) 17 The Latitudinal growth of the Root. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1889) 2 Bounded below by a horizontal or latitudinal line which joins the iliac crests.

2. Relating to, connected with, or depending on geographical latitude; corresponding with lines of latitude.

1778 SHUCKBURN in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 687 note, Between the lat. 56° and 79° . . . the zero of the scale moves through a space of no less than 32°; whereas, between the lat. 46° and 56° it is perfectly stationary. . . which great want of proportion . . . is of itself some argument against the existence of such a latitudinal equation. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 289 The latitudinal limits of the northern edge of the northeast trade-winds are variable. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 31 Its principal mountain ranges are latitudinal, or from west to east. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 19 In respect of latitudinal distribution the Tufted Titmouse offers much the same case as the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 204 The latitudinal width of this part of Africa is 63°. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 137 The latitudinal and altitudinal relations of hepatic abscess.

† *B. sb. Anat.* The name of two muscles of the epigastrum. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I j b. Of what villes is the stomacke composed. . . Of longutydinales to drawe in & transersalles to reteyne & latitudinales to put forth. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 63 Two Latitudinales coming from the backe-wards to the wombe.

Hence **latitudinally** *adv.*, in respect of breadth or latitude.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. vii. The bones. . . in the skin of Jackeyno spread out latitudinally. 1884 MAUCH *Exam.*

20 Aug. 6/3 This submarine swamp extends fifty miles latitudinally.

Latitudinarily, *adv.* rare -1. [*f. *latitudinarius* (formed as next) + -LY².] With latitude or laxity of distinction.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.*, *Laxton Wks.* 1863 XIV. 400 note. Colours were as loosely and latitudinarily distinguished by the Greeks and Romans as degrees of affinity and consanguinity are everywhere.

Latitudinarian (læ'titjūdinē'riən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. l. latitūdīn-, latitūdo* LATITUDE, after *trinitarian*, etc. Cf. *F. latitudinaire*.]

A. adj. Allowing, favouring, or characterized by latitude in opinion or action, esp. in matters of religion; not insisting on strict adherence to or conformity with an established code, standard, formula, etc.; tolerating free thought or laxity of belief on religious questions; characteristic of the latitudinarians (see B).

1672-1702 COMBER *Comp. Temple* 368 There were no such Latitudinarian Principles among the Apostles. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Sulf.* 1. (1709) 166 When you have made the most of it, I foresee this Latitudinarian Love will be expensive. 1733 *Let. to Mr. Holden* 26 in *Ellys Plea for Sacram. Test.* (1799) 39 The prevailing opinion of England is Latitudinarian. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 200 There was a latitudinarian humulity... among the religions of the ancient world. 1814 SHELLEY *Proposals* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 273 It is a very latitudinarian system of morality that permits its professor to employ bad means for any end whatever. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 470 Herpes... being... by others extended so widely as to include both the preceding and the ensuing genus... and in the latitudinarian sense of the term, it is employed by Mr. B. Bell. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 56 The men most conspicuous in the reign of Charles II., were of the class who had been denominated Latitudinarian divines. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 182 His opinions respecting ecclesiastical polity and modes of worship were latitudinarian. 1858 LONGE *in Life* (1891) II. 360 The sermon... very latitudinarian in doctrine.

B. sb. One who practises or favours latitude in thought, action, or conduct, esp. in religious matters; *spec.* one of those divines of the English Church in the 17th century, who, while attached to episcopal government and forms of worship, regarded them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to particular creeds and forms of church government or worship.

1662 S. P. *New Sect Latitude-men* 7 Our Latitudinarians... are by all means for a Liturgy. 1669 *Peypys Diary* 16 Mar. Dr. Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester... is a mighty rising man, as being a Latitudinarian. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* 1. i. Why, thou art a Latitudinarian in Friendship, that is no Friend; thou dost side with all Mankind, but wilt suffer for none. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 177 A Latitudinarian... believes the Way to Heaven is never the better for being strait. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Reliq.* (1848) 42 To be such Latitudinarians, as to think it indifferent what religion a man be of. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Latitudinarians in Religion*, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Latitudinarian*, a Churchman at large, one that is no Slave to Rubrick... and in fine looks towards Lambeth, and rows to Geneva. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 92 This Discourse is a Justification of a Latitudinarian (the word was first hatch'd at Cambridge) against ye Zealous Nonconformists. 1753 WESLEY *Eng. Dict.*, *Latitudinarian*, one who fancies all religions are saving. 1822 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 6 These latitudinarians lean to Arminianism rather than to high Calvinism. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28, 38, 'I am afraid going abroad has made you a latitudinarian', she said, anxiously. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 393 According to Baxter, the Latitudinarians were mostly Cambridge men.

Latitudinarianism (læ'titjūdinē'riəniz'm). [*f. prec.* + -ISM.] Latitudinarian doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice; the professions or practice of a latitudinarian or the latitudinarians.

1676 R. GROVE *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (1680) 25 Let us see what he understands by this fearful Bugbear of Latitudinarianism. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 502 A catholic spirit is not speculative latitudinarianism. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii. There must be substituted for this latitudinarianism something sound and deep. a 1859 MACAULAY *Biogr.* (1867) 12 The majority of King William's bishops were inclined to latitudinarianism. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 57 Latitudinarianism loosens the elementary principles of theology.

Latitudinary, *a.* [*f. l. latitūdīn-* LATITUDE + -ARY.] = LATITUDINARIAN A.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1832) 507 The latitudinary divines of Cambridge.

Latitudinism, *Obs.* [Formed as *prec.* + -ISM.] = LATITUDINARIANISM.

1667 LOCKE *Toleration* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iv. 194 Whether toleration and latitudinism would prevent those evils. 1685 M. BARNE *Authority Ch. Guides* Pref. 4 Latitudinism in Principles is evermore accompanied with Libertinism in Practice.

Latitudinous (læ'titjūdinəs), *a.* [Formed as *prec.* + -OUS.] Characterized by latitude of interpretation.

1838 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 223 These [impediments]... ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction. 1865 GREELEY *Amer. Conf.* I. viii. 82 These were... accused of seeking its subversion through... latitudinous and unwarranted construction.

Latli, rare obs. form of LOATHLY.

Latly, -most, etc.: see LATELY, LATEMOST, etc.

Latoen, -one, obs. forms of LATTEN.

Latomy (læ'tōmī). *Hist. rare.* [ad. Gr. *λατόμια*, *f. lās, lās* stone + -τομία cutting.] A stone quarry; *spec.* of those at Syracuse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latomy*, a Quarry of stones. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 504 Were these embassies mere child's play, or were there Timoleons concealed in the latomies?

Laton: see LATTEN.

Latonian (lătō'niən), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. l. Lătōni-us* *f. Lătōna*, a. Gr. (Æolic) *Λάτων*, (Doric) *Λάτῶ*, (Attic) *Λάτῶ*: see -AN.] **A. adj.** Pertaining to Latona (= Gr. Leto), the mother of Apollo and Diana. **B. sb.** The Latonian: Apollo.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 538 Latonian Twins... why hide you so your shining Fronts? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., We use Latonian lights for the Sun and Moon (Latona's children). 1819 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 82 A spectacle little suited to the antique and Latonian nature of the place. 1820 - *Hymn to Mercury* lxxi, He... Subdued the strong Latonian, by the might Of winning music.

Latony, obs. form of LITANY.

† Latour, *Sc. Obs.* In 6 latour. [*a. l. lator*.] The bearer (of a letter).

1529 EARL ARDRE in *St. Papers Hon. VIII*, IV. 562 As forthir the said latour can mair largely mak manifest unto your Grace.

Latoun, obs. or arch. form of LATTEN.

† Latrability, *Obs.* [*f. l. latrabil-is* barking + -ITY.] The quality or faculty of barking. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 272 These rational Creatures may... agree all in Rationality; as the sundry species of Dogs here on Earth agree in Latrability.

Latrant (læ'trənt), *a.* [ad. *L. latrant-em*, *pr. pp.* of *latrāre* to bark.] Barking. Chiefly *fig.* 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latrant*, barking; as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others. 1714 TICKELL *Fragm. on Hunting* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 178 The Minds and Genius of the Latrant Race. 1737 M. GREEN *Speech* 464 Whose latrant stomachs oft molest The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 115 Thy latrant muse aye glooms see sour.

† Latrate, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. l. latrāre* to bark: see -ATE.] (See *quots.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrate*, to bark like a dog. *Ibid.* II. To Carpe, *Conlatrate*, *Latrate*.

Latration (lăt'rē-jən). [*n.* of action *f. l. latrāre* to bark.] A barking; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Latration*, a barking. 1691 E. RAWSON in *Andros Tracts* I. 68 It must needs be beneath a great Mind to take notice of such Latrations, or to answer them any other wise than with contempt. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 424 We have no three-headed dog chained at the gate of Tartarus to startle the visitors by his tri-lingular latrations. 1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 194 If a dog bite a pig, the narrative teems with 'virus', the 'rabid animal', and the 'latration' of the patient.

† Latrator, *Obs.* -o [*L. latrātor*, *f. latrāre*.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Latrator*, which barketh, or rayleth, or scotteth.

† Latrede, *a. Obs. rare.* [*OE. latrēde*, *f. lēl* LATE *a. + red* counsel, REDE.] Slow, tardy.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xx. 148 Oft mon bið swide wandigende at ælcum weorce & swide latrede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P. 644 When a man is so latrede [i.e. latrede, latred, lattred] or tarying er he wil torne to god.

Latretic (lăt'rē'tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *λατρετικ-ός* pertaining to divine worship, *f. λατρεύ-ειν*: see LATRIA.] Of the nature of LATRIA.

1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. II.* x. 111 note, He venerates, indeed, the holy images, but pays latretic worship to the Holy Trinity alone.

Latrentical, *a. rare.* [*f. prec.* + -AL.] = *prec.* 1627 BR. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* § 19 That in the Sacred Supper there is a sacrifice... none of vs euer doubted; but that is then either latrentical, as Bellarmine distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* I. 171 Sacrifice... is severally denominated Latrentical, or of praise and supreme adoration, Eucharistic, or of thanksgiving, Propitiatory and Impetratory.

† Latria (lăt'rē'ā). *Theol.* Also 7 latreia. [*late L. latria*, a. Gr. *λατρεία* service, service to God, divine worship, *f. λατρεύ-ειν* to serve, serve with prayer.] In Roman Catholic language: The supreme worship which is due to God alone (distinguished from DULIA and HYPERDULIA).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22952 Off this place, ffolkes alle, 'Latrya' they me calle. Myne offyce is moste in wakyng, To kepe the gate aboute the kyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 b, This latria is holy and due reverence to god in prayers, vows, tythes, othes and in the service of god. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 131 It is the common opinion in Spaine and Italy that Latria, or divine honor, is due to the Crosse. 1645 - *Heresiogr.* (ed. 2) 147 The Papists make two Degrees of Religious worship; the highest they call Latreia. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. II.* x. 111 The worship of latria due to God only, and that of dulia, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 225 What now becomes of the distinction between the dulia, and the hyper-dulia, and the latria?

Hence **† Latrual**, **† Latrian** *adjs.* rare, of the nature of latria.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 141 They can make false Goddess, and gyve to them latryall honour. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian, and to God another and a greater, Latrian.

Latrine (lăt'rēn). Also 7 *Sc. latron*, lateran. [*a. Fr.* (chiefly in pl. *latrines*), a. *L. latrina* privy, contr. *f. lavātrina*, *f. lavare* to wash.] A privy, esp. in a camp, barracks, hospital, or similar place.

1642 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 82 He also turred the laterans in the Colledge, whereby the studentis had not sic naturall eismet as befor. 1673-88 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 293 The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which dimits in the sea which is the latrons and receptacle of the universe. 1808 T. CRAUFORD *Univ. Edin.* 150, 1628 and 1629, the public latrines... were built where now they stand. 1867 *Standard* 23 Nov. 3 The longer the occupation of the camp the greater necessity for good drainage, for making new and filling up old latrines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 311 Cesspits are now discontinued in most barracks, and water latrines are used. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 591 Enamelled Earthenware Latrine. 1897 HUGHES *Mediatr. Faer* v. 181 Latrines are for want of space often in close proximity to bed-rooms.

Latrobite (lăt'rōbīt). *Min.* [*f. the name of its discoverer, the Rev. C. J. Latrobe* + -ITE.] A pink variety of anorthite from Labrador.

1837 DANA *Min.* 299 Latrobite has been found only on Ametik island near the coast of Labrador.

† Latrocinate, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. l. latrocīnārī* to rob on the highway: see -ATE.] (See *quot.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrocinate*, to rob, to play the thief.

† Latrocination, *Obs.* -o [*ad. l. latrocīnātiō-em*, *f. latrocīnārī* (see *prec.*)] (See *quot.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latrocination*, theft, robbery.

† Latrociny, *Obs.* Also 5 -synie, -cynye, 7 -cinie. [*ad. l. latrocīnī-um* highway-robbery, band of robbers, *f. latro*: see next. Cf. LARCENY.] 1. Highway-robbery, brigandage, freebooting, plundering.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xviii. (1869) 144 Conte hourse it is cleped, and latrosynie the defamed. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 263 These... possessed the Mountains and Desert places of Thessaly, being given to all manner of Latrociny and Depradation. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xlviii. 438 Publike Latrocīnies, Rapes, Murthers, Hell vpon Earth. 1657 THORNLEY *tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 40 Escaping two dangers at once, shipwreck and latrociny.

2. A band of robbers. In *quots. trans.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i. (1860) I vij b, A royaume wyth out habundance of goodes... may better be callyd a latrocynye or a nest of theys than a royaume. c 1643 *Maxims Unfolded* 35 Because the faction sought by force to prevail, it was aptly called a Latrocinye. 1732 STACHOUSE *Hist. Bible* III. v. (1752) I. 389 When... Oppression rul'd, and the Government was turn'd into a mere Latrociny.

† Latron, *Obs.* [*ad. l. latron-em*, *latro*, hireling, mercenary, freebooter, robber. Cf. LADRONE.] A robber, brigand, plunderer.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. (1614) 13 f, I meane those Latron-patrons and Patron-latrons, whereof these extend to the utmost whatsoever might, and whatsoever colour of right, in Exemptions, Customes, Priuiledges and prauileiges whereby euery 'John-a-Stile' shall intercept the Churches due. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 272 In their writings against the pietates... they call them all latrons. 1657 THORNLEY *tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 108 Counting such actions to suit better with a Latron than the Grand Captain of an Army. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 116 What may sacrilegious latrons expect? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. iii. 74 The hymeneal pair are licensed freebooters levying black mail on us;... I apprehend that Mr. Whitford has a lower order of latrons in his mind.

Latron, obs. *Sc.* variant of LATRINE, LECTERN.

† Latronage, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. LATRON* I + -AGE.] Robbery, brigandage.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxiii. 624 Abusing... the Courts and Lawyers, to Patronize his Latronage and Violence.

Latrosynie, variant of LATROCINY *Obs.*

Latrunicular, *a. rare* -1. [*f. l. latruncul-us* robber, piece in the game of 'latrunculi' + -AR.] Pertaining to the ancient Roman game of *latrunculi*, somewhat resembling draughts or chess.

1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) II. 678 Circumstantial evidence supports Montfaucon in his latrunicular origin of it [chess].

-latry, -olaty, representing Gr. *-λατρεία* worship, as in *εἰδωλολατρεία* IDOLATRY. Other examples, legitimately formed on possible Gr. types, are *angelolatry*, *astrolatry*, *bibliolatry*, *cosmolatry*, *demonolatry*, *grammolatry*, *Marolatry*, *q. v.* Hence, in humorous nonce-use, have been formed divers hybrids, as *babylatry* (*q. v.*), *crocholatry*, *dutiolatry*, *lordolatry*. Corresponding to this is the termination -(o)later, representing Gr. *-λατρός*, as in *idolater*, *bibliolater*.

1848 THACKERAY *Ek. Snobs* iii. (1892) 13 How should it be otherwise in a country where Lordolatry is part of our creed? 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumb.*, etc. 330 She was immolating health and spirits in crocholatry. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 770/2 The question of how far the Puritan civilization has carried the cult of the personal conscience into mere dutiolatry.

Latschi, -som, -sum: see LATESHIP, -SOME.

Latst, obs. form of LAST *a.*

Latt: see LAIT *v.*, LATE, LET.

Latten, variant of **LATEEN**.

Latten (lætən). Forms: 4-5 (also 9 *arch.*) latoun, latun, 5-6 latyn, 5-7, 9 laten, (5 latoen, -one), 5-8 latin, 6 lattenne, -oun, -yne, -yng, latynn, 6-7 latine, lattyn(n, 6-9 lattin, (7 laden), 4- laton, 5- latton, latten. [a. OF. *laton*, *leiton*, mod.F. *laiton* = Pr. *lato*, Sp. *laton*, Pg. *latão*, Piedmontese *laton*, It. *ottone* (the initial *l* having been dropped through being mistaken for the def. article). The relation between these forms is obscure; if the Fr. form be original, it would point to a popular L. type **lactōn-em*; if the word was originally Sp., it may be a derivative of Com. Rom. **latta* lath, tin-plate (It. *latta*, Sp. Pg. *lata*, F. *latte*; of Teut. origin: see **LATH**). From Fr. the word was adopted into the Teut. and Slav. langs.: cf. Du. *latoen*, ON. *lātun*, Russian *латунь*.]

1. A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass; often hammered into thin sheets. Now only *arch.* and *Hist.*

The word occurs not infrequently as a translation of L. *orichalcum*.

[1339 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 205 Sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gonnas. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 4367 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymne brynnand light. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* vii. 45 Alle the vessels .. weren of latoun [L. *de aurichalco*]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 699 He hadde a croys of laton ful of stones. — *Frankl. T.* 517 Phebus was old and hewed lyk laton. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 1134 Pelouris and durris were all of brasse, With latoun sett and with glasse. c. 1425 *Loc. in Wt.* Wülcker 653/15 *Hoc aurichalcum*, latone. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 An horologe or a clocke of laton. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 132/2 When we se dayly a great pece of siluer, brasse, latten or yron drawn at length into smale wier. 1538 *Inu.* in *Archæologia* LI. 71 Itm the laton on the larestones, vs. 1553 *Inu. Ch. Gouda, Stafford in Ann. Dioc. Lichfield* (1863) 49. ij candelys of lattyn, one crysmatorye of latten. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rev.* i. 15 And his fete like to latten as in a burning fornace. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatur* Wks. 1873 I. 124 Whether it were lead or latten that haspt downe those winking casements, I knowe not. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xiii. (1840) 138 It was concluded, that they should not celebrate the sacrament in glass .. but in chalices of latten. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Direct. Melons* 4 The Noses of the Pipes might easily be inserted into a larger Pipe of Laton. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 Latten .. is another sort of Copper colour'd with *Lapis Calaminaris*. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 *Nis.* I. 141 A dome of yellow laton from Andalusia. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 755 She brought him the hand-washing water in a basin of latten.

b. *Black latten* = latten-brass (see 3 b). *Shaven latten*, a thinner kind than black latten. *Roll latten*, latten polished on both sides ready for use (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II* c. 4 Sched. Rates Inwards, Lattin vocant black Lattin the hundred weight .. ij. shaven Lattin .. iij. li. vijs. viij. d. 1714 *Fr. Ek. of Rates* 413 His Majesty .. does permit the Danish and Swedish Ships to come loaded with .. Latten-black, or ruled. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Shaven Latten is distinguished from Black Latten by its thinness and brightness on both sides of the sheets.

2. Iron tinned over, tin-plate; more explicitly *white latten*. Also, any metal made in thin sheets. Now *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *For blanc*, White Lattin. 1615 *De Montfort's Surv. E. Ind.* 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 43 Pipes of .. Tin or Laton as they call thin Plates of Iron Tinn'd over. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 147 Your vessel ought to be of latten .. the tin yielding no bad tincture to the liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latten* or *Lattin*, Iron tinn'd over. 1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 630 The making of Tin-plates, or Lattin, as it is called, being not commonly practised in England. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 238 The art of making tin plates or latten. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Iron Plates tinned over are sometimes termed Latten. a. 1825 in *FORRER Voc. E. Anglia*, Latten, We do not mean any mixed metal, but give the name to common tin-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Latten, thin metal. Metal in sheets.

3. *attrib.*, often passing into *adj.* = Consisting or made of latten.

1492 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 24, j laton bason, pretii ijs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 4 Cleir schynand bemys, and goldin symmeris hew, In lattoun colour altering haill of new. 1529 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 37 Laton wire for the chyme. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. Decay 944 A Dry-fat, sheath'd in latton plates with-out. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* iv. ii, Here's a latten spoon, and a long one, to feed with the devil. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 39 A Lattin or Plate Lanthorn. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 37 In a hole of the Pool lay a Latten or Tin Box. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* iv. ii. Wks. (1720) 248 No people in the world can make Lattin ware, or work our tin well but they. 1714 *Fr. Ek. of Rates* 270 Latin Plates or White Iron per Barrel composed of 450 double Plates. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 398 Bind it upon them with Iron or Lattin Wyre. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xi, A latten chain will become nie as well as beaten gold. 1865 SWINBURNE *Masque O. Bersale* 85 Low-barred latoun shot-windings. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 89 A massive latten thumb-ring.

b. *Latten-brass*, milled brass in thin plates or sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. 1676 W. [BROWNE] *Man. Goldsm.* 97 The Grain Weights are made of pieces of thin Brass, commonly called Latin-Brass. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Black

Latten, or Latten Brass, is imported in thin sheets of various sizes, sometimes scraped with a knife.

¶ Used with a punn on *Latin*.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. v. F 2, Congealing English Tyne, Gracian Gold, Romaine Latine all in a lump. 1624 BEOELL *Leti.* vi. 96 The Barbarous not Latine but lead of the stile, .. doe conuince them of falsehood. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies* 119 Of all metals, hee hates Latin: for hee hath heard how it was sometime the Roman tongue. a. 1655 SIR N. L'ESTRANGE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 282 [Alleged saying of Shaks.], I faith Ben: I'll e'en give him a dozen good Lattin Spoones, and thou shalt translate them.

Lattener (læt'ənər). Also 4-5, 9 latoner, 5 -enere, -ennare. [f. **LATTEN** + -ER¹.] A worker in or maker of latten.

1302-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 157 Et ij latoners per ij dies ijs. 1415 *York Myst. Intro.* 26 Latoners. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/2 Latener, or lattennare (S. latonere), *erarius*. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 513/3 'Latten' or some other word connected with the craft of the founders and latoners.

Latter (lætər), a. (*adv.*) Forms: 1 *lator* (*adv.*), *latera*, *lætra* (*adv.*), 2 *leter* (*adv.*), 3 *lattro*, 3-4 *latere*, 4-5 *lattere*, *latir*, -yr, (Sc. 5 *lattice*, 5-6 *letter*, 6-yr, 6-7 -er, 7 ?*leater*), 3-6 *later* (and 6-7 in sense 5), 3- *latter*. [OE. *lætra* (fem. and neut. -e) *adj.*, *lator* *adv.*, compar. of *lwt* *LATE*; cf. OFris. *letera*, *lettera* *latter*, Du. *later* *later*, MHG. *lazzter* *later*, ON. *latare* more sluggish.

The mod. **LATER** is a new-formation on the positive; it is difficult to determine how far it goes back, as the spelling *later* may have represented the form with short vowel even as recently as the 17th c.; in sense 5 *later* is here treated as a spelling of *latter* in the more recent as well as in the earlier examples.]

A. adj.

† 1. Slower. OE. and early ME.

c. 1000 *Laus Eccles. Instit.* § 3 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 404 *Pæt he þy latra bið to ƿƿstum.* c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* iv. to (Gr.) *Siddan þu spræce to þinum þeoce, ic hæfde þe lætran tungan.* c. 1205 *LAV.* 5011 Weoren he of Rome alle ridinde, þe oðre a foten .. and slouen alle here hors; here hæp wes þe lattere.

2. Belonging to a subsequent or comparatively advanced period; later. Sometimes contextually = 'second' (cf. **LATTERMATH**). Now only *poet.* or *arch.* with reference to periods of the year and their productions.

c. 1200 ORMIN 15409 *Pin* forme win iss swiþe god, *Pin* latter win iss bettere. *Ibid.* 19084 *At* Cristess lattere come. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Hire latter were is lasse wurd & lesse haueð þen haueð ear hire eare. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The latter historiographers [called us] Albians, and the Realme Albanie. *Ibid.* 86 In thir latter dayes, is sa brocht to passe, that in the people is latter constancie. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 3 We forbear to descend to latter Fathers. — *Joh. iii.* 23 He will cause to come downe for you the raine, the former raine, and the latter raine in the first month. 1624 *QUARLES Job* xv. 19 My kindly words were welcome as a latter Raine. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* 136 Former with latter steps in the progress of well doing need not reconciliation. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. ii. 87 The latter Platonists. 1708 *SWIFT Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 54 The opinion and practice of the latter Cato. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, *Eddish*, .. the latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* I. i. 7 These pursuits are said by latter writers to have been [etc.]. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* I. Be near me when my faith is dry, And men the flies of latter spring. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 373 Gaunt suddenly fell away from him, like the latter snow. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1397 Pale as grass, or latter flowers.

b. † *Latter-lady* (in harvest), the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (cf. *LADY sb.* 3 b). † *Latter Mary day* (*Saint Marie day* the latter, etc.), one of the later feasts of the Virgin Mary, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. † *Latter meal* (Sc.), 'virtuals brought from the master's to the servant's table' (Jam.). *Latter Lammis*: see **LAMMAS**.

11.. *O.E. Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. D.) *Þis* was ædon .vii. nihton ær þære lateran sancta Maria massan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7843 *Þe* morwe after seinte mari day be later [v.r. latter] ded he was. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 617 (Jam.) At the assumptione of our Lady callit the latter Mareday. 1547 *Ibid.* XVII. (Jam.), The nativite of our Lady callit the Lettir mareday nixt to cum. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 Tuppess beinge fedde are to be kept noe longer then Latter-lady in harvest. 1660 J. LAMONT *Diary* (Maitland Club) 124 Johnne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the leater meate roume. 1721 *RANSAY Elegy on Pattie Birnie* xv, Ane's thravart porter wadna let Him in while latter meat was hett.

3. Pertaining to the end of life, of a period, a temporal sequence, the world; = **LAST**. *Obs. exc. arch.* in *latter days*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. 93 We fey peple .. Quham till this was the dufullf lettir day. *Ibid.* viii. ix. 94 At lattyr poynt [L. *degressu supremo*] quhen that war to depart. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 129 Your fraudes, almoste at the latter cast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 20 In the latter dayes ye shall knowe his meynenge. a. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. 414 The latter day and fate of Troy is come. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* I. iij. On ye letter day of december. *Ibid.* 15 In the latter day of judgment. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. C. 1 b, At whose latter gaspe Ioues marble statue gan to bend the brow. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 9 That life which shall make them glorious at the lat. day. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 35 She may make na disposition in her letter will, anent her husbands gudes and geir. a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 114 The

cardinal put in his hands some blank papers, of which they composed a latter-will. 1816 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 296 All the latter years of aged men are overshadowed with its gloom. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 11 This sign moreover doth St. John transmit, that in the latter days we shall be stricken by Satan's legates.

b. *Latter end*: the concluding part (of a period, etc.); the end of life, (one's) death. Also *punningly*, the posteriors.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 256/33 In þe latere ende of Jeneuer. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3891 Him limpis all þe loose be þe lattire end. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2219 In þe laterhēde of þe office. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 135 He that hit wil not desyre, he shall atte the latyr ende be shente. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hem.* VIII. 243 b, In ye latter ende of this moneth. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 292 From the later ende of Marche untill the later ende of July. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 122 What is the chiefe grounde .. of most mens delaying their amendment to their latter ends. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* 351 About the latter end of August. 1710 *PALMER Proverbs* 247 Death .. should never be spoken of in jest: for a man may play with almost any thing safer than his latter-end. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 At the latter end of the spring of 577. 1854 R. COOMBS in *Aquatic Notes Cambridge* 104 Throw the body forward with a spring, as if your latter end was made of Indian-rubber. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 10 The latter end of the Rhine is not so romantic .. as its earlier career in Germany.

† 4. *Sc. Hinder*, hindmost. *Obs.*

1533 *BELLENDEEN Livy* II. (1822) 199 The Volschis .. followit feirly on the latter skirtis of their armye.

5. That has been mentioned second of two: opposed to *former*.

1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 126 This latter sort .. are more hated in the sight of God than the other. 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon*. 58 Of the later sort are such outward actions [etc.]. 1755 *JOHNSON s.v. Disloyal* 4 The three latter senses are now obsolete. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former.

b. *absol.* or *ellipt.*

1608 *SHAKS. Per. iii.* ii. 29 Vertue and Cunning Were endowments greater then Noblesse & Riches; Carelesse Heyres May the two latter darken and expend; But Immortalitie attendes the former Making a man a god. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 8 To the latter we answer; that wee doe not deny [etc.]. 1678 *Young Sermon*, at *Whitehall* 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, .. and the Distributive Part, .. are pleas'd to call this latter the *Sanction* .. of the Law. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 A nave and chancel, with a small vestry on the north side of the latter.

† b. *adv.* a. More slowly. b. Later. *Obs.*

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbok in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 324 Ne lator þon .ii. id. martii. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eour eyper sunegað bi-foran drihten and ec lator þe beoð sahte. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 131 Oðer raðer oðer later; milce he scal imeten. c. 1200 ORMIN 13206 *Pohhwheþre* comm he latter til To lefeþn ouer Criste. 1362 *LANGU. P. Pl.* A. I. 173 *Pat* nis no treupe of Trinite but tricherie of helle, And a leorning for lewed men be latter [v.r. latter(e)] fote dele. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 217 Ful seelden it comþe of colre, & more lattere of malancolie. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 109 The sone dependeth of the fader nouthor more ne lesse neither latter ne rather than the fader. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 220 More later Is he [the Malencoly man] wourthe than a colerike man.

Comb. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* I. i. 79 My wife, more careful for the latter borne.

Latter, variant of **LAUGHTER** 2.

Latter-day, adjective *phr.* Belonging to 'the latter days'; modern. **Latter-day Saints**, the name by which the Mormons call themselves.

1842 *CASWALL City of Mormons* 22 On the door .. was an inscription to the following effect: 'Office of Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Latter Day Saints'. 1850 *CARLYLE (title)* *Latter-day Pamphlets*. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 22 Neither the Latter-day Saints nor any similar sect, have made converts among the costermongers. 1855 *TROLLOPE Warden* xiv. 222 The painting of some of these latter-day pictures [sc. of the Pre-Raphaelite School]. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Feb. 5/3 The whole circumstances were thoroughly mediaeval from a latter-day English point of view. 1897 *DOWDEN Fr. Lit.* iv. 329 André Chénier .. a latter-day Greek or demi-Greek himself.

Latterkin (læt'əkin). Also 7 *laperkin*, 9 ?*latherkin* (Simmonds 1858). A glazier's tool used in making lead-lights (see *quot.* 1825).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 384/1 In this square are three Glasiers Tools; the first .. is termed a Laperkin. It is a short piece of Wood made straight on one edge [etc.]. .. With this, being a kind of Ruler he [the Workman] cuts Quarries of any Size. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 638 The latterkin is a piece of hard wood pointed, to run in the groove of the lead, and widen it for the easier reception of the glass. 1859 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 586.

Latterly (læt'əli), *adv.* [f. **LATTER** a. + **LY** 2.]

a. At the latter end (of life or of some period).

b. Of late, lately.

1734 J. RICHARDSON *Life Milton* 2 Latterly he [Milton] was—No; Not Short and Thick, but [etc.]. 1735-6 *PEGGE Kentsisms* (E. D. S.) *Latterly*, *adv.*, the latter part of his time. 1755 *JOHNSON, Latterly*, .. a low word lately hatched. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd.* *Paul.* (1786) IV. 143 He died Sept. 23, 1766, at Hammersmith, though latterly he resided chiefly at Bath. 1821 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 46 A languid tone of health into which I have latterly fallen. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xxix. 339 He .. gave away so much that, latterly, he had little left. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Feb. 5/1 If there has been anything like an increase of ill-feeling latterly.

Lattermath (læt'əmath), *dial.* Also 6-7 *lathermath* (e, 7) *latter-math*, *leather-math*. [f. **LATTER** a. + **MATH** (OE. *mæþ*) mowing.] The 'latter' mowing; the aftermath. Also, the crops then reaped.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 *Lattermathe*. 1587 HARRISON *England* i. xviii. (1881) iii. 133 Of such [medowes] as are twice mowed I speake not, sith their latter math is not so wholesome as the first. 1611 COTGR., *Arriere-saison*, latter math. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 84 Some Soyls . . . afford four Lattermeaths of Hay. 1692 TRYON *Good House-wife* vii. (ed. 2) 70 [Better made in Summer] is much finer than that which is made of Rowings or Leather-Math (as they call it). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cordus*, *Favum cordum*, the latter math. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 363 Grasses . . . which afford . . . the greatest quantities of spring, summer, latter-math and winter produce. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 128 The aftermath, or, as country people call it, the 'lattermath'.

Lattermint. *rare*. [f. LATTER *a.* + MINT *sb.*] ? A late kind of mint.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 579 Savory, latter-mint, and columbines.

Lattermost (læt'təumst), *a.* [f. LATTER *a.* + -MOST.] Last.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 116 Domesticus, the foremost man, is not more of a ring-leader . . . than Mr. and Mrs. Crux, the lattermost. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* viii. 222 Fresh Issues upon the Universe that sum Which is the lattermost of lives.

Lattern, *Sc.* form of LECTERN.

† **Latterness.** *Obs. rare* —1. [f. LATTER *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being later or subsequent. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 Any other word that can . . . cut off all forwardness and latterness.

† **Latterward**, *a.* *Obs. rare* —1. [f. LATTER + -WARD.] = LATEWARD.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1651) 43 Ye shall graffe them on a latterward fruit, as Pome Richard.

† **Lattew.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 lādpeow, -tēaw, -t(6)ow, lādēow, lātēau, -ēaw, -6ow, lātēow, -tēow, -tēuw, -tīow, Northumb. lātūa, 2 ladtew, lēd-, lēttew, 3 lātēow, lattu, lattow. [OE. *lādēow*, *littēow*, *lādēow*, f. *lād* leading, *LODE* + *peow* servant, *THEW*.] A leader.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 4 Ladtow me ðu bist. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Pa eart ægðer ge wæc, ge lādpeow, ge siow ðe se wæg to līgð. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 For þat þe storres liht is hem god lādēu. *Ibid.* 197 Also mannes heud is hegest liht and lattu 500 wisseð rihtte bi-leue þe soule. a 1225 *Juliana* 33 Lauerd lues lattow leaþ me þurh þis . . . lif.

Lattice (læt'is), *sb.* Forms: 4 latijs, latīs, pl. latīs, -is, 4-6 latys, 5 lates, lateys, 5-6 latyse, 6 lateis, lateasse, latise, laties(e), -is, lettise, pl. lattas(s)es, 6-7 lateasse, 6-8 lattise, lettise, 7 latice, latteise, pl. lettasses, 6-lattice. [a. OF. and F. *latis*, f. *latte* LATH.]

1. A structure made of laths, or of wood or metal crossed and fastened together, with open spaces left between; used as a screen, e.g. in window openings and the like; a window, gate, screen, etc. so constructed.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 6 Fro the windowe . . . of myn hous bi the latys I beheeld the yunge man. 14. . . *Chaucer's Troilus* ii. 566 (615) (Harl. MS. 3943) A l go we sec, caste up the latis [v.r. yates] wyde. For thurgh this strete he most to palays ryde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxx. 400 (Add. MS.) The paretse preste . . . sate at his selle, and lokede oute at his latyse towarde the kyрке. 1452-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 449 Pro factura x latys in deambulatorio. c 1475 *Partenay* 4747 He . . . The latis unshite. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116 Lattice kepeth out the light and letteth in the winde. 1569 *Bury Walls* (Camden) 155 The glasse lattases and bourdes belonging to the howse. 1611 BIRKE *2 Kings* i. 2 Abaziah fel downe thorow a lattesse in his vpper chamber. a 1674 *Milton Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 130 Small Windows, some of Glass, some with Lattices, or Iron Bars. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 A Lattice of narrow Laths nail'd a cross one another checker-wise, every square consisting of about twelve Inches. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr. They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch stage coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded. 1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxv. 172 When they don't choose to be concealed, they open the Lattices. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. i. The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell upon the snowy neck [etc.]. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. l. 44 The flowers fell faster—Rain'd from each lattice at his feet. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 488 The diamond shape of the glass of old casements was suggested by the ancient lattice.

fig. 1621 *DONNE Progr. Soul, and Annin.* Poems (1639) 243 Thou shalt not peep through lattices of eyes, Nor heare through Labyrinths of eares. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xiii. 409 He will . . . creep out at the lattice of a word. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 93 Stand not at a distance behind the walls: shew thyself through the lattice of thy ordinance. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 473 Life's a debtor to the grave, Dark lattice! letting in eternal day. 1830 TENNYSON *In Mem. lxx.* Thro' a lattice on the soul Looks thy fair face and makes it still.

† b. A window of lattice-work (usually painted red), or a pattern on the shutter or wall imitating this (see CHEQUER *sb.* 1, 4), formerly a common mark of an alehouse or inn. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt.* iv. vi. There, at a howse with a red lattice, you shall finde an old baude . . . and a yong dam-sell. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger that passeth by the lattice be a Saint or a Diuell. 1592 *Arden of Faversham* H. 2, He . . . had bene sure to haue had his Signe pulled down, & his lattice borne away the next night. 1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* ii. 15 Some Alewives, if they had knowne this receipt . . . wold haue bung out holly bushes at their red lattises, & so they might haue bene mistaken for Tauerms, of many ale knights. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 86 He call'd me euen now (my Lord) through a red Lattice. 1598 B. JONSON *En. Man in Hum.* iii. lii. At the signe of the wine-tankerd, hard by the greene

lattice. 163. WOTTON *Educ. in Reliq.* (1672) 97 Amongst Tradesmen . . . they are not poorest, whose Shop windows open over a red Lattice. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* i. ii. If he draw not A Lattice to your doore, and hang a bush out. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* i. i. She by Art makes her face look like a new white wall with a red lattice. 1735 DYCHER & PARDON *Dict.* *Lattice* . . . with us now is generally an ensign of an Alehouse, which to make it the more conspicuous is commonly painted of various Colours, and those who have not a real Wooden one up at their Door, cause Chequers or Squares like 'em to be painted on their Window-shutters, Walls or Side-posts of the Door, &c.

c. Work of the kind described in 1; lattices collectively; = LATTICE-WORK. Also fig.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) i. 236 Our countrie houses, in steed of glasse, did use much lattice. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 14 Some beauty peep through Lattice of sear'd age. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. iii. 225 My good window of Lattice face thee well. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 50 The vpper part of the window . . . is made of glasse or lattice. 1890 F. G. CARPENTER in *Amer. Agriculturist* Oct. 512 (Funk) Rude frames of lattice filled with greased paper to act as windows.

2. *transf.* Something with open interlaced structure like that of a lattice.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref. This harmless Essay . . . may . . . induce your charity to connive at our imbecility, by glancing through the Lattice of a diminishing Telescope. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 132 Taking a sheet of Paper, we made several little Lattices in it. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iii. 91 An oak tree with a curiously twisted lattice of roots.

† 3. A part of the auditorium of a theatre (see quot.). *Obs.*

1818 J. WARBURTON *etc. Dublin* II. 1113 boxes 58 59; lattices 48 49; pit 35 36; gallery 28 29. *Ibid.* 118 note. The interior of the house [c 1793] formed an ellipse, and was divided into three compartments—pit, boxes, and lattices, which were without division.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lattice-blind, -bough, -closing, -edge, -hole, -maker, -nail, -pane, -pattern; lattice-bar bridge-building (see quot.); lattice beam = lattice girder; lattice-braid, a narrow lattice-like braid made on the lace-pillow (Caulfeild and Seward *Dict. Needlework* 1882 p. 43); lattice-bridge (see quot. 1857); † lattice caltrop (see quot.); lattice-cell (see quot. and cf. LATTICED 2 b); lattice frame, girder, a girder consisting of two horizontal bars connected by diagonal bars crossed so as to resemble lattice-work; lattice leaf (plant), the *Ouvirandra fenestralis* or lace-leaf of Madagascar; also lattice plant; lattice moss, a moss of the genus *Cinclidolus*; lattice point *Math.* (see quot.); lattice-stitch (see quot.); lattice-truss, 'one having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); lattice-wise *adv.*, in the form of a lattice or lattice-work.

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 'Lattice-bar, a bar belonging to a system of latticing. 1850 G. D. DEMPSEY *Iron Girder Bridges* iv. 36 'Lattice beams. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana* in S. 87 Backward the 'Lattice-blind she flung. 1878 SYMONDS *Many Moods* 175 The star of Love, those 'Lattice-boughs between. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin.* N. Amer. viii. 231 Town's Patent 'Lattice Bridge. 1857 HUMBER *Iron Bridges & Girders* 14 The Trellis Girder or Lattice Bridge, consisting of a top and bottom flange connected by a number of flat iron bars which are rivetted across each other at a certain angle, thus forming a lattice. 1497 *Navy Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 97 'Lattescaltraps [Footnote: Perhaps caltraps united by lattice work or rods forming a kind of cheval-de-frise, and thus distinguished from 'casting caltraps]. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Lattice-cells, in Botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of net-work sculptured in relief. c 1425 *St. Eliz. of Spalbeck in Anglia* viii. 114 46 Pe chapel is departyd fro be chaumbyr wip a smalle 'latys-closynge. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 15 Here and there on 'lattice edges lay Or book or lute. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin.* N. Amer. viii. 233 'Lattice-frames. 1852 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Notices 123 BARTON (title of art.) On the Calculation of strains in 'Lattice Girders. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/3 A steel pillar with a lattice girder construction. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 32 In at a 'lattice hole . . . fast flew there in a fle. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* s.v. *Ouvirandra*, *O. fenestralis* . . . is best known as the 'Lattice-leaf plant, from its singular leaves resembling open lattice-work. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 252 Allied to the Pondweeds is the rare Lattice-leaf (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*) of Madagascar. 1652 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 116 I wishe . . . 'Lattice makers few, and glasiars many. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 108 *Cinclidolus* . . . 'Lattice Moss. 1480 *Warbur. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 122 For di M^r of 'latis-naile price iijd. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dreams* 268 Beaming all redly thro' the 'lattice-pane. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 71 'Lattice and diaper patterns. 1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* 457 The aquatic *Ouvirandra* or 'lattice plant. 1857 in Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* (1890) III. 40 Imagine now in a plane, a rectangular system of coordinates (x, y) and the whole plane divided by lines parallel to the axes at distances = 1 from each other into squares of the dimension = 1. And let the angles which do not lie on the axes of coordinates be called 'lattice points'. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 187 'Lattice-stitch, a stitch used in Ticking work and other ornamental Embroideries for borders and formed of straight interlaced lines. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.* *Canellis*, lattases, or any thynge made 'lattice wyse. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 239 Rych cloth of golde traversed latyse wyse square. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 166 Some sinewes running straight out in length, others crossing ouerthwart lattice-wise. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 37 An additional Door, made Lattice-wise; to the end that the People standing without might see what was done in the Temple.

Lattice (læt'is), *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To furnish with a lattice or lattice-work. Also with *up, over*.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 5 The seide parlore and tresance lattizid, glazid and selyd with othir necessaris. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 A Closet in the mydle of 8 Squares lattisid aboute. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Clothware*, to close with crosse barres, or trayles: to lettise vp. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 7 Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flies. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iv. 73 Each Window was latticed with Iron Wire on the outside. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 117 It was a wooden structure, latticed and pierced with auger-holes. 1867 LADY HERRERT *Cradle* L. i. 9 The narrow streets which are latticed over with matting.

Lattice, *obs.* form of LETUCE.

Latticed (læt'ist), *a.* Also 6 lattis(e)d, let-ticed, -uced, -ised, latized, 7 lattized. [f. LATTICE *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Furnished with a lattice or lattice-work.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 32 Their hooves they mainly beat upon the latticed grate. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 12 A low, long, and narrow latticed window. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 2 The early sun Pour'd on the latticed cot a cheerful gleam. a 1845 HOOD *Open Question* i. Shut the gardens! lock the latticed gate! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. A latticed screen . . . divided the shop from a room of about equal size.

2. Shaped or arranged like a lattice. *a. gen.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush.* (1586) 25 b, You must . . . harrowe it which is don with a lettused instrument full of teeth. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxvii. 168 Huge alders . . . shed Disparted moonlight through the lattic'd boughs.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Having a conformation or marking resembling lattice-work. Of plant-cells: see quot. 1877 and lattice-cell, LATTICE *sb.* 4. Of leaves = CANCELLATE.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 Her eye is . . . foraminulous and latticed like that of other Insects. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 Latticed, having longitudinal lines or furrows, decussate by transverse ones. 1862 COOKE *Brit. Fungi* 93 The Latticed Stinkhorn (*Clathrus cancellatus*). 1862 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1866) 87 The Latticed Heath (*Strophia clathrata*). 1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* 49 *Sieve-tubes*, or *bast-vessels* result from the coalescence of cells standing one over another, the partition walls of which, or *sieve-discs*, have become perforated in the manner of a sieve. . . Of similar construction are latticed cells, the partition-walls of which are not actually perforated, but only thickened in a sieve-like manner. 1885 A. S. PENNINGTON *Brit. Zoophytes* 161 *Phellia Brodiaei*, 'The Latticed Corklet'.

c. *Her.*

1847 GLOSS. *Herabry*, Lattised, Treillis, or Portecullised, a pattern resembling fretty, but placed cross-ways. It may be interlaced or not.

Lattice-window. A window furnished with a lattice; also, in mod. use, one composed of small diamond-shaped panes set in lead-work.

1515-16 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 23 Pro factura fenestrarum . . . scilicet latyswindowes. a 1533 LADY BERNERS *Univ. civium* 609 Out of y^e chambre wheras she shal be in she shal se them all . . . thrughe a lateyse windowe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleutane's Comm.* 32 b, The Doctors of Divinite stonde in the lateyse windowes. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 207 Brasen dores, whereof the myddle . . . is made of solid brasse, the other foure in the forme of lattise windowes. 1743 POCKOCKE *Descr. East* I. 16 They [galleys] are made with lattise windowes all round. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii. A cottage-room, with a lattice-window. 1880 ISRAELI *Endym.* I. xi. 86 An old hall with gable ends and lattice windowes.

Lattice-work. Wood or metal work consisting of crossing strips with small openings; = LATTICE *sb.* 1. Also, something resembling this.

1487 *Will in Paston Lett.* III. 465 A nother towell of latise werk. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* 509 The lattice worke or climbing and running frames made for the vine. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 The like curious Lattice-work I have also observ'd in the crustaceous Cornea of the Creckets Eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 42 The cane . . . severed into stripes That interlaced each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 145 It . . . was guarded on either side by a strong lattice-work of forest timber. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 340 The bow-and-tie construction is thought to be superior in strength to lattice-work . . . for a bridge.

Latticing (læt'isin). [f. LATTICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.] The process of making a lattice or lattice-work; in *Bridge-building* (see quot.).

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246, Latticing, a system of bars crossing each other at the middle of their lengths, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

Lattine, *obs.* variant of LATEEN.

Lattin (ne, -o(u)n, -yn(e), -yng, -ynn, latun, *obs.* forms of LATTEN.

Lattly, *obs.* form of LATELY *adv.*

Lattouze, *obs.* *Sc.* form of LETUCE.

Lattuce: see LET *v.*

|| **Latus** 1 (læt'1-18s). *Math.* [*l.* = side.] Used in the following terms in *Conic sections*: *latus rectum*, a straight line drawn through the focus of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, the parameter; *latus primum* (see quot. 1706); † *latus transversum*, the transverse diameter.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 11 In a Parabola the Rectangle of the Diameter, and *Latus Rectum*, is equal to the Rectangle of the Segments of the double Ordinate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus primum*, . . . a Right-line drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of

the Cone, and within it. *Ibid.*, *Latus Transversum*, (in an Hyperbola) is a Right-line lying between the Vertex's of the two opposite Sections. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* iv. i. (ed. 6) 367 The Diameter of a Circle being that Right-line which passes thro' its Centre or Focus . . . may . . . be properly call'd the Circle's Latus Rectum: And altho' it loses the Name of Diameter when the Circle degenerates into an Ellipsis, yet it retains the Name of Latus Rectum. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 256 A luminous point is placed at one of the foci of a semi-elliptic arc bounded by the axis major: prove that the whole illumination of the arc varies inversely as the latus rectum.

|| **Latus** ² (lā'tūs). *Antiq.* [Late L. = Gr. *λάτος*.] A large fish inhabiting the Nile and other regions.

1598 *Epulario* Fijijib, To dresse a Latus or shadow fish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus*, . . . a huge Fish peculiar to the River Nile, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Latus*, . . . the name of a fish of the coracinus, or umbra kind. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 90 Among fishes, the *latus*, . . . and the oxyrhynchus.

Latyn, obs. form of LATIN, LATEN, LET V.

Latynere, -tynier: see LATIMER.

Latyng, -yng, obs. forms of LATIN, LETTING.

Latynn, obs. form of LATEN.

Lau, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

Laubanite (lō'bānīt). *Min.* [Named by Traube, 1887, from *Lauban* in Silesia, where it was first found: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, resembling stilbite. 1888 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III*. XXXV. 418 Laubanite. A zeolite resembling stilbite.

Lauber, -or, etc., Sc. forms of LABOUR.

Lauch: see LATCH v.¹, LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

Lauchful, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucht, obs. Sc. form of LAUGH v., LOW a.

† **Lauchtane**, a. Sc. Obs. [a. Gaelic *lach-dunn* = Irish *lachtna*.] Dull coloured, swarthy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xix. 672 A lawchtane [MS. *E* lauchtane] mantill than hym by Lyand upon the hed he saw. a 1568 in Pinkerton *Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheeks, was reid as rone, Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.

Laughter, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of LAUGHTER.

Lauchtfull, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

Laucyouse, var. LAUTIOUS Obs., luxurious.

Laud (lōd), sb.¹ Forms: 4-7 *laude*, 6-7 *lawd* (e, 6 - *laud*. [a. OF. *laude*, ad. L. *laud-em*, *laus* praise.]

1. Praise, high commendation. Also † in *laud of*, *honour and laud*, *laud and glory* (*honour, thanks*); † to give *laud*. Now rare exc. in hymns.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 232 Pursevantes and herauldes That crien thyce folkes laudes. c 1386—*Priores'* T. 8 In laude . . . Of thee . . . To telle a storie I wol do my labour. — *Friar's T.* 55 He was, if I shal even him his laude, A theef, and eek a sonnour, and a baude. a 1470 TITMOT *Cesar* iv. (1530) 5 That the enterpryse myght be to the laud and profyte of his legion. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 91 To hym that laude & thankyss shalde be geuen vnto. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 187 To the laude and glory Of wyse dame Pallas it was so edified. 1552 LYNDESAI *Monarchie* 4125 Onely to God be laude and glorie. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* iii. pr. vi. 53 They that falsely be praised, needs must they blush at their own laude. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 106 For which this Assembly and all Christians are to render laud and thanks unto God. 1640 GENT *Annot in Gr.* ii. l. E. b. So well, as Asop could discharge his scene, whereby he won most laud. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 442 Great laud and praise were mine . . . for spotless faith divine. 1819 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 117 We willingly cede to her the laud of having . . . been . . . the cradle of sound principles'. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* xvii. Pense Wks. 1886 II. 346 Sibylline leaves . . . in laud and exaltation of her modest relative. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 27 His laud and benediction Thy ransomed people raise. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xxiv. 250 His chief employment being the laud of his dead love.

b. A cause or subject for praise. *rare*.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 351 It was na laude, nor 3it Humanitie On sic ane wicht to scabw thame villanous. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 278 That is not a fault: that is rather a laud.

† c. ? Praiseworthiness. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 94 And by the laude of his pretence His lewdnesse was acquit.

2. pl. The first of the day-hours of the Church, the Psalms of which always end with Pss. cxlviii-cl, sung as one psalm and technically called *laudes*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 1 Pis salme is ay songen in be lauds. a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 88 Here begynneth laudes. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 180 Sir, this same day at morne I thaim left in the corne, When they rang lawdys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 Meditacyons at the laudes, vnto the ende of matyns, diuided accordyng to euery psalme. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 20 The Evening Lamb . . . Was by the hallow'd Fire but half-consum'd, When Mary rose to Lauds. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. xxxi. Now midnight lauds were in Melrose sung. 1843 M. PATISON *Diary in Mem.* (1885) 190 At 6 went to Matins, which with Lauds and Prime take about an hour and a half.

transf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 169 The lytle byrdes sweetly dyd syng Laudes to their maker early in the mornyng. 1577 VALLANS *T. Two Swannes in Leland's Itin.* (1750) v. p. viii. The merrie Nightingale . . . Ringes out all night the never ceasing Lauds of God. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lix. 16 Paraphr. 300 To make this the matter of my daily morning lauds.

3. A hymn or ascription of praise.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 *Laud*e a prayse, *laude*. 1604 SHAKS.

Ham. iv. vii. 178 (2nd Qo.) Which time she chaunted snatches of old laudes. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 247 So was it of old ordained . . . that the Lauds or Praises should be said . . . immediately after the Gospel. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 49 The Christians offered up Spiritual Sacrifices, Prayers and Lauds. 1877 SYMONDS *Renais. Italy* II. 320 An author of devotional lauds [= *lit. laude*] and mystery plays.

† **Laud**, sb.² *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *laud-um*, vbl. sb. f. *laudare* (LAUD v.), used in the extended sense 'to give a judgement upon'.] Decision, judgement.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 77 After loog trete bothe parties submytted theym to the laude and arbytrement of the kyng. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 416 To here and se be decrete laude and sentence of forlathour gevin.

Laud (lōd), v. Forms: 5-7 *laude*, (5 *loud*), 6-7 *lawde*, 6- *laud*. [ad. L. *laud-are*, f. *laud-*, *laus* praise.] *trans.* To praise, to sing or speak the praises of; to celebrate. Often to *laud and bless* (praise, magnify). Originally implying an act of worship.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xl. 102 Neyther for loue laude it noust ne lakke it for enaye. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1883 The lady . . . forthe ys gon, Loudyng the trynnyte, To a noonre. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 So ye shal be happy, & your werkes lauded. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 32 We ought to laude and magnify Your excellent springes of famous poetry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 We excite & moue . . . all creatures to laud & besse god. c 1610 *Women Saints* 34 They therefore fast and pray and laude our Lord. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 317 [They] did at Night . . . betake themselves to prayers, and lauding God. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Cui Bono*! xii. To build a temple worthy of a god, To land a monkey. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *T. of Tync* vii. 122 He lauded the arrangements. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v. To be called . . . ambitious for the very same aspirations which are lauded up to the skies in the sons of the rich. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* II. 1, I laud my stars, however, that you will not have your first impressions of . . . our future home from such a day as this.

absol. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 168 Sing we lauding And applauding.

Hence **Laudod** ppl. a.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 557 Son of the above lauded octogenarian. 1856 J. YOUNG *Demonol.* iv. vii. 437 More . . . than . . . all the elaborate disquisitions or lauded aphorisms of ancient and modern wisdom together.

absol. 1887 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 12 A rising power that would crash, the lauders and the lauded.

Laud, obs. form of LEWD.

Laudability (lōdābiliti). *rare*. [ad. L. *laud-abilitas*, f. *laudabilis*: see next.] The quality of being a fit subject for praise; praiseworthiness.

1715 *Mem. Abp. Tenison* 5 Names . . . however instructive by the Laudability of their Characters. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* ii. xxxi. IV. 363 This doctrine of the laudability and right of assassinating sovereigns was taught by others . . . of the Jesuit fraternity.

Laudable (lōdāb'l), a. Also 6 *laudabul*, *lawd'o* able, 6 7 *laudible*. [ad. L. *laudabilis*, f. *laudare*: see LAUD v. and -ABLE.]

1. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Praiseworthy, commendable. † Also, in early use, of the nature of praise, laudatory.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* (Horstun) 1359 And dred þus laudable wordus more in hure þouht. 1479 in *Eng. Glifs* (1870) 413 The . . . laudable custumes foresaide. 1503 4 *Act 19 Hen. VII* c. 4 After the lawdeable custome used in tyme of his moste noble progenytours. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 53 The laudable sciences of phisick and surgerie. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. ii. 76 This earthly world: where to do harme is often laudable. c 1610 *Women Saints* 178 When his precious ashes and laudable corps was caried to the martyrs seate. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 278 A laudible ambition to be something more than he then was. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 6 In the Sight of Reason, nothing is laudable but what is guided by Reason. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. iv. 165 His conduct . . . was innocent, and even laudable. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 1/2 A wish that so laudable an institution may be more generally known. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 74 Using scandalous means for the purpose of obtaining a laudable end. 1879 MISS BRAIDON *Clow. Foot* III. 269 He carried out this resolve with laudable firmness. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 398 Laudable curiosity.

† b. Of testimony: Trustworthy. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 84 Upon laudable and unsuspected Record.

2. Of material objects and physical conditions: Of satisfactory nature, quality, or operation; healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only *Med.* of secretions, esp. pus (see *quots.*).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe*. (Percy Soc.) 4 The somer season men connteth now laudable. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) b ij. A bloudy fluxe, an hidroyse or madnesse after a frenesie, are laudable. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. beasts* (1658) 464 The sheep of the Isle Chins are very small, and yet their milk maketh very laudable cheese. 1634 R. H. *Salernus Regim.* 27 Kids flesh is better and more laudable than any other flesh. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 127 It may be a laudable Compost for moist grounds. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 185, I found the Apples of a laudable colour. c 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* ii. liii. (1738) 207 To promote a laudable growth of flesh. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Theory Physick* 269 If after the third Day a laudable Expectoration does not appear . . . then [etc.]. 1794 6 L. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 501 Ulcers which are said to abound with laudable pus. 1849 *Health & Longevity* 229 Easier and sooner reduced to laudable chyle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 When thick and creamy, it is known as healthy or laudable pus.

3. sb. in pl. a. Laudable qualities, good points.

b. Persons of title, dignities. *Obs.* or *nonce-uses*.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 321 To do Justice, even to ones Enemy's Laudables. 1815 Q. REV. XIV. 135 The nature of these Laudables, including Dukes [etc.].

Hence **Laudableness**.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 423 He asserts the truth of his doctrine, and the laudableness of his actions. 1730-6 in BAILEY (fol.). 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 243 We shall . . . look upon the laudableness of an action as a certain evidence of its usefulness.

Laudably (lōdāb'l), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY ².]

1. In a praiseworthy manner, so as to deserve praise.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 87 He answered to speke lital and laudably. 1533 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 263 Occupacions laudably vsed and continued withyn this Cytie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 The Chymists have attempted laudably, reducing their causes unto Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxviii. 199 Would not love and pity excusably, nay laudably, make a good wife . . . give up her own will . . . to oblige a husband. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. vi. 52 A . . . young man . . . laudably anxious to be instructed.

† 2. In a sound and healthy manner. *Obs. rare*.

1609 EVELYN *Acetaria* 129 Some Plants not only nourish laudably, but induce a manifest and wholesome Change.

Laudanine (lōdānēn). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. LAUDAN-UM + -INE ⁶.] A colourless to pale red crystalline alkaloid contained in opium.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 120 *Laudanine* C₂₀H₂₃NO₃.

Laudanum (lōdān'um). Also 8 *iodanum*, 9 *dial. lodlum*, *St. lodomy*. [a. mod. L. *laudanum*, used by Paracelsus as the name of a medicament for which he gives a pretended prescription, the ingredients comprising leaf-gold, pearls not perforated, etc. (*Opera* 1658 I. 492/2). It was early suspected that opium was the real agent of the cures which Paracelsus professed to have effected by this costly means; hence the name was applied to certain opiate preparations which were sold as identical with his famous remedy.

It is doubtful whether the word as used by Paracelsus was a fanciful application of *laudanum* a med. L. variant of *LADANUM*, or was suggested by *laudare* to praise or by some other word, or was formed quite arbitrarily.]

1. In early use, a name for various preparations in which opium was the main ingredient. Now only: The simple alcoholic tincture of opium.

1602-3 MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 46 There is a certain kinde of compound called *Laudanum* . . . the virtue of it is very soueraigne to mitigate anie payne. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 12, I need no other *Laudanum* than this to make me sleep. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 267/2 It is of the Nature of other *Laudanums*. 1704 F. FULLER *Medic. Gymn.* (1711) 255, I was deny'd likewise the Ease which is to be obtain'd by *Laudanum*. 1739 'R. BULL' *Tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus* 166 Your Mischief, being fully done, Will make you sleep as well as *Laudanum*. a 1828 *Lang Johnny* More ix. in *Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 398 They . . . gae him draps o' lodomy That laud him fast asleep. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 310, I gave him *laudanum*, and held him close to my bosom while he slept to death.

fig. a 1711 KEN *Dedicat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 3 Pain hamting me, I court the sacred Muse, Verse is the only *Laudanum* I use. 1789 G. KEATE *Felce Isl.* 293 The *Laudanum* of rhetoric, whose property will occasionally benumb . . . the power of common understandings.

† 2. = *LADANUM* 1.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laudanum*, a yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew, which falleth upon a certaine herbe in Greece. 1702 W. J. BRYAN *Voy. Levant* lxxii. 272 *Laudanum* . . . proceeds from a Dew which falls on the leaves of a small Plant about half a foot high, which does something resemble small Sage.

3. *Comb.*, as *laudanum-raised* adj.

1800 WEEMS *Washington* i. (1877) 8 The fine *laudanum-raised* spirits of the young sparklers.

Hence **Laudanum** v. *trans.*, to dose with *laudanum*.

1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v. You'd *laudanum* him.

Laudation (lōdē'jon). [ad. L. *laudation-em*, n. of action f. *laudare* to LAUD.] The action of praising; an instance of this, a laudatory inscription. Also, the condition of being praised, as † to be or to have in *laudation*.

c 1470 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1232 Poems 99 And his figure in Recommendation Shal be had, and in *Laudation*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlii. (Percy Soc.) 212 Dame Fame was in *laudation*. a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 And on this day in his *laudation* Aue Redemptor Iesu! all ze cry. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii. Notwithstanding his liberal *laudation* of himself, however, the Major was selfish. 1865 *Reader* 27 May 589/3 Success in this matter would stamp him as a man of talent. He would be singled out for *laudation*. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 338 As we read the long *laudation* on the pedestal.

Laudative (lōdātiv), a. and sb. *rare*. [ad. L. *laudativ-us*, f. *laudat-*, ppl. stem of *laudare* to LAUD. Cf. F. *laudatif*.] A. adj. Expressive of praise; laudatory. Const. of.

1609 HOLLAND *Anni. Marcell.* xvi. i. 52 Now whatsoever in this narration shall be delivered . . . shall pertaine in manner to a laudative argument. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laudative*, of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVI. 3 Strains not simply laudative of Oporto, but vituperative . . . of Bordeaux.

Comb. 1833 CARVILLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 346 A kind of lampoon, laudative-vituperative (as it ought to be).

† b. sb. A laudative expression or discourse; a eulogy, panegyric. *Obs.*

1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 272/2 The thought came in [Carducci's] head .. to show that .. without any faith at all one might reproduce the forms of the blessed laudists of the thirteenth century.

sounds, facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc. which forms the instinctive expression of mirth.

3. With *dat.* of person, and *to* with sb. expressing the effect, as in *to laugh to scorn* (now arch. and literary), † *to laugh to bismar, hething, hoker*.

The vb. in these phrases is now apprehended as transitive: cf. sense 6.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Hwone þet 3e habben herdi billeaue nule 3e buten lauhwen him lude to bismare. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 283 Ha. lahhen þe to hokere þer þu o rode bengest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15881 (Gött.) þe feluns loqh (v.r. lowje) him til hething on ilk side, allas! c 1340 *Ibid.* 2028 (Trin.) Cam. was vnkynede ynouge To scorne he his fadir louge. 13. Minor Poems fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 184 Alle wolle þei ful 3are Lauhwe þe to bismare. c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 1995 The clerks...louhe to scorne the emperour. 1535 COVERDALE *1st* xxiij. 7 All they y^e se me, lauh me to scorne. 1540 — *Fruit. Less.* i. (1593) P 1 b. The wisest of all is laughed to scorne. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) II. 395. I lauged to scorne the elements—And chiefly those of Learning. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 306 This was too much, and we lauged him to scorne.

4. With prep. a. With at, + of, + on, over, indicating the cause of laughter. + Also with on, upon (rarely up, to) in the sense: To look pleasantly on, to smile on.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liij. 8 Rehtwise. ofer hine hlæhað. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2722 (Gött.) Sare. Herd þis word and lohu [v.r. loghe, lowje] þar-att. c 1300 *Havelok* 903 The kok stod, and on him low. 1340 *Hamfoll Pr. Cons.* 1092 þe world laghes on man and smyles. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xi. 203 For thi loue we as leue bretheren shal and wehe man laughe vp other. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 150 3if. þe world leize to him in killynge of his enemies. c 1386 *Chaucer Reeve's Prol.* 1 When folk hadde lauged at this nyce cas. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5063 She...laugheth on him, and makith him feeste. c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxh.) 3253 Thoo Anazaree vpon him lough. c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 37 The queene & fieraunt lough wele at the wordes of hir daughter. 1525 COVERDALE *1st* Esdras iv. 31 Yf she lauged vpon him, he lauged also. 1622 *MARRIOTT. *Alman's Goodman d'Alf.* ii. 226 Whereat they laught a good. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 65 He had the picture of a foole at the entrance...laughing on an Urinal. 1669 *Peys Diary* 7 Jan. A bold, merry slut, who lay laughing there upon people. 1811 *Byron Juan* iv. iv. If I laugh at any mortal thing, 'Tis that I may not weep. 1880 *MRS. FORRESTER Roy & P. L.* 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear I...I have not forgotten them: I often laugh heartily over them.*

b. To laugh at (rarely + of, + upon): to make fun of, mock at; to deride, ridicule. Also in indirect pass.

c 1374 *CHAUCEUR Anel. & Arc.* 234 He laughethe at my peyne. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* ii. xii. Of the euylle of other, men ought not to lawhe ne scorne. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 [He] lauged upon him, as though he woulde say, you shall have neede of one sone. 15. *Pebbles to Play* ix. All that lookit them upon Leugh fast at their array. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 18 b. A lighte and verye weake reason...and even lauged at of the Romanes them selves. 1604 E. G. [GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. 2 In his Commentaries vpon the Epistle to the Hebrewes, he doth laugh at those, which hold the heavens to be round. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1840) 12 My Brother...laught at all I had suggested. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* ii. 202 Our Major was...laught at by the whole Army. 1786 *BURNS Ordination* iv. How graceless Ham leugh at his Dad. 1802 K. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 25 Far maist Hengh at Grizzy Brown. 1807-8 *IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 97 Giving parties to people who laugh at them. 1866 *Reader No.* 169. 295/2 Lauged at by mere litterarians. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 89 Though Pope lauged at the advice, we might fancy that he took it to heart.

5. trans. To laugh or mock at, deride. Obs. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 xehloxun hine. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 482 Da apostoli hloxon ðæra deofla leasunga. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 66 She. laughs the songs, that Colin Clout doth make.

6. With obj. and compl. or adv. phr.: To produce a specified effect upon (a person) by laughing. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) l. 205 Men laughe hem selve to deap. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 123 Angels...who with our splenes, Would all themselves laugh mortal. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 188 Will you laugh me asleepe, for I am very heavy. *Ibid.* ii. 159. I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppi-headed Monster. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 296 [2 Thess. iii. 11] Those whose whole life is to eat and drink...and laugh themselves fat. 1668 *CHAS. II* in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 264 James did maintaine for some time that she was not painted, but he was quickly laffed out of it. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* ii. ii. (1713) 196 The company...laughed the cunning man out of countenance. c 1712 *SWIFT Hints Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 262 Love, honour, friendship, generosity...under the name of forgeries, have been for some time lauged out of doors. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. § 15 These authors laugh men out of their religion, as Horace did out of their vices. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 321 Whom [has it] lauged into reform? 1827 *HARE Guesses* (1859) 248 Is there anybody living...who has not often been laught out of what he ought to have done, and laught into what he ought not to have done. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laugh the money out of your pocket. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 Sure ye'd be lauged out of any hunting-field in Britain if ye took one of them things there.

7. With adverbs. To laugh away: + (a) to let go with a laugh; (b) to dismiss or get rid of with a laugh; (c) to while away (time) with laughter. To laugh down: to subdue or silence with laughter. To laugh off, out = to laugh away (b). To laugh over: to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth.

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 704 Yet would he laugh it out...And tell them that they greatly him mistooke. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 256 Let us...laugh this sport ore by a Countrie fire. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 113 Now he denies it faintly: and laughs it out. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 109 Pompey doth this day laugh away his Fortune. 1715 *VANBURGH Country Ho.* i. i. They all got drunk and lay in the Barn, and next Morning laugh'd it off for a Frolick. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 239 And laughs the sense of misery far

away. 1781 — *Retirement* 452 He...talks and laughs away his vacant hours. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xiii, Vivaldi tried to laugh away her apprehension. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* III. 221 Though burning with envy...her grace attempted to laugh out the scene. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xii. i. 8 Instead of laughing it off, I was fool enough to be angry. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. i. 10, I strove To laugh the thought away. 1842 *TENNYSOON Locksley Hall* 89 Baby lips will laugh me down. 1855 — *Maud* i. xix. 60 Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had laugh'd her down. 1880 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Rebel of Fam.* ii, Clarissa...laughed off the proposal as a joke.

Laughable (la'fəbl̩), a. [f. LAUGH v. + -ABLE.] That may be laughed at; to be laughed at.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. i. 56 They'll not shew their teeth in way of smile, Though Nestor sweare the jest be laughable. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 52 He (Persius) was not a laughable Writer. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. (1858) 203 Puritanism was only despicable, laughable then; but nobody can manage to laugh at it now. 1853 *READE Chr. Johnstone* 258 [He] had fallen in love with her in a manner that was half pathetic, half laughable. 1870 *OUIDA Held in Bondage* 78 She could not see that she had said anything laughable.

¶ Similarly laugh-at-able. (nonce-wd.)

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* iv, His being deemed so laugh-at-able a character.

Hence **Laughably** adv., **Laughableness**.

1815 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 1 Aug. (1894) I. 68 She follows and watches him quite laughably. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 All our estates became laughably consolidated, and after different fashions. 1864 *WEBSTER, Laughableness.* 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* 134 The dress of the men is laughably grotesque.

Laughee (la'fi), nonce-wd. [f. LAUGH v. + -EE.] The person laughed at.

1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) II. 134 Laughter seems to depend not less on the laugher than on the laughee.

Laugher (la'fɔɪ), [f. LAUGH v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who laughs; one addicted to laughing; also, a scoffer.

c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), Crystes wepynges and tecters comforteth not dissolute laughers. c 1515 *Cocke Lovell's B.* 11 Swerers, and outrageous laughers. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weep. 1676 *ETHEREDGE Man of Mode* iii. ii. Softly, these are laughers, you do not know 'em. 1702 *STEELE Grief à la Mode* i. i. You are of the Laughers [mispr. Laughters], the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are Magnificent and Solemn. a 1715 *BURNET Owen Time* (1724) i. 260 For the author of the Rehearsal Transposed had all the men of wit (or, as the French phrase it, all the *Laughers*) on his side. 1784 *COWPER Lett. to W. Unwin in Corr.* (1824) I. 331 The laughers you mention may live to be sensible of their mistake. 1812 *D'ISRAELI Calam. Anth.* (1867) 115 The wit has gained over the laughers on his side. 1821-30 *L.D. COCKBURN Mem.* ii. (1874) 92 The public sided with the best laughers. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps* Abr. lxvii, Most of them are...good-natured, and easy laughers.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its peculiar note.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 133 The laugher is about the size of a middling runt, and of much the same make. 1867 *TEGETMEIER Pigeons* xviii. 159 Under the title of the Laugher, Moore describes a variety that, like the Trampeter, has a very peculiar voice.

Laughful (la'fʊl), a. [f. LAUGH sb. + -FUL.]

Full of laughing, mirthful.

1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xv, The laughful look of some merry one has taken thine eye. 1883 *WINGATE Lost Laird* xvi, After one brief, laughful apology she took her whiff when she desired it.

Laughing (lo'fɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LAUGH v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LAUGH; laughter; + an instance of this. Phrase, to burst out (a) laughing.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 He...euremo solle by myd god ine paise and ine lejeing. 1382 *Wyclif Job* viii. 21 To the time that thi mouth be fulfil with lashing. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Leyghing & enioyng, in a seke body, is sygne of deth. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 He saw the fende write alle the laughinges that were between the women atte the masse. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 1212/2 Whereat was good laughing in sleeves of some. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 281 At the estate of such as are to be lamented, you fall a laughing. 1650 *HOBBS Hum. Nat.* ix. 104 Laughing to ones self putteth all the rest to jealousy and examination of themselves. 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life Esop* (1708) 18 bis, They all burst out a laughing by Consent. 1737 *FIELONG Hist. Rev.* iii. Wks. 1882 X. 230 He's a laughing in his sleeve at the patriots. 1801 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Angelina* iv. (1832) 69 'Nat 1' exclaimed Miss Hodges, bursting out laughing. 1812 *Parl. Debate* 7 May in *Examiner* 11 May 207/2 Hear, hear, and laughing. 1848 *KINGSLEY East* viii, 'Be you a laughing at a poor fellow in his trouble?' *Proverb.* 13. Minor Poems fr. *Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 534/185 þe fol is known bi his lauhwihg. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 141 By ofte laghyng theow mayste know a fole.

b. attrib. and Comb., as laughing-humour, -side, -thing, -time; + laughing-game = LAUGHING-STOCK; laughing-matter (esp. in phr. it is no or not a laughing matter), a subject for laughter; laughing-muscle, the risorius, or the muscle that produces the contortions attendant upon laughter; + laughing-pearl, a pearl of laughter; + laughing-post, -stake = LAUGHING-STOCK.

1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* t. (1859) 5 [They] did count them [Christians] no better than the vilest filth, the offscourings and 'laughing games of the whole world. 1875 *JOHNETT Plate* (ed. 2) I. 436 Though not in a 'laughing humour, I swear that I cannot help laughing. 1563-83 *FOXE*

A. & M. II. 1763/1 Then the audience laughed agayne; and Maister Latimer spake vnto them saying: why my maisters, this is no 'laughing matter. I aunsweare vpon lyfe and death. 1793 *SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana* 141 A joke in your mouth is no laughing matter. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xiv, These little festivities were laughing matters. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* ix, It was not exactly a laughing matter to me. 1593 'FOULFACE' *Bacchos Bouttie* C3, The whole hall for ioi did ring out a loud 'lauffing peale. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 150 Nobody can't say I have stuck myself up for a 'laughing post. 1864 *KNIGHT L'as-sages Work. Life* i. i. 106 One [person] I especially remember as looking upon the 'laughing side of human affairs. a 1625 'FLETCHER *Faithf. Friends* i. iii, He lay in Vulcan's gyves a 'laughing-stake. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gaby's Teraf.* 2 Fiv b, It should be a 'laughing thyng that so many of dyvers and often contraryes shulde be taken of a community. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* i. xiii. (1553) c v b, To prove that this lyfe is no 'laughing tyme.

Laughing (lo'fɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. LAUGH v. + -ING 2.] That laughs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7366 In visage es he bright and clere, In red of hen, o laghand chere. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 988 Pus wyth lagande lotez þe lorde hit tait makez. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endentur. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palzer.* 922 A gyrlle havynng laughynng eyes. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Ark.) 257 Wo shall yeld thes frendes in laughynng wealth to lone. c 1590 *Manifolde Enormities in Chetham Misc.* IV, The Scornefull laffynge Countenance of other som. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 A Man would be apt to think in this laughing Town, that [etc.]. 1725 *Pope Odys.* ix. 10 O'er the foaming bill the laughing wine. 1761 *CHURCHILL Night Poems* I. 90 Night's laughing hours un-heeded slip away. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 5 And tunes to softer notes her laughing lyre. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xlix, A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* iii. iii. (1872) 183 A brisk laughing sen...made a pleasant outlook. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Emot.* I. 75 Maggie held up her finger reprovingly, but her laughing eyes belied the gesture.

b. In the names of animals, so called from their cry or aspect: laughing-bird *diad.*, the green woodpecker (*Cecinus viridis*); laughing-crow, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers used as = laughing-thrush; laughing-goose, the white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*); laughing-owl (see quot.); laughing-thrush, a name given to certain Asiatic birds (see quots.). See also GULL sp. 1, HYENA, JACKASS.

1862 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* II. 345 The 'Laughing-Crow of India (*Garrulax leucolophus*). 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v., Laughing Crow, *Cinclosoma erythrocephalus*, a bird belonging to *Merulidae*. 1772 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 415 The 'laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1830 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 13 Bagged 3 of the white-fronted laughing geese. 1873 W. L. BULLER *Birds N. Zealand* 21 *Scelolax albifacies* ('Laughing Owl'). 1859-62 *SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 331 The 'Laughing Thrush (*Pterocychus cacinans*)...is especially abundant in the thick woods which clothe the Neigherries. 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms*, s.v., Laughing Thrush, *Trocholopha phoeniceum*. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The fine laughing-thrushes, forming the genus *Garrulax*.

Hence **Laughingly** adv., in a laughing manner.

1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 1524/1 For (sayth he laughingly) his Chapleine gaue him counsel not to strike me with his Crosierstafle, for that I would strike agayne. 1825 *HOMER Every-day Bk.* i. 112 Laughingly he taunted them. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 617 Charles laughingly hid him set all fear aside. 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* II. 139 To take troubles laughingly.

Laughing gas. Nitrous oxide, N₂O; so called from the exhilarating effects it produces when inhaled. (See also GAS sb. 3d.)

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Nitrous oxide*. When nitrous oxide is respired, it produces effects somewhat similar to those of intoxication; hence it has been called laughing gas. 1866 *DAILY NEWS* 2 Jan, Protoxide of nitrogen, more commonly called laughing-gas.

Laughing-stock. [f. LAUGHING vbl. sb. + STOCK.] An object of laughter; a butt for ridicule; said both of persons and things.

1533 *FRITH Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Albeit...I he reputed a laughing-stock in this world. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry...is fallen to be the laughing stocke of children. 1667-8 *PEPYS Diary* 4 Jan, I perceive my Lord Anglesey do make a mere laughing-stock of this Act. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patr.* Day II. iv, You'll be a laughing stock to the whole bench, and a byword with all the pig-tailed lawyers. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 213 He could not see any fun in being made a laughing-stock of. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1864) 369 A numerous party to whom the old superstition was a laughing stock. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 118 No wonder that the parish priest becomes the laughing-stock of the nobles.

Laughsome (la'fzəm), a. [f. LAUGH sb. + -SOME.] a. Of persons: Addicted to laughing, mirthful. b. Of things: Provocative of laughter; laughable.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. vi, 'No more, good Sir,' quoth Sancho; 'for I confess I have been somewhat too laughsome.' 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* i. iii, Nay, if thou'st got a laughsome tale, Mariner! come with me. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* i. iv. 113 Fly away, sweet little frolicsome, laughsome creature.

Laught, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Laughter 1 (la'fɔɪ). Forms: 1 hleahtr, hlehter, 1, 3 leahter, 3 lahter, lehter, leihter, 4 laghter, la3ter, laght(t)ir, lauztur, lahter, loigter, 5 laghtur, laughtir, (laughtre), 5-6 lauchtir, 6 laughtur, Sc. lau, lawchter, 4-

laughter. [OE. *hleahtor* str. masc. = OHG. *hlahtar* (MHG. *lahter*, whence collective *gelehter*, mod. G. *gelächter*), ON. *hlátr* (MSw. *later*, Da. *latter*):— OTeut. **hlahtro-z*, f. root **hlah-*: see LAUGH v.]

1. The action of laughing; *occas*: a manner of laughing. *Homeric laughter* (see *Iliad* i. 599, *Odys.* xx. 346).

Beowulf 611 (Gr.). Dær wæs hleaþa hleahtor. c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiv. 230 Hie habbað swa micle mede oðerra monna godra weorca. . . swa he habbað ðas hleahtres, ðonne we hlihað gligmonna unnyttas crafetes. a1050 *Liber Scintill.* lx. (1889) 171 Purh leahter stunt wyrcð seýlde. c1205 LAY. 3045 Mid gomene & mid lehtre [c1275 *litre*]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1451 Now es laghter and now es gretynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with leister. a1400-50 *Alexander* 96 A lowde lahter he loze. 14. *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 15 in *Bourbour's Bruce*, Nocht lowd of lauchtir, na of langage cross. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxv. 3 Then shall our mouth be fylled with laughter. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* *Epist.* 283 When I behold there undiscrete behaours. . . I cannot but burst out into laughter. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 80 O I am stab'd with laughter. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 27 Much Laughter at the defects of others, is a signe of Pusillanimity. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 725 Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy. 1754 CHATHAM *Left. Nephew* v. 35 It is rare to see in any one a graceful laughter. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxx. 148 The physiognomy of laughter would be the best of elementary books for the knowledge of man. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xcvi, Laughter, vainly loud, False to the heart, distorts the hollow cheek. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 174 The. . . hubbub o' curses, endin' in shouts o' deevilish laughter. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xlii. In the vain laughter of folly wisdom hears half its applause. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. ii. 180 Man. . . has a faculty of the ludicrous in his mental organisation, and muscles in the face. . . to express the sensation in. . . laughter.

Personified. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides. *transf.* 1825 LONGE *Spirit Poetry* 16 The silver brook. . . Slips down through moss-grown stones with endless laughter.

b. An instance of this, a laugh. Now rare.

971 *Blickl.* Hom. 59 Hwar beop þonne. . . þa ungemetican hleahtas. c1200 *Trin. Coll.* Hom. 149 Forsete lahtres, and idele songes. c1205 LAY. 1219 His lauedi Diana hine leoflice bihealde mid wunme leahtren. a1225 *Ankr.* R. 156 To underunngen fiesliche lehtren. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1217 Þus he bourded aþayn with mony a blyse lahter. ?a1400 *Morte Arth.* 2673 With lowde lahtirits one lofte for lykynge of byrdez. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 78 Better is the last smile, than the first laughter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 57 b. Then with a greate laughter (he saide) they would have it so. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 Whereat the Duke breaking into a laughter, replied. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 8 Whereupon Æsop brake out into a Loud Laughter. 1775 GOLOSME *Scarron* iv. 22 They broke out into a laughter for four or five several times successively. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 98 Exchanging quick low laughers.

c. In various obsolete phrases.

a1225 *Ankr.* R. 212 To bringen o lehtre hore ontule londer. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1120 (1169) She for laughter wende for to dye. a1375 *Lav. Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 324 He barst on lahtre. c1400 *Destr.* Troy 5054 Diamede full depely drough out a laughter. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5303 Þan þan þat hende him by þe hand & hent vp a lahtir. a1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3400 The Kyng took up a lahtir, and went his way. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxviii. (1482) 107 The kyng. . . a grette laughter toke vp. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ii. viii. 125 Al warlyk to cleiue of laughter. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 32 Shee forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughter.

d. Used for: A subject or matter for laughter.

1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 101 It would be argument for a Weeke, Laughter for a Moneth, and a good iest for euer. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liu'd To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 184 All his Annie's fears, Save, as his Annie's, were a laughter to him. — *Aylmer's F.* 498 A mockery to the yeomen over ale, And laughter to their lords.

2. An alleged name for a company of ostlers.

1865 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Laughtre of Ostelores.

3. attrib. and Comb., as laughter-book, -burst, -maker; laughter-dimpled, -lighted, -lit, -loving, -stirring, -twinkling adjs.; † laughter-crack vb.

1851 MAD. DE CHATELAIN (title) A † Laughter-Book for Little Folk. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 208 Each repeated †laughter-burst. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lancash. Witches* ii. Wks. 1874 IV. 188 Our sides are charn'd, or else this stuffe would †laughter-cracke them. 1897 G. MEREDITH *Ballads* & P. 113 A †laughter-dimpled countenance. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* i. xviii. †Laughter-lighted eyes. a1847 ELIZA COOK *Rory O'More* vi. Apollo with †laughter-lit face. 1592 DANIEL *Delia, Sonn.* x. Thou. †Laughter-loving Goddesses, worldly pleasures Queen. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 126 One of those confounded good thoughts struck his laughter-loving brain. 1850 GROTE *Greece* lxxvii. lviii. 456 The professional jester or †laughter-maker at the banquets of rich Athenian citizens. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 66 †Laughter-stirring surprises. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 215 The. . . †laughter-twinkling eyes of the Frenchman.

Hence **Laughterful, Laughterless** adjs.

1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place For things of. . . laughterless beatitude. 1897 *Ibid.* Nov. 680/4 The brute. . . takes himself with the most laughterless gravity. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 39 A teacher as rich and laughterful, as mendicants and corrupting as life itself.

Laughter 2 (la'ftr). dial. Also 7 laiter, 8 Sc. lachter, 8-9 lafter, 9 dial. latter, lawter. [a. ON. **lahtir*, *látr*:— OTeut. **hlahtro*^m, f. **hlag-*, root of LAY v.] The whole number of eggs laid by a fowl before she is ready to sit.

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1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 Pullets lay more than old hennes, but they be lesse, especially the first and last of one laiter. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* s.v. (E.D.S.), A hen lays her laughter; that is, all the eggs she will lay that time. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lafter* [printed *Laster*] or *Lawter*, thirteen eggs to set a hen. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 68 Her [s.v. a goose] lahter's laid with which she's set. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Latter.* 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Lafter*, the number of eggs laid by a hen before she begins to wish to sit.

Laughworthy, a. Deserving to be laughed at. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxxxiii. They laugh't at his laugh-worthy fate. 1848 THACKERAY in *Punch* 20 May 207 Because the object was laughworthy.

Laughy (la'fi), a. rare. [f. LAUGH sb. + -y 1.] Inclined to laugh.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i. Let us laugh when we are laughy.

Lahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Laumb(e)r, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

Laumontite (lō-mōntēit). *Min.* Earlier lomonite, laumontite. [Named (G. lomonit) by Werner, 1805, after Gillet de Laumont, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals which lose water when exposed to the air.

1805 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 539 Lomonite. 1808 T. ALLAN *Alphab. List* 42 Laumontite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Laumontite has only been observed at Portrush, and is there very rare. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 400 Laumontite occurs in the cavities of trap. 1894 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. iii. XLVIII. 190 Laumontite. . . Loses about 3 its water at 300°.

Laumpe, obs. form of LAMP sb. 1

Laumpron, -un, obs. forms of LAMPERN.

† **Launce** 1. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. *lance-m* (lanx), It. *lance*.] A scale, balance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 4 Need teacheth her. . . That fortune all in equall launce doth sway.

Launce 2 (lans). *Zool.* Also 7 lawnce, lance. [? identical with LANCE sb. 1; the name may allude to the shape of the fish; cf. LANCELET, and G. *lanzenfisch*, a kind of chætodont.] A fish of the genus *Ammodytes*; the sand-eel; = LANT sb. 2 Also called sand-la'unce. *Sable lance*: the capelin.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 89 A sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerell, Capeling, and Lawnce, to bait their hooks withal. 1814 MACKARELL, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dogfish. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 156 We found the stomach of nine we dissected full of Sand-eels or Launces, which for the most part lie deep in the sand. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 123 The lance is found on most of our sandy shores during some of the summer months. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 26 The lance or sand-eel is a small cylindrical fish from six to twelve inches long. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fish. Canada* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The cod-fish resorts. . . to the coast. . . in pursuit of the caplin or sable lance, on which it feeds.

Lancelet, -ot, obs. forms of LANCELET.

Launcer, **Launcet** (te, obs. ff. LANCER 2, LANCET.

Launch (lōnj, lānj), sb. 1 [f. LAUNCH v.]

† 1. The action or an act of launching; a prick. *Obs.* 1558 TRAHERON in S. R. Maitland *Ess. Reform.* (1849) 80 If I shal perceive that it shalbe to your welth, I wil not sticke to giue you a launch or two. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 162 What hart can feeel least touch of so sore launch?

2. The action or an act of launching, shooting forth, or springing. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 290/2 Lawnce, or skyppe, saltus. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Launch*, a long stride.

† 3. *concr.* Shoots of a plant. Also *fig. Obs.*

a1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Ingilby MS.) 109 Þe lily, þe louage, þe launches so lefe. c1430 *Hyms Virg.* 3 Veni de libano, þou loueli in launch.

4. a. The action or process of launching a vessel. Also *fig.* with *out*. b. The starting off of a bird in flight.

1814 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*, The first time I happened to see a launch. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 298/1 The first launch of the bird into the air is produced by an ordinary leap from the ground. 1879 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 271 Its daring launch-out on the ocean of real being. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 Bearing surfaces should be well greased. . . before the launch takes place.

5. *concr.* in *Ship-building*. (See quot. 1850.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 23 Erecting a Ship on the Launch, and launching her from thence. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5019/5 Wherein are two large Launches and a large dry Dock. c1850 *Kudrim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 Launch, the slip or descent whereon the ship is built, including the whole of the machinery used in launching.

6. *dial.* A trap for taking eels. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

7. *attrib.*, as launch-block, launch-ways (*Cent. Dict.*) = launching-ways, launching-ways.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iii. (1840) 50 A launch-block and cradles.

Launch (lōnj, lānj), sb. 2 Also 7-8 lance. [ad. Sp. *lancha* pinnace, perh. of Malay origin: see LANCHARA, LANTCHA.]

1. The largest boat of a man-of-war, more flat-bottomed than a long boat, for use in shallow water, usually sloop-rigged.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1720) I. 2 The Craft which carried us was a Launch, or Long Boat. 1742 WOODROOFE in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvii. 76 We had. . . a launch of ten tons with sixteen oars. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 248 The launch, yawl, first and second cutters, were the boats appointed for the expedition.

2. A large boat propelled by electricity, steam, etc. (*electric launch, steam-launch*) used for transporting passengers, or as a pleasure-craft.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 423 Natives from all parts of the country came to see the launch. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., The Judge directed them that to find a verdict of guilty they must be satisfied that the defendant omitted to perform an obvious duty in navigating his launch.

Comb. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 21 On the Thames, some 370 launch-owners endanger the lives of many thousands of people. *Ibid.* 28 A man absolutely ignorant of steam or other vessels may be a launch-driver.

Launch (lōnj, lānj), v. Forms: 4-5 *launche*, (5 *laun-*, *lawnychyn*, *launsche*), 5-6 *lawnehe*, 5-9 *lanch(e)*, (6 *lange*, *launge*), 6- *launch*. [ad. ONF. *lancher* = Central OF. *lancier*: see LANCE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To pierce, transfix, wound; cut, slit; to make (a wound) by piercing. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr.* Troy 6811 Toax. . . with a tore speire. . . hym launchit to dethe. 1460 *Libeaus Desc.* 293 (Kaluza) With his speir he will lanche All þat agens him rit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x. Two rammes within a medowe whiche with their hornes lancheth eche other. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 37 Whose love hath gryde My feeble brest of late, and lancheth this wound wyde. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. ii. 6 A sharpe bore-speare, With which he went to launch the salvage hart Of many a Lyon. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 12 In the beginning of August lanch they the rine, from whence the misticke distilleth. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Pathy. Shepherdess* iv. iii. Hee, Directed by his fury, Bloodelye, Launcht vpp her brest. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pl. Cong. Granada* i. i. Nine Bulls were launch'd by his victorious arm.

† 2. To cut with a lancet, to lance; to let out (infection) by lancing. *Obs.*

1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18357 For pouerte Is bothe medecyne and leche To lanche the bocche of Proverte. 1593 NASHIE *Christ's T.* 82 a. So wil they giue them more. . . to feede their sores then to lanch them. 1598 G. ELIZ. *Phylarch* xiv. 23 As wound that bloodies hit self while hit is Launched. 1604 DRAYTON *Ordo* 310 To lanch th' infection of a poysoned state. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) to If you be wary, you need not launch or cut the gum at all. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reasons agst. Independency* 10 The foote. . . is dressed, lancheth and ordered, not by it selfe, but by the hands and eyes.

fig. 1625 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* ii. xiv. D 2 b. Thy Prophets. . . Rubb'd where they should have launcht. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Report.* (1867) 224 Nathan, than whom was none more skilled to lanch A festered soul.

2. To hurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile). (Cf. LANCE v. 1.) † Also, to heave (the lead).

?a1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Schipe-mene. . . Launcheth lede apone lufe. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xlii. 164 Launchynge and castynge to hym speres and darters. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 364 And launch'd against their Navy Phrygian fire. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix. All the thunders of heaven seemed launched at this defenceless head. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. Introd. 80 Nor mourn ye less his perished worth Who. . . launched that thunderbolt of war On Egypt. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 268 Much as they thirsted for his blood, they forebore to launch a shaft. *absol.* c1500 *Melusine* xxi. 137 Thanne bygan the Cyprians. . . to shote & to lanche on the paynemes.

b. with immaterial object, e.g. a blow, censure, threat, sentence.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 196 The best in the world to launch a guess. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 251 Week after week he launched from the pulpit the most scathing invectives. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 89 The assembled Fathers at once went on to launch the censures of the church against offenders of every degree. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 A threat launched especially at the Despensers. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 171 Jerome, therefore, launched a treatise against him.

† c. To throw (a person); *refl.* to hurl oneself, dart, rush. *Obs.*

13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1904 The londer. . . in a bed he dede hire launch. 1604 E. (GRIFFITHS) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxix. 315 Then do they launch themselves forth.

d. To dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.). Now only, to dart out (something long and flexible).

c1386 CHAUCER *Soupern.* T. 437 Doun his hand he launcheth to the clifte. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 401 Hyr syxthe hand she gan to lanche Lowe doun vn-to hyr haunche. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iii. ii. The booll. . . smote strongly with his feet after the man and launched his hornes at hym. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 293/1 The whole tongue is then launched out with a rapidity that is perfectly amazing.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To be set into sudden or rapid motion; to rush, plunge, start or shoot forth; † to leap, vault; *transf.* to 'skip' in reading. *Obs. exc. dial.*

13. *K. Als.* 3746 He gan in the water launch: Up he cam in that othir side. ?a1400 *Morte Arth.* 194 Of ilke a leche the lowe launchide full hie. *Ibid.* 2560 Who lukes to the lefte syde, whene his horse launches. c1400 *Destr.* Troy 12307 Þai demet þe duke. . . to. . . launch out of towne. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 290/2 Lawnychyn, or skypyn over a dyke, *percontato*. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix. The mortal floodes launchid in by the places opend. ?a1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 469 Lanch on I I wil not be the last upon Mary for to marveyle. 1554 HULOET, *Launche* to shore, *appellere ripam*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 22/34 To lanch out a boke, *percurrere*. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 45 He [a fish] will lanch and plunge in such a manner, that. . . he will tear away his hold. 1814 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 317 The poor animal. . . gazed at me. . . and then launching away to the left, I presently heard it plunge into the river. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Launch*, to take long strides.

† b. *transf.* To shoot, sprout. Also, to project. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 90 The ben bastard branches that launchen from our bileve. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 49 The Cape lanches into the Sea with Three Points.

c. fig. (Now usually with *out*.) To enter boldly or freely into a course of action; to rush into expense; to burst out into unrestrained speech. **† To launch it out:** to flaunt, make a display.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii. 13. If master Gerardine . . . would yet be induced to take your Niece . . . would you launch with a thousand pound, besides her fathers portion? 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* ii. i. When you love, launch it out in silks and velvets. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 115 Thus Pamela; and presently launches forth into the Privileges of the See of Rome. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 196, I want time to launch into an ample discourse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 He enjoys a great Fortune handsomely, without launching into Expende. 1712-13 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 6 There is no subject I could launch into with more pleasure than your panegyrick. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 430, I have launch'd out of my subject in this Article. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 136 One launching out upon my complexion, another upon my eyes. 1745 De Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. vii. 49 He has perhaps launched out in trade before his reach. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy Descent* 38 For while he held his peace . . . But soon, the danger passed, launched forth again. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. vii. (1864) 11. 143 The triumphant Pontiff, launches out into a panegyric on the mercy and benignity of the usurper. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xv. (1872) VI. 316, I began to launch-out on Friedrich's actions, but he rapidly interrupted. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* i. 9 The small man . . . is . . . slow to launch out into expense when things are going well. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 358 You could not vex him more than by launching out against some common acquaintance. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 11 She launched involuntarily into an eager and beautiful little sermon.

4. trans. To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land, or the stocks, into the water; to set afloat; to lower (a boat) into the water.

¶ a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 322 He . . . Gers lawnche his botes appone a lawe watire. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 332 To lawnche the boote in to the water. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlii. 722 There came two other barks . . . and anon they were langed into the ryuer. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary* c. 16 § 7 Before the said Boate . . . bee lanch'd out of the Yarde or Grounde. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* xiii. 91 Was this the face that launch'd a thousand ships. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iii. x. 92 He lancht into the Tiber also 200. Pinnaces. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 250 O launch thy bark, nor fear the wat'ry plain. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 45 From these sheds they are launched into the deep canals. 1821 JOHNSON *Baillie Metr. Leg.* *Columbus* viii. 2 Eye from his home He launch his vent'rous bark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 45 Our boats must be sledged over some 60 . . . miles of terrible ice before launching and loading them.

b. In wider sense: To send off, start upon a course, send adrift.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Out goes the boat, they are lanch'd from the ship side. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 217 When Pudding-Wives were lancht in cock queen Stools. 1715-20 POPE *Hamlet* viii. 455 Haste, lanch thy chariot, thro' yon ranks to ride. 1820 SCOTT *Invanoh* xxxi. Flung open the door, and lanch the floating bridge. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xiii. 359 The planets, like the comets, might have been launched in different directions.

c. fig. To start (a person) in, into, or on a business, career, etc.; to set on foot (a project); to commence (an action). Also with *out*. **To launch into eternity:** rhetorically for 'to put to death'.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Gb, Was neuer Prince . . . With louder shouts of triumph launched out Into the surgy maine of government. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 217 Being lanch'd again into the gulf of misery. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 7 We find several Citizens that were lanch'd into the World with narrow Fortunes. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 274, I am now lanch'd quite beside my design. 1802 Med. *Jrnl.* vii. 275 The mention of this term serves to launch the author into a digression. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 768/1 The platform, from whence he was to be lanch'd into eternity. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 43 The worthy captain, . . . fairly lanch'd on the broad prairies, with his face to the boundless west. 1839-40 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 213 It was agreed that . . . as soon as I should be fairly lanch'd in business we would be married. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi. The pretty youngster . . . was well lanch'd in Bardo's favourable regard. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 275 The Mississippi scheme lanch'd by John Law. 1884 H. B. BUCKLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 22 Mar. 115/1 The plaintiff himself has lanch'd this action in the Chancery Division.

† 5. intr. Of the ship: To be launched, to pass into the water. *Obs.*

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5/4 The Resolution now in the Dock, Launches on Tuesday 28. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. iii. 67 A fourth, . . . with some Prayers and three signings of the Cross made a Ship lanch with few men. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) H 4, Cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct the ship . . . into the water whilst lanching.

6. To push forth, out from land, put to sea, advance seawards; *lit.* and *fig.* **To launch into eternity:** rhetorically for 'to die'.

1534 TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 He sayde unto Simon: Lanche out in to the depe. 1555 EDEEN *Decades* 55 He lanch'd from that lande and directed his course to Vraba. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 53 The Thames . . . That danc'd my Barge, in lanching from the stayre. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xviii. 60, I doe not finde in ancient bookes, that they have lanch'd farre into the Ocean. a 1656 Pr. *Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 385 What need I lanch forth into this forrain deep? 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* II. i. 25 Lanching out into a Sea of strife. 1720 Mrs. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 123 He was afraid his Soul should lanch into Eternity without a Guide to direct his Penitence. 1745 De Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ii. 12 The time of my servitude being at length expired, I am now lanch'd forth into the great ocean of business. 1766 HUMER *Lett. to H. Walpole* in *W's Remin.* 165, I find I am lanching out

insensibly into an immense ocean of common-place. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation Wks.* II. 160 To have launched into a new sea, I fear a boundless sea, of expence. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., We lanch'd into one of the straits of the Atlantic Ocean. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 107 Before any Greek navigator ventured . . . to lanch out beyond Sicily. 1875 LONGF. *Masque of Pandora* II, Forth I lanch on the sustaining air.

7. trans. Naut. † a. To set up, hoist (a yard).

b. To move (casks, heavy goods, etc.) by pushing.

c. 'Launch-ho!' The order to let go the top-rope, after the top-mast has been swayed up and fidded' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Vpparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile over her Lee quarter. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 When a Yard is hoisted high enough, they usually call aloud *Launch-ho*, that is hoise no more. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 161 To Launch; . . . to leave off pulling, haling, or heaving. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Launch*, a term used in several sea phrases, as *launch out the capstan bars*, that is, put them out; *launch aft*, or *forward* on, that is, when things are stowed in the hold, to put them more aft, or forward on. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Launch*, the order to let go the top-rope, after any top-mast is fidded.

8. Public School slang. (See *quots.*)

1865 G. F. BERKELEY *My Life*, etc. I. 129, I had [at Sandhurst about 1815] to undergo the usual torments of being 'launched', that is, having my bed reversed while I was asleep [etc.]. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 426 *Launch*, to drag a boy, bed-clothes, mattress, and all, off his bedstead on to the floor.

9. intr. To propel a boat with a pole, etc.; *spec.* in *Wild-fowl shooting* (see *quot.* 1824).

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 Off they set, . . . crawling on their knees, and shoving this punt before them on the mud. Thus travelling all night (by 'launching' over the mud, and rowing across the creeks). 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 713 Launching—propelling a barge or small vessel in a river by means of a pole.

10. dial. (See *quot.*)

1847 HALLIWELL'S. v. To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. *West.*

† Launchant, a. Obs. [a. ONF. *lanchant*, pres. pple. of *lanchier* LAUNCH v.] Darting, leaping.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a lanchant laite lightnyd the water. *Ibid.* 12006 All the cite vnsakely þai set vpon fyre, With gret lanchaund lowes into the light ayre. c 1450 *Merlin* 288 The toon myght not come to that other but lanchant.

Launched (lɒnst, lɒnst), *ppl. a.* [f. LAUNCH v. + ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Fij, With goarie sides, and deeper lanch'd breast. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xli. 54 Let thy blushes rise from a lanch't heart. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 95 The lanch'd lie Whence heavenly fire has withered. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 6/5 A lanch'd vessel always begins her career by [etc.].

Launcher (lɒnʃər, lɒnʃər), *[f. LAUNCH v. + -ER 1.]* One who launches, in senses of the vb.

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 A family . . . who are by far the best launchers in Hampshire. 1827 — *Diary* (1893) I. 302 The vagabond mud launchers. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 6/3 To make the launchers of schemes responsible for their promises. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 7/5 All hands turned out at once to launch the life-boat, . . . four of the most useful launchers . . . being women.

Launching (lɒnʃɪŋ, lɒnʃɪŋ), *zbl. sb.* [f. LAUNCH v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LAUNCH.

1592 DAVIES *Innourt. Soul* xxx. lviij. (1714) 104 That Launching, and Progression of the Mind, Which all men have. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. 95 Nought but lanching can the wound auayle. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. ii. *Fathers* 67 Such ill-rigg'd ships would even in lanching sink. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 259 This signifieth our launching into Eternity. 1745 De Foe's *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vi. 44 Such miserable havoc has launching out into . . . remote undertakings, made amongst tradesmen. 1751 LABELLY *Westm. Br.* 28 The lowering or launching of the finished Caisson. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 129 The launching of a large steam-boat attracted a great assemblage of spectators. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 332 Birds may be approached much nearer by this means than by any other kind of 'launching'.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *launching-cord*, *-cradle*, *-line*; *launching-cleat*, the block of wood fastened to a ship when in dry dock or on the slips, to catch the head of the 'shore'; *launching-planks* (see *quot.*); *launching-punt*, -sledge, a boat used in shooting wild fowl (cf. LAUNCH v. 9); *launching-tube*, a tube in a war-vessel for launching torpedoes; *launching-ways*, = *launching-planks*.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/1 The Princess . . . has only to sever the 'launching cord to set the Irresistible free. *Ibid.*, The 'launching cradle is a massive structure of wood and iron, weighing 300 tons. 1891 T. H. [ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 It swims at the line representing the 'launching line. c 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 **Launching planks*, a set of planks mostly used to form the platform on each side of the ship, whereon the bilgeways slide for the purpose of launching. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 326 Hampshire **Launching-punt*. *Ibid.* 332 The light 'launching sledge is in the foreground. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Launching-ways*, the same as *Bilge-ways*.

Laund (lɒnd). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4-6 *launde*, 5-9 *laund(e)*, (5, 7 *land*, 7 *launt*), 6-*laund*. See also LAWN sb.² [a. OF. *launde*, F. *lande* wooded ground, a. Oceltic **landā* (Irish *lann*, Welsh *llan*, Breton *lann*): see LAND sb.] An open space among woods, a glade (= L. *saltus*); untilled ground, pasture.

1340 *Ayeb.* 216 Þe sole wyfmen þet guoh mid stondinde nheke as hert ien launde. 13 . . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1207 Loude alarom vpon launde luited was þenne. 1387 TREvisa *Iliden* (Rolls) V. 251 Som of hem com out of hilles and laundes, þere mannes help failede. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* vii. 1. 50 Þare that fand A fayne brade land and a pleasad. 15 . . . Adam, Bel 419 in Risson *Ans. P. P.* 21 Then went they down into a launde, These noble archers all thre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* 41 You loste no small quantity of grounde by forestes, chases, laundes, and parkes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. 1. 2 Through this Laund anon the Deere will come. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, Forrester 37 The laund is his temple, the birds his quiresters. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 A . . . bridge, between which and the palace, was a stately launt. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Palamon & Arc.* III. 898 That grove for eve green, that conscious laund Where he with Palamon fought hand to hand. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Laund*, a laund. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 204 Through the launds and glades, out on to the moor.

attrib. a 1440 *Sir Degree*. 596 Undir a lynd or thei lente, By alaudesye. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 291/1 Lawnde kepere, salator. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 All the grounde within pale or hedge as well the launde grounde as of the wode grounde.

Laund(e), *obs. form of LAWN sb.¹* (fine linen).

Launde iron, variant of LANDIRON *Obs.*

Launder (lɒndər, lɒndər), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 *lander*, 4 *Sc. lander*, *laynder*, 5-7 *la(u)ndre*, *law(e)nder* (e, 5-*laundrer*. [Contraction of LAUNDERER sb.¹]

† 1. A person (of either sex) who washes linen. *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Brice* 71 in Horst. *Atengl. Leg.* (1881) 156 A woman þat his lander was. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvi. 273 It is ane landar. That hir childyng richt now has tane. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 290/1 Lawndere, *loter*, *lotrix*. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 As Lawndres witness evidently, When of Ashes they make their Lye. a 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (brandl) 894 She wolde banyshe the sonne And then were we pore launders all vndone. 1573 FUSSEER *Hush.* lxxxiii. (1878) 173 In washing by hand, haue an eie to thy boll, for launders and millers, be quick of their toll. 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* (1636) 28 Amylum is taken to be starch, the use whereof is best knowne to Launders. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 31 How small things they be, that these cunning Launders can with so small cost make white.

2. a. A trough for water, either cut in the earth, or formed of wood; *esp.* in *Mining*, a trough for washing the ore clean from dirt. **b.** A rain-water gutter. **† c.** A tube made out of a hollow tree (*obs.*).

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 8 The water brought to the top of the wheel, in landers or troughs which cast the same into Buckets made in the wheel. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 The Launder (i.e. a trench cut in the floor, 8 foot long, and 10 foot over) stopt at the other end with a turf, so that the waters run adown, and the Ore sinks to the bottom. 1734 DESAGULIERS *Hist.* XXXIX. 48 This centrifugal Wheel can in a little Time drive down Air through wooden Trunks (or Launders) of seven Inches bore. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Dressing*, The launder . . . fills up with the dressed ore. 1865 *Crit. Com. Pleas* 10 July, A lander or trough . . . had been constructed to carry water to his works across the defendant's land. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/4 Lot of Lauanders, 14 buddles. 1891 *Elizabad* of 1891 25 Cicles hung inches long from windowsills and launders of the houses.

Launder (lɒndər, lɒndər), *v.* Also 7 *lander*, *laundre*. [f. LAUNDERER sb.¹]

1. trans. To wash and 'get up' (linen).

1664 BUTLER *Hum.* II. i. 171 It does your visage more adorn Than if 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and lander'd. 1818 SCOTT *Bride of Lamn.* xviii, The picture . . . is up in the old Baron's hall that the maids launder the clothes in. 1883 G. CABLE *Dur. Sevier* xvii, His dress was coarse but clean; his linen soft and badly laundered. 1890 *Century Mag.* Oct. 933/1 White duck, which they were permitted to send outside to be laundered.

absol. 1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 150 Some of their beggarly Soldiers Trulls does nothing but Launder for 'em, they'r always at the Wash-Tub.

transf. and fig. 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 16 Laund'ring the silken figures in the brine, That seasoned woe had pelleted in teares. 1654 (see LATIMER v. 1). 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 223 (tr. Villon) The rain has washed and laundered us all five.

† 2. To 'sweat' (gold or plate). *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, I'll bring . . . Thy necke within a nooze, for launding gold and barbing it.

Hence *Laundred ppl. a.*

1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/5 Ravachol . . . is rather a dandy, and affects nicely-laundred shirts. 1893 KATE WIGGIN *Cathedral Courtship* 151 A freshly laundered cushion cover.

Launderer (lɒndərə, lɒndərə), *sb.* Also 5 *lawnderer*, 6-7 *landerer*, 7 *laundrer*. [f. LAUNDERER sb.: see -ER 1 3; now regarded as f. LAUNDERER v.]

1. One who launders (linen). *Obs. exc. U.S.*

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS.) 210/2 Lawnderer, *candidate*, *lotrix*. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Iterals* § 101 (1877) 89 Launderers. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lett.* (1675) 379 The Woman which is Landrer or Nurse shall be essoined. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, *Laundrer* 56 A laundrer may bee as well a male as a female, by course of nature. 1666 EVELYN *Menn.* (1857) III. 185 The cook and laundrer comprehended in the number. 1876 DIXON *White Cong.* I. xvii. 171 Having their work done better and cheaper by . . . Chinese launders in Jackson Street. 1884 *Circular* [The makers of an ironing machine shown at the Health Exhibition ask the support of] launders and laundresses. [1889 *Daily News* 8 June 5/1 A laundress, or washerwoman [in America], is now 'a lady laundrer'.]

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 386 An Anabaptist . . . is a Landerer of Souls, and tries them, as Men do Witches, by Water.

† 2. One who 'launders' gold or plate; a sweater,

1632 D. LUPTON *Land & Country Carbonadoed* (1857) 277 Some of the men are cunning Landers of plate, and get much by washing that plate they handle, and it hath come from some of them. . . a great deale the lighter.

† **Laundon.** *Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [a. OF. *landon*, f. *launde*; see LAUND.] O *laundon*: on the field.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1768 The kyng of Lebe be fore the wawurde he ledez, And alle his lele lige mene o laundone ascriez.

Laundress (lɒndrɛs, lændrɛs), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *landres*(se), *laundres*(se), (7 *landeress*, *lawndresse*), 7-8 *landress*, 7- *laundress*. [f. LAUNDER *v.* + -ESS.]

1. A woman whose occupation it is to wash and 'get up' linen.

1550 COVERD, *Spiritual Perle* vi. (1560) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth . . . the foule, vnclenly and defiled clothes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 310 He sent to lande certeyne of his men with the landresses of the shippes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 155 Carry them to the Landresse in Datchet mead. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 104 His jealous laundress, That for the love she bears him starches yellow. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 189 P. 3 Write down what you give out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. 2 She employs milliners, laundresses, tire-women. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. V. 68 A Dutch woman . . . employed as a laundress at Whitehall.

2. A caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W.* *Wit* (1617) 29 His hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him, his Laundresse and his boy. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* i. i. No punie Inne a Court But keeps a Landresse at his command To doe him service. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 206½ He had been very careful to avoid the Use of the Words *Chambers, Laundress*, &c. 1836 DICKENS *Pickwick* xx. It's a curious circumstance, Sam, that they call the old women in these inns, laundresses. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* iii. 357 Greatly to the surprise of his laundress, he made his appearance at his chambers between six and seven o'clock in the morning.

† **Laundress, v.** *Obs.* [f. LAUNDRESS *sb.*] a. *trans.* To furnish with laundresses. b. *intr.* To act as a laundress.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* G 2, Did I want Ten leash of Curtians, it would furnish me; Nay laundress three Armies. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 14 Their Wives are used . . . but to dresse their meat, to Laundresse [etc.].

Laundry (lɒndri, lændri), *Also* 6 *landerie*, -y, 8 *landry*. [Altered form of LAVENDRY after LAUNDER.]

† 1. The action or process of washing. *Obs.*

a 1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 806 Excepte the some shyne that our clothes may dry, We can do ryght nought in our laundry. *Ibid.* 1100 Then came there a nother that lyueth by laundry. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xxii. 135 Where Trojan wives and their fair daughters had Laundry for their fine linen weeds. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 394 Chalk Water is too fretting As it appeareth in Laundry of Clothes, which wear out apace, if you use such Water.

2. An apartment or establishment, where linen, etc. is washed and 'got up'.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 13 Hyther also runnes the water from the Laundry to moist it the better. 1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* ii. iv. To starch, and to belong Unto their Laundries. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 51 The Wood-house, the Landry, and a pretty fine Garden. 1798 CANNING *Elegy* ii. in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1852) 132 No story half so shocking By kitchen fire or laundry. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 89 Fair Lucy first, the laundry's grace and pride. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 194 Sample of refined Indian blue, for the laundry.

† 3. Used blunderingly for LAUNDRESS.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. ii. 5 There dwels one Mistris Quickly, which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his dry Nurse, or his Cooke, or his Laundry.

4. *attrib.*, as *laundry-battledore*, -blue, -blue-bag, -house, -maid, -man, -woman.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-ho. to Lel* Wks. (1673) 77 We'll make 'em bring their *Laundry Battledores. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 6/1 Large supplies of. *Laundry blue. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 33 Run a tape through the holes, and it will make a *'Laundry Blue-bag'. 1895 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108 To enerie of the maides of the *landerie house 25. 6d. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. i. I will . . . cry it through . . . every office of the *laundry-maids. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. ix.* She was no longer Peggy the laundry-maid, but Margaret Hale, the lady. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. List xlix. (1743) 162 The Matron is to take care of the Men's Linnen. . . & deliver it to the *Laundryman once a week. 1883 STEVENSON *Siberado Squatters* 14 There are the blacksmith's, . . . and Kong Sam Kee, the Chinese laundryman's. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 24 The eldest son of our *laundry-woman.

† **Laundry, a.** *Obs. rare* ^{-o}. [f. LAUND + -y¹.] = LAUNY *a.* 2

1611 FLORIO, *Landoso*, laundie, full of laundes.

Laune, *obs.* form of LAWN *sb.*

Launge, *obs.* form of LAUNCH *v.*

Launsgay, variant of LANCEGAY.

Launt, variant of LAUND *Obs.*

Launtern(e), *obs.* form of LANTERN.

† **Laura** (lɔːrə). *Christian Antiq.* [Gr. *λαύρα*,

lane, passage, alley.] An aggregation of detached cells, tenanted by recluse monks under a superior, in Egypt and the desert country near the Jordan.

1727-52 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 66 Like one of the eastern *Lauras*—an assemblage of separate cells, each inhabited by a recluse. 1845 PETRIE *Ecl. Archit. Irel.* 425 These [separate cells] formed a Laura, like the habitations of the Egyptian ascetics. 1871 FARRAR *Witm. Hist.* v. 170 It would have perished in some lonely Laura of desert cenobites.

Lauraceous (lɔːrɪˈʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Lauraceæ* + -ous.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Lauraceæ* or laurel family. In recent Dicts.

Laurate (lɔːrɪt), *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* laurel + -ATE. See LAURIC.] A salt of lauric acid. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 690 The laurates of the alkali-metals and of barium are soluble in water.

† **Laure.** *Obs.* Also 1 *laur*, *lawer*. [OF. *laur*, ad. L. *laurus*. Cf. OF. *laure* (perh. the source in ME.).] The laurel or bay-tree; also, the leaves of the same woven into a chaplet. Also *laure tree*.

971 *Büchl. Hom.* 187 Simon . . . mid lawere gebezog ongan fleogan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wip heafes heafdes ece, zenim laures croppan dust. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 17 Thou shalt see me go Unto the nexte laure I see And kisse hit for hit is thy tree. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* xvii. 149 He was crount vith an croune of laure tree. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 98 Sum tyme a Tyrane flureis haif I sene Lyke lawre tre, quihik ener grows grene.

Laurel, *laurear*, *obs.* forms of LAUREL *sb.* 1

Laureate (lɔːrɪt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 *lauriat*, 5-6 *lawreat*, 5-7 *lawriat*(e), 4-9 *laureat*. [ad. L. *laureāt-us* crowned with laurel, f. *laurea* laurel-tree, laurel crown, fem. of *laureus* made of laurel, f. *laur-us*; see LAUREL.]

A. adj.

1. Crowned with laurel, wearing a laurel crown or wreath (as a symbol of distinction or eminence).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laurate*, crowned with Laurell. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (Grosart) I. 9 The laureat Temples which the Laurel grace. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 151 To strew the Laurel Hens where Lycid lies. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Simplicity* 33 While Rome could none esteem But Virtue's Patriot Theme, You lov'd her Hills, and led her Laurel Band. 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* iv. Ivi. The crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely wore. 1864 J. EVANS *Civis Ann. Brit.* 38 The laureate head of Apollo.

b. Of a crown, wreath: Consisting of laurel, or imitating one composed of laurel (blending with the attributive use of the sb.). Hence (*poet.*) *laureate shade*.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. (1513) A ij, The palme laureat Which y^e they wan by knyghthode in theyr dayes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 243/1 He . . . sawe . . . saynt domynyk crowned with a crowne of gold laureate. 1597 *Filigr. Par-nass.* l. 51 There may youre temple be adorn'd with bays . . . There may you sit in softe greene laureate shade. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* v. 2794 The Lawrent wreath. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* Pref. That is the *Bpaëtor*, and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will . . . bring to their unrelenting Authors. 1744 ARENSIEP *Pleas. Imag.* i. 54 Un-fading flowers Cull'd from the laureate vale's profound recess, Where never poet gain'd a wreath before. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* vii. To grace thy youthful brow The laureate wreath, that Cecil wears, she brings.

† c. *Laureate letters* [tr. L. *litteræ laureatæ*], a letter or dispatch announcing a victory. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 28 Thow fall down att the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 442 Come laureat letteris fra Posthumus, schawing all this victorie as it was fallin to Romanis. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 549 Lucullus dispatched his letters laureat to the Senate.

2. With a sb. denoting an agent or the like: Worthy of special distinction or honour, pre-eminent in the (indicated) sphere or faculty.

The adj. often followed the sb., in imitation of Latin order.

a. gen. 0. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. Barnard Stewart* 4 Most valyand, most laureat he victour. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 524 Judas, iow, iuglour, Lollard laureate. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 32 No, Faustus, Thou art conjuror laureat, That canst command great Mephistophiles.

b. *spec.* Distinguished for excellence as a poet, worthy of the Muses' crown. *Poet laureate*: in early use, a title given generally to eminent poets, and sometimes conferred by certain universities; in mod. use, the title given to a poet who receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, his duty being to write court-odes, etc.

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Ben Jonson, but the title seems to have been first officially given to his successor, Davenant (appointed 1638).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 31 Fraunceys Petrark the lauriat poete. c 1400 LYDG. *Asop's Fab.* Prol. 8 This poyet laureate Callyd Ysopos. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* ccxvii. Gower and chaucere. . . Superlatie as poeis laureate. 1437-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 That nowble and laureate poete called Homeris. [1486 in Rymer *Fœdera* XII. 317 Cum Nos . . . concesserimus Bernardo Andrea Poete Laureato quendam Annuitatem Decem Marcarum.] 1490 (title) The Dylectable Newesse . . . of the Glorious Victorie of the Rhodians against the Turkes. Translated from the Latin of G. Caoursin by Joban Kaye (Poete Lawreate). 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 262 O morall Gower, and Ludgate laureate. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* iv. 84 At Oxforth, the univrsitye, Auauisid I was to that degre; By hols consent of theyr senat, I was made poete lawreate. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The famous and learned Lawreat Masters of Engeland. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 The laureat fraternity of Poets. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 275 Robert Whittington . . . was a great Grammarian, Poet laureat of Oxford, and *Protocates Anglice*. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 255 Sir Will. D'avenant, sometimes Laureat Poet to the said King. 1697 *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* vi. 26 Our Laureat Poet tells us, that [etc.]. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 198 The laureat tribe in vernal verse relate, How virtue wars with persecuting fate. 1843 DYCE *Skelton's Wks.* I. p. xv. There would . . . be no doubt that Skelton was . . . poet laureat or court poet to Henry the Eighth, if [etc.].

3. *transf.* of things: Worthy of the laurel-wreath; deserving to be honoured for eloquence, etc. In later use also: Of or pertaining to poets, or to a poet laureate.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 32 With goldin tounge and lippis laureat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 13 Luifsum Ladies, of langage Laureat. c 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 13 O how diuinely would the swaine haue sung In Laureate lines of beauteous Ladies praise. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, Author's Praise 136 Come, Come, Augustus, crowne my laureat quill. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* 18 The fancies that flow'd at this laureat meeting. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxx. There was no doubt he earn'd his laureate pension. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xliii. 556 The laureat strains of Pindar.

B. sb.

1. = *Poet laureate* (see A. 2 b).

a 1529 SKELTON *Calliope* Wks. (ed. Dyce) I. 197 Calliope . . . Whiche gaue to me The high degre Laureat to be Of fame royall. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* i. ix. 2 Cupid hath crowned a new laureat. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 337 O thou that art the Laureat's liberal Fautor! . . . Guide thou, Apollo, this first course of mine. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* ii. 7 Our Laureat has not pass'd for so Learned a man as he desires his unlearned Admirers should esteem him. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 109 The courtly laureat pays His quintrent ode, his pepper corn of praise. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 134, I really think the fire of the laureat, Pye, increases with his years. 1825 KEBLE *Ocas. Papers* (1877) 102 The panegyric strains of this greatest of laureates [SPENSER]. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 20 Claudian . . . was the court laureate of the western empire till his patron's fall. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Aug. 629½ Keble may be spoken of . . . as the laureate of the Church.

b. A court-panegyrist.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 305 He has indeed been their champion, their laureate, their brother, their friend. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 169 An author who was writing as the mere laureate of the Norman court. 1868 *Ibid.* II. vii. 3 He is very distinctly not an historian, but a biographer, sometimes a laureate.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.) Cf. LAUREATE *v.* 2 a.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cii. 445 *note*, Mr. D. C. Gilman . . . mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women, the titles of Bachelor and Master being deemed inappropriate:—Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy.

3. *Numism.* = LAUREL *sb.* 1 4.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*. In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble. *Ibid.*, The Carolus or Laureat, 23s.

Laureate (lɔːrɪt), *v.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Pa. 1. 7 (*Sc.*) laureat; pa. pple. 4-5 *lauriat*, 4-7 *laureat*(e), 5 *lawriate*, 6 *lawreat*. [f. L. *laureāt-us*; see *prec.* and -ATE³.]

1. *trans.* To crown with laurel in token of honour; to crown as victor, poet, or the like; to confer honourable distinction upon.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 706 To Rome agayn repaireth Iulius With his triumphe lauriat ful hye. 1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 497 Of martirdom thus she toke the crown. . . Was laureat thurgh hir parfit sufrage. 1430-40 = *Bochas* iii. xv. (1554) 88 b. Thus in short time this prince in his estate On land and water was twice laureate. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxxix. Esopo, that noble clerk, Ane poet wirthie to be lawriate. 1509 BARCLAY *Sheph. of Folsy* (1874) II. 17 By his reygne is all Englonde lawreat. c 1510 = *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D j. Before the victorie no man is laureate, At ending thou shalt haue palme, victory and mede. 1581 STONE *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Let vs rather plant more Laurels, for to engarland our Poets heads, (which honor of being laureat, as besides them, only triumphant Captaines weare, is [etc.].)

2. *spec.* a. To graduate or confer a University degree upon. b. To appoint (a poet) to the office of 'Laureate'.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 447 After he had past his course of philosophie, and was laureat in St. Andros. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* ii. 157 Most of the students here . . . wear no gowns, till they be laureat as they call it— that is, commence. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1844) 129, I was a Basler and Magistrant under Mr. William Tweedy, who laureat me July 1659. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 He [R. Whittington] supplied the venerable Congregation of Regents . . . that he might be laureated. He was very solemnly crown'd, or his Temples adorn'd with a Wreath of Lawrl; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetorick. 1720 POPE *Of Poet Laureate* Wks. 1886 X. 448 If Mr. Cibber be laureated. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 332 About the year 1489, Skelton was laureated at Oxford, and in the year 1493, was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 252 That old community of privileges which made the member of one university a citizen of all others, . . . whether he were laureated in Paris or Bologna, Upsala or St. Andrews. 1884 J. HARRISON *Oure Tounis Colledge* iii. 63 In Aug^r 1587 Rollock laureated his first class.

Laureated (lɔːrɪtɪd), *pph. a.* [f. LAUREATE *v.* + -ED¹.] Crowned with laurel; = LAUREATE *a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Laticlavio*, a kind of long Imperiall robe, . . . that . . . triumphant Generals, laureated Poets. . . were wont to weare in Rome. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov. Before this, 30 many crown'd and laureated figures. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laureated letters* [cf. LAUREATE A. i. c]. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 351 The laureated head really represents Jupiter Marnas. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* No. 76 VII. 98 This voice, coming to you from the laureated singer of England [Temnyson]. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 8 A fine bronze medal exhibits a laureated head of Napoleon.

Laureateship (lɔːrɪtɪʃɪp). [f. LAUREATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] a. The office of (poet) laureate.

1785 *Rolliad* 1. (title) Probationary Odes for the Laureatship. 1813 *Scott Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* 24 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I have a letter by order of the Prince Regent offering me the laureateship in the most flattering terms. 1858 *Masson Milton* 1. 387 The year 1632 was (nominally) the thirteenth year of the laureateship of Ben Jonson.

b. The personality of a laureate (used jocosely, with possessive pron., as a title).

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* 563/2 Here, replied his Laureateship, are my Works, presenting a large Volume in Quarto. 1820 *SOUTHEY Epistle in Anniversary* 21 To personate my injured Laureateship.

Laureation (lɔːrɪˈeɪʃən) [f. LAUREATE v.: see -ATION.] The action of crowning with laurel or making laureate; in the Scottish Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree; also, the creation of a poet laureate.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Mr. Patrick Simson, after his laureation, went to England. 1649 *Br. Guthrie Mem.* (1702) 21 Being a Professor of Philosophy in St. Andrews he did at the Laureation of his Class choose Archbishop Gladstone for his Patron. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 28 Yet they now complain of the King, Parliament, and Council, for obliging Expectants, and Scholars, at their Laureation to take the Oath of Allegiance. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memoir* ii. 17 Being allowed only 1/6 Scotts by my father for the laureation, I borrowed 20 marks from one of my brothers. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 331 These scholastic laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question [*poeta laureatus*]. 1834 *Sir W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 483 The right of laureation conceded to the University of Vienna by Maximilian I., constituted what may be held a distinct faculty,—a Collegium Poeticum. 1843 *Dyce Pref. to Skelton's Wks.* 11 Skelton's laureation at Oxford. 1867 *MASSON Edin. Sketches* 39 Their graduation, or, as it was called, their 'laureation', in Arts.

Laurel (lɔːrəl), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 *lorer* (e), *lorer*, 4-7 *laurer* (e), 5-7 *lawrer* (e), 5 *lawrear*, -ier, *lawrare*, 6 *lawryr*, 7 *lowrier*. b. 4 *laurea*, 5 *laurialle*, -yel, *lawrial*, -ielle, (*loryel*, *larel*, -ielle), 5-6 *lore* (l), 6-7 *lau*-, *lawrell*, 7 *lawreall*, 7-8 *lawrel*, (7 *lowrell*), 6- *laurel*. [ad. F. *laurier* for *lorier*, f. OF. *lor*—L. *laur-us*: the β forms arise from the common substitution of l for a second r in a word. Cf. mod. Sp. *laurer*. In some of the forms there may be confusion with LAUREOLE.]

1. The Bay-tree or Bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*: see BAY *sb.* 2. Now rare exc. as in 2.

a. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8235 He.. planted tres þat war to prais, O cedre, o pine, and o lorer. c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 182 The victor palm, the laurer [i.e. *laurer*, *lawrer*, *laurel*] to deuyne, a. 1400 *Med. MS. in Archæologia* XXX. 358 Lewys of lorere & rwe y^e take. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. viii. With y^e lawrer. They crowned ben. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 82 To my spreit was seen A birde, yat was as ony lawre green. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlvii. 6 Vpone a blisful breneche of lawryr grene. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theat. Chem.* 214 The Laurer of nature ys ever grene.

b. c. 1350 [see *laurel-tree* in 6]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4961 A tre.. Largior þen a lawrial & lengur withall. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vi. By a lauryel he lay, vndur a life sale. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxviii. 66 Some he ordeyned to be grene wynter & somer, as lorell, boxe, holme. 1561 *HOLLIVUSH Hom. Apoth.* 23 b. Take.. the leaves of Lorel or Baye. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 173 The Lawrell, both leafe, bark, and berry, is by nature hot. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* i. 10 *Ascop.* a kinde of Tree like Lowrell. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 11 'Twind with the wreaths Par-nassian laurels yield. 1808 *SCOTT in Biog. Notices* (1880) 19 He would have twisted another branch of laurel into his garland. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 450 The Laurel or Sweet Bay, is a native of the North of Asia and the Mediterranean regions.

† b. The leaves of the same used medicinally.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 67 Lawrell the Lavative. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Lawrell.

c. Any plant of the genus *Laurus* or the N.O. *Lauraceæ*.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 535 Order ccv. *Lauraceæ*—Laurels. *Ibid.* 537 In some cases a volatile oil is obtained from the Laurels in large quantities.

2. The foliage of this tree as an emblem of victory or of distinction in poetry, etc.

a. *collect. sing.*

a. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 169 Hoom he rood anon With laurer crowned as a Conquerour. c. 1425 *LYDG. Assembly Gods* 791 Crownyd with laurer as lord vitoryous. 1515 *BARCLAY Egloges* i. (1570) A j b/2 Then who would ascribe, except he were a foole, The pleasant laurer vnto the mourning cowl. 1604 J. WEBSTER *Ode* in S. Harrison *Archs Tri.* B b. To every brow They did allow The liuing Laurer which begirted round Their rusty Helms.

b. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 Pere he dede meny victories, and gat a crown of laurel þat hyng bitwene tweie pilers. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 882 Gyff lawrelle to that lord of myght. a. 1631 *DONNE Epigr.* (1652) 97 It with Lawrell crown'd thy conquering Browes. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxv. A crown did that fourth maiden hold, .. Of glossy laurel made.

b. A branch or wreath of this tree. *lit.* and *fig.* a. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 141 God of his grace gaf to thy kynrede The palme of conquest, the laurere of victory. c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Laurear of martirs, foundid on holynes! 1607 *DEKKER Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 75 These elder fathers of the diuine furie gaue him [Spenser] a lawrer, and sung his welcome.

b. 1578 *TIMME Caluine* on Gen. 207 The Olive.. was a sign of peace, even as the Lawrell is a token of victory. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 Virtue need never ask twice for her Lawrel. c. 1718 *PRIOR Lidle* 36 Fame flies after with a laurel. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) I. 387 Still he is a poet—poet of a prouder laurel than any

contemporary. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 351 The laurel of the hero.. grows best on the battle-field.

c. *pl.* in the same sense, *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *phr.* to reap, win one's laurels, to repose, rest, retire on one's laurels. To look to one's laurels: to beware of losing one's pre-eminence.

1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 23 Phœbus crowns all verses .. with Laurels always grene. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & C.* I. iii. 107 Prerogative of Age, Crownes, Scepters, Lawrels. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 The Conquerours in the Olympian games did not put on the Laurels on their own heads. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* Ded., Under the Spreading of that Shade, where two of the best [Poets] have planted their Lawrels. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 21 ¶ 4 They neither pant for laurels, nor delight in blood. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 372 Puny attempts to blast the laurels .. of Jenner. 1818 *BYRON Juan* i. cxxvi. 'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's laurels. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* v. i. (1866) 651 Here he reaped his first laurels. 1859 *HELIS Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. To Rdr. 6 They might really repose upon their laurels. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 250 Let them rest on their laurels for a while. 1882 *MRS. RIDDELL Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 306 The fair widow would be wise to look to her laurels. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* xxx. Rothwell .. wrote one more book; .. then retired on his laurels.

† d. The dignity of Poet Laureate. *Obs.*

1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. (1721) 3 My countryman and a predecessor in the Laurel [Chaucer]. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 454 A Dramatic Poem; which we earnestly hope was written before he [Southey] came to his Laurel and Butt of Sherry.

3. In modern use, applied to many trees and shrubs having leaves resembling those of the true laurel; esp. *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, the common laurel or cherry-laurel.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1679) 33 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds, .. Laurels, Cherry Laurel. 1736 *BAILEY Housch. Dict.* 378 Laurel, the Cherry Laurel or common Great Laurel. 1785 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* vii. 79 The genus Plum, comprehending the Apricot and Cherry .. and also the Laurel. 1820 *WORDSW. To Rev. Dr. Wordsworth* i. The encircling laurels .. Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 17 The common laurel .. was brought from Constantinople to Holland in 1576. 1888 *MISS BRADDON Fatal Three* i. v. A winding walk through thickets of laurel and arbutus.

† b. Some forms of this word were by certain writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurge Laurel (see LAUREOLE).

1548 *TURNER* (see LAURY). 1578 *LUTE Dodocus* III. xxxvi. 367 Laurel growth of the height of a foote and a halfe or more. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 452 In this rank is to be reckoned the wild shrub called Lowrier or Chamedaphne.

c. With defining word: Alexandrian Laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*; American Dwarf or Mountain Laurel = *KALMIA*; Cherry Laurel (see sense 3 above); Copse Laurel = *Spurge Laurel*; Great Laurel, an American name for *Rhododendron maximum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); Japan Laurel = *AUCUBA*; Native Laurel (Tasmania), *Anopterus glandulosus*; Portugal Laurel, *Cerasus Lusitanica*; Seaside Laurel, *Xylophylla latifolia*; Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. For *Ground*, *Rose*, *Sheep-laurel*, see the first member.

1611 *COTGR.* *Laurole*, spurge Laurel, little Laurel. 1736 [see 3]. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 316 Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruscus*, Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*, Laurel, Sea-side, *Phyllanthus*, Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*. 1774 *NICHOLLS Let. in Corr.* v. Gray (1843) 174 The Portugal laurel, your favourite Portugal laurel, grows to a size here which would tempt you to poison it through envy. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 85/2 The Alexandrian Laurel (*Ruscus racemosus*) is one of our most precious plants for foliage with cut flowers in winter. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants Austral.* 292 'Native Laurel'. 'Mock Orange'.

4. Numism. One of the English gold pieces (esp. those of 20s.), first coined in 1619, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel. Cf. LAUREATE *sb.* 3.

a. 1623 *CAMDEN Ann. Jas. I.* an. 1619. 3 Sept., Aurea Regis moneta prodiit cum ejus capite laureato, unde Laurells nomen statim inuenit apud vulgus, diversi valoris, scil. xxs. cum xx. xs. cum x. & quingue solidorum cum v. 1743 *SNELLING Gold Coin* 20 The Unite or Laurel. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* x. 224 Gold Laurel James I. 1884 *KENYON Gold Coins Eng.* 137 The Laurels were also called Broad Pieces.

5. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as laurel-band, -berry, -bough, -branch, -bush, -chaplet, -crown, -garland, -leaf, -shade, -shrub, -thicket, -wreath; b. parasynthetic, as laurel-leaved adj.; c. objective, as laurel-bearing, -worthy adjs.; d. instrumental, as laurel-browed, -crowned, -decked, -locked, -wreathed adjs. Also laurel-like adj.

1584 *HUDSON Du Bartas Judith* title-p. (1611). Binde your browes with 'Laurer hand. 1611 *FLORIO, Lawriero*, 'laurel-bearing. 1561 *HOLLIVUSH Hom. Apoth.* 3 A penny worth of 'lore' or baye berries. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lowd. Disp.* (1818) 220 Laurel berries .. are imported from the Streights. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 246/2 They that vaynequysshid in bataylle were crowned with 'laurier bowes. 1593 *MARLOWE Faustus* (1604) F 2, Cut is the branch that might haue growne full straight, And turned is Apollines Laurel bough. 1550 *LYNDESAV Test. Sqr. Meldrum* 138 Ilk Barroun beirand, in his hand, on hie, Ane 'Laurer branch, in signe of victorie. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 85 Rather with an Olive-branch, then a Laurel-branch in his Hand. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xxxiii. The blaze Of sun-set halos o'er the 'laurel-brow'd. 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xx. 5 They presented a Palm, or 'Laurel-hush, to Jupiter. 1830 *WORDSW. Russian Fingitive* III. i, Conquerors thanked the Gods, With 'laurel chaplets crowned. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.*

iv. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns, in thy Natiuitie, Adjudg'd an Olive-Branch and 'Lawrell Crowne. 1882 A. HARE in *Gd. Words May* 338 The poet Empedocles, draped in purple robes, wearing a laurel crown. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1107 The 'laurer crowned Phœbus. a. 1847 *ELIZA COOK Song Old Year* II. 15 Chant a roundelay over my 'laurel-deck'd hier. 1577 *NORTHBRIDGE Dicing* (1843) 101 A christian man ought not to go with a 'laurell garland upon his heade. 1607 F. MASON *Author. Ch. Ep.* Ded. 3 Who .. decked their victorious heads with lawreall garlands. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 For couetise of .. 'laurial leues with oute eny fruyt. c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 146 Take of .. percelly, saueyne, lorel leues. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 As much as lies on a sixpence of powder'd Lawrel Leaves. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 379 'Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree. 1833 *HR. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & P.* III. 41 The 'laurel-like cinnamon. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 223 Her [Italy] 'laurel-locked .. Casars passing uninvok'd. 1804 *GLADSTONE Horace Odes* II. xv. 9 Dense 'laurel-shade shall stop the rays Of Summer. 1830 *TENNYSON Poet's Mind* 14 Every spicy flower Of the 'laurel-shrubs. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* Wks. 1896 I. 132 Beneath a flowering 'laurel thicket lay Sordello. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. In 'Laurel-worthy rymes Her loue shall Liue vntill the end of times. 1721-2 *AMHERST Terr. Fil.* No. 10 (1754) 48 This .. bard has .. lampoon'd those, who fix'd the immortal 'laurel-wreath upon his browes. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. xli. The true laurel-wreath which glory weaves Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves. 1878 *SYMonds Many Moods, Love & Death* 165 The 'laurel-wreathed choir.

6. Special comb.: laurel-bay, † (a) = laurel-berry; (b) = Bay-laurel (sense 1); laurel-bottle, a bottle containing crushed laurel leaves, used by entomologists for killing insects; laurel-cherry = cherry laurel; hence laurel-cherry water = laurel water; † laurel-man, ? a member of one of the parties disaffected to the Hanover dynasty; laurel-oil = oil of laurel, a solid fat obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); laurel-thyme = *LAURUSTINES*; laurel-tree = sense 1; laurel-water *Med.*, the water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and containing a small proportion of prussic acid.

c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 108 Tak .. 'lore! hayes nistad in oyle. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxxix. Round the Champion's brows were bound The crown .. Of the green laurel-bay. 1872 *WOOD Insects at Home* 26 The following is the neatest way of making a 'laurel-bottle. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 339 'Laurel-cherry. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 Laurel-cherry water. 1730 *SWIFT Wind. Ld. Carteret* 27 Inflamers of Quarrels between the two Nations, .. Haters of True Protestants, 'Lawrel-men, Annists, .. and the like. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 439 'Laurel oil is expressed from the berries of the *laurus nobilis*. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 173 We have now .. but few Flowers, except those of 'Laurel-time, or *Laurus Thymus*. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2983 Vnder a louely 'lore! tre in a grene place. c. 1415 *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 115 Daphne vnto a laurer tre turned was. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xxviii. 35 Flourishing .. as doth the Laurell tree. 1731 *MADDEN in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 85 One Part of 'Laurel-Water to four of Brandy. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 25 Counter-plottings, and laurel-water pharmacy.

Hence **Laurelship** = LAUREATESHIP.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 Receiving the laurel which had been worn by Dryden, and Spenser, and Ben Jonson, and Daniel (a list of laurelships somewhat doubtful).

Laurel (lɔːrəl), *sb.* 2 A salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer.

1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory Fish of the Genus Salmon .. that is to say .. Kelt, Laurel, Girling.

† **Laurel**, *a. Obs.* [f. LAUREL *sb.* 1] Crowned or wreathed with laurel; hence, renowned.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 131 Lycomedes .. hauing taken very rich furniture and flags, did afterwards consecrate them to Apollo laurell. [sic; but perh. mispr. for laurel-bearer; Amyot surmouned Portant laurier.] 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 100 Vpon your Sword Sit Laurell victory.

Laurel (lɔːrəl), *v.* [f. LAUREL *sb.* 1] *trans.* To wreath with laurel; to adorn with or as with laurel.

1631 H. SHIRLEY *Marl. Soldier* v. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 242 The good, how e're trod under, Are Lawred safe in thunder. 1663 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Relig.* Stoic xvi. (1685) 143 Lawred'd and rewarded. 1762-71 II. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) V. 87 Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state; oval frame laureled. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 234 Our Cæsar was bald, and we laureled his defect. 1850 *NEALE Med. Hymns* (1867) 153 Laureled with the stole victorious. 1867 F. M. FINCH *Ble & Gray in Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 370 They banish our anger forever When they laurel the graves of our dead!

b. To serve as a decoration for.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 192 Ever green be the garland that laurels thy fame.

Laurelled (lɔːrɪld), *pp. a.* [f. LAUREL *sb.* 1 or v. + -ED.] a. Adorned, crowned, or wreathed with laurel. Hence *fig.* honoured, illustrious: cf. LAUREATE. † *Laurelled letters*: cf. LAUREATE A. I. c. b. Covered with a growth of laurel; also, made of laurel.

1682 *DYDEN Dk. Guise* III. i. The Trophies of my Lawrell'd Honesty Should bar me from forsaking this bad World. 1693 — *Persius Sat.* (1697) 406 Th' Express is come With Lawrell'd Letters from the Camp to Rome. 1700 *PRIOR Carmen Seculare* 379 From his coozy Bed, Boyz shall raise his Lawrell'd Head. 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag.* I. 413 The choir Of laurel'd science. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 56 Liberty returns with laurel'd peace. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* I. XXVII. 471 Laurelled rather than ex-

cellent in funeral eulogy. 1822 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *New Churches*, Laureled armies, not to be withstood—What serve they? 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 57 Here no sepulchre built in the laurel'd rock. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 442 With laurelled fasces and laurelled wreaths. 1886 SYMONDS *Renais.* II, *Catholic React.* (1898) VII. viii. 32 How touching was the destiny of this laurelled exile [Tasso].

† **Laurence** ¹. *Obs.* In 5-6 lowrance, -ence. [? The Christian name: see next.] A name for the fox. Cf. LOWRY.

1470 HENAVSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) iii, The wolf was neir nor he wend, For in ane busk he lay, and lowrance baith. 1528 LYNDESAV *Dreme* 895 Lowrance .. dois, but reuth, the sely scheip dounthryng.

Laurence ², **Lawrence** (lɔˈrɛns). [ad. L. *Laurentius*.] A Christian name, used to denote a personification of indolence. *Laurence bids wages*: a proverbial phrase meaning that the attractions of idleness are tempting. Also *Lazy Lawrence*, a reproachful designation for an idle person.

Possibly the alliteration of the last-quoted phrase may sufficiently account for the use of the name; some, however, have suggested an allusion to the heat prevalent about St. Laurence's day (Aug. 10). Another conjecture is that there was a joke to the effect that when the martyr St. Laurence told his tormentors to turn him round on his gridiron, it was because he was too lazy to turn himself. It is important to note that the equivalent G. *der faule Lenz* (Lenz = Lorenz) has been in use from the 16th c.; see GRIMM s.v. *Lenz*.

1796 FEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 348 *Laurence bids wages*; a proverbial saying for to be lazy; because St. Laurence's day is the 10th of August, within the dog-days, and when the weather is usually very hot and faint. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 When .. the warm sun smiles And 'Laurence wages bids' on hills and stiles. 1880 E. CORNW. *Gloss.*, He's as lazy as Larence. One wad think that Larence had got hold o'n.

Laurentian (lə'renʃiən), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Laurentius* = Laurence + -AN.] A designation of certain sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river St. Lawrence. Also quasi-sb. in collective sense.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 55 The Laurentian rocks are the oldest formations at present known in the world. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ii. 21 The Laurentian, or Basement, sedimentary deposits are divided into two series. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 176 The Lower Laurentian of Canada .. is found to contain thick and widely distributed beds of limestone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 187 The Laurentian strata, till the year 1862, were regarded as metamorphic.

† **Laureole**. *Obs.* Also 4, 5 *lauriol* (e, lawryol. [a. F. *laureole*, ad. L. *laureola*, lit. a little garland of laurel.] Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. (In early use not clearly distinguished from LAUREL sb. 1.) 1386 CHAUCER *Nut's Pr.* T. 143 Of lawriol, Centaure, and flumetere. 1430 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 73 Thou mirthe of martyrs, sweter than citole, .. Unto virgynes eternal lauriole. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291 f. Lawryol, herbe (lawryol, a, lawryol), *laureola*. 1596 P. BURROUGH *Meth. Physik.* (ed. 3) 444 Laureole is more forcible in operation.

Laurestinus, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

† **Lauret**. *Obs.* [Corruption of LAUREATE.] = LAUREL sb. 1. 4. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

Laureic (lɔˈrik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *laurus* = LAUREL + -IC.] *Laureic acid*, a white crystalline compound (C₁₉H₂₄O₂) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. Hence in *Laureic aldehyde*, *ether*: names of compounds derived from this acid.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 689 *Laureic acid* is insoluble in water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 680 Besides which there are small quantities of lauric aldehyde C₁₂H₂₄O.

† **Laureicomous**, *a. Obs.* -o [f. L. *lauricomus* -us, f. *laurus* laurel + *coma* hair + -OUS.] 'Full of Bays at Top, having Hair like Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lauriferous**, *a. Obs.* rare -o. [f. L. *laurifer*, f. *laurus* laurel + -OUS.] Laurel-bearing.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Laurigerous**, *a. Obs.* rare -o. [f. L. *lauriger*, f. *laurus* laurel + *ger* bearing + -OUS.] 'Wearing a garland of Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Laurin (lɔˈrin). *Chem.* [f. L. *laurus* + -IN 1.] A crystalline substance (C₂₀H₃₀O₂) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* *Bodius* 910 The laurin of Bonastre has an acid and bitter taste, and its smell is analogous to that of laurel oil.

† **Laurne**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. (*oleum*) *laurinum*, f. *laurus* laurel.] (Oil) of laurel.

c. 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 57 Hote oiles, as oile of coste, oile of laurne [Add. MS. oyle laurne]. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 145 Madiffe hit so in oile laurne. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Tak anoynement, bat yis y clyped agryppa, & oyle laurne.

Laurionite (lɔˈriənait). *Min.* [Named by Köchlin, 1887, from *Laurion*, in Greece, where it was found: see -ITE.] Oxy-chloride of lead, formed by the action of sea-water on ancient lead slags.

1887 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XXXV. 418 Laurionite occurs in white prismatic crystals. 1900 *Brit. Mus. Return* 156.

Lauristinus, variant of LAURUSTINUS.

Laurite (lɔˈrait). *Min.* [Named by Wöhler, 1866, after Mrs. *Laura Joy*: see -ITE.] Sulphide of ruthenium, found with platinum in small brilliant crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XLII. 422. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 74 Laurite .. From the platinum washings of Borniea.

† **Laurize**, *v. Obs.* rare -i. [f. L. *laurus* (see LAUREL sb. 1) + -IZE.] *trans.* To crown with laurel. 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* iii, Our humble notes, though little noted now, .. Lauriz'd (hereafter) 'mong the loftie-mount; Shall sing a part that Princes shall allow.

Laurustine (lɔˈrɛstɪn). Also *erron* 7 *lauri* -9 *laure*-. [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 477 Myrtles, .. Bays, Laurustines. 1693 Dr. T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 The Laurustines or Wild Bays. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx. 290 The bays, laurustines, and laurels, were killed to the ground. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, Myrtles and glistening laurustines.

† **Laurustinus** (lɔˈrɛstɪnəs). Also 7-8 *laurus tinus*, 9 *erron* *laures*-, *lauristinus*. [a. mod. L. (orig. two words) *laurus tinus* (L. *laurus* laurel, *tinus* a plant, perh. the laurustinus).] An evergreen winter-flowering shrub, *Viburnum Tinus*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 9, January .. Flowers in Prime .. Prim-roses, Laurus-tinus, Mezereon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., There are three Sorts of the Laurus Tinus cultivated in our Country. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 140 Laurels and laurustinuses were in all the hedges. 1840 BARRHAM *Engl. Leg. Ser. i. Spectre Tappington*, From the midst of a thicket laurustinus [he] drew forth a gardener's spade. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 3 Laurustinuses, .. and even Portugal laurels, are kept in tubs, that they may be housed when frost comes. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berio. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 435 The Laurustinuses have been sore damaged.

† **Laur**. *Obs.* Also 4 *lorrei*, *lorry*, 5 *lorrey*, 6 *loury*, *lowrie*, *laurry*, 7 *laurew*, 7 *lary* -ie, 8 *lowry*. [? f. L. *laurea*, fem. of *laureus* adj., but used as sh. for the tree itself.] = LAUREL sb. 1.

a. 1400 *Med. MS. in Archeol.* XXX. 368 Whanne yis erbe is gaderid yus, In lewys of lorry it must be wounde. 14 .. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 577/26 *Dampnis*, a loyretye. *Ibid.* 592/4 *Laurus*, a loyretye. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 245 Al the grene is fadid, outake the Pynes, lorreis, olynes, and few othyr tren. 1508 DUNBAR *Ballad* Ld. B. *Stewart* 67 Thi cristall helme with lawry suld be crownyt. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 181 He wald not ressaue the crown of laurew [v.r. laurer], to have the samin deformit with the public dolour. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 34 (E. D. S.) Daphnoides called of the commune sort Laureola, in englishe Laureil, Lorel, or Loury. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The laurye tree. 1598 FLORIO, *Laureola*, the herbe perwinkle. Also the shrub lowrie or lawrell. 1681 COLVIT *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 106 Turpentine and lare berries. *Ibid.* 121 Trembling he stood, in a quandary, And prg'd, as he had eaten lary. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loury or Lowaray*, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Spurge-Laurel.

Laus (e, lausen, obs. ff. LOOSE a., LOSE v.).

† **Laus tibi**. *Obs.* [L. = 'praise to thee'.] A name for the White Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 55 Narcissus .. with a white floure .. it is called of diuerse, whyle Laus tibi, it maye be called also whyte daffadilly. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 48 *Laus tibi* or white Daffadilly in Greeke is called *Narkissos*. 1573 TUSSEK *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96.

Lauta, *laute*, *obs. Sc.* ff. LEWTY.

† **Lautious**, *a. Obs.* rare -i. In 6 *laucyouse*.

[Improper formation f. L. *lautus* (see next) + -IOUS.] Luxurious. Hence *Lautiously adv.*

1547 HOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliiii. 53 With meates and drynkes lautiously educated. *Ibid.* cxlxxx. 93 This impediment [fatness] doth come of. *Laucyouse* fedying.

† **Lautitious**, *a. Obs.* rare -i. [f. L. *lautitia* magnificence (f. *lautus* washed, sumptuous) + -OUS.] Sumptuous.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Invitation* (1869) 281 Such lautitious meat, The like not Hellogabalus did eat.

† **Lautu** (lautu). [Quichua *tlantu* (Tschudi), *llantu* (Gonzalez, 1608).] 'A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty' (Webster, 1828-32, citing Barlow).

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 136 The white lautu graced his lofty brow.

Lauwhen, *obs. form* of LAUGH v.

Lauwine (lɔˈwin, Ger. lauv'nə). Also *lawine*. [ad. G. *lawine*, according to Kluge f. *lau* mild, tepid.] An avalanche.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xii, Nations melt .. and downward go, Like lawine loosened from the mountain's belt. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 389 Generally termed Avalanches, or sometimes lawinnes. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 34, I see .. the cliff-cradled lawine essay its first motion. 1881 J. NICHOL *Death Themistocles*, etc. 131 Down whose slope the Lauwine thunders.

Lauze, *obs. form* of LAX, salmon.

Lauyst, *obs. superl.* of Low a.

Lava (lā-vā). [a. It. *lava* (f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v. 1), orig. 'a stream or gutter suddenly caused by rain' (Florio 1611), applied in the Neapolitan dialect to a lava-stream from Vesuvius; hence adopted in literary It., where it developed the senses represented by 2 and 3 below. Hence Sp., Pg., Ger., Du., Da., Sw. *lava*, F. *lave*.]

† 1. A stream of molten rock issuing from the crater of a volcano or from fissures in the earth.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. x. 52 The wells .. near the places where the lava's stopped, are sometimes found full. 1767 HAMILTON *ibid.* LVIII. 6 Another lava forced its way out of the same place from whence came the lava last year.

2. The fluid or semi-fluid matter flowing from a volcano.

1760 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 86/1 On the 21st ult. .. all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius was overflowed by a deluge of burning bitumen called lava. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 157 As the lava ravishes the mead. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 109 The lava burst out .. at three different points, about eight or nine miles from each other. 1885 *Times* 27 Aug. 5 The phenomenon which these people understand by 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava.

fig. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 197 We are surrounded here in Pisa by revolutionary volcanoes .. the lava has not yet reached Tuscany. 1876 HUMPHREY *Conn. Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The lava of Roman power overflowed its native crater.

3. The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxi. 150 This lava .. is a very hard substance, like stone, of a slate colour. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 36 One of these towns is crushed .. under loads of heavy lava. 1806 GAZETTER *Scott.* (ed. 2) 306 The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 243 Great masses of lava lay scattered about in every direction. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 622 Volcanic breccia and volcanic conglomerates are likewise designated by the term 'lava'.

b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 400 Any matter that has issued out of a volcano in a liquified state .. is in general, styled a lava. 1809 BRYDSON *Sicily* vii. 71 They pierced through seven distinct lavas one under the other. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 154 The cavities of a lava or basalt become filled. 1882 GRIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. i. § 1. 203 Lavas differ from each other in the extent to which they are impregnated with gases and vapours.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lava-ash*, *-column*, *-cone*, *-current*, *-flow*, *-plain*, *-rill*, *-sea*, *-stream*, *-torrent*; *lava-like* adj.; also *lava-flag*, *-millstone* (see *quots.*); *lava-streak* U.S., a basaltic dyke; *lava ware* (see *quot.*).

b. instrumental, as *lava-capped*, *-lit*, *-paved* adjs.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 634 The filling up .. of the old river beds by 'lava-ash'. *Ibid.* 638 The bed-rock of almost every 'lava-capped mountain shows the same peculiarity. 1862 G. P. SCOTCH *Volcanos* 23 The 'lava-column' having seemingly sunk too far within the vent. 1882 GRIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. i. § 3. 246 A flat 'lava-cone' 13,760 feet above the sea. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The 'lava-current' may still be traced, by aid of the scoriae on its surface. 1811 PISKERTON *Pebrin* II. 236 A .. basalt fragment .. called 'lava flag'. 1883 J. PRESTON *Geol.* II. 91 Beds of contemporaneous 'lava-flows'. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 274 Crystallized, spurry or 'lava-like' structure. 1876 GEO. ELLIOT *Dun. Der.* IV. lxxv. 204 The 'lava-lit' track of her troubled conscience. 1858 SYMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Lava-millstones', hard and coarse basaltic millstones, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 77 The immense 'lava plain' of San Gabriel. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 83 Small 'lava-rills' among them. 1871 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1895) I. 268 A low mound of soft grass, rising like an island from the much-riven 'lava-sea'. 1872 K. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 47 'Lava streaks', or dykes, are found associated with all the main lines of reefs at Sandhurst. 1833 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* III. 184 The branches .. are formed simply of two 'lava-streams'. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 These 'lava-torrents' are often of great magnitude. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 641 'Lava-ware', a peculiar stoneware, manufactured and coloured to assume the semi-vitreous appearance of lava.

c. *similitive* (quasi-adj.).

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. li, While thy lips are With lava kisses melting while they burn.

† **Lavabo** (lāvə'bō). [L. *lavābo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. t. of *lavare* to wash.]

1. *Ecl.* a. The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands at the offertory, accompanied in the Roman rite by the saying of Ps. xxvi. 6, beginning *Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas*. b. The small towel used to wipe the priest's hands. c. The basin used for the washing.

1858 *Direct. Angl. Gloss.* 232 *Lavabo*, the *secreta oratio* of the Priest when water is poured on his fingers before the Prayer of Oblation. [An incorrect explanation.] 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 203 These small liturgical towels got .. the name of Lavabo cloths or Lavaboes. 1885 PATER *Marinus* iv. xxiii, The .. pontiff, as he .. moved his hands .. at the *Lavabo*, or at the various benedictions.

2. a. A washing trough used in some mediaeval monasteries. b. A wash-stand. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* Dec. 471 We give a reproduction of .. one aspect of the lavabo, or washing-trough, which gives its name to the lavatory.

† **Lava-cre**. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* *lavachre*. [ad. L. *lavacrum* bath, f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v. 1.] A bath or font; esp. in figurative phrases descriptive of baptism, e.g. *lavacre of regeneration, of salvation*, after Tit. iii. 5 Vulg. *lavacrum regenerationis* (cf. LAVER sb. 2).

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 47 To consecrate and halowe the lavacre or founte of eternall salvation. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 304 Thei war receaved in his honshold by the lavacre of spirittual regeneration. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 185 They were so much taken with Lavacres that some of them .. would bathe themselves seven times a day.

† **Lavadero**. *Obs.* [Sp., f. *lavar* to wash: see LAVE v. 1.] A place for washing gold ore.

1717 tr. *Frazer's Voy. S. Sea* 110 On the Descent of the Mountain .. they shew'd me a stream, where there is a rich *Lavadero*, or Place for washing of Gold. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 452 The gold taken out of all these *Lavaderos* or mines in the province of Quito. 1799

W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 414 To these mines belong three lavaderos. together having 861 troughs.

Lavage (lə'vedʒ, Fr. lavāʒ). [a. F. *lavage*, f. *laver* to wash.] A washing, *spec.* in *Med.* a cleansing of the stomach by means of emetics administered in large quantities of water.

1895 MORISON *Pyloroplasty* 4. The treatment consisted of daily stomach lavage. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/2 This native treatment is the lavage of hot oil to stop the bleeding.

Lavage, -aige, obs. forms of **LAVISH** a.

Lavalto, variant of **LAVOLTA**.

† **Lavament**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *lavamentum*, f. *lavare* to wash. Cf. **LAVEMENT**.] A washing; *concr.*, a wash, lotion.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34b/2 With cleane linnen. and with decent and convenient lavamentes, we ought to sustayne them [distulous guts]. *Ibid.* 49/2 We may, in this disease vse certayne exsiccativ Lavamentes. 1658 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg.* II. xii. 93 Make a Lavament of Liquorice, let it run gently into the Wound. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Don. Anussem.* II. HERRINGS. undergo the first lavament in stale chamher-lye.

Lavand, obs. Sc. form of **LAVENDER** sb.²

Lavander, obs. form of **LAVENDER**.

Lavandrie, variant of **LAVENDRY** Obs.

|| **Lavange**. rare. [F. *lavange*, also *lavanche*, believed to be an alteration of **AVALANCHE** due to association with *laver* to wash.] = **AVALANCHE**.

1806 J. MONTGOMERY *Wanderer Switze.* III. xxxii. Like a Winter's weight of snow, When the huge Lavanges break, Devastating all below.

Lavant (lə'vɑnt), sb. [?subst. use of next.] (See quot. 1774.)

1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xix. (1789) 174 The land-springs, which we call lavants, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The waterings and 'lavants' from the hills leave her [Rye] arid.

† **Lavant**, a. Obs. [a. F. *lavant*, pr. pple. of *laver* to wash.] That bathes; given to bathing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. a 5. Birds. are .. pulveratious lavant, as the pigeon, ring-dove [etc.].

Lavatic (lə'vet'ik), a. [f. LAV-A + -ATIC.]

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* I. *Lavatic*, consisting of or resembling lava.

Lavation (lə'vei'ʃən). [ad. L. *lavation-em*, n. of action f. *lavare* to wash.] The action of washing, an instance of this; *concr.*, water for washing.

1627 HAKESWILL *Apol.* IV. i. § 6. 283 Such filthy stuffs was by loose lewd varlets sung before her [Berecynthia's] chariot on the solemn day of her lavation. 1652 H. C. *Looking-Glasse for Ladies* 14 If women once be cleansed by lavation. 1800 *Med. Jur.* IV. 27 The beneficial effects of cold lavation in febrile disorders. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* viii. Our lavations are performed in a cracked basin. 1855 T. GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezek.* (1856) 247 With this sacred lavation the priest sprinkles the man. 1879 SALA *Paris herself Again* (ed. 4) II. xii. 185 The lavation of their befoiled linen. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Lavation of the Blood*, intravenous injection of water.

Hence **Lavatorial** a., pertaining to lavation.

1887 HALLIWELL *Life of Shaks.* II. 368 Towels. employed for lavatorial purposes were called washing-towels.

† **Lavative**. Obs. [f. L. *lavare* to wash + -ATIVE.] A draught to wash down food or medicine. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* I. viii. 30 Now and then they will afford themselves a cup of good liquor, as a lavative, to wash downe this rubbish. *Ibid.* III. xv. 288 As for the lavative, ordinarily given after purgations. it is hard to determine the particular houre.

Lavatorial (lə'vei'tōri'əl), a. [f. L. *lavātōri-us*, f. *lavare* to wash + -AL.] Of or pertaining to washing.

1839 LAOY LYTON *Chevelley* (ed. 2) II. iv. 117 Three pair of cotton stockings. bearing very bilious symptoms of the lavatorial skill of Sally. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/1 The simplicity of the lavatorial arrangement could hardly be improved upon.

Lavatory (lə'vetōri), sb. Forms: 4-7 **lavatorie**, -ye, 6 **lavatori**, **lavetarye**, 4- **lavatory**. [ad. L. *lavātōrium* a place for washing, f. *lavare* to wash: see **LAVE** v.¹]

1. A vessel for washing, a laver, a bath. Also *Ecc.* † (a) a piscina; (b) (see quot. 1866).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 606 When he hap vsed he walkeþ riht To Lauatorie þer bit is diht For to wasche his hende. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx. 18 And thou shalt make a brasun lavatory with his foot to wasche with. 14. Lvdg. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. v. 135 When the preste gothe to the lavatori. 1412 *Contract for Catterick Church* (1834) 10 An awter and a lavatory accordant in the esteind. 1435 *Contract for Fotheringhay Church* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1673) III. 1163 Lavatoris in either side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters. 1519 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 100 To be buried wthin the where, nyghte to the lavatori. 1538 *Inv. in Archæol.* II. 72 Ithi the lavetarye of tyne and lead. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Cl. Exemp.* II. sect. xv. 77 They should dip in his lavatory, and be washed with his baptism. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* IV. iii. On a lavatory, below, sat a cherub. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 355 *Lavatory*, a water drain in the Sacristy where the Priest washes his hands before vesting.

† b. *fig.* and in *fig.* phrases. Cf. **LAVACRE**, **LAVES** sb.²

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 74 The lavatorye we graunte of immortalite Here in this watir. a 1500 *Mankind* (Brand 1896) 39/12 By hys glorify passyone, þat blyssede lavatorye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60b. As in the lavatory of grace thou mayst wasche. the. by confession. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Funeral Mon.* 310 The laua-

torie of holy regeneration. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 196 Converting it [Jordan] into the Lavatory of Baptisme.

2. a. *Ecc.* The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands: (a) at the offertory (cf. **LAVABO** 1 a); † (b) after the cleansing of the vessels following the communion.

a 1512 *FABIAN Will in Chron.* Pref. 4 W^t condition that at the tyme of the Lavatory enyche of theym turne theym to the people, and exorte theym to pray for y^e soules following. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 From the latter lavatory unto the missa est. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 899/2 When he had sayd Masse, he made Dukes and Earles. to hold the basin at the Lavatories. 1896 BRIGHTMAN *Liturgies E. & W.* I. Gloss., *Lavatory*, the handwashing on the part of the minister at the offertory. While the offertory either wholly or in part has been moved back to the beginning of the [Eastern] liturgy, the lavatory has generally kept its place.

b. *gen.* The act of washing.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxxii. 211 The Duke and Duchesse stood expecting what would become of this Lavatory.

† 3. A lotion, a wash. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos.* xxviii. 110 They must be washed with wyne or with some other lanatorye. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Hiv b. Ye may minister the lavatory that hereafter ensueth. 1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 14 Lavatories to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and Jugulars. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 19 Barbers use them for their grateful smell to perfume their lavatories and washes.

4. An apartment furnished with apparatus for washing the hands and face. Now often including water-closets, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lavatory*, a place or vessel to wash in, a Font or Conduit; 1661 [addition] such is that at the Buttery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a *Lamdry*. 1845 W. SAUNDERS *Guide Brighton* 68 By a sudden turn to the left, we attain 'The Cottage'; at the far end of its porch is the gentlemen's room, denominated by a contemporary a Lavatory. 1866 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 78 The good Benedictine carried him off into the lavatory. 1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb. There are separate lavatories for the men and for the women and children.

5. A laundry.

1661 [see prec. sense]. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 180 We landed at a floating lavatory, where the washer-women were still beating the clothes.

6. = **LAVADERO**.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lavatory*, or *Lavadero*.

7. (See quot.)

185. *Archit. Dict.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Lavatory*, a paved room, belonging to a dead-house, in which a corpse that is to be examined is kept under a shower of some disinfecting fluid.

8. *attrib.*: † lavatory stone, a piscina.

1487-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 651, iiii^j spultes cum j lavatory stone.

Lavatory (lə'vetōri), a. [ad. assumed L. **lavātōri-us*, f. *lavare* to wash: see **LAVE** v.¹] Of or pertaining to washing.

1846 in WORCESTER *citing Month. Rev.* 1865 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxvi. 217 The latter contrasts the lavatory resources of Rome with those of Grecian cities generally. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 358 His linen long-coat is a perfect marvel of the lavatory art. so snowy white is it.

† **Lavatrine**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *lavatrīna*, f. *lavare* to wash; see **LAVE** v.²] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lavatrine*, a square stone in a kitchen, with a hole to avoid water, a sinker.

† **Lavatrix**. Obs. rare. [assumed L. fem. (= L. *lōtrix*) of *lavator* one who washes, f. *lavare* to wash.] A woman who washes.

1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lavatur**. Sc. Obs. Also 6 **lavatar**. [ad. F. *lavatoire* **LAVATORY**.] = **LAVATORY** 1.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 101 With lanatur, lamp, with buke and mony bell Thir Dreweideis thair syne did gar to dwell. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 58 Item, an gryt clam shell gilt for the lavatur.

† **Lavature**. Obs. [ad. L. type **lavātūra* (= cl. L. *lōtura*), f. *lavare* to wash.] A lotion, a wash.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 72 A lavature [of mallows] represents all terrors. *Ibid.* 170 The leanes boiled in rain water, together with the bark of the blacke fig-tree. do make a lavature or water to colour the hair [blacke].

Lave (lə'v), sb.¹ Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 **láf**, 2 (to) **lafon**, 3 **loave**, 3-5 **law(e)**, 4 **laf(e)**, **laffe**, 4-7 **laif**, **laiff(e)**, **layfe**, -ff, 6 **le(a)ve**, 7 **laiv**, 4- **lave**. [OE. *láf* = OFris. *lāva*, OLG. *lōva*, OHG. *leiba*, ON. *leif*, Goth. *laiba*: = OTeut. **laibā* str. fem.; for the further etymology see **LEAVE** v.] What is left, is over, or remains; the remainder, the rest. a. of persons. (In OE. the word had also the sense 'relict, widow'.)

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 867 (Parker MS), Sio laf wip þone here friþ nam. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Andreas 987 Syne þe lawe in þar degre War to met set. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 306 The lave sone warmynt war. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 446 With lordis of Scotland, lerit, and the laif. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 175 All weiland God, resawe My petous spreit. amange the law! 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. ii. 67 Quham followis all the laif in lyke maner. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 228 As for the laue, thair was bot lytill leid. 1664 Flodden F. I. 9 Of doughty Knights the lusty laue I never could by name repeat. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. My Peggy speaks se sweetly, To a' the lave I'm cauld. 1786 *Harst* *Rev* 45 Auld Rodney. didna loiter like the lave. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xlv. 'Auld Mucklebackie's' gane wi' the lave. 1881 L. B. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* v. 57 'Gif her ain fayther has his fling at my puir bairn, it's like the lave will follow.'

b. of things.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Hwæt biþ la elles seo laf buton wyrrna mete. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Nis þis large relet? Nis þis muchel loave? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7116 His wiþf fader and inoder he gaeu O þis hony at ete he laue. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Paulus 351 Paulus hed, þat þar wes hyd A-mange þe laue, a hyrd nas tane. 1427 *Sc. Acts* I. (1814) II. 15/1 Þe quhilkis commissaris sal haf ful and playn power of al þe laif of þe schireffdom. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1206 Half his brede his horse he laue. And kepit to him self þe laue. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Patynge* 825 Androw and Ihone did leif thair possessioun, Thar schippis, & nettis, lyinnes, and all the laue. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 224 Five hundreth merkis he to him gawe, And tuk in hand to pay the laue. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* x. Excepting some wha a' the lave will nick. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air v. Your every care and fear May whisle owre the lave o' it. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi. I'll pay the lave out o' the better stiller. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 44 Jist help me out, an' lea the lave to me.

† c. in adj. phr. To **lave** = remaining, surviving. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 Þa bi 737 genaman þæs folces þe þær to lafe was. hund teontig þensenda. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þe nigon werod, þe þær to lafon were. c 1205 *LAY.* 28583 Þa nas þær na mare i þan fehte to lane.

Lave, sb.² rare. [f. **LAVE** v.¹] a. The sea.

b. The action of laving, wash.

1825 'BLACKMANTLE' (Westmacott) *Engl. Spy* (1826) 177 Like the sea-mew that skims o'er the lave. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 350 The crystal lymph Through sands and ivy pulsed with ceaseless lave.

† **Lave**, a. Obs. Also 7 **loave**, 7-8 **corruptly** leaf. [See **LAVE** v.²] Of ears: Drooping, hanging.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4748 With laith leggis & lange & twa lane eares. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 58 And I were a woman, I would lug off his laue eares. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi. But take especial care You button on your night-cap—Morisco. After th' new fashion With his loave Ears without it. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 9 Here the little Ear, there the laue Ear.

b. *Comb.*: **lave-ears**, drooping or hanging ears (of a horse); hence **lave-eared** (corruptly leaf-eared) a., having 'lave-ears'.

1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 42/15 Lane eared, *flaudus*. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parnass.* I. i. 345 Thou lave-ear'd ass, that loves dross more than arts! 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 43 Of the disease belonging to the eares of a Horse, and first of the laue-eares, or hanging eares. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2002/4 A large strong grey Gelding, somewhat leaf-ear'd. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3750/4 Stolen or strayed. a strong bay Cart-Horse. very wide Lave-Ear'd. a 1720 GIBSON *Dict. Horres* viii. (ed. 3) 128 This Method is commonly used by the Jockeys to Leaf-eared Horses, to cause them to carry their ears more upright. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 463 The hanging of the Ears is called by some the Lave-ears.

Lave (lə'v), v.¹ Now chiefly *poet.* Forms: 1 **lafian**, **lafelian**, 2-3 **lavin**, 7 **Sc. lawe**, 4- **lave**.

[Two distinct formations appear to have coalesced—(1) OE. had *lafian* to wash by affusion, to pour (water), corresponding formally to MDu., Du. *laven*, OHG. *labōn* (MHG., mod.G. *laben*) to refresh; cf. OHG. *laba*, mod.G. *labe* refreshment. By some scholars the OE., Du., and Ger. words are considered to represent a WGer. adoption of L. *lavare* to wash. This view involves some difficulty, as the numerous OHG. examples refer to refreshment by food, drink, or warmth, so that the assumed primary sense 'to wash', if it ever existed, must have been quite forgotten. The L. origin, however, accounts well for the senses of the OE. word, which perh. may be only accidentally similar in form to the continental words. (2) In ME. the representative of the OE. vb. blended indistinguishably with the vb. a. F. *laver* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *lavar*, It. *lavare*) = L. *lavare* = Gr. *λούειν*, f. OArayan root **lou-* to wash (whence **LATHER**).]

1. *trans.* To wash, bathe.

Beowulf 2722 (Gr.) Þegn ungemet til winedryhten his wætere gefelade. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 48 Lafa þin heafod mid do swa oft swa þe þærst sy. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his feil lauede mid hire hote teres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 337 She was anone with water laved. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 350 Basons, and ewers, to laue her dainty hands. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 175. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 159 Who could not endure the liquid test, but were soon laved into a ridiculous aspect. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VI. 44 The wave, Where their fair vests Phæacian virgins lave. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* I. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leper* 152 He took a little water in His hand And laved the sufferer's brow. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 35 Who. . . Bore with me in defflement And from defflement laved. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 162 Now in waters clear thy feet like ivory laving.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 33 Wee must laue Our Honors in these flattering streames. 1870 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xv. And when the midnight moon should lave Her forehead in the silver wave. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. In those bitter tears, childhood itself was laved from her soul for ever.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To bathe. *lit.* and *fig.*

1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II. ii. Happy he that. . . unconfin'd may lave and wanton there. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129 To lave in the stream, the tide of deeper sentiments. 1811 MISS MITFORD in *Life* I. v. 129 The calm lake. . . Where the young cygnets lave.

† c. To **lave** a (= with): to be bathed in or covered with (blood, sweat). Obs.

c 1205 *LAV.* 7489 He swone i þon lavede þat al he lauede aswote [c 1275 leperede a swote]. a 1300 *Judas* in *Rel.*

Ant. I. 144 He drou hymselfe bi the cop, that al it lavede a blode.

2. trans. Of a river, a body of water: To wash against, to flow along or past.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* ii. i. 67 For this River.. cometh to laue the Towne of Namure. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cliii. Guns. Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow laves. **1704** ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 129 The bounding Ocean laves Her silent Coast. **a 1717** PARNELL *Night-Piece on Death* 20 A place of graves, Whose wall the silent water laves. **1791** COWPER *Slaid* xxi. 318 The flood, Jove's offspring, laved his shoulders. **1814** SCOTT *L. of Isles* v. viii. He leant against a stranded boat, .. And counted every rippling wave, As higher yet her sides they lave. **1859** CAPERN *Bail. & Songs* 47 Where Torrid laves its banks of green. **1887** *Spectator* 30 July 1016/2 The shire is laved by a sea teeming with fish.

absol. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* iii. x. There, through the summer day, Cool streams are laving.

3. To pour out with or as with a ladle; to ladle. Also *absol.* *Conch. t. in, into, on, upon.*

c 1000 Sax. *Lechd.* ii. 124 Hat water lafa on. **a 1310** in Wright *Lyric* P. xxv. 72 Ihesu. The deu of grace upon me lave. **13..** E. E. *Alit.* P. 607 He laueiz hys gyftes as water of dyche. **a 1400** *Sir Per.* 2250 They wolde not lett long thone, Bot lavede in hir with a sponne. **a 1648** DIGNY *Closest Open.* (1677) 24 This being done lave and bounce it [the honey and water] very well and often. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 190 The Lead being melted.. is laved into the Pan. **a 1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 81 The Saint .. on his Head the hallow'd Water lav'd. **1823** LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* vi. i. (1842) 350 He.. laved a few cool drops upon his brow. **1862** *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 519 Lave the water.. in slight handfuls.. gently over the head and face.

† b. intr. To run, stream. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Festivals* Ch. 220 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 217 Dropes rede as ripe cherrees, pat for his fleshe gan lave.

† 4. trans. To draw (water) out or up with a bucket, ladle, or scoop; to bale. Also with *out*, *up*, with complement, and *absol.* *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Alit.* P. C. 154 Mony ladde þer forth-lep to laue & to kest, Scoopen out the scapel water. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. metr. xii. (E. E. T. S.) 107 (Orpheus) spak and song in weynge alle þat euer he hadde receyued and laued oute of he noble welles of hys modir calliope. **1387** TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) III. 415 Pat lorde was woned to .. lave up water of piltis. **1458** in Turner *Don. Archit.* III. 41. With xi. laborers laving at onys. **1508** KENNEDIE *Flyting* v. *Dunbar* 471 Thow fyld faster than fyfensum mycht lave. **1601** W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 6 To lave water out of this rotten boate. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 167 When I have laved the sea dry, thou shalt understand the mystery of the Trinity. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 11 Oct. As we were weary with pumping and laving out the water. **a 1700** DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* xi. *Ceyx & Alcyone* 109 A fourth, with Labour, laves Th' intruding Seas, and Waves ejects on Waves. **1708** J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 It were Folly and unreasonable Charge.. to Lave, or fill 20 or 30 Tubs of Water per hour.

transf. **1677** *Plot Oxfordsh.* 5 It [a storm of wind] was yet so violent, that it laved water out of the River Cherwell, and cast it quite over the Bridge at Magdalen College.

† Lave, v. 2. Obs. rare-1. [Cf. ON. *lafa* to droop.] Of the ears: To droop, hang down.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* iv. i. 72 His eares hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine.

Lave, obs. form of LAWE.

Laveer (lāvēr), *v. Naut. Obs. exc.* in literary use. Forms: 6-7 *laveer*, (7 *laver*, -eir, -ier, 7-8 *loft-veer*), 7-*laveer*. [ad. Du. *laveeren*, in 17th c. also *loeveren*, MDu. *laeveren*, *loveren*, ad. F. (16th c.) *loveer*, now *louvoyer* (for the suffix in Du. cf. *dominieren* DOMINEER *v.*), f. *lof* windward (of Du. or L.G. origin: see LUFF). The Du. word has been adopted in other langs. as G. *lavieren*, Sw. *lofvera*, Da. *lavere*.] *intr.* To beat to windward; to tack.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* i. xcvi. 179 The Indian ships.. durst not anker there; but only used to lauer to and fro. **1608** HIERON and Pt. Def. *Ministers' Reasons for Refus. Subscript.* 149 The wine being against him, he lavers and turneth another tacke. **1648** EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 163 Lie on a Tack Port and Laveer, Sometimes to weather, then to Lee. **1662** DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 65 Those that 'gainst stiff gales lavinge go, Must be at once resolv'd and gainst. **1718** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xix. § 58 They can always pass through this Straight by Laveering or Tacking, even tho' the Wind be contrary. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xxiii. 593 It went for the Chesapeake, lavingeering against the stiff southerly winds of the season.

fig. **a 1667** COWLEY *Liberty Verses & Ess.* (1687) 81 To bend and turn about his own Nature, and laveer with every wind. **1800** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 Instead of bearing down on the point for which he is bound.. Klopstock is continually laveering. **1885** Mrs. C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxiii. 55 Neither skilful nor resolved enough to 'laveer' against them [the fates].

Hence **† Laveerer**, one who lavers.

1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 183 They [the School-men] are the best Laveerers of the World.

† Lavel. *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. It. *lavello* 'a lauer in a Barbers shops' (Florio), ad. L. *labellum* bowl, bathing-tub.] A wide shallow pan or bowl.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* vi. ii. 179 Let water be often poured into the lavel [i. in *labellum*], and stirred about. *Ibid.*, Skim the lavel [L. *conca decapuletr*].

† Lavel. *Obs.* The epiglottitis. **1530** PALSGR. 237/2 Lavel that standeth in the myddes of the throte, *alovette*. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Lavel*, the flap that covers the top of the windpipe. Still used in Devon.

Lavellan. *Sc.* A kind of weasel (Jam.).

1684 SIBBALD *Scot. Illustr.* II. iii. 11 Lavellan, Animal in Cathanesia frequens. **1771** FENNANT *Four Scot.* in 1769

(1774) 175, I enquired here after the Lavellan, which, from description, I suspect to be the Water Shrew Mouse.

Lavement (lāvēmēt). [a. F. *lavement*, f. *laver* to wash; cf. LAVAMENT.]

1. The action of washing, or cleansing. *rare.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 23 In the fourth distillation follows the Lavement. **1891** *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 323 Those down below pause in the lavement of their hands.

2. Med. An injection.

1794 [J. WILLIAMS] *Crying Ep. to Col. Mack* 18 Bring a hot lavement, and infuse it Mack. **1825** W. HEBERDEN tr. *Cicero's Lett. to Atticus* x. 13 He ordered them to come again the next day, as he.. was taking a lavement. **1872** *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 149 The application of lavements to women and children. **1896** *Curling Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 48 They have regularly used the cold-water lavements.

† Lavender, sb. 1. Obs. Forms: 4-5 *lavendero*, 4-6 *lavendre*, 5 *lavan-*, -en-, -under-, -dyre, 4- *lavender*. Also in contracted form LAUNDER. [a. OF. *lavandier* masc., *lavandière* fem. (mod. F. *lavandière* fem.) = Sp. *lavandero* masc., -era fem., Pg. *lavandiera* fem., It. *lavandaio* masc., *lavandaja*, *lavandara* fem., ad. late L. *lavandārius*, -āria (whence OHG. *laventari*, *ladantari* 'fullo'), f. *lavanda* (orig. neut. pl. 'things to be washed', but in Rom. used as fem. sing.: cf. It. *lavanda* washing), f. *lavāre* to wash: see LAVE *v.* Cf. L. *lavandāria* neut. pl. (occurring once) 'things to be washed'. For the formation cf. also med. L. *referendārius*.]

A washerwoman, laundress. **†** Formerly also (*rarely*), a man who washes clothes, a washerman.

[**a 1300** *Chron. Petrobrige*, (Camden No. 47) 122 De catallis Johannis de Lavandere, fugitivi.] **a 1310** in Wright *Lyric* P. xv. 49 Prude was my plowe fere, Lecherie my lavandere.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 358 Enuyse .. is laundere In the grete court way. **c 1430** *Syr Genes.* (Roxb.) 2328 The launders she saw in the floode, Ful besille washing a shert.

a 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcxi. ii. Ladies faire with their gentilwomen Chamberers also and launders. **a 1483** in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Of the whiche soape the seyde clerke spicers shalle take allowance in his dayly dockette by the recorde of the seyde yeoman lavender. **1501** *Will of Wadyswyl* (Somerset Ho.). My lavendre Katerine Gylbes.

a 1536 *Will of Pless Catharine* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxix. 170, I ordain that my lavender be paid of that which is due unto her. **1567** in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) 177 Lauandrie. Margaret Balcomie, laundere.

Lavender (lævəndər), *sb. 2* and *a.* Forms: 3-6 *lavendre*, 5 *lavandere*, 6-7 *lavander*, 6-*lavender*. Also 6 *Sc. lavand*. [a. AF. *lavendre* (OF. **lavandere*, whence mod. Prov. *alebandro*) for **lavendle*:-med. L. *lavendula*, also *lavandula*, *livendula*, *livendola* (10-11th c. in Goetz *Corp. Gl.* Latin. III. 629/5), *levindola*, *lavindula*; cf. It. *lavendola* (Diz.; not in Dicts.), Sp. *lavándula* (in Dicts. only as a botanical name); also F. *lavande* (cited from Christine de Pisan, 14-15th c.), It., Sp. *lavanda*. The med. L. *lavendula* was taken into OHG. or early MHG. as *lavendla* (in MSS. of 12th c.; see *Ahd. Glossen* III. 105), whence MHG. and early mod. G. *lavendel*, *lobendel*, *lobengele*, *laubangel*, *lavandel*, *lavander*, *lafander*; the standard form in Ger., Du., Sw., Da. is now *lavendel*.

The current hypothesis is that med. L. *lavendula* is a corrupt form of *lavandula*, a dim. of the shorter word which appears in It. as *lavanda* (see above). This is commonly identified with It. *lavanda* 'washing', the supposition being that the name refers to the use of the plant either for perfuming baths (so already in 16th c. writers) or as laid among freshly washed linen (see 2 below). But on the ground of sense-development this does not seem plausible; a word literally meaning 'washing' would hardly without change of form come to denote a non-essential adjunct to washing. Besides, the earliest form appears to be *livendula*; if this could be connected with L. *livere* to be livid or bluish, the sense would be appropriate, but the formation is obscure; M. Paul Meyer suggests, as a possibility, that the original form may have been *livindula* for *livindula*, f. *livindus* LIVID. (A med. L. word of about the same date and of app. similar form is *calendula* marigold.) It is not certain that the word has not changed its application, as in early glosses *livendula*, *lavendula*, are given as synonymous with *sambucus* and *amaracus*, which properly mean 'marjoram'; but plant-names were applied often very loosely. The It. *lavanda*, F. *lavande*, would seem to be a back-formation from med. L. *lavandula*.]

A. sb.

1. The plant *Lavandula vera* (N.O. *Labiatae*), a small shrub with small pale lilac-coloured flowers, and narrow oblong or lanceolate leaves; it is a native of the south of Europe and Northern Africa, but cultivated extensively in other countries for its perfume. Also applied, usually with defining word, to the two other species of *Lavandula*, L. *Spica* (distinguished as *French lavender* and *† Lavender spike*), and L. *Stoechas* (formerly *† Lavender gentile*).

Oil of lavender, the essential oil obtained by distillation of the blossoms of L. *vera*, used in medicine and perfumery. An inferior kind is obtained from the two other species, and is used in making varnishes and for other industrial purposes; that from L. *Spica* is called 'oil of spike'. **c 1295** *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 557/9 *Lavendula*, *lavendre*. **c 1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 200/1 *Lavendere*, herbe, *Lavendula*. **c 1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 92/1 *Lavendula*, gall. et angl. *lavendre*. **1530** PALSGR. 237/2 *Lavendre* an herbe, *lavende*. **1558** TURNER *Libellus*, *Lavender, pseudonardus*. **1590** LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) L.J. Take

of lavender gentle .x. & a half. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 9 Thow Lauand, lurk; thow time, be tint; Thow Margelene, swaif. **1573** BARETT *Alv.*, *Lauander*, *lavendula*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 66 *Lavender* is called in Latine *Lavanda* or *Lavendula*. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxvi. 264 *Lauender* is of two sortes, male and female. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxix. (1633) 584 *Lavender Spike* is called in Latine *Lavendula*. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 104 Here's flowers for you: Hot *Lauender*, *Mints*, *Sauory*, *mariorum*. **a 1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iii. vi. 280 The Seeds of *Lavender* kept a little warm and moist, will turn into Moths. **1751** HILL *Hist. Mat. Med.* 424 *Lavender* has at all times been famous as a cephalic, nervous, and uterine medicine. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xvi. (1813) 268 *Lavender* .. is for its pleasant aromatic scent found in most gardens. **1859** GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 209 The English oil of lavender, or the inferior foreign oil of spike (a larger species of lavender), is preferred in enamel painting.

b. Applied to certain other plants. *Sea Lavender*, *Statice Limonium*; also called *† Marsh Lavender* (obs.), *Lavender Thrift*. **† Lavender of Spain** = LAVENDER COTTON.

1530 PALSGR. 237/2 *Lavendre* of Spaygne, *cifres*. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. § 2. 333 The people neere the sea side where it groweth do call it *Marsh Lauander*, and *Sea Lauander*. **1760** J. LER *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 *Sea Lavender*, *Statice*. **1837** MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 154 *Statice* *Limonium*, *Lavender Thrift*.

2. The flowers and stalks of *Lavandula vera*, placed among linen or other clothes in order to preserve them from moths when they are to be stored for some time. *To lay (up) in lavender*: (a) to lay aside carefully for future use; (b) *slang*, to pawn; (c) to put out of the way of doing harm, as a person by imprisoning him or the like.

1584 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 210 1/2 It. *lavender* for the church clothes. **1589** NASH *Prof. Greene's Monaphon* (Arb.) 8 Bought at the dearest though they smell of the friplers *lauander* halfe a yeere after. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 34 He is ready to lend the loser money upon rings .. or any other good pawn, but the poor gentleman pays so dear for the lavender it is laid up in, that [etc.]. **1605** CHAFMAN, etc. *Eastw. Ho.* G. 2. Good faith rather than thou shouldst pawne a rag more ille lay my ladiship in lavender, if I knew where. **1628** EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Eng. rave* *Pracher* (Arb.) 23 He.. has a iest still in lavender for *bellamine*. **a 1639** WORTON *Lett. to Walton in Reliq.* (1651) 512 Yours hath lyen so long by me (as it were in lavender) without an answer. **1648** *Petit. Fast. Assoc.* 9 It is the duty of a State to lay him [the king] solemnly in such kind of *Lavender* as grows in the 27 of Deuteronomy. **a 1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Cræo*, *Lavend-up-in Lavender*, when any Cloaths or other Moveables are pawn'd or dilt for present Money. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii. Lowestoffe is laid up in lavender only for having shown you the way into Alsatia. **1826** — *Mat. Malogr.* II. The ornaments are redeemed from the pawn-brokers, worn perhaps on the Sunday, and returned to lavender as the phrase goes! on the next Monday. **1858** THACKERAY *Virgin*, I. xxxiii. 258 What woman .. has not the bridal-favours and raiment stowed away, and packed in lavender, in the inmost cupboard of her heart? **1888** *Academy* 13 Feb. 111/3 The old maid .. with her little romance carefully preserved in the lavender of memory.

3. The colour of lavender-flowers, a very pale blue with a trace of red.

1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 533/3 *Chrysanthemums*, .. *Fée Rageuse*, a large recurved flower, colour white tinted with lavender. **1886** FENN *Master Ceremonies* i. They were of richest purple, fading into lavender and grey.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *lavender-growing*; *lavender-blue*, -browen, -grey, -scented adjs.; *lavender-sugar*, a sweetmeat medicated with lavender.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 1/2 *Lavender blue*—blue with a mixture of grey, and a shade of red. **1813** *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 213 Spangled crape petticoat, with 'lavender brown train. **1834** Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xix. (1849) 181 Visible rays of a 'lavender grey colour. **1900** *Daily News* 28 Aug. 5/1 Some persons find 'lavender-growing very profitable. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* I. ii. 60 *Linen* 'lavender-scented. **1810** *Splendid Follies* I. 19 Hand 'lavender-sugar to the old man.

B. adj. Of the colour of lavender-flowers (see A. 3). Also in *Comb.*

1882 *Garden* 20 May 354/3 *Clematises*.. with flowers of a delicate lavender shade. **1883** *Congregationalist* Nov. 900 He moved on, with springy step, wearing lavender kid gloves. **1890** 'Rolf BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Riformer* (1891) 162 The lavender-kid-wearing tribe of modern youth. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 341 Ohanjo evidently thought him too much of a lavender-kid-glove gentleman to deal with bush trade.

Lavender, v. [f. LAVENDERS *sb. 2*] *trans.* To perfume with lavender; to put lavender among (linen).

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxx. In blanched linen, smooth, and lavender'd. **1839** II. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 148 The word 'stentch' is lavender'd over into 'unpleasant effluvia', or an 'ill odour'. **a 1845** HOOD *Two Peacocks of Bedford* xxv. The solemn clerk goes lavender'd and shorn. **1874** M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* III. i. 3, I lay there, amid lavender'd linen. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* iii. v. It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness. **1893** M. GRAY *Last Sentence* i. v. Snowy linen lavender'd by the young bride's own hands.

† Used (after LAVENDER *sb. 1*) for LAUNDER *v.* 1. **1843** WILLIS *New Mirror* (Cent.), The smell of soap, from the lavendering in the back-yard.

Lavender cotton. A name for Ground cypress (*Santolina Chamæcyparissus*); formerly confused with *Artemisia Abrotanum* or *maritima*. **1530** PALSGR. 237/2 *Lavendre cotten*, *cifres*. **1538** TURNER *Libellus*, *Lavender cotton*, *Absinthium*. **1577** B. GOOGE

Hereshach's Hush, (1586) 66 b, Lavender cotton, .. some call it .. Santonia and female Sothernewood. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1623) 349. Lauender cotton, or garden Cypris, drunke with wine, is good against all poyson & venom: it is the female kind of Sothernewood. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* 1. 37. Lavender-Cotton, .. Camomile, Lavender-tops .. of each of these Herbs a small Handful. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 427/1 As edging plants .. Lavender Cotton.

Lavender-water. A perfume compounded, with alcohol and ambergris, from the distilled flowers of lavender.

1563 *Hvll Art Garden*, (1593) 99 Distil it in a limbek of glas .. into which put a little Lavender water & peper. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 294 They bathed the Part with Lavender Water. a 1863 THACKERAY *Pitz-Hoodle's Prof.* Misc. Wks. IV. 21 What a fine odour of lavender-water!

† **Lavendry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *lavendrye*, 5 *-drey*, 6 *lavandrie*. [ad. OF. *lavan-*, *lavenderie*, f. *lavandier* LAVENDER sb.¹] a. = LAUNDRY 1; b. = LAUNDRY 2; c. = LAUNDRESS sb. 1.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 182 Pame wil he some tyme Labory in a laundrye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvii. 330 And laup hem in be laundrie. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Office of Lavendrye, two yemen; .. and if there be a Queene in housholde, then there be weomen lavendryes for the chambre, wardrobe, &c. 1567 [see LAVENDER sb.¹].

Lavendulan (lāvēndulān). *Min.* Also -ane. [Named by Breithaupt, 1837; f. mod. L. *lavendula* lavender + -AN.] Arseniate of copper with cobalt, of a lavender-blue colour.

1844 *DANA Min.* 527 Lavendulan. .. Fuses easily before the blowpipe. 1872 *NEVILL Catal. Min.* 144 Erythrite .. var. Lavendulane. 1892 *DANA Min.* 814 Lavendulan .. Occurs with cobalt and other ores.

Lavendulite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec. 1878 *Mineral. Mag.* II. 101 Lavendulite .. occurs in large blocks of cobalt ore.

Lave net. [Of unknown origin; cf. LAMMET, *lam-net* (s. v. LAM v.).] (See quot. 1883.)

1875 *HUCKLAND Log-bk.* 346 Three fishermen were standing waist deep .. working their lave nets. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Lave Net .. used in the estuary to take salmon on the sands in the shallow water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 8/2 On Thursday Mr. Henry Cadogan, with a lave net, caught in the same water a young shark.

Lavenite (lāvēnīt). *Min.* [Named by Brögger, 1885, from the Laven (Sw. *Läven*) islands, where it was found.] Silicate of zirconium, found in brown monoclinic crystals.

1886 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. iii. XXXI. 230 Lavenite is a mineral of chestnut brown to yellowish color.

Laventine (lāvēntīn). [Corruption of LEVANTINE.] A trade name for a mixture of silk and cotton. In some mod. Dicts.

Laver (lā'vər), sb.¹ Also i laber. [a. L. *laver*.]

† 1. A water-plant mentioned by Pliny; = Gr. *σιωv*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Deos wyrt þe man sion & oðrum naman laber nenneth þyð cenned on wættum stowum. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 32 Sion otherwise called lauer is found in waters with a fat bushyryght yv with brode leues. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 255 The roots .. are as effectual in this case as green Lauer [*marjain*, Water cresses].

2. From the 17th c. applied by writers to various marine algae, and now used as a trade or culinary name for the edible species. Purple laver, *Porphyra laciniata*. Green laver, *Ulva latissima* and *Ulva lactuca*.

1611 *COTGR.* *Herbe marine*, Slanke, Wrake, Lauer, Sea-grasse. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* 257 Laver, which is the *Lactuca Marina* or Sea-Lettuce. 1766 *ANSTEE Bath Guide* v. 32 Fine potted Laver, fresh Oysters, and Pies! 1843 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 400 The *Ulva latissima* which makes a pickle called 'laver', is found on the coast. 1847 *SIR J. C. ROSS Voy. S. Seas* II. 266 The green, pink, and purple lavers of Great Britain may be readily recognized. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/4 Laver is now in full season, and is best imported straight from Ireland.

attrib. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* I. xv. 191 You don't get moor nintion with hot laver sauce every day.

Laver (lā'vər), sb.² Forms: 4-6 *lavor*, *lavour* (e), 5 *lavovre*, *lavre*, *lavyre*, *lawore*, *-owre*, *-orre*, *Sc.* *levar*, 5-6 *Sc.* *lavar*, 6 *Sc.* *lawer*, *lawar* (e), (*dial.* *leyver*), 5- *laver*. [a. OF. *lavoir*, *lavor*; = L. *lavātōrium*; see LAVATORY.]

1. A vessel, basin, or cistern for washing; in early use, chiefly a wash-hand-basin or a water-jug, usually of metal; *occas.* a pan or bowl for water, irrespective of its purpose. Now only *poet.* or rhetorical. † Also applied to the piscina, and to the lavatory in a monastic cloister.

1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 287 Assen, oxen, hors, and houndes .. been assayed at diverse stowdes, Bacyns, lauours, or that men hem by. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 196 Pan kam I to þat cloister .. it was .. wip lauours of latun louelyche y-greithed. a 1400 *Octonion* 1299 Lاور and basyn they gon calle. To wasche and aryse. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij. basyns .. with iij. lauours. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 232 By Ewre borde with basons & lauour, water hoot & cold, echy oper to alay. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 That no merchant Strangler .. bryng into this Realme .. Chafynge dishes hangynge lavers [etc.]. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 442 b/1 He wessleth his handes at the pscyne or lauer for the fyr. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 10 Item a levere of silver ouergilt with a cover. 1507 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 53 Item j basin and

j lauer of laten. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep.* to Q. Mary 7 He gart deluyr to the said pure man .. ane goldin vattir lauar. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staff.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 31 A handbell, a crosse of wodde, a surples, and a lauer. 1557-8 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 715 In factura unius hostii pro le lavers, 8d. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 514 Wash thy hands in a lauer, wherein is put some Sage. 1593 *Rites of Durh.* (Surtees) 70 Within the Cloyster Garth .. was a fair Laver or Condit. 1598 *FLORIO, Facile*, a basen to wash hands in, a lauer. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. xiii. 58 Vulcan washed Phœbus in the same lauer. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* xvi. (1648) 388 In her temple at Cumæ .. Justin Martyr .. saw the three lavers where she used to wash her self. 1725 *POPE Odys.* i. 182 With copious water the bright vase supplies A silver lauer, of capacious size. *Ibid.* iii. 558 Young Aretus .. Brought the full lauer u'er their hands to pour. 1864 *TYSSEN Ch. Bells of Sussex* 11 [The Bell-founders' arms.] A chevron between three lavers.

b. Used to render Vulg. *labrum*, Heb. כִּיּוֹר *kiyyôr*, applied to the large brazen vessel for the ablutions of the priests, mentioned in the descriptions of the Mosaic Tabernacle and of the Temple of Solomon.

1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxx. 18 Thou shalt make a brasen lauer .. to wash. — 1 *Kings* vii. 39 The lauer set he before on the righte hande towards the south. 1647 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* 166 The lauer .. was not of the capacity for one man to bath. 1869 W. P. MACRAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 46 Nicodemus, as a teacher in Israel, should have been looking for the antitype of temple and lauer.

c. The basin of a fountain. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1604 *DERKER King's Entertainm.* E3b, Some prettie distance from them an artificiall Lauer or Fount was erected. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Jan., Many stately fountains .. casting water into artifi lavers. 1664 *PEYRIS Diary* 14 June, A mighty fine, cool place it is, with a great lauer of water in the middle. 1670 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Laver, a Pond or washing place. 1825 *LONGE, Spirit Poetry* 14 Where the silver brook, From its full lauer, pours the white cascade.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The baptismal font; the spiritual 'washing' of baptism; in wider sense, any spiritually cleansing agency. After Gr. λουτρον παλιγγενεσίας Tit. iii. 5; cf. LAVACRE.

1340 *Aynch.* 162 Pet oper þing is zobe scribe þet is þet lauer huer he him sellet oðer wesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xiii. (1859) 9 Eke theame-her sheweth that he hath this lauere dowsing. 1498-9 (Mar.) *Eb. Com. Prayer, Private Baptism*, This holsonne lauer of regeneration. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 29 Seeyng that Baptime is called the Lauer of newe birth. 1612 I. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 This is the onely fontaine opened to the house of David for Sinne and Vncleanness, this is the onely lauer of the Church. 1631 *VEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 59 At whose hands he received the lauer of baptisme. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 2 Baptism is the Lave of Regeneration. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Hks.* (1835) I. 115 No other lauer can fetch it out but the Sprinkling of The Blood of Jesus Christ. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 49 Christ's Laver hath refreshing power.

† 3. A process or mode of ablution. *Obs.*

1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* viii. 148 All the Musalmim of the Alcoran use washing in a mystic signification of internal purity, and .. the soul receives the benefit of their corporeal Lavers. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1727 And from the stream With lavers pure and cleansing herbs wash'd The clotted gore. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* 1 Pet. ii. 9. 303 No other Laver can do it, no water, but that fountain opened for sin.

4. *attrib.*

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Schedule s.v. Brass, Brass of Laver Cocks the pound j. s. iv d.

Laver, sb.³ *Her.* [? For **lever-cutter* (alluding to the name *Leversedge*): see LEVER, iris-plant.] A couler or ploughshare when used as a bearing. Also *laver cutter*.

1828-40 in *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I, (whence in recent Dicts.) 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* s.v. Plough, Argent, a chevron between three laver cutters (or ploughshares, also called scythe blades) sable = Leversedge, co. Chester.

† **Laver**, a. *Obs. rare* = 1. ? = BLABBER a.

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iv. (v.) 75 Let his [the hound's] lauer lip Speake in reproch of Natures workmanship.

† **Laver**, v. *Obs.* [f. LAYERSH²] *intr.* To bathe.

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 37 With surfets tympany he ginning swell All wan eft lavers in Saint Buxtons well.

Laver, *obs.* form of LATHER v.

Laveracke, -cock, -ock, -ok (ke: see LARK sb.¹)

Laverd, *obs.* form of LORD.

Lavic (lā'vik), a. [f. LAVA + -IC. Cf. F. *lavique*.] Of or pertaining to lava.

1835 *For. Q. Rev.* XV. 82 The three volcanic periods termed by geologists trachytic, basaltic, and lavic.

† **Lavi-dnian**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [prob. from Celtic Cornish; cf. *Visnan, vidnan*, a sand lance or sand eel' (*West Cornw. Gloss.*)] A fish of some kind.

1606 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 12 For taking of Herring, Pilchards, Sprats or Lauydnyan.

Laving (lā'vin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAVE v.¹ + -ING¹.]

The action of the vb. LAVE¹ in various senses; † baling; washing. Also *attrib.*, *laving-bowl*, a baling bowl or scoop.

1458 R. FANNANNE *Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in *Leland Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Then the strengthe of the streame astoned them stronge, In labor and laving moche waye was lore. 1484-5 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 649, vij laving bollez. 1611 *FLORIO, Lanatura*, a washing, a lauing.

Laving (lā'vin), *vbl. a.* [f. LAVE v.¹ + -ING².]

That laves in various senses; † flowing, washing, purifying; bathing (in quot. *intr.*).

13. .. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 366 Þe mukel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. 13. .. S. *Erkenwode* 314 in *Horst. Attengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 He .. to þe tounge loked, To þe liche þer hit

lay with lauande teres. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 280 As I rose out of the laving stream. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xxiv, Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere.

† **Lavish**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 *lavas*, 6 *lavess* (e), *lavasse*, *lavish*. [a. OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, deluge of rain. Cf. OF. *lavis* torrent (of words).] Profusion, excessive abundance, extravagant outpouring or expenditure; prodigality, lavishness. *Plur.* to make *lavish*.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 364/2 Ther was no lauas in their speche ne enyile. 1534 *WHITTON Tullys Offices* (1540) II. 101 The other large launes is appropriated as to flatterers of the common people. 1548 *UDALL Eras. Par. Luke* vii. 86 b, Dooest thou see this woman .. makinge launasse of hir precious perfumed oyncemente. 1565 T. STAPLETON *For. Faith* 117 They ryot not in lauish, but line in fasting. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 40 If enerie broker would deale thus, their would not so many false knaues bring them such lauish of stolen goods, as they do. 1589 *NASHE Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 The sweete saccetie of eloquence, which the lauish of our copious Language maie procure. c 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* xxiv. 102 He loves me .. that makes most lavish of his blood. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 11 You shall surely answer and make accompnite for the lavess and mspendinge of your maysters goods.

Lavish (lā'vif), a. Forms: 5-6 *lavas*, *lavage*, 6 *laves*, *laveis*, *lavaige*, *Sc.* *lawage*, *lavash*, 6-*lavish*. [f. LAVISH sb.¹.]

1. a. With reference to speech: Unrestrained, effusive; *esp.* in phrase *lavish of* (one's) tongue. Now only as contextual use of 2.

1485 *ELIZ. CRESS SURREY in Paston Lett.* No. 886 III. 323 They have not ben of that disposition to be lavas of their tungys, when they had moore cause of booldnes than they have nowe. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 245/1 [Though many confessors are] in al other thing so light and laues of their tong .. yet finde we neuer .. cause giuen of complaint, through .. secretes vttered .. by the confessor. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 114 'Trow 3e', he said, 'for 3our speiking so proude, Or lightlie langage bayth lawage and loude .. That I dar nocht to my purposis proceed'. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* i. 25 Th' excessive loue I beare unto your Grace, Forbids me to be lauish of my tongue. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 415 How do old men even dote into lavish discourses of the beginning of their lives. 1701 *ROWE Ambit. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 761, I bore his lavish Tongue. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* II. 284 But why on Time so lavish is my song? 1807 *CRABBE Birth of Flattery* 264 The lavish tongue shall honest truths impart.

† b. Of conduct or disposition: Unrestrained, impetuous; loose, wild, licentious. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. 64 When Meanes and lauish Manners meete together. 1605 — *Macb.* i. ii. 57 Curbing his lauish spirit. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 465 When lust .. by leud and lavish act of sin, Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* III. 28 If he be given to lavish Company, endeavour to stave him off with lawful Recreations.

† c. Extravagant or 'wild' in speculation. *Obs.* 1693 J. EDWARDS *Anth. O. & N. Test.* 252 If .. I have shewed my self arbitrary and lavish in some of the derivations.

2. a. Expending or bestowing without stint or measure; unboundedly liberal or profuse; prodigal. *Const. of, in.* In early use often: Wasteful, extravagant.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 210 (Add. MS.) Lavage, prodigus. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is so laueis, the stocke begynth to droope. 1548-67 *THOMAS Ital. Dict., Discipatrici*, lauage woman, they that will spend out of reason. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 21 Lavisher than their goods will beare. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* 180 The lauas earth duth yeeld you plenteously Most gentle foode, &c. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 240 Lest you be carefull in keeping .. or to prodigall and lavash in wasting them. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 39 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 20 The liberrall harted man is .. by the iudgement of the miserable lauish. 1605 *Play Stenley in Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 1. 262, I ever fear'd that my courageous brother .. would be too lavish of his person. 1643 *BURROUGHS Elys. Hospa* II. vii. (1652) 276 You often tell your lavish wasting servants, they will be glad of a crust before they dye. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Past.* vii. 76 Lavish Nature laughs, and strows her Stores around. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 51 When we are so lavish of our Money upon Trifles. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* i. 17 The mourner, lavish of his tears. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1816) IV. 422, I have not been lavish of useless letters. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 213 His bounty was lavish and open-handed. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* iv. § 3. 97 In this respect Nature is sparing of her highest, and lavish of her less, beauty. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 152 The people thus formed .. were .. the most lavish in gifts to holy places.

b. Expended, bestowed, or produced in unstinted profusion; profuse, abundant.

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 220 He writeth to Dionysius .. and alies, to leave off their lavash cheare and delicats. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. ii. 24 Let her have needfull but not lavish meanes. 1607 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 423 The low'ring Spring, with lavish Rain, Beats down the slender Stem and beards Grain. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Young Wks.* IV. 277 His three Plays all concluded with lavish suicide. 1832 *TENNISON Elegance* 12 Thou wert nursed in some delicious land Of lavish lights, and floating shades. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 446 He .. received him at Neuilly with lavish marks of regard. 1883-4 *O'DONOVAN Story Merry* II. 26 He wore a silk tunic .. with lavish gold embroidery.

3. *dial.* Of grass or wheat; Rank, overgrown. c 1730 *POYNTER MS. Gloss.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. VIII. 45 Lavage, rank. 1841 *PULMAN Sketches* (1871) 111 The grass

is too lavidge. 1844 BARNES *Poems Rural Life Gloss.* *Lavish*, rank. 'That wheat is lavish.'

Lavish (læ'vɪʃ), *v.* Also 6 lavesse. [f. LAVISH *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be lavish. † *a.* To be profuse in expense; to plunge into (excess). Also to *lavish it*. *Obs.* b. To be lavish of words; to exaggerate. *Obs.* c. Of rain: To pour along in torrents. *rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 He, fearing the Female to lavish and to be no sparer of such vittales as they haue .. stenteth the Female. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Lavish*, to spend extraordinarily. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* xxii. 274 The Scripture saith not the minister may luxuriously lavish it, but only lie of the altar. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan* 69 You lavish when you talke of 400. years after. For I haue proued vnto you alreadie, by the bookes that are yet extant, that it was knowne sooner. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 217 S. Aug. in commendeing him did not lavish at all, where he saith, that he was .. *magni nominis* [etc.]. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. Canne* 1. 54 You lavish somewhat when you say without limitation [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 162 His Father dying soon, .. he .. lavishes into Excesses not approved of. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. 113 (1849) 90 The rain came lavishing along as if the windows of heaven were opened.

2. *trans.* To bestow, deal out, distribute, or spend profusely and recklessly; also with *away*, *out*. *Const. in, on or upon*, rarely *to*.

a. with material object. Also, to shed (blood) in profusion.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasmus' Apophth.* 135 Those persones, who of a ryotousnesse did prodigally lauesse out and waste their substance .. vpon cookes, or reueliers [etc.]. 1592 *Nobility & Smebe*, in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 288 Helpe us to lavish our abundant treasures in masks, sports, revells, riots, and strange pleasures. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xli. 6 They lavish gold out of the bagge. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Prince*, (1659) 497 Shall all be lavished away that should be so laid out? 1693 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. 229 That he might .. lavish out in one House, the Riches and Wealth .. of three Nations. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. i, We lavish'd at our deaths the blood of thousands. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 245 Money, which she lavished out in a most profuse vanity. 1786 BURKE, *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 That excessive salaries and emoluments .. have been lavished by the said Warren Hastings to sundry individuals. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4, I. i. ix. 92 'Twas a pity brave men should be lavish'd away. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 126 The children .. lavish all their holiday money in toys. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 129 The savings of the week are lavished upon the indulgences of Sunday.

b. with immaterial object.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 But I have lavished out too many wordes of this play matter. 1621 QUARLES *Ethier* v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keeps her turne, and all the night They lewdly lavish in the Kings delight. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xxiv. (1840) 95 Pity it is that any pity should be lavished on them. 1653 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* iv. 19 Is it credible that he will lavish out so excellent gifts .. on men depraved with so many errors. 1672 DRYDEN *Comp. Granada* i. i, Ev'ry Life You lavish thus, in this Iustest Strife. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 100 Lavishing your favours. 1763 W. HARRIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 401 His good nature .. was lavished away on those who had least pretence to his favour. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vk. W* xxi, To see her lavish some kind looks upon my unfortunate son. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 50 [Nature] lavishes .. her fairest charms where most unseen. 1856 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. viii. 368 No end of controversy has been lavished on the philosopher's precise view. 1861 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) II. 400 The blind force of instinctive life .. Plato treats with none of the admiration lavished on it by Mr. Carlyle.

Hence **Lavisher**, one who lavishes.

1611 COTGR. *Gaspilleur*, a spend-all .. lavisher. 1619 FOTHERLEY *Atheism* ii. i. § 8 (1622) 189 God is not a Lavisher, but a Dispenser of his blessings. 1634 SIR M. SANDYS *Ess.* 209 Let those Lavishers then, that made the Covetous their Voylers, Live so thriftily, as to pay their debts in their life time.

Lavishing (læ'vɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING *1*.] The action of the vb. LAVISH.

1573 BARET *Alv.* L 127 Lavishing or wastfull ryot. 1581 SAVILE *Tacticus*, *Hist.* II. lxxxi. (1591) 101 A man .. firme against these lavishings to souldiers. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 These .. sacrifices, and lavishings of money, are .. to be attempted for not one single good. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 217 Love without justice is the mere lavishing of a weak affection.

Lavishing (læ'vɪʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LAVISH *v.* + -ING *2*.] That lavishes; extravagant; † given to reckless or unrestrained behaviour.

1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* iv. v. (1622) 95 By reason of his owne lavishing toong. 1659 HOWELL *Lett. Prov.* Let of Advice, Be wary of too costly and lavishing a Wife. Hence **Lavishly** *adv.*

a 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 284 It is the wives dutie .. not lavishly to waste or spoile their goods; but [etc.]. 1688 BUNYAN *Sinner's Sinners* Saved (1886) 71 To those that sinned not lavishly. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 281 It was .. a secret why the troops were paid for so lavishly.

Lavishly (læ'vɪʃli), *adv.* [f. LAVISH *a.* + -LY *2*.] In a lavish manner.

1571 GOLDING *Cælin* on Ps. lvi. 13 They lavishly [L. *fulgiter*] force vpon God whatsoever comes at their tungs ende. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 421 They could not but bee greatly offended, to see the Gentiles so lavishly to vse the things prohibited. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 57 Some about him haue too lavishly Wrested his meaning and Authoritie. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. vii. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten, will be lavishly spent. a 1656 USSHER *Ann. vi.* (1658) 354 So lavishly insulting over the fall of so great a person. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* (1804) I. 29 Whether or no the man, who has praised

him so lavishly, be himself deserving of praise. 1843 GALLING *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. p. xxvii, They shed blood lavishly. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 207 No praise of mine .. however lavishly it was squandered—could possibly raise you in your own esteem. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 33 If they took with one hand [they] gave lavishly with the other.

Lavishment (læ'vɪʃmənt), *n.* Now *rare*. [f. LAVISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of lavishing.

1630 LORO *Hist. Banians* 44 Yet given to lavishment of their gettings, if they were not admonished by their Law. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Vaucler's Oriat.* 273 This .. might .. remain safe for a long time, without a lavishment of the health. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charic.* (1737) III. Misc. III. ii. 172 Let us suppose him .. without any apparent Luxury or Lavishment in his Manners. 1814 CARY *Dante, Hell* xi. 47 Whoe'er .. In reckless lavishment his talent wastes. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 31 'To feel .. That hope, nor love, nor fear .. Can check the royal lavishment of life.

Lavishness (læ'vɪʃnɪs), [f. LAVISH *a.* + -NESS.] † 1. Absence of restraint, recklessness. *Obs.*

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 141 And [Eson] shewde how he wolde punishe his sone Iason for the laushness of his body. 1553 BRKNDP tr. *O. Curtius* IV. 45 b, Punishing with losse of lief, the lavishness of the tounge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 72 *marg.*, Hurt of laushnesses of the tounge. 1649 JFR. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. Ad Sec. xii. 57 Lest as it happens in sudden joyes, the lavishness of his spirit should transport him to intemperance.

2. Unlimited bounty; extravagance, prodigality. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 12 Riches .. First got with guile, .. And after spent with pride and lavishness. 1623 BINGHAM *Zeuph.*, *Comp. Rom. & Mod. Wars* X. 3, Lest it might be consumed by their Cabin-mates in laushnesses and idle expences. 1663 BLAIR *Antiqu.* vii. (1848) 95 My foolish lavishness gave to his servant two Jacobuses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 53 p. 13 They .. scatter with a kind of wild desperation and affected lavishness. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 12 The lavishness of pride. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trav. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 213 The wondrous lavishness of Nature. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 389 The lavishness of a new wealth united with a lavishness of life, a love of beauty, of colour, of display, to revolutionize English dress.

Lavolta (læ'vɔltə), *sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6-7

lavalto, -olto, levaltro, -olto, (7 lovalto), *anglicized* lavolt, 6- lavolta. [f. It. *la* the + *volt* turn.]

'A lively dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds' (Nares). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. ii. 42 These .. night-dancing witches brought out of Italie into France that danse which is called *La volta*. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* viii. (1630) D 4, And draw the Dolphins to thy lonely Eyes, To dance Lavoltas in the purple streames. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. Ad *ritornellum* 193 Come prettie pleasing symphonie of words .. And daunce Leuoltos in my poesie. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 47 Behold the simme-beames for thy Beauties sake, Dancing Lavoltos on the liquid floare. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 94/1 In Matecheines, Lavoltis, and Purgamasks. 1627 B. JONSON *Chloridia* (1630) B, Ixion .. does nothing but cast capreols, .. and leades Lavoltos with the Lamiae. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Revokes* i. xiii. 21 Mortality .. checks us in the frisks and levoltos of our dancing blood. 1671 CROWE *Juliana* v. 49 His soul shall dance Levoltos in the aire at the Queens wedding. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 128 The busy Apes, .. made strange Levoltos with their hanging Brats from one bough to another. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xiv. 231 He first danced round her several times, .. and executed his old lavolt of delight.

† **Lavo'ltā**, *v.* *Obs. exc. arch.* In 6 lavalto, *anglicized* 6 levalt, 9 lavolt. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To dance a lavolta; to caper as in the lavolta.

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 19 b, The legs .. they leapt, they daunced, and I levalted to the Vials of vanitie. 1599 — *Leuten Stiffe* 36 Do but marke him on your walles .. how he sallies & lavoltos. 1822 W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* II. 65 Like spark from fire lavolting through the dance.

† **Lavolteteer**, *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. LAVOLTA *sb.* + -EER, † after *charioteer*.] One who dances the 'lavolta'.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* III. i. A lavolteteere, a saltatory, a dancer with a Kit at his bum.

Lavrock, variant of LARK.

Lavrovite (læ'vrɔvɪt), *Min.* Also lavroffite. [Named by von Kokscharov, 1867, in honour of N. von Lavrov; see -ITE.] A green variety of pyroxene, containing vanadium.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 216 Lavrovite .. is an alumina pyroxene, colored green by vanadium. 1879 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. II. L. 272 Lavroffite (Lavrovite) has been .. shown to be a vanadiferous diopside.

Lavy (læ'vi). A local (St. Kilda) name for the guillemot.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 7 Eighteen of the Eggs laid by the Fowl called by them Lavy. *Ibid.* 31 The Lavy, so call'd by the Inhabitants of St. Kilda. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 410. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1867 in SMYTH *Forms of the Word-bk.*

Law (lɔ), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *lagu* (oblique cases *lage*, nom. and acc. pl. *laga*, once *lagan*; in comb. *lah-*), 2 *lagwe*, *laga*, 2-5 *lagze*, 3 *Layamon* *lagze*, *lagwe*, 3 *laha*, 3-5 *laghe*, 3-7 *lau(e)*, *lawe*, *Sc.* *lauwe*, 4 *lach* (t, laght, (lake), *lauh*, 4, 6 *Sc.* *la*, *lawch*, 5 *Sc.* *laucht*, *lauo*, *laugh*, 5-9 *Sc.* *lauch*, 5- *law*. [Late OE. (c 1000) *lagu* str. fem. (pl. *laga*), a prehistoric ON. **lagu* (:-Oicel. *lag*), pl. of *lag* neut.; in sing, the word meant in Oicel. 'something laid or fixed' (specific senses being, e. g. 'layer, stratum', 'share in an undertaking', 'partnership', 'fixed or market

price', 'set tune', etc.); the pl. had the collective sense 'law', and in ONorw. its form became (as in OE.) a fem. sing.; cf. OSw. *lagh* neut. sing. and pl., law, Sw. *lag*, pl. *lagar*, Da. *lov*. The ON. *lag* corresponds to OS. *-lag* neut. (in the compounds *aldar-lagu* pl. destined length of life, or *-lag* fate, war):—Oicel. **lagom*, f. root **lag-*:—OArvan **logh-* (: **leg-*): see LAY, LIE vbz. The Lat. *leg-*, *lex* is not now generally believed to be cognate (being referred to the root **leg-* of *legere* to gather, read, *λέγειν* to gather, say); but in many other langs. the word for 'law' is derived from roots meaning 'to place'; cf., e. g., Eng. DOOM, Gr. *θέπος*, *θεσπός*, L. *statutum*, G. *gesetz*. The native word in OE. was *læ*: see *Æ.* As *law* is the usual Eng. rendering of L. *lex*, and to some extent of L. *jus*, and of Gr. *νόμος*, its development of senses has been in some degree affected by the uses of these words.]

1. A rule of conduct imposed by authority.

* *Human law.*

1. The body of rules, whether proceeding from formal enactment or from custom, which a particular state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects. (In this sense usually *the law*.) † Also, in early use, a code or system of rules of this kind.

[As the word was in Scandinavian a plural, though adopted in OE. as a sing., this collective sense is etymologically prior to that of 'specific enactment' (sense 2).]

a 1000 *Laus of Ethelred* VI. c. 37 (Schmid) gif he hine hōian willa, do ðæt he ðam deopstan aðe, on Engla lare, and on Dena lare, be ðam ðe heora lagu si. 11. c. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1064 (Laud MS.) He niwade ðer Crutes lare. c 1205 LAY. 6305 ða makede heo an lare, and leide zeon þat leode. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19270 þe wick þat hald þe lau for drede. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* IV. vii. 672 [He] governyd wyth his lauch the land. c 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 247 All offices had by dower .. to be confiscated and spent to the use and custome of the law. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 178 The Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1662 *Bk. Comm. Prayer* Pref., Injoynd by the Lawe of the Land. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. v, But he was at a loss how it should come to pass, that the law, which was intended for every man's preservation, should be any man's ruin. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 380 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1785 PALMER *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 184 The law of England constrains no man to become his own accuser. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. 10 Had we not our combinations, when combination was against the law? 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 690/1 This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America; it is governed by the law of that country.

b. Often viewed, with more or less of personification, as an agent uttering or enforcing the rules of which it consists.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 774 Then the lawe maketh me his garden. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 715 This being done, let the Law goe whistle. 1628 Sir J. ELIOT *Speech Parl.* in Forster *Life* II. 124 The law designs to every man his own. 1728 Vol 10 *Love Faine* I. (1757) 80 When the Law shows her teeth, but dares not bite. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 228 The law is wiser than cabal or interest. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II, 'If the law supposes that,' said Mr. Bumble, 'the law is a ass—a idiot.'

c. In proverbs and proverbial phrases. *The law of the Medes and Persians*, often used (with allusion to Dan. vi. 12) as the type of something unalterable.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* vi. 15 The lawe of Medis and Persis. 1564 tr. P. Marly's *Comm. Judges* xi. 189 b, It is an olde Proverbe .. Lawe and Countrie. For every region hath certayne customes of their owne, which cannot easely be chaunged. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, Aweel, aweel, Maggie, ilka land has its ain lauch. 1853 'C. BIRD' *Verdant Green* I. ii, His word is no longer the law of the Medes and Persians, as it was at home. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn xxxv*, Once given, like the law of the Medes and Persians, it altereth not.

† d. What the law awards; what is due according to law. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. ii. 275 Wel said the King Melydoras, and therfor shal ye haue the lawe. And soo she was dampned, .. to be brent. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 214 This is the Law, and this Duke Humphreyes doome.

e. *To wage one's law*, *Wager of law*; see WAGE *v.*, WAGER *sb.*

2. One of the individual rules which constitute the 'law' (sense 1) of a state or polity. In early use only *pl.* The plural has often a collective sense (after L. *jura*, *leges*) approaching sense 1.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 275 Ræde ze nu forð lazan gode fyrðor. 11. c. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He læzde laga .. ðæt swa hwa swa sloze heort oððe hinde ðæt hine man sceolde blendan. c 1205 LAY. 2078 And he heom onleide þat weoren lawen gode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 642 William bastard .. iuper lawes made ynou. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12115 Of your laues i am vittan For erthli fader haf i nan. c 1320 Sir *Trist.* 904 To 3ere he sett þat land His lawes made he cri. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 63 To swilk lauis & to swilk maneris schuld iuge obey. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. II. (1885) 112 Therefore it is that be lawes seyn, quod principi placuit legis habet vigorem. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 28 That all the lawis ar not sett by an bene. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 7 b, He said that the lawes of the realm were in his head. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 382 b, Such thinges as were decreed in the counsel in fourmer years, ought not to have the force of a law. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 334 His faults lyen open to the Lawes. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 3 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 20 That all Bookes concerning the common Lawes of this Realme shall be printed by the especial allowance of the Lords chiefe Justices. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws*

(1677) 32 A Law is the Command of him, or them that have the Sovereign Power. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 1. 21 Other duties by any law or statute due to vs. 1690 *Chilo Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 61 The French peasantry are a slavish, cowardly people, because the laws of their country have made them slaves. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1734) 11. 189 By the Portian Law, no Citizen could be put to Death for any Crime whatsoever. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 104 The Laws of the Land are known. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pres.* i. iii. And other idle Laws and Un-laws. 1856 *KNIGHT Pop. Hist. Eng.* i. xxiv. 364 The Saxon King and Confessor, for whose equal laws the people had been clamouring for two centuries.

b. Proverbs.

c1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXXXVI. v. Wronge lawes maketh shorte goernance. a1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 169 Tholde spoken proverbs, here take place: New Lordes, new lawes. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 70 According to the common Proverb 'Of evil manners spring good laws'. 1874 *T. HARDY Madding Crowd* viii. 'New lords new laws', as the saying is.

3. In generalized sense.

a. Laws regarded as obeyed or enforced; controlling influence of laws; the condition of society characterized by the observance of the laws. Often in phrase *law and order*. Proverb: *Necessity has (or knows) no law*.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 3if þe biscop bið 3emeles, and þet folc butan store eft butan laze. c1250 *Ten Abuses in O. E. Misc.* 184 Lond wið ute laze [i.e. law]. a1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus wil walketh in lond, and lawe is for-lore. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 122 The Kyng and the comune and kynde with the thridde Shope lawe and lewte eche man to knowe his owne. a1555 *RIDLEY Lament. Ch.* (1566) Div. The latter reason... includeth a necessitie which, after the common sayinge, hathe no lawe. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 68 Poore and neede hath no law. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 268 Necessity, which hath no law, compelled us thereunto. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xvii. Her father could not do otherwise. Necessity has no law. 1881 *T. W. Reid Life W. E. Forster* (1888) II. viii. 371 To support the Lord-Lieutenant... in maintaining law and order in this country [Ireland].

b. (a) Laws in general, regarded as a class or species of human institutions. *Court of law*: see *COURT* s.b. 11. (b) That department of knowledge or study of which laws are the subject-matter; jurisprudence.

14. *Sir Beues* 3573 (MS. N.) Sir King, þat may not ben don bi lawe. c1490 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Quod resoun, 'in age of .xx. 3eer, Goo to oxenford, or lerne lawe'. 1611 *FLORIO, Lecito*, lawfull, good in law. 1635 *SIBBES Soul's Conf.* xvii. (1833) 136 Law being the joint reason and consent of many men for the public good hath a use for guidance of all action that fall under the same. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* 5 After this, they are to dive into the grounds of law, and legal justice. 1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Epist. Pref.* He was design'd to the Study of the Law. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 III. 140 In all free nations I take the proper definition of law to be: The will of the majority of those who have the property in land. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 53 Juries do not sit in a court of conscience, but of law. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 114 A person having an estate... by the operation of some principle of law. 1821 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 113 The pound of 15 ounces... has never been recognised in England by law. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 188 'The intellect... judges law as well as fact. 1842 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* VI. xliii. 359 He consults men learned in the law. 1882 *HINSDALE Garfield & Educ.* II. 295 If you become a lawyer, you must remember that the science of law is not fixed like geometry, but is a growth which keeps pace with the progress of society. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

c. † *In law* (of wedlock): lawfully married. Also in the combinations BROTHER-IN-LAW, FATHER-IN-LAW, etc., for which see those words; and in † *law's father*, † *father in the law*, rarely used for 'father-in-law'; so also † *mother of law*.

[Cf. 16th c. F. *pere en loi de mariage* (Godef.)] c1230 *Halt Meid.* 21 Þis is tenne hare song þat beon ilahe of wedlac. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2764 To wife in laze he hire nam. 1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 154 Ionat Barbour, his moder of law. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon 1st Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 301 b. The house where Jesus was, with his mother, and Joseph his father in the law. 1593 *Q. ELIZ. Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 12 My holy lawes fath'r Symmacus... defendes vs from all suspicion of this crime. [1594] *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. i. 24 Their Aunt I am in law, in love their Mother. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 60 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my louing Father.]

d. In more comprehensive sense: Rules or injunctions that must be obeyed. To give (the) law (to): to exercise undisputed sway; to impose one's will † upon (another). † To have (the) law to do something: to be commanded † Law will I: arbitrary rule, making one's own will law.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit nawi to þe to leggen lahe upon me. c1340 *Cursor M.* 5729 (Fairf.) Moyses had þe lagh to kepe to his eldefader shepe þat was þe prest of madian. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 202 To three knyghtis þane was he tawcht, þat hym to sla sion has lacht. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 306 Who shal yeue a lonere any lawe? a1564 *BECON Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 495 To conuince them, not with fyre & fagot... or with lawe will I. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 38 We have seen the Portugals, by reason of their sea forces... to have given the law to those famous princes. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* II. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1656 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 142 Every body stood mute, at the expectation of a success, which was to give the Law. 1712 *SWIFT Proposal for correct. Eng. Tongue* Miscell. (1727) I. 327 A Succession of affected Phrases, and new conceited Words... borrowed..

from those, who, under the Character of Men of Wit and Pleasure, pretend to give the Law. 1726-31 *TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. 110 The Gantois seeing their neighbours so powerful and able to give them law. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 79 No man ever could give law to language. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 397 In literature she gave law to the world. 1852 *THACKERAY B. Lyndon* i. For a time, Mr. Barry gave her law at Castle Brady. 1866 *CONINGTON Æneid* v. 133 I be wined gives law, your toil is vain. predicatively. 1842 *TENNYSON Dora* 96 You knew my word was law, and yet you dared To slight it. 1853 *C. BEDE' Verdant Green* i. ii. Like a good and dutiful son, however, his father's wishes were law.

4. With defining word, indicating some one of the branches into which law, as an object of study or exposition, may be divided, according to the matter with which it is concerned, as *commercial*, *ecclesiastical*, etc. *law*, the law of banking, of evidence, etc.; or according to the source from which it is derived, as *statute law*, *customary law*, *case-law* (see *CASE* s.b. 1), etc. (The Canon Law: see *CANON* s.b. 1. b. See also *CIVIL LAW*, *COMMON LAW*. *Martial law*: see *MARTIAL*.)

b. Both laws [after med. L. (*doctor*, etc.) *utriusque juris*]: in mediæval use referring to the Civil and the Canon Law; in modern Scotland, the Roman Civil Law and the municipal law of the country.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Hist. Scot.* 284/1 Peter Mallart doctor of both lawes. 1808 *SCOTT Mem. in Lockhart* i. We attended the regular classes of both laws in the University of Edinburgh.

c. *International law*, the law of nations, under which nations are regarded as individual members of a common polity, bound by a common rule of agreement or custom; opposed to *municipal law*, the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see *MUNICIPAL*).

The term *law of nations* (L. *jus gentium*) meant in Roman use the rules common to the law of all nations (often coupled with *law of nature* in sense 9 c; so in *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. iv. 80 and *Troil.* II. ii. 184). The transition to the mod. sense was facilitated by the appeal to 'the law of nations' in relation to such matters as the treatment of ambassadors or the obligation to observe treaties.

a1548 *HALL Chron., Eduw. IV.* 229 He was an officer of armes (to whom credite, by the lawe of all nacions, ought to be geven). 1594 *HOOKE Eccle. Pol.* I. x. § 12 There is a third kind of law which touches all such several bodies politic, so far forth as one of them hath public commerce with another. And this third is the Law of Nations. c1651 *HOBBS Rhet.* (1691) 39 The Law or Custom of Nations. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 283 Beaten, and contrary to the Law of Nations, taken into Custody. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 66 The law of nations is a system of rules... established by universal consent among the civilized inhabitants of the world. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 10 Between municipal law... and international law, there is only a qualified and even a somewhat remote analogy. 1896 *LORD RUSSELL of KILLOWEN in Law Quart. Rev.* XII. 313 The aggregate of the rules to which nations have agreed to conform in their conduct towards one another are properly to be designated 'International Law'. *Ibid.* 317 International Law, as such, includes only so much of the law of morals or of right reason or of natural law (whatever these phrases may cover) as nations have agreed to regard as International Law. 1899 *JUSTICE GRAY in U. S. Rep.* clixv. 700 International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination.

5. In English technical use applied in a restricted sense to the Statute and Common Law, in contradistinction to EQUITY.

1591 *LAMBARDE Archeion* (1635) 68 Besides his Court of meere Law, he must... reserve to himselfe... a certaine soveraigne and preheminent Power, by which he may both supply the want, and correct the rigour of that Positive or written Law. 1745, 1765 [see *EQUITY* 4]. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 460 He would give law and equity, and not pronounce upon law and equity. 1854 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* liii. Did you ever know English law, or equity either, plain and to the purpose?

6. Applied predicatively to decisions or opinions on legal questions to denote that they are correct. Also good or bad law.

1593 [see 1 d]. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. 70 If it be found that the former decision is manifestly absurd or unjust, it is declared, not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law. 1799 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Expost.* Odes vi. What's sound at Hippocrene, the Poet's Spa, Is not at Westminster sound law! 1891 *Ld. COLERIDGE in Law Times* Rep. LXV. 580/1 We are unable to concur in these dicta, and speaking with all deference we think they are not law.

7. (Usually the law.) The profession which is concerned with the exposition of the law, with pleading in the courts, and with the transaction of business requiring skilled knowledge of law; the profession of a lawyer. Orig. in *man of law* (now somewhat arch.), a lawyer; so † (a gentleman) toward the law.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 5942 Men of laghe [er halden]... to travayle and to counsaile þam þat askes counsaile. c1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 309 A Sergeant of the lawe, war and wys. — *Man of Law's Prol.* Intro. 33 'Sir man of lawe' quod he, 'so have ye blis 'Tel us a tale anon'. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 8 Ther may no man of lagh help with no quantyce. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 128 Every man should tel the same tale before the iudge that he wold tel to his man of law. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sicilian's Comm.* 473 Leaving the practise of the law. 1563 *B. GOODE*

Eglogs (Arb.) 75 Lawe gyues the gayne, and Physycke fylls the Purse. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scotl.* To Rdr. † iij. Our Soueraine Lady seing the Lawis... to be for the maist part unknowin, bot to the Lugeis, and men of Law. 1592 *GREENE Art Conny Catch.* III. 14 They espied a Gentleman toward the lawe entring in... and a country Clyent going with him. c1780 *COWPER Jackall* v. The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physic, law. *Mod.* Three of his brothers are in the law.

b. Legal knowledge; legal acquirements.

1630 *BR. BEDELL in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 454 This Protestation having neither Latin, nor Law, nor common Sense, doth declare the Skill of him that drew it. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 348 These made the Chantry, hee contributed the Law, and both joynd in the Divinity. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* III. 63 Coke thoroughly disliked Bacon. He thought lightly of his law.

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of procuring redress of grievances or enforcing claims; judicial remedy. Frequent in phrases to go to († the) law, to have or take the law of or on (a person), † to call (a person) unto the Law, † to draw into law. Hence *occur*, used = recourse to the courts, litigation. † The day of law: the day of trial.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 224 The crosss Capone... Was officiale... that the law leidis In causis consistoriale. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* XIII. 79 Sum byndand the law lavis land in wed. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xii. 11 That she and her sonne shulde take ryght and lawe on them, accordyng to theyr desertis. 1526 *TINDALE I Cor.* vi. i Howe dare one of you... goo to lawe under the wicked? 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xxv. 8 Be not haister to go to the lawe. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 193 You beyng a pleader at law, Pray hit to let fall thaction at law now. 1565 *T. RANDOLPH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 198 The Daye of Lawe agaynst the iiii Bourgeois men of this towne is lyke to holde. 1573 *L. LOTO Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 133 Being striken and spurned by the same man, Socrates was counselled to call the same vnto the law before the Judges. 1596 *SPENSER State Irell.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 Soe as it was not... possible to drawe him into lawes... it is hard for everye tryfling dett... to be driven to lawe. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* 8 47 (1810) 54 There was a long suit in law. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 24 For ten years there will be more Law than ever to clear up Titles. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No 122 P 4 A Fellow famous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 234 Dubosc, with whom he broke and went to law. 1780 *NEUGATE Cat. V.* 27 Surely no man in his senses would deliberately embark in law. 1796 *PAINE Writ.* (1895) III. 239 A sharper... may find a way... to cheat some other party, without that party being able, as the phrase is, to take the law of him. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Castle Rackrent* Gloss. 24 'I'll have the law of you, so I will!' — is the saying of an Englishman who expects justice. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* I. v. P 11 The bangers-on of the law. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. F.* vi. 52 'There's a hackney-coachman down stairs... vowing he'll have the law of you'. *Ibid.* vii. 61 'She was as bad as he', said Tinker. 'She took the law of every one of her tradesmen'. 1891 *E. KINGLAKE Australian at H.* 35 The very name of 'Law' is a bogie that frightens a man out of his wits.

b. *transf.* To take the law into one's own hands: to redress one's own grievance, or punish an offender, without obtaining judicial assistance. To have the law in one's own hands: to possess the means of redress, to be master of the situation.

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The law was now in their own hands.

c. *Halifax law*, *Lidford law*: the summary procedure of certain local tribunals which had or assumed the power of inflicting sentence of death on thieves; the rule proverbially ascribed to them was 'hang first, try afterwards'. † *Stafford law*: punningly for a thrashing. Cf. *LYNCH LAW*.

1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 356 But heree he thought... to call vs Theene, and wicked Judges, and to charge vs with the Law of Lydford. 1589 *Hay any Work* A. iij. v. Not would be so groshhead as to gather that I threatened him with blowes, and to deale by Stafford law. a1641 *WENTWORTH Let. to Ld. Mountmorris in N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IV. 16 Halifaxe lawe hath ben executed in kinde, I am already hanged, and now wee cum to examine and consider of the evidence. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 3. 5/2 First Hang and Draw, Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.

** Divine law.

9. The body of commandments which express the will of God with regard to the conduct of His intelligent creatures. Also (with a, the, and pl.) a particular commandment.

a. *gen.* So God's (Christ's) law, the law of Gov. a1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (1883) 158 Godes laze healdan. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Halde we godes laze. c1205 *LAV.* 14803 He... tachte þan folke godes laze. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 674 in O. E. Misc. 56 Seopþe in alle londes hi eoden vor to prechen, and... godes lawe techen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2600 Ful wel þis laghal sch yeme. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 38 A good man... þat fuede al in godes lawe. c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 26 To þis ende shuden clerkes traveile... for love of Goddis lawe. 1382 — *Rom. vii.* 25, 1 my self by reason of the soule serue to the lawe of God. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/2 Law of Godde. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1857 Crystes servent and yower to be & be lawe of hym ever to fulfill. a1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 246 To be observed by christen men, as... consonant to the law of God. 1683 *Travon Way to Health* ix. (1697) 419 The good and holy Fear of the Lord, and His innocent Law.

b. as communicated by express revelation, esp. in the Bible. Hence *occur*, the Scriptures themselves. c1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 88 Si zered ætforan þam cumæn seod godcunde laze. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 In þisse worlde [sc. the age before Moses] nas na laze, ne na larþeu. a1300 *F. E. Psalter* i. 2 Bot in laghe of laured his will be ai, And his lagh thinke he night and dai. 1567 *Good &*

Godly Ball. (S. T. S.) 190 Goddiss word and lawis the peple misknawis. 1611 BIBLE Ps. i. 2 His delight is in the Law of the Lord. 1719 WATTS Ps. i. (Short Metre) 5 Who.. makes the Law of God His Study and Delight.

c. as implanted by nature in the human mind, or as capable of being demonstrated by reason. Formerly often the *law of nature* (now rarely, because of the frequency of that expression in sense 17), †*law of kind, natural law, the law of reason*, etc.

The expression *law of nature* (*lex naturæ* or *naturalis, jus naturale*) in Cicero, Seneca, and the Roman jurists, is ultimately derived from the *φυσικὸν δίκαιον* of Aristotle.

c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 964 Hit is ælein riht ant ælein leawe of euch cundelic lahe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28491 (Cott.) And haf i broken wit foly, þe lagh o kynd thoru licheri. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1576 (Trin.) þe lawe of soþenes ny of kynde Wolde þei no tyme fynde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 272 But he the bestes wolde binde Only to lawes of nature. c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 695 Poems 34 If forgotten be al law positife, Remembre the noble lawe of nature. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* 11. Proem, The Atheniens the whiche lyued after the lawe of kynde. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) 11. 774 The lawe of nature wyllyth the mother to keepe the childe. 1531 ST. GERMAN *Doctor & Stud.* 1. ii. The lawe of nature.. considered generally.. is referred to all creatures as well reasonable as vnreasonable.. the lawe of nature specially considered, whiche is also called the lawe of reason, parteyneth onely to creatures reasonable, that is man.. As to the orderyng of the dedes of man, it is preferred before the lawe of god. And it is written in the herte of every man. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 73 b, I shuld not do that whiche by the lawes of nature and reason I ought to do, which is to rendre kyndnes for kyndnes. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* 1. viii. § 8 The Law of Reason or Human Nature. § 9 Laws of Reason. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 357. a 1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* (1644) 34 That part of Gods Law which bindes alwayes, bound before it was written.. and that is the Law of nature. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) 1. 482 The Law of Nature, I take to be nothing else, but the mind of God, signified to a Rational agent by the bare discourse of his Reason. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 33 Self-preservation is.. the very first and fundamental law of nature. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. Intro. § 2. 39 This will of his maker is called the law of nature. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legish. Wks.* 1843 1. 9 Instead of the phrase, Law of Nature, you have sometimes Law of Reason. 1788 GLADSTONE *Princ. Homer* 109 Natural law was profoundly revered, while conventional law hardly yet existed.

10. The system of moral and ceremonial precepts contained in the Pentateuch; also in a narrower sense applied to the ceremonial portion of the system considered separately. More explicitly, *the law of Moses, the Mosaic or Jewish law*, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC O. T. in *Grein Aps. Prosa* 1. 5 God him sette æ, þæt ys open lagu, þam folce to steore. c 1200 ORMIN 1061 Annd tadt wass ned talt, 3ho wass þa Wiþþ Godess laþhe weddedd. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2500, I þe munt of Synai þer Moyses fette þe lah and ert lauerd. c 1250 O. Kent. *Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 26 þo dede he somoni alle þo wyse celerkes þæt kuþe þe laghe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6451 heading, (Göt.) Tell I sal of moyses law. c 1330 *Spec. Gy. Warw.* 358 At þe mount of Synay.. þar god him 3af þe firste lawe. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxvi. (1495) 363 Alway in the Saterday preestes declaryd and expowndy the lawe to the peple. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1546 Iustis of Iewry & Iogis of the lawe. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Ans. Cartwright* 54 They read in the Booke of the Lawe. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 14 The Gentiles which have not the Law, doe by nature the things contained in the Law.

b. In expressed or implied opposition to the Gospel: The Mosaic dispensation; also, the system of Divine commands and of penalties imposed for disobedience contained in the Scriptures, considered apart from the offer of salvation by faith in Christ. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* iii. 11 No man is iustified in the lawe anentis God. 1529 FRITH *Pistle Chr. Rdr.* (1829) 461 The law was given us, that we might know what to do and what to eschew. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 80 The Canon of the Law is laide on him. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 1. 2 To guard the Galatians against a dependence on the law. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Easter Sunday* 20 No brighter.. Than Reason's or the Law's pale beams. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. 1. 2 Vain were all the deeds of the Law. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* vi. 109 By what he suffered I escape the law's curse.

c. The Pentateuch as distinguished from the other portions of the Old Testament Scriptures.

1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 5 Moses in the lawe comaundide vs for to stoonne sicche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 b, O very messyas, promysed in the lawe for mannes redempcyon. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophets.

† 11. A 'dispensation'. The old law: the Mosaic dispensation, the 'Old Covenant'; also, the books of the Old Testament. The new law: the Gospel dispensation.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC's *Past. Ep.* xl. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 380 Nu is seo ealde lagu geendod after Cristes to-cyme. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Pas fit cheþen beoð fit lazan for þan þe god is þurh þesen þecowne. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Aider þurh ðare ealde lagwe and Iec þurh ðare newe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Aduent bitocned þre time, on þe was before þe old laze, þe oðer was on þe holde laze, and þe bridd was on þe newe laze. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Uorþi was ihoten a Godes half iðen olde lawe þæt put were euer iwiæn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21285 Tuin axils er tuin laghs. *Ibid.* 21644 þe licnes o þis tre sa tru, In þe ald lagh was be-foþ þe neu. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 99. I vndirstode bettre þan þe docturs of þe alde laghe. c 1450 *Compensious olde treat.* (Arb.) 172 As kinge Antioche came in the ende wellnygh of ye olde lawe, and brent the bokes of gods lawe.. So now Antichrist.. brenneth wote nygh thende of ye new lawe thenangely of Christe. 1542 BECON *Potation for Lent* Wks. 1564 1. 50 b, Christ the true lyght of the

world is com, therefore those Ceremonies of the olde law are nowe nomore necessary.

† 12. A religious system; the Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan religion. By my law: by my faith; also to swear one's law. Cf. *LAY sb.* 3

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1349 We leaueð þi lahe.. Ant turned alle to Criste. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 17/564 Heore lawe was riht noust, þat ne bi-liefden noust on þe rode. a 1300 K. *Hom.* 65 Hi here laze asoke. 13.. *Sir Beus* (A.) 1780 þe seue knytes of hepen lawe Benes slouþ that ilche stounde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 190 Faraseis & wys-mene of lowis lach mad answere þane. a 1400 *Pistill of Susau* 3 He was so lele in his lawe. c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxiii. 252 Thei suffren, that folk of alle Lawes may peysibely duellen amonges hem. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4306 In him we lely beleue & in na laze ellis. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Snrtes) 4824 And forsake his paynym lawe. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 86 b, By my lawe sire sayd Moppins I see no way. c 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 324 He sware his lawe that lytel or nought he shuld entrete hym. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 312 But the Mufti being highest Interpreter of their Law.. must indeed have preeminence. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* 1. 9 Here the first Disciples of the Catholic Law found an ancient Church.

*** Combined applications.

13. Often used as the subject of propositions equally applying to human and divine law. In juristic and philosophical works often with definitions intended to include also the senses explained in branches II and III below. (See quotes.)

1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* 1. ii. § 1 That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure, of working, the same we term a Law. *Ibid.* xvi. § 8 Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture is.. a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 137 My designe being not to shew what is Law here, and there, but what is Law. 1690 LOCKE *Gott.* ii. vi. § 57 Law, in its proper Notion, is.. the Direction of a free and intelligent Agent to his proper Interest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. 39 This then is the general signification of law, a rule of action dictated by some superior being. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* Notes (1852) 344 Law speaks the language of indignation against crime. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 159 Men of perfect genius are known in all centuries by their perfect respect to all law.

II. Without reference to an external commanding authority.

† 14. Custom, customary rule or usage; habit, practice, 'ways'. Law of (the) land: custom of the country. At thieves' law: after the manner of thieves. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 25 Þenne hafest þu þes hundes laze, þe nu speowed and eftst hit fret. c 1200 ORMIN 2373 3ho wolde þen Rihht lagheleke fessnedd Wiþþ mache, swa summi þæt ald wass laghe to þen fessnedd. c 1220 *Bestiary* 23 Þe bridle laze haueð þe leun. a 1225 *Juliana* 10 3ef þu wult leauen þe lahen þat tu list in. a 1300 K. *Hom.* 1109 (Ritsun) An horn hue ber an honde, For that was lawe of london. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 790 Enbaned vnder þe abataylment in þe best lawe. c 1330 K. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 þe lord of Badenauh.. Lyued at theses lauh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4402 A-nothire laze is in 3oure lande at oure lord hatis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. viii. 9 Yet testifie vnto them and shewe them the lawe of the kyng that shall raigne ouer them. 15.. *Adam Bel.* etc. in *Had. E. P.* P. II. 158 When they came before the kyng, As it was the lawe of the lande, They kneled downe.

† b. *Old Cant.* With distinctive word prefixed: A particular branch of the art of thieving.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Bivb, Thus gine they their owne conueyance the name of cheting law, so do they other termes, as sacking law; high law, Fynging law, and such lyke. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 33 Hereupon doe they give their false conueyance the name of Conny-catching Lawe, as there be also other Lawes, as High-Law, Sacking Law, Fynging Law, Cheting Lawe, Barnards Lawe.

† 15. What is or is considered right or proper; justice or correctness of conduct. Also right and law; against, in, out of, with law. Of a law: with good reason. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 6256 þe birrþ himm biddenn don þe rihht & laghe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 Wapmen bigunnen quad mester.. A ðeßis kinde, a-3enes laze. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 410 Bi mi trewþe.. Schal Y mi fader þe tidind bere, Thou worpest to hewen.. Oþer wiþ wilde hors to-drawe For þi foly, & þat wer lawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 Dauid did but lawe, Mald had his seruage. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13052 (Trin.) 3it is she þi broþer wiþ whom þou shuldest not haue with lawe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 128 To deme betwen al maner of folke.. without goynges assy owt of lawe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4666 Neuir-þeles of a laze hald we vs drißtins. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 10 Alle in lawe to lode þe lyffe.

16. A rule of action or procedure; one of the rules defining correct procedure in an art or department of action, or in a game. † Also, manner of life.

a 1225 [see 3 d]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7940 Godd mad þe king of israel, To led þe folk wiþ laghes led. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 149 Ouer al thynghe the wysdome of a kyng sholde his law gouern after the law of god. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 44 Wherefor in woman is no laghe for she is withouten aghe. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ii. 14 These [the Gentiles] hauing not the Law, are a Law unto themselves. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaad's Lett.* (vol. III) 102 And the lawes of decency are so ancient, that they seem to be a part of the ancient religion. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 50 Contrary to all Ingenuity and Laws of Hospitality. *Ibid.* 52 That he who aspires after.. Conquest, ought not to binde himself to the Laws of a fair Gamester. 1685 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 430 The Lord endent Man with the Spirit of Understanding, by which he might be a Guide and

Law unto himself. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* 1. iv. 134 A few who shamelessly avow.. their mere will and pleasure to be their law of life. 1742 HOYLE (*title*) A short treatise on the game of Whist. Containing the laws of the game. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* v. (1866) 1. 78 For free intelligences, a law is an ideal necessity given in the form of a precept, which we ought to follow. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* 1. i. 29 Self-protection is the first law of life. 1867 (*title*) The laws of Football, as played at Rugby School. 1877 E. K. CONDER *Bas. Faith* vi. 259 A moral law states what ought to be.

b. The code or body of rules recognized in a specified department of action. Law of arms: the recognized custom of professional soldiers; † also, the rules of heraldry. Law of honour (see HONOUR sb. 9 h).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26276 Lagh o penance will þat [etc.]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F.iii, By the law of vengery as I dare vnder take. c 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1879) 100 Law of armys disponys flor theme be sett and portrait with pictours. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lawe of armies, *droict darmes*. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 255 He might have kepte them in straitte prison, by iuste lawe of Armes. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 139 Of louners lawe he toke no cure. 1626 JACKSON *Cred* viii. xiv. § 2 Unto Satan the professed rebel against him.. he did vouchsafe the benefit of the law of Armes or duel.

III. Scientific and philosophical uses.

17. In the sciences of observation, a theoretical principle deduced from particular facts, applicable to a defined group or class of phenomena, and expressible by the statement that a particular phenomenon always occurs if certain conditions be present. In the physical sciences, and occasionally in others, called more explicitly *law of nature* or *natural law*.

The 'laws of nature', by those who first used the term in this sense, were viewed as commands imposed by the Deity upon matter, and even writers who do not accept this view often speak of them as 'obeyed' by the phenomena, or as agents by which the phenomena are produced.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 31 The changes be varied according to very odd Laws. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. vi. The Wisdom.. of God does.. confine the creatures to the establish'd Laws of Nature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* 1. iii. § 13 A Law of Nature.. something that we being ignorant of may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural Faculties. 1697 DRYDEN *Fug. Georg.* ii. 698 Happy the Man, who, studying Nature's Laws, Thro' known Effects can trace the secret Cause. 1755 JOHNSON, *Law*, an established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 13 The laws of nature are nothing else but the most general facts relating to the operations of nature. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 16 We.. name those rules of action the laws of nature. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 361 The conformity of individual cases to the general rule is that which constitutes a Law of Nature. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 484/3 A Law expresses an invariable order of phenomena or facts. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Instit.* (ed. 4) 373 Law.. has been applied derivatively to the orderly sequences of Nature. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 5 The Laws of Nature are simply statements of the orderly condition of things in Nature. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 62 Those firm laws Which we name Gods.

b. With reference to a particular science or field of inquiry.

Laws of motion: chiefly used *spec.* for the three following propositions formulated by Newton: (1) A body must continue in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless acted on by some external force; (2) Change of motion takes place in the direction of the impressed force, and is proportional to it; (3) Action and reaction are equal, and in contrary directions.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 864 A Summary Account given by Dr. John Wallis, Of the General Laws of Motion.. communicated to the R. Society, Novemb. 26. 1668. 1669 *Ibid.* IV. 925 A Summary Account Of the Laws of Motion, communicated by Mr. Christian Hugen in a Letter to the R. Society. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* 1. 112 The Law of Attraction being the same as before. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. S.V. Motion*, The general laws of motion were first brought into a system.. by Dr. Wallis, Sir Christopher Wren, and M. Huygens. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. Intro. § 2. 38 The laws of motion, of gravitation, of optics, or mechanics. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 1. 1. 48 Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality.. finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xv. 221 The law of universal gravitation is established for several of these systems. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 11 It does seem strange that.. greater attention is not given to the Law of Storms. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xi. 289 As regards the motion of the surface of a glacier, two laws are to be borne in mind. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 308 The fact that water stands at this level is ranked among many other facts, which are comprehended under the general statement called a Law of Hydrostatics. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 122 The laws of reasoning. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 333 Stated in its complete logical form a law is always a universal hypothetical judgment, which states that whenever C is or holds good, E is or holds good.

c. In certain sciences, particular 'laws' are known by the names of their discoverers, as in the following examples. (Most of these terms are of general European currency, their equivalents being used in Fr., Ger., It., etc.)

(a) *Astronomy.*

Bode's law, an empirical formula representing the distances of the orbits of the other planets from the orbit of Mercury as forming an approximate geometrical progression. Kepler's laws, the three propositions established by John Kepler (1571-1630) with regard to the planetary motions: (1) That the planets move in ellipses, the sun being

in one of the foci; (2) That the radius vector of a planet describes equal areas in equal times; (3) That the square of the periodic time of a planet is directly proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun.

1781 *Chambers's Cycl.*, Kepler's Law, is that law of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 443 Kepler's Laws. 1833 *Herschel Astron. Index*, Bode's law of planetary distances. 1837 *Whewell Induct. Sci.* I. 416 One of the important rules known to us as 'Kepler's laws'.

(b) Physics.

Avogadro's law, the law that equal volumes of different gases, pressure and temperature being equal, contain the same number of molecules. **Boyle's law**, the principle, published by Robert Boyle about 1662, that the volume of a given mass of gas (the temperature being constant) varies inversely as the pressure. **Charles's law**, the law discovered by Alex. César Charles (1746-1823) that for every degree centigrade of rise in temperature, the volume of a gas increases by $\frac{1}{273}$ of its amount at zero. **Dulong and Petit's law**, the law that all the chemical elements have approximately the same atomic heat.

1860 *Maxwell Sci. Papers* (1890) I. 389 Boyle and Mariotte's law. 1863 *Atkinson Gases* 110 The laws of the compressibility of gases were studied separately by Boyle and by Mariotte. Each of these philosophers arrived at the same law, which in England bears the name of Boyle's, and on the continent of Mariotte's. *Ibid.* 288 Dulong and Petit's law may be thus expressed; the same quantity of heat is needed to heat an atom of all simple bodies to the same extent. 1880 *Cleminshaw tr. Wurtz Atomic Theory* v. 95 The 'law', as it is generally called, of Avogadro and Ampère may be enunciated as follows: Equal volumes of gases or vapours contain the same number of molecules. 1884 *Daniell Princ. Physics* 223 Then the volume varies as the 'absolute temperature' (Charles's Law, often attributed to Gay Lussac).

(c) Philology.

Grimm's law, the rule formulated by Jacob Grimm (in the 2nd ed. of his *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1822) with regard to the representation in the Germanic langs. of certain consonants of the primitive Aryan language. Grimm's statement was that original aspirates became media in Gothic, Low German, English, Old Norse, etc. and tenues in High German; original media became tenues in Gothic, etc., and 'aspirates' (supposed to be represented by spirants and affricates) in High German; and original tenues became 'aspirates' in Gothic, etc. and media in High German. The formula is no longer accepted as correct, but the name of 'Grimm's law' is still applied to its rectified form, which is too complicated to be stated here. **Verner's law**, discovered by Karl Verner of Copenhagen in 1875, deals with a class of exceptions to Grimm's law, and is to the effect that an original Germanic voiceless spirant, when following or terminating a primitively unaccented syllable, became a voiced spirant, which in the historic Germanic langs. is under certain conditions represented by a media; the *z* which according to the 'law' results from *s*, except in Gothic, normally represented by *r*. **Grassmann's law**, published by Hermann Grassmann in 1863, is that when primitive Aryan had two aspirates in the same or successive syllables the former of them was in Sanskrit changed into the corresponding media, and in Greek into the corresponding tenuis.

1841 *Latham Eng. Lang.* 190 An important fact relating to the change of consonants, which is currently called Grimm's Law. 1878 *Sweet in Academy* 9 Feb. 123/2 Verner's law [explained].

(d) Pol. Econ.

Gresham's law, the principle, involved in Sir Thomas Gresham's letter to Q. Elizabeth in 1558, that 'bad money drives out good', i. e. that when debased money (sc. coins reduced in weight or fineness, or both) is current in the same country with coins of full legal weight and fineness, the latter will tend to be exported, leaving the inferior money as the only circulating medium.

1858 *MacLeod Elem. Pol. Econ.* 177 As he was the first to perceive that a bad and debased currency is the cause of the disappearance of the good money, we are only doing what is just, in calling this great fundamental law of the currency by his name. We may call it Gresham's law of the currency.

18. In generalized sense: Laws (of Nature) in general; the order and regularity in Nature of which laws are the expression.

1853 *Robertson Sermon*, Ser. iii. (1876) 26 Such an event is invariably followed by such a consequence. This we call law. 1865 *Mozley Mirac.* ii. 39 In the argument against miracles the first objection is that they are against law. 1866 *Dr. ARGVLL Reign Law* ii. (1867) 64 We have Law as applied simply to an observed Order of facts. 1873 *H. Spencer Stud. Sociol.* ii. 42 The accepted conception of law is that of an established order to which the manifestations of a power or force conform. 1883 *H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir.* W. i. 1. (1884) 5 The fundamental conception of Law is an ascertained working sequence... among the Phenomena of Nature.

19. *Math.* The rule or principle on which a series, or the construction of a curve, etc., depends.

1805-17 *R. Jameson Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 163 The law which produces an octahedron from a cube.

IV. 20. *Sport.* An allowance in time or distance made to an animal that is to be hunted, or to one of the competitors in a race, in order to ensure equal conditions; a start; in phrases *to get, give, have (fair) law (of)*.

1600 *R. Whyte in Nichols Progr. Q. Elis.* III. 91 His Grace... sawe sixteen bucces (all having fayre lawe) pulled downe with greyhoundes, in a laund. 1607 *Markham Caval.* iii. (1617) 82 That the foremost getting his law of the hindmost, do win the wager. 1611 - *Country Content*, i. vii. (1668) 43 That the Fetterer shall give the Hare twelve score Law, ere he loose the Greyhoundes. 1666-7 *Denham Direct. Paint.* i. v. 7 So Huntsmen fall into the Hares give Law. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 40/1 If the Bird has Law of him, he will hardly overtake him. 1706 *E. Ward Hud. Rediv.* (1707) I. 1. 22 The silly Hare... Having good Law, sat down to rest her. 1787 *G. White Selborne* vi. (1789) 18 When the devoted deer was separated from his companions,

they gave him, by their watches, law... for twenty minutes. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 Give her law and she'll hold it a mile. 1829 *J. R. Best Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 77 The accident was owing to his giving his horse too much law. 1861 *Whyte Melville Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 182) 82 The fox... having obtained... a little law of his pursuers, takes advantage of the hull to slip away. 1883 *E. Pennell-Elmhurst Cream Leicester.* 312 The pack were now together... the fox had gained but little law.

b. Hence, Indulgence, mercy.

1649 *Fuller Just Man's Funeral* 17 God will give them fair law. 1719 *De For Cruse* ii. xi. (1840) 236 Merchantships show but little law to pirates, if they get them in their power. 1848 *J. H. Newman Loss & Gain* 289 We shall have you back again among us by next Christmas... I can't give you greater law. 1849 *E. E. Napier Exkurs. S. Africa* II. 101 The 'on dit' is that he has ten days more law. 1879 *Geo. Eliot Coll. Breakf. P.* 594, I will never grant One inch of law to feeble blasphemies.

V. attrib. and Comb.

21. Simple attributive. a. Pertaining to the law as a body of rules to be obeyed, as in *law-system*; pertaining to law as a department of study, as in *law authority, dictionary, faculty, language, learning, library, fore, pedant, point, school, student, tractate, vocable, word*; pertaining to the legal profession, as *law-craft, gentleman, list, person, solicitor*; pertaining to forensic procedure and litigation, as in *law-bar, case, charges, chicanery, costs, court, fight, quirk, reports, sale, suitor, writings*; pertaining to the Mosiac dispensation or to the law in opposition to the gospel, as in *law-covenant, curse, work, worker*.

1818 *Corbett Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 His book is the greatest of all 'Law-Authorities. 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. 302 At Westminster's 'Law-Barres. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 ¶ 3 No one would offer to put a 'Law-Case to me. 1776 *Foot's Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 126 The Attorney General to the paper, that answers the law cases, is not come yet. 1669 *Marvell Corr.* cxii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 271 Your 'law-charges here amount not to sli. 1819 *Hermit in London* II. 175 Long acquainted with law-persons and law-charges. 1795 *Burke Tracts Popery Laws* iv. Wks. IX. 394 Vexatious litigation and crooked 'law-chicanery. 1618 *Bolton Florus* iv. xii. (1636) 325 Hee durst set up a 'Law-court, and sit in judgement within his Campe. 1688-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 258 Justification... is a term taken from the law-courts. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 57 Condemned by the law-courts. 1803 *A. Swanson Sermon & Lect.* II. 168 The term of the 'law-covenant might be somewhat relaxed. 1587 *Golding De Mornay* xx. (1617) 345 'Lawcraft hath almost as many sundry lawes as cases. 1832 *Souther in Q. Rev.* XLVII. 504 The sober follies which disgrace our law-craft. 1785 *A. Gib Sacred Contempl.* II. i. iii. 177 Through a full effect of the 'law-course to which they are naturally subjected. 1594 *Carew Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 154 In the 'law-faculty every law containeth a several particular case. 1880 *Mrs. Oliphant He that will not, etc.* xxxi. He could not fight for his inheritance... unless indeed it were a 'law-fight in the courts. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xvi. If you 'law-gentlemen do these things on speculation, why you must get a loss now and then you know. 1808 *Bentham Sc. Reform* 43 'Law-learning, with falshood for the basis of it. 1799 *H. K. White Let. to bro. Neville Rem.* (1823) 179 With... a very large 'law library to refer to. 1852 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* x. Almanacs, diaries, and 'law-lists. 1812 *Jefferson Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 The... chaos of 'law-lore from which we wished to be emancipated. 1751 *H. Walpole Lett.* (1846) II. 382 You would easily believe this story, if you knew what a mere 'law-pedant it is! 1819 'law-persons [see *law-charges* above]. 1819 *Scott in Biog. Notices* ii. (1880) 385 If a 'lawpoint were submitted to him. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. ¶ 10 Solicitous... to... leave nothing to the mercy of a 'law-quirk. 1888 *Lighthall Eng. Seigneur* 70 Before the parish church, just after mass on Sunday forenoon, the bailiff cries his 'law-sales. 1738 *Warburton Div. Legat.* I. 431 That known Story of two 'Law-Solicitors. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXVIII. 817 The next call was upon S... a young 'law-student. 1720 *Sheffield (Dk. of Buckham) Wks.* (1753) I. 160 We did not, as 'law-suitors for contention, Disburse more charges than the prize was worth. 1880 *Gladstone in Daily News* 17 June 2/4 Allowing for all the differences in the 'law system of the two countries. 1649 *Milton Eikon.* v. 45 To which and other 'Law-tracts I refer the more Lawyerlike mooting of this point. 1845 *Carlyle Cromwell* (1871) V. 60 Hundreds of 'Law-vocables. 1654 *Selden Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodium* is a 'Law-word contrary to *Fendium*. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 198 God healeth the sinner from his guiltiness (it is a law-word). *Ibid.* 149 It is likely Judas and Cain... had some 'law-work in their heart, and yet were never converted. 1818 *Scott Art. Midl.* xii. W1 only ray of human righteousness, or formal law-work. 1860 *N. MacMichael Pilgrim* P. 251 Law-work keeps him struggling... for years before he finds peace in believing. 1577 *Vautrouillier Luther on Ep. Gal.* 131, I have the author and Lord of the Scripture with me, on whose side I will rather stand, then beleue all the rablement of 'Law-workers. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3749/6 The original Titles to Estates, and other 'Law-Writings.

b. Pertaining to or commonly used for legal treatises or documents, as *law-binding, calf, sheep*. 1737-51 *Chambers's Cycl.* s.v. *Book-binding*, French-binding, law-binding, marble-binding [etc.]. 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xxiv. Goodly octavos, with a red label behind, and that underdone-pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as 'law-calf'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 89/1 The uncoloured skin... is used in the peculiar style of binding called Law. 1895 *J. Zaeheinsdorf Hist. Bookbind.* 25 Law Calf—Law books are usually bound in calf felt wholly uncoloured.

c. with the sense 'as defined by law, according to the legal view', as in *law-goodness, -guilt, -infant, obligation, power, reckoning, righteousness; law-honest* adj.

1850 *Robertson Sermon*, Ser. iii. v. 65 Goodness... which is produced by rewards and punishments—'law goodness, 'law-righteousness. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 197 Not only shall justification free us... from all 'law-guilt... but [etc.]. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 236/2 To find representatives who after a double winnowing are commonly 'law honest', will abstain from actual bribes or actual plundering of the State till. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 62 The consent and approbation of the fair 'law-infant. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 201 Christ's pardon in like manner doth remove a 'law-obligation to eternal death. 1647 *Mercurius Brit.*, *His Spectacles* 4 A King... whilst he is absent from his Parliament as a man, he is legally and in his 'Law-power present. 1800 *A. Swanson Sermon & Lect.* I. 326 The sufferings which Christ endured are his by God's gracious imputation and in 'law-reckoning.

22. a. Objective, as *law-bearer, evader, framer, fulfiller, -monger, preacher, -racker; law-catching, -making, -preaching* vbl. sbs.; *law-magnifying* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *law-contemning, -cracking, -loving, -monging, -revering* adjs. b. Instrumental, as *law-beaten, -bound, -condemned, -forced, -locked, -made, -ridden* adjs. c. Locative, as *law-learned* adj.; hence *law-learnedness*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210/2 A 'Law berer, *legifer*. 1645 *Milton Tebrach*, Wks. 1851 IV. 190 Let the buyer beware, saith the old 'Law-beaten term. 1613 *Overbury Charac.*, *Franklin* Wks. (1856) 149 To be 'law-bound among men, is like to be hide-bound among his beasts. 1625 *Fletcher & Shirley M. Walker* iv. i. I'll... let my Lady go a-foot a 'Law-catching. 1681 *Flavel Meth. Grace* v. 120, I am a 'law-condemned, and a self-condemned sinner. 1805 *Scott Last Ministr.* iv. xxiv, Your 'law contemning kinsmen. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* B 4 b, This 'lawcracking cogfoyst. 1894 *H. Gardener Unoff. Patriot* 2 Being both a law-breaker and a 'law-evader. 1794 *Colebridge Relig. Musings* I. 102 The morsel toss'd by 'law-forced charity. 1876 *Fox Bourne Locke* III. xiii. 392-3 Expert 'law-framers. 1870 *Surgeon Treas.* *Dan. Ps.* xl. 8 The atoning sacrifice, the 'law-fulfiller. 1606 *Sylvester Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Trophies* 1308 The 'Law-learned Sage. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 121 A 'law-learned eld and an eloquent tongue. 1895 *Jane Menzies Cynceulf's Elene* 38 The law-learned one, the ancient sage. 1826 *Bentham in Westminster Rev.* Oct. 492 'Law-learnedness in this and the higher grade. 1886 *G. Allen Mainie's Sake* xiv, We must behave ourselves like civilized people, clothed and 'law-locked. 1698 *Sylvester Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colonias* 424 'Th' ingenious, Town-full, and 'Law-loving Solon, which Jove did with his Leman's name en-stile. 1622 *Drayton Polyoth.* xxii. 113 His father the lord Wells, who he supposed might sway His so outrageous son with his low'd 'law-mad brother, Sir Thomas Dymock. 1744 *E. Erskine Sermon*, Wks. 1871 III. 185 The 'law-magnifying righteousness of Christ. 1786 *A. Gib Sacred Contempl.* 337 The justice-satisfying and law-magnifying of His atonement. 1690 *Child Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 33 Every nation does proceed according to peculiar methods of their own in... 'law-making. 1645 *Milton Colast.* 18 Though this catering 'Law-monger be bold to call it wicked. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlv. 362 'Law-monging Attorneys. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 144 Your 'law-preachers lead men from the foundation, Christ. 1837 *E. White Life in Christ* iii. xxii. (1878) 322 Those ante-diluvians who had heard the 'law-preaching of Enoch and of Noah. 1635 *Brathwaite Arcad. Pr.* 217 If I should be Judge... 'Law-rackers should be all made readers of the Anatomy Lecture in Pluto's court. 1862 *S. Lucas Secularia* 200 Their act is memorably characteristic of our 'law-revering race. 1835 *Marrat Olla Podr.* iii, England is no longer priest-ridden... but... she is 'law-ridden. 1874 *Helps Soc. Press.* ii. 23 A very considerably law-ridden country.

23. Special comb.: *law-act*, (a) a transaction in law; (b) (see *ACT* s.d. 8); *law-bible*, applied by Irish Roman Catholics to the Authorized Version; *law-bred* a., bred or trained in legal studies; *law-church* (disparagingly), the Established Church; *law-daughter* (see 3 c above); *law-driver*, one who drives or works at the law; a lawyer; *law-father* (see 3 c above); *law-free* a., not legally convicted or condemned; *law-French*, the corrupt variety of Norman French used in English law-books; *law-house*, a court of justice; *law-keeper*, (a) a guardian of the law; = *Gr. νομοφύλαξ*; (b) an observer of the law; *law-Latin*, the barbarous Latin of early English statutes; *law-lord*, (a) one of the members of the House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business; (b) in Scotland *colloq.*, one of those judges who have by courtesy the style of 'Lord'; *law-lordship*, the office or dignity of a law-lord; *law-neck-cloth*, humorous for 'a pillory'; *law-office* (U.S.), a lawyer's office; *law-officer*, a public functionary employed in the administration of the law, or to advise the government in legal matters; *spec.* in England, *law-officer (of the Crown)*, either the Attorney or Solicitor General; hence *law-officer-ship*; *law-place*, (a) a post as law professor; (b) position in the eye of the law; *law-post*, a post marking the limit of 'law' (sense 20); *law-prudent* a. [after *juris prudentia*], marked by legal learning; *law-puddering*, pottering about the law; *law-setter*, a lawgiver; *law-term*, (a) a word or expression used in law; (b) one of the periods appointed for the sitting of the law-courts; *law-writer*, (a) a legislator; (b) one who writes books on law; (c) one who copies or engrosses legal documents.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 215 The renewed apprehension of the grace of God... maketh not a new forensical and 'law-act'. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. xi. 470 After a Man has been five years Batchellor of Law, or seven years Master of Arts, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once. **1847** W. CARLETON *Tracts Irish Peasantry* (1860) 11. 5 The consoling reflection that he swore only on a 'Law Bible'. **1836** SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxii. 251 The fault of a 'law-bred mind lies commonly in seeing too much of a question, not seeing its parts in their due proportions. **1846** in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) 11. 185 He wishes to support the 'law-church, and the army. **1845** G. OLIVER *Biog. Jesuits* 42 A minister of the Law-church was called in for his opinion. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* 11. (Arb.) 60 And Hecuba old Princesse dyd I see, with number, an hundred 'Law daughters. **1625** FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nl. Walker* iv. i. She's the merriest thing among these 'law-drivers, and in their studies half a day together. **1583** STANYHURST *Æneis* 11. (Arb.) 54 Next comes these lusty Chorobus Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he 'lawfather helping. **1670** SPALDING *Tromb. Chas.* 1 (Bannatney Club) l. 12 To quyte him who had married his sister, so long as he was 'law free, he could not with his honour. **1644** MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99b To smatter Latin with an English mouth, is as ill a bearing as 'law French. **1876** DISBY *Real Prop.* v. 205 note. The reports in the Year Books are written in the strange jargon called law-French. **1610** HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 91. Strutting it in the 'Lawe house, saying; There is no dwelling in this Citty. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 That no Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he had writ'n, untill the Judges and 'Law-keepers had seen it. **1804** H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 3 (A man may) be at once a law-breaker and a good man, or a law-keeper and a bad one. **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 102 He hates all but 'Law-Latine. **1713** BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 62 ¶ 4 An imitation of the polite style... is abandoned for law-Latin. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. 1 ken our law-latin offends Mr. Butler's ears. **1773** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) l. 444 The measure... will not be opposed in council by any great 'law-lord in the kingdom. **1883** FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* 11. 482 There has been something like the revival of a kind of professional peerage in the persons of certain of the law-lords. **1901** Dundee *Advertiser* 12 Apr. 'Lord Newbottle'—there never was such a title in the Scottish Peerage, though it was a law-lord's title. **1884** Daily News 3 June 2/2 An Irish Judge had been nominated to fill one of the 'law-lordships of the House of Lords. **1789** Wotcor (P. Pindar) *Exposit. Ode vi.* Wks. 1812 11. 228 Perchance 'Law Neck-cloths, form'd of deal or oak... Shall rudely hug his harmless throat. **1896** Chataqua *Mag.* Dec. 32/1 The daily routine and drudgery of a 'law-office. **1781** SIR W. JONES *Ess. Bailments* 85 The great 'law-officer of the Ottoman court. **1817** Sp. *Earl Liverpool in Parl. Debates* 778 It might turn out, that the law officers in 1801 had acted upon their own opinion. **1896** Daily News 1 July 7/2 An Under-Secretaryship for India... was a poor substitute for a 'Law Officership. **1897** in *Buolchuck MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 A 'Lawe place now voyde by the departure of M^r Doctor Day. **1771** J. GILL in *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 122 Put himself in their law-place and stead, and became responsible to law and justice for them. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. l. 309 The first, which is next the Dog-house and Pens, is the 'Law-Post, and is distant from them 160 Yards. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* 55 Heerin declaring his annotation to be slight & nothing 'law prudent. — *Colast.* 16 The Servitor... declaring his capacity nothing refin'd since his 'Law-puddering, but still the same it was in the Pantry, and at the Dresser. **1572** L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Pr.* (1609) 65 Lycurgus that ancient 'law-setter. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxvi. Writings, which my Author Tacitus, from the 'Law-Term, calls *famosos libellos*. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 11 The word Condemnation is a law-term. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Legislat.*... a Law-maker, a 'lawe-writer.

† **Law**, sb.² Obs. Also 5 lagh, 6 Sc. lacht, lauch. Cf. LAWING sb. Sc. [ad. ON. *lag* market-price.] Score, share of expense, legal charge.

1410 HOCCEVE *Crt. Good Company* 33 Paie your lagh. **15..** *Peables to Play* xi. Ane bad pay, ane ither said, nay, Byd quhill we rakin our lauch. **1530** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 137 The said day, Iohne Anderson was convicted in ane lacht of vj scillingis... because he [etc.].

Law (l̥), sb.³ Sc. and OE. Also 3-5 lau, 6, 4, 7 lawe. [Northern repr. OE. *hlaw* Low sb.]

1. A hill, esp. one more or less round or conical. Sometimes with local designation prefixed, as *North Berwick Law*, *Cushat Law*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 4081 Wit þair fee bituix þair laus. *Ibid.* 7393 'He es', he said, 'þar he es won, Wit our scap apon þe lau.' **13..** *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 992 Not saued watz bot Segor þat sat on a lawe. **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) vii. Ane vnicorne come lamsand our ane law. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, Law signifieth a hill. **1807** HEACROFT *Arran* 154 Artificial hills, called laws, in various parts of the country. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 69 We raide the tod doune on the hill, The martin on the law. **1825** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 96 11k forest shaw and lofty law Frae grief and gloom arouse ye. **1892** STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 209 You might climb the Law... and behold the face of many counties.

attrib. **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* iii. He ladde þat lady so longe by þe lawe sides.

† 2. A monumental tumulus of stones. Obs.

1607 CAMDEN *Britannia* 660 In quibus quod mireris, plures sunt lapidum strues, admodum magnæ Lawes vocant, quas in memoriam occisorum olim aggestas credunt vicini.

Law (l̥), v. [OE. *lagian*, f. *lagu* LAW sb.¹]

† 1. trans. To ordain (laws); to establish as a law; to render lawful. Obs.

1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* 11. (Napier) 274/7 Laxjap gode wordolaxan and lec2a8 þærtoccan, þæt ure cristendom fæste stande. **1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahne goddecc fæbede hit ant lodece. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xxvii. (1739) 124 The King hath a power of Lawing and Unlawing in Christ's Kingdom.

b. To command or impose as law. rare⁻¹.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 82 The vast Jacobab... Within whose cavernous... trunk Meet village senates, lawing peace and war To dusky tribes.

† c. To law it: to act the lawgiver. Obs.

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* Ep. Ded., That pragmatic Superintendent Court, and Consistory, which Lords and Lawes it, or would willingly doe so, over the whole world.

d. Sc. (? nonce-use). To give the law to, control.

1785 BURNS *Women's Minds* iv, But for how lang the flie may stang, Let inclination law that.

2. intr. To go to law, litigate. Also to law it. Also colloq. or dial. in indirect passive.

† **1550** *Hye Way to Spytell Ho.* 799 in Hazl. F. P. P. IV. 59 They that lawe for a debt vntrew. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He will neede lawe it, which careth for no lawe. **1624** FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iv. iii. Ye must law and claw before ye get it. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iii. If we law it on, till Lewis turns honest, I am afraid our credit will run low at Blackwell Hall! **1734** NORTH *Lives* I. 108 There [sc. Ho. of Lords] the knight lawed by himself, for no person opposed him. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 7 People who inherited estates that were lawed about.

quasi-trans. **1742** FIELDING *F. Andrews* ii. v. Two of my neighbours have been at law about a house, till they have both lawed themselves into a gaol.

b. trans. To go to law with, proceed against in the courts.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* i Cor. vi. 7 By your litigious lawing one another, you betray a great deal of weakness. **1786** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) l. 160 One sends me a challenge; another Laws me: but I keep them all off. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) IV. 398 Alas, poor soul! And for what shall I law him? **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* 117 You can't law a man ye know for a job like that.

3. To mutilate (an animal) so as to render it incapable of doing mischief. Almost exclusively spec. to EXPEDITATE (a dog). Obs. exc. Hist.

1534 G. FERRERS tr. *Carta de Foresta* in Gl. Charter etc. § 6 (1542) Bijb, He whose dog is not lawed [orig. expeditatus] & so founde shalbe amerced [etc.]. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. iv. 71 Foote-geld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forrest not expeditated or lawed sans controule. **1616** *Rich Cabinet* 54 b. His own [cattle] are so ringed, and yoked, and lawed, that they never trespass on any other man. **1866** *Chamb. Jnrl.* xviii. 261 They were forbidden to take anything for lawing dogs. **1886** *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 505 'The cur which the husbandman kept might only exist if he had been 'lawed', or so mutilated, that the idea of poaching was for ever banished from his mind.

Law (l̥), int. Now vulgar. Also 9 laws. [Cf. LA, Lo, of which it may have been in origin an alteration prompted by an instinctive sense of expressiveness in the vowel sound; in later use it has coalesced with *lor* = LORD as an exclamation.] An exclamation now expressing chiefly astonishment or admiration, or (often) surprise at being asked a question; in early use chiefly asseverative.

With † law ye cf. la you s.v. LA.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 414 To begin Wench, so God helpe me law, My love to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. **1602** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 125 Lawe I, I begin to swell—puffe. **1620** SHELTON *Quir.* ii. xxv. 169 Law ye there (quoth Sancho) did not I tell you [etc.]. **1764** *Ann. Reg.* 134 'O law, madam', said the poor children. **1813** *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) l. 59 Law! I wonder at that, replied Mrs. Mansell. **1853** 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* i. vi. 'Law bless me, sir'. **1863** J. J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* ix, But law! Think of becoming a poor naked squaw! **1878** Mrs. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iii. 26 Laws, he's an old bachelor. **1887** R. M. JOHNSTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 729/1 Ah, law me! But it's no business of mine. *Ibid.* 729/2 Good gracious, laws o' mercy, sister!

Law, obs. form of LAVE, LAY sb.¹, LOW.

Law-abiding, a. [f. LAW sb.¹ + pr. pple. of ABIDE v. The formation may have been due to a reminiscence of the next word.] Abiding by, i.e., maintaining or submitting to the law.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* i. vi. 558 The great Earl... who on every other occasion appears as conciliatory and law-abiding. **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 63 If the Roman people had not been the most law-abiding people in the world all public business must have come to a standstill.

Hence **Law-abidingness**.

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 311 National self-respect demands a decent conformity to law-abidingness and morality. **1889** *Spectator* 28 Sept., That most useful of civic virtues, law-abidingness.

Lawaier, -ayer, obs. forms of LAWYER.

Lawar(e), obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.²

† **Law-biding**, ppl. a. Sc. Obs. [f. LAW sb.¹ + prcs. pple. of BIDE v. to await.]

1. 'Waiting the regular course of law' (Jam.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, Gif the vassall is fugitive for slaughter, and not law biding, the superior may [etc.].

2. a. Standing good in law. b. Able to answer an accusation.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) l. 268, I cannot take God's word without a caution as if Christ had lost and sold His credit and were not in my books responsal and lawbiding. **1755** *Guthrie's Trial* 112 (Jam.) The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not law-biding; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge.

Law-board (-brod, etc.), var. LAY-BOARD dial.

Law-book. [f. LAW sb.¹ + BOOK; cf. ON. *lǣg-bōk*.]

1. A book containing a code of laws.

1200 ORMIN 16944 þe nahht ma33 ec bitacnenn uss All þatt stafflike lare Off Moysæsses laþhebec. **1860** MAX MÜLLER *Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* Introd. (ed. 2) 62 The different dates ascribed to Mann as the author of our Law-book.

2. Chiefly pl. A book treating of law.

1555 GARDINER *Will in Wills Doctors Com.* (1863) 43, I bequeath to Thomas Worlicke all my humanitie and lawe bookes. **1660** *Trial Regie.* 10 Gentlemen, Let me tell you what our Law-books say. **1720** 21 C. PHIBBS in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) 11. 13 The oldest man alive, or any law-book, cannot give any instance of such a proceeding. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. 11. 42 In the fourth century, many camels might have been laden with law-books. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* l. xvii. 495 Europe suffered from the multiplication of law-books.

Law-borrow. Sc. Law. Now only in plural.

Also 5 -burgh, pl. -borowis, -bowrous, -boris, 7-9 -burrows. [f. LAW sb.¹ + BORROW sb.] The legal security required from a person that he will not injure the person, family, or property of another; security of the peace. Also action, bond of law-borrowis. To swear a law-borrowis against (a person): to make an affidavit of being in danger from him.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 11. 51/1 And gif ony man be fedyt... þe schirref sall forthwith of bath þe parties tak law borowis. **1474** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 406 He was nocht under law borowis anent the said William of Cadion. **1484** *Ibid.* 40 William Futhes is becomin law burgh that William Vmfray salbe vnscaith in tym cuning. **1597** *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, § 13 heading, The Proclamation of general peace: Of law-burrows. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Crimes* 142 Gif ane complains to the Schirref, and desires lawborowis of ane other man; and the Schirref doe not his office thereanent, he sall pay fourtie poundes. **1752** J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* App. (ed. 2) 281 Interdictions, Inhibitions, and Law-burrows. **1864** A. LEIGHTON *Leg. Edin.* (1886) 171 Had forced the deacon to swear a lawborrows against him. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/5 John Fraser, sheriff officer, raised an action of lawburrows against John Norrie Anderson. *Ibid.* **1896** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) l. 174 Men would have law-burrows against Christ's cross.

† **Law-breach**. Obs. [OE. *lahbryce*, f. *lah*, *lagu* LAW sb.¹ + *bryce* breaking.] A breach or breaking of the law.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos in Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 166 note, Þæt was geworden. ðurh lawedra lahbryce. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 5 Lawe breche or trespassing agens the lawe.

† **Law-break**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. LAW sb.¹ + BREAK v.; after next sb.] intr. To break the law.

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xlviii. 8, I wot forsothe, for lawe breking thou shalt lawe breke [L. *prævaricans prævaricaberis*].

Law-breaker. [OE. had *lahbreca* of the same meaning.] One who violates the law.

(a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ii. (1889) 9 Par healdan geþyld we na scylan ac wiðstandan þam lahbrecan.) **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 289/2 Lawe brekare, legirumpis. **1450** *Minor Saluacion* 3550 Lawbreakers and ydolaters with bolde visage blamed hee. **1547** *Primer Oj.* Deliuier me... out of the hande of the... lawe breaker. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. 75 Thou art a Robber, A law-breaker, a Villaine; yeld thee Theefe. **1663** KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. ii. (1664) 141 That Tongue... which now grows hoarse with flattering the great Law-breakers. **1876** *Oxford Bible-Helps*, Mountains, It was on Mount Ebal that the cursing of the law-breakers took place.

So **Law-breaking** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1767 *Sp. agst. Suspending & Disp. Prerogative* in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1813) XVI. 258 There was no such distinction in the days, when the law-making and the law-breaking prerogative walked forth at noon tide. **1881** *Times* 9 Apr. 11/5 Temporal Courts would deal more timely with clerical law-breaking.

Lawch, **Lawchter**: see LAUGH v., LAUGHTER¹.

Lawd, obs. form of LAUD, LEWD a.

Law-day. Obs. exc. Hist. [f. LAW sb.¹]

1. The day for the meeting of a court of law, esp. of the sheriff's court, once in six months, or of the court leet, once a year; hence used for the session of such a court, and the court itself.

1235 52 *Kent. Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 189 Salvis duobus laghedaghes. **1292** *Year-bk.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 339 A deus lauedaues [printed lauedanes] par an. **1331** *Lit. Cantuar.* 31 Oct. (Rolls) l. 403 Ad exigendum et manutenendum jura... ac etiam Curiam nostram de Godmersham, quæ dicitur Laghe daye, die Veneris proxime sequente. **1444** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 399 The law dayis eftir Michelmess. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the articles of the yelde aforesaid be redde and declared at the lawday. **1516** in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 16 Two tymys yn y^r ye to kepe a lawedaye there. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 23 [Lords marchers] shall have... their Lordshipsse Courtis Baron Court letes and Lawedayes. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 5, I will present you at the law day for a ryot. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 140 Who ha's that breast so pure, Wherein vnclenly Apprehensions Keepe Leetes and Law-dayes? **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 201 Thirdly, that Thursday should be Court or law-day for deciding controversies. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 194 Law-day signifies a Leet or Sherifffes tourne. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) 11. 379 A Lawday of the Dean and Canons of Hereford. **1890** GROSS *Gild Merch.* 11. 105 The 'curia legalis' (Law-day) was held yearly the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary.

2. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond, after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xcii. 6 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 266, I make an ende within shorte space. I sette no lawe day in the case.

Lawdeable, obs. form of LAUDABLE.

Lawe, obs. form of LAUGH, LAVE.

† **Lawed**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. LAW sb.¹ + -ED².] Provided with laws.

1639 *SALTmarsh Policy* 109 In attempts of conquest spie out and informe your selfe first, whether they be such as are well lawed and disciplined, or carelesse and disordered.

Lawed, obs. form of LEWD.

Laweour, -er(e, -eyer(e, obs. ff. LAWYER.

Lawer(e, obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.²

Lawful (lō-fūl), *a.* Forms: 4. **laghful**, 4-6 *Sc.* **lachful**, (5 **laful**), 5-6 *Sc.* **lauch(t)ful**, 1, 6 **lau-full**, **law(e)fol**, 6-8 **lawfull**, 6- **lawful**. [*f.* LAW sb.¹ + -FUL. Cf. ON. *lagfullr*.]

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted by law. Frequent in predicative use.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlviii. (1495) 632 It was not lawful to defoylle the laurer tree in vnholoneste and vnlawful vses. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 289/2 Lawfull, *legitimus*. 1526 *TINDALE John v.* 10 It is the sabbath day, it is not lawful for the to cary thy beed. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech. xxxiii.* 16 In so much as he doth now the thinge that is lawful and right, he shall lyue. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 250 It is lawful for all men, to save themselves from violence. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 11 By this word lawful, is excluded... whatsoever is contrary to iustice, pietie, or equity. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 739 Upon debate of the matter in the great Council of the Kingdome, and in a lawful manner. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless Bristol* 10 Apr. He... inquired... whether it was lawful to permit it. 1796 *H. HUNTER St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 642, I shall not examine whether that possession be lawful. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 922 It shall be lawful for the jury... to find a verdict for the plaintiff. 1835 *L. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* vi. 249 Constantine's establishment of Christianity... declaring it to be a... Lawful Religion. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 567 A lawful military operation.

† **b.** Permissible; allowable, justifiable. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 122 Is it now lawful and please your Maiesteie, to tell how many is kill'd? 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 69 It seems lawful to believe, that, among the Children of our common Parent, God has formed three Sorts of Colours in the Flesh of Men.

† **c.** Of a disease: ?Normal. *Obs.*

1610 *BARRROUGH Meth. Physick* v. xxi. (1639) 318 Foure particular orders to be kept in curing a lawfull Oedema.

2. Appointed, sanctioned, or recognized by law; legally qualified or entitled. Now chiefly in certain traditional collocations, as *lawful heir, king, money, parliament, sovereign, succession, title*; also, *lawful captive, prey, prize, (to be) lawful game*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26903 Pas ober [plights] the quilk he bette Bot nocht wit penance lagful sett. 1439 *E. F. Wills* (1882) 122, xx marks of lawful money. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 98 Forgeue bi lawfull accouyn, & seke ferst loue. 1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 Geyf thar was only lauchful ar to that land. 1526 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 No carpenter nor mason shall have no workman but that which shall be lawful workman in that sience [sic]. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 393 His eldest sone... to his place sould succed as lauchful air. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 201, Lawful succession. *Ibid.* 243 Yt they have any lawful impediment. 1562 *WINZET Cerl. Practises* Wks. 1888 I. 2 Thre Questionis, twelching the lawful vocation of Iohne Knox. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 118 He being Crownit in lauchful Parliament. 1581 *Ibid.* xlv. 101 That lauchful pastors of the Kirk sould be depruyt. 1595 *SHAKS. John ii.* 1. 95 Thou hast vnder-wrought his lawful King. 1604 — *Oth. i.* ii. 51 If it proue lawful prize, he's made for euer. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 165 A Banished man, is a lawful enemy of the Common-wealth. 1763 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 359 All mortgages, bonds, [etc.]... wherein the payment of money is... promised, shall be taken and understood to mean lawful money. 1766 *FORDYCE Serm. V. Wm.* (1767) I. iii. 108 They will consider her as lawful game. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 69 Prize vessels... condemned in any courts of admiralty or vice-admiralty as lawful prize. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 854 Having no lawful impediment. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 278 So that my executrix shall pay in good time all lawful debts. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 Himself in his own reading of the law, a lawful King.

† **b. ellipt.** = lawful money, weight. *Obs.*

1533 *Churchv. Acc. Crocombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 40 For to deliuer the sayd x schepes so good as they were or ells xliij. liij. in good and lawfull. 1778 *A. ADAMS in Pam. Lett.* (1876) 343 It takes... fifty pounds lawful for a hundred of sugar, and fifty dollars for a hundred of flour.

c. Of a marriage: Such as the law permits; and regards as valid. Of offspring: Born in lawful wedlock, legitimate.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 163, I was borne this towne within. In lauchful bed of folk mychty. 1543 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. v. 23 Helenus, The lauchful sone of the king Priamus. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich. III.* 49 Making much suite to have her joyned with him in lawful matrimony. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 35 b, The same... ought nowe to be every where received for lawful wives. *Ibid.* 424 Moste men doutful of the lawful birth of his syster. 1600 *SHAKS. A. V. L.* iii. iii. 71 Truly she must be giuen, or the marriage is not lawful. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 107 Haue I... Forborne the getting of a lawful Race. a 1657 *Sir W. MURE Hist. Rossland Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 249 The great Stewart... invited home againe Elizabeth Mure to his Lawfull bed. a 1699 *LADY Halkett Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Constant to the only lawful embraces of the Queen. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 247 In case M. B. should die... without leaving lawful issue of her body. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 270 Had been the lawful wife of the testator, and Adelinda his legitimate daughter by her.

d. *Lawful age, years*: the age at which a person attains his legal majority; also, the age at which a person becomes legally competent to perform

some act or to hold some office. *Lawful day*: one in which it is lawful to transact business, or some particular kind of business.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 80 b, Til my sonne come to his lawful age. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 424 He himselfe was lawful yerres. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 Upon the Tenth Day of October next to come... if the same be a Lawful Day.

† **3.** Observant of law or duty; law-abiding, faithful, loyal. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 218 For I am cristis lauchful knyght. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 113 Ech man pat... louep a lawful lijf to lede. c 1475 *Rauf Coltegar* 508 Bot as ane lauchfull man my laids to leid. 1483 *CAXTON Cato Givb.* It is the souerayn gyfte of god for to haue a good and lawful wyf. 1560 *ROLLANO Crt. Venus* 1. 581 Lufe is tressonable: Nocht lauchfull, but scho is lamentable. 1642 *J. MARSH Argum. Militia* 4 Every lawful Subject is taken to be within the protection of the King.

† **4.** Pertaining to or concerned with law. *Obs.*

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 Lawfulman in be peple [*L. politici in populo*]. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 722 In matters lawful to depend vpon the pleasure and direction of the Archbishop.

† **5. a.** quasi-sb.; **b.** quasi-adv.; **c.** as an exclamation. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. vi. 99 In keypunge faythe, trouth and lawfull for y^r loue of god princypally. 1566 *PHILLIPS Pynch. Patt.* (1676) 2 That th' Seller be so old, That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold. 1787 *GROSE Proec. Gloss., Lawful*, Oh lawful case, an interjection. *Derb.* 1790 *PEGGE Derbicans* (E. D. S.) s.v., Ah lawful, and ah lawful case! exclamations.

Lawfully (lō-fūli), *adv.* [*f.* LAWFUL + -LY ².] In a lawful manner.

1. In accordance with law.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26111 Scritf es opin scheuing o breist Laufull madd be-for be preist. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 74 Pes false men seye in here doyninge bat crist was laufully don to the dep. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3512 Quyle ye laufully lfe may & your lyf haue. c 1430 *Fremansoury* 300 jet most the mayster, by good resone, Warne hem laufully by-for none. c 1490 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 66 This exception Wes of na strenth, nor lauchfullie mycht stand. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 208 This woman... Was wedded laufully this other yeaie. 1512 *Act. & Hen. VIII.* c. 9 Preamble, The heires males of his body laufully begotten. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b, Thus... we may percyue what thoughtes... we may laufully admyt... in y^e tyme of the seruyce of god. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 242 b, That the kyng might laufully may where he would. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 5 General counsaillis lauchfully gaderit in the halye spreit. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 58 3it thar is lesum lufe That laufully sould test. 1888 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech., Confess.* 9 Adulterie lauchfullie prouen. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 74 The defender being laufully summoned, may vse his laufull essonzeis. 1638 *R. BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* III. 102 There are certain bounds... which neither you nor we can laufully passe. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiv. 69 What I laufully Covenant, I cannot laufully break. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xvi. (1793) 573 He may laufully correct his child, being under age, in a reasonable manner. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1116 The declaration ought to have stated, that the mare was lawfully on the common. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 316 Without having issue on her body laufully begotten. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 159 Each provincial assembly might lawfully have a permanent president. 1885 *DUNCKLEY in Manch. Weekly Times* 24 Feb. 5/5, I cannot pray for those who are engaged, however lawfully as men may think, in shedding blood.

† **2.** Loally, faithfully. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 32 And indide I laufully [*Fr. lealment*] promytte you that so shal I doo.

Lawfulness (lō-fūlnēs), [*f.* LAWFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being lawful; legality; in early use respect for law.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1741 Nawt for pire tale, Ah do for mire lafulness. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 Laufulesse, *licititē, loysibletē*. 1597 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 7 The lafulness of our prayer for deliuerance out of all calamities. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrouis* i. xliii. 69 This great instance of Gods being angry, gives an evident demonstration of the lawfulness of anger. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davideis* iv. Notes (1669) 149 That is no more a proof of the Right, than their Practice was of the Lawfulness of Idolatry. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 140 Let him, who has Power to command me, look to the Lawfulness of it. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 566 To question the lawfulness of assassination... was to question the authority of the most illustrious Jesuits.

Lawgh, obs. form of LAUGH *v.*, LOW.

Lawgiver (lō-gīvər), [*f.* LAW sb.¹ + GIVER. Cf. Icelandic *lög-gjafari*, *Da. lovgiver*.] One who gives, i. e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of laws; a legislator.

1382 *WYCLIF Job xxxvii.* 22 Lo! heze God in his strengthe, and noon to hym lic in lawe giueres [*Vulg. legislatoribus*]. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 74 Not only is holi writ despiced bi pat sciens, & blasfemid, but Gud Himself bat is be law zeuar. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxiii. 22 The Lorde shalbe oure lawe geuer. 1597-8 *BACON Ess., Honour* (Arb.) 70 In the second place are Legislatores, Lawgiuers. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lx. 7 Iudah is my Lawgiuer. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 292 They are content Pythagoras should pass for a Law-giver, but by no means for a Philosopher. 1786 *A. GIB Sacred Contempl.* i. iii. 36 The Supreme Law-giver is entitled to the absolute subjection of his reasonable creature. 1835 *THURNWALL Greece* I. 135 Minos appears in the... character... of a wise and just lawgiver. 1842 *MALL in Nonconf.* II. 1 We bow to no law-giver in the church but Christ. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 510 [*Sir Geo. Calvert*] a wise and benevolent law-giver.

Law-giving, *vbl. sb.* Also 5 *lawes-yovying*. [*f.* LAW sb.¹ + GIVING *vbl. sb.*] The action or process of giving laws; legislation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 They bene christen men, and luyving under your obeissauce, lawes-yovying, and yelding to youre lawes. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 178 This is the very end of Lawgiving, to abolish evil customs by wholsom Laws. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps, Mountains*, Mount Horeb was the scene of the burning-bush and of the law-giving.

Law-giving, *ppl. a.* [*f.* LAW sb.¹ + GIVING *ppl. a.*] That gives or makes laws. Also *occas.* that 'gives the law' to or determines.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 In Turkey, besides their lawe-giuing Diuines, they haue no other Writers but Poets. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 196 As if the will of God were become sinfull, or sin stronger than his direct and Law-giving will. 1827 *HARE Guesses* (1859) 310 Men would still worship the creature, under the form of abstractions and laws, instead of the living, lawgiving Creator. 1865 *GROTE Plato* I. i. 11 The nature of number was imperative and lawgiving.

Law-hand. The style of hand-writing used for legal documents. Also *occas.*, matter written in this hand.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 98 It is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law-hands, to keep their clients in ignorance. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. iii. 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1776 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 433 You must make yourself sufficiently acquainted with law-french and with the abbreviated law-hand, to read and understand the cases reported in these books. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xlvii, An immense desert of law-hand and parchment.

Lawhe, -hyn, obs. forms of LAUGH *v.*

Lawier(e, obs. form of LAWYER.

Lawine, variant of LAUWINE.

Lawing (lō-in), *sb. Sc.* [*f.* LAW sb.² + -ING ¹.] A reckoning at a tavern; a tavern-bill.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 633 The Scottis counit their lawing so deir. 1686 *G. STUART Joco-ser. Disc.* 68 Come to my house some other day I'll pay the lawing, gang your way. 1728 *RAMSAY Lure* 4 Night-drinking sots counting their lawin'. a 1774 *FERGUSON Leith Races Poems* (1845) 33 They rake the grunds of ilka barrel To profit by the lawin. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ii. No man should enter the door of a public-house without paying his lawing.

b. Comb. : *lawing-free a.*, not called upon for one's share in the bill; scot-free.

17... *Song, Andro & his Cutty Gun* in *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) II. 229 She heght to keep me lawing-free. 1794 *Poems, Eng. Scot. & Lat.* 103 I'm no for letting ye, ye see, (As I were rich) gang lawin free.

Lawing (lō-in), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LAW *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. LAW.

1. Going to law; litigation. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 51 As many as her doth here For lawing schalle they not sterc. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor. xii.* 20, I feare lest there be founde amonge you lawyng [*Gr. ἐρις*, *Wycl. struyngis*, *Cov. debates*, 1611 variance, 1881 (R.V.) strife]. 1554-9 *T. WATERHOUSE in Songs & Ball.* (1860) 10 Behold through lawyng howe som be brought har. 1586 *J. HOOKER Hist. Irel. in Holmshed* II. 54/2 Lawing & vexation in the towne, one dailie sung and troubling another. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 64 a, To defray the extraordinary charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. 1640 *D. CAWDREY Three Serm.* (1641) 2 Warre is but a more publick kind of Lawing. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* iii. v. 33 note, So Lawing was his natural Element. 1891 *B. HARTE 1st Fam. Tasajara* iv, It might be a matter of 'lawing' hereafter.

Proverb. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great lawyng, small lounyng. 1631 *BP. WEBBE Quinet.* (1657) 201 Then should we have less lawing and more love.

attrib. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 167 It is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket bullet, as to pen out a Lawing plea.

2. The action of cutting off the claws or ball of a dog's forefeet; expeditation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Lawing of dogs. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 163 In his love for the chase he... kept up the cruel mutilation, the lawing, as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

† **Lawing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*¹. [*f.* LAW *v.* + -ING ².] Given to litigation.

1640 *D. CAWDREY Three Serm.* (1641) Ep. Ded., To strangle the lawlesse contentions of this Lawing age.

† **Lawish**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* LAW sb.¹ + -ISH.] Pertaining to the law, savouring of the law. In quotes. referring to the ceremonial or Mosaic law.

1560 *BECON Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 444 b, This lawyish sprinkling was a figure of the blood of Christ. 1654 *VILVAIN Theol. Treat.* iv. 118 Al Lawish Ceremonies which prefigured him [are] abolished.

Lawit, obs. Sc. form of LEWD, lay.

Lawk, **lawks** (lōk(s), *int.* Also 8-9 *lauk*. [*vulgar* form of LACK sb.² or deformation of LORD.] = Lord! Also *Lawk-a-daisy (me)* and as sb. = LACK-A-DAISY. *Lawk-a-mussy* = Lordhavemercy!; also as *v.* = to cry 'Lawk-a-mussy'!

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 168 Lauk! that cannot be like mistress, for she has never a blue gown. 1827 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxix, Lauk, Mr. Weller... how you do frighten one! a 1845 *Hoon Last Year* 28 Lauk help me, I don't know where to look. 1864 *J. PAVN Sir Massingberd* 33 Spread-eagled fruit-trees, or, as school-boys called them, 'lawk-a-daisies'. 1886 *Pioneer* (N. Y.) Oct. (Cent.),

'Lawks!' exclaimed Mrs. Partington, 'what monsters these master-builders must be!' 1890 BARING-GOULD *Arminell* xlix. 464 Lawk, miss! She wouldn't stand no nonsense. 1893 — *Cheep Jack* 2. 1. to The servant maids... were... lawk-a-mussing and ob-myning over the bargains.

Lawland, Sc. form of LOWLAND.

Lawle, obs. Sc. form of LOWLY.

Lawless (lō'les), a. [f. LAW sb.¹ + -LESS.]

1. Without law, having no laws; ignorant of, or not regulated by law. Of a law: Not based on principles of right. Now rare.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 291 Per bud þo hebenemen, þe were laweise [v.r. laze-lease]. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For miht is riht, the lond is laweise. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 606 For as bestes 3e ben by no skille reuled... So be 3e, ludus, by-lad & lawe-les also. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xix, Ther was comen in to their landes people that were lawles. 1598 *HAKLEY Voy.* 1. 20 A barbarous and inhumane people whose law is lawlesse. a 1656 *Br. Hall Sp. Defence Convocation*. Shall the enemies of the Church... say we are a lawless Church? 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. 4 If the determinations of the will are themselves lawless and uncertain. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xlviii, Albania's chief, whose dread command is lawless law. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* III. 254 Commercial feuds in the lawless depths of the wilderness.

b. Exempt from law, not within the province of law, above or beyond the reach of law. + Also, in the position of an outlaw.

c 1250 *BRACON De Legibus* iii. tract. ii. xi. § 1 & extunc utlagabitur, sicut ille qui est extra legem, sicut Laughelesman [v.r. Laghelesman]. 1602 *How to choose good wife* H 4, I have procur'd a licence, and this night We will be married in a lawlesse Church. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* v. ii, You shall find you are not lawless, and that your moneys Cannot justify your villanies. 1656 *S. H. Gold. Law* 49 He is not bound to it, for the Lord of the Law is Lawless. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* xii. 37 Christ hath not made us lawless... in vain. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* vi. 117 Such an anomalous occurrence would be lawless, and a contradiction to known law.

2. Of persons, their actions: Regardless of, or disobedient to law. + Occas. of an action: Illegal, unlawful (obs.). Of passions, etc.: Uncontrolled by law, unbridled, licentious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Gött.) For nouþer er 3e war ne wise, Bot for 3our riches ouer lawe-les. 13... *E. Allit. P. C.* 170, I leue here be sum losyngir, sum lawies wrech. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 609 It is a lawlesis lif as lordynges vsen. 14... *Siege Jerusalem* 25/496 Lat neuer þis lawyes ledis lauz at his harmys. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 36 Great is the lawlesse laying on of the sword and warlike weapon. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 1. 312 A Valliant sonne in-law thou shalt enioy: One, fit to bandy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iv. i. 54 That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. 1594 — *Rich. III.* i. iv. 224 He needs no indirect or lawlesse course, To cutt off those that haue offended him. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 133 Lawlesse desires are seas scorning all bounds. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 411 At the Innes of Court under pretence to learn Law, he learns to be lawlesse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Revenge implacable, and lawless fires. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* 3 Beneath him fix'd our man of law, That lawless man the foe of order, saw. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 40 Shaming lawless mirth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 He should be protected against lawless violence. 1883 *M. MORRIS Claverhouse* x. 183 Among these lawless spirits, he who would be obeyed must be feared. absol. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) i. Tim.* i. 9 The Lawe is... geuen... vnto the lawles. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1855) 137, I have said that to withstand the arguments of the lawless, the Anti-jacobins proposed to suspend the law.

b. said of animals and inanimate objects.

1738 *WESLEY Psalms LXXXIX.* vi. Thou dost the lawless Sea controul. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* lxxi. III. 803 The lawless river overturned the palaces... on its banks. 1854 *BADHAM Haliut.* 154 A prison for wild lawless birds.

Hence **Lawlessly** adv., in a lawless manner.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iii. 14 He... will not vse a woman lawlessly. a 1656 *Br. Hall Imposition Hands* § 14 Wks. 1808 IX. 808 How lawlessly vicious are the liues of too many.

Lawlessness (lō'lesnēs), [f. LAWLESS + -NESS.] The quality of being lawless; disregard of, or disobedience to, law or rule.

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 1310 Gluttonie, malice, pride, and covetise, And lawlessness reigning with riotise. 1611 *COTGR.,* *Illegalitē*,... lawlessness. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 200 A frightful instance of the lawlessness and ferocity of those marauders. 1860 *J. THURP Intrud.* to Ps. II. 69 Unholiness and lawlessness of life. 1871 *MORLEY Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 215 Byron, whose genius, daring, and melodramatic lawlessness, exercised what now seems such an amazing fascination over the least revolutionary of European nations.

Law-like (lō'lik), a. [f. LAW sb.¹ + LIKE.] a. Like to law, having a resemblance to law, or to legal phraseology or proceedings. Now rare. + b. Disposed or inclined to law or rule. Obs.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicerō's Offices* I. (1558) 3 Plato coulede haue spoken veye graueleie and plentifully if he would haue practised veye lawlike sort of pleading. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Dulce bellum* ecclii, Let not my verse your lawlike minds displease. 1638 *LISLE Aes. Monum., Lord's Prayer* &c., The ten lawlike words, that God himself taught Moyses. 1644 *MILTON Divorce* i. vii. 47 The giving of any law or law-like dispence to sin for hardnesse of heart. 1818 *COBBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 301 Provisions dressed forth with the said 's' and other law-like words.

+ **Lawly**, a. and adv. Obs. [f. LAW sb.¹: see -LY 1 and 2.] A. adj. Lawful. B. adv. In a lawly manner; lawfully.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1065 Lazholiz weddedd wiþþ aniz macche. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Gef he ben lageliche bispused, þat is unrit. c 1220 *Bestiary* 695 In boke is 3e turtres lif

writen o rime, wu lagelike 3e holdeð laue al hire lif time. a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 72 in O. E. Misc. 106 Hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. *Ibid.* 77 Þe eorl and þe eþelyng iþureþ vnder godne king, þat lond to leden myd laweliche deden.

Lawly, **Lawlynas**, obs. ff. LOWLY, LOWLINESS.

Law-maker. [f. LAW sb.¹ + MAKER.] One who makes laws; a lawgiver, legislator.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 115 David seip Lord sett þou a lawe maker upon hem. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 207 As though I had condemned the lawmaker, lawe, and execution thereof. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxv. 381 The Scepter shall not be taken from Iuda, nor the Lawmaker from between her feete vntill Silo come. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* iv. ii, Wise lawmakers From each well governed private house derived The perfect model of a commonwealth. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 335 Aristotle informs us, that the best and most of the Law-makers were Men of the middle Rank. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Tale Tyne* v. 94 The practice of these lawmakers agreed with their principle. 1881 *Times* 5 Feb. 9/3 No laws work uninterruptedly without the supervision of the lawmaker.

Lawman (lō'mæn). Now chiefly Hist. [f. LAW sb.¹ + MAN; the OE. *lahmann* was prob. a. ON. *laga-, legmann-* (nom. -maðr), whence Anglo-Latin *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, by some writers on legal antiquities anglicized as *lageman*.]

1. OE. Law. a. One whose official duty it was to declare the law. (Kingsley's use is incorrect.)

a 1000 *Ordin. Dunsclas* c. 3 in Schmid *Gesetze* 360, xii lahmey seylon riht tacean Wealan and Englan, vi Englische and vi Wylisce. 1200 *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 38 *ibid.* 518 Postea inquirat iusticia per lagemannos. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herveu.* xx, 'Where is the lawman of the town?' 'I was lawman last night, to see such law done as there is left', said Pery.

b. In the five Danish boroughs, one of a specified number of magistrates or aldermen (in some cases twelve). (As our knowledge of this class of officials is mainly derived from Domesday, which uses the latinized form *lagemannus*, the word often appears Hist. as *lageman*.)

1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1783) l. 336 In ipsa ciuitate erant .xii. Lageman idest habentes sacam & socam. 1672 *COWELL Interpr.* Lageman (*lono habens legem*, or as we term it, *Homo legalis*, such as we now call Good men of the Jury. 1675 *Ogilby Brit.* 156 Lincoln... in Domesday-Book accounted... 900 Burgesses, with 12 Lage-men having Sac and Soc. c 1818 *BRITTON Lincolnsh.* 796 In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. 1864 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 5 Lincoln's Lawmen kept their statutes. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 578 York... retained... vestiges of the constitutional government by its lawmen which had existed before the Conquest. 1897 *MATLAND Domesday & Beyond* 89 The lawmen of Stamford had sake and soke within their houses.

2. Orkney and Shetland. The president of the supreme court in the Orkney and the Shetland Islands respectively. Also *lawman-general*. (The Scandinavian form *lagman* occurs in historical use.)

1554 *tr. Diploma Bp. Orkney in Bannatyne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The seill of... Henrie Randalde Lawman [orig. *leggeril*]. 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetl.* (1859) 36 The electione of Nicholae Ayth... to the office of Lawman-generale of all Zetland. *Ibid.* 37 Quhilk the said Lawman keptit and obseruit as ane just bismeyre all his dayis. 1805 *BARRY Orkney* 217 The President, or principal person in the Lawing, was named the Great Foud or Lagman. 1892 *G. Goudie in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* XXVI. 190 A functionary termed the 'Lawman' held the important office of legal adviser and judge of assize, and had generally the superintendence of the framing and interpretation of the law... The office of Lawman was apparently elective.

3. A man of law, lawyer. Obs. exc. as *nonce-wd.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 87 He has gart seik in mony sindrie land... Leichis, lawmen, and mony vther mo. 1588 *FRANCE L'auers Log. Ded.*, The study of the law... by these lawmens report, is so hard. 1694 *K. L'ESTRANGE Fables* ccxvii. (1714) 247 Nothing Commoner in Times of Danger than for Law-Men to leave their Masters. 1830 *J. HODGSON in J. Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 177 Mr. Howard the artist, who resides... with his brother, I think, who is a lawman.

Lawmer, variant of LAMBER¹, amber.

Law-merchant. Comm. [f. LAW sb.¹ + MERCHANT a., in imitation of the med.L. *lex mercatoria*.] A special system of rules for the regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some respects from the Common Law.

1622 *MALYNES (title)* Consuetudo vel Lex Mercatoria, or the Ancient Law-Merchant. 1663 *MARVELL Corr.* xl. Wks. 1872-3 II. 88 Those things may better be redressed by the law merchant, or *lex mercatoria*. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 22 Liberty of Conscience, Registry of Conveyances... and Law Merchant, rise all from the same Spring, tend to the same Sea. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* II. ii, Yes, madam, I would have law merchant for them too. 1856 *H. BROOME Comm. Common Law* II Lord Campbell remarks that the general lien of bankers is part of the law merchant.

Lawmp-: see LAMP-.

Lawn (lōn), sb.¹ Also 5-6 laun(e), lawnd(e), 5-7 laund(e), lawne, 6 la(a)ne. [According to Prof. Skeat, from the name of *Laon* in France.

This suggestion has since been independently made by A. Thomas (*Romania* XXIX. 182, 1900), who shows that linen manufactures were carried on extensively at Laon as late as the 18th c. A slight difficulty is presented by the fact that the earliest known form of the word is *launde*, which long remained more frequent in use than the shorter form; this, however, may be due to association with LAUND, LAWN sb.²]

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; pl. pieces or sorts of this linen.

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) l. 382; j plice de lawnd. 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 239 Item, i remenaunt de Laun, cont' vin aliz pris l'aln' iiii. iund. c 1440 *Generydes* 73 Ther was an lianged bedde, And ther vpon a shete of lawnde was spreade. 1483 *Acc. Coronation Rich. III.* in *Antiq. Repertory* II. 251 A coiffe made of a plyte of lawne. 1502 *Priue. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 50 A plyte of lawnde for a shirte for the childe of grace at Reding. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 240 b, But on her head she had a cap as she ware on the saturday before with a cornet of laune. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 46 You must tie the powder hard in a rag of Laune or thin Cambrick. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 38 Long haire and loose, covered with a fine thimne vail of Callico Lawne. 1640 in *Noorthouck Lond.* (1773) 838/2 Lawns, the whole piece 2d. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 123 In vessels cover'd with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects, no living thing was ever produced. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 86 Bright in glossy silk and flowing lawn. 1764 *HARLEY in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 Sold in the shops for 2s. 4d. per yard, under the name of long lawn. 1793 *MISS CHOWNE in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 511 If you can get fine lawns, bring them with you, for they are rare. 1813 *Scott Trium.* III. xi, A summer mist arose; It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 501 Take a common vase... and cover it entirely with widow's-lawn.

transf. and fig. 1555 *EDEN Decads* 186 Her bodye was... full of a laune wherof they make their webbes. 1591 *Sylvester Du Bartas* l. vii. 667 Then neat and nimbly her new web she [the spider] weaves, With her fine shuttle circularly drawn Through all the circuit of her open lawn. 1663 *Cowley Hymn Light* xix, The Virgin Lillies in their White, Are clad but with the Lawn of almost naked Light.

Proverb. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1807) 15 He that will sell lawne before he can fold it, He shall repent him before he haue solde it. 1598 *BARNFIELD Pecunia* XXXVI, No peece of Lawne so pure, but hath some fret.

2. spec. This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop.

a 1732 *GAY Fables* II. iv, You ask me if I ever knew Court chaplains thus the lawn pursue. 1732 *Pope Ep. Cobham* 136 A Saint in Grape is twice a Saint in Lawn. 1763 *CHURCHILL Ep. to Hogarth* (ed. 2) 6 Whilst Thou In Lawn hadst whisper'd to a sleeping crowd. c 1800 *Syd. SMITH in Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. ii. 28 Those who were too honest to sell them [sc. liberal opinions] for the emine of the judge or the lawn of the prelate. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. xi. 315 He took one of the two chairs under the canopy; the other was taken by the Bishop in his lawn.

+ 3. An article of dress made of lawn. Obs.

c 1480 *HENRYSON Test. Cress.* 422 Thy gay garments, with mony gudely gown, Thy plesand lawn pinuit with goldin prene. 1573-80 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 104 No laanes or the like, to bewitch delite. 1578 *T. N. tr. Comp. W. India* 204 They were covered with a lawne called Nacar. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* l. liii, Her vpper garment was a silken lawne. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* II. viii, Lest eyes should surfeit with too greedy sight, Transparent lawns withhold, more to increase delight. c 1704 *Prior Henry & Emma* 360 To stop the wounds, my finest lawn I'd tear. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Lawn*, a white cambric handkerchief.

+ b. ? A piece of lawn used to strangle a person. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. v. iv. 32 (1598), I learned in Naples how... To strangle with a lawne thrust through [later 4tos down] the throte. 1622 *S. WARD Life of Faith in Death* i. 84 Here thou... shiurest to hear of the strappado, the racke, or the Lawne.

4. techn. Short for lawn sieve: A fine sieve, generally of silk, through which porcelain 'slip', cement, etc., are strained, to ensure uniform fineness.

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 453 (s.v. *Porcelain*), The mixture of 'slips' or fluid clays is now passed... through fine sieves or 'lawns' woven of silk, and containing 300 threads to the square inch. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 3/6 (Cement-manufacture). The use of such lawns... would... be almost impracticable.

5. Bot. A name for Venus' Navelwort (*Cynoglossum officinale*).

1778 *MICNE Bot. Dict.* (ed. 2) 22 *Cynoglossum*, Hound's Tongue, Venus's Navel Wort, Lawn.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. attributive ('made of or consisting of lawn'); b. objective, as + *lawn-maker*; c. instrumental, as *lawn-rob'd* adj. Also LAWN-SLEEVED a.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 103 Lawne Kercheefes fayre. c 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben makers. 1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 86 a, Covering the place with a Launde clothe. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* To Rdr. (1593) 4 As Persian kings did never go abroad with open face, But with some lawne or silken scarf. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. C 4 b, Look on those lips, Those now lawne pillows. 1697 *tr. Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 284 The Embassadors are obliged... to put on certain little Lawn Cuffs, which they wear quite flat upon their sleeves. 1710 *STEEL & ADDISON Tatler* No. 257 p. 3 The Lawn Apron that was whiter than Ermin. 1711 *Ld. Marshall's Order* 26 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4840/3 That the Marshalls... wear Black Silk, Lawn Linnen, and White Gloves. 1719 *TICKELL To Earl Warwick*, On Death Addison, The duties by the lawn-rob'd prelate pay'd. 1819 *KEATS Eve of St. Mark* 53 From plaited lawn-frill, fine and thin, She lifted up her soft warm chin. 1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Halifax* ix. (1859) 101 Garnished with the snowiest of lawn frills and ruffles.

d. Special comb.: + *lawn-man* (derisively), a bishop; *lawn-sieve*, a fine sieve, made of lawn (or silk), used in cookery, porcelain-manufacture, etc.: cf. sense 4. Also LAWN-SLEEVES.

1795 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Liberty's last Squeak* Wks. 1812 III. 432 May those lawn-men, born to happier fate Chase not the Curate from their grand abode. 1806 *A. HUNTER Culina* (ed. 3) 32 Run it through a lawn sieve. 1807 *T.*

THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 492 The clay is reduced nearly to the consistency of milk with water, and the liquid passed through lawns sieves gradually increasing in fineness.

Lawn (lōn), *sb.*² Also 6 laune, 7 lawne. [Later form of LAUND.]

1. An open space between woods; a glade. = LAUND. Now arch. and dial.

1548 *Elvort Dict.*, *Salus*, a place voyde of trees, as a laune in a parke or forrest. 1591 *GREENE Farewe. to Folly* (1617) D 2 b. Her stature and her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longest the Lawnes she goes. 1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* 202 A goodly Forrest... intermixed with fruitfull and flowry lawnes. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 25 Ere the high Lawns appear'd Under the opening eye-lids of the morn, We drove a field. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 405 The thistly lawn, the thick-entangled broom. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* I. xviii. (1892) 404 The hills... consist of a large lawn in the center of the two woods, that to the right of an immense extent. 1805 WORSW. *Waggoner* iv. 38 Thence look thou forth o'er wood and lawn Hoar with the frost-like dews of dawn! 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* i. 25 She came where that lawn of the woods lay wide in the flood of light. 1899 *Times* 3 Mar. 15/3 So long as the favourite feeding places—lawns, as they are called—of their cattle are not interfered with, no possible injury can be done to the commons [of the New Forest].

fig. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arad. Pr.* i. 120 Privacy was his Lawne, and discontent his Lure.

b. A stretch of untilled ground; an extent of grass-covered land. Also in generalized sense.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 70 Lawn in a Park: Plain untill'd ground. 1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 11 They [Indians] fix their Towns commonly on the Edges of great Rivers for the sake of the rich Lawns to sow their Corn in. 1799. BURNS *My Nannie's Awa* iii. Thou laverock that springs frae the dews of the lawn. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 471 The roads (if a fine turf lawn may be so denominated). 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Lawn* or *Lavon*, unploughed land; the unploughed part of an arable field. 1890 *Science* 12 Sept. 141 A birdseye view... would show 60 acres of beautiful lawn besprinkled with buildings.

2. A portion of a garden or pleasure-ground, covered with grass, which is kept closely mown. (Somewhat different in early use: cf. quot. 1733 and sense 1.)

1733 MILLER *Gardeners Dict.*, *Lawn* is a great Plain in a Park, or a spacious Plain adjoining to a noble Seat... As to the Situation of a Lawn, it will be best in the Front of the House, and to lie open to the neighbouring Country and not pent up with Trees. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 6 Fine Savannahs... a kind of natural Lawns, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art. 1829 WORSW. *Poems Sentin.* xxx. This Lawn, a carpet all alive With shadows flung from leaves. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Lohn) II. 83, I had but a single day wherein to see... the beautiful lawns and gardens of the colleges. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 89 Finely sifted earth must now be spread over the lawn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lawn-shading* adj.; *lawn-like* adj. and adv.; *lawn-meet*, the meeting of a hunt in front of a gentleman's house; *lawn-mower*, a machine provided with revolving spiral knives for cutting the grass on a lawn; *lawn-party*, a party held on a lawn, a garden-party; *lawn-sprinkler*, a machine with revolving tubular arms from which water is sprinkled like rain. Also LAWN-TENNIS.

1879 Miss BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 121 Flowery pastures... sloping 'lawnlike to bright swift streams. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/5 A 'lawn meet of the West Norfolk Hunt took place at Sandringham. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lawn-mower, 1852 W. COLLINS *Basil* v. (1856) 17 At pic-nics, 'lawn-parties, little country gatherings of all sorts. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 25 Poplars, and 'lawn-shading palms. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Lawn Sprinkler.

Lawn (lōn), *v.* [f. LAWN *sb.*²] *trans.* To turn (arable land) into lawn or grass-land; to make (ground) lawn-like.

1766 [ANSTLEY] *Bath Guide* Epil. 337 To improve an old Family Seat By Lawning a hundred good Acres of Wheat. 1781-1814 *Parliamentary Hist.* XXI. 1282 Several of the country clergy... chose to lawn their church yards and cut away the noxious yew trees. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 99 A gently falling vale with a little stream through it, that might be made anything of for lawning and watering. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* I. 256 This led in later times to lawning cemeteries on the part of incumbents, who would not plant since they might not cut down.

Lawnent, variant of LANCENT *Obs.*

Lawnch(e), obs. form of LAUNCH *v.*

Lawnnd(e, var. LAUND) *Obs.*; obs. ff. LAWN *sb.*¹

Lawnndere, obs. form of LAUNDER.

Lawnndresse, obs. form of LAUNDRESS.

Lawnndyrne, variant of LANDIRON¹ *Obs.*

Lawned (lōnd), *pp. a.* [f. LAWN *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Decked with lawn, wearing lawn sleeves.

1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1708) 109 May the muse in lasting strains record That lawn'd Endymion of a bappler age. 1848 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 358 Oxford sent up its lawn'd deputations.

Lawnly, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [f. LAWN *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.] After the manner of a wearer of lawn.

18... LANDOR *Exam. Shak.* Wks. 1846 II. 286 This is not the doctrine of the silkenny and lawnly religious.

Lawn sleeves, lawn-sleeves. Sleeves of lawn, considered as forming part of the episcopal dress. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops.

c 1640 THOUTCHEK in HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* (1707) II. iii. 34 That unhappy Verdict occasion'd to me the loss of

20000*l.* of my Uncle's... Estate Dis-inheriting me. Jest any of the Lawn-Sleeves... should lay their Fingers on't. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 10 177 Wee... find little assistance from those we might most justly expect it from (y^e Lawne Sleeves). 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 355 A Man of great Note For the sake of Laun-sleeves is turning his Coat. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* III. v. Why, I should sooner have suspected ermine or lawn-sleeves. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 492 If they [parents] propose... divinity, they think of the lawn sleeves. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. x. 73 My torments of the lawn sleeves have lost half their honours now. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* viii. (1883) 183 The Bishop himself appeared, in lawn-sleeves and surplice.

Hence **Lawn-sleeved** *a.*

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 51 A fair blew-apron'd Priest, a Lawn-sleeved brother. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 162 (He) Tells them... what rude Affronters Of Laun-sleeved Grandeur were these Sawcy Chanters. a 1743 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine Wks.* 1775 II. 125 Lawn-sleeved, and mitted, stand he now confest.

Lawn-tennis. [LAWN *sb.*²] A modification of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a lawn, or other prepared ground.

1874 *Army & Navy Gaz.* XV. 154 A new game has just been patented by Major Wingfield. 'Lawn Tennis'—for that is the name... is a clever adaptation of Tennis to the exigencies of an ordinary lawn. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vi. 190 And now came the brief bright season of rustic entertainments... lawn-tennis—archery—water parties. *attrib.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 297/2 Lawn-tennis clubs.

Lawnterne, -tryn, obs. forms of LANTERN.

Lawnyn (lō-ni), *a.*¹ [f. LAWN *sb.*¹ + -Y.]

1. Made of lawn.

1598 Bp. HALL *Sat. iv.* 31 When a plum'd Fanne may shade thy chalked face, And lawnyn strips thy naked bosome grace. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses Map Miracles* 12 The... winde... was... angrie with her lawnyn vaile, That from his sight it enioudously should hide her. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 173 Not she her selfe... but a false-whited, a lawnyn resemblance of her. 1657 THORNTON *Longus Daphnis & Chloe* 2 Their vests, and lawnyn-petticoats tied, and tucked up at the waste. 1795 COLERIDGE *Leviti* v. Perhaps the breezes... Have snatched aloft the lawnyn shroud Of Lady fair—that died for love. 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Beauty* 374 A fold of lawnyn mantle dabbling swims At the bath's edge. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 446 Heaven's gleam Her light loose lawnyn vestment silver'd. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr.* 58 Wks. I. 23 Vestments of beds with white lawnyn curtains.

b. Dressed in lawn; also pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i. e. a bishop.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 71 Let Salvation come... with... lawnyn embracements. 1691 C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session in Collect.* of *Poems* 21 Their Lawnyn Conscience, whose Designs were seen, In voting out the King to serve the Queen. 1742-8 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 134 The times when... lawnyn saints in smould'ring flames did burn.

2. Resembling lawn; lawn-like; + soft as lawn.

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* v. Pref. (1631) 257 As a Spider in the center of her Lawnyn Canopy with admirable skill weaveth her Cypress web. 1618 N. WARD *S. Ward's Tethro* Ep. Jed, Impatient of cure; not only of searching acrimonious waters... but shie of the most soft and lawnyn touches. 1820 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. iii. Her eyes are absently fixed on the lawnyn mist that swathe the fells' fair necks.

Lawnyn (lō-ni), *a.*² [f. LAWN *sb.*² + -Y.] + a. Containing lawns or glades (*obs.*). b. Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth green turf.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. Through Forrests, Mountaines or the Lawnyn ground. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 768 Stupendous rocks That... lift Cool to the middle air their lawnyn tops. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude* III. iv. Where... pines their lawnyn walk encompass round. 1822 SHELLEY *Ide* i. There was a little lawnyn islet. 1871 M. COLLINS *Morp. & Merch.* III. vi. 175 The river running between lawnyn margins.

Lawrare, -er(e, -yr, obs. forms of LAUREL.

Lawreal, -el(l, -iall(e, -ielle, -yel, obs. ff. LAUREL.

Lawrencite (lā'rēnsit). *Min.* [Named by Daubrée, 1877, after its discoverer J. Lawrence Smith: see -ITE.] Ferrous chloride found in meteoric iron.

1877 *Amer. Jnat. Sci. Ser.* III. XIII. 318. 1892 DANA *Min.* 165 Drops of ferric chloride... formed from lawrencite, often exude... from the surface of meteoric iron.

Lawrie, variant of LOWRIE *Sc.*, a fox.

+ **Lawrightman.** *Orkney and Shetland. Obs.* Also 6 lawrik, lawricht. [f. LAWN *sb.*¹ + RIGHT *sb.* + MAN; intended as a rendering in etymological equivalents of the local *lagraetman* = ON. *lagrættu-madr* a member of the *lagrættla* (*lag* law + *rættla* to make right) or public court of law held during the general assembly (thing).] (See *quots.*)

1554 tr. *Diploma Ep. Orkney in Jamnatyne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The seill of... Joanne Cragy myne armying, of Richard Fodringame lawrik-men myne, of Alexander Sinclair myne [etc.]. 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetl.* (1859) 16 Ane discreit man of ilk paroche, by the rest, callit The Lawrichtman, quha mesurit our dewitie, callit Wadnell, and weyt our dewitie of buttir. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* II. i. iii. 408 Six or seven of the most honest and intelligent persons within the Parish, called Lawrightmen. These... have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables. 1733 GIFFORD *Description Zetl.* (1786) 48 There is also in each parish a lawrightman... His business is to weigh and measure the rent-butler and oil, and also to judge of the quality thereof. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 217 The inferior ones had their council also, composed of members denominated Lagraetmen or Lawrightmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii. To do justice betwixt man and man, like a Fowd or a Lawright-man at a lawting lang syne.

Lawrok, obs. form of LARK.

Lawryol, Lawryr: see LAUREOLE, LAUREL *sb.*¹

+ **Lawson-eve, -even**, short for *Low Sunday even* = Saturday in Easter week.

1725 HEARNE *R. Bruene's Chron.* (1810) 521/1 Saturday in Easter week, or as it is also called with us Lawson even. 1841 HAMMOND *Med. & Vet. Kalend.* II. 236 Lawson Even is, therefore, Low Sunday Eve.

Lawsonite (lō'sonsit). *Min.* [Named by Kamsome, 1895, after A. C. Lawson: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, occurring usually in light blue crystals.

1895 *Amer. Jnat. Sci. Ser.* III. L. 75 Lawsonite... is a new rock-forming mineral.

Law-stationer. [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + STATIONER.]

A tradesman who keeps in stock stationery and other articles required by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland, the business includes the taking in of manuscripts and legal documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 169 Paying persons in the rank of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of 80 such per folio. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 383 Some copying, that I occasionally obtain from the law-stationers.

+ **Lawstead.** *Obs.* In 7 lawstead. [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + *stede* STEAD, used as equivalent of L. *jūstitium* (f. *jūs* law + *stāre* to stand) a standing still of law.] A vacation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxvii. 106 Then Quintius... proclaimeth a publicke vacation or Lawstead. 1606 — *Sucton.* 124 The... King of Kings... dissolved the Societe of his great Peeres and Princes at his table; which among the Parthians is as much as a Lawstead.

Lawsuit (lō'siūt). [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + SUIT *sb.*] A suit in law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of law.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 131 As if in a Law-suite... a man taketh hold... of somewhat that falleth from his adversaries. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. v. 38 etc., Patience may cost you less than a Law-suit or Revenge. 1735-6 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 153 As I do not wear a sword, I must have recourse to the weapon in my hand. It is a better method than a law-suit. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. II. x. 268 The bishops made themselves judges in all law suits. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137 As if a mere lawsuit were carrying on between John Doe and Richard Roe! 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 16 Ah, you've had Durfey's debts as well as the lawsuits.

Lawta, -te, -tie, -tith, -ty: see LEWTY.

Lawter, variant of LAUGHTER².

+ **Lawting, dial. Obs.** [a. ON. *lag-ping*, from *lag* LAW *sb.*¹ + *ping* assembly.] In Orkney and Shetland, the former supreme court of judicature.

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 217 With power of holding and adjudging courts called Lawtings. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xix. The Lawting, with the Raddmen and Lawright men, confirmed the division.

Lawty, Sc. variant of LEWTY. Obs.

Law-worthy, a. ?Hist. Also law-worth. [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + WORTHY: a modern rendering of OE. *þara laga weorðe* (*þe*, etc.), 'worthy of (i. e. entitled to) the laws (which, etc.).'] a. Of persons: Having a standing in the law-courts; possessed of full legal rights. b. Of things: Within the purview of the law: able to be dealt with by a court of law.

(1066-75 *Charter Will. I. to Lond.* in Stubbs *Select Charters* 83 Ic wylle þat zet beon callra þara laga weorðe þe zyt wæran in Eadwerdes dæge kynges.) 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 277 The strongest proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy, and possessing a rank. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 21 The inquiry having been made by the oath of good and law-worthy men of the neighbourhood. 1884 W. O'C. MORRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 177 This enormous and growing mass of property was not lawworthy under English law. 1896 — *Ireland* x. 333 The claims, however, which in fact approached a joint ownership over millions of acres, continued, as before, to be not law-worthy: they had never been recognized by the State.

Lawyer (lō'yər). *Forms:* 4 lawyere, 4-7 lawer(e, 4, 6-8 lawier(e, 5 laweour, laweyer(e, lawejer, lawyour, 6 lawaier, -ayer), 6- lawyer. [f. LAW *sb.*¹ + -YER: see also -IER.]

1. One versed in the law; a member of the legal profession, one whose business it is to conduct suits in the courts, or to advise clients, in the widest sense embracing every branch of the profession, though in colloquial use often limited to attorneys and solicitors. + *High lawyer* (see HIGH *a.* 21).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* VII. 59 3e legistres and lawyeres Holdeth this for treute. 1387 TREKISA *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 275 Another Socrates was of Grece, a greet philosopher and lawier (Hiden *orator*). 1413 *Trigr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 III. iv. 53 Ve advocates ye lawours and maynteners of wrong. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding, Hen. VII.* 584 He had of his counsaill... Syr Charles Booth a lawer, then byshop of Herforde. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 427 Sum Solistars, now thir dayis, Vinculus Laweris in thare cause. 1592 GREENE *Ups. Courtier* E. Then the lawier was a simple man, and in the highest degree was but a bare scriuener. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxii. 35 Then one of them, which was a Lawyer, asked him a question. 1637 NABES *Microcosm.* v. Gib, Bless me! who's this? one of the divells she lawyers? 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Asaltia* II. i. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 A modest learned Lawyer, of little Practice, for want of Impudence. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 480 P. 7, I am now clerk to a lawier. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 32 A lawyer thus educated to

the bar. 1780 COWPER *Report Adjudged Case* 25 Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how. 1845 POLSON *Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 819/1 Text-books, written by eminent lawyers, have an authority in Westminster Hall. *Proverb.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20b. The lawyer never dieth a begger. The lawyer can never want a living till the yearth want men.

b. In mod. versions of the N.T.: An expounder of the Mosaic law.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 25 A Certain Lawere [Gr. νομικός, Vulg. *legisperitus*; Wyclif 'a wise man of the lawe'] stode vp and tempted hym.

† c. Sc. 'A professor of law' (Jam.). ? Obs.

1567 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (S. T. S.) 14 The College of Diuinite. Persons. One Principal to be Reidar in Hebrew. *Lawyer.* Ibid. 15 The lawar sal reid dayly an hore in law. 1579 Sc. *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 180/2 That the lawer... of beufir in the new college [alt. etc.].

† 2. a. A lawgiver. b. A lawmaker. Obs.

1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1294/1 Theyr olde lawyer Moyses. 1638 *New Litany in Bk. Sc. Psalms* (1868) 53 From cobling acts of Parliament Against the Lawers intent.

3. *dial.* A long bramble. Also in New Zealand, etc., applied to certain creeping plants.

1857 READE *Course True Love* 52 We call these long birlars lawyers. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 34 The lawyers tripped him up and tore his shins as if they had sharks' teeth. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* *Lawyer*, a long bramble full of thorns, so called because 'when once they get a hold an ye, ye doant easy get shat of 'em'. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 56 Tearing the vines and lawyers with their teeth.

4. *Penang lawyer*: a kind of walking-stick, made from the stem of a dwarf palm (*Licuala acutifolia*, Griffith), a native of Penang and Singapore. In England often misapplied to the Malacca cane.

App. with jocular reference to the use of the weapon in settling disputes at Penang. It has been suggested that the name may be a corruption of Malay *pinang llyar*, wild areca, or *pinang llyar* fire-dried areca. The dwarf palm has prickly stalks, so that the notion may be the same as in sense 3 and in *lawyer palm*.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 64 With a Penang lawyer hugged close under his right arm. 1894 COHAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 10 His stick, which was a Penang lawyer, weighted with lead.

5. *Zool.* The name given locally in America to a. the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus nigricollis*); b. the Burbot (*Lota maculosa*), and the Bowfin or Mudfish (*Amia calva*): cf. *lake-lawyer* (LAKESB. 16). 1850 HAMMOND *Wild Northern Scenes* 45 (Bartlett), 'What on earth is that?' said I to the fisherman. 'That', said he, 'is a species of ling; which we call in these parts a lawyer'. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Lawyer*... the black-necked Stilt... On the New Jersey coast it is sometimes called *lawyer* on account of its 'long bill'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 97 *Amin calva*, the bowfin, ... or lawyer.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lawyer-craft*, *-life*; *lawyer-made* adj.; *lawyer-like* adj. and adv.; *lawyer-cane*, *-palm*, *-vine Austral.*, names for *Rubus australis*, *Calamus australis*, and *Flagellaria indica*, the stems of which are armed with sharp thorns.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid. Wks.* 1843 VI. 351 The punishment of death... (so long as 'lawyer-craft reigns') will ever continue to be a favourite policy with the English lawyer. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 481 Pictures of middle-class 'lawyer-life'. 1875 *Brief Hist. Tramb. Franckford* 208 The 'lawierlike' hearing off suites that appertain to lituings. 1877 *Documents agst. Pryune* (Camden) 83 That it was not possible Mr Burton should draw his auspices to Mr. Attorneys so lawyerlike as it was done without the help of some lawyer. 1876 FOX *Bourne Locke* I. i. 6 Most of the entries are evidently in the elder Locke's own lawyer-like handwriting. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andr. Alt.* III. cix. 27 The popular resistance in the present case is right, though the 'lawyer-made' law should be wrong. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Camden* 103 The stem and leaves are studded with the sharpest thorns, which continually cling to you and draw blood, hence its not very polite name of 'lawyer-palm'. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xiv. 256 Don't touch that 'lawyer-vine'; it will tear you properly, and then not let you go.

Hence *Lawyeress*, the wife of a lawyer; a female lawyer. *Lawyerling* *vbl. sb. colloq.*, the following of the lawyer's profession; similarly *Lawyerling ppl. a.* *Lawyerling*, a contemptuous term for a lawyer; also, a young lawyer, a law-student; also *attrib.* *Lawyerly a.*, lawyer-like. *Lawyership*, the condition or dignity of a lawyer. † *Lawyery*, lawyers as a class.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* v. 45 To which... Law-tractats I refer the more Lawyerlike mooting of this point. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1, I have taken my leave of lawyering and pettifogging. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 26 Our Magnificent Nobility... our Munificent Lawyery, or our Wealthy Gentry. 1830 D. O'CONNELL in *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 176/2 A wretched English scribe... urged on by his paltry, pitiful lawyerlings... The English Major-general and his lawyering staff. 1835 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxviii. 278 Dined yesterday with the Vice-Chancellor; sixteen people... almost all lawyers and lawyeresses. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* i. 'Egad! lawyering can't be such bad work, Carlyle'. 'Nor is it... But you must remember that a good fortune was left me by my uncle...'. 'I know. The proceeds of lawyering also'. 1862 MAYHEW *Prisons of London* 72 A chapel-like edifice called the 'hall'... where the lawyerlings 'qualify' for the bar. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 374 W. H., the now lawyering, parliamenteering, &c.; loud man. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 64 The Edinburgh... of Jeffrey in the early heyday of his lawyership and editorship of the *Edin-*

burgh Review. 1896 *Columbus Dispatch* (Ohio) 11 Jan. 4/4 Miss Nellie G. Robinson, the Cincinnati lawyeress.

Lax (læks), *sb. 1* Obs. (revived as an alien word.) In 1 leax, laox, lex, 7 lauxe, lask, (*pl.*) lack(e)s. [OE. *leax* = OHG., MHG. *lahs* (mod. G. *lachs*), Du., ON., Sw., Da. *lax* = O'Felt. **lahs*- (consistem); cognate and synonymous forms are Lith. *laszisa*, Lettish *lasis*, Russian *лосось*, Polish *łosoś*.] A salmon; in later use some particular kind of salmon (see quotes).

In the 17th c. the word seems to have been obsolete etc. in the north; southern writers merely guess at the meaning; Minshew 1617 (followed by Phillips) app. connected the word with Lax a. In recent examples it represents the Sw. or Norwegian word, as applied to the salmon of those countries.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* E 315 *Fissor*, lax. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 12 Hwy ze nu ne settan on sume dunc fiscet eowru, homie eow fon lysted lax oððe cyprian? 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wulker 180/33 *Escusis*, nel salmo, lex. 13000 *Havelok* 754 He tok þe sturgion, and þe qual, and þe turbut and lax with al. Ibid. 896 He bar up wel a carte lode of segges, laxes, of playces brode. 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Theine mot ych habbe heunen a-rost, Þeyr on fyshde lay launprey ant lax. 1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 89/1 Extending 3etely to ix^m of salmonid laxis takin vp be him. 1589 *Rider Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 1721 A Laxe, a fish so called, *cyos, esor*. 1601 HOLLAND *Piny* I. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. 1617 MINSHAW *Ductor, Lax*, a fish so called, a fish which hath no bones. 1621 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 165 One great lauxe, iiii]. Ibid. 84 Lask. 1656 W. D. r. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 154 The pointed Sturgeon, and gristly Lax, grenting to the length of fowr and twentie feet. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 In the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, the fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth... before they come to be laces;... the Lacks, or overgrown salmon. 1882 Mrs. H. KEEVE *Cookery & Househ.* xiv. 104 Norwegian Lax (Salmon). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 68 Tunny, Char, Lax, Cod, Haddock, Herring, Oysters, &c.

b. *Comb.*, as *lax-fisher*; † *lax-pink*, ? a salmon at a certain stage of growth (cf. LASKING).

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 The yonge frye spaune or broode of any kynde of Salmon called laxpynkys snowits or salmon pele. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 187, I and Johnn Freser, laxfyschar. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatone Club) I. 305 The masters and lax-fishers of Dee and Don. 1875 *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 99 A very pleasant footpath for the lax fishers.

Lax, *sb. 2* Also 6-7 laxe. [? f. LAX v.] † 1. A laxative medicine, an aperient. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 Pocyons, laxes, ... and other medecynes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) E j. h. It is good to take an infusion or laxe of rubarbar. 2. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea (in men and cattle); = LASK *sb. 1* Obs. exc. *dial.*

1540 HYROE tr. *Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q ij. Often changing his sheets and his clouts, because he had an exceeding laxe. 1542 BOORUE *Dytary* xxii. (1870) 286 Maces... is good for the bloody flyxe and laxes. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xix. (1878) 53 Which so, if ye giue, with the water and challe, thou makest the laxe for thy cow away walke. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 298 The lax or bloody flux. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterb.* I. lxx. 147 Of the Laxe, or too much scouring of Horses. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Infr.* (1756) I. 216 If the Lax or Scouring continues too long upon him. 1770 HANLY in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 133 She was seized with a smart lax. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Lax*, a looseness of the bowels. See *Lask*.

transf. 1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* I. 366 Being troubled with a sore lax of the tongue, which I take to be a like disease in y^e mouth that it is in y^e wombe. 3. ? Relief, release. rare -1.

a 1800 *Bonny Baby Livingston* xviii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 233/2 O wherefore should I tell my grief, Since lax I canna find?

Lax (læks), *a.* [ad. L. *lax-us* loose; cogn. w. languère to LANGUISH, and prob. also with Teut. **slako*- SLACK a.]

1. Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. † Of a person: Having the bowels unduly relaxed.

1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xiv. 152 Men putten it [manna] in Medicynes for riche men, to make the Wombe lax, and to purge evyle Blode. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Laxe as one that hath the flyxe or squyre. *Joyreux*. a 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 110, I do not neglect on these occasions, proper evacuations by bleeding, and keeping the body somewhat lax. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 188 The bowels lax. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 A moderately lax state of the bowels lessens the risk of worse consequences from dentition.

2. Slack; not tense, rigid, or tight. Hence of bodily constitution or mental powers: Wanting in 'tone' or tension. Now somewhat rare.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. i. 154 The springs are some too stiffe, and others too laxe. 1660 HOTTER *Elem. Speech* 129 Though their outward Ear be stoppt by the Laxe Membrane to all Sounds that come that way. 1732 ABBOTNOT *Rules of Diet* 409 Especially Mothers of a weak lax Constitution. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 7 That neither the Faculties of the one [the mind] nor of the other [the body] be suffered to grow lax or torpid for Want of Use. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 339 When it attacks the tender and delicate, or persons of a weak lax fibre. 1842 ABOY *Water Cure* (1843) 64 Abdomen soft, lax, and without inequalities.

b. Of the limbs, attitude: Relaxed, without muscular tension, rare.

1832 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 89 His tossing hands are lax. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vi. 91 He fell back in his chair and lay lax with closed eyes.

c. Of attachment or connexion of any kind: Weak in force, easily dissolved.

1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 216 Nitrous air where the union of phlogiston to the acid is of the laxest kind.

3. a. Of organic tissue, stone, soils, etc.: Loose in texture; loosely cohering or compacted; porous. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 206 That it may firme, stay, and as it were knit together his soft and lax flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xl. (1712) 34 This lax pith or marrow in Man's head. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 127 The flesh of this sort of Fish being lax and spongy, and nothing so firm, solid and weighty as that of the bony Fishes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Not only in the more lax, Chalk, Clay, and Marble, but even in the most solid, Stone. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 62 Some [delight] in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or clayey Soil. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 314 Wood, Vegetables, or any other lax Bodies... whose Pores, being open [etc.]. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 295 note, Da Costa... mentions the whet-stone of Derbyshire as of a lax texture, easily pervaded by water. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. II. 1 The psoas muscle is covered with a lax... cellular tissue. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 191 Those organs which possess a lax structure... as the lungs. 1875 Lyell's *Princ. Geol.* I. i. ii. 225 Their stems had also a lax tissue.

b. *Bot.* 'Said of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement, such as the panicle among the kinds of inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 294 [*Equisetum palustre*] Sheaths larger and more lax than those of *E. arvense*. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 18 The Panicle... presents the following varieties: Loose or Lax, when the stalks are distant. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 32 Racemes lax when in fruit. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 591 Pinnules oblique, arcuate, lax. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Pl.* p. viii. Flowers in a lax spike, purple, at times fragrant.

4. Of clothes: Loose-fitting, worn loosely. Of persons: Negligent in attire and deportment. Of handwriting: Not compact; also, careless, not precise. *nonce-uses*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1651) 474 They... hurt and crucifie themselves, sometimes in laxe clothes, an hundred yards I think in a gown, a sleeve. 1783 COWPER *Let. 7 Mar.* Life & Wks. (1836) II. 120 Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not reckon mine very lax. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Theatre* 71 Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait. 1885 W. M. ROSSSETTI in *Athenaeum* 6 May 64/3 The German character for *str.* would be considerably like that for *st.*; in rapid or lax handwriting the two might be almost identical.

5. Of rules, discipline, conduct, observance: Loose, slack, not strict or severe. Of ideas, interpretation, etc.: Loose, vague, not precise or exact. Said also of the agent (in both uses).

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 He pat euermore sekib þo þinges þat are most lax and most remess, shal cun be in anguish. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 187 If the Queen... can be moved... to take vow of chastity, or enter in laxe religion. 1671 *True Nonconform.* 115 As for this your Laxe acceptance of a professed indifference in externals. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Maces. 1874 I. 113 In a lax way of speaking. 1755 JORTIN *Diss.* vi. 260 The word *atenuis* itself is sometimes of a lax signification. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 146 Under the lax and indeterminate idea of the honour of the crown. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 160 A lax theology is the natural parent of a lax morality. 1821 LAMM *Ella Ser.* I. *Imperfect Sympathies*, The custom of resorting to an oath... is apt... to introduce into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 136 To this enthusiastic neophyte their discipline seemed lax and their movements sluggish. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. 43, I was a lax and negligent attendant. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 570 The oath of allegiance, the Whigs said, was drawn in terms far too lax. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 86 The execution of justice was as lax in practice as it was severe in theory. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 68 Writers possessing extremely lax notions of the laws of evidence. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10, 581 Richard [Cromwell] was known to be lax and godless in his conduct. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 June 4/7 They were lax in their attendance, losing perhaps one or two days... per week. 1884 L. D. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 327 Towards the close of his life the practice of the Court became somewhat easier and laxer.

b. said of verification.

1749 *Power Pres. Numbers* 47 If the antient Poetry was too lax in its Numbers, the modern is certainly too strict. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 161 The lax and easy kind of metre in which it was written. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. viii. 145 The lax metre and verification resembling those of the second order of French tales in verse.

6. *quasi-adv.* So as to have ample room. [A Latinism: cf. LAXITY 4.]

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 162 Mean while inhabit laxe, ye Powers of Heav'n. [Cf. Cicero *De domo sua* xlv. 115 *Habitare laxe et magnifice voluit*.]

7. *Comb.*, as *lax-fibred*, *-flowered* adjs.

1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 353 Women, children, and weakly men... are lax-fibred. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 210 Lax-flowered Orchis. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 356 *Aceras anthropophora*,... Spike lax-flowered.

† **Lax**, *v.* Obs. [ad. L. *laxare*, f. *lax-us* LAX a.] *trans.* To make lax; to loosen, relax; to purge. Also *absol.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (1495) 210 Hote water clenysyth and laxyth and pourgyth the wombe. Ibid. xvii. iv. 635 The whyte rote of Eleborus laxyth both vpwarde and downwarde. 1528 PAVNEL tr. *Reg. Salerni* (1535) 60a, Butter... laxethe the bealye out of measure, and prouoketh one to vomyte. 1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 15 b, Yf she haue ben sore laxed [ed. 1552 lasked]. 1627-77 FELTHAM 16

Resolves II. i. 259 That we should laxe our selves in all the corrupt . . pleasures of life. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1676) 57 Laxing the parts, and giving easy deliverance to its offspring. 1685 *COTTON* tr. *Montaigne* I. liv. (1711) 470 An extream Fear, and an extream Ardour of Courage, do equally trouble and lax the Belly.

Hence **Laxed** *ppl. a.*, made loose or slack, relaxed. **Laxing** *vbl. sb.*, loosening.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 268 For brekyng of þe siphac & of his laxyng. 1623 *COCKERAM* II. *Released*, Laxed, Relaxed. 1679 *EVELYN Sybra* xxx. (ed. 3) 176 Those laxed parts, and Vessels by which the humour did ascend, grow dry and close. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* III. 162 When the lax'd Sinews of the weaken'd Eye In wat'ry Damps or dim Suffusion lye.

† **Laxable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. type *laxābilis*, f. *laxāre*: see *LAX v.* and *-ABLE*.] Of the body: Easily purged, 'loose'.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 337 Drink . . mingled with Mares milk, doth make the body loose and laxable.

† **Laxament**. *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *laxamentum*—an extending, relaxation, etc., f. *laxāre* to *LAX*.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Laxament*, a release.

† **Laxate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *laxāre* *LAX v.*] *trans.* To loosen, relax. Also *absol.*

1623 *COCKERAM, Laxate*, to release, to loose, to pardon. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spā* viii. 72 It corroborates, astringeth, and laxateth. *Ibid.* xi. 96 Exercise is . . very necessary, as being good to laxate the passages of the body. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 211 All fat things laxate the stomach.

Hence † **Laxated** *ppl. a.*, † **Laxating** *vbl. sb.*

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spā* iv. 41 They that have very cold, weak and laxated stomachs. *Ibid.* viii. 73 If by its laxating, evacuation is promoted.

Laxation (læksə'ti-ŋ). [ad. L. *laxātiō-em*, n. of action f. *laxāre*: see *LAX v.* and *-ATION*.] The action of loosening or relaxing; the state of being loosened or relaxed; *occas.* an instance or means of relaxing, a laxative application.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxvii. (1495) 337 Hote water is contrary to laxation yf the heete of the ayre is not stronge for the tyme also. c 1550 *LYDD Treas. Health* (1585) Kiv. Beanes sodde in Veniger . . do greatly withold Laxation. 1579 *TWYNE Phisike agst. Fort.* I. xlv. 33a. These are the promouctions of leacherie, these are the laxations of libertie. 1640 *BR. REYNOLDS Passions* v. 34 That Law, without execution whereof there cannot but follow a laxation of the whole frame [of Nature]. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 420 The hernia . . is cured by laxation. 1669 *W. SIMON Hydrol. Chym.* 127 By reason of the laxation and flagging of the membranes. 1699 *T. BENNET Dissenters' Pleas* (1711) 5 By reason of . . laxation of disciplin in those wars, Atheism has much increas'd. 1832 *J. TAYLOR Saturday Even.* 26 The movement—the laxation of the human mind in all countries. 1897 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* IV. 252 An initial mercurial purge, followed by milder saline laxations . . will afford some amelioration.

Laxative (læksə'tiv), *a. and sb.* Also 4-6 laxatif, -yf(e), 6 laxitive. [a. F. *laxatif*, -ive, ad. L. *laxātiv-us*, f. *laxāre*: see *LAX v.* and *-ATIVE*.]

A. adj. Having the property of relaxing. 1. Of medicines, food, etc.: Having the property of loosening and evacuating the bowels.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvii. (1495) 675 Some oyle . . is laxatyf and neshyngne. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 184 I ne knewe no medycyn laxatif þat is so good. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 90 He knewe . . alle the herbes . . which were viscosse or laxatyf. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* § 110 Vse laxative meates . . if nede do require. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. l. iii. *Furies* 646 Our Glysters laxative. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 185 Tortoises . . excellent meat, . . but are so laxative, they cause even Disenterias. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* I. 244 Tamariads, Astringent, yet laxative to the lower Belly. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 293 Fomentations and laxative clysters are by no means to be omitted. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 222 Those countries are most healthy where, from an ordinary laxative diet, the body is always kept open. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 579 Some [of the *Compositæ*] are laxative and anthelmintic.

2. Of the bowels, or the bodily constitution: Loose, subject to 'flux' or free discharge of the fæces. Of a disease: Characterized by such discharge. Now *rare*.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 34 Ye would . . geue me a purgacion. But I am laxative inough. 1573 *BARET Aln.* I. 153 Letise is good to make one laxative or go to y^e stoole. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* III. iii. What a laxative fever shakes me. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* v. 90 A very good medicinable meate, for such as are too laxative, and subiect to fluxes. 1635 *BREBETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 130 My body was always . . inclined to be laxative and soluble. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 3/2 You seem prone to Excess, Whence this Laxative Ailing arises. 1722 *QUINCY Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2), *Laxative*, signifies loose in Body, so as to go frequently to stool. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 261 Bowels laxative, tongue and skin healthy. 1822–54 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 194 If confined in youth, in advanced life they [the bowels] are often laxative.

b. transf. Unable to contain one's speech or emotions. ? *Obs.*

1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* Apol. Dial., Fellowes of præctis'd and most laxative tongues. 1607 *W. S. Puritan* III. F. 2, I am of such a laxative laughter, that if the Devil him self stood by, I should laugh in his face. 1622 *T. SCOTT Belg. Pismire* Pref. 2 My owne Countrey-men have tongues laxative enough, and Strangers are in their wordes . . libertines. a 1639 *W. WHATELY Prototypes* L vi. (x640) 85 This sinne proceedeth from a twatling laxative humour causing that a man must vent all he knows and be talking of many things.

3. Having a loosing power, affording remission or relief. *rare*.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 216 A law giving permissions laxative to unmarry a wife and marry a lust. 1649 — *Eikon*, xiv. 138 The simpler sort he furnishes with laxative, he terms them general clauses, which may serve to relieve them against the Covenant tak'n.

B. sb. 1. A laxative medicine; 'a slightly purgative medicine which simply unloads the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1898 Hym gaymeth neither for to gete his lif, Vomyt vpward ne downward laxatif. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 142 Er ye take youre laxatyues, Of lawriol, Centaure, and flumetere. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 333 Whanne his body is maad clene wip laxatiuis. 1412–20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. iii, And made him [sc. Cerberus] voide his venym in ye strife And upwarde gaue hym suche a laxatyve That all the worlde his brethe contagious Infected hath. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 57 The iuyce of Elder, . . of Turbith, or such like laxitiues. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 Thou maist also give the partie some laxative. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. vi. 83 Lenitives, Aperitives, . . Laxatives. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 If the bowels be confined, we must employ cooling laxatives. 1874 *R. HOOPER's Physic.* *Vade M.* I. v. (ed. 9) 230 Brown bread often proves an effectual laxative.

† 2. ? Relaxed condition of the bowels, 'flux'.

Obs. rare.

c 1430 *LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 3439 The drynke . . Which the mynstres of babel Maden . . And gaf hyt to kyng Sedechye When thorgh he had a laxatyf That he shortly lost hys lyf. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 140 He couth gif cure for laxatyve. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSLEYE's Distyll. Waters* A ij b, Who so drynke the same (walwort) water at eche tyme ii ounces or two ounces and a halfe causeth laxatyve.

Laxativeness. [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Loose or relaxed condition (of the body, etc.).

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. xii. 33 Laxativeness or loosenesse of the body is a signe of a hot liuer. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Coirance*, a flux, a laxativeness in the bodie. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 142 It . . proceedeth . . from a laxativeness or loosenesse of milke. 1725 *BRADELEY Funi. Dict. s.v.* *Scouring-long-sought*, Either by over-heating or by unwholsome Fodder, which will breed Laxativeness.

b. Looseness of tongue.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 254/2 Their silence is quite refreshing beside the rhetorical laxativeness of others.

Laxator (læksə'tɔ:pɪ). *Anat.* [mod. L., agent-n. f. L. *laxāre* (see *LAX v.*)] Name formerly given to a (supposed) muscle of the external ear.

1799 *HUME Ear in Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The largest of these is called the obliquus, and is the antagonist of the tensor muscle; the other is very small, and is called the laxator. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 393 Soemerring again errs . . in considering the muscle as entirely a laxator.

Laxism (læksə'zɪzm). [f. *LAX a.* + *-ISM*.] The views of the 'laxists'.

1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 276 Laxism and Jansenism.

Laxist (læksə'stɪ). [f. *LAX a.* + *-IST*.] One who favours lax views or interpretation: *spec.* the designation given by modern historians to the school of casuists in the Roman church who maintained that it was justifiable to follow any probability, however slight, in favour of liberty. Also *attrib.*

1865 *F. OAKLEY in Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 144 One of two extreme attitudes; that of impractical theorists, on the one hand, or that of practical laxists on the other. 1882 *LITTLEDALE in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 638/2 Some of the stricter casuists say so, but Liguori sides with the laxists. 1884 *Ch. Times* 366/2 There is a disastrous recommendation of the laxist school in handling moral questions. 1890 *Guardian* 7 May 741/2 There have been 'rigorist' and 'laxist' views on points of morals and discipline.

Laxitude. *rare*—1. [See *-TUDE*.] Laxity. 1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archæol.* II. xvii. 97 The laxitude of mediæval manners.

Laxity (læksə'ti). [a. F. *laxité*, ad. L. *laxitatem*, f. *laxus* *LAX a.*] The quality of being lax.

1. Looseness, irretentiveness (of the bowels, etc.); slackness, want of tension (in the muscular or nervous fibres, etc.).

1528 *PAYNEL I. Reg. Salerni* (1535) 119 b, Superfluous drynkyng of cold drynke . . causeth the palsey, or laxite of the members. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 184 The stomacke . . if it be subiect to laxitie. 1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* II. v. 36 There arises a laxity and indigesture in the Wound. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 203 The Laxity of Fibres in the Habit of the Body, or Viscera, is restored by Exercise, Friction, and cold Baths. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, In her early state of laxity and feebleness. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 319 This disease may . . proceed from too great a laxity of the organs which secrete the urine. 1799 *M. UNDERWOOD Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 6 The great moisture and laxity of infants.

2. Looseness of texture or cohesion; openness, uncompact structure or arrangement.

1603 *HOLLAND Phitarch's Mor.* 229 The skin . . by the closeness or laxitie thereof, as he draws it on, or lets it out. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 300 The diff-form consistence, as to laxity and compactness of the Air at several distances from us. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 25 The former [cause] could never beget Whirlpools in a Chaos of so great a Laxity and Thinness.

3. Looseness or slackness in the moral and intellectual spheres; want of firmness, strictness, or precision.

1623 *COCKERAM, Laxitie*, pardon, chiefly cheapnesse. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Laxity*, looseness, wildness, liberty. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax*, no Tyr. 20 Every expedition would in those days of laxity have produced a distinct and independent state. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* III. 187, I need not observe on the laxity of that Version. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* viii. 260 Such laxity of discipline afforded scope to the wildest enthusiasm.

1838 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon*. (1839) IV. ix. 156 All these laxities of conduct impress upon our conscience a vague sense . . of guilt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 422 The very faults of their colleague, the known laxity of his principles. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 407 Laxity of assertion in matters of number is so habitual as to have lost the character of falsehood. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* iv. 77 Carelessness and laxity in articulation. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Cleanings* Ser. II. 54 Laxity of belief is coupled with laxity of practice. 1875 *Protestants Lords* I. Pref. 10 A laxity of language, which must have conveyed far more than the framers of the Act contemplated. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 265 Such tales . . engender laxity of morals among the young.

† 4. Spaciousness. [A Latinism: cf. *LAX a.* 6.] 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. v. 122 The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such laxity and recit that ours in England are but conny-boroughs if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.

Laxly (læksli), *adv.* [f. *LAX a.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In physical sense: Loosely; with loose cohesion; slackly, without tension.

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 24 With [it] all the other elements . . are more laxly or intimately blended. 1887 *D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN One Trav. Returns* II. 35 The queen's head fell laxly on the arm which encircled her.

b. Bot., etc.: With loose or open arrangement; not closely, compactly, or densely.

1847 *W. E. STEELE Field Bot.* 101 The flor. thin, laxly imbricated. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 586 Hand. . laxly pubescent about the fingers. 1867 *J. R. JACKSON in Intell. Observ.* No. 62. 129 Laxly or densely imbricate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 101 *Vicia sylvatica* . . Racemes laxly 6–18-flowered.

2. With moral or intellectual looseness; without strictness, precision, or exactness.

1680 *Ans. Stillingfleet's Sermon*. 12 We will not speak so laxly altogether as he does there. 1773 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 24 Oct., Nobody, at times, talks more laxly than I do. 1779 [BURKE] *ibid.* 12–19 Oct., I do not think that men who live laxly in the world, as you and I do, can with propriety assume such an authority. 1838–9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. 302 The former of these corrective functions must have been rather laxly exercised. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 102 The . . Thegus would attend more laxly. 1868 *Ibid.* (1876) II. ix. 403 We must remember how laxly that word is often taken. 1889 *H. D. TRAILL Straf-ford* 74 The enforcement of the laxly administered penal statutes.

Laxmannite (læksmən'it). *Min.* [Named after *E. Laxmann*, a Swedish chemist: see *-ITE*.]

A synonym of VAUQUELINITE.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Laxness (læksnəs). [f. *LAX a.* + *-NESS*.] The

quality of being lax; laxity: a. in physical senses. 1634 *T. JOHNSON tr. Pany's Chirurg.* xxvi. xlii. (1678) 658 Cold Waters or Baths . . help the laxness of the bowels. 1669 *HOLDER Elem. Speech* 161 It is requisite that the Tympanum be tense . . ; otherwise the laxness of that Membrane will . . damp the sound. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* I. (1682) 155 Like some Body passing through an over-large or wide hole, where it cannot stick by reason of the laxness of the passage. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 6 By the greater laxness of its Contexture it will not lie in so little room. 1774 *GARDEN in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 105 This carina . . is very distinguishable . . by its thinness, its apparent laxness.

b. in moral or intellectual senses.

1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of People* Pref., Too much rigidity on the one hand, or laxness on the other. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1845) II. 66 The universal laxness of the age. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 51 The laxness, confusion, and barbarism which pervade this branch of the law. 1843 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* vii, Deploing . . the dreadful immorality which . . arose in consequence of their laxness.

† **Laxy**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *LAX a.* + *-Y* 1.] = *LAX a.* 3 a.

1716–21 *Mist's Weekly Jnrl.* (1722) II. 24 Her Flesh is laxy and flabby.

Lay (læ), *sb. 1 Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a. 1 lagu, 3 laze; pl. 3 lawes, 4 lauen. B. 3 lei-e, 3, 5 ley, 4 leye, laie, 4–5 laye, 4, 9 (dial.) lay. [OE. *lagu* (oblique cases *lage*), the B forms may represent either an OE. **lage* dat., acc., or gen., or the ON. *legi* dative, *legir* plural, of the equivalent *lgr*—O'feut. **lagu*—pre-Feut. **lakui*—(= L. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4). It is also probable that in some instances the B forms represent an adoption of OF. *lai* pool:—L. *lacum*.] A lake, pool.

a. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 40 Lyft and lagu land yml-clippah garsecg embegyt gumena rice. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Lazo ymende. a 1300 *Childr. Jesus* 314–15 in Horstn. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 12–13 Water þare with inne he brouste, His lawes maken þare inne he þouste. Bote a giw of heorte wrac Alle hise lawes þare he to brac. Jesu him seide with hastie wille. 3wi hast þou to broke ni lay. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 3856 Theu blod, of heom that was slawen, Ran by flodis and by lauen.

B. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5296 þe blod ran in þe valaie So water out of a laie. *Ibid.* 9652 He made alle a valaie Al so it were a brode ley. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 367 Alisandre . . hadde alle maner bestes in keyping in hyves, in layes, in fisshe weres and ponde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 167 She was nigh the great lay Of Triton [= L. *Tritonia palus*] founde, where she lay A child for cast. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 239 One a launde by a ley These lordus doune lyght. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* cciii. 298 The cyte of tabarye, whiche stondeth on the laye of Geme. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lay*, a very large pond. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lays*: always, I believe, in the plural number; as 'Denham lays'. Ponds in the midst of coppice and timber.

b. *attrib.*, as *lay-fen*, -*mire*.

c1205 LAY. 22835 Draȝed hine to ane more & doð hine in an ley uen [c1275 *lay fen*]. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 328 So me deoppre waded into þe neondes leie uenne [MS. T. iðe deuoules lei mure], so me kumed later up. a1225 *Markerele* 14 Ich leade him the leimen [printed leimen] ant the ladliche lake of þe suti sunne. c1370 *Hali Meid.* 33 Hwasw hð ileimen [i.e. I lei uen, MS. B. ileifen] deope bisunken.

† *Lay*, sb.² *Obs.* In 3 leȝhe, lai. [a. ON. *leiga* hire, toll.] Hire. Also in comb. *leȝhemann* (= ON. *leigumadr*), a hireling.

c1200 ORMIN 6222 And ȝunne birþ ȝunnekerr leȝhemenn Rihht laȝbelike ledenn. *Ibid.* 6234 And heore leȝhe birþ hemm beon Rædiȝ þann it iss addled. a1300 *Cursor M.* 11814 Nu neghes tim to tak his lai [Fairf. mede, Trin. pay].

† *Lay*, sb.³ *Obs.* Also 3 lei, 3-4 lai (e, 5 ley, 5-6 laye. [a. OF. *lei*, mod. F. *loi* law = Pr. *ley*, *lei*, Cat. *ley*, Sp. *ley*, Pg. *lei*, It. *legge* = L. *legem*, *lex* law.]

Law; esp. religious law; hence, a religion, a faith.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 166 Þæt cristene weren & leaflice in godes lei. *Ibid.* 832 Sone se ich awei wærp ower wiðse lei. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1201 Dor-of holden de ienwes lay.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 45718 Formost he wende to Orlians to prechie godes lay. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1428 Fra abraham. It moyses þat gaf þe lai. *Ibid.* 1474 To fight al for þe cristen lay. *Ibid.* 13593 'A prophet', said he, 'be mi lai'.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1053 Þow schelt swere vpon þe lay. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 983 All þat euire war of lowis lay. c1385 CHAUCER *Spr.* l. 10. c1400 *Soudone Bab.* 764 If he wil be baptised be And lefe his fals laye.

c1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lords* 105 My fey, My byleue, and my ley, or þes. c1440 *York Myst.* xi. 44 Now are they like to lose our layse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 445 It is gretely agast our lay.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xiv. 8 Numa Pompilius, quihik sall.. Begyn and statut with lawis and haly laȝis The cheif cetie of Rome. 1534 TINDALE *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straitest secte of oure laȝ [1526 lawe], lyved I a pharisay.

1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I.* B. 3, 'Tis Churchmans laie and vertie To lue in loue and charitie. 1599 *J. Kyn Soliman & Pers.* l. A. 4 b, Welcome vnto these renowned Turke, Not for thy lay, but for thy worth in armes.

Lay (lɛɪ), sb.⁴ Also 3-4 lai, 4-6 laie, 4-7 laye. [a. OF. *lai* (recorded from the 12th c.) = Pr. *lais*, *lays*; of uncertain etymology.

The most likely view is that favoured by M. Gaston Paris, that the word is of Teut. origin, an adoption of some form of the word represented by OHG., MHG. *leick*, play, melody, song. The ON. *lag* (see LAW sb.¹), used in the sense of 'tune', would also be phonetically a possible source.

Connexion with Teut. **leuþō* (OE. *leod*, Ger. *lied*) is out of the question, as are the Celtic words commonly cited: the Irish *laoidic* is believed to represent an Oceltic type **ladi-*; the Welsh *laids* voice, sound, is too remote in meaning, and the assumed Breton equivalent is non-existent.]

1. A short lyric or narrative poem intended to be sung.

Originally applied *spec.* to the poems, usually dealing with matter of history or romantic adventure, which were sung by minstrels. From the 16th to the 18th c. the word was a mere poetical synonym for 'song'. This use still continues, but *lay* is now often employed (partly after G. *lied*, with which it is often erroneously supposed to be etymologically connected) as the appropriate term for a popular historical ballad such as those on which the Homeric poems are by some believed to be founded. Some writers have misapplied it to long poems of epic character like the Nibelungenlied or Beowulf.

a1240 *Ureisun in Coll. Hom.* 199 Þet ich habbe þe i-sungen ðesne engliscce lai. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 551 An harpoure made alay. c1320 *Orpheo* 13-16 In Brytany this layes aue ywrytt. Of adventures that fillen by dayes, Whereof Brytons made her layes. c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 637 And in a lettre wroote he al his sorwe In manere of a compleynt or a lay. — *Frankl. Pro.* 2 These olde gentil Britons in hir dayes Of diuerse auentures made layes, . . . Whiche layes with hir instrumentz they songe, Or elles redden hem for hir plesance. a1400-50 *Alexander* 6 Sum has langing of lufe lays to heiken. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. xxxi, Thenne came Elyas the harper . . . and told hym the lay that Dynadan had made by Kynges Marke. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Adj. 1 I made songes layes Roundels balades. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* ix. iv. (1714) 60 The holy Angels Choir Doth spread his Glory forth with spiritual Layes. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* Pro. 4 Shee sings like an immortal, and shee daunces As Goddess-like to her admired layes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 542 To Bacchus therefore let us tune our Lays. 1714 GAY *Trivia* l. 21 My Country's Love demands the Lays. 1718 PRIORITY *Solomon* ii. 80 Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay; Of opening Heaven they sung. a1758 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* iii, Attackis his freind Dunbar in comick layis. 1805 SCOTT (title) *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Catechism*, Why should we think He turns away From infants' simple lays. 1842 MACAULAY (title) *Lays of Ancient Rome*. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 418 The popular lays chaunted about the streets of Norwich and Leeds in the time of Charles the Second. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii, These brief lays, of Sorrow born. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* vii. 303 The theory of the aggregationists, that the *Iliad* is an agglomeration of originally independent lays.

b. *poet.* Applied to the song of birds.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5211 Mery time it is in May, The foules syngeth her lay. 1364 LAMPL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 57 For to leorne the layes that louely foules made. c1386 *Chaucer Sir Thopas* 58 The thrushelock made eek his lay. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* iii. 119 Whan every bird upon his lay Among the grene leues syngeth. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen.* vi. i. iii. 93 Madame, my selfe haue . . . plac'd a Quier of such enticing Birds, That she will light to listen to the Layses. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* l. 443 Sweet Philomel! . . . ev'ry star is deaf to mine, enamour'd of thy lay. a1788 J. LOGAN *Cuckoo* iv, The school-boy . . . Starts, the new voice of Spring to hear, And imitates thy lay.

† 2. Strain, tune. *Obs.*

a1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* iv. 6 Your chorlyshe

chauntyng ys all o' lay. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 118 A continuall tangling of this Portingall Cookeoe chattering alwayes one maner of laye in myue eares.

† *Lay*, sb.⁵ *Obs. rare* = [? repr. OE. **lag* = ON. *lag*; see LAW sb.²] A bill, score, reckoning.

13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Venet. MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 267 He . . . bad his hostes feede hem þat day And sette heore costes in his lay.

† *Lay*, sb.⁶ Also 5-6 laye, laie, 6-8 ley. [? Aphetic form of ALLAY sb.¹] Alloy. Chiefly *attrib.* in *lay metal*, the name of a kind of pewter.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 402 Þi godis . . . Ar mad bot of handis of mene Of gold and silur & of clay, Of stok, of stone, ore of lay. 1489 *Will of Wynter* (Somerset Ho.), j C de fyne metall et j C de lay metall. 1503 *Act 19 Hen.* VII. c. 6 § 3 That no manere of person . . . make no holowe wares of Peauter, that is to say Saltes and Pottes that is made of Pewter called Ley Metell, but that it may be after the Assise of Peauter Ley Metell wrought within the Cite of London. 1534 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 210 Item xxv platters of lay metall. 1538 *Inu.* in J. W. Clark *Barnwell* Introd. (1897) 23 Item j lauer of laye mettell.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 562 Lead and tin Ley-pewter, soft solder.]

Lay (lɛɪ), sb.⁷ Also 6-7 laye, laie, ley (e. [f. LAY v.¹])

† 1. A wager, bet, stake. Often in phr. *even lay*, a wager in which the chances are equal on either side, an even chance. Hence (in *fair*, *good*, etc. *lay*) = chance, hazard. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* vii. iv. (1886) 107 It is an even laie, that an idiot shall conjecture right. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 27 *Cliff.* My soule and bodie on the action both. *For.* A dreadful lay. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* li. 495 They bound themselves by a swered lay and oth to fight it out to the last man. 1604 DEKKER *Honest W.* l. i. Wks. 1873 H. 17 Done, 'tis a lay, joyne gols on it. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornif. Lady* v. i. If I had been unhandosome, old or jealous, 't had been an even lay she might have scorn'd me.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s.v. *Lay*, An Hazard or Chance; as, *He stands a queer Lay*; He stands an odd Chance, or is in great Danger. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. x. (1840) 135 By venturing my life upon an even lay with him. 1729 E. ERSKINE *Wks.* (1871) l. 453 What a fair lay sinners living under the Gospel dispensation have for the eternal Salvation of their Souls. 1769 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 206 You will stand a very good lay, for if it is a prize it shall be yours, if a blank, mine.

2. A place of lying or lodging; lair, couch (of animals). Now rare.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garu.* (1616) 42 The Fawne doth choose his foodie by the laie of the olde Bucke. a1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bouduca* i. ii, I have found ye, Your lays, and out-leaps, Junius, haunts, and lodges. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 252 The boatman will probably know . . . the lay of the trout.

† b. ? Right of pasturing cattle; ? number of cattle pastured at one time. *Obs.*

1595 in T. HARWOOD *Lichfield* (1806) 527 Rec. for the fyrst leye into the Churchye yarde for foure and twenty beastes and a weanyunge calfe—xxxvj. s.

† 3. A layer, stratum; a 'course' (of masonry).

1594 PLAT *Tewell-ho.* l. 35 By making a lay of dung of a foot in thickness. 1599 HAKLUYT *Foy.* II. l. 214 First they layed a lay of Bricks, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Bricks. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 280 It was devised, that a Viall should have a Lay of Wire Strings below, as close to the Belly as a Lute. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 65 Continue your several lays of Plaining, till the whole upside of the Stuff be plaind. c1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 16 It was . . . pressed into a Cask, with sprinklings of Salt between each Lay. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* *Ref. Agric.* 55 These . . . make up what we call a Bed or Lay of Roots. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 225 Different Lays of white and black Marble. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vertigo*, Those [Animal Spirits] that are in the Lays of the Optick Nerves. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housepr.* (1778) 221 Lay them in the same water, with a lay of leaves betwixt.

4. The act of imposing a tax; an impost, assessment, rate, tax. Now dial.

1558 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 95 It is to be levied by force of one ley yearly to be gathered by the Bailiffs for the time being. 1597 *Churchco. Acc. Cartmel* in J. Stockdale *Ann. Cartmel*, etc. (1872) 36 A caste or laye should bee forthwith had throughout all the parish. 1601 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 79 A note of all layes and sements . . . one laye of xxxs. 1624 SIR E. SANDYS 15 Apr. in *Cobbett Parl. Hist.* (1806) l. 1421 In the lay of the first Imposition . . . it was promised, That [etc.]. 1647 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 143 A Ley or Taxacion of xlii. c1860 STATION *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* 34 Its some beggar, or else its th' chap ut collects th' lays. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* l. 419 In 1750 a lay of 3d. in the pound produced only £6 2s. 1½d. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Lay, a rate, an assessment.

5. Rate or 'terms' of purchase or remuneration. *local U.S.*

1712 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1870) V. 333 Provided that such land . . . shall be sold to such possessors thereof at the same lay as the residue of said land. 1775 *N. Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 425 Provided there can be more built at an easier lay than in the country by the company. 1792 B. MARSTON in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company . . . [to Africa] as their Land Surveyor General, on a pretty good lay. 1816 PICKERING *Vocab. U.S.*, Lay, terms or conditions of a bargain; price. Ex. I bought the articles at a good lay; he bought his goods on the same lay that I did mine. A low word. *New England.* 1856 PETER GOTT (Bartlett), He took in his fish at such a lay, that he made a good profit on them.

6. *slang.* A line or plan of business, occupation, adventure, etc.; a (particular) job, 'line', or 'tack': often in phr. *on* (a certain) lay.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* iii. iii, Cou'd I bring her to a Bastard, I shou'd have her all to my self; but I dare not put it upon that Lay, for fear of being sent for a Soldier.

1715 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 97 To distinguish myself from the refusers upon a Jacobite lay. 1721 CIBBER *School-boy* iii. Dram. Wks. 1754 l. 23 The Puppy will play, tho' he knows no more of the Lay than a Milkwoman. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) l. 174, I first set them on the lay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, I shall be on that lay nae mair. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxii, He's not to be found on his old lay. 1858 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt* l. iii. 201 It is a sad thing for a great country . . . to have taken to the filibustering lay. If the word is from the vocabulary of thieves, to the conduct of thieves it is appropriate. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxiv, For a year or two he wrote poetry. But the papers in America, he found, were in a league against genius. So he gave up that lay.

7. The way, position, or direction in which something is laid or lies (esp. said of country); disposition or arrangement with respect to something. (Cf. *LIE* sb.)

1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 50 The correctness of their [dogs'] judgment on the lay of the country. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 647 Where the corn has a decided lean in one direction, the machine, if worked against the lay of the straw, meets with the requisite resistance. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. (1869) 163, I did not know the exact route myself, but steered by the lay of the land. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 174 If the angler pulls against the . . . lay of the weed. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* l. xvi. 434 Scams of white quartz travelled along the lay of the strata. 1886 WALMINGHAM & PAYNE *Gallwey Shooting* I. 89 The lay of a gun to the shoulder when aimed depends . . . upon the 'cast off' and slope of the heel-plate.

b. *Naut.* Of a rope: The direction or amount of twist given to the strands. (Cf. *LAY* v. 3.) Also in *Spinning* (see quot. 1851).

1800 CAPT. HARVEY in *Naval Chron.* XII. 195, I was inclined to attribute this defect to the soft lay of the cable. 1830 *URE Dict. Arts* 1071 In no one instance has a rope or cable thus formed, been found defective in the lay. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* v. 12 In the bobbin and fly-frames, the amount of lay, or quantity of twist given to the roving, is as little as is compatible with their being unwound without impairing their uniformity. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 2 By taking a half hitch round and against the lay of the rope.

c. *Printing.* See quot.; 'the proper position of the sheet of paper and the frame of type on the bed of a press or machine, when ready for working' (Cassell).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt), *Lay of the Case*, the system upon which the various letters, points, spaces, quadrats, etc., are distributed among the different boxes in a case. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, Lay, this refers to the position of the print on a sheet of paper.

8. A share in a venture; esp. in *Whaling*, the proportion of the proceeds of a voyage which is allotted to a man.

On a lay, on shares (Cent. Dict.). Also, by the lay (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. iii. (1859) 35 With eager hope to obtain the oily material wherewith to . . . make good their 'lay'. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. l. 113 Every one on board . . . has 'a lay' in the venture. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* i. iii. (1881) 47 On American whaling ships the custom is not to pay fixed wages, but a 'lay', or proportion of the catch. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* iv. (1900) 33 Each of us was on the two hundredth 'lay', which means that for every two hundred barrels taken on board, we were entitled to one.

9. In (good, full) lay: laying eggs.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1267/3, 4 pullets, in full lay. 10. *concr.* (See quot.)

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., Lay, a strip of leather, which is sewed on the top of another that is broader, for the purpose of additional strength, or to confine a smaller buckle.

11. *Comb.*: † *lay-layer*, an assessor of rates.

1669 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 328 The common assessors or Leylayers of this towne.

Lay (lɛɪ), sb.⁸ dial. [var. LATHE sb.³ and sb.⁴]

1. *Weaving.* The batten of a loom; = LATHE sb.⁴

1789 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) l. 16 The palefaced weaver plies the resounding lay. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 412 The lay which carries the reed, is hung from a bar. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* l. 44 The batten or lay by which the west-thread is driven up close. 1892 J. M. BARRIE *Little Minister* iii. 20 The lay still swung at little windows like a great ghost pendulum.

b. *Comb.*: *lay-cap*, a wooden bar which lies on the top of the reed and is held by the workman in working the lay; *lay-race* (see quot. 1855).

The comb. *lay-rod*, *lea-rod*, in some Dicts. referred to this word, is an incorrect form of *lease-rod*; see LEASE sb.⁴, and cf. LEA sb.⁴.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 217 A top piece having a longitudinal groove along its lower side which is called the 'lay-cap'. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1287 The lay-cap . . . is the part of the lay which the hand-loom weaver seizes with his hand, in order to swing it towards him. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Lay-race*, that part of the lay on which the shuttle travels from one side to the other of the web.

2. Used for LATHE sb.³ 2.

In parts of Scotland, the turning lathe is still called *lay*.

1797 GOWIN in C. K. PAUL *Life* (1876) l. 259 The potters we saw in the morning, turning a wheel, or treading a lay.

Lay (lɛɪ), a. (and sb.) Also 5-6 laye, 6 leye, lai, 5-7 late, 6-7 lai. [a. F. *lai* (now replaced by the learned form *laïque*) = eccl. L. *laicus*, a. Gr. *laikos* (cf. LAIC). Cf. MDu. *leec* (Du. *leek*), OHG. *leigo* (MHG. *leige*, *leie*, mod. G. *laie*) layman.]

1. Of persons: Belonging to the 'people' as contradistinguished from the clergy; not in orders, non-clerical.

When prefixed to official titles, the adj. is often hyphenated. *c1330* [see BL. 1432-50] [see LAYMAN]. *c1440 Jacob's Well* 34 Alle religious men, bat to leryd or to lay-folk... mynystrenz only of bise in sacramentys. *1481 Caxton Godfrey xv. 42* The maners of the Clergye and of the laye peple. *1550 CROWLEY Inform. & Petiti.* 4 The laie and priuete persons ar as well of the flocke of Christe as the other. *1577 COLET Fruith. Admon.* 5 If thou be lay and vnmariet. *1641 MILTON Ch. Court.* n. iii. 52 Neither did the first Nicene council... think it any robbery to require the help... of many learned lay brethren, as they were then called. *1651 C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* 1. 76 It is erroneous... that a Layman (as your Lay-Chancellor) were excommunicate and deliver up soules to Sathan. *1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1653) 186 No Convocation having power to grant any Subsidies, or aid without confirmation from the Lay-Senate. *1717 BERKELEY Trul. Tour Italy* 8 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 514 A good number of gentlemen, lay as well as ecclesiastic. *1747 WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 67 He expressed the most rooted prejudice against Lay-Preachers. *1766 GRAY Corr. N. Nichols* (1843) 65 Ansel is lately dead, a lay-fellow of your college. *1818 CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 68 A general prescription de non decimando can no more be set up against a lay impropriator than against a spiritual person. *1820 SCOTT Monast.* xiii. [A] mill, erected on the lands of a lay-baron. *1873 HAMERTON Intell. Life* xi. i. (1875) 398 A powerful lay element is certainly separating itself from the ecclesiastical element all over Europe. *1893 Globe* 1 July 6/4 The Lay Helpers' Association of the diocese of London.

2. Characteristic of, connected or concerned with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. Index, Laïchadeshippe of the Church is rejected by most Heretiques, and by al Catholics. *1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. iv. 11 Had the Cardinal but halfe my Lay-thoughts in him. *1649 JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. Ad. Sec. xi. 25 It cannot hallow a Lay designe, and make it fitt to be called a religious ministry. *1675 in Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 783 This bribing men by drink is a lay simony. *1750 CARTER Hist. Eng. II.* 129 These were levelled against lay-patronages, and the prohibitions of secular Courts. *1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 458 Lay corporations are of two sorts, civil and eleemosynary. *1767 Ibid.* II. 61 The four kinds of lay tenure which subsisted in England, till the middle of the last century. *1780 COWPER Progr. Err.* 37 With reverend tutor clad in habit lay. *1816 COLRIDGE (title), The Statesman's Manual.* A lay-Sermon, addressed to the higher classes of society. *1867 TROLLOPE Last Chron. Barset* II. xlviii. 31 The bishop strove to get up a little lay conversation.

3. Transferred senses. †a. Uninstructed, unlearned. *Obs. rare.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 171 Lered men and lay, fre and bond of tounne. *1535 COVERDALE Acts* iv. 13 They sawe the boldnesse of Peter & thon and manieyed for they were sure y^t they were vlnerned and laye people.

b. Non-professional, not expert, esp. with reference to law and medicine.

1810 BENTHAM [see GENT. sh.]. *1826* — in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 457 Lay-gents however... will... see a convenience in it. *1861 MAINE Anc. Law* (1874) 31 A mine of law unrevealed to the bar and to the lay-public. *1883 W. A. JEVONS in Law Times* 27 Oct. 431/2 Lay legislators... jumped to the conclusion that [etc.]. *1892 Law Times* XCIV. 171/2 There is a natural confusion in the lay mind between a trustee and an executor. *1897 J. W. CLARK Barnwell* p. lxvii, The prevention of disease, as well as the cure of it, is too technical for lay interference.

†c. Unhallowed, unsanctified; unspiritual, secular, worldly, esp. in phr. lay part. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Sain.* xxi. 4, I have no lay breads [Vulg. laicos panes] at hand, but only holy bread. *a1613 OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1838) 49 That goodly frame we see of flesh and blood... it is I say But their Lay-part; but well digested food. *1615 T. ADAMS Spir. Navig.* 40 We see but the lay-part of things with these optick organs. *1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Priesthood* x, Exchanging my lay-sword For that of th^e holy word. *a1668 SIR W. WALLER Dir. Medit.* (1839) 58 Thou hast shewed mercy to my worldly part, to my lay part; O heal my spiritual part.

4. Special colloocations. Lay abbot (see quot.). Lay baptism, baptism administered by a layman.

Lay bishop, †(a) applied derisively to those who set up as teachers of morality; (b) a playful term for a lay-rector. Lay brother, a man who has taken the habit and vows of a religious order, but is employed mostly in manual labour and is exempt from the studies or choir-duties required of the other members. †Lay chattels [AF. lai chatel] (see quot.). Lay clerk, (a) a 'singing man' in a cathedral or collegiate church; (b) a parish clerk: see CLERK sh. 2 b. Lay communion, (a) the condition of being in communion with the Church as a layman; (b) the communicating of the laity in the Eucharist. Lay deacon, a man in deacon's orders who devotes only part of his time to religious ministrations, while following a secular employment. Lay elder (see ELDER sh. 3 4); hence lay-eldership. Lay judge, a judge who is not a lawyer (*Cent. Dict.*). Lay lord, a peer who is not a lawyer; opposed to *law lord*. Lay pope, a layman who assumes the authority of a pope. †Lay presbyter, ? = 'lay elder'; hence lay presbytery. Lay reader, a layman licensed to conduct religious services. Lay rector (see RECTOR). Lay sister, the analogue in a female religious order of a lay brother. Lay vicar (see VICAR). See also LAY-FEE.

1872 Gloss. Eccl. Terms (ed. Shipley), s.v. *Abbot*, *Lay-

Abbot, a layman in possession of abbey property. Called also *Abbot Non-religious*. *1726 AYLIFFE Farerg.* 105 Such Priests as question'd the Validity of *Lay-Baptism. *1693 DRYDEN 3rd Miscell. Ded.* Those *lay-bishops, as some call them, who, under pretence of reforming the stage, would intrude themselves upon us, as our superiors. *1870 L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. ii. 58 The Colonel [Beaumont] is the patron, he is what they call a lay bishop, and still receives the tributary pence from the communicants. *1741* in *Mirr. our Lady* p. xxi, I N. N. broper professyd in the order & degre of a *lay brother or flocary. *1679 Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 34 He is a Benedictine Monk, or at leastwise a Lay Brother. *1743 Pope's Dunciad* iv. 576 note, 'A Gregorian, one a Gornogon', A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-masons. *1865 KINGSLEY Herew.* i. (1875) 39 He dismounted, and halloed to a lay brother to see to his horse. *1618 SELDEN Tithes* ii. 13 After those Tenths thus disposed of the remnant of that years increase they called תרומתן תרומתן that is, as if you should say, every way prepared or fit for common use, or absolutely *Lay Chattels. *1811 BUSBY Dict. Mus.*, *Lay-Clerk, a vocal officiate in a cathedral, who takes part in the services and anthems, but is not of the priesthood. *1877 LEE Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms*, Lay clerk, ... a layman who in the Church of England, by the tacit consent of the bishop or ordinary, or by the direct authority of the parish priest, assists in divine service. *1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD Hist. Heyford* 17 He was fulfilling the office of lay-clerk in that parish. *1680 ALLEN Peace & Unity Postser.* 149 Their concession touching the Lawfulness of *Lay-Communion with our Parish Churches. *1847 CARL WISEMAN Ess. Unreality Angl. Belief* (1853) II. 406 The Host given in lay-communion. *1880 W. SMITH & CHETHAM Dict. Chr. Antig.* II. 947 Offences which in a layman were punished by ἀποκομις, ... were in the clergy punished by reduction to 'lay communion'. *1861 M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France* 117 If the National schools of England were taught by an order of 'lay deacons'. *1884 Sal. Rev.* 12 July 49/2 The proposed scheme of starting a new order of ministers in the Church of England under the strangely paradoxical designation, of 'lay-deacons'. *1594 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. Pref.* § 4, 22 The power of your *lay elders. *1827 HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 314 Each parish had its minister, lay-elder, and deacon. *1641 SPECTYMNUS Vind. Austr.* xv. 185 Al patrons of *Layeldership. *1863 H. COX Justit.* n. vi. 481 Certain 'lay lords expressed an intention of voting, but ultimately, on the recommendation of the law lords, withdrew. *1826 W. E. ANDREWS Rev. Foxe's A. & M.* II. 179 The mere tools of the royal 'lay-pope'. *a1663 SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 7 Where are your *lay-presbyters, your classes, &c. to be found in Scripture? *1640 B. HALL Episc.* III. ii. 224 Wheresoever they finde mention of an Elder in the New Testament, [they] think presently of a *Lay-Presbytery. *1883 Official Year-bk. Ch. Eng.* 110 The importance... of recognizing the assistance of *Lay Readers, and of assigning them their proper place in the service of the Church... The office of Lay Reader is also fully recognized in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. *1709 Steele Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 4 Whether the Ladies so called are Nunns or Lay-Sisters. *1825 SCOTT Betrothed* xvii, Her cellars, her precincts, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen.

5. Comb., as †lay-conceited adj.

1613 Sir II. FINCH Law (1636) To Rdr., The very phrase, the terms of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions.

†B. absol. and sb. The lay people, laity; also, a layman. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 100 Þe kyng in þe court of þe lay be clerkes wild justise. *a1511 COLET in Lupton Life* (1887) 302 The cleriges, part ones reformed... than may we with a luste order procede to the reformation of the lays [ed. 1661 laities; L. laicalis] part. *1528 TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 40b, What other thyng causeth the laye so litle to regard these princes, as that they se them both dispised and disobeyed of the spirituall? *c1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1020 All the men... as well clerkes & lays. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 76 Men of the laye. *1602 WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. i. (1612) 227 From the Laie the Scriptures light to hide. *c1616 JONSON Epigr.* cxxxi. Wks. (1616) 813 The leann'd have no more priuilege then the lay. *1670 MILTON Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 1851 V. 181 Sparing neither Preist nor Lay. *1680 G. HICKES Spirit of Popery* 23 They were Privileged to come to the Altar, when all other Laies were forbidden.

Lay (lā), v.¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. laid (lāid). Infinitive: 1 leogan, leogean, 2-5 legge(n), 6-7 (sense 1 c) ledge, 3-5 leyn, 4 lein, lain, leye, lai, 4-5 leyne, leie, 4-6 laye, ley, 5 leyen, 6 Sc. la, 6-7 laie, 4- lay. Indicative Present: sing. 1st pers. 1 leoge, 4 legge, leye (etc.), 4- lay. 2nd pers. 1 legest, 3 leist, 6 lay'st, 6- layest. 3rd pers. a. 1 lez(e), 2 leiz(e), 3 leggeð, leiz(e), 3-4 leiz, 4 layp, leyp, leggip, 4-5 leieip, 5-6 layth, 6 laieith, 4- (now arch.) layeth. B. 4-7 layes, lais, 5 legges, 7 laies, 4- lays. plural. a. 1 lecgap, lecgēap, 3 leggeð, leiz(e), leif. B. 3-6 laye, 4 leyn, lein, leye, leie, 5 leyhe, 6 laie, 4- lay. γ. Sc. and north. 5 laye, 6 lais. Indicative Past: sing. 1st and 3rd pers. 1 lezde, lezde, lēde, 2 leizde, 2-3 leide, 2-5 leide, 3 leaide, Orm. lezde, 3-6 leyde, 4 leid, legged, lait, Sc. laid, 4-5 laide, 4-7 laide, 4-8 layde, 5 leyde, legged, leghed, layid, 5-7 layed, laied, 7-8 lay'd, 4- laid. plural. 1 lezdon, lezdon, leidon, 2-3 leiden, 2-4 leiden, 3 ledden, 4 laiden, 4-5 leyden, 5 laidon; also (in 4 and subsequently) as 1st and 3rd pers. sing. Imperative: sing. 1 leze, 3 Orm. lezz, 3-5 ley, leie, 4 leye, 5 le, 6 laye, 4- lay. plural. 1 lecgap, 3-4 leggep, 4 leip, 4- lay. B. north. and Sc. 4 laes, lays, lais. Gerund: 4-6 layeng, 5 legginge, legynge, 6 (sense 1 c) ledging, 5 leying, leiyng, leying,

5-6 layng(e), 6 laieing, laiynge, 6-7 layeing, 4- laying. Present Participle: a. 1 leegende, 4 north. and Sc. leyond, layand. B. (as in the Gerund). Past Participle: 1 zelēd, zeleizd, 3 ileid, yleid, ilēid, Orm. lezid, 3-5 leide(e), leyde, 4 ylaide(e), ylayde, leyde, 4-5 yleid, 4-6 layde, 4-7 laide, layed, 4-8 layd, 5 ilaid, leied, leyed, led, 6 layede, (sense 1 c) ledged, 6-7 laied, 7 lai'd, 7-8 lay'd, 4- laid. [OE. leggan = OFris. lēda, lega, leia, OS. leggian (Du. leggen), OHG. lecken, legen (MHG., mod.G. legen), ON. legja (Sw. lägga, Da. lægge), Goth. (= OTeut.) lagjan, f. *lag- ablaut-variant of OTeut. *leg-: see LIE v.]

The normal representative of the OE. inf. and of the 1st pers. sing. and the plural pres. tense, would be *ledge; the existing form of the present-tense is evolved from the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, in which the g of the OTeut. vb. was followed not by f but by i, and therefore escaped the WGer. gemination, so that OE. in these instances has g instead of g-]

General sense: To cause to lie.

I. To prostrate.

1. trans. To bring or cast down from an erect position (in OE. often, to strike down, slay); †fig. to cast down, abase, humble. Now only with complement denoting prostration or extension upon a surface. To lay low: see the adj.

c888 K. ALFRED Boeth. (Sedgfield) xli. § 3 He... hæc fealdan þæt sezl & eac hwilum leggan þone mæst. *a1000 Laws of Athelstan* II. c. 2 (Schmidt) Hine lecce for þeof se ðe him tocome. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Al riht is leid and woger ahered. *13*... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1650 Who-so hym lyked to lyfte, on lofte watz he sone, & qwe-so hym lyked to lay, watz lozed bylyne. *1377 Langl. P.* Pl. B. v. 359 [He] caughte hym bi the myddel, For to lyfte hym alofte and leyde him on his knowes. *c1440 Partonope* 7007, I leyde hym flath than in the medes. *1595 SHAKS. John* II. i. 399 Shall we... lay this Angiers even with the ground? *1660 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 6 With a mortall wound on the forehead [he] laid him dead at his feet. *1671 MILTON P. R.* II. 332 A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill. *1785 COWPER Poplar Field* 7 And now in the grass behold they are laid, And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade! *1850 Tail's Mag.* XVII. 754/1 The abbey was laid in ruins by the explosion. *1879 BROWNING I. Ivanovitch* 95 We check the fire by laying flat Each building in its path. *1890 Guardian* 24 Sept. 1/86/1 One third of the town was laid in ashes.

†b. To lay to ground, to earth (Sc. at aird): to stretch upon or bring to the ground; to bring low, throw down, overthrow, destroy. *Obs.*

c1205 Lay. 27328 We heom scullen awelden leggen heom to grunde. *c1330 Arth. & Merl.* 5086 (Kölbing) Hou Wawain & his feren... Hadden... þre þousand leyde to grunde. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* III. 16 And weil ost... War laid at erd, but recovering. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur* I. x, At the fourth passage there mette two for two, and bothe were leid vnto the erthe. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. xiii. 62 Mony Troians ded to ground scho laid.

c. Of wind or rain: To beat down (crops). Chiefly in passive. (In 16-17th c. spelt ledge.)

1590 Plain Perc. 21 Send not a whirlwind amongst them, least... they... be ledge on the ground. *1613 R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), Cadence... properly the ledging of corne by a tempest. *1626* [see LAYING vbl. sh. 1]. *1727 BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., The Rain has laid the Corn, la Pluie a couché les Bleds. *1787 WINTER Syst. Husb.* 63 The straw grows so luxuriant, as to be beaten down and laid by high winds and heavy rains. *1799 A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* 162 If laid, it [sc. flax] will not do for seed. *1846 Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 It bore wheat again... but the weather of July laid it. *1859 TENNYSON Geraint* 764 Vniol with that hard message went; it felt Like flaws in summer laying lusty corn. *1870 RAMSAY Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 26 The crops being much laid.

2. To 'bring to bed' of a child; to deliver (a mother). *Obs. exc. dial.* †Also refl. said of the mother. (Cf. 53 c.)

c1460 Towneley Myst. xiii. 520 And gyll, my wyfe, rose nott here syn she laide hir. *1605 Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 56 Item given to the hird of Pittington for laying a hogge, ijd. *1669 Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 14, I went to her father Winters house... as I was informed of her being laid; and shee haueing a young child in her lapp, I asked her whoe was the father of it. *1682 BUNYAN Holy War* 168 The midwife that laid my mother of me. *1684 LADY R. RUSSELL Lett.* 1. xvii. 50, I hear my Lady Digby is safely laid of a girl. *1716 C. TESS COWPER Diary* (1864) 126 The English Ladies all pressed to have the Princess laid by Sir David Hamilton. *1724 J. MAUBRAY (title) Female Physician* Comprehending particular directions for laying women, in all cases of difficult and preternatural births. *1828 CARR Craven Dial.*, Lay, Lig, to perform the office of an accoucheur. 'He com to lay my daam'. *1876 in Whitty Gloss.*

3. To cause to subside (the sea, a tempest, a cloud of dust, etc.); †to put a stop to (an annoyance) (*obs.*); to allay (anxiety), appease (anger, appetite, etc.). Now arch. or dial. exc. in to lay the dust.

a1300 E. Psalter lxxxiv. 4 Pou leyed alle þi wreth þut þou was inne. *c1340 Cursor M.* 5990 (Trin.) To morwe shul þu flize be leide. *1398 TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. v. vi. (1495) 112 Vt the eye lyddes... ben full of fleshe wythin... theenne he layeth the syghte [L. visum impeditum]. *c1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1782 If ye me doo as ye me seid, A grette part of my care is leid. *1508 DUNBAR Flying w.* Polwart 96 3it come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist. *1539 TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1552) 4 Moue not an eyull that is well layed. *1579 Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Terpanndus with his notes layeth the tempest. *1591 SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iii. 35 See how I lay the dust with my teares. *a1645 LAUD Serm.* (1847) 127 To show his disciples that his command could lay the sea. *1650 R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warren*

iv. 77. This report he was so farre from sleighting... that he laid it, before it could passe out of Spain. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 429 Who... still'd the roar Of thunder, chasd' the clouds, and laid the winds. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* i. 307 Th' enchanted Winds straightway their Fury laid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 *r* i. The doubt which was laid revives again. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 60 He upon his coming over did for some time lay the heats that were among the Highlanders. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Stomach for a while, *claudir la grosse faim*. 1872 BLACK ADAM, *Phaeton* xxii. 308 'T was merely to lay the dust', said Bell, as though she had ordered the shower. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 181 To lay the secret misgivings which had begun to rise in his mind. 1891 RUTLAND *Gloss.* s.v., 'The bit of fish as you sent me laid my appetite'. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 459 These fears ought now to be laid.

b. To prevent (a spirit) from 'walking'. Often in fig. context.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* ii. i. 26 To raise a spirit in his Mistress circle... letting it stand Till she had laid it, and conured it downe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 466 For nothing but his Interest could lay his Devil of Contest. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* iii. i. When the Devil is up in a Woman, the wisest way is to lay it. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* ii. i. He knows the secret of laying ghosts or of quieting those that are haunted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi. 16 He faced the spectres of the mind And laid them. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvi. 162 With a strong will, he laid the rising ghosts of his boyish days. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* iv. ii. 170, I remember his being called upon to lay a troublesome ghost.

4. † To bring down, reduce (a swelling) (*obs.*); to smooth down, make to lie evenly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 119 When my Gates shall ban their bellies layd: Cuddie shall have a Kiddle to store his farme. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 185 This will lay some blisters, and prevent others rising. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 72/2 Silk hats are 'renovated' by brushing them round smoothly with a wet brush to lay the nap.

5. *Naut.* To sail out to such a distance as to bring (an object) to or below the horizon. (Opposed to *raise*.)

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiii. (1577) 372, In going to the North, you doe raise the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* To Lay the Land. When they have sail'd out of Sight of Land, they say, they have Laid the Land. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 We chased them till Ten, at which time we had laid their Hulls. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Laying the Land*, in navigation, the state of motion which increases the distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller; ..used in contradistinction to *raising the land*.

6. *Gardening.* = LAYER v. 1 b. Also *rest.* of the plant. ? *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sterno*, *Vites strater*, *qua & constrat*. Vines growing close to the ground, or layed or planted in the earth. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 You may lay Myrtles, Laurels, and other curious Greens. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To Lay, in Gardening is to bend down the branches, and cover them that they may take Root. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* ii. 185 The chief time of laying gilliflowers is in July. 1770 WAREING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 387 Inferior plants, that sometimes, in the phrase of gardening, lay themselves. 1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* s. 166, 978 In that case the new plants (pinks) are not so well rooted as those layed earlier. 1851 *Bham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* May 68 Lay and peg your plants.

b. *dial.* 'To lay a hedge, to trim it back, cutting the boughs half through, and then bending them down and intertwining them so as to strengthen the fence' (*Wiltsh. Gloss.*).

1765 *Museum Rust.* iv. 80 Making, plashing and laying live hedges. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 336 The fences... have been plashed and laid.

II. To deposit.

7. To place in a position of rest on the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some situation specified by means of an adverb or phrase. † To lay lake: to offer sacrifice (quot. 1225).

1090 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Hia geðurson tuigro of treum & gebredon vel lexdon on weg. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 101 Da ileafulfullen brohton heore gersum, and leiden heo et here apostolan fotan. 1200 *Moral Ode* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* Alto muchel ic habbe ispend, to litel leidd on horde. 1200 ORMIN 14666 Snip itt, alls itt were an shep, & legge itt upponn alltær. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1895 3ef þu leist lac to ure liuende godes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7186 Vp [Sampson] bar þe yatiss o þe tun, And laid þam on a hei dun. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3234 Pat men miht legge him mete & wateren atte will. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 429 He can it ta, .. and syne it lade In his slefe. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge his heed uppon a forme of be chyrche. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 186 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 109 Take brede .. and make it broune, and ley hit in vyndrey. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xii. 14 Thornis laid in thy way. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* i. 8 Ye peces .. shal they laye vpon the wodd. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* viii. 20 The sonne of man hath not where to lay his head. [So 1611; earlier versions 'rest']. 1604 E. G. [HIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 324 Al the people did humble themselves, laying earth vpon their heads. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 If it prove too wet, lay your pots side-long. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 355, I had layd it upon a piece of white Paper by the fire side to dry. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 31 Laying a Ruler over the Intersections... draw the line GH. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 64 Plaster thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* ii. 233 He layd the Book upon the Bed. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 676 Two pieces of paper... were laid upon each other, and allowed to dry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 532 He had contrived to scatter lampoons about the terrace of Windsor, and even to lay them under the royal pillow.

8. With mixture of sense 1.

a. To place (a person, one's limbs, oneself) in a recumbent posture in a specified place. To be laid: to lie down, recline († formerly sometimes without a specifying adv. or phrase).

1200 ORMIN 3401 Þe3 fundenn þær þe child þær itt wass lez3d i cribbe. 1275 *Stunners Beware* 284 in *O. E. Misc.* 81 Ye me... leyden in softe bedde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8604 (Cott.) Wimmen... þat lais [MS. *Trin.* leyn] in bedd yghon barn þam bi. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL. B. 208 When I was leyd, and had myn eyen hed. 1475 *Partenay* 2880 But slepe myght he noight when that he was led. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 80 Kyng Henry wexed sicker and sicker, and so was layd in a horseliter. 1598 PERLE *Merrie Fests* (c. 1620) 13 With much ado her maid had her to bed, who was no sooner layd, but she fell fast asleep. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 756 When he is laid, he careth not for rising again. 1701 SEDLEY *Pindaric Ode* Wks. 1778 11. 17 The bleating sheep are laid; And on the earth the nightly dew distils. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 321 The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table. 1849 AVONSON *Poems, Hermit* (Imus) ii. Fain I'd lay me gently by thy side. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* iii. The bent grass where I am laid.

b. To deposit in the grave; to bury. Only with adv. or phrase indicating the place. To lay one's bones: to be buried (in a specified place).

1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xx. 15 Sege me hwar þu hine ledest [c. 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* leydest]. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 (Laud MS.) Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre... & lezde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hlafofre. 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 51 Eftþan þæt þe mon bið dead, me leið þene flicome in þere þruh. 1205 LAY. 17842 Legged me an ast ænde inne Stan-henge. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2257 We... þæt flicome awei ledden & leiden in corde. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 816 Fowre biried ðor þen; ðor was leidd adam and eua, Abram siden and sarra. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17794 Lang es gan Sin þai war ded, laid vnder stan. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Katherine) 179 Angelis... hire body bare to mont synay, & lait i þære. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 36 David... diede, and was leidd with hire fadris. 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 50 Thei leyde hym in his graue. 1578 W. HUNNIS in *Parad. Dainty Devices* 2 After they be layde in graue. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenais* xi. 310 Part, in the Places where they fell, are laid. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 57 The Air so salubrious, that never any English are remembered to lay their Bones here. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* i. 121 My uncle was lost a few years ago on this same bar, and I am now going to lay my bones alongside of his. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiv. Thou from earth art gone Long since, and in some quiet churchyard laid. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* ix. 206 He was laid in the little church at Beaconsfield.

c. To lay to sleep, asleep: to put to rest; to put in the last resting-place, to bury; also fig. Also to lay to rest, † abed, † to bed.

1300 *Cursor M.* 14199 Laxar v freind es laid on-slepe. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 823 Hee sawe... How þat louchlich lif laide was a beilde, and a gracious God gripte hur in armes. 1400 *Destr. Tray* 10470 Thai... logget þe long nyght, layd hom to rest. 1591 SPENSER *Peares Mooves* 183 O! all is gone; and all that goodly glee... Is layd abed, and no where now to see. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 232 Royall Weich: She made great Cesar lay his Sword to bed. 1610 - *Temp.* ii. i. 284. 1676 HOBBS *Hiad* xiv. *Table Contents*, Juno by the help of Venus layeth Jove asleep. 1692 *tr. Salust* 33 Malice and Pride were laid asleep. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* ii. 235 The Poison soon layd hym to sleep. 1814 J. HUNTER *Who wrote Cuvier's History?* 13 There is, in this, what might lay a general biographer, who was a very Argus, asleep. 1869 A. B. WARD *tr. Curtius Hist. Greece* II. ii. v. 112 He was laid to rest among his ancestors. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. x. 186 The questions springing out of the Toleration Act had long been laid asleep.

8. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also *absol.* Often in fig. contexts.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 204 Henne ægru leggan æstreom mid carfulnyse æftacnað. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe þen hwon heo hæued ileid, ne con þenra kakelen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 568 A faukon... An ay he laide. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 583 Witow they oftyn hacche & eyron grete they legge. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 9 146 Thou must take hede how thy hennes duckes & gees do lay. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ud.* (Arb.) 9, I wold be loth to lay an egge, wherof other men might hatche a serpent. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the great owle make her nest, and lay and hatch. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 625 Like Nest-eggs, to make Clients lay. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 *r* 14 When she has laid her Eggs in such a manner that she can cover them. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 239 Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid In every bosom where her nest is made. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xli. One of the hens laid astray. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 23 [They] lay their eggs in the bodies of other insects. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/4 (Pheasants) lay freely in the thick coverts on the hillsides.

† 10. To deposit (payment). *Obs. rare.*

1475 *Rauf Colbear* 209 God forbid... That for ane nichtis harbery Pay suld be laid.

† 11. With advb. phr. as complement, e.g. to wed, to pledge, in pawn: To deposit as a pledge or in pawn; hence, to mortgage (lands). Also, to lay a wed. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8083 He... leide willam is broþer to wedde normandyne. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 205 They nyghten lightly ley hire hede to borowe. 1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 31 Lyf... leyth his lif to wedde, þat [etc.]. 1289 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Pat þey leyde a suffisaunt wed. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe emperour had layd þam [þise relikes] in wedd for a grette sounne of gold. 1481 *Paston Lett.* No. 407 II. 33 A dyamaunt and a gret perle, which were leyd to plegge by oure fader. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 22 Sum bydand the law lais land in wed.

1530 PALSGR. 603/1, I lay to morgage, as one dothe his herytage. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlvi. 552 Without... laynge to plegge any fote of lond pertynyng to my chyrche. 1560 DAUS *tr. Scidane's Comm.* 246b, That he laie to them againe in morgage so much of hys owne landes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 5, I have beene content (Sir) you should lay my countenance to pawne. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 365 She layd part of her owne jewels... to gage. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 49 Ane thing is laid in wad to ane certaine day. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *Vicw Eccles.* 53 (61), I do plegge and lay my Word to pawn that [etc.].

† b. To give up as a hostage. Also, to lay a hostage. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2476 My bodi þerfore in ostage I legge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. lxxxviii. 110 He layd his soune in hostage. 1533 - *Huon* xiii. 37 Ye kyng sayd that Huon muost lay hostage. 1618 *ibid.* xviii. 51, I wyll thou layest vnto me good hostages. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) To the next year thereafter he was redemit and his tua sones laid for him.

12. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also to lay a wager.

1300 *Floris & Bl.* 786 (Hans knecht) 3erne, he wile þe bidden and preie, þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5598 A waiour dar y wyþ 3ow ley þat [etc.]. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 678 Þai zolden me þat y layd. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2160, I der leye mi lif hit was þe lifer treytour. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 291 Ich dar legge myn cres. 1404 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. i. 36, I durste lae my hede, that [etc.]. 1449 *Peacock Repr.* ii. ii. 145 V dare avowe and dare leie what waiour any man wole me forto leie, that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 602/4, I lay a nobyll agaynst a peny that it is nat so. 1573 *New Custom* i. ii. B. J. Harke *Simplicite* hee is some preacher I wyll lay my gowne. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 111. 1632 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 277 Hee would lay ten to one, the king was dead. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 79 *r* 5 I'll lay what Wager she pleases against her present Favourite. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 863 Canst thou... Lay such a stake upon the losing side? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1866) I. iv. 10 He spent his time in training horses, laying bets [etc.]. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 29 This heifer I lay thee lest thou decline... what stake for the coming battle is thine? 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. iii. 135, I never lay wagers.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To wager, bet.

In ME. poetry *I lay, I dare lay* is often used as little more than a rhyming expletive.

1380 *Sir Perceval* 2507 Of Charlemeyn ne his ferde nabbiþ þay non help, y legge. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* ii. 166 There I seye Mo wonder thowderes dar I leye. 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* xxxviii, Him is lefe I dar lay, To hold that he heste. 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 95 Vhit ar thi lais volufum and ladlike, I lay. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 15 Vet dante I laye, y^t thou shalt be brought downe to the depe of hell. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* iii. i. 13 She offers a Wager... They lay: and 'twas for what the Friar owed. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 143 Rooking gamsters never lay Upon those Hands, that use fair Play. 1777 MAD. D'AP. BLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 211, I ventured not to lay against her, because I thought her rather too much in the secret. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xx, I know a gentleman, and you may lay to that. 1889 M. F. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* I. i. xiii. 254, I lay I'll keep drier on my own shanks.

† 13. *trans.* To relinquish, sacrifice (one's life; -lay down (51 c). *Obs.*

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7188 (Köthling) Opain... bare him þurch wombe & rigge, His lif he deide him þere legge. 1618 *ibid.* 7026, 6426. 1340 *Ayent.* 149, We soille legge oure zaules uor oure biopien. 1430 *Christ's Compl.* 591 in *Pol. Kel. & L. Poems* (1866) 201 For þi loue mi lif y laied. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 142 Than suld y outhir do or die, Or ellis our lyfe-we suld lay for it.

† 14. To lose the faculty of (speech). *north. Obs.*

1350 *Notical MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 354 3if a man for sekenesse hat leyde speche. 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 261 Thes things hereafter fouling was propounded to him when he had layd spech, and he... gau his consent by signes. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 439 He hoped that he should yet speak, suppose it be said that his spech is laid, and show his awin mynde.

III. To place, set, apply.

15. To place close to; to put to for a purpose, to apply; sometimes const. on, upon. † To lay ear to: to give ear to, listen or attend to. To lay to heart: see HEART sb. 42.

1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2336 (Gr.) Abraham... lezde hleor on eorðan. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxi. 7 Þæt Sarra sceolde leggan cild to hyre breste to gesceon on yge. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 86 Nin winzeardes set &... lezde uppan þat sar. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þe neddre seched a ston and leið hire on eare þer to. 1220 *Bestiary* 359 Is non at nede þat oðer lated, Oc leiðed his skynbon on oðres lenden. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16340 (Cott.) Pilate. Of his clothes vn-clethes him, And oþer on him did lat. 1618 *ibid.* 23831 (Cott.) Selden com we sarmon nere... Þeere þar-to selden we lai. 1340 *ibid.* 1241 (Trin.) Vpon his spade his brest he leide. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 388 Þe heuid þan to þe fete þai laid... a howt turnyt þe ded body. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 44 The Fende... leith a laddre there-to, of lesynges are the ronges. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* i. 291 That he that fully knoweth therbe May savey ley hyt to his ye. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7611 Ley no deef ere to my speking. 1450 *ME. Med. BK.* (Heinrich) 201 Tak yarwe & le þe rotos y brused to þe telp. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 9 Nowe also les the axe leyd vnto the rote off the trees. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 145 Lay not a flattering Vnction to your soule, That not your tres-passe, but my madnesse speaks. 1605 - *Macb.* i. iii. 44 By each at once her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie lips. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvii. 6, I wil lay sinews vpon you, and wil bring vp flesh vpon you. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 86/1 Instead of passing the one-horse chaise, he [a horse] laid his counter close up to it, and stopt it. 1877 MISS YONGE *Camos* Ser. iii. xiv. 124 He had laid the spark to the train.

† b. To attach, add, annex to.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 274 Leofan menn, lagjað gode wordlagan and leggað þartracan, þat [etc.]. **a 1225** Leg. *Kath.* 1434 Se rudie & se reade ihet cagerench leor as life icled to rose. **1388** WYCLIF *Eccles.* xviii. 5 It is not to make lesse, nether to leie to. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* v. 8 Wo unto them that ioyne house to house, and lay field to field. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* ii. xi. (Arb.) 177 He conquered . . . Egypt, and layd it to his dominion. **1601** HOTLAND *Pliny* i. 53 The townes next to the marches . . . laid to Boetica. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Good. Eng.* i. ii. (1739) 20 The Incumbent also of every Church had Glebe laid to the Church. **a 1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 253 A multitude of townes and villages . . . all which he laid to Porus his Kingdom. **1819** in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) 11. 373 The buildings . . . may be removed and part of the land laid to the street in the intended line of improvement.

† c. To lay from, off: to put away from (oneself); to take (one's fingers) off something. Obs.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints* iii. (Andrew) 684 His clathis all fra hym he laid. **1526** TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 22 Laye from you that olde man, which is corrupte throwe the deceivable lustes. **1601** SHAKS *Jul. C.* i. ii. 243 He was very loath to lay his fingers off it. **1611** BIBLE *Jonah* iii. 6 He laid his robe from him.

† d. To put in or commit to (prison). Obs.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2603 Dorise son he leide in bonde. **1434** *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The said citsaine . . . shal be committed and layed to jayle. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* iii. 20 Then Herode . . . added this above all and leyd Jhon in prison. **1560** DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 426 Hughe Latimer . . . whome kyng Edward delivered out of the tower, layd in there by his father for doctrine.

† e. To compare with. Obs.

1577 H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades* ii. viii. 192 They conferre the one with the other & lay them with the lawe.

† f. To lay into or in one: to convert into one apartment or structure. ? local.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. N.* ii. 412 Two bad cottages of one room each, if laid into one, might make an extremely good one. **1861** R. WILLIS in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 111. 174 Whenever the additional structure is completed, this wall can be removed, and the whole will be laid in one.

† g. To lay a name on: to give a name to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9827 His names er þir, wit ven les, þat þe prophet has on him laid. *Ibid.* 10577 Maria to nani on hir þai laid, Als þe angel þam þorwit said.

h. To put (dogs) on a scent. (Cf. 55 i.) Also, To lay a trail on (a quarry).

1781 COWPER *Expost.* 520 Thy soldiery, the Pope's well-managed pack, when he laid them on the scent of blood, Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood. **1861** *Temple Bar* IV. 53 He gets a little 'law' before the pack are laid upon his track. **1888** *Times* 13 Oct. 716 A trail should be laid on a man who makes his way along both frequented and unfrequented streets and on to some railway station.

16. A. To place (affection, hope, confidence) on or in a person or thing. † Also, to lay praise, one's blessing, etc. upon. To lay † praise, store upon: to value, set store by. arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18341 On all his santes . . . His saing laid þat drightin dere. **a 1307** *Thrush & Night.* 158 in *Hazl. F. P. P.* i. 56 Thou art onwink, On hem to leggen so michel pris. **c 1350** *Will. Palerne* 1448 Þe loos on hire is leide. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1846 For he nil falsen no wight, dar I seye, That wol his herte al hoolly on him leye. **c 1375** Sc. Leg. *Saints* i. (Petrus) 236 Sic loiss on hym-self he laide. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 My luf is laid upon aue knyght. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* xxi. vii. Our king In heav'n his trust hath laide. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. iii. 2 We Great in our hope, lay our best love and credence Upon thy promising fortune. **1710** WATTS *Ps.* cxli. i. To heav'n I lift my waiting eyes, There all my hopes are laid. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xiv. 45 And though on Blanche his love was wholly laid. **1889** DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxiii. 365 Neither now or at any time . . . have I laid great store upon my life.

† b. To lay (one's care, concerns) on God: to commit, trust to Him. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 2381 And all þo lezde þatt o Godd & onn hisse lefe wille, þatt he þeroffe sholde don All whattise hisse wille were. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* ii. 54 Let us be glad of this, and all our fears Lay on his Providence.

17. To lay . . . before: to place in front of, to bring to the sight of; hence, to bring to the notice of, to submit to the consideration of; † pass. to be in store for. (Cf. branch IV.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxi. 37 Lege hit her beforan þinum freondum. **c 1340** *Cursor M.* 15714 (Trin.) Machel woo if he wist is bifore him leide. **c 1375** Sc. Leg. *Saints* vi. (Thomas) 102 A blak hund . . . gat it, & had before þame all. **c 1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 661 When she fynt a cora, She chicketh hem and layth hit hem byfore. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They . . . brought the pryce therof, and layde it before the fete of the apostles. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* xxx. 41 He layed the staues in the drynyngie troughe before the eyes of the flockes. — **1 Chron. xxi[i]. 10 Thre thinges laye I before the, chose y^e one of them. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 457 P. 1, I shall this Day lay before my Reader a Letter. **a 1715** BURNET *Oven Time* (1734) 11. 602 The Lower House ordered him to lay the Matter before the Attorney-General for his Opinion. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 11. 90 We ought to lay these things plainly and honestly before our mind. **1766** GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxviii. I hope you have no objection to laying your case before the uncle. **1849** AYTON *Poems, Buried Flowers* 163 And I laid my heart before thee, Laid it, darling, at thy feet! **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. ii. 94 Cardinal Morton . . . laid the condition of the secular clergy before the assembled prelates.**

18. To set (a snare, a trap, an ambush); † to set (watch). To lay wait: see WAITSH. (and AWAITSH.).

c 1200 Trin. *Cent. Hom.* 209 Ure fo. leið grune in a wilderne to henten þe deor. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 16894 Zeming on bin yee lai. **c 1400** *Dest. Troy* 10743 The ledes with-oute . . . Laidon wacche to þe wallis, þat no wegh past. **c 1440**

Bone Flor. 1358 To kepe the place day and nyghtys, And wach aboute hur lay. **a 1533** L.D. BERNERS *Hou* lxxxiii. 262 We . . . layde our bussellment in a lyttel wood. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxv. 5 [They] commoned amonge them selves, how they maye laye snares. **a 1548** HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 222 b. Watche was priville leyed for him. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 22 Thou layd'st a Trap to take my Life. **1670** A. ROBERTS *Adv. T. S.* 111 The first time they laid an Ambuscado in their way. **a 1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 93 Melfort was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentlemen of the Legation.

b. intr. To lay for: to set an ambush or a trap for; to beset the path of; to lie in wait for, waylay.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 300, ii. M. of his men . . . were layde for, & distressyd. **1530** PALSGR. 602/h, 1 laye for, as hunters or fysshers layeth his nettes for his praye, *je tens*. I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 569 Being hardly laid for at sea by Cortugogli a famous pirat. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xix. ix. 134 The inhabitants beyond Tigris, strictly layed for, were all massacred every mothers child. **1623** MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. i. L. 3. Men in debt. layd for by their creditors. **1648** Bp. HALL *Select Th.* 84 Even our Blessed Leader . . . when he found that he was laid for in Judea, flees into Galilee. **1893** *Nat. Observer* 20 May 27/1 He was 'laid for' by a scoundrel whom, being a magistrate, he had sent up for trial. **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 291 The men go and lay for a rubber-hunter.

† c. trans. To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) for. Obs.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 77 Somuche as the waye is layde, that I can neyther come nor sende unto you. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 4, 1. durst not peepe out, for all the Country is layd for me. **1607** MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* iv. G. 4, Maister Primero was rob'd of a Carkanet upon monday last; laid the Goldsmiths and found it. **1608** — *Trick Catch* *Old One* i. ii. 1. I have been laying all the town for these. **1621** H. King *Serm.* 3 As exquisite gluttons lay all markets for fare. **a 1645** HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 390 Continue our pursuit, all ways are layd.

19. To lay siege to, † unto, † about, † against, † before: to besiege; also fig. to attack. † Also to lay battery, blockade to.

c 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 2071 The sege he did leyen a-bowte On every side of that Cite. **c 1449** PECOKE *Repr.* 258 King Heri leith a sege to Harflow. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* xx. x. 814 All his hoost made hem redy to laye syege aboute sir Launcelot. **1485** CANTON *Chas. Gt.* 205 He layed syege before it by the space of four monethes. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 53 Gar lay an sege unto zone fort. **1560** DAVIS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 184 King Fernando besegeth Offen or Buda and layeth to it battery. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 244 To lay aa amiable seige to the honesty of this Fords wife. **1647** MAY *Hist. Parl.* iii. v. 98 Three daies after the seige was layed. **1713** *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 200 His General . . . had lay'd a blockade . . . to Girona with 12,000 men. **1877** MISS VONGE *Cameos Ser.* ii. i. 5 He laid siege to Roxburgh Castle.

† 20. To post or station (a body of soldiers, etc.); to station (post-horses) along a route. Also, to beset (a place) with soldiers. Obs.

1454 *Paston Lett.* i. 271 The seide Thomas . . . layde dyvers folks arraied in manner of werre . . . in ij bushmentes. **1523** L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. xc. 113 The lordes Loyes . . . and sir Othes Dornes were layd on the see about Genzay. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Chron.* xxxiii. 14 He . . . layed captaines in y^e stronge cities of Iuda. **a 1548** HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 208 Withoute anye army layd . . . to kepe the Erie from landyng. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* i. 87/2 They . . . laie the sea coasts full of soldiars. **1596** SHENNER *State Incl. Wks.* (Globe) 664/1 There is a bande of soudiours layed in Mounster. **1689** SHADWELL *Bury F.* iv. Wks. 1720 IV. 182 He has laid horses, and will be ready to escape. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* 111. 299 Parties of Horse . . . were laid on the Road between Antwerp and that Town, to Escort his Grace. **1862** *Temple Bar* VI. 566, I travelled in a manner which . . . used to be . . . very common in India . . . It is called 'laying horses'; that is, you 'lay' out a horse every seven or eight miles along the road you are going to take.

b. To place or locate (a scene). † Also, to assign to a specified locality. To lay the venue: see the sb.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 The book of Domesday (speaking of Apuldore) laith it in the hundreth of Blackburne. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul. Prol.* 2 (Qo. 1597) In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 145 Other Geographers . . . lay it as a dependant annexed to Affrick. **1668** DRYDEN *Dram. Poessie* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 The scene of it [The Silent Woman] is laid in London. **1784** COWPER *Task* iv. 697, I never framed a wish or formed a plan . . . But there I laid the scene. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 34 In the legend of the birth of Eurustheus, the scene is laid in 'Αργος' Αχαρών.

21. With object denoting a member of the body. a. gen. To place (one's limbs, etc.) in a certain position.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 115 And swaine leiden the legges a-liri as suche losels kunne. **1530** PALSGR. 602/h Laye your legges a crosse and I wyl teache you a play. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 424 (Qo), Then layed his leg Over my thigh, and sigh'd, and kissed. **1842** TENNYSON *Beggar Mail* 1 Her arms across her breast she laid. **1859** TENNYSON *Britany* iii. 29 The horse who was caressed in this affectionate style had scarcely the spirit even to lay back his ears.

† b. To lay eyes on: to 'set eyes on', look at.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 56 Heo lette him leggen eien on hire. **1676** MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 42 The fairest thing that ever eyes were laid on. **1818** W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, From the moment Ichabod laid his eyes upon these regions of delight, the peace of his mind was at an end.

c. To lay hands (or † hand) on or upon († also in, to) a person or thing; (in the earliest quots. const. dat. pron. as indirect obj. with on adv.): (a) in lit. sense, to place one's hands on or apply

them to, esp. for purposes of appropriation or in violence; hence (b) to seize, get hold of, appropriate; (c) to do violence to; now to lay violent hands on (with oneself = to commit suicide); (d) to perform the rite of imposition of hands in confirmation or ordination.

c 1000 *Riddles* lxxx. 4 (Gr.) Cwen mec hwilum hwitlocceðu hond on legeð. **c 1205** LAY. 8192 Ne funde he nonne swa kene mon, þat hond him durste leggean on. **c 1250** Gen. & Ex. 4113 And dñe hondes ley him on, Sey him on ðin stede to gon. **c 1300** *Ilavelok* 994 Neutere more he him misdeð, Ne hond on him with yuele leyde. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 12893 (Cott.) A! Ion . . . nan was worthier þan þou Hand to lai on suete iestu To giue him þat hali sacrament. **c 1340** *Ibid.* 19293 (Fairf.) On ham þai laide þaire hali hande & a quile were praiande. **1340** *Ayen.* 41 Sacrifice is . . . huanne me layh hand ine kneade ine clerk. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* 111. 321 Alle þo þat leyn hond on fadir or modir in violence ben cursyd of God and man. **c 1489** CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 479 It is trouth that X rybawdes cam here ryght now and layd hande upon me. **a 1533** L.D. BERNERS *Hou* lviii. 199 Gera-mes . . . layd handes on him, as though he toke hym prysoner. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump* 9 If God haue layede his hande on the, And niade the lowe. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 362 There was no great Ship on the Sea that the French men could lay their handes upon. **1605** SHAKS. *Leir* iv. vi. 192 Oh heere he is; lay hand upon him, Sir. **1606** G. W. tr. *Justine* xliii. 135 By means whereof, the treason coming to light, the Ligurians were laide hand on. **1662** Bk. Com. *Prayer, Burial* *Dead* (Rubric), Or have laid violent handes upon themselves. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 55, I loaded them with . . . any thing I could lay my Hands on. **1784** COWPER *Task* ii. 393 O ye mitred heads . . . lay not careless hands On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xiii. Any object they think they can lay their thieving hands on. **1889** JESSOP *Coming of Friars* ii. 99 A mob . . . laid hands on a quantity of timber fit for building purposes, and took it away bodily. **1890** *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1693/3 The Government have laid hands on the last fraction of the sum reserved for the redemption of the public debt.

† d. To lay (a) hand: to assist, 'lend' a hand. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 192 Happy is that man or child can lay a hand to help to draw it. **1645** PAGITT *Heresogr.* (1662) 46 Alas our poor Church is oppressed, and who layeth hand to help?

e. To lay a finger or one's finger(s) upon: see FINGER sb. 3 a.

1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The Parliament began to lay their fingers on the great ones. **1836** KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscr. (1848) 376 To select for himself a certain number of divine truths out of the great body of the Scriptures, on which he may lay his finger and say; This, and this alone, is the Gospel. **1865**, **1894** [see FINGER sb. 3a]

22. To lay hold (up on, of): to take into one's grasp, to grasp, seize on (with material and immaterial obj.); to avail oneself of (a pretext).

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 18 She is a tre of life to them that laye holde vpon her. **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 If he presume to enter our house . . . we lay holde on his locks, turne him away with his backe full of stripes. **1604** K. GRIMSTONE *De Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. v. 221 Hee was forced to lay holde vpon a braunch. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* xiv. 3. — **1 Tim. vi. 12. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 889 Stealing closely, or openly, any thing they could lay hold on. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 P. 12 For offering in so rude a Manner to lay hold on a Virgin. **1714** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 P. 5, I laid hold of all Opportunities to exert it. **a 1715** BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) I. 245 Laid Dyest laid hold on his absence in Scotland to make a breach between them. **1726** G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 26, I was willing to lay hold of the Freight offered, for fear his Sloop should come. **1836** MARRIAT *Mish.* *Easy* ii. So saying, the boatswain lays hold of the boy. **1874** HELPS *Sec. Press* ii. 24 There is no municipality which can lay hold of this land.**

23. refl. and intr. To apply oneself to; † to set oneself against.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ii. 29 Why layest thou thy selfe then agaynst my sacrifices and meatofferings? **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* 11. xxix. 297 Not even after the death of the usuk did our men lay to their oars more heartily. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. xii. (1872) viii. 21 When Friedrich laid himself to engineering, I observe, he did it well.

24. Mil. To set (a gun, etc.) in the correct position for hitting a mark. Also absol.

1480 [see LAYING vbl. sb. 1]. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Arcus*, *Tendere aliquo arcum*, to lay or leuell toward. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 103 No 1 commands and lays. **1877** CLERV *Minor Tactics* xi. 134 Not . . . so much by the distance the gun can carry, as by the accuracy with which it can be laid. **1883** L.D. SALTOUN *Scraps* i. 224 A young officer of the line regiment asked to be allowed to lay the gun for that shot.

25. To put into a condition (usually one of abjection, passivity, or exposure to view or danger: cf. the corresponding uses of LIE v.), which is expressed by a complementary adj., adv., or adverb. phrase, as in to lay fallow, idle; to lay (land) dry, under water; lay under necessity, obligation, difficulty, a command, etc. To lay bare: (a) to denude, remove the covering from; (b) to expose to view, reveal. † To lay in forbode: to prohibit the use of. † To lay to sight: to reveal, disclose. To lay under contribution: see CONTRIBUTION 1 b. † To lay in (or a) water: fig. to make negatory (see WATER). For layopen, waste, see the adsj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 765 Þe midward tre is vsoutan Our laured in forbot has it laid. **1563** HOMERUS *li. Matrimony* (1859) 513 Let him . . . never lay himself to sight. **1703** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. 42 It lays him at the mercy of chance and humour. **1736** LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 156 He

first laid the Country under Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 262 This laid us under a necessity of filling all our casks from the furthest part of the lake. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. clxviii. 124 Which might lay him under difficulties both what to say, and how to look. 1807 *SIR R. WILSON Fyrie* 2 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 291. I rowed part of the year in the queen's boat, an exercise, of which my hands will long bear the marks, as they are laid bare over the whole of both palms. 1862 *TYNDALE Mountaineer*. vi. 41 A space of comparatively dry clay was laid bare. 1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. III. xxxi. 311 He was laid under orders to follow the commands of the Spanish king. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/3 Another workmen's train was stopped... many workmen being thus laid idle for the day.

b. To lay fast: to set fast, render unable to proceed or escape; † formerly, to put in fetters, imprison (also † to lay fast by the feet). Also to lay by the heels: see *HEEL* sh. 18.

1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 42 b. [They] required that they might be layde faste by the feete. 1584 [see *HEEL* sh. 18]. 1623 *LISLE Elfric on O. & N. Test., Apostles Dispersed*, Then laid they his guide fast, that he might not any way escape by flight. 1677 *OTWAY Cheddis Scapin* I. i. I know how to lay that rogue my son fast. 1809 *HEBER in Q. Rev.* II. 288 If we are laid fast by want of horses, or mutiny of drivers. 1889 *DOYLE M. Clarke* xxxiv. 308 He had heard that you were laid by the heels.

c. Naut. With advb. compl., as alongside, by the lee, etc. To lay aback (see quotes 1867, 1881).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Lay the ship by the lee to trie the Dipsie line. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) E e 4 b. *Mettre à Scier*, to back the sails, or lay them aback, so as to make the vessel fall astern. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 69 To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds. 1869 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Edw.* III. i. xviii. 326 The King ordered his ship to be laid alongside a large Spaniard. 1881 *HAMERSLEY Naval Encycl.*, To lay a yard aback, is to brace it in such a way that the wind will blow against the forward side of the sail. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* June 533 Lay her two courses to the wind.

d. Naut. To lay... aboard: to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her. So to lay close, to lay athwart the hawse.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 25. I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboard. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 That if we should be laid aboard, we might clear our Decks. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4309/3 The Sloop soon laid her aboard. 1731 *CAPT. W. WRIGHTSWORTH MS. Log bk. of the 'Lyell'* 4 July, A Collier lay'd us athwart the Hawse, and broke our Flying Jib Boom [etc.]. 1799 *NELSON Lett.* 9 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 260 Lay a Frenchman close, and you will beat him. 1883 *STEVENSON Trans. Isl. xl.* (1886) 90 Why, how many tall ships, think ye, now, I have been laid aboard?

† e. To bring home to. *Obs.*

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 71 ¶ I Such a Tract as shall lay Gaming home to the Bosoms of all who love... their Families.

IV. To present, put forward (cf. *lay before*, 17-).

26. To put forward, allege (a claim, † reason, † excuse, † example, etc.): often with clause as obj.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden (Rolls)* V. 57 He leich [v.r. leip] for hym be vers of be sawter, 'God schal nougt be wroof for evermore'. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* III. xlv. 193. I leye for myn excuse, that I have to my power folowed my copye. 1481-4 *E. Paston in P. Lett.* III. 279 My huswyffe trustythe to ley to zow her huswyfery for her excuse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 1 Courtes where the seid protections shalbe pleded or leyed for any of the seid persons. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 789 When he had layed for the prooffe and confirmation of this sentence, examples taken out of the olde testament. 1529 — *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 211/1 Many a witnesse was there to whom he layd none exception. c. 1530 *J. COX Rhet.* (1899) 82 He layeth for hym that his mother's abominable injury constrained him thereto. a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F iiij. We must not lay excuses. a. 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 345/1 The Priests layd that they were best worthy. 1562 *Apot. Priv. Masse* 4 b. If you haue no scriptures to lay for you, then trouble our mother the holy catholike churche no longer. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* I. i. 152 Plantagenet, for all the Clayme thou lay'st Thinke not, that Henry shall be so depos'd. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 198 These are the reasons which I meante to lay. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.* Written in *Juice of Lemon* vii. And to her Hand lay noble claim. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xxvii. I prevented it being given to any other, by laying claim to it myself.

b. To present (an information, indictment) in legal form.

1798 *BAY Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 245 In an indictment for manslaughter, it is necessary to lay it to have been done voluntarily. 1838 [see *INFORMATION* 5 a (1)]. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 162 Information having been laid that he had forsworn himself. 1891 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5 1 Anyone... whether personally aggrieved or not, may lay an information.

c. † (a) To assign (a date). (b) Law. To state or describe as; to fix (damages) at a certain amount.

c. 1440 *CAPRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 1699 The day of her deth eke ful layre he leyth Of novembre moneth. 1770 *FOOTE Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 72 The field... is laid in the indictment as found. 1820 *GIFFORD Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. 248 The time of the death must be laid within a year and a day after the mortal stroke was given. *Ibid.*, The facts must be laid to be done treasonably, and against his allegiance. 1891 *ATHENÆUM* 7 Mar. 306/1 He laid his damages at 20,000l.; the arbitrators gave him one farthing.

† d. To expound, set forth, lay open. *Obs.*

a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. (1590) 16 b. And yet thus much I will say for my selfe, that I have not laid these matters, either so openly, or largely to any as your selfe.

† e. intr. To give information, tell. *Obs. rare.* c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 31 To lord Persye off this mattir thai laid.

27. To bring forward as a charge, accusation,

or imputation; to impute, attribute, ascribe (something objectionable). Const. to, † unto, † against, † in, on. † arch.

c. 1425 *LYDG. Aschm. Gods* 208 Thow mayst he dismaye To here so gret compleyntes ayene the layde. 1473 *WARW. Chron.* (Camden) 5 There was leyde to him hye tresone. c. 1530 *HICKSCORNER* (c. 1550) C iij b. They sayde I was a thefe and layde felonye vpon me. a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C v iij b. Lette no man lay against the goddes, that they be cruell. 1580 *SIDNEY P's.* xxxv. v. Who did me wrong against me witnesse beare, Laying such things as never in me were. 1597 *MORLEY Introl. Mus.* 76 These objections which you laie against me. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxiv. 12 God layeth not folly to them. 1690 *WOOD Life* 25 July. E. G. with child, layd on the tapster. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* I. iii. I'll warrant 'tis not her first illegitimate child, by her impudence in laying it to your worship. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvenile Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 236 That... you should lay to me Unkind neglect. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 247 This was laid to her overweening pride. 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* II. 288 He had of course to lay his sleeplessness on something, and so he laid it on the lobster salad. 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 296. I laid the theft on Bastonjoe.

b. Phr. To lay to (a person's) charge, at or to (his) door, † in (his) dish, † in (his) neck: to impute to, charge upon. Also to lay to one's credit, † reproach, etc. (See also the sbs.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1 Wylt you laye thefte to his charge, and have no better a grounde? a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon xxxiii.* 102 It shall never be layde to my reproche. 1534 *TINDALE Acts* vii. 60 Lorde laye not this synne to theis charge. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 66 The wickedness and follye of others shalbe imputed to hym, and layde in his necke. 1551, 1722 [see *DISH* sh. 1 d]. 1681 *H. MORE Exp. Dau.* 105 The Pontifician Party have no reason to lay such things in the dish of the Reformed. 1701, 1749 [see *DOOR* sh. 6]. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xxiii. 107 You force a broken-hearted sister to lay her death at your door. 1885 *MRS. C. L. PARKIS Lady Lovelace* II. xxii. 53 You... laid his death to my charge. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CII. 156/2 This... must be laid to the credit of the Tories.

V. To impose as a burden.

28. To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, burden, tax, etc.). Const. on, upon († to). (See also *LOAD* sh.)

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 685 (Gr.) Pæt se... on his wergengan wile lezdon. II. O. E. Chron. 1064 (Laud MS.) Hi bezdon arende on hine to þam cyngne Eadward. *Ibid.* an. 1137 Hi leiden geildes on the tunes. a. 1225 *ANCR. R.* 346 Þe preost ne þerf. leggen oðer schrift on ou. a. 1300 *CURSOR M.* 18455 Sant michael for-hot on us laid. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 336 It were as myche neede to leye now as myche penauce to summe, as [etc.]. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. cxx. Thus sail on the my charge bene laid. 1500 *20 DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 28 On fredome is laid forfourth. a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* lxx. 210 You knowe the payne that I layde on your hedes yf Huon dyd not accomplysshe my message. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) 1 Cor.* ix. 16 For necessitie is laid vpon me [Gr. ἀνάγκη γάρ μοι ἐνέκειται], and wo is it vnto me, yf I preache not the Gospel. 1590 *PARSONS' Apol.* I. C iij b. People may not looke to lay all vpon the Parson's shoulders. 1621 *ELMSLEY Debates* Ho. Lords (Camden) 66 Vt... the delinquent is worthy of a greate punishment; but, the question is, by whom yt is to be layed? 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* II. vi. § 6 We are not to think that an Oath layes any greater obligation upon God for performance, then the meer declaration of his will. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* I. xxi. (1715) 121 If a pecuniary Mult was laid upon him. 1781 *D. WILLIAMS tr. Voltaire's Dram.* Wks. II. 103 Once only do I mean to lay my commands upon you. 1790 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1899) III. 153 The improbability that Congress would ever lay taxes where the States could do it separately. 1845 *MCCULLOCH Taxation* II. x. (1852) 345 An additional duty... was laid on windows. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 554 Northumberland strictly obeyed the injunction which had been laid on him. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 195 The burden of proof being laid on the accused person. 1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. III. xxiv. 230 Severe fines were laid on all the villages. 1885 *E. F. BYRNNE Entangled* II. viii. 265 The dead mother has laid it upon you to find it.

† b. To quarter (soldiers) on or upon. *Obs.*

1612 *DAVIES Wyther Ireland*, etc. (1787) 43 The soldiers, for want of pay, were sessed and laid upon the subjects against their will. 1669 *ORMONDE MSS.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 102 Wee require the soldiers... to draw off from the petitioner and his tenants, and... shew by what authority... they are layd upon them. *Ibid.*, It not being lawful to lay soldiers on any persons.

† c. To assess, rate, tax (a person). *Obs.*

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 261 Marchant & burgeis to be sext be laid. 1467 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 387 What persone that refuseth to paye, at that tyme as he ys assessed or leyd, shal paye to the comen cofre xld. 1707 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 45 He is still lay'd and tax'd for it. 1712 *PRIOREUX Direct. Ch.-vauxiens* (ed. 4) 47 The Lands, in respect of which he is lay'd, are out of the Parish.

29. To cast (blame, † aspersions, † ridicule) on or upon; also const. † in, † to.

13... K. Alis. 1553 'Byschop,' he saide, 'there is a scauldour, Y-layd on me kyng Alsaunder'. c. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 592 Many a skorn [wais] on him laid [v.r. Heide]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 76 The blame upon the duke they laide. 1530 *PALSGR.* 602/2 Why lay you the blame of this faute to me? 1545 *ASCHAM Toxophil.* (Arb.) 30 The fault is not to be layed in the thyng which was worthe to be written vpon. 1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 244 Yf any man shulde lay the blame in us. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 11 And laid the blame, not to his carriage, But to his starting steed that swar'd asyde. 1647 *MAX Hist. Parl.* I. i. 14 A declaration... wherein aspersions were laid upon some members. 1676 *C. HATTON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 130 All y^e blame was layd on y^e wine and he pardoned. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch-bk., Rip van W.*, The good wives of

the village... never failed... to lay all the blame on Dame van Winkle.

30. To lay stress, weight, emphasis on or upon: to emphasize, bring into special prominence, attach great importance to.

1666 *PEPYS Diary* 3 July, The House do not lay much weight upon him, or any thing he says. 1676 *GLANVILLE Ess.* vii. 33 They doated upon little, needless, foolish things, and lay'd a great stress of Religion upon them. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif. Jesus* viii. 136 The Greek Church to this day lays the stress of consecration upon the prayer of the Holy Ghost. 1700 *WALLIS in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 He seems to lay weight on this. 1748 *J. MASON Elocut.* 26 To see that it [the Emphasis] be always laid on the emphatical Word. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 363 To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. 1845 *MCCULLOCH Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 307 The only objection... on which any stress can be fairly laid. 1890 *T. F. TOUT Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 234 The great teachers laid all the stress on dogma.

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down upon; to inflict (blows). Also to lay it on (lit. and fig.).

c. 1314 *GUY Warw.* (Auchinleck MS.) 7524 And we leyd on hem dintes grete. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 338 They laid on bi leigis, Richard, lasshis y-now. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 14 Thane is thair laid on me ane quhup. a. 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke* Gr. xiv. The reird rais rudely with the rapys, Quhen rungs wer layd on riggis. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* IV. iii. 263 Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1833 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 337. I have laid it on Walpole, unsparingly. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xx. 338 What if my son wishes to lay a stick on my back?

32. *absol.* and *intr.* To deal blows; to make an attack. Chiefly in phraseological expressions with preps. a. To lay on or upon: to attack vigorously, to beat soundly. (See also *lay on*, 55 b.)

a. 1225 *ANCR. R.* 292 Mid te hollie rode steaue, þet him is loðest kuggel, leie on þe deouel dogge. c. 1305 *EDMUND Conf.* 112 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 74 And euere seide his holi man as he leide on hie faste Maide þu schalt lurny þus awei forto caste þi fole wil of þi flesh. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4046 (Kölbling) Ich on oper gan to legge. c. 1460 *TOWNENDER Myst.* xvi. 425 Thar was none that I spard, bot lade on and dang them. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* xii. 46 The whyte dragon egrely assaylled the reede and layd on hym so strongly that [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1530) 253 b. They layd on hym with their fystes and other wepens. 1590 *WEBER Trist.* (Arb.) 20 Ve Turkes woude lay vpon them as vpon Horses, and beat them in such sort, as oft times they dyed. c. 1610 *WOMAN SAINTE* 146. He layeth on her with threats. 1640 *tr. Ford's Rom. Rom.* I. x. 6 They laid upon one another with such fury, as [etc.]. 1758 *GOLDISM. Mem. Prot.* (1895) II. 17 Rascal! replied the Tyrant, give me the Stick; and taking it in his Hand... with the most inhuman Barbarity he laid on the unresisting Slave. 1814 *SOUTHEY Kotliker* xxv. Laying on the Moors with that good sword.

† b. To lay to, unto: to assault, attack, press hard (lit. and fig.). Also to lay home, hard, hardly, to. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1073 Alle the fosters to hym cun lay Wyth sterne worde and mode. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Mark* xiv. 68 note, Peter prepareth him selfe to flee if he were farther layd vnto. 1581 *B. RICHIE Farwe. Mil. Prof.* C iij b. The Marchaunt... with greite importunite requested her in the waie of marriage, and so hardly he laid vnto her, that [etc.]. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 1 Looko you lay home to him. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 19 The waite was again begun, and the cite more hardly laid unto than before. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 109 At this instant they were assaulted, and hardly laid vnto vpon the hit. 1650 *TRAPP Commw. Gen.* xlii. 329 He lays it hard to them still: As who should say, the longer I hear you, the worse I like you. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 284. I found my major hard laid to, but fighting like a lion.

c. To lay at: to aim blows or an attack at; to strike at; to attack, assail (lit. and fig.). In 15-18th c. often in *indirect passive*. Now chiefly *dial.*

a. 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 2464 (Kölbling) A 100 Sarazens... All at once at him layd. 1440 *J. SHIRLEY Delthe K. James* (1818) 16 The traitours... laid at the chaubour dors... with leuours and with axes. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Eras. Par. Matt.* xii. 74. I am layed at with deadly decytees. 1561 *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* IV. Vv iij. The beautiful women haue alwaies more sutyres, and be more instantly laide at in loue [It. sono piu... sollicitate d'amor], then the foule. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 214 Fiercely the good man at him did lay. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xxiv. 196 The... Senators... came forth to the multitude, and offered themselves to be laid at, smitten and slaine. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xli. 26 The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. v. (1840) 102 Our men being thus hard laid at, Atkins wounded. 1728 *RANSAY General Mistake* 82 Even beauty guards in vain, he lays at a. 1876 *SURREY Gloss.*, The rabbits have laid at that wheat unaccountably. 1899 *Expositor* Jan. 54 The lie lays at the truth and the Truth must lay at the lie.

d. To lay into: to belabour; to 'pitch into'. *slang* or *collog.*

1838 *D. JERROLD Men of Char., John Applejohn* xiii. I shall be very happy... to go and hold the door, while you lay into the ruffian. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. iv. Laying into me with your little bonnet. 1876 *'MARK TWAIN' Tramp Abr.* iii. (1880) I. 22 He [a bird] laid into his work like a nigger. 1887 *G. R. SIMS Mary Jane's Mem.* 108 She would lay into Master John with her stick.

e. To lay about one: to deal violent and repeated blows on all sides; occas. (trans.) to lay (a weapon) about one. Hence *fig.* to act vigorously, make strenuous efforts, do one's utmost.

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1036 Fast he leyd hym a-bowte All þat somythes nyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. iv. 32 And with his brondion round about him layd. a. 1618 *SYLVESTER*

Sonn. xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 When like a Lion to preserve her young, Thou laydst about thee to redeem the same. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons.* 49 Thou, that now laies about for the thee world and wealth. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 279 He lays about him on all hands where there is any the least project of gaine. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 244 Those Words, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power Love* (1741) I. 55 How they laid about them to commend your Soul to God! 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about one's self. *faire tous les efforts, remuer ciel et terre.* 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. xviii, They laid about them with their staves. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxii. 353 We cut a way to his rescue, and laid our swords about us.

†33. *impers.* Of the wind, weather: To be violent. *Obs.*

c1475 *Rauf Colyear* 139 Sa troublit with stormis was I neuer stad; Of ilk art of the Fist sa faithfully laid. [Cf. 1825-80 JAMESON, *To Lay On.* 1. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as 'It's layin' o' snaw!']

†34. To strike, beat (a person) on the face, over the head, etc. *To lay on the lips:* to kiss. *Obs.*

In these uses the personal obj. is prob. to be regarded as a dative.

1530 *PALSGR.* 602/2, I lay hym on the face. . . I layde hym betweene the necke and the shoulders that I made hym gioue. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii. (1656) E. I. b, He lay you o'th lips and leave you. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1556 I. 25 Faith, sweet, ile lay thee on the lips for that jest. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Upstart Country Knt.* (Arb.) 38 Being once laid ore the shoulder with a Knighthood. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 He laid him over the face with his hands as hard as he could strike. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, The cook laid them over the pate with a ladle.

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative position over a surface.

35. *trans.* To place in the proper or designed position (something that extends horizontally, e.g. a foundation (often *fig.*), a floor, stones or bricks in building, etc.).

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 29 Syddan he þæne grund-weall lezð [c1160 *Haitton Gosp.* leizð]. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13285 (Trin.) At þe see lame & Ion he fonde As þei were lynes leyond. 1340-70 *Alex. & Diad.* 438 To legge lym opur ston. 1382 *Wyclif Heb. vi.* 1 Not eftsoone leggyng the fundament of penaunce for dede werkis. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4149 Aboute him lefte he no masoun, That stoun coude leye, ne querroure. c1425 *Lydg. Assemb. Gods* 596 All the baytys that ye for hym hane leyde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 The same hergyngs shal be wele truly and jnstly leyd and packed. 1526 *TINDALE Heb. i.* 10 Thou lord in the begynnyng hast layde the foundation of the erth. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 283 They lay traines of treason to overthrow their princes. 1644 *Diguv Nat. Bodies* x. (1645) 94 Proceeding upon our grounds before layed. 1662 *GERNIER Princ.* 33 Paviers (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 217 You may begin at the Verge, and so lay several Grooves close by one another till you come to the Center. 1751 *LAURENCE Westm. Br.* 71 The laying the Foundation of Stone-Piers. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Castle Rackrent* 44 She laid the cornerstone of all her future misfortunes at that very instant. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. viii. 651 The political conduct of the Governor-General lays sufficient ground for the presumption that [etc.]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 263 When you lay your floors, let the joints be fitted and tacked down. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxxiii. 125 From the time her keel was laid, she had never been so driven. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit.* § 1810 Slatting is sometimes laid lozengewise. 1845 *Trul. K. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 266 The ordinary mode of farming is to lay the ground in ridges. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 489/1 That manner of ploughing and laying the ridges . . . which will best keep the land dry. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 270 The first submarine cable was laid.

b. To set out (a table), to spread (the cloth), place in order (the plates, dishes, knives and forks, etc.) in preparation for a meal; hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also *absol.* †Also, to prepare (a bed).

c1300 *Havelok* 1722 Panne [sic] were set, and bord leyd. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6508 (Kölbing) Pese weschon þis gentil man & leyð tables after þan. c1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 388 The met all reddy grathit, With burdis set and clathis laid. 1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1 Lay the table, for we must dyne in al the haste. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 11 Haue you layd faire the Bed? 1668-9 *PEPYS Diary* 8 Jan., Home to my wife's chamber, my people having laid the cloth, and got the rooms all clean. 1788 *CLARA REEVE Exiles* III. 110, I made the servant lay his bed in order. 1797 *MRS. BENNETT Beggar Girl* I. viii. 257 When the cloth was laying for supper. 1836 *MARRYAT Japhet* lxxviii, I found that the table was laid for three. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv, A little dinner . . . was laid in the dining-room. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* IV, We found the table laid. . . the dinner dressing. 1883 *BLACK SHANDON Bells* xviii, The little maidservant . . . laid the cloth. 1890 *WEYMAN House of Wolfiv.* These gentlemen will not sup with me. . . Lay for them at the other end.

c. To trace (a ground-plan).

1594 *MARLOWE & NASHK Dido* V, When I was laying a platform for these walls. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 99 Danochares the Architect laid the modell and platforme therof [sc. of Alexandria] by a subtil and witty deuse. 1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* 29 It is reported that when the workmen began to lay the platforme at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the Streight.

d. †(a) To lay a buck: to put clothes in soak for washing (*obs.*). (b) To lay leaven (see quot. 1891).

[Possibly confused (a) with some derivative of LYE, and (b) with LAY v.3, ALLAY v.; but this is uncertain.]

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or go brew. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Faire, Faire la bute*, to lay, or wash, a bucke. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat.*

Sacraments i. 42 Shee that cannot lay a leaven, but thinkes of the kingdom of Christ. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.*, Lay, to mix; only used in the phrase 'to lay leaven', i.e. to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Lay, to mix dough for bread making. 'Lay the breed'—to mix the flour with the yeast, to make the dough.

e. To lay a fire: to place the fuel ready for lighting.

1876 *JEVONS Logic Prim.* 10 If one fire be laid and lighted exactly like another, it ought to burn like it. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. i, The fire was laid . . . with the resinous wheels, which burn fiercely.

f. Printing. To lay type: 'to put new sorts in cases' (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888). Also, to lay the case.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 200 The manner how the several sorts of Letters are disposed in the several Boxes, is called, Laying of the Case. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* VI. 151 Laying of Cases. This implies filling them with sorts of a new fount of letter.

36. To re-steel (a cutting instrument). *dial.*

1472-3 [see *LAYING vbl. sb.* 1]. 1475-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 25 Et sol. eidem pro le laynge ij axes, vjd. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 55 For laying the church hack with new iron, viijd. 1620 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc.* (1895) 172 For Laying the pickax 15. 8d. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, To lay a tool, to steel its edge afresh. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

37. Rope-making. To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope).

1486 [see *LAYING vbl. sb.* 1]. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* VII. 30 If the Cable be well made, we say it is well laid. 1726 *SHELVELOCK Voy. round World* 240 Those who were ashore made twice lay d stuff for rigging. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 281 A bridge cable was laid perfectly plant. 1839 *UKE Dict. Arts* 1070 The last part of the process of rope-making, is to lay the cordage. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 560 The manner of laying the yarns into ropes.

b. *intr.* said of the rope.

1796 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1. Then . . . the top comes away from the swivel, and the line begins to lay.

38. *trans.* In immaterial sense: To fix the outlines of, arrange, devise (a plan, plot, scheme); †to establish (a law), settle, lay down (a principle); †to draw up the plan of (a literary composition).

To lay one's account: see ACCOUNT *sb.* 15.

111. O. E. Chron. an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He sætte mycel deorfið & he lægde læga þærwið. c1430 *Preemansory* 449 Suche ordynance at the semblle was layd. 1591 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 4 The plot is laid. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.*, To weake Gamester in Poetry, I cannot for the stage a Drama lay, Tragick or Comick. 1644 *MILTON Idem. Bucer Wks.* 1738 I. 87 If we retain our principles already laid. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Esop* (1708) 8 Several Little Tales and Jests that I take to be neither well Laid, nor well put together. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* v. 83 His Design had been long laid. c1715 *BURNETT Owen Time* (1724) I. 401 The argument for it was laid thus. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xi. 56 His schemes also were more artfully laid. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 381 When the conspiracy was laid to put Jesus to death.

†b. *gen.* To contrive, arrange. *Obs.*

1627 *DONNE Serm.* v. (1640) 51 God had laid it so, that Moses should be settled this way. a1677 *BARLOW Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 Is it not great imprudence so to lay our business that any other matter shall thwart or thrust out devotion? 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* III. ii, We have laid it so, that he is to be in the next room.

c. *intr.* †To make arrangements or plans for (*obs.*); to plan, contrive, or intend to do something (now *dial.* and *U.S.*). (Cf. *lay out*, 56 f.)

c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2058 Saul laide for his dethe als for hys mortale enemy. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 156 Lay thou to saue. . . and then thou shalt enriched be. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xiv. (1617) 222 Maas mind can skill . . . to lay earnestly for warre in seeking or enioying of peace. — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 277 And what is wrought in all the world he leades to understand. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 413 Men loue rather to haue plenty from their vines, than otherwise lay for the goodness thereof. 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 11 If he lay to please the one the other will be offended. 1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 113 Mahomet layed to perpetuate his religion by introducing of ignorance, [etc.]. a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, Lay, to intend, to lay out, to lay a plan. Ex. 'I lay to plough for turnips tomorrow'. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 3 Dec. 4/3 Fitzsimmons evidently laying to get in right on jaw.

39. †a. In OE.: To direct (one's steps). b. *Naut.* To lay one's (or a) course: see QUOTS. 1867, 1881.

a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2400 (Gr.) Lastas lezdon . . . oð þæt hie on Sodoman, weall stape burg wlitian meahon. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* 1. 18 The Wind will be Northerly, make ready to go about; we shall lay our Course another way. 1793 *RENNELLIN Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We were driven to the north of Scilly; and were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, To lay her course, to be able to sail in the direction wished for, however barely the wind permits it. 1881 *HAMERSLY Naval Encycl.* s.v., A ship lays her course when being close-hauled, the wind permits the desired course to be steered. 1890 W. F. RAE *Maygrove* III. ix. 307 The steamer's course was laid for Michipicoten.

†c. To apply or devote (one's power, affection, possessions) to. Also *const. info. Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26294 If . . . þou haf oft-sith laid might His wrangwis liuelade for to right. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 203 He had his liking ilaide þat Ladie too wedde. a1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 3if eny good man of þe town leih his good to be commune ned of þe town. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. i. 2 He . . . lays his heart into pleasures, and forgets the future.

†40. To set down in writing; to put into, express or 'couch' in (certain language or terms). *Obs.*

c1230 *Arth. & Merl.* 1288 (Kölbing) Merlin to Blasi þer meche seyð, þat Blasi al in writt leyde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 184 Als Geffrey in latyn sayd So Mayster Wace in frankis layd. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2516 *Philis*, Hir lettre . . . here & there in Ryme I haue it laide. c1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Douce MS.) 1792 (Kölbing) In þe Bruyt he hit layde. a1631 *DONNE 6 Serm.* (1634) II. 6 The phrase. is thus conceived and layed, In our image and then, After our likeness. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 215 [The Charter] fairly engraven upon the doors thereof, and laid in Letters of Gold. 1714 *STEELE Letter No.* 27 (1723) 160 They . . . carry a secret Instruction, in that they lay the Sense of the Author still closer in Words of his own. 1775 *DE LOLME Eng. Const.* I. x. (1784) 99 In all writs, care must be taken that they be laid and formed according to their case.

41. *Art. a.* To put upon a surface in layers; to put or arrange (colours, †a picture) on canvas.

1570 *BARET Ato.* L. 54 To laie colour on a picture. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* ci, Truth needs no colour, with his colour fixt; Beautie no pensell, beautie's truth to lay. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 343 Their swelling Epithetes thick laid As varnish on a Harlots cheek. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Colours deep (in Painting), *empaler*. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 798 To teach the canvas innocent deceit, Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* App. IV. (1891) 259 In every given touch [of colour] laid on canvas. *Ibid.* 261 The refinement of work consists not in laying absolutely little colour, but in always laying precisely the right quantity.

b. To lay a ground: to spread a coating over a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photography, to lay the grain.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 141 Blooteling . . . found out the application of the chisel for laying grounds, which much exceeded the roller. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/2 Three processes are usually required in japanning; laying the ground, painting, and finishing. 1854 *SCOFFERN in Orr's Circ. Sci.* Chem. 90 The last [stage], technically called 'laying the grain', must be effected by hand. It consists in rubbing the surface of the plate in one direction, by means of a buffer.

42. To cover, spread, or coat (with something), esp. by way of ornament (as in embroidery).

a1266 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1076 A robe of purple . . . it ful wel With ofrays leyed was everydele. c1400 *Siege of Troy* 135 (MS. Harl. 525) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 17 There were sheldis gyht and leyð with ynde. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 433 Take a faire urthen pot, and lay hit well with splentes in the bothum, that the flesh neigh hit not. 1562-3 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 296 To the Painter for leyng the Irons of the greates Postes in oyle and red leade iij^o. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. xix. 29 Softe wolle leaves, as it were layde with a certayne downe or fine cotton. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 832 Short cloakes layed with silver lace. 1663 *GERBIER Censel* 80 Lathed and laid with Lime and haire. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* iii, She is convent-bred, and can lay silk broidery. 1879 *E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia* 34 Black steel, laid with gold tendrils. 1889 *FROUDE Chiefs of Dunboy* xxvi. 399 They . . . dug a pit, and laid the bottom of it with thorns. 1891 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 5 Dec. 1770/1 My bath-room is . . . a part of the veranda laid with zinc.

VII. 43. In intransitive uses, coinciding with or resembling those of LIE v.1

In the earliest examples the verb appears to be intransitive for reflexive or passive. Now (exc. in Nautical lang., see b) it is only dialectal or an illiterate substitute for *lie*, its identity of form with the past tense of the latter no doubt accounting largely for the confusion. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was not app. regarded as a solecism. (For lay in wait see WAIT *sb.*)

c1300 *Harrov. Hell* 147 Sathanas, y bynde the, her shalt thou lay, O that come domesday. 13. . . *Sir Beues* 2643 (MS. A.) Par he schel leggen ay, Til hit come domes dai. a1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 363 þi no man ne legge in lond ne in tenement. . . þe while þe suquestre ys þare set. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3340 (Horstom.) þe chest. . . In þe whyche his blessed virgin leyth y-closot inne. c1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* li. 195 His cheff standarde our thrawn and layng vpon the grounde. 1498 *Will of Woodforde* (Somerset Ho.). Where my wy legges. 1530 *PALSGR.* 605/2 It leyeth on my herte. I tell you as it lyeth on my herte. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Nature* (Arb.) 363 Nature will lay buried a great Time, and yet reune. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Pretender to Learning* (Arb.) 53 Some. . . Folio, which . . . hath laid open in the same Page this half yeare. 1662 J. STURVEY in *Leti. Lit. Men* (Camden) 179 At my first Coming, I laid alone. 1665 *Wood Life* 25 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 46 The lady of Castlemaine's two children began to lay at our house. *Ibid.* 56 The books layed under the bookshelours' hands. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vi. 231 The general Proof of natural Religion. . . does, I think, lay Level to Common Men. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* I. vi, The flame which had before laid in embryo now burst forth. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 558 Eating when we are hungry, . . . laying down when sleepy. 1794 J. BUDLAKE *Poems* 4 She. . . on the ground, to catch each sound would lay. 1818 *BRYON Ch. Har.* IV. clxxx, Thou . . . dashest him again to earth . . . there let him lay. 1828 J. RAINE *St. Cuthbert* 78 They found the venerable body . . . laying on its right side. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/1 A large Danish boardound . . . knocked a little boy . . . down, laid on him, and bit him over the eye. 1900 F. ANSTAY *Brass Bottle* vi. 80 'They're all layin' down on the road opposite our door.'

b. *Naut.* To put oneself in the position indicated by the accompanying phrase or adv., e.g. to lay at anchor, to lay by the wind. (See also *lay along*, *lay by*, *lay in*, *lay out*, etc. in branch VIII.) To lay on the oars, to cease rowing.

1530 *PALSGR.* 605/1, I ley at anker, as a shyppie dothe, *je ancre*. 1549 *Eow. Vj Jnrl.* (Roxb.) II. 227 Thei laying at anker betw the French. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures of T. S.* 8 He commanded to lay by the Wind, until the Ships came within Call. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xlv, The

boats laid upon their oars. 1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl.* s.v., 'To lay is used (although incorrectly) in the sense of to go or come; as lay forward, lay aft, lay down from aloft, lay out on the yards, etc. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 181 Captains are saluted by laying on the oars (in other words ceasing to row).

VIII. With adverbs in specialized uses.

44. Lay about. † a. *trans.* To surround, beset. 14.. *Arth. & Merl.* (Percy MS.) 2452 (Kölbing). A 100 Sarazens on a rowte Att once layd him all about. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Reb.* 33 b, The lorde Aburgaueny and the shiriffe .. deused to laye the countree aboute, that they [Wyat and others] might not escape.

† b. *intr.* To contrive, plan, take measures (to do something); to look out or make a search for. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 66 Hee labours, and hee layes about .. that dear Issue to exterminate. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about, in order to get an Office, briguer, rechercher un Emploi. 1755 SHEPHERD *Lydia* (1769) I. 176 She therefore laid about for a proper person to dispatch as an emissary to accomplish this design.

† c. To strike out with vigour; = to lay about one (32 c). *Obs.*

[c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2874 (Kölbing) About he leyed on so hard, pat his swerd brast atvo.] 1607 ROWLAND *Hist. Gey Warwicke* 29 He drew his sword, and laid about. 1603 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 799 But when his nut-brown Sword was out Couragiously he laid about.

45. Lay abroad. *trans.* To spread out; to set out for view; to spread (a net). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 601/1, I laye abroad clothes in the sonne to be ayred or dried. I laye abroad, as hunters or fysshers do their nettes. .. I laye abroad monay, or vessell, or bookes to be vewed, *je mets au large*. 1535 [see *ABROAD* adv. 1 c]. 1570 BAKET *Ab.* L 54 To laie abroad hey in the sunne to drie. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 395 Haunting layed abroad these bones. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xvi. 50 For he abroad capacious nets had laid.

† **46. Lay along.** a. *trans.* To stretch at full length (also, *all along*); hence, to lay low, prostrate; to destroy, overthrow, kill.

1413. 1535. 1592. 1761 [see *ALONG* adv. 6]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/1 Shee is without all strength, cleane layed alonge. 1599 *Withalls' Dict.* 62 b, To ouerthrow, lay along, and destioie, *sterno*. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* I. 266 The Leaders first He laid along.

b. *intr.* (*Naut.*: see 43 b). Of a ship: To lean over with a side wind. (*Cf. lie along*.)

1779 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 107 That leakage, washing from side to side, will cause the ship to lay along.

† **47. Lay apart.** *trans.* To put aside or away from one; to omit purposely (to do something).

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* I. 21 Wherefore laye a parte all filthynes [so 1611]. c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52 All matters of the lay laid for the tyme vitterly a part. 1563 *Homilies* i. *Rogation* i, Wee shall .. lay apart to speake of the profound and unsearchable nature of Almighty God, rather acknowledging our weakness, then rashly to attempt [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. *Introd.* 3 Lay now thy .. bow apart. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 78 That you diest your selve and lay apart The borrowed Glories.

48. Lay aside. *trans.* a. To put away from one's person (as a garment, weapon, or the like); to put on one side.

c 1386 CHADDER *Man of Law's T.* 615 They moste .. leye a lyte hir holiness asye As for the tyme. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) A 4 b, The old Adam ought we to lay aside. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Condo*, *Sepone* & *condere*, to lay aside and Locke v. 1595. 1611 [see *ASIDE* 3]. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* I. 140 A father cannot lay aside the father. 1824-9 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 321 On entering the apartment of the women of your country, you lay aside both slipper and turban. 1849 AYTON *Poems, Buried Flower* 181 Death had laid aside his terror. 1890 Lippincott's *Mag.* May 632 The editor laid aside the last proof-sheet.

b. To reject or dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone (a design), discontinue (an occupation).

1440 [see *ASIDE* 4]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xx. 145, I praye to god that he send you honour and worship. A said the knyghte I maye saye that on syde. 1530 PALSGR. 605/1, I ley away, or I laye asyde my worke to loyter. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) To Gentlew. Lond. 60 When our good desires are once laide asyde. 1607 [see *ASIDE* 4]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 209 After sunne set, all this while the women lay asyde their worke. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 66 So the design of the rising was laid asyde. 1766 BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) I. 152 Laying Peter asyde, who think you was the greatest hero among the moderns? 1824 MACINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* i. June, Wks. 1846 III. 47, I think myself entitled to lay asyde .. the testimony of the coachman. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii. xxv. 237 The burghers laid asyde their revelries.

† c. To put out of the way, get rid of. *Obs.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 275 Quhen he had pacified his cuntry, layd asyde his alde enemies [etc.]. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 77 When a prince was laid asyde for male-administration. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xviii. 110 To lay asyde this troublesome Regent.

d. To set apart for a purpose. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 p. 1, I intend to lay asyde a whole Week for this Undertaking.

e. *pass.* To be incapacitated for work by illness. 1879 SHARP *Burns* 172 At this crisis his faithful wife was laid asyde, unable to attend him. 1901 *Punch* 3 Apr. 262/1 More than once laid asyde by break down of health.

49. Lay away. *trans.* a. = lay aside, a. b. a 1400 *Ipomedon* (Kölbing) 338/7 He laid a way his horne & his hunter clothes & armed him all in white. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 1 Lett vs. laye a waye all that presteth vs downe, and the sinne that hangeth on vs. 1563-87 FOXE

A. & M. (1596) 70/2 They were .. readie to laie awaie their armour and weapons. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist.* iv. (1612) 140 That passion, amongst all other, even of wise men is last layed away. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 4 [They] laid away .. the fashion of wearing linen coats. 1641 CHAS. I in *Rusho. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 457 That laying away all disputes, you go on cheerfully and speedily for the Reducing of Ireland. 1845 LONGF. *Belry of Bruges, Curfew* ii. 4 The book is completed, And closed, like the day; And the hand that has written it Lays it away.

b. To bury. ? *U.S.*

1885 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 It was hardly six months since my poor sister was laid away.

50. Lay by. a. *trans.* = lay aside, 48 a, b; † also = lay aside, 48 c.

1439 in Rymer *Fadera* (1710) X. 727/2 That Matiere .. was so lightly laide by at Arras and noon Inclination shewed therto. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Ansu. Cartwright* 6 He must .. laye by his proffe as vntue. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 64, I am forc'd to lay my reuerence by. 1644 MILTON *Arb.* (Arb.) 38 Leaving it to each ones conscience to read or to lay by. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Prepar.* Tiu 123 The cinder or slag .. they take off with a shovell and lay it by. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab.* & *Achil.* 507 These were for laying honest David by On principles of pure good husbandry. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 p. 7, I shall therefore lay by my Drama for some Time. 1736 LEHMARD *Life Marlborough* I. 118 It was Pity that so able a Man .. should be laid by, as useless and forgotten. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 670 It views the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by. 1798 LANDOR *Gehir* i. 51 His buckler and his corslet he laid by. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 233 Lay by your wonted tasks.

b. To put away in store; to store up; to save (money). Also *absol.*

1786 BURNS *To And Mare* xvii, A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve ane laid by for you. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 312 Of her twelve hundred a-year, she regularly lays by two-thirds. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* v. i, It is a great sum .. but I will lay by, as you are kind enough to trust me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 501 Persons who had laid by money would rather put it into the Bank. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 367 Few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

c. To put away for future disposal or for safety.

1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* i. xiv. (1840) 239, I perceived .. two miserable wretches dragged from the boats, where, it seems they were laid by, and were now brought out for the slaughter. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* lii, She wrapped it up; and for its tomb did choose A garden-pot, wherein she laid it by. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/3 She has not been put afloat yet, but is laid by till open weather sets in.

d. *pass.* To be 'laid aside' by illness (cf. 48 c).

1782 MACQUEEN in *Med. Commun.* I. 69 They are .. seized with a Catarrh .. which rages so fast that in twenty-four hours, every individual .. is .. laid by. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Lay By*. 1. To overdo, to make unfit for work .. 2. To be confined by ailment; as, 'He's laid by'. 1889 MRS. COMYNS CARR *Marg. Maliphant* I. xii. 237 Father is often laid by, and unable to go round the farm.

e. *intr.* (*Naut.*) = lay to (48 c).

1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3287/3 They all laid by a considerable time, and then making Sail stood to the Westward. 1741 S. STEED in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 Their not hoisting their colours .. and .. not laying by for us.

51. Lay down. *trans.*

a. To put (something that one is holding or carrying) down upon the ground or any other surface; to put off, discard (a garment, armour). *To lay down (one's) arms*: to surrender.

c 1205 LAY 2037 Pa leodene. leiden adun bene noma, & Trinouant heo nemned. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1187 Tristrem he gan don lain, And seyd tramtris he biht. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladies .. that .. hadde highe hounes, the whiche the holy man beganne to reprove, and yene diuerse ensamples to make hem to be layde down. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327 In hait be blyth and lay all dolour down. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid down in euerie place. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xiii. (1623) 752 Those consultations of the Laitie were laid downe. 1682 LUTKELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 176 There is a discourse .. that the lord cheif justice Pemberton, 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* xi. 473 What Hopes you had in Diomedes, lay down. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 p. 1 Upon laying down the Office of Spectator. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 461 They [the clergy] seemed now to lay down all fears and apprehensions of Popery. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 It was a good retreat for those that were willing to leave off, and lay down. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 3 July, He has laid down his coach, and talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vii, Will he lay down his power?

b. To resign, relinquish (office, power, dignity, hopes, etc.); † also *absol.* = to retire from office, etc.; † to discard, cease to bear (a name), discontinue, 'drop' (a custom, fashion); † to give up the wearing or use of.

c 1205 LAY 2037 Pa leodene. leiden adun bene noma, & Trinouant heo nemned. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1187 Tristrem he gan don lain, And seyd tramtris he biht. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladies .. that .. hadde highe hounes, the whiche the holy man beganne to reprove, and yene diuerse ensamples to make hem to be layde down. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327 In hait be blyth and lay all dolour down. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid down in euerie place. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xiii. (1623) 752 Those consultations of the Laitie were laid downe. 1682 LUTKELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 176 There is a discourse .. that the lord cheif justice Pemberton, 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* xi. 473 What Hopes you had in Diomedes, lay down. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 p. 1 Upon laying down the Office of Spectator. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 461 They [the clergy] seemed now to lay down all fears and apprehensions of Popery. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 It was a good retreat for those that were willing to leave off, and lay down. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 3 July, He has laid down his coach, and talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vii, Will he lay down his power?

c. To place in a recumbent or prostrate position.

Often *refl.* († in early use conjugated with to be). † Also, to bring to bed of a child (cf. 2 above).

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon be heorte .. leid hire saif aduneward, & buhd him ase he bit.] c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 32 Ure lord was i-leid him don to slepe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15675 Ful buxumli he laid him don upon pat erth bare. c 1450 *Merlin* 88 She is now leide down in hir bedde of a childe male. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxvii. (Arb.) 104 Tho wente he and leyd hym down vnder a tree in the grasse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* iv. 8 Therefore wil I laye me downe in peace, & take my rest. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. iii. 40 The slye whorsons Hauie got a speedying trick to lay downe Ladies. 1781-3 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* 50 The sea-fowl is gone to her nest, The beast is laid down in his lair. 1791 — *Odyss.* x. 64 Around my head Winding my mantle, [I] lay'd nie down below. 1816 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 29 Slowly and sadly we laid him down.

d. To put down (money) as a wager or a payment; † to pay (a debt).

14.. LVUG. *London Lyckpny*, Lay down your sylver, and here you may speede. 1464-5 *Manners & Housch. Exp.* Eng. (Roxb. 1841) 487 Paid to Robart Klerke that he leid doune, xijd. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 246 b, Besydes those .. Dukates, whyche he lathie alreadye de-frayde [he] shall laye doune as muche more at Venise. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 137 What shall we laye doune? What shall we stake? 1623 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 230 He writ to me that I would discharge him, and that Mr Selden would lay down half. a 1640 MASSINGER *Fery Woman* u. i, I have done nothing .. that may justly claim A title to your friendship; and much less Laid down the debt which .. not I but mankind Stands bound to tender. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Aesop* (1708) 15 Lay down the Money upon the Nail, and the Business is done.

e. To sacrifice (one's life).

1611 BIBLE *John* x. 15. xv. 13. 1781 COWPER *Expostul.* 536 To waste thy life in arms or lay it down In causeless feuds. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 100 Ready .. to lay down fortune, freedom, and perhaps life itself, for their sake.

f. † To put down, overthrow (*obs.*). Also *Naut.* of wind or sea: To make (a vessel) lie on her side.

c 1205 LAY 551 A londe & a watere he heom adun leaide. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 773 Sef me is ileut purh mi leone laned for to leggen ham adun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4415 He [Antichrist] sal drawe til hym lathie leide and lewed, And crysten law sal be don layde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here ypoctise be parceyed and here wynnyng and worldly faine leid adoun. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 237 Foure bow-and of Spartanes luf upon hem and leyde adoun and sloz of hem þe dayes to gidres. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 24 A raging Sea took us .. with that Violence that it .. laid down the Ship in a Manner quite on her Side.

g. To construct (roads, railways, ships). Also *to lay down a keel*.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1127 Levelling instrument .. intended .. for laying down railroads and highways. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. 6/6 It is not .. intended to lay down any new ironclads at present. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 240 Brunel laid down the Great Western. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 3/5 Her keel will be laid down in the course of a week or two.

h. To establish, formulate definitely (a principle, rule); to prescribe (a course of action, limits, etc.).

To lay down the law: to declare what the law with regard to something is; hence *colloq.* to make dogmatic statements, esp. in argument.

1493 *Pestiall* (W. de W. 1496) 1 b, Holy chirche leyth doune songes of melody as Te deum lau. Gloria in excelsis. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 63, I have determined .. under this Naratory .. title to lay downe my limits. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Melting Man* (Arb.) 89 Hee layes you doune a hundred wild plots, all impossible things. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 13 Laying down Rules for solving some Cubick and Biquadratic Equations. 1712 BERKELEY *Puss. Oed.* § 16 If the criterion we have laid down be true. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 273 He assured him he would pay the debt: But did not lay down any method of doing it. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* i. i, I tell thee what, Ephraim, if thee can'st but once learn to lay down the law, there's no knowing what thee may'st rise. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 238 We may now be allowed to lay down the law of redress against public oppression. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 127 It may be safely laid down that at all times a considerable number of occupiers of land are losing by their business. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xv. 308 He laid down the conditions of the problem with perfect clearness. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 205 She endeavoured to .. lay down for herself a line of conduct. 1885 MRS. C. PRARD *Affinities* I. ix. 206 He was in the midst of an argument, .. and was laying down the law in this fashion.

i. To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper; to delineate; † to describe (a geometrical figure).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 31 How to lay down a Triangle in a Circle. *Ibid.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles .. You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 448 Many shoals .. that are not laid down in our Drafts. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 99, I was .. laying down the measures of the rock upon paper. 1817 SCOTT *Search after Happiness* iii, If Rennell has it not, you'll find, mayhap, The isle laid down in Captain Sindbad's map. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 101 A map on which the drains of each field are laid down. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 292 He now laid down clearly the island groups of the North Pacific.

† j. To put down in writing; to treat of. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 67, I will laye doune vnto youe some such corruptions and abuses, as seeme to be inuolunt. 1634 W. WOOL *New Eng. Prosp.* To Rdr., I have laid doune the nature of the Countrey, without any partial respect unto it. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 131, I have laid down some of my thoughts about this word, *They that go down.* 1756 JOHNSON *Observ. St. Affairs* Wks. 1787 X. 145 It is then a proper time .. to lay down with distinct particularity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives.

† k. *To lay down by*: to consider together with. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 15 Lay down by those

pleasures and benefits the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, with other inconveniences, and then there will be found no comparison between the one and the other.

1. To 'run and fell' (a seam); to trim, embroider. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1611 *COTGR.*, *Rentraire*, to lay in, or lay downe, a seame. c1650 *Johnnie Armstrong* vi. in *Child Ballads* (1889) 111. 369 'Ye shall every one have a velvet coat, Laid down with golden laces three. 1880 *SCOTT Monast.* xiv. A scarlet cloak, laid down with silver lace three inches broad.

m. *Agric.* To convert (arable land) into pasture; to put under grass, etc. *Const.* in *to, under, with.*

1608 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) 1, 122 For converting and laying down of 60 acres of arable land in pasture. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 52 It is a prodigious Error to overcrop Ground, before laying it down with Grass-seeds. 1789 *Trins. Soc. Arts* 1. 88 Seeds for laying down arable land to grass. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1, 64 The land is laid down with red or white clover. 1845 *Ibid.* ii. 446 This ground was laid down with oats and grass. *Ibid.* vi. ii. 528, 14 acres laid down under gorse. 1899 *ESCOTT England* 1. 59 Much of this land has been newly laid down to grass.

n. To store (wine) by putting it away in cellars. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xxvii. 'That was laid down, when Mr. Linkinwater first came, that wine was'. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* xv. (1887) 108 A generous flow of port, of which every respectable Briton then kept a cellar, carefully labelled and laid down years before.

o. To cause to subside; to pacify, appease. *Obs.* 1563 W. FOLKE *Meteors* (1640) 19 b. For who can affirme from whence it [wind] was rased, or where it is laid downe?

1628 *EARLE Microcom.*, *High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid downe with satisfaction.

p. *Printing.* 'To put pages on the stone for imposition' (*Jacobi Printer's Vocab.* 1888). Also (see second quot.).

1825 *HANSARD Typographia* 411 Having disposed, or 'laid down', the pages in this right order. *Ibid.* 769 To lay down a gathering, is to place the several heaps, with their signatures following each other, upon benches or forms of a proper height.

q. To deposit and fix (a coating).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The composition, which is elastic and very flexible, may be immediately laid down upon the japanned surface.

r. *Sporting slang.* To lay himself (or simply lay) down to his work: of a horse, etc., to put all his strength into a race.

1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) 1. 63 The mare understood the signal, and, as an admirer said, 'she laid down to her work'. 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 20 May 375/1 He never seemed to fairly lay himself down to his work, and... Thomas won as he liked.

52. Lay forth. †a. To stretch out in a prostrate position; to bring out and display openly.

1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1340 (Horst.) For alle thyng as forthe redy herto y-leyde. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Now mote y leie for my necke, For deef his swerd out hap laughte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* iii. 48 They... layde forth the bokes of the lawe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 1. Intro. 2 Lay forth out of thine everlasting scryne The antique rolles, where they lye hidden still. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman... shall at any Time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets... into their Boats, before such time as they have laid forth all their whole Net. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 259 Grotts and Caves... ore which the mantling Vine Layes forth her purple Grape.

†b. To put or bring forward in argument or the like; to expound; to make patent; to expose. Also *refl.* to expatiate upon.

1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 115 Many a subtil resoun forth they leyden. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1. I will... laie forth unto you... those things which a godly man ought to think. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, *Ps. T.* 191 Those wonderful mercies of God w^h have been now laid forth unto you. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vind. Proph.* Pref. The present Undertaking to lay forth the impostures wrapt up in this... instance of Enthusiasm. 1692 R. L. ESTRANGE *Fables* xiii. (1708) 16 [The Fox] lays himself forth upon the Gracefulness of the Raven's Person [etc.].

†c. To spend, expend, lay out. *Obs.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item laid forth by the said churchwardens, the xxvij day of June for fower lams, vs. j. d. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, *N. T.* 318 She shall not... lay up treasure for the enriching of herself but shall distribute it rather and lay it forth for the benefit of Gods Saints. 1649 *Liberties & Customs of Myners C.* He shall pay 4s. for the twelve mens dinners, and the Barmaster to lay forth the money.

d. ? To spread out with a view to ornament; to deck, array. Now *dial.* Cf. *lay out* (56 j.).

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 115 How do they exclaime... against braiding or laying forth, and powdering, or colouring their haire? 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid out*, *Laid forth*, Decked out, arrayed, 'got up'.

53. Lay in. a. *trans.* See simple senses and IN. † To lay in an oar, mentioned as an accompaniment of setting sail; also *absol.* (in quot. 13.). To lay in the oars: to unship them.

c1300 *Havelok* 718 Some dede he ley in an ore, And drou him to be heyde se. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 106 Pay layden in on ladderde & be lofe wyynes. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 37 At the moment when the thorne was drawn from the crowne he took hys syght, and when it was layed in ageyn he recounerd his heeryng. a1592 *GREENE Geo. a Greene* (1599) E4. [Shoemaker speaks in the road] Stay till I lay in my Tooles. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Ccch, *Leverance*! Unship the oars! the order to the rowers to lay in their oars. 1867 *SMYTH Sailer's Word-bk.*, *Lay in the oars*, unship them from the rowlocks, and place them fore and aft in the boat.

b. To place in store; to provide oneself with a stock of. Also said of 'taking in' food; hence

absol. to feed vigorously (now *vulgar*). † Also *occas.* to put stores into, stock (a place).

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 297/2 If a man bee giuen to quaffing and laying in, he careth not... howe often he be provided for. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 532 And to be laid in, and Stored up, then Delivered out in Proportion. 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 308/2 We see in a Town besieged, though it be well laid in with Corn... what straits they are soon put to. 1677 *LADY CHAWORTH in Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 37, I have laid you in some beare. 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 246 They observe this Maxim, Always to lay in Ballast, they eating heartily. 1709 *ADOISON Tatter* No. 131 P 3 A great Magazine of Wines that he had laid in before the War. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 589 The rustic Jacobites were laying in arms. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xi. (1872) VI. 277 So soon as we have horses, it will not appear strange that we lay-in a little hay. 1889 'ROLF BOLCKEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vii, Then... the eggs and bacon—my word! how Jim did lay in.

†c. To put in (a claim). Also *absol.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 123 The County of Tripolis layd in for himselfe, that he was descended from Raymund of Tholous. 1710 *ADOISON Whig Exam.* No. 5 P 2 After this short preface by which... I lay in my claim to be a Politician, I shall enter on my discourse. 1734 *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 842 There is a new Church erected at the South end of Boston and they are laying in for Mr. Brown. 1747 *Mem. Nuttrel. Crt.* I. x. 169 She applied to the then acting ministers, laying in her claim to her principality.

†d. *intr.* To scheme or exert oneself to do something. To lay in for: to make one's object, lay oneself out for, exert oneself to gain. *Obs.*

1599 *SIR E. SANDYS Europa Speculum* (1629) 178 There is scant any office or estate can fall void, but they lay in by all means to get into it. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 502 If thou lay in for faith, come with an heart empty of other thoughts. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* To Rd, If I happen to please the more moderate sort, I shall be sure of... the best judges... And I confess I have laid in for those, by relating the satire... from carrying too sharp an edge.

e. *trans. (Agric.)*. To enclose or reserve (a meadow) for hay. Cf. 60b (b).

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 228/1 Patt all perones quha hes teillit... ony part... of his maiesteis... or theris commounteis... That they within zeir & day... lay in the samyn commounteis agane. 1727 *COVELL'S Law Dict.* s.v. *Falcatura*, Meadows hay'd, or laid in for Hay. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 387 The proportion of hay is not great, the meadows are 'laid in' in April and May.

f. *Gardening.* (a) To place in position (the new wood of a trained tree). (b) (See quot. 1898.)

1802 W. FORSYTH *Treat. Fruit-trees* 31 It is too common a practice to lay in the shoots at full length. 1890 *BLACKMORE Ait* III. xiv. 185, I can lay a tree in straight enough, but I am out of my line telling things. 1898 *WRIGHT & DEWAR Johnson's Gardener's Dict.* 548/2 *Laying-in* is a gardener's term for training the branches of espaliers and wall-trees. *Laying-in-by-the-heel* is his mode of describing a plant's having the roots roughly buried in the soil for some temporary purpose.

g. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1683 *MOXON Printing* 383 When the Press-man lays Sheets on the Tympan, it is stiled *Laying in Sheets*.

†h. ? To put (hounds) into cover. *Obs.*

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 150 Here, Huntsman, bring... all thy jolly Hounds, And calmly lay them in.

i. To paint (a picture) or some of its parts in the first unfinished stage.

1676 *BEALE Pocket bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 111, 135 Moneys paid my son Barth. for work, laying in the drapery of his mother's pictures. 1784 J. BARRV in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 215 Painting upon a darkish ground... will... tend to... destroy the purity... of all your lighter tints, particularly if you do not employ a great body of colour in the laying them in. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* ii. 24 The whitewasher... is summoned to 'lay in' the great masses of colour. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 4/2 An artist 'laid in' a picture for an amateur, who muddled on with it for awhile and got it accepted at the Academy, but the artist who had laid the picture in was himself rejected.

†j. To lay (a cloth); = sense 35 b. *Obs.*

1788 G. COLMAN Jr. *Ways & Means* i. 1, The cloth is laid in for breakfast.

†k. To 'run and fell' (a seam). *Obs.*

1611 [see 51 l].
l. To deliver, 'get in' (a blow); to shed, 'turn on' (tears).

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. ii. P 5 Jacintha was by his bedside, laying in her tears by wholesale. *Ibid.* vii. i. P 9, I had no sooner laid in this home stroke [etc.]. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xv. xiii. (1872) VI. 107 A sharp brush of fighting; not great in quantity, but laid-in at the right moment.

m. To discontinue working (a colliery).

1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Historians' Table-bk.* V. 78 Several collieries having been laid in this day. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/5 The miners at Haswell Colliery, county Durham, finished bringing their gear to bank on Saturday, and the pits are now laid in.

n. *intr. (Naut.)* To come in from the yards after reefing or furling. (Cf. *lie in*.)

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 46 The outside men will lay out and unclasp the booms, then lay in again.

54. Lay off. †a. *trans.* To take off, take away; to put off or remove from oneself.

c1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* (? 1600) B4, Thou traitor Guse, lay of thy bloody hands! 1628 tr. *Tasso's Aminta* i. i. B4 Stay for me till I have in yon fresh fount Laid off the sweat and dust that yesterday I soyld me with. a1631 *DONNE Serm.* lxxxviii. IV. 121 St. Gregory says that the Soul had laid off... all outward ornaments. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay off a Garment, *quitter un habit*.

†b. *Naut.* To steer (a ship) away from the shore. Also *intr.*, to remain stationary outside a harbour.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. i. 52 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1781 *JEFFERSON Corr. Wks.* 1859 1. 291 Eight of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off.

c. To mark or separate off (plots of ground, etc.); to plot out land in some way or for some purpose.

1748 *WASHINGTON Jrnl.* 30 Mar. This Morning began our Intended business of Laying off [f] Lots. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. vi. (ed. 2) 400 Laying off land, after a very few crops of corn, into grass for pasture. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navag.* 357 The partial band of nature has laid off America upon a much larger scale than any other part of the world. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* 1. 442 They... directed that the streets should be laid off obliquely. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 370 Cere must be taken... to lay off the land in broad flats. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 870/2 Laying parterres off in fanciful designs with little shells.

d. To 'set off' (distances) upon a surface.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 393/2 Lay off the dimensions of the waste rail found in the table; and... draw a line [etc.]. 1859 *RUSKIN Perspective* xvii. 79 The dividing points... will lay off distances on the retreating inclined line. 1882a *MUNCHING Unipl. Kinemat.* 2 By laying off the different times along Ox.

e. *Shipbuilding.* To transfer (plans) from the paper in the full size on the floor of the mould-loft.

1863 P. BARRV *Dockyard Econ.* 139 The chief draftsman and his assistants 'lay off', or draw all the lines on the mould-loft floor, to the full size. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/2, 1. advise that the boat be 'laid off' at full size and battened-faired.

f. *dial.* and U.S. To discontinue; to discontinue the working of; to dismiss (a workman), usually temporarily. Also *intr.*, to take a rest.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 181 It is removed at intervals, chiefly in frost, when ploughing is laid off. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid off*, applied to a person who from illness or other disablement is incapable of working as usual. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/7 One of the leading works in the district at Darlington has been laid off by a strike. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 135/1 To give notice of intention to 'lay off' any hands in their employ. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 65 When the husbands come up Saturday nights, they don't want to go on a tramp Sundays. They want to lay off and rest.

55. Lay on. a. *trans.* To impose (an injunction, penalty, tax); † to bestow (a name) upon. (In early use with dative pronoun as in 19 b.)

11... O. E. *Chron.* an. 1052 (Laud MS.) Pe folc 2eald heom swa mycel swa hi heom on legden. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bludeliche he wule herkeim pet pe preost him leioð on. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 339/4 Salic in non wurd mizen forð-on, Vten dat god me leioð on. c1450 *LOMELIE Merlün* 988 (Kölbinger) What name they scholden leyn hym vpon. 1813 *Genl. Mag.* May 420/2, I think laying on a tax would greatly enrich the public purse. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.*, c. 46 § 64 The meeting is for the purpose of laying on an assessment. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* i. x. 185 Charles I had used the special powers entrusted to him... to lay on ship-money.

b. *intr.* To deal blows with vigour; to make vigorous attack, assail. (Formerly often with dative pronoun denoting the object of attack.)

c1205 *LAV.* 13708 Mid swerde legged heom on. a1225 *Juliana* 17 Legged on se lufliche on hire leofliche lich. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8445 (Kölbinger) He laid on with schourge and bad hir go. c1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1533 Lokeab pat 3e legge hem on & slep hem a-doun werymynt. a1490 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1102 He dremeth theenes comen in And on his cofres knokke, & leye on faste. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cxcvii. (1482) 299 Our men of armes... leyde on with stakes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 601/2 Laye on, lay on upon the jade. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus* *Ann.* i. viii. (1622) 14 They... laide them on with stripes. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 33 Lay on Macduff, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* iii. (1697) 68 Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same: He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* iv. iii. He came at us... and laid us on with a great quarter-staff. 1836 *MARRVAT Midth. Ensy* xii, The pleasure of thrashing his enemy... was quite enough—and he laid well on. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome. Lake Regillus* xxvii, I will lay on for Tusculum, And lay thou on for Rome! 1882 *FREEMAN in Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 267, I fancy people will lay on more zealously for either of the extremes.

c. *trans.* To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash) vigorously. Also to lay it on (in quot. fig.).

a1400 *Octovian* 1061 Ley on strokes with good emprise. 14... *Libanus Descous* 2056 (Kaluz) Ley on strokes swift. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No King* iv. ii. (1619) 53 You have paid me equall, Heavens, And sent my own rod to correct me with... Lay it on, Justice, till my soule melt in me. 1656 *BAXTER Reformed Pastor* iii. i, We disgrace them to the utmost, and lay it on as plainly as we can speak. 1732 *FIELDING Mock Doctor* viii, Those blows... which I was oblig'd to have the honour of laying on so thick upon you. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 799/3 A stirrup leather well laid on.

†d. *intr.* To set oneself vigorously (to do something).

1587 *TURBURY Trag. T.* (1837) 38 The hungrie dogs... Layde on as fast her fleshye flanks to teare.

e. To lay (it) on; † (a) to be lavish in expense (*obs.*); (b) to pile on the charge for goods, etc.

1590 *MARLOWE Edu. II* (1598) E4, Thou shalt haue crownes of vs 'tout bid the Barons; And, Spenser, spare them not, lay it on. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 224 There's no iesting, laying on, tak't off, who [will] as they say, there be backs. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. ii. 160, I would I could see this Taborer, He lays it on me. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Cocher sur la grosse taille*, (as we say) to lay it on, (take it off who as will;) to spend, or borrow, exceeding much. 1612 *SIR C.*

MOUNTAGU in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 Here is...much preparations at this wedding for masks...one of eight lords and eight ladies, whereof my cousin An Dudley on[e], and two from the Inner Courts, who the[y] say will lay it on. 1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.* s.v., I had a good Fortune, and laid on to some Tune, as long as it lasted.

f. To apply a coat of (paint, varnish, etc.) to a surface. Hence in phr. to lay (it) on thick, with a trowel, to be excessive in flattery, eulogy, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 112 Well said, that was laid on with a trowel. 1601 — *Troil.* IV. i. v. 258 This beauty truly blest, whose red and white, Natures owne sweet, and cunning hand laid on. 1611 — *Wint.* T. v. iii. 49. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Bland's Trav.* 379 Pulverized Gold lay'd on with gumme. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The colours are tempered with oil and varnish, and the metallic powders laid on with gold size. 1842-59 *Gwilt Archit.* § 2233 All the first coats of plastering are laid on with this tool. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white ground and then lay on the dye of purple. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 452/1 It is nauseous to hear the adulation of Mr. Neville, who laid butter on with a spade.

g. Agric. Of cattle: To 'put on', increase in (flesh); also *absol.*

1807 *SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett.* (1808) I. 58 All the fat being laid on, as graziers speak, anew. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 229 This animal would lay on from the middle of May until the middle of November, about two score per quarter. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 333 Well-bred sheep...lay on flesh quick.

h. Printing. To place the sheets of paper on the type to be printed. † Hence, to print an edition of (so many copies); *intr.* of a bookseller, † to bespeak a number of copies from a printer (*obs.*).

1576 in *Stationers' Reg.* (Arb.) II. 137 Licenced unto him the praise of folio to print not about xvi of any impression with this condition that any of the company may laie on with him reasonable at every impression as they think good. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing* 383 Lay on, a phrase used for the Number of Books to be Printed. Thus they say, There is 1000, 2000, 3000, &c. Laid on. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 720/1 No alteration has been made in the manner of 'laying on' the paper.

i. To put (dogs) on the scent. Also *transf.* in jocular use. Cf. 15 b.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or hollowed off. 1661 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xliii. How long we might have remained in this ridiculous position it is impossible to say, but for the incursion of three thriving farmers—laid on by the waiter I think—who came into the coffee-room. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iv. (1862) 186 But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* 66 Bring the dog here and lay him on. 1879 *SALA Paris Herself Again* I. xvii. 276 The oldest waiters...had seemingly been 'laid on' to attend on the guests. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 696/2 No horsemen get forward with the stag before the hounds were laid on.

† j. To trim, embroider. Cf. lay down (51 l).

1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 2047/1 His larkin was laid on with gold lace faire and braue.

k. To provide for the supply of (water, gas, etc.) through pipes from a reservoir.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 153 The water being laid on distributed itself beautifully and evenly over the surface. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Water in large quantities must be laid on in pipes.

56. Lay out. a. *trans.* To extend at length; to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc.; to spread out in order; to lay so as to project outwards.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 778 He layd out a lang neke & hys hand likkys. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp floris fra the rute... Lay out your levis lustely. 1535 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) I. 171 That they may have warnyng to lay out theyre offall of theyr howses unto the open streates. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* x. vi. O, with how simple look He offe laieth out his hook! 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 21 They bee buckt with drinke, and then laid out to bee Sunn'd and scornd. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing* 383 Lay out Sheets. When the Press-man takes Sheets off the Tympan, and lays them on the Heap, it is stiled Laying out Sheets. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* III. v. 341 There is a frame laid out from her to windward. 1835 *Sir J. ROSS Narr. and Voy.* xxxiii. 467 Laying out hawser to warp her off when this should take place. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* i, His letters were laid out there in expectation of his arrival. 1850 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manila* 239 Refreshments...were laid out in an adjoining room. 1890 *CONAN DOYLE Firm of Girdlestone* xxxiii. 265 The deal table...was laid out roughly as for a meal.

b. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; hence (*slang*) to stretch out in death, to lay low, to 'do for'; *fig.* to put 'hors de combat'.

1595 A. COPLEY *Wits, Fills & Fancies* 195 One said to a little child whose father died that morning, and was layd out in a coffin in the Kitchin, Alas, [etc.] 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 36 If she that laies thee out says thou art a fair coarse. 1848 *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* vi. (1882) 16/1 They reverently laid out the corpse—Wilson fetching his only spare shirt to array it in. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 777/2 Hypodrophy gave him fits, and eclecticism almost lays him out. 1892 *STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE Wrecker* xxv. 417 He gave the wretched man an opiate that laid him out within ten minutes. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Nov. 373/2 Never were so many demagogues laid out in one day as in the elections of a fortnight ago.

c. To spend, expend (money). Also *absol.*

1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 91 If therto thei had any expensis before leid out and mynystrid. 1486-1504 *Let.* 7 Jan. in *Denton Eng.* in 15th C. (1888) 318 note D, Mane men wyll ley out more to kepe vnder the pore the[re]n for to helpe thaim. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* iv. 2 Wherefore do ye laye out your moneye, for the thinge y^e fedeth not. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 6 Bard. Will you give me Money, Cap-

tain? *Fal.* Lay out, lay out. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 34 When they will not give a doit to relieue a lame Begger, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. 1615 *TOMKIS Alibonazar* III. v. F 3 b, Lay out some roaring oathes For me; I'll pay thee againe with interest. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 54, p. 2 Most of our Professors never lay out a Farthing either in Pen, Ink, or Paper. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 254, 26. 105. was more than I cared to lay out of my own money on the article. 1895 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 471 He laid out all his gains in purchasing land.

† d. To employ or exercise (powers, effort). *Obs.*

1651 *BAXTER Saints' Rest* III. vi. § 26 (ed. 2) 127 They...should lay out all their strength on the work of God. 1656 *BURTON'S Diary* (1828) I. 24 If you do not lay out your especial endeavours in the things of God. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1848) 206 A mis-expend of his Time or Talents; whether they be laid out upon Speculative Notions in Theology, or [etc.]. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 98, p. 5 Nature has laid out all her Art in beautifying the Face. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 190 He...did not lay out his learning with the diligence with which he laid it in.

e. *refl.* † To exert oneself in, upon (*obs.*); to take measures, frame one's conduct with a view to effecting a purpose or gaining an object. *Const. for.* to with *inf.*

1659 C. NOBLE *Answe. Inmod. Queries* 1 The Grandees of our Nation, who laid out themselves to the utmost in their...contrivements for the peace...of their Country. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 143 Who never fail'd...To lay themselves out, to supplant Each other Cousin-German Saint. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* I. 194 You shall often see even the learned...Divine lay himself out in explaining Things inexplicable. 1745 *Let. in Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* (1746) 119. I will lay myself out to know the Conduct and Conversation of all my Neighbours. 1757 *BURKE Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* i. iii. Wks. X. 228 If they discovered any provincial laying himself out for popularity. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* II. xlvii. 147 A large proportion of the inhabitants lay themselves out to give entertainment. 1827 *CHR. WORDSW. K. Chas. Author* *Leon Basil* (1828) 140 The running off to quite a different matter...may fairly generate a suspicion, that the writer lays himself out upon what is easy, and was not wanted. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* xxii. Take it careless, my son...and lay yourself out to enjoy snacks and cordials.

f. *intr.* With *for*: † To make a search for, look out for (*obs.*); to take measures to win or get. Also, to scheme, plan to effect some purpose.

1624 T. DAVIES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 140, I. began to lay out for those Books you writ for. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 169/1 Dionysius laid out to take him, but could not light on him. 1712-13 *SWIFT Jrnl. Stella* 4 Feb., Lady Masham, who has been laying out for my acquaintance. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 307, I laid out for MSS, and searched into all offices. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 97, p. 12 Women...most observed when they seem themselves least to observe, or to lay out for observation. 1813 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 82, I had given up all idea of this buck, having laid out for him since about August 30. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* x. I. 150 To be seen of men, to lay out for human praise. 1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 57 He laid out to go ashore the next time he came to Venice.

g. To display, exhibit, expose; to set forth, expound, demonstrate. ? Now rare.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 251 Soure langage 3e laye oute to lang. But Judas, we trowly be trast. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxxii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 76 The King's Counsell is to be heard at our barr, to lay out evidence against the King's dead and living judges. 1666 *PEYVS Diary* 14 July. I wrote...to the Duke of York, laying out our want of money again. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 214 He...laid out the necessity of raising some more force for securing the quiet of Scotland. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* I. 94 Sir Edward...found it doubly delightful to lay out his whole soul in the soft and sensible society of Ethelinde. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* I. I. § 4 (1864) 7 The mode of laying out the subject that has occurred to an able physiologist. 1864 *FAULDE Short Stud.* (1872) I. 2 Laying out his matter as easily...as if he had been talking to us at his own fireside.

h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.).

1608 [see LAYING vbl. sb. 1 b]. 1632 *MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*, Layd out on our selves and the land-measurer when we went to...laye out our land. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 298 An order for y^e laying out a Road from Philadelphia to Bucks County. 1795 *ADDISON Italy* 1 The Mountains about the Town...laid out in beautiful Gardens. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xxviii. The garden...was large and well laid-out. 1799 *Scotland Described* (ed. 2) 18 Pleasure-grounds have been in many places laid out. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 259, I laid out the drains 30 feet apart. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 188 Those who laid out the city had never meant that it should be able to stand a regular siege. 1885 *Sir J. BACON in Law Times Rep.* LI. 509/2 The roads had been laid out, but were not completed.

i. To plan or map out; to set as a task or duty.

1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 295 Shall it be as Mrs. B. lays it out, or not? 1868 *Mrs. WHITNEY P. Strong* viii. (1869) 97, I know...what she has laid out for herself to do. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 412 In laying out plans for another month's holiday. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* II. 29 Lycidas is laid out on the lines of the accepted pastoral fiction.

† j. To put (false hair) in order. *Obs.* (Cf. 52 d.)

1580 *LIVLY Euphues* (Arb.) 445 The haire they lay out growth vpon their owne heads. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 59 When she laid out the combings of her own or others more youthful hair when her own...seemed less becoming her.

† k. Cards. (Piquet, Ecarte, etc.) To discard, throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand.

1687 *MIEGE Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To lay out his Cards, at Picket, faire son écart. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Piquet*, If one of the gamesters finds he has not a court

card in his hand, he has to declare he has *carte blanche*, and tell how many cards he will lay out [etc.].

† l. *intr.* To incline and project outward. *Obs.*

* 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 195 Till the stones are cleared of the boat, the shears lay out considerably.

m. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To occupy a position on a yard towards the yard arms for the purpose of manipulating the sails. (*Cf. lie out.*)

1829 *MARRYAT F. Midway* vii. The men laying out on the yards. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Laying or Lying out on a yard*, to go out towards the yard-arms.

57. Lay over. *trans.* a. To overlay.

1535 *COVERDALE Hab.* II. 19 It is layed over with golde and syluer. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 84 The laying over a Wall, white in oil, twelve pence a yard. 1668 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 56 Sads, laid over with Boughs. 1732 *LORD TYRAWLY in Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Crimson velvet, laid all over with gold lace.

b. *U.S. colloq.* To miss, allow to pass by; to postpone; to lay a temporary embargo on.

1885 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 772 At Las Vegas, New Mexico, we laid over one train, to rest and see the Hot Springs. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Sept. 920/1, I know of tennis matches...that have been laid over for hours because of a sprained ankle. 1890 *Standard* 20 Nov. 5/2 Great regions were 'laid over'. They were taboo to the hunter until the fur animals had time to recover themselves.

c. ? *U.S. colloq.* To excel, to 'put in the shade'.

1869 B. HARTE *Luck Roaring Camp* (1870) 15 They've a street up there in 'Roaring' that would lay over any street in Red Dog. 1876 *MARK TWAIN Tramp Ab.* (1880) I. ii. 19 In scolding...a blue-jay can lay over anything, human or divine.

† 58. Lay to. a. *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to apply (a medicinal remedy) to the body; also to lay to one's ear, to listen to, obey; to lay to the deaf ear, to turn a deaf ear. *Obs.*

In the Wyclif quotes, merely a literalism of translation.

1382 *WYCLIF Ecd.* viii. 16, I leide to [L. *apponere*] myn herte. — *Lucas* II. 4 Alle that to thes shul ben leid to [L. *quod tibi applicatum fuerit*]. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2660 Than shalt thou stoupe, and lay to ere, If they within aslepe be. c. 1450 *Merlin* 261 The caill leide to the deaf ere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* I. ProL 488 To ilk cumand wicht lay to my eir. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. F 1 b, The leues of this herbe layd to with salt. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 25 Being laid to outwardly, as a medecine. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 262 The leanes...of Ephedros brought into a liniment and laid too, do discusse and dissolve them. 1620 *Frier Rush* 19 He made a great fire and set on the pot, and layd to the spit.

† b. To put or bring into action; to bring to bear; *esp.* in to lay to one's hand(s).

c. 1386 *CHAUCER ProL* 841 Ley hond to, every man. c. 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxix, Our lorde...layeth to his honde and smytheth down the deuyll. 1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1, I laye to my hande to helpe that a thyng maye be doome. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 126 It is tyme for the (o Lorde) to laye to thine honde. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 233 With all hys force and power, he layeth to all hys munition. 1576 *FLEMING Paupr. Epist.* 74 Lay too all the might you can make. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 251 Monster, lay to your fingers: helpe to beare this away. c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 20 Lay to your armes, and help...afford.

c. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To come to a stationary position with the head towards the wind; = *lie by*.

1798 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 20 The Terpsichore...continued to lay to under bare poles. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift Winds* xiii. (1881) 131 [He] was obliged to lay-to until daylight, as the weather was thick.

59. Lay together. a. *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to add together; † to compare; † to put together, construct; † *pass.* to be composed of.

[a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29529 (Cott.) Pir pointes of cursing haf i said, and soth and scortly samen laid.] c. 1340 *Ibid.* 550 (Fairf.) Of her pinges pat I haue sayde was adam cors togeder layde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 605/1, I ley styckes or brandes together, to make a fyre. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 469 That the same fyre whiche manye yeares since they had layde together, myght nowe...breake out. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 74 All which numbres being layed together arising well toward to twenty thousand soules. a. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* II. (Arb.) 88 When he bringeth it translated vnto you, bring you forth the place of Tullie: lay them together: compare the one with the other. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 114 To keepe a dore, and to dwell in the tents &c. are layd together. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr. I.* Author's Apol. 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together. 1692 *BURNET Past.* Care II. 15, I will...lay both the Rules and the Reproofs that are in them together. 1707 [see EYE sb. 1 2 f]. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., Lay his Words and Deeds together, comparez ses Paroles avec ses actions. 1853 *URR Dict. Arts* II. 562 A simpler...mode of...laying the strands together.

b. To lay...heads together; to confer together.

c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foulles* 554 The watyr foulis han here hedis leid to gedere. 1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 393 [They] leyed theyr hedes to gedere to understand how they myght haue verrey eyvidence and knolage. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* clxxviii. 1108 If all the greatest Doctors of y^e world should lay their heads together they could not attaine to the vnderstanding thereof. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* viii. 5 Then laying their heads together...[they] created them a General. 1760 *GRAY Corr.* (1843) 210 We shall lay our heads about you. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 [They] laid their heads together and gradually built up this picturesque mountain of lies.

† c. To concoct, compose (a story); also *absol.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 770 At such time as the old mans fury was ouerpast, falling of purpose into talke with him about the matter, she laid together in her sons behalf, and alledged [etc.]. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 580 His story was so ill laid together, that the Court was ashamed to make use of it.

† **d. intr.** To engage (in combat). *Obs.*
 c1205 *LAV.* 5904 Heore wepenen weoren lihte beo leiden to-gadere & feorliche fuhten.

60. Lay up. a. trans. See simple senses and UP; to put up and extend (one's limbs) on a couch; † to erect (a building); † to vomit, 'throw up' (*obs.*).
 1570 *GOOSE Popish Kingd.* iv. 53 And miserably they reele, till as their stomacke vp they lay. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 757 Antonius being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit he had taken, was compelled to lay up all before them, and one of his friends held him his Gown instead of a Bason. 1788 *J. MAY Frul. & Lett.* (1873) 86 To-day finished laying up the house, and put on the roof. c1830 *Houlston Tracts* No. 87. 11 Her daughter must go home, and lay up her legs till they got quite well.

b. Agric. (a) To throw up (land) in ridges as a preparation for sowing: often with compl., as *dry, rough, in ridges*. (b) To reserve for hay. Cf. 53 e. 1842 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 171 Every arable field which is laid up in ridges probably requires... to be drained. 1844 *Ibid.* v. 1. 167 After being fed the meadows are laid up, and in about six weeks produce an excellent crop of hay. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. i. 62 The land... is either sown with wheat at Michaelmas or laid up dry, for barley in the spring. 1883 *Froude Hist. Sketches* 74 (*Norway Fjords*) There were forty or fifty acres of grass laid up for hay.

c. To deposit or put away in a place for safety; to store up (goods, provisions); to put by. Often absol. to save money. Also with immaterial obj. To lay up in lavender: see *LAVENDER* sb.² 2.

15136 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 184 Gret tresours up to leyn. c1400 *Rom. Sc.* 5680 They... ley not up for her living. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* i. 66 And all they that herde them layde them vppe in their hertes. — 2 *Cor.* xii. 14 The children ought not to laye vppe for the fathers and mothers. [So 1611.] 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b. That the same should be laied up into a cheste fast locked. a1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 9 The Strangers House is at this time Rich, and much aforehand; For it hath layd up Revenew these 37 yeares. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxvi. (1739) 115 It encourages men to gather and lay up, when they have Lay up to hold by what they have. 1690 *LOCKE Ess. Hum. Und.* ii. x. § 10 The faculty of laying up and retaining the ideas that are brought into the mind. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 91 ¶ 1, I have, by leading a very lay life, laid up a little Money. 1736 *LEONARD Life Marlborough* III. 194 The Allies design'd to lay up large Magazines at Douay. 1879 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. iv. xxi. 216 Lines which she had probably composed and laid up in her memory. 1879 *M. PATTERSON Milton* xiii. 212 His poems he wished laid up in the Bodleian. 1885 *E. F. IVERNE Entangled* I. i. xiii. 248 You could not bear the agony that would be laid up for you in an unhappy union.

† **d. To place in confinement, imprison. Obs.**

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Carcer*, *Condi in carcerem*, to be layed vp in [prison]. 1569 in *J. Hooker Life Sir P. Carew* App. (1857) 233 The messenger... was layed up by the helys. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 240 Sweete Constable doth take the wondrous eare, And layes it vp in willing prisonment. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. iii. When laid up for debt.

e. To cause to keep indoors or in bed through illness; often in pass. to be (taken) ill, to keep one's bed. In recent colloquial use also intr., to take to one's bed.

1554 *SIR J. MASON* in *Tytler Edw. VI* (1839) II. 456 The constitution of his body being so easy to be overthrowen, as a little travel taken more than it he able to bear were enough to lay him up. 1600 *SHAKS. A. T.* I. i. iii. 7 Then there were two Cosens laid vp, when the one should be lam'd with reasons, and the other mad without any. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 This severe weather which hath laid [me] up in the house this ten days. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 5 While he was laid up with the Gout. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B. in Wks.* 1799 II. 230 My gout. Lays me up for four or five months in a year. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117, I should be laid up for a long time, and perhaps have the lock-jaw. 1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. iii. xxv. 241 An attack of small-pox... laid him up for a short time. 1893 *A. S. ECCLES Sciatica* 49 Busy persons who can ill afford to lay up and be absent from their affairs for some days.

† **f. To bury. Obs.**

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 202 Yet wast thou laied vp with fewer teares. 1655 *E. TERRY Voy. E. India* 309 It [Pile] was begun by Achabar-sha... and finished by his Son, who since was laid up beside him.

g. To put away (a ship) in dock or some other place of safety. Also intr. for pass. or refl.

1667 *Perrys Diary* 14 June, The counsel that brought us into this misery, by laying up all the great ships. 1701 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 309 Ships that are to be layd up. 1725 *DE FOE New Voy.* 18 At length we... arrived again at the Port of St. Julian. Here we resolved to lay up for the winter. 1795 *NELSON* in *Nicholas Disp.* (1843) II. 69 We must both soon be laid up to repair. 1838 *THURWALL Greece* IV. xxvii. 25 The Peloponnesians... laid up their fleet for the rest of the winter. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 158/1 The sands, on which a vessel is laid up, are minutely and beautifully detailed. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/3 The ice-hulks and the swift yaws... moored and laid up in ordinary. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 469, I shall send the yacht round to Gosport to lay up.

transf. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxiv, Mr. F.'s Aunt was, for the time laid up in ordinary in her chamber.

h. Ship-building. (See quot.)

1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuilding* x. 197 The heads of the rivets are generally laid-up, that is, are made close to the surface, against which they fit by a few heavy blows given by the workman.

i. Rope-making. = sense 37.

c1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catch.* 28 Lay up the centre strands together, take the next two strands and lay them

up together...; when you have laid it up to within ten inches of the end, lay both strands up together [etc.]. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 26 Gun gear [is] laid up left handed.

j. Naut. (intr.) To direct the course.

1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xli, The French squadron... tacked and laid up directly for them. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 71 We neither could lay up for it, nor overhaul it.

k. Printing. (See quot. 1841.)

1808 *STOWER Printer's Gram.* 156 A form cannot be well laid up without plenty of water. 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Printing* s.v., Before the letter of a worked-off form is distributed, if the work be finished it is unlocked upon a board laid in the trough and well rinsed with water, while the compositor keeps working the pages backward and forward with his hands, and continues pouring water on them till the lye and ink are washed away...; this is termed laying-up.

† **l. To surpass, excel. Obs.**

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commv.* (1603) 40 In suffering of hunger, thirst, heat, cold, labor and extremities, they will laie up any nation in Europe.

IX. 61. Comb. : lay-down a. (also laid-down), applied to a collar which is folded over instead of standing up; also as sb., a 'turn-down' collar; † lay-holding a., that lays hold, tenacious; lay-over a. = lay-down.

a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. (1629) 89 Vran... Laid hold on him with most lay-holding grace. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xxvii, A black gentleman... with a lay down collar with two tassels. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 339 The three Master Baskets in coats and lay-over collars. 1880 *MISS BIRD Japan* I. 47 A laid-down collar. 1889 *W. S. GILBERT Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 151 Serious collars, substitutes for the unprofessional 'lay-downs' I usually wore.

68. Phrase-key.

To be laid (= to lie down) 8 a.; it lays (*impers.* of wind and weather) 33; lay aback 25 c.; l abed 8 c.; l aboard 25 d.; l about 44; l about one 32 e.; l abroad 45; l one's account 38; l along 46; l alongside 25 c.; l an amshush 18; l apart 47; l aside 48; l asleep 8 c.; l at (= attack) 32 c.; l at one's door 27 b; l athwart the hawse 25 d; l a-water 25; l away 49; l the axe (to) 15; l bare 25; l battery 19; l a bed 35 b; l before 17; l a bet 12; l blame (on) 29; l a blockade 19; l one's bones 8 b; l bread; l a buck 35 d; l a burden on 28; l by 50; l by the heels 25 b; l by the lee 25 c; l the case (*Printing*) 35 f; l claim 26; l close 25 d; l the cloth 35 b; l colours 41 a; l (one's) course 39 b; l down 51; l the dust 3; l a duty (on) 28; l ear to 15; l eggs 9; l emphasis 30; l eyes on 21 b; l fast 25 b; l a finger on 21 c; l a fire 35 e; l for (= lay wait for) 18 b; l for (= plan for) 36 c; l forth 52; l from one 15 c; l a ghost 3 b; l the grain; l a ground 41 b; l a gun 24; l a hand 21 d; l hands on 21 c; l hardily to 32 b; l (= wagger) one's head 12; l to heart 15; l a hedge 6 b; l hold (of, on) 22; l home to 25 e, 32 b; l a hostage 11 b; l in 53; l in one's dish, neck 27 b; l in mortgage, pawn, twed 11; l in one, into one 15 f; l in prison 15 d; l in water 25; l in words, writing, etc. 40; l an information 26 b; l into (= belabour) 32 d; l it on 31, 55 e, f; l the land (*Naut.*) 5; l leaven 35 d; l one's life 12, 13; l load about one 32 e; l load on, see *LOAD* sb.; l one's love upon 16 a; l low 1; l a name on 15 g; l off 54; l on 55; l on (= attack, belabour) 32 a; l on a scent or track 15 h; l (a person) on the face, the lips 34; l open 25; l out 56; l over 57; l (a person) over the head, etc. 34; l pay 10; l a picture 41 a; l the scene 20 b; l the sea 3; l siege 19; l a snare 18; l (= quarter) soldiers upon 28 b; l speech 14; l stress 30; l a table 35 b; l a tax (on) 28; l to 58; l to (= impute or attribute to) 27; l to (= attack) 32 b; l to do (= plan or intend to do) 38 c; l to one's charge, credit 27 b; l to one's door 27 b; l to ground, earth 1 b; l to heart 15; l to jail 15 c; l to pledge (gage, mortgage, pawn, twed) 11; l to rest, sleep, bed 8 c; l to sight 25; l together 59; l a trail (on) 15 h; l a trap 18; l type (*Printing*) 35 f; l under contribution, obligation, etc., under water 25; l unto (= attack) 32 b; l up 60; l a wager 12; l wait 18; l waste 25; l watch 18; l a twed 11; l weight (upon) 30; l the wind 3; l with (= compare with) 15 e; l with (= cover or spread with) 42.

Lay, v.² Obs. [Aphetic f. *ALLAY* v.², to mix.] *trans.* To mix or ALLOY (metals).

1819 *Sc. Acts Jas.* IV (1814) II. 221/1 Teuching the article of goldsmiths, quilkis Lays and makkis fals mixtures of ewill metals. 1554 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot. Sept.*, Aucht ounce of siluer, to mak an assay of siluer and layit mony. a1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 403 Sche dohis sua corrupt the layit money, and hes brocht it in sick basenes, and sic quantitie of scruff, that [etc.].

† **Lay, int. Obs.** An exclamatory substitute for *Lord!*

1700 *W. KING Transactioneer* 33 *Cent.* Pray what's that? *Transact.* Oh lay! Why don't you know?

Lay, pa. t. of LIE v.¹ Lay: see *LEE*, *LEY*.

† **Layable, a. Obs.** [f. *LAY* v.¹ + *-ABLE*.] Rateable, taxable.

c1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 The layable rentes of all my landes.

Layband (lɔˈbænd). Also (ʔ6 laband), 7 ley-band. [f. *lay*, *LEA* sb.⁴ + *BAND* sb. The identity and meaning of the word in the first quot. are doubtful.] a. The string with which a 'lea' or skein is tied up. b. (See quot. 1847.)

1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 283, v. els of camicerie, 46s. 8d. v. els of lawn 36s. xvj labandes 8s. 1598 *FLORIO, B&ndine*, the lay-bande of a skaine of threed. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 127 You shall as you reel it, with a Leyband of a big twit, divide the slipping or skean into divers leys. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lay-band*, a small roller. *West.* It is explained as a towel in one MS. glossary.

Lay-bed. Also 6 labed. [f. *LAY* v.¹] The bed in which something is laid or lies; a. a grave (now *dia.*); † b. a layer, stratum.

1541 *Richmond, Wills* (Surtees 1853) 24, I gyf to the church warks and for my labed vjs. viijz. 1728 *W. SMITH*

Ann. Univ. College 251 When, for ought I know, the Statue might be in its Lay-bed, and not taken out of the Quarry. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Lay-bed*, a grave.

Lay-board. Sc. and north. dial. Also la-board, law-board, etc. [f. *LAY* v.¹ Cf. *G. legebreit*, Du. *legbord*, board for laying something on.] The board on which tailors iron their seams. (Cf. *lap-board*, s.v. *LAP* sb.¹ 9.)

1804 *GALLOWAY Lumarty* 57 (E. D. D.) His laboard gave, and gives, old bakers bread. a1813 *A. WILSON Poems* (1876) II. 44 As soon's she reekt the sooty bield, Where labrod he sat cockin'. 1829 *HOGG Sheph. Cal.* I. 180 Afore I were a landless lady, I wad rather be a tailor's lay board. 1867 *GREGOR Banffs. Gloss., Lay-baird*.

Lay-by (lɔˈbi). [f. *LAY* v.¹ + *By* adv.] A. sb.

1. A 'slack' part of a river in which barges are laid by out of use.

1879 *E. J. CASTLE Law of Rating* 61 Pumping station, wharf, lay-by for barges. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 344/2 A lay-by near Windsor Bridge. 1892 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 454/3 Screened lay-byes and deep pools. 1899 *Daily News* 9 May 3/1 There is a river frontage to the Thames of 160ft. with private dock and lay-by for three barges.

2. Something laid by or saved; savings.

1894 *BARING-GOULD Kitty Alone* III. 65, I had gone with all my little lay-by to get you out of your difficulties.

B. attrib. or adj. Intended to be 'laid by'.

1804 *W. TAYLOR* in *Robberds Mem.* I. 492 You might... have executed... a correct and expurgated copy for a lay-by edition.

Laycall, obs. form of *LAICAL* a.

Laych(e), variant of *LAIGH*.

Laycke, obs. form of *LAIC*.

Layd, obs. pa. t. *LAY* v.¹; obs. north. f. *LOAD*.

Lay-day (lɔˈdɔɪ). *Comm.* [app. f. *LAY* v.¹]

One of a certain number of days allowed according to a charter-party for the loading and unloading of cargo.

1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) II. 141 That he will... load and unload the goods within a certain number of days (usually called *lay or running days*). 1857 *C. GRIBBLE* in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 5 Your consignees... do not trouble themselves until your lay days are expired.

Laydman, obs. form of *LOADMAN*.

Laye, see *LAY* sb., a. and v., also *LEYE* Obs., flame.

Layen, obs. pa. pple. of *LIE* v.¹

Layer (lɔˈɪə), sb. Forms: 4 legger, ieler, 4-5 leyer, 5 loyare, 5-7 lare, 6 laier, 7 lear(e), leer, layre, 8 lair, 7-layer. [f. *LAY* v.¹ + *-ER*.]

1. One who or that which lays (in various senses); one who lays sieges, plots, etc. Also with sb. in comb., as † *besiege-layer*, *plate-layer*, etc.

1538 *Extracts Asher. Reg.* (1844) I. 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumer nyctbour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze in the place forsayd [etc.]. 1552 *WUOLOET, Besiege laier, obsor.* 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Selv.* 152 Layers of plots and traps. a1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 6 The Lord Himself is the layer of this corner stone. 1737 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. 111, 93 Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling-Presses. 1871 *PROCTOR Light Sci.* 311 The layer of the odds. 1884 *MRS. HOUSTON Caught in Snare* II. vi. 71 A layer of the demon of jealousy. 1891 *Pall Mall* G. 11 Nov. 6/3 At St. Owen there was no betting, the layers refusing to do any business.

† **b. One who lays stones; a mason. (Cf. *brick-layer*.) Obs.**

1388 *WYCLIF 1 Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftise men, masouns, and leyers [1388 leggers of stonys]. — *Ezra* iii. 7 Thei geve money to hewers of stonys, and to leiers [v. r. leggers, 1388 leggers]. 1425 in *Dugdale Monast.* III. n. 164 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall nether set mo nor fewer Free-Masons Rogh Setters ne Leyers there-upon. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 294/1 Leyare, or werkare wythe stone and mortere, cementarius. 1641 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 194 The workmen, and labourers (layers, fillers, servers, and the rest).

† **c. One who lays or fixes the amount of (an impost).**

1602 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Imp'm one laye... of rd. ob. a noble... Wm. Wray, Robt. Hodgesonn and R. Atkingson being layers of the sayme.

d. Of a hen (with adj. good, etc.).

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 191 The oldest [Hens] being always reckoned the best Sitters, and the youngest the best Layers. 1880 *Standard* 27 Dec., The hens are of a bad breed and are infrequent layers.

e. with advs. (see *LAY* v.¹ VIII): layer-on (a) *Printing*, the operator who 'feeds' a printing-machine; (b) *Engineering*, 'an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1552 *WUOLOET*, A layer out of mony, *dispensator*. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 248 Old Age, that ill layer vp of Beautie. 1635 *J. GORE Well-doing* 25 A good layer up makes a good layer out, and a good sparer makes a good spender. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 3 July, The worst judge of matters, or layer together of what he hath read, in the world. 1708 *N. Jersey Archives* (1881) III. 280 The layers out of the High way. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. 330 Spirit-hunters, witch-finders, and layers-out for hellish stories and diabolical transactions. 1797 *MRS. BENNETT Beggar Girl* VII. x. 384 An exceeding good dresser of hair and layer-on of rouge. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Pottleton Leg.* vi. One of these [old women] was the layer-out of the village, to whom the management of the last dry toilet for the grave was, by long usage, always conceded. 1849 *Chambers Inform.* II. 720/2 This machine requires a

layer-on and taker-off of sheets at each end. 1887 *Standard* 7 Oct. 3/2 A printer's 'layer-on'. 1896 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) 1. 230 The layer-out of a garden.

II. Something which is laid.

2. A thickness of matter spread over a surface; esp. one of a series of such thicknesses; a stratum, course, or bed. In early use chiefly in *Cookery*.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 83 Take Codlins... and lay a leare thereof in the bottom of the pye. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 409 If you lay them [Damask-plums] betwene mulberrie-leaves, or vine-leaves, one leare above another in a close close made for the purpose. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 Just 10 boards in every chesse or layer. 1644 G. PLATTS in *Harlib's Legacy* (1653) 200, I would have all the richest Farmers... to thrash up the most part of their other Corn, and to take down the foresaid Rick, and to make it up again with a leere of thrashed Corn, with chaffe and all together. 1648 *Dugby Closet Opened* (1677) 165 Put no more Collops into one pan at once than meely to cover it with one Lare. 1841 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* 1. 167 The inner veins and larses of the earth are also broken as well as the surface. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 161 Some Gutters... have a Lair of Sand for the Lead to lie upon. 1747 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a Layer of Mince-meat, and a Layer of Volk of Eggs, ... a Layer of Anchovies [etc.]. 1774 GOLDISM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) 1. 37 These layers of shells... must have been brought there by successive depositions. 17... *Receipts in Cookery* 11 (Jam.) Lay in a lare of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so lare after lare, till it be full. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 44 Rocks having their layers exactly parallel are very common. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 30 In the Fir... Each of these circular layers is externally most hard and solid. 1828 CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Layer*, ... 2. a slice from the breast of a fowl. 1845 BUDD *Dial. Liver* 6 A layer of areolar... tissue. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 132 A deep layer of fresh snow overspread the mountain. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. xxi. 187 Stripping off the layer of vegetation we see below it the layer of soil on which the plants grow.

fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 24 So mixt they are one knows not whether's thicker a Layre of Burgess, or a Layre of Vicar. 1876 GHO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxiii. 110 Gwendolen's better self... made a desperate effort to find its way above the stifling layers of egoistic disappointment and irritation.

3. *Gardening and Agric.* a. A shoot or twig of a plant fastened down and partly covered with earth, in order that it may strike root while still attached to the parent stock, and so propagate the plant.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Many Trees are also propagated by Cuttings, and Layers. — *Kal. Hort.* June (1679) 19 *Cytisus lunatus* will be multiplied by slips in a moist place, but neither by Seeds or Layers. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 141 The Dutch Lime... is easily produced by Layers. 1772 in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 475 On examining the layers of my large blooming magnolia I found one remarkably vigorous. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 361 The grasses that propagate themselves by layers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 311 Many layers are lost, or prevented from striking kindly, by being covered too deep.

b. *pl.* Patches of laid or trodden corn.

1624 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 79 When I see the Grasse trodden downe, and... the Corne full of Layers: I am well assured it is neither Wind nor Haile, hath made this work.

c. A field of grass or clover; see also quot. 1793. [Perh. a special development of LAIR sb. 1 (q.v.), influenced by association with LAY v.]

1793 *Ann. Agric.* XXI. 611 note, *Layer* is the term used in Suffolk for artificial grasses, that rest longer than one year. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Layer*, arable land in grass and clover. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 498 Last year it and No. 39 were clover layers, but the crop they yielded was poor.

d. (See quot.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Layer*, plants of hedgewood; quick. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 106 Planted with three rows of fine white-thorn layer, intermixed with Oak and Ash. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Lau* or *Layer*, young plants, such as whitethorn, crab, and brier.

4. Other specific and technical senses. a. ? Some measure of flax. ? Cf. LEA sb. 4. † b. An oyster-bed (see quot.). c. *Silk-manuf.* (See quot.)

d. A pavior's flag or flag-stone. e. *Tanning*. = bloomer-pit (see BLOOMER 1). f. (See quot.)

a. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 42 Every pound of six-penny flax, spun to 24 layers.

b. 1735 DVCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Layer*, ... a Place in the retired Part of a River, Sea, &c. commonly called a Creek, where young Oysters are laid to grow. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 238 They [Oysters] are laid in Beds or Rills or Salt-water, in order to fat them, and these they term Layers.

c. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 396 A small light rod of wood, called a layer, which has a wire eye fixed into it, is placed at a little distance from, and opposite, to each bobbin, so as to conduct the thread thereupon; and as the layer moves constantly backwards and forwards, the thread is regularly spread upon the length of the bobbin.

d. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* 1. 90 Paviers' flags, or layers.

e. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 307/1 They [hides] are then removed into another pit, called a layer, in which they are laid smooth, with bark ground very fine strewn between each hide. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Hides remain in a 'first layer' for six or eight days. The same process is repeated in a 'second layer' in other vats for about two weeks, and in a third, or 'splitting layer', for about four weeks.

f. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Layer*, ... 2. (Leather-manufacture.) A welt or strengthening strip.

III. 5. *attrib. and Comb.*: layer-board, board-laying, boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead; also lea-board (Ogilvie); layer-ooral, a fossil

coral of the genus *Stromatopora*; layer-reared a., reared from a 'layer'; layer-stool, a root from which layers are produced.

1842-59 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2350. 630 Table for guttering. .6-inch *layer-board. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 136 The *Stromatopora*, or 'layer-corals'. 1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 34 Grafted and 'layer reared' species. *Ibid.* 35 Transplanting trees from seed-beds, 'layer-stools', cutting grounds.

Layer (lā'ər), v. [f. LAYER sb. 3.]

1. *Gardening*. a. *intr.* To bend down 'layers' to the ground and cover them partly with earth so that they may strike root and propagate the plant. b. *trans.* To propagate by 'layers'. c. To make a layer of.

1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 27 The root which produces the young shoots for layering is called the stool. 1841-60 T. RIVERS *Fruit Garden* (ed. 9) 4 To make this emission of roots more certain, the stem may be tongued, as usual in layering. 1845 *Florist's Trnl.* 144 Preparation should be made for striking pinks, and layering carnations. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 253/1 If a healthy shoot can be layered and struck. 1891 T. E. KERBEL *Old & New Country Life* 213 Cutting and 'layering' the stiff white-thorn hedges.

2. Of crops: To be laid flat as by wind or rain in consequence of weakness of growth.

1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 851 It is on this that the upgrowth of 'layered' Wheat depends. 1890 Carter's *Seed Catal.* 1 Sept. 35 The Goldthorpe Barley is remarkable for stout long straw, rendering it less liable to layer in rainy weather than other Barleys. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 12/4 The layering... of the corn rendered the use of machines impossible.

Layer: see LAIR.

Layered (lā'əd), a. [f. LAYER sb. 2 + -ED 2.] Divided into layers; having layers (of a particular character or number); covered with layers.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* in W. H. Gregory *Egypt* (1859) I. 270 Hills and regularly layered rocks. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 420 Certain two-layered sponge-larvæ. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 174 Our faces were layered with coffee colour.

Layer-over, *dialect*. Also *lare-over*, *lay-over*, *layer*, etc. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lare-over*, said when the true name of the thing must (in decency) be concealed. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lareovers* for *Meddles*, an answer frequently given to children, or young people, as a rebuke for their impertinent curiosity, in enquiring what is contained in a box, bundle, or any other closed conveyance. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lare-over*, a gentle term for some imputation of chastisement. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Layors-for-meddlers*.

Lavery (lā'ərī), a. *rare*. [f. LAYER sb. 4 + -Y.] Consisting of or formed in layers.

1832 L. HUNT *Dryads* 17 From hedge to lavery beech.

Layery, Layetie, obs. forms of LAIRY a., LAITY.

Layette (lā'et), [Fr.]

1. A complete outfit of garments, toilet articles, and bedding for a new-born child.

1874 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* 26 Apr. (1884) 321 Let me thank you... for the present towards the layette—a most kind assistance.

2. (See quot.)

1885 FARROW *Mil. Encycl.*, *Layette*, A three-sided tray... used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills.

Layety, obs. form of LAITY.

Layfe, obs. form of LAVE sb. 1

Lay-fee. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: see LAY a. and FEE sb. 2; also 4 laifeo, 5 laife, layfe, 6 laffye. [a. AF. *laifē*.]

1. A fee or estate in land held in consideration of secular services, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical fee. † Also phr. of *lay fee* (cf. FEE sb. 2 1 b).

c 1290 *Boket* 560 in S. Eng. Leg. 122 3if ani man of holi church halte an-þing of lay-fe [c 1300 (Percy Soc.) 556 holdeth en laifeol... he schal done þere fore þe service þat to be kinge bi-falle. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 285 'Sir', be bishop said, 'of þis we pray be, þat... nouht of our lay' be taxed with non of yours'. ? a 1400 *Flouman's Tale* 741 Therewith they purchase hem lay fee In londe there hem liketh best. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246 b, Al't... maken holi church Layfee, y^e is halowed and blessed. 1651 G. W. tr. *Coclet's Inst.* 148 An Inventory of such Goods and Chattels, as they shall finde in the Lay-fee of the party deceased. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* II. 283 Arrogating to his own courts the cognisance of lay-fee in the case of persons of the first quality. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 182 Besides his archbishopric, he held the county of Evreux as a lay fee.

† 2. The laity, lay people collectively. Orig. in phr. of the *lay fee*. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 It sufficeth to theym whyche ben of the lay fee or state. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 19 The people of both ordres, the Clergie And the laife. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. i. 136, I wote not that it is worth forto talke in resonyng with eny person of the laife upon any mater of Goddis lawe. 1481 CANTON *Godfrey* xv. 43 For tamende clerkes & layfees. a 1529 SKELTON *Repye*. 267 Why anglye you suchie jestes... To the people of lay fee. 1536 *Exhort. to North.* in *Furnivall Ballads* fr. MSS. I. 368 The intollerable exactions that longe he dyd vse the laiffe emonges, and also the spiritualltye. 1545 *Primer, Injunction*, To... all other of the Clergie; as also al estates and degrees of the laye fee. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 118 A great multitude, of the which the king pardoned a great number of the laye Fee. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 79 More of their Tenants went to the Kings warres, then of the Tenants of them of the Lay fee.

Layff, obs. form of LAVE sb.

Lay figure (lā' fīgər), [f. *lay (abstracted from LAYMAN 2) + FIGURE sb.] A jointed wooden figure of the human body, used by artists as a model for the arrangement of draperies, posing, etc.

1705 T. HURLSTONE *Crotchit Lodge* 49 The latter, in passing behind the Lay-figure, pushes it, and the Landlord down together. *Miss Crotchit*. Heaven's! my niece's Lay-figure is destroyed. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1239 Lay figures of men and women... for artists. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* Her Aunt asked her to stand as a sort of lay figure on which to display them [shawls]. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 351 Fra Bartolommeo was the inventor of the lay figure.

b. *fig.* A person of little intrinsic importance, a 'nonentity'; a character in fiction destitute of the attributes of reality.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 Let me... guard myself against any possible imputation of hostility towards my proposed lay-figure. 1859 HELMS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. I. i. 20, I feel more for the mother, who is but a lay-figure, than for the daughter.

Layg'hyn, obs. form of LAUGH v.

† **Layheyn**. Obs. [? f. lay- in LAYSTALL + HEAP sb.] = LAYSTALL.

1624 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 386 To remoue carits, and layheappes, and other annoyances.

Layicke, obs. form of LAIC.

Laying (lā'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAY v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of LAY v. 1 in various senses; putting, setting, placing, fixing, esp. in a designed position; † assessment, taxation; † accouchement; etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 Pe lond fulle hard was sette in þat ilk laying. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 294/2 Layinge of a thyng, *posicio*. 1472-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Pro le layngne fusi et rynde molendini [cf. LAY v. 3 b]. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxlii. (1482) 290 Anone he leyd his ordynance and in the leyng of a gonne come a quarrell and smote the good Erle Edmond in the hede. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 The... opening and newe leyng of old Ropes. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 245 To reise the siege, at the laying whereof he was counsailer and partner. 1611 COYKE *Proposition d'erreur*, a Writ, or the laying of Error. 1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 63 Item payed for laying of three hoggs, vjd. 1626 *Bayon Sylva* § 660 Another ill Accident is Laying of Corne with great Raines in Harvest. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 59 Circumposition is a kind of laying... In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. 1662 *Prays Diary* 25 May, They do say there are some plots in laying. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 53 The laying of the Church Rate ought to be according to the Lands and the Stock. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 483/1 The operation of uniting them [i.e. strands of a rope] with a permanent twist is called *laying*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 373 Laying consists in spreading a single coat of lime and hair all over a ceiling and partition. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 112 No. 6... attends stool bed, elevating screw and quoin in laying. 1861 HUMBLE tr. *Mogunt Tandon* II. iii. 136 Godard saw a female [Meloe] deposit in two layings 2212 eggs.

b. with advs. or adverb. phr. (see LAY v. 1 VIII.).

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Mappes for laying on of piche Rosyn & talow upon the shipp. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* iv. 14 Layinge on of the bondes of a senour. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* viii. 51 Because of the layenges awayte. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 240 In the dispensing or laying out of your goods. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 182 We haue many pocky Coarsses now adiaies, that will scarce hold the laying in. ? 1608 E. M. WINGFIELD *Disc. Virginia* in Capt. Smith *Wks.* (Arb.) I. p. xc, I misliked his laying out of our towne. a 1659 OSBORN *Misc.* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 76/1 Ware-houses or Vaults for the laying up of Goods. 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 76 One of my chief layings-up is the pleasure I shall have in showing it to you. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xix, She went to a lying-in or a laying-out with equal zest and relish. 1869 SIR E. REEP *Shipbuild.* xx. 429 The laying-off of the ship is proceeded with simultaneously with the preparation of the model. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 60 The laying down of main roads. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 21 The erection of fortifications, and the laying out of streets.

2. *concr.* a. What is laid, in various senses of the vb. b. A layer, bed, stratum. c. An oyster-bed. d. *Building*. (See quot. 1823.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (1495) 417 Alle byrdes that ben lyke to Culoures... laye not the thyrdye tym but whan the seconde layenge is corrupte and destroyed. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. 7 9 Having laid down his Dry Laying, he takes another Quire off the Dry Heap. 1703 T. W. *City & C. Purchaser* 205 You must... cover with Sand every Laying, or Bed of Lime. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 391 Laying, in plastering.—The first coat on lath of two-coat plaster, or set-work. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 637 The oysters... are deposited for a while in beds or layings in the adjoining creeks. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 624 The brood [oysters two years old] are dredged up out at sea, and placed on layings within the river Colne. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Layings*, a sort of pavement of culch, on the mud of estuaries, for forming a bed for oysters.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *laying-place*; *laying-hook* (see quot.); *laying-house*, the house or building in which rope is 'laid' or made; *laying-machine*, a machine for 'laying' strands into a rope; *laying-on table Printing*, a table from which the machine is fed; *laying-on tool Book-binding*, the tool with which gold leaf is laid on the cover or the edge of a book; *laying-press Book-binding*, a press in which books are held while their edges are being cut (also called *lying-press*); *laying-*

tool, -trowel, a plasterer's trowel (see quot. 1825); **laying-top**, a grooved conical piece of wood placed between the strands in 'laying' a rope, a **Top**; **laying-walk**, that part of a rope-walk in which the rope is laid.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 ***Laying-Hook**, the hook on which the strands are all hung together for laying or closing. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Portsmouth*, The fire was first seen to burst through the roof of the 'laying-house'. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1091 Captain Huddart constructed a 'laying-machine, which has carried his inventions in rope-making to the greatest perfection. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 719/2 On the gallery are seen eight men at so many 'laying-on-tables', feeding the machine. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, ***Laying-on-tool**, a bookbinder's tool; a tip. 1865 *DICKENS Mul. Fr.* I. ix, The favourite 'laying-place of several discreet hens. 1835 *HANNETT Bibliopha* 172 The cutting or 'laying press is formed of two strong cheeks of timber, connected together with two wooden screws and two square pins. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 666 The 'laying and smoothing tool consists of a flat piece of hardened iron, about ten inches in length, and two inches and a half wide, very thin, and ground to a semicircular shape at one end, but left square at the other. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1073 In laying cables, torsion must be given both behind and before the 'laying top. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 249 A 'Laying Trowel, to lay the Lime and Hair withall upon the Laths, it being larger than a Brick Trowel, and fastened [to] its handle in a different manner. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Portsmouth*, The rope-makers 'laying-walk and tarring-walk.

Laying (lē'in), *phl. a.* [f. **LAY** v.1 + -ING 2.] That lays: chiefly said of hens.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Ponedera gallina*, a laying hen. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* ii. in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 288/2, I can keep my laying hens warm even in zero weather.

† **Layit**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *lawit*, LEWD *a.*, influenced by **LAY** *a.*] Lay.

1563 *WINGET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* title-p., Wks. 1888 I. 47 The Catholics of the inferior ordour of clergie and layt men. 1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) App. I. 231 The layit 30 will not teiche.

Layity, obs. form of LAITY.

Layk *e*, **Laykin**, -yn, obs. ff. LAKE, LAKIN.

Lay-land: see LEA-LAND.

Laylock (k, obs. and dial. form of LILAC.

Layman (lē'män), Also 5-6 **laye**, **laimean**, **leaman**, **leman**. [Orig. two words: see **LAY** *a.*]

1. A man who is not a cleric; one of the laity.

1432-50 *tr. Nigden* (Rolls) V. 269 That noo clerke scholde receyve investiture of his benefice... of the honde of a secular lay man. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 38/2 This man of a laye man was made pope. 1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* F viij, It implieth no more one christian then another, no more y^e spiritual then the leamen. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* I. 24 Let them [the papistes] no more use this shift to say that images are lay men's bokes. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 210 A Lay-man should not intrude himself to administer the sacred functions. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* iii. (1739) 473 Nor would the Primitive Church have forbidden Deacons... to have followed secular Employments, if they had been mere Laymen. 1782 *PHILEAS Corrupt. Chr.* II. vii. 85 A layman... might baptize. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 95 Of the other six commissioners three were prelates and three laymen. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herein*, iii. (1875) 82 It is as good a rule for priest as for layman.

2. *transf.* A man who is an 'outsider' or a non-expert in relation to some particular profession, art, or branch of knowledge (esp. with reference to law and medicine).

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 6 This Boke is made, that Lay-men shulde it see, And Clerks alsoe... Wherebyall Lay-men which putteth them in prease, To sech by Alkiny great ryches to winn may finde good Counsell. 1559 *MORWYN Eronym.* 240 Dryt it lightly by the sun, and drawe out an oyll after the maner of the lay men. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Sentences* 69 b, To declare and expresse to the lay men that be not learned in the law. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 403/1 No prudent layman will venture to judge of the merits of a tailor's log. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* I. 329 Sometimes this is a simple question which an intelligent layman may answer. More frequently it is a difficult one which needs... the subtlety of the trained lawyer. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 657 The assertion so frequently made by ignorant or unscrupulous laymen that the [medical] profession has been influenced [etc.].

So **Lay woman**.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* III. Wks. 247/1 How the scripture might without great perill... be... taken to ley men & women both. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 95 They myght lawfully be baptised in all places... by a Layman or by a Laywoman. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 140 Had he held that a Lay-man, or woman, may administer the Lord's Supper. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* I. p. ccki, Having reference to baptism in times of necessity by laymen and laywomen.

† **Lay-man** 2. *Obs.* [a. Du. *leeman*, for **ledenman*, f. *led* 'membrum, articulus' (Kilian), now *lid* limb, joint + *man* MAN *sb.* Cf. G. *gliedermann*.] = **LAY-FIGURE**.

1688 *H. Testling Sentiments Painters* 5th Table, Rather make use of Models of Wax, than a Layman of Wood. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 31 The Painter ought to avoid all manner of stiffness and hardness in his folds, and be careful that they don't smell of the lay man, as we commonly say. 1762 *H. WALPOLE Catal. Engravers* (1765) 22 Crispin Pass... describes the use of the manek or layman for disposing draperies. 1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* I. 141 She seemed as if her shape had been imagined by some joiner... on purpose to serve as a layman for the clothes she wore.

† **Layn** (*e. Obs.* [variant of **LAWN** *sb.*]) Some fine linen fabric; ? = **LAWN** *sb.*

1561 *Inw. R. Wardr.* (1815) 150 Ane bed of layn sewit with silk. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.*, c. 113 Coastellie cleithing of silkes... layne, cammerage, freinzies, etc. 1612 *P. LOWE Chyrurgie* viii. v. 367 Cover it with a Linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layne [printed layre] or camerie.

Layn (*e*, var. LAIN; obs. Sc. f. LOAN.

Laynder, obs. form of LAUNDER.

Layner, obs. form of LAINER.

Lay-out (lē'out). Chiefly U.S. [See *lay out*, **LAY** v.1 56.]

1. The laying out, planning, or disposition of land, streets, etc.; also, the land so laid out.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 285/1 Although the conception of its lay-out dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Sept. 80 In the lay-out and construction of a very considerable part of the railway service of this country. 1898 *C. O. FARMER Hist. Pelham, Mass.* 158 A portion of the town is south of the original layout. 1900 *I. P. ROBERTS (title)* The Farmstead, the Making of the Rural Home, and the Lay-out of the Farm.

2. Something laid or spread out; a display; a 'spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to some occupation, etc.

1869 *A. K. McCURE Rocky Mts.* 219 His [sc. a miner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive 'lay-out' for him. 1898 *MARK TWAIN in Cosmopolitan* 12 Aug. 426 Of all the barbarous layouts that were ever contrived this was the most atrocious.

3. *Cards.* In *Faro*: see quot.

1889 in *Century Dict.*, 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 189 The layout. The designation of this adjunct to the game is derived from the fact that it forms that part of the table upon which the players 'lay out' their stakes. Usually it is a green cloth, having painted upon it a representation of the thirteen cards of one suit.

4. 'The space occupied or fished over by a haul-seine' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.* in lay-out line, 'a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Layr (*e*: see LAIR, LAYER.

Layrock, obs. form of LARK.

† **Lays**, *Obs.* Earlier anglicizing of Sp. *lazo* LASSO.

1716 *SHELVOCKE Voy.* 109 [Island of Chiloe on Coast of Chile] They are particularly dextrous in throwing a sliding noose at the end of a long thong of leather, wherewith they are sure of catching an ox, horse, &c. or any thing, even in its full career; this they call a *Lays*.

Lays, **Lays-band**: see LEASE *sb.*

Laysar, -er, -our, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Lays, variant of LEASE v.2 *Obs.*

† **Lay-ship**, *Obs.* rare -1. [f. **LAY** *a.* + **SHIP**.]

The condition of a layman; in quot. used (with poss. pron.) as a mock title.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 111. 168 In respect of a wooden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it, a flagon pot, and a linen corporal, the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclean.

Lay-soil, *rare* -0. [corruption of LAYSTALL, after **SOIL**.] 'A place to lay soil or rubbish in' (*Crabb Technol. Dict.* s.v. **LAY**).

Laystall (lē'stāl). Also 6 **laye**, **leystall** (*e*, 6-7 **lei**, **leystal**, **laystale**, 7 **leastall**, **lestal** (1), ? **loystal**. [f. **LAY** v. + **STALL**; perh. to be regarded as an altered form of next.]

† 1. A burial-place. *Obs.*

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 16 My bodye to be buried wth the white freris of Chester... and thei to have for my laystall xijj. liij. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 5 Reseyved of mastre Foxe for m^r wardens leystalle vijs. viijd.

2. A place where refuse and dung is laid.

1553 *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 98 A pese of grownd to make a leystall for the soyle of the hole paryshe. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Voies d'une ville*, the lay-stall of a towne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. v. 53 Many corses, like a great lay-stall, Of murthered men. 1610 *Death Ravil-lack in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) 111 112 The house... to be utterly ruined, and be converted into a common leystall. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* Pref. A. The common Lay-stall of a Citie. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/4 The Ground called the Laystall at Mile-end. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 26 Five-million quintals of Rags picked annually from the Laystall. 1881 *Times* 25 Aug. 7/3 It does not require a very old man to remember a universal reign of cesspools, open ditches, and public laystalls, even in our largest and best kept towns.

attrib. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradism.* iii. (1841) I. 20 The brickmakers all about London mix seacal-ashes, or laystall-stuff, as we call it, with their clay, of which they make brick.

b. fig.

1629 *H. BURTON Babel no Bethel* 66 The Schoole and Laystall of all impure spirits. a 1637 *B. JONSON Underwoods*, *Little Shrub Growing by*, There he was, Proud, false, and trecherous... the lay-stall of putrid flesh alive! 1644 *Vicars God in Mount* 152 Stage-players... those most dirty and stinking sinks or leystalls of all kinde of abominations. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. iii. § 99 (1740) 191 The Whole was no better than a Laystall of Lyes.

3. 'A place where milch cows are kept in London' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858).

† **Laystow**, *Obs.* Also 5 **laye**, 5-6 **ley**, 6 **laistow** (*e*, 7 **laistoff** (?). [f. **LAY** v. + **STOW**. Cf. **LAIRSTOW**.]

1. = LAYSTALL 1.

1452 *Will of Vampage* (Somerset Ho.), Faciant vnum leystowe pro sepulchris defunctorum. 1485 *Will of Kypon* (ibid.), For my leystown in the seid church.

2. = LAYSTALL 2.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxvi. 254 This place of Smyth-feelde was at y^e daye a laye stowe of all order of sylth. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. xx. (1877) 1. 325 The ancient gardens were but dunghills and laistowes. a 1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* x. (1670) 304 The fumes and smells of Laistoffs, Dunghills, and putrified bodies.

Laysure, obs. form of LEISURE.

Layt (*e*, variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. f. LATE *a*1

Laytell, **Layth**, obs. ff. LITTLE, LOATH, LOATHE.

Laytie, -ty, obs. forms of LAITY.

Laytt, variant of LATE *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Layvel, obs. form of LEVEL.

Laywoman: see under LAYMAN.

Lazar (lē'zār), *sb.* and *a. arch.* Forms: 4-7 **lazare**, **lazer**, **laser**, (4 **lacer**, **lazure**, 5 **lasyar**), 6 **lasar**, (1 **laiser**, **laizer**), 4- **lazar**. [a. med.L. *lazarus*, an application of the proper name *Lazarus*, Luke xvi. 20. Cf. F. *ladre*, It. *lazzaro*.]

A. sb.

1. A poor and diseased person, usually one afflicted with a loathsome disease; *esp.* a leper.

1340 *Aycub*, 189 Ine þe norbisne of þe riche manne, þet onworþede þane lazre. c 1350 *St. John* 254 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 37 Þe Lacer, þat died in disese. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1093 Lazares ful monye, Summe lepre, summe lone, & lonerande blynde. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 274 Blynd lazarus and croked in chirche to lede. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 37 There atte laste were guarayshed & beled... viij lazars of the palsey. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 142 A lasar of the Spyttyll House. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 1082/2 They provided for the lazer to keepe him out of the cite from clapping of dishes, and ringing of bells. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 522 Lazars... so they used to teame folke infected with the Elephantiasis or Leprosie. a 1743 *SAVAGE Epitaph on Mrs. Jones* 15 Did piteous lazars oft attend her door? She gave—farewell the parent of the poor. 1795 *COLERIDGE Sonn.*, 'Sweet Mercy', The Galilean mild, Who met the Lazar turned from rich man's doors, And called his friend, and wept upon his sores. 1884 *TENNYSOON Becket* I. iv. I marked a group of lazars in the market-place—half-rag, half-sore—beggars.

† 2. (See quot. 1710.) *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 If Lazer so lothsome in cheese be espied, let baies amend Cisey, or shift hir aside. 1710 *D. HILMAN Tusser Rediv.* (1744) 52 What he [Tusser] calls Lazer, which is an inner Corruption, or Rottenness of divers Colours, is chiefly occasion'd from their using Beastings, or Milk soon after Calving.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **lazar-like**, † **man**, -sore; † **lazar's** clieket, clapper, snapper = **lazarus clapper**; **lazar-haunter**, one who frequents places where lazars are. Also **LAZAR-COTE**, **LAZAR-HOUSE**.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Clagnette*, a 'Lazars Clieket, or Clapper. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* III. 760 You are not a 'lazar-haunter; How should you know? 160a *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 72 And a most instant Tetter bak'd about Most 'Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1552 *LATIMER Serm.* 3rd *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 309 Note here also the behaviour of this 'Lazar man. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxix. 463 He saw him there lapping up his sores among the Lazermen. 1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr.* Char. xxvi. 98 'Lazeres snappers [orig. *cliquettes de lazres*]. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 123 Exposing our 'lazar sores at the door of every proud servitor of the French republick.

B. adj. Affected with a loathsome disease, esp. leprosy; leprous. *Also fig.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 For the cruete of Constantyn god sente hym suche a sickness that he becam lazare and mesell. 1539 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 157 To the lazare people beyng at St. Margarets near the towne of 'Taunton xijj'. 1546 *Suppl. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Blind, lame, lazare, and other the impotent creatures. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. 4.* II. 1. 80 Feare forth the Lazar like of Cressid's kind, Doll Teare-sheets. 1792 *D. LLOYD Voy. Life* 148 Stodious to heal a Lazar word.

Hence † **Lazarly** *a.*, **lazar-like**, diseased.

1612-15 *Br. HALL Contempl.* N. T. iv. xi, And like another Ierusalem, for those five leprous and lazarly orders, bath built five porches.

Lazar, obs. Sc. form of LEISURE.

† **Lazar-cote**, *Obs.* [f. **LAZAR** + **COTE** *sb.*1]

A hut or lodge for the reception of lazars.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxxv, Syr said Guenaille she is put in a lazare cote. 1493 *Will of Spencer* (Somerset Ho.), The iijj Lazarcottes nygh London. 1536 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 157 Thomas Barnwell... shalbe one of the visitors of the spytthelhouses, or lazar cotes, about this Citey. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 477 (bis) His [Bilney's] preaching at the lazar cotes.

Lazaret (ləzā'ret). Also 7 **lazarett**, 8-9 **lazarette**, **lazzaret**. [a. F. *lazaret*, ad. It. *lazzaretto*, now *lazzaretto*: see next.]

1. = LAZARETTO 1.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Lazaret*, a Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazars. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 125/2 The Grand Visier... has given order for... raising a Battery near the Lazaret. 168a *WHEELER Jonrn.* Greece I. 16 A large Lazaret, as the Italians call a Pest-house. 1783 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 201 The Lazaret has some cracks in it. 1826 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 128 A lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 The lazarets where the sick... so often find their welcome passport to the grave.

transf. and fig. a 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 In the great Portico there Night and Day, A Lazaret of wounded Spirits lay. 1845 *Sin H. TAYLOR A. Commens*

v. vii. Wks. 1864 II. 235 Man, for lack of manliness, is made a lazaret for the mind's maladies.

2. = LAZARETTO 2.

1721 *Act Parl. in Lond. Gas.* No. 5927/5 Such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 162 The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the lazarets, or places wherein quarantine is to be performed. 1800 *Act 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 80 (title)* An Act for erecting a Lazaret on Chetney Hill, in the County of Kent, and for reducing into one Act the Laws relating to Quarantine. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 Only one box . . . was left in the lazarette. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 5/4 After purging five days' quarantine in a lazaret.

fig. 1819 *Byron Juan II. cccxxv*, The liver is the lazaret of bile.

3. = LAZARETTO 3.

1892 *Stevenson & L. Osborne Wrecker* xi. 185 From the cabin the cook was storing tins into the lazarette. 1897 *R. Kipling Capt. Courageous* 185 He rolled to the lazarette aft the cabin.

Lazaretto (lazzàr'eto). Also 7 lazzaretto, lazzaretta, 8 lazzaretto, lazzareta, 9 lazzaretto. [ad. It. *lazzaretto* (Florin), now *lazzaretto*, f. *lazzaro* LAZAR.]

1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor, esp. lepers; a hospital, pest-house. (Chiefly used with reference to foreign countries.)

1549 *Thomas Hist. Italie* 32a, For the plague there is a house . . . two miles from Venice, called the *Lazaretto*. 1609 *W. Biddulph in T. Lavender Trav. cert. Englishmen* 6 The Lazaretto [at Zante], which is a place like unto the pest house in More-fields. 1789 *Mas. Piozzi Journ. France* I. 77 The Lazaretto . . . remains a standing monument of his piety. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 31 Bare as the walls of a poor house of lazaretto. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* x. § 1, 722 His longing . . . led him to examine the lazaretto of Europe and the East.

2. A building, sometimes a ship, set apart for the performance of quarantine.

1605 *B. JONSON For iv. i. (1607) I 2 b*, Where they vse To lie out forty, fifty dayes, sometimes, About the *Lazaretto*, for their triall. 1615 *G. SANVOY Trav.* (1621) 6 When they haue Pratticke, they are enforced to vnlade at the *Lazaretto*. *Ibid.* 207 To be conveyed by him vnto the *Lazaretto*, there to remaine for thirte or fortie dayes before I could be admitted into the Citie. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 163 Conveyed to a lazaretto by an order of quarantine. 1853 *FELTON Fam. Lett.* xxiv. (1865) 210 We could not shake hands; for that would have sent him to the lazaretto for twenty-four hours, as a plague-stricken person.

3. *Naut.* 'A place parted off at the fore part of the 'tween decks, in some merchantmen, for stowing provisions and stores in' (Adm. Smyth 1867).

1711 in *W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist.* 161. 1783 *COLEBROOK Let. in Life* (1873) 7 The Duke of Athol, Indianman, took fire by neglect of the steward in drawing off rum in the lazaretto. 1799 in *Naval Chron.* I. 303 The fire must be in the lazaretto below. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129.

Lazar-house. A house for lazars or diseased persons, esp. lepers; a leper-house, lazaretto.

1530 *PALSGA* 237/2 *Lazarhouse, lasdriere*. 1543 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 149 Mr. R. H. . . appointed one of the gouernours and Vysytours of the lazarus-houses. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 574 A Lazarhouse of women in Wiltshire which one of the said sisters, being herself infected with the Leprosie built for them that had the same disease. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 479. 1712 *ADOLSON Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 13 A large hospital or lazarus-house, fill'd with persons lying under all kinds of mortal diseases. 1794 *COLERIDGE Reliq. Musings* x. The closing gates Of the full Lazar-house. 1839 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* I. 21 Lepers . . . driven forth to curse and howl in the lazarus-house outside the walls.

fig. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iii. i, Thou must be cleansed of the black blood which makes thee a lazarus-house of tyranny. 1880 *G. MEREDITH Tragic Com.* (1881) 160 Their house would be a lazarus-house, they would be condemned to seclusion.

Lazarist (lazzàrist). [ad. F. *lazariste*, f. the proper name *Lazare*, LAZARUS.] 'The popular name for the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission" founded by St. Vincent of Paul in 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Jesuits, Oratorians, . . . Lazarists, and other whimsical orders. 1768 *Boswell Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 23 There is here a convent of Lazarists or missionaries. 1900 *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 614/2 The stupendous labours of Lazarists, of Jesuits, of Marist Fathers in China.

So † **Lazarite** in the same sense.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Lazarus, Fathers of S. Lazarus*, called also *Lazarites*.

† **Lazarole.** Obs. [ad. It. *lazzaruolo*, now *lazzaruolo*.] The medlar-tree (*Mespilus Germanica*). 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 113. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 119/1 Pomiferous Trees. Lazaruole.

† **Lazarous, a.** Obs. Also 6 lazarus. [f. LAZAR + -OUS.] Leprous. Also fig.

1536 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 47, v howsses of lazarus pepyll xx4. 1541 *R. CORLAND Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc. Qij, To habyte with a lazarus woman. 1635 *A. READ Timors & Vices* 225 The Germans have many lazarus persons. 1652 *T. ADAMS God's Anger & Man's Comfort* 87 When that Angel from heaven, gracious repentance hath troubled the waters, the lazarus soul does but step into them, and is cured.

Hence † **Lazarousness**, leprosy.

1648-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict., Melasticheyt*, Leprosie, or Lazarusnesse.

Lazartus, obs. form of LACERTOSE.

Lazarus (lazzàr'us). rare. [Allusive use of the proper name: see LAZAR.] A leper; a beggar.

(In the first quot. the allusion may be to the Lazarus who was raised from the dead: see John xi.)

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedy* 161 Thow Lazarus, thow laithly lene tramort. 1634-5 *BRECHTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 Only Lazaruses . . . are permitted to beg their victuals. 1850 *S. G. OSBORNE Gleanings* 15 Lazari, to whom the hated workhouse had come to be as the palace of a Dives. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 491 The poor, hungry-eyed Lazaruses — half-starved slaves . . . sat famishing and unrelieved.

† **attrib.**: † **lazarus-clapper**, a clapper or rattle with which a leper gave notice of his approach; † **lazarus-house** = LAZAR-HOUSE.

1566 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 350 By the waye they set on fyre the poore Lazarus house, cleane contrary to the lawe of armes. 1593 *HOLLYBAND Dict., Le Cluquet de l'huys*, the hammer or ring of a doore, also a lazarus clapper. 1634-5 *BRECHTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 10 About half a mile from this town is this alms-house, this Lazarus house.

† **Lazary.** Obs. Also 6 lazarye, lazery. [f. LAZAR + -Y.] = LEPROSY *lit.* and fig.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 149 Our Lord ghesu Criste . . . be his gret mercy hath purged you of your gret lazarye. 1541 *R. COPLAND Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* P. j. b, To . . . conforthe the heade in palsy . . . and to pale lazarye. 1597 *A. M. II. Guallemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 f In those which have the lazarye, and there face corroded and deformed.

Laze (lèiz), *sb. colloq.* [f. LAZE v.] The action of the vb. LAZE; an instance of this.

1862 *Temple Bar* V. 328 He will take a quiet laze. 1894 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 262 The writer contented himself with a laze in the gardens below.

Laze (lèiz), *v.* Also 7 lase. [Back-formation from LAZY a.]

1. *intr.* To lie, move, or act in a sleepy listless fashion; to enjoy oneself lazily. Also with advs.

a 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus III. Wks.* (Grosart) XIII. 370 And canst thou stand still lazing in this sort? 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* 17 Worke is left at home vndone, and loyterers laze in the streete. 1611 *COTGR.* S'endormir en sentinelle, . . . to laze it when he hath most need to looke about him. 1661 *K. W. Conf. Charac.*, *Lazey* (1860) 43 He begins to lag and laze, like a tired jade. a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 7 I incline not to sloth, or laze in bed. 1802 *SOUTHEY* in C. C. *Southey Life* II. 195, I must sleep, and laze, and play whilst till bed time. 1868 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 453, I had a very pleasant time, sailing, fishing, and lazing about. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 199/2 We lazed along, hardly seeming to move at all.

† **b.** *To laze oneself*: to indulge in indolence.

1612 *T. ADAMS Gallant's Burden* 28 b, Hence Beggars laze themselves in the fields of idleness. 1620 *SHELTON Quat.* II. xxii. 146 Lazing himselfe as if he had wakened out of a . . . profound sleep. 1658 *GORNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 119 f In a summer's day . . . he lay lazing himself on the grass.

2. *quasi-trans.* To pass away in indolence.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxxiv. 228 So the bloudless Tortoise . . . lazeth his life away. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* II. 420 With the firm determination . . . of 'lazing' away the rest of the day.

Hence **lazing** *vb. sb.*

a 1626 *W. SCLATER 2 Thess.* (1629) 283 The lazing of these loyterers is not numbred amongst mortals. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 366 Their lazing seems to me to proceed . . . from want of employment. 1880 *H. S. COOPER Coral Lands* II. 309 An hour or so of downright lazing on the beach.

Laze, Lazer, obs. forms of LACE, LAZAR.

Lazie, variant of LASSO.

Lazily (lèiz'ily), *adv.* [f. LAZY a. + -LY 2.] In a lazy manner; without energy or spirit, sluggishly.

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxxiii. 537 He that feigtheith lazilye shalbe damned in hell. 1688 *BUNYAN Heavenly Footm.* (1886) 147 You run too lazily, the door is shut. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preserv. Health* II. 527 Thro' tedious channels the congealing flood Crawls lazily, and hardly wanders on. 1865 *DICKENS Mod. Fr.* II. i, In a certain lazily arrogant air. 1887 *SPECTATOR* 26 Mar. 415/2 The clouds that float lazily over the enchanted valley.

Laziness (lèiz'iness). [f. LAZY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to exert oneself; slothfulness, sluggishness.

1580 in *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. vii. 12 Such laesinesse both lewd and poore atonce him made. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 Laysines the younger brother of idleness. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows* I. Ded. 8 Even in leisure laesnesse is to be shunned. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 394 The pride, indolence, and laziness of the Spaniards. 1816 *T. MOORE Let.* 1 July in *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 216 It is not right that you and I, whatever may be our respective lazinesses, should continue so long without hearing from each other. 1869 *SPURGEON F. Ploughm. Talk* 7 Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip.

Lazo, variant of LASSO.

Lazre, obs. form of LAZAR.

Lazule. ? Obs. Also 6 lazul, 7 luzzel, 7-8 lazul. [ad. L. *lazulum* (see LAPIS LAZULI).] = LAPIS LAZULI. Chiefly attrib. *lazule-stone*.

1598 *FLORIO, Lazuli*, an azure or lazul stone. 1616 *BULLOCKAN, Lazule stone*, a blewish greene stone of the kinde of marble, used sometime in physicke. 1639 *HOAN & ROB. Gate Lang. Unl.* ix. § 90 The Azure (Lazul) stone. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 84 b Merchandises from the Levant [etc.]. . . Lazule. 1757 *tr. Henckels's Pyritol* 284 The blue resembles a beautiful sapphire and a lazul-stone. 1832 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 320 It is handsomely wrought of marble and lazule-stone.

Lazuli (lèiz'ül'i). Short for LAPIS LAZULI. Also attrib., as *lazuli-finch*, a brilliant fringillid bird (*Passerina amana*) of the western U.S.

1789 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 157 Light piers of

lazuli the dome surround. 1798 *SOTHEBY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 172 There gold and lazuli the walls o'erlaid. 1824 *WIFFEN Tasso* XVI. xxiii, Flowers that, like lazuli in gold, impressed A deeper charm on the beholder's mind. 1831 *A. WILSON & BONAPARTE Amer. Ornith.* IV. 132 *Fringilla amana*, Bonaparte, Lazuli Finch.

Lazuline (lèiz'ül'in), *a. rare* = [f. LAZULI + -INE.] Of the colour of lapis lazuli.

1877 *PATMORE Unknown Eros* (1890) 2 Love's three-stranded ray, Red wrath, compassion golden, lazuline delight.

Lazulite (lèiz'ül'it). *Min.* [f. med. L. *lazul-um* (see LAPIS LAZULI) + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in blue monoclinic crystals; also, the colour of this mineral.

† Sometimes used = LAPIS LAZULI.

Named by Klaproth, 1795, from its older name *lazarstein*. 1807 *AKIN Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 3 Lazulite . . . occurs disseminated in fine grains. 1818 *W. PHILLIPS Min.* 81 Lazulite . . . is perfectly distinct from Lapis Lazuli. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 268 In that princely house where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in lazulite and gold. 1861 *BRISTOW Gloss Min.* 211 Lazulite is distinguished from Lapis Lazuli by never being accompanied by Iron Pyrites. 1883 *E. ARNOLD Pearls Faith* iv. 12 His sky is lazulite; His earth is paved with emerald-work.

attrib. 1811 *PINKETTON Petral* II. 88 Lazulite rock. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 439 The rich lazulite blue that was reflected from the bergs.

Hence **Lazulitic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lazulite.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 62 It reminded me of the recent cleavage of sulphate of strontian—a resemblance more striking from the slightly lazulitic tinge of each.

† **Lazure**, *a.* Obs. rare. [See AZURE.] = AZURE *a. i.* Also in comb., *lazure-coloured* adj.

1691 *J. WEBSTER Metallurg.* xvi. 236 Sometimes it is red and brown, mixed with a green colour: some are of a lazure colour. 1683 *PETTUS Pleta Min.* I. (1686) 230 The fair lazure colored Copper. Oars . . . contain likewise much and good Copper.

Lazurite (lèiz'ül'it). *Min.* [f. med. L. *lazur* (see AZURE) + -ITE. Used first by Von Kobell in 1853, as a synonym of AZURITE.] The blue part of lapis lazuli.

1892 *DANA Min.* 433 Ordinary natural lapis lazuli is shown to contain lazurite.

Lazy (lèiz'i), *a* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 laisy, -ie, lasie, -y, lazie, (6 laesie, -y, lasey, leasie), 7-lazy. [Of obscure etymology.]

The earliest quoted form *laisy* would favour the derivation from *LAY* v. with suffix as in *tipsy*, *tricksy*, etc.; but the spelling is not quite early enough to have etymological significance. If the word be of early origin, and esp. if the alleged dialectal sense 'naught, bad', be genuine, there may possibly be connexion with *ON lasen* 'disappointed, disappointed', *deceit, fragile*, mod. Icel. *lasfúða* 'ailing, las-fúki' 'ailment'. Prof. Skeat suspects adoption from Du. or LG., and refers to *MLG. lasich, losich*, mod. LG. *lössig* (Danneil, early mod. Du. *lencig*).

A. adj.

1. Of persons (also of animals), their disposition, etc.: Averse to labour, indispensed to action or effort; idle; inactive, slothful.

1549 *BALK Labor Journ. Leland Pref.* A vij b, Those laisy lubbers and popyshe bellygoddies. 1567 *Triall Treas.* A iv, Your laisy bones I pretende so to blisse, that they shall have small luste to prate any more. 1612 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. Indies* 191 If they were found to be lazie and slothfull they should be used accordingly. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 9 Lewdly complainted thou laesie ladde, Of Winter's wracke, for making thee sadde. 1590 — *F. Q. I.* iv. 36 Sathan . . . forward last the laesie teme. 1628 *PRYNNE Cens. Censures* 77 Who gratifie their owne lasie dispositions. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Wks.* (1687) 508 'These lazie tender-hearted Clowns. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 242 All, with united Force, combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. a 1770 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) I. i. 13 It is a lazy modesty to resign the reason God has conferred upon us. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* III. 143 The lazy vagrants in her presence shook. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 80 He must not be very lazy . . . for fear of being discharged.

b. transf. Applied to things, places, or conditions, favourable or appropriate to laziness.

1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 147 With him Patroclus Vpon a lazie bed the lueling day Breakes scurrill Iests. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* I. i, Two tame gown'd princes, who at ease debate, In lazy chairs, the business of the state. 1670 — 2nd *Pl. Cong. Granada* III. iii. Love, like a lazy ague, I endure. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* I. i, They cry they're weary of their lazy home. 1721 *RAMSAY Morning Intercourse* 87 The nymph, new-wak'd, starts from the lazy down. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* iv, The room is a cool, shady, lazy kind of place. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. iv. Road to Hirschau*, The great dog . . . Hangs his head in the lazy heat.

2. Of things: Sluggish, dull, slow-moving; now only *transf.* from sense 1. † Formerly of literary style, and, in physical sense, of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy.

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 100 Melancthon . . . came to this low kinde of writing, by vsing our moch Paraphrasis in reading: For studying therbie to make euerie thing streight and easie, in smothering and playing all things to much, neuer leaueith, whiles the sence it selfe be left, both lowse and lasie. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 41 How shall we beguile The lazie time, if not with some delight? 1592 *Arden of Faversham* E i b, The laisy minuts linger on their time. a 1628 *F. GREVIL Alaham* 3rd Chorus 35 A laisy calme, wherein each foole a pilot is. 1630 *MILTON Time* 2 Lazy leaden-stepping Hours. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. xx. 53 The condition of Spirituous blood, forcibly issuing forth, and of a dull and lazie urin are different. 1693 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* I. 362 With rain his robe and heavy mantle flow, And lazy mists are low'ring on his brow. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 298 There is a great

deal more of this Substance of the Lazy or Inactive, than of the Active or Magnetic sort. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 2 Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lines comp. in Concert-room* 26 The lazy boat sways to and fro. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, May 4 The sun . . . Sifting his gold through lazy mists.

†3. *Id.* Bad, worthless. *Obs.*—

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lazy*, in agro *Line*, usarpatur pro *Malus*, . . . Pravus, Perversus. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lazy*, Naught, bad. 1787 in *Grose Prov. Gloss.*

4. *Comb.*, as *lazy-boned*, *-paced*, *-puffing* adjs.; *lazy-board* (*U.S.*), a short board on the left side of a waggon, used by teamsters to ride on (*Cent. Dict.*); *lazy-boots* *collog.* = *LAZY-BONES*; *lazy-cock* (*U.S.*), 'a cock controlling the pipe between the feed-pump of a locomotive and the hose from the tank of the tender' (*Funk*); †*lazy-gut*, a glutton; *lazy-guy* *Naut.* (see *GUY* sb.¹ 2); *lazy-jack*, 'a lifting device of compounded levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); *lazy-legs* = *LAZY-BONES*; *lazy-painter*, 'a small temporary rope to hold a boat in fine weather' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *lazy-pinion*, a pinion serving as a transmitter of motion between two other pinions or wheels (*Cent. Dict.*); *lazy scissors* = *LAZY-TONGS*.

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 148 One or two 'lazy-boned fellows worked in bed. 1831 LYTTON *Eng. Aram.* i. ii, Why don't you rise, Mr. 'Lazy-boots? Where are your eyes? Don't you see the young ladies? 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xxxv, Nancy . . . is gone to bed this hour past, like a lazy boots as she is. 1631 *Celestine* ix, 105 This same 'lazy-gut was the cause . . . of all this stay. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, Don't lag behind already, 'Lazy-legs! 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vi. 106 The 'lazy-paced (yet laborious) Asses. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 31 When he besrides the 'lazier puffing Cloudes. 1836 'Lazy scissors [see *LAZY-TONGS*].

Hence *La-zy-hood*, *laziness*. *La-zyish* *a.*, somewhat lazy.

1866 B. W. PROCTER *Mem. Lamb* 184 The imbecile, or those brought up in complete laziness. 1892 *Argosy* Jan. 42, I have six long, delicious weeks of laziness before me. 1892 *Spectator* 17 Dec. 878/2 The laziness, slightly slatternly poor.

†B. *sb.* Used as a name for the SLOTH. *Obs.*
1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* l. § 33 To tread a mile after . . . the heavy measures of the Lazy of Brazilia, were a most tiring Penance.

Lazy (*læ'zi*), *v.* [*f.* *LAZY* *a.*]

1. *intr.* = *LAZE* *v.* 1.

1612 SYLVESTER *Trophis* 90 Nor waits he lazying on his bed for day. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 50 They knew no reason . . . why the One should lye lazying and pampering itself with the fruit of the Other's labour. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 76 Hunting, and warring abroad, and lazying at home. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 111. 81 He . . . lazyed under the hanging willows by the shore. 1890 MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* l. ii. 12. 146 A snug retreat, indeed, to read, or think, or 'lazy' in.

2. *quasi-trans.* = *LAZE* *v.* 2.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 197 We lazied the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. 1892 TENNYSON *St. Telemachus* 21 Wake Thou heedless dreamer, lazying out a life Of self-suppression, not of selfless love.

Lazy-back, †*a.* A sluggard. *Obs.* b. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1881.) c. 'A high back-bar to a carriage-seat' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Lazy-back-chair*, a chair with a reclining back. ? *U.S.*

1611 COCHRAN, *Poltron*, a . . . sluggard lavie-backe. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, s. Staff. Terms, *Lazyback*, the place at surface where the coals are loaded and stacked for sale. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 748 A lazy-back chair makes a capital observing-seat.

Lazy-bed, *Potato-growing.* A bed about six feet wide, on which the potatoes are laid, with a trench on each side, two or three feet wide, from which earth is taken to cover the potatoes. Also *attrib.*

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sci. Trans.* 159 In ley Ground they [Potatoes] are commonly, in Scotland, planted in Lazy-beds, as they are called. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* l. 300 Mr. Herbert has cultivated potatoes in the common lazy-bed method. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 193 The old fresh lazy-bed mode . . . seems to have taken great root in Devonshire. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) l. 311 Potatoes . . . are mostly planted in the Irish fashion, or in lazy beds. 1860 DELANEY *Kitch. Gard.* 24 The lazy-bed system may be advantageously followed on stiff retentive clays.

Lazy-bones, *collog.* A lazy person.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Was . . . legier-deinane a slowworme, or Viniacitie a lasie-bones. 1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Madcap* (Grosart) 12/2 Go tell the Labourers, that the lazie bones That will not worke, must seeke the beggar's gaines. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii. l. 76 Master lazy-bones did not like sitting up! 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abookuta* II. 168 Our lazy bones who had escorted the returner had spent four days on a two days march.

b. (See quot.) *Cf.* *LAZY-TONGS*.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lazybones*, an instrument like a pair of tongs, for old, or very fat people, to take anything from the ground without stooping.

Lazy-tongs. A system of several pairs of levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the manner of scissors, so connected that the movement of the first pair is communicated to the last, which is fitted with ends resembling those of a pair of tongs, for picking up objects at a distance. The

name is applied also to a similar combination of levers used in machinery.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 450/2 A combination of levers called zig-zag, or lazy tongs, or scissors. *Ibid.*, These lazy tongs are ingeniously applied by Mr. Aldous of Clapton, for conveying the motion of the beam of his steam engine to the crank which gives the circular motion. 1847 Ld. LINN-SAY *Hist. Chr. Art* l. 109 [The other presents him] [the Saviour] the sponge of vinegar, on the instrument commonly called a lazy-tongs. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* l. 118 Our course ran zigzag, like a pair of lazy-tongs. 1864 GRESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 31 The Lazy Tongs . . . is attached by a screw-joint to the sinker bar or other suitable rod of iron, and lowered so as to catch the end of the missing tool in its jaws.

|| **Lazzaro** (*latsaro*). *Plur.* *lazzari* (-i). [*It.*: see *LAZAR*.] = *LAZZARONE*.

1650 HOWELL *Revul. Naples* (1664) II. 115 The Lazzari which are the scum of the Neapolitan people. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, To have as swift a pair of heels to assist in carrying him off as any lazaro in Naples need desire. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 20/2, I do not pretend . . . to distinguish between the veritable lazari, and the vagabonds.

|| **Lazzarone** (*lazzarō'ne*, *latsarō'ne*). Chiefly *pl.* Forms: *sing.* 9 *laz, z* arone; *pl.* 8 *lazzaroni*, 9 *lazzaroni*. [*It. lazzarone*, augmentative form of *lazzaro* (Florio) *LAZAR*.] One of the lowest class at Naples, who lounge about the streets, living by odd jobs, or by begging.

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 121 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazzaroni of England. [*Note*] Lazzaroni, a word descriptive of people reduced to the utmost poverty and wretchedness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 439 [Naples.] About 30000 lazzaroni, or black guards. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, A few fishermen and lazzaroni only were loitering along the strand. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett.* l. 454 The Italian *vetruini*, a kind of peering lazzaroni, never let slip any opportunity of paying homage to the goddess Vacuna. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xvii, Neither are picturesque lazzaroni or romantic criminals half so frequent as your common labourer. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 74 The most ragged British beggar or Neapolitan lazzarone.

attrib. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 34 Lazzaroni hucksters of fruit and sweetmeats. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* l. iii. 77 Lazzarone enjoyment in midwinter of sunshine, air, and scenery.

lb., abbreviation of *L. libra* 'pound', *pl.* *lbs.*, now only used of pounds weight, but formerly also of pounds sterling.

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 11 Pro ij lb. gyngere, ijs. xd. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (S. T. S.) 7 In silver, five hundred xlvij lbs. xs. xd.

†**Le, lee**, *Obs.* [abbreviation for *med. L. (dies) legibilis* (day) appropriated for reading (see *Du Cange*).] Only in *Le day*: a day on which ordinary exercises (as distinguished from disputations) were read in the schools. *Cf.* *Dis.*

1574 M. STOKES in G. Peacock *Observ. Stat. Univ. Camb.* App. A (1841) p. iv, The Questionists shall give the Bedels warning upon the Le Daye. *Ibid.* p. xiv, All the Determiners shall stand in the Common Schooles every Le Daye from Ashe weensdaye until the last Acte.

Le, *obs.* form of *LAV*, *LEA*, *LEE*, *LIE*.

-le, *suffix*, pronounced ('l), of various function and origin.

1. The usual *mod. Eng.* form of *ME.* *-el(e)*, *-le*, repr. *OE.* *-el*, *-ela*, (*-ele*) in *sbs.* and *-ol*, *-ul*, *-el* in *adjs.* (The form *-el* is retained where phonetic law or orthographical convention does not permit the change into *-le*, as after *ch*, *g* soft, *u*, *r*, *sh*, *th*, and *v*. After *m* the suffix becomes *-ble*.)

The *OE.* *sbs.* and *adjs.* with / suffixes are prob. in most cases of pre-*Eng.* formation. The *sbs.* formed on nouns have sometimes an originally diminutive sense, as in *crumbl*; sometimes they express the notion of 'an appliance or tool', as in *thimble*, *handle*. In those formed on *vb.* stems the function of the suffix is either agential as in *beadle*, instrumental as in *bridle*, *girdle*, or expressive of some less definable relation, as in *bundle*. The *adjs.*, which are formed on *vb.* stems, have the sense 'apt or liable' (to do what the *vb.* expresses), as in *brittle*, *fickle*, *gripping*, *mumble*, *twivel*.

b. In *riddle* the suffix represents *OE.* *-els*, the *s* having been confused with the plural ending.

2. An occasional representative of *ME.* *-el(l)*, *-elle*, in *sbs.* adopted from *Fr.* This has several different sources: in *castle*, *mantle*, it is *OF.* *-el*: *-L.* *-ellum* dim. suffix (see *-EL*); in *cattle* it is *OF.* *-el*: *-L.* *-āle*, the neut. sing., and in *battle* it is *OF.* *-aille* the neut. pl., of the adjective suffix *-ālis* (see *-AL*); in *bottle* it is *OF.* *-elle*: *-L.* *-icula* dim. suffix.

3. A verbal formative, repr. *ME.* *-(e)len*, *OE.* *-lian*: *-OTeut.* type *-ilōjan*, with a frequentative or sometimes a diminutive sense. Among the few examples that go back to *OE.* are *nestle*, *twinkle*, *twistle*. In *ME.* and early *mod. E.* the suffix was extensively used (like the equivalent forms in *MHG.* and *mod. Ger.* and in *Du.*) to form *vbs.* expressing repeated action or movement, as in *bristle*, *crackle*, *crumple*, *dazzle*, *hobble*, *niggle*, *paddle*, *sparkle*, *topple*, *wriggle*, etc. Many of these formations are from echoic roots, as *babble*, *cackle*, *gabble*, *giggle*, *guggle*, *mumble*, etc.

Lea (*læ*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *léah*, *léa*, *léaz*, *léz*, 4 *le3*, 5-6 (*9*) *lee*, 5-7 *laye*, 5 *lie*, *legb*, 5-6 *le*, 6

lighe, *laie*, 6-7 *laye*; 5-7 *lay*, 5-9 *ley*, 6- *lea*. [*OE.* *lēah* masc. (genitive *lēage*, nom. pl. *lēas*), and *lēah* fem. (genitive *lēage*), app. meaning a tract of cultivated or cultivable land; in spite of the difference of sense, the words appear to be etymologically identical with *OHG.* *lōh* neut. or masc., used to render *L. lūcus* grove (*MHG.* *lōh*, *lōch* low brushwood, clearing overgrown with small shrubs, *mod. Ger. dial. lōh*), and perh. with *Flem.* *-loo* in place-names, as *Waterloo*; the pre-*Teut.* type **lougo-* occurs also in *L. lūcus* grove, and *Lith. laukas* meadow and arable land, as opposed to wood; the root is supposed by some scholars to be **leug-* to shine (whence *L. lūcere*, *Eng. Lich*, *sh.*, etc.; for the sense cf. *clearing*); others have suggested **leu-* to loosen (*Gr. λύνω*, *L. solvo-lere*).

The sense has been influenced by confusion with *LEASE* *sb.*¹ (*OE.* *lēas*), which seems often to have been mistaken for a plural, and also with *LEA* *sb.*²]

A tract of open ground, either meadow, pasture, or arable land. After *OE.* chiefly found (exc. where it is the proper name of a particular piece of ground) in poetical or rhetorical use, ordinarily applied to grass land.

805 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 450 *Campani armentorum* id est *hīdra leah*. 944 *Ibid.* (1887) II. 540 *Ponne zeuē* id est *Alfwine & Beorhtulf* pas leas & pas hammes be nordan þære lytan dīc. c. 1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 95 Bi a forest as y gan walke With-out a paleys in a leye. c. 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 312 Thai plantit down ane pailyeoun, vpon ane plane lee. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Fables* viii. 1793 in *Anglia* IX. 458 Luik to the lint that growis on yone lee. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. Prol. 183 In lyssouris and on leys lillil lammis Full tait and trig socht bland to thar dammis. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2093, I garde her gaspe, I garde her leg, with daunce on the le, the le! 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 627 Eugenius vpoune ane lustie le Dewydit hes his ost in battellis thre. a. 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 90 In lusty leas at libertie I walke. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 320, I have bene yonder in the lighes. 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 110 Flowres varietie With sundrie colours paints the sprinkled lay. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 60 Ceres, most bounteous Lady, thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetches, Oates and Pease. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 965 Other trippings. . . With the mincing Dryades On the Lawns, and on the Leas. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* i, The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* v, Mourn, little harebells o'er the lee. 1808 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* iii. xxxiv, I saw young Edward by himself Stalk fast down the lee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 221 Stern Tushilaw strode o'er the lee. 1849 LONGE *Birds of Passage* v, From the land of snow and sleet they seek a southern lea. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxv, Now dance the lights on lawn and lea. 1851 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Bad Squire* 12 Where under the gloomy fir-woods One spot in the ley throve rank. *transf.* 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 23 Surging Neptune's leas.

¶ Used loosely for 'ground'.

c. 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* iii. 441 in *Babees Bk.* On legh vnsonken hit [a pallet] shalle be made.

b. Occurring in place-names.

778 *Charter of Cynewulf* in O. E. Texts 427 To brad(an) leaze, illo septo bradan leaze. 862 *Charter of Eðelbert* *ibid.* 438 Bronleaz—an nordan fram ceddian leaze to langan leaze. c. 1305 *St. Kenelm* 342 in E. E. P. (1864) 56 Heo . . . To-ward wynchecumbe come rist vnder souþ le3. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 75 Nor quhen they come in feir of weir Downe to the Gallow Ley. 1620 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 126 A ground . . . now commonly called S. Thomas' Leys. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radcliff* 39 We found ourselves traversing Hopwood ley.

Lea², *ley*, *lay* (*læ*, *læ*), *sb.*² Now *dial.* Forms: 2 *ley3e*, 4-7 *leye*, 5 *lee*, 6 *laie*, *laye*; 5- *ley*, *lay*, 6- *lea*. [Elliptical use of *LEA* (*ley*, *lay*) *adj.*] Land that has remained untilled for some time; arable land under grass; land 'laid down' for pasture, pasture-land, grass-land. *Clover-lay*, *ley*: see *CLOVER* *sb.* 4.

1357 *Durham Habiode Rolls* (Surtees) 19 Concelavir eor qui depast. fuerint les leyes. 1361 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 5 Treuthe . . . bad holden hem at hom and heren heore leyses (B. vii. 5 leyses). c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3561 Ai wald be wise haue wale soile mare þan a wast lee. c. 1420 *Pallad.* ou *Husb.* vi. 30 Nowe feedles fatte . . . Is good to plowe, and leyes vp to breke. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 285/1 Lay, londe not telyd. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon, fyrste plowe them. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 83 In Janinere husband that poucheth the grotles will break vp his laie, or he sowing of otes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* l. i. 36 Rapes require a broken-vp lay and a rich layer. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (7111) 164 The husbandman . . . had turned his acres into leyes, his syths and ploughs into swords. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5143/4, 12 Acres of Meadow Ground, and 4 Leys and a half in St. Ives. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xii. (ed. 2) 259 In plowing lea, where the sward is tough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* l. 28 He also spreads this manure on leys he intends breaking up. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 12 Having destroyed all old lays, I have no other hay than clover. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lay*, *ley*, land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be reploughed. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 20 May 5/2 Good Ley for few Horses.

b. *attrib.*

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 25 Shorte hey, and leye hey is good for shepe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Frasp.* (1865) 12 Being made into lea as well with it. ? 17. [BURNS] *Ther's News*, *Lasses* iii, I haue as gude a craft rig As made o' yird

and stane; And waly fa' the ley-crap For I maun till'd again. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 222, I learned from a nolema... that good ley hay is much sought after... for his Majesty's horses. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 16 This is the best object in ploughing for a ley crop. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 142 Hacking is also performed where ley-wheat is sown immediately after the plough, and without a previous harrowing.

Lea (*lī*), *sb.*³ *north. dial.* Also 5, 9 *ley*, (6 *pl.* *leasse*), 9 *lae*, *leigh*. [a. ON. *lē* (Sw. *lia*, Da. *lee*).] A scythe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Ley, or a sythe, *fals. falcicula*. 1528 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 567/2, 3 falcies called leys. 1573 *Richmond, Wills* (Surtees 1853) 242, vij lease, *ij*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 92 *Lea*, a sythe. 1855 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Lea* or *Leigh* (Yorks.), a scythe. 1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, *Lea*.

Attrib. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lea-sand*, a fine sand brought from the eastern moorlands, to lay upon the strickle or sharpening tool for the *lea*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lea-stone*, a scythe-sharpener.

Lea (*lī*), *sb.*⁴ Also 4-5 *lō* (e, 7- *lay*, 9 *ley*. [The gloss in the *Prompt. Parv.* suggests that the word is a derivative of F. *lier* (:-*l. ligare*) to bind, tie. But cf. LEASE *sb.*⁴] A measure of yarn of varying quantity: see quot.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 132 Et in xl lea luminon' [?] emp. pro pæd. *richerz* 25. 6d. [Note. A *lea* or *lea* contains 80 yards.] c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 291/2 *Lee* of threde, *ligatura*. 1469 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 139, x les de coverlet yarn. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 137 Some spinning by the pound, some by the lay, and some by the day. 1633 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. 348 A Huby spinster presented for stealing 10 leas of harden yarn. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v. Every Lea of Yarn at Kidderminster shall contain 200 Threds reelf'd on a Reel four yards about. a 1704 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xiii. 368 Twelve lays of good sound merchantable... linen yarn or thread, each lay containing 200 yards, and the whole 12 lays not weighing above 8 oz. avoirdupois. 1776 *Act 17 Geo. III. c. 11* § 11 Every hank of... yarn shall... contain seven raps or leas, and... every such rap or lea shall... contain eighty threads. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lea*, forty threads of hemp-yarn. 1851 *Illust. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 198 Line, silver-roping, and yarn, from 500 leas to 200 leas, from the flax... Piece of cloth, 200 leas warp and 200 leas weft. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 666/2 Throughout the United Kingdom the standard measure of flax yarn is the 'lea', called also in Scotland the 'cut' of 300 yards. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wood Gloss.*, *Lea*, the seventh part of a hank; in worsted 80 yards; in cotton and silk 120 yards.

b. (See quot.) 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lay*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine.

Lea, ley, lay (*lī*, *lē*), *a.* Forms: 4, 6 *leye*, 4-7 *laye*, 8 *lee*; 5- *lay*, 6- *ley*, 7- *lea*. [?repr. OE. **læge* (implied in the comb. *læghrycg* LEA-RIG, where *læg* cannot well stand for *læh* LEA *sb.*¹), f. the root of LAY, LIE *vs.* (cf. 'to lie fallow'); the formal equivalent (:-OEt. **lægo-*) is found with different meaning in OHG. *aba-lægi* weary, exhausted, MHG. *læge*, early and dial. mod.G. *lig* low, flat, of poor quality, ON. *gras-lægr* lying in the grass; cf. Low *a.*] Of land: fallow, unploughed.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6983 Al þe lond, leye hit lay. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlviii. (1495) 484 Every such felde other lyeth laye... other beryth trees or is able to pasture. c1400 *Gamelyn* 161 The lond that lith leye wel it shal be sowe. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 392 A Field, left lay for some few years, will yeeld The richer crop when it again is till'd. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 63 In our worn-out and exhausted lay-fields. 1788 MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 340 *To lie ley*, to lie in grass; as lands in a common field. 1853 RAYNBIRD *Suppl. to Rham's Dict. Farm.* 466 This preparation may be made before harvest, and applied to the lea ground in October. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 351 Long night-watches in wet ditches and beside hedges for hares on the lea fields.

Fig. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 70 To reepe myn heruest, whidir mai y winde? Mi londis of vertues ligen al lay. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 39 This subject seeme a barren ground. With quickest spreits left ley. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 Every vision is for an appointed time: let them seeme to lie lea and voider never so long. 1827 SCOTT *Yrn.* II. Dec. I saw... no other receipt than lying lea for a little while taking a fallow-break to relieve my imagination, which may be esteemed nearly cropped out.

Leace, obs. form of LEASE *sb.*³

Leach (*lāf*), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: a. 4-6 *leche*, 5-7 *leech* (e, 6 *leache*, 6- *leach*. b. 5 *lese*, *lesse*, *lees* (s/e, *leshe*, *lesk*, 6 *less*. [a. OF. *lesche* (F. *lèche*).]

†1. A slice (of meat, etc.); a strip. *Obs.*

a. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Thre leches of bacun lay þou mot In brothe. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housew. Ord.* (1790) 435 Cut smal leches of two ynches of length. c1500 *For to Serve Ld. in Babes Bk.* (1868) 370 Take of ij leches of the briste, and cowche legge and whyngye and lechis into a faire voyde plater.

b. 141. Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 30 Tak the clodde of beef and make lesches of a span longe. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 610 Put it in a dische leese by leas.

2. A dish consisting of sliced meat, eggs, fruits, and spices in jelly or some other coagulating material. Often in adoptions of AF. combinations, denoting particular varieties, e.g. *leche frye* [cf. OF. *lechfroie*, mod.F. *lechfrite*, dripping-pan], *damask*, *augard*, *lumbard*, *purple*, *royal*, etc. *Dry leach*: a sort of cake or gingerbread, containing dates, etc. *White leach*: a gelatine of almonds.

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a. c1390 *Forme of Curry* 36 *Leche* Lumbard. Take rawe Pork [etc.]. c1420 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 90 *Leche* floree... *leche* dalmayn. 1611. 91 *Leche* damasque. 1612. 92 *Leche* maskyn... *Leche* rubby. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housew. Ord.* (1790) 449 And therwith daryolus, and leche-fryes, made of frit and friture. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 516 Cow heelis and Calves fete ar dere y-bouty some tyme To medille amonge leeches & lilies. 1612. 708 Quynnes bake leche dugard. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* VII. 587 *Leche* damask, w^t the kynnes worde or prouerbe flourysshed. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 *Leche* made of flesche, *gelée*. 1570 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 8 For vij lb. of almones to him, for drie leche. 1573 BARET *Adv.* L. 154 White Leach, *gelatina amygdalorum*. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* (1605) § 22 This is your Gingerbread used at the Court... It is otherwise called drie Leach. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 96 To make the best Leech take Ising-glass... then take Almonds. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 195 To make white Leach. 1848 H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* i. ix, I pray you taste this pippin jelly... or some leach of almonds.

b. c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 75 *Lese* fryes. 1452 in Wood *Hist. Univ. Oxon* (1792) i. 599 *Leshe* damask. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 504 Alle maner of leessez ye may forbere.

Leach (*lāf*), *sb.*² Also 7 *lech*, 7-9 *letch*, 9 *leech*. [app. f. LEACH *v.*² (though recorded much earlier than the vb. in the cognate sense); in senses 1-3 prob. short for attributive combs. (LECH *sb.*¹, ditch or pool, is etymologically identical.)]

1. A perforated vessel or trough used for making lye from wood ashes by pouring water over them. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 172 This powder they mingle with a little slaked lime... which they put into leches or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the lixivium. 1674-91 — S. & E. C. Words 104 A Letch or Lech. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby*, *leach*. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 810 Her elbow struck the leach and knocked it into the soap-kettle.

2. *Tanning.* (See quot. 1886.)

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 114 The ooze is made by macerating the bark in common water, in a particular set of holes or pits, which... are termed leches. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 22 The application of heat to bark in leches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, *Leaches*, in tanneries, are the pits in which the tan-liquors are mixed, as distinguished from the tan-pits, in which the hides are steeped.

3. *Salt-making.* (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Leach*, salt-making term; the brine (fully saturated) which drains from the salt, or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out. Formerly called 'leach-brine'.

4. a. The action of 'leaching'. b. (See quot.) 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, a quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

5. *attrib.*: †leach-brine = sense 3; leach-hole (see quot. and cf. sense 4 of the vb.); leach-tank, a tank for leaching metallic ores; †leach-trough (see quot.).

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 'Leach-brine, which is such Brine, as runs from their salt, when 'tis taken up before it hardens. c1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 56 Cheshire Salt-Workers call the Liquor that drops from their Salt, being put into Wicker-baskets, Leach Brine. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* xvi. (1863) 313 A 'leach hole' through which the pond leaked out. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 From this line of wooden tubing the bath is to be conducted to each 'leach-tank by an India-rubber tube. 1886 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 94 Through these being set in the 'Leach-troughs the salt drains it self dry in 3 hours time.

Leach (*lāf*), *v.*¹ *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: a. 4-5 *leche*, 5 *lecche*, *leeeche*, *leyche*, 7- *leach*. b. 5 *lese*, *lessch*, 6 *les* (c) *he*. [f. LEACH *sb.*¹] *trans.* To cut (meat, etc.) in slices; to slice.

a. c1400 *Morte Arth.* 188 Seyne bowes of wyldre bores with þe braune lechye, Bernakes and botures in baterde dysches. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Whenne hit is sothun, thou schalt hit leche. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take gratyd Brede, & make it so chargeaunt þat it wol be y-lechyd. c1450 *Ibid.* 71 Leche hit [brawn] faire, but not to thyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvii b, Brawne leechyd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 78 Terms for Carving... Leach that Brawn. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn.

b. 14. Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 27 Then leche it in dysches. c1440 *Donce MS.* 55 ff. 29 Mold it all to gedrys with thyn honde till it be so stiffe that it will be lessched. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* 265 Termes of a Keruer, Lesche y^t brawne.

Hence †leached *ppl. a.*, sliced, fried in slices.

† **Leaching** *vbl. sb.*¹, in quot. *concr.*, a slice; also *attrib.*, as *leaching-knife*.

1416-17 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 613, 2 ladell de anicalco et i lechyngknys. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Kytte hem [cakys] y lyke lechyngys. 1446 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) I. 101, ij lesyng knyues. 1461-83 *Housew. Ord.* (1790) 38 At supper leychid beefe & mutton roste. 1488 *Will of Eliz. Brown* (Somerset Ho.), Dressing knyfs, lechyng knyfs, choppyng knyfs.

Leach (*lāf*), *v.*² Also *leech*, *latch*, *letch*. [Prob. repr. OE. *lēccan* to water (tr. L. *rigare*):—WGer. type **lakjan*:—**lakjan*, f. **lak-*: see LAKE *sb.*³ There appears to be no trace of the vb. between OE. and the examples of the technological use in the 18th c., exc. the doubtful instance in Shaks. and one other (see 1, 2 below). The form *letch* is normal; the variant *leach* is phonologically obscure.]

†1. *trans.* To water, wet. *Obs. rare.*

(In the Shaks. quot. the vb. may possibly belong to LATCH *v.*², in the transferred sense 'to fasten'.)

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 (Sedgfield) 136/17 Hæglas & snawas & se oftræda ren leccað þa eorðan on wintra. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 36 (1st Qo.) But hast thou yet latched [and Qo. & 1st Qo. lacht] the Athenians eyes, With the loue iuice, as I did bid thee doe?

†2. *intr.* To soften, melt. *Obs.*

1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delin.* 470 Merchants wax must leach in a candle, before it can take a stampe or impression.

3. a. *trans.* To cause (a liquid) to percolate through some material.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 Cider... is first separated from the filth and dregs, either by leaching through sand, or straining it through flannel cloths. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye*.

b. To subject (bark, ores, etc.) to the action of percolating water, etc., with the view of removing the soluble constituents; to lixiviate.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 Concentrated liquid obtained by leaching the ores in this process, at Widnes, in England. 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 382/2 The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, latched, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 112 Chlorination works are needed for leaching the sulphures. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Most tanners... grind [bark] in a bark-mill, 'leaching' the bark to obtain the liquor.

c. *intr.* To pass through by percolation (Webster, 1864). Also *intr. for refl.* Of ashes: To be subject to the action of percolating water.

1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Essays* 68 The ashes of those ancient wood-fires... went to leach in the spring for the making of family soap.

4. *trans.* To take away, out, by percolation.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* i. 16 The tides... leached out of the disintegrated materials... every soluble ingredient known in nature. 1877 N. S. SHALER *App. to J. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 Whenever the rocks lie above the line of the drainage, these salts have been leached away. 1884 *Engineer* 12 Sept. After leaching out the chloride, the tails may be treated. 1900 *Nature* 19 July 277/2 A moist climate would tend to leach the calcareous matter from the rock.

Hence **Leached** *ppl. a.*

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 40 A melancholy heap of leached ashes, marrowless bones, and empty oyster-shells. 1895 *Offic. Mining Rep. N. Zealand* 10 Separating the cyanide solutions from the leached pulp.

Leache, Leacher, *y.* obs. ff. LEECH, LECHER, *y.*

Leaching, *vbl. sb.*¹: see LEACH *v.*¹

Leaching (*lāfjīn*), *vbl. sb.*² [f. LEACH *v.*² + -ING *1*.] The action of the LEACH *v.*

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker 56/16 Et irrigatio, and leccine. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 323 The percentage of copper... renders the ore unfit for amalgamation without previous leaching.

Attrib. 1850 H. CUTTS *Address Windsor Co. Agric. Soc.* (U. S.) 12 In China... every thing is subjected to the leaching process, and in the form of liquid decoctions only, applied to the land. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 399 The bath may be brought in contact with the ore... by percolation in leaching-tanks. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/1 This sub-soil water, after acting as a leaching agent of a surface, filled... refuse, is scarcely less than sewage.

Leachy (*lāfjī*), *a.* ? U. S. [f. LEACH *v.*² + -Y.]

Of soils: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* 4 The whole depth was 36 inches, and it would be called a very 'leachy' soil.

1880 S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* 177 When a soil is too coarsely porous it is said to be leachy or hungry.

Lead (*led*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1-2 *lead*, 3 *læd*, 3-4 *leod* (e, 4 *Kentish* *lyad*, 3-6 *led* (e, 4-6 *leyde*, 4-7 *leed* (e, *Sc.* *leid* (e, 5-6 *ledde*, (6 *dial.* *lydde*), 5-7 *leod* (e, 4- *lead*. [OE. *lād* str. neut. = OFris. *lād*, Du. *lood* *lead*, MLG. *lōd* (whence Sw. and Da. *lod*), MHG. *lōt* (mod.G. *lot*, *loth*) plummet, sounding-lead, also solder; cf. ON. *lauð* fem., doubtfully interpreted as 'draw-plate for wire' (Fritzner).

The OEt. **lādo-* = Pre-Teut. **lōdho-* is cogn. with Irish *luaidhe* (:-*lōdhia* fem.).]

1. The heaviest of the base metals, of a dull pale bluish-gray colour, fusible at a low temperature, and very useful from its softness and malleability. Chemical symbol Pb. Rarely *pl.* = kinds of lead.

† *To lie, be wrapt in lead*: to be buried in a lead coffin. So *to lay, lap in lead*: see LAP *v.*² 3. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. Iotrod. (1890) 26 Swylce hit [sc. þis land] is eac berende on wegca orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres. c1205 LAV. 5692 Ofte heo letten grund-hat læd [c1275 *leod*] gliden heom an heore hafd. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 208/272 Þe feondes welden led and bras. c1300 *Seyn Julian* 171 A chetel he sette ure þe fier, and fulde it uol of lede. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 Þe patriark þe legate liggis in lede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Þe asse of þe melle þe ase blepeliche berþ bere ase huite, and lyad ase þe corn. c1430 LVDC. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Euery hous couerid was with leede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v.* viii. 174 [He] leyed them in chestys of leed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 101 The feynid galf thame hat leid to laip. c1540 *Pilgr. T.* 24 in *Thynne's Animad.* (1865) App. i. 77 Houses of office on and other Where-on of leyd lay many a fowther. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 83 We Earles and Barons were sometime: Now wrapt in lead, are turnd to slime. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 178 What studied torments (Tyrant) hast for me?.. What flaying? boyling? In Leads, or Oyles? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. Lead and all its products turn into glass by a strong fire. 1855 *Cornwall* 239 The Cornish and

Devon leads are very rich in silver. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 258 Lead does not occur free in nature.

† b. After L. use, lead was sometimes called *black lead* (= *L. plumbum nigrum*) in contradistinction to *white lead* (*plumbum album*), used as a name for tin. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 There are two sortes of Lead, the one white, and the other black. That other black Lead is found most in Cantabrie. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. 11. x. 59 The same Delusion they also find in Black Lead or Saturn. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Black-lead*, The common lead being the true black lead, so called by way of contradistinction from tin, otherwise called white lead.

c. With allusion to its qualities; e.g. its weight, colour, want of elasticity, low value, etc., in both *lit.* and *fig.* expressions.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1654 *Pai* be fine gold for-soke, and to ham to be lede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1730 *Pys* Ananyas *yl* downe dede As blak as any lede. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 363 Oure gold was changyd in to lede. 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Me thynke myne cyne hevye as lede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* XVII. (Percy Soc.) 76 Dyane derlyng pale as any lede. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 102 They hame wrested and wride hys [Christ's] doctryne, and lyke a rule of lede have applied yt to mennys maners. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 6 A heanite Summons lyes like Lead vpon me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 72 Loue I am full of lede. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 9 Shall our Reformation have an hee of lede? 1656 BR. HALL *Breathings Devout Sout* (1851) 200 Pull this lead out of my bosom. 1725 YOUNG *Love Fane* II. 158 How just his grief? one carries in his head A less proportion of the father's lead. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. viii. The ship went down like lead. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Church at Home* x. 157 He might have left everything the colour of lead.

d. With defining prefix, as *cast*-, *milled*-, *pig*-, *pot*-, *sheet*-, *lead*-, for which see the first element.

2. *Red lead*: a red oxide of lead obtained from litharge by exposing it to hot air, much used as a pigment; = MINIMUM. *White lead* (or simply *lead*): a mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide, much used as a pigment; = CERUSE. *Blue lead*: see BLUE 12 c.

c. 1450 *ME. Mod. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Tak . . . ij quarter of whyt led Tak a quart of oile and red led. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 54 Most excellent pure Virgin Colours are Ceruse and White leade. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 27 Red-lead, a colour unknown to the Antients. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty Wks.* 1755 III. II. 165 White lead was sent us to repair . . . A lady's face, and China ware. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lead*, The common calx of lead, red lead. 1847 R. NESBIT in J. M. MITCHELL *Mem.* III. 1851 80 It [the idol] was painted with red lead. 1844 FOWLER *Chem.* 294 Red oxide; red lead. *Ibid.* 295 Carbonate of lead; white lead.

3. Short for BLACK LEAD, graphite, or plumbago. Only with reference to its use as a material for pencils. Hence, a small stick of graphite for filling an 'ever-pointed' pencil.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 400 *Pencils* are commonly marked with certain letters to denote the quality of the lead, as H for hard, B for black [etc.]. Most [ever-pointed pencil] cases are made with a reservoir at the top, in which a supply of five or six leads may be carried. 1881 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 4. 67 A thin stick . . . like vermicelli, or the 'leads' of ever-pointed pencils.

4. The metal regarded as fashioned into some object, e.g. † a seal, † the plummet of a plumb-line, † a pipe or conduit, a leaden coffin, a bullet, the leaden part of anything.

1340 *Ayent.* 150 He deþ al . . . to be line and to be reule and to be leade and to be leude. *Ibid.* 151 Efterward he proueth ofte his work mid lede. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 309 Men of þis world dreden more þe popis lede. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 35 Heauen keepe Led out of mee. 1598 SYLVESTER *Da Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 58 Let not me . . . be like the Lead Which to some City from some Conduit-head Brings wholesome Water. 1650 BALOW in *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 172 The iudge of heauen and hell By some predestined leade lead . . . hath strake him dead. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 330 My passions are not to be roused . . . by those who lie in their cold lead. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161 *The* attachments to buildings were made . . . by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Dec. 6 *If* you don't stand loyal . . . you will get the lead.

† b. A plate of lead. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 122 Layde vpon . . . a thynne slate or lead.

5. a. A large pot, cauldron, or kettle; a large open vessel used in brewing and various other operations. (Originally, one made of lead, but early used without reference to the material.) Now only *dial.* b. *dial.* A leaden milk-pan.

a. a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hwer, lead, cytel, etc. 1250 *Death* 242 in O. E. *Misc.* 182 Also heod his ege-puttes ase a bruden led. 1300 *Havelok* 924 Y shal . . . make the broys in the led. 13 . . . in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXIX. 449/62 A lede of bras then did he bring with pik fulfilled. 1370-80 *XI Pains Hell* 37 in O. E. *Misc.* App. iii. 224 Per weore þe turmented in þe ledes. 1382 WYCLIF *Sam.* II. 14 He putte it [the fleshhook] into the lede or into the cawdroun. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 202 His eyen stepe, and rollinge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a lede. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 Vt suld hafe brynt oute his lede bothern. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Caste hym to sepe with þin grete Fleysshe, in lede oper in Caude-roun. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101, I will that they shall haue all berynging ledde. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 5103 Sum, brynt; sum, soddyn in to leiddis. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton* IV. II, haue you not . . . behind your furnace or leade, A hole where a crafty knave may crepe in for neade? 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsew.* 137 Put all these into a lead or chaldron. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leid*, a vat for dyeing.

b. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 129 To improve Cream. To do this, take a Pint or more of Stroakings, . . . and divide it into several Pans, or Leads, or Kivers. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 232 Dairy utensils, consisting of leads, kettles, pans, &c. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Under the Chilterns* II. 69 Rose always scoured the great 'leads' . . . and left no half-cleaned corners to taint the milk.

6. A 'bob' or lump of lead suspended by a string to ascertain the depth of water; a sounding-lead. Phrases, *To cast, heave the lead. To arm the lead*: to fill the hollow in the lead with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867 s.v. *Arm*). † Also, the leaden sinker of a net.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 199, I sall caste leede and loke þe space. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1440 Cast a led, & In vs gyde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1187 Their leid ay . . . Micht warn them. 1613 J. DENNY *Secrets of Angling* I. xix. Then on that Linke hang Leads of euen waight. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 Heave the lead. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13, I sent my shallops out with leads to sound the depth. 1657 TRAFF *Comm. Ps.* xxv. 1 The best heart is lumpish, and naturally beareth downward, as the poise of a clock, as the lead of a net. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) M m 4 Sounding with the hand-lead . . . is called heaving the lead by seamen. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, A man . . . lowering down the lead, sounded in seven fathoms. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxxv, We ran through the Swin by the lead. 1860 *Mor. Marine Mag.* VII. 248 The lead used . . . was the ordinary hand-lead of 9 lbs. instead of the deep sea-lead of 28 to 32 lbs.

7. pl. a. The sheets or strips of lead used to cover a roof; often *collect.* for a lead flat, a lead roof, † occas. construed as sing. b. The lead frames of the panes in lattice or stained glass windows.

a. 1578-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 538 Mending the leddees over the librerie chambers. 1588 BR. ANDREWS *Serm. Spittle* (1641) 5 He looketh downe on his brethren, as if he stood on the top of a Leads. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 550 A Goodly Leads upon the Top, railed with Statua's interposed. 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (1647) 133 Gardens cover howses there like leades. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 78 Leads or Terrasses from whence the Soldiers may be molested with stones or darts. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 238 A cat . . . whom she used to meet in the evenings, upon the leads of the house. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Trumbull . . . clambered out upon the leads. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. vii. vi. 42 A blare of trumpets from the leads told every one . . . that [etc.].

b. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 68 After the Examination of the Books, & a slight view of the Leads. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 It gives the effect of weakness to see large pieces of glass leaved with narrow leads.

8. *Printing*. A thin strip of type-metal or brass, less than type-high, of varying thickness and length, used in type-composition to separate lines; before 1800 known as *space-line*.

1808 STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound, 1s. 10d. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 125 All measures are made to pica m's, and all leads are cast to m's of the above body. 1848 CRAIG, *Leads or space lines*. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819/1 A newspaper which . . . avoids double leads . . . and all forms of typographical hysteria.

9. In the knitting-machine: The lead or tin socket holding the shanks of one or more needles.

1839 *Use Dict.* Arts 650 In order to fit the needles for the frame, they are now cast into the tin sockets, or leads as they are called by the workmen.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. *simple attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made (wholly or partly) of lead, consisting of lead.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 103 Et de j. Ledepan. 1422 *Surtees Misc.* (Surtees) 16 Vt the lede pype and the shells be the wyfe's of Symond de Stele. 1811 SCOTT *Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) IV. 273 The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 362 Lead pipes are sometimes cast in an iron mould, made in two halves. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions of War* App. 286 These [Gatling] guns discharge half-pound solid lead-balls.

11. *General comb.*: a. *attributive*, as *lead-colour*, *-glaze*, *-grain*, *† -groove*, *-mine*, *-miner*, *-ore*, *-slag*, *-vein*.

1658 ROWLAND *tr. Muffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 Poisoned Honey . . . stains the honey-comb with a Kinde of 'Lead-colour. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 416 Of the Compound Colours, Lead colour is of indigo and white. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 276 A porcelain basin having a 'lead glaze. 1878 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 207 'Lead-Grains so pure as nearly to approach the Fineness of Virgin Lead. 1750 J. NELSON *Jrnl.* (1836) 84 A great company of men that worked in the 'lead-groves. 1653 MANLOVE (title) *The Liberties and Customs of the 'Lead-Mines*. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. iii. heading, Wandering . . . among covered Lead-mines that he knew not of. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 9 June, Most of the men are 'lead-miners. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 4 If any . . . there 'Lead-ore may get. 1661-9 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* II. i. 52 So unlike common Lead-ore, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it (steel-ore). 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (Ed. 2). I. 108 More adapted for smelting some lead-ores than the others. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 523 Analyses of 'Lead-slugs from Blast Furnace. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 159 Out of a 'Lead-Vein . . . in Wales. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 313 Lead-veins, rich in silver.

b. *objective*, as *lead-burner*, *-carving*, *-smelting* (also *attrib.*).

1804 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/7 M— W—, 'Lead burner, brother of the deceased, said [etc.]. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* Easter Sunday, The present fashion at London, is all 'Lead-carving. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* p. viii, 'Lead-smelting blast-furnaces. *Ibid.* 296 Lead-smelting ores can be produced.

c. *instrumental*, as *lead-lapped*, *-lined*, *-ruled*, *-sheathed* adjs.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* I. i. The dry bones of 'lead-lapped' ancestors. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 120 Cartridges . . . packed in 'Lead-lined Barrels and Cases. 1895 F. A. PARKES *Health* 25 Lead-lined cisterns are, on the whole, better avoided. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xxii. 8 The parchment-case 'Lead-ruled. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 8 'Lead-sheathed Ships.

d. *parasynthetic*, as *lead-coloured*, *-lidded* adjs. e. *similative*, esp. with adjs. of colour, as *lead-blue*, *-brown*, *-grey*; *lead-like* *adj.* and *adv.*

1882-4 Yarell's *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 505 Legs and toes pale blue, becoming 'lead-blue a few days after death. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 90 A slope of smooth and 'lead-brown slime. 1611 COTGR., *Plombasse*, 'lead-coloured. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 378 Spanish brown, or lead-coloured roofs. 1837 GOSSE in *Life* (1890) 107 The insects were . . . of a 'lead-grey colour. 1856 BOKER *Calaynos* II. ii. Robs the 'lead-lidded god of many an hour. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 25 Those 'lead-like tons of sin. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xiii, The mail weighed lead-like on his breast.

12. *Special combs.*: *lead-arming*, the tallow used for 'arming' a lead (see 6); *lead-ash*, *-ashes*, litharge; *lead-back* (U.S.), the American dunlin (*Cent. Dict.*); *lead-bath*, (a) the mass of melted lead in a lead-furnace; (b) the molten lead with which gold and silver ores are melted before cupellation; *lead-comb*, a comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair; † *lead-dust* (see quot.); *lead-enter dial.* (see quot. 1855); † *lead foam*, the oxide skimmed from the surface of molten lead; *lead-foot a.* = *lead-en-footed*; *lead glance* [= *Du. loodglans*], galena; † *lead-house*, † a plumber's shop; † *lead-lath*, † a batten for laying a leaden roof upon; *lead-light*, a window in which small panes are fixed in leaden cames, also *attrib.*; *lead-line*, (a) a sounding-lead or plumb-line; (b) a line loaded with leaden weights, running along the bottom of a net; (c) a bluish grey line along the gums at their junction with the teeth, indicating lead-poisoning; † *lead-lustre*, lead oxide used as a glaze; † *lead-mall*, † a leaden mallet or a mallet for beating lead; *lead-man*, (a) a dealer in lead; (b) a lead-miner; *lead-marcaiste*, † zinc blende (see quot.); *lead-mill*, (a) an establishment for producing milled or sheet lead; (b) (see quot. 1864); *lead-nail* (mostly pl.), a nail used to fasten a sheet of lead on a roof; *lead-ochre* = *MASSICOT*; *lead-paper*, a test-paper treated with a preparation of lead; † *lead-pen* † a metallic pencil for ruling lines; *lead-pencil*, a pencil of graphite, often enclosed in cedar or other wood; *lead-plant* (U.S.), a shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) found in the west of the Mississippi valley, and believed to indicate the presence of lead ore; *lead-plaster* = *DIACHYLON*; *lead-poisoning*, poisoning (acute or chronic) by the introduction of lead into the system; *lead-pot*, a pot or crucible for melting lead; † *lead-pound*, a measure of weight; *lead-reeve* (see quot.); *lead-sinker* (see quot. 1875); *lead-soap* (see quot.); *lead-spar* = *ANGLESITE* or *CERUSSITE*; *lead-sugar* (see quot.); *lead-tree*, (a) *Bot.*, a West Indian name for the tropical leguminous tree, *Leucaena Glauca*; (b) a crystalline deposit of metallic lead or zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead; *lead-vitriol* = *ANGLESITE*; † *lead-walling* *Salt-making* (see quot.); *lead-wash* = *lead-water*; *lead-water* (= *G. bleiwasser*), dilute solution of acetate of lead (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *lead-work*, plumber's work and material; work in lead esp. glaziers' work; *lead-works pl.*, an establishment for smelting lead-ore; *lead-wort*, a herbaceous plant of southern Europe (*Plumbago Europaea*); also, any plant of the genus *Plumbago* or the order *Plumbaginæ*.

1882 OGLIVIE, 'Lead ash, the slag of lead. 1523-4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 67 For 'lede ashes ijij. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 193 One of lead ashes. 1830 *Use Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter throws a shovelful of small coal or coke cinder upon the 'lead bath. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lead-bath*. 1715 GARTH *Clarendon* 96 Nor yet 'lead-comb was on the toilet plac'd. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Lead Dust, is a preparation used by the potters; made by throwing charcoal dust into melted lead, and stirring them a long time together. 1888-9 'Lead-ener [see CAOUTCHOUC I. 1. 1855 ROBINSON *Whisky Gloss.*, *Lead-cater*, Indian-rubber, for removing pencil marks on paper. 1552 HULOET, 'Leade fome or spume, *molybditis*. 1896 K. TYNAN *Lover's Breast-Knot* 15 'Lead-foot, slow, Did the day round to evening-flame? 1810 J. T. in *Risden's Surv. Devon* p. xv, Lead is found in the state of galena or 'lead glance. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 181 Lead glance is also occasionally, but not frequently met with, in small masses. 1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In 3 ladys calcis empt. pro 'ledhyous, rod. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Item Ricardo Horner carie ledhous . . . 75. qd. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The said Roofe shal haue sufficient 'leedlathis of herty ooke sufficiently dried. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 103 Fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each 'lead-light. 1895 *Jrnl.*

R. Inst. Brit. Archit. 14 Mar. 350 All lead-light windows should have iron casements. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 *Leed lynes. j. 1839 *Bailly Festus* xx. (1848) 248 Deeper than ever leadline went. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 100 The tobaccoist had a 'lead line' on the gums. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 39 *Lede malles feble. xiii. 1497 in *Ld. Trans. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 350 Item, to the 'lede man, making ledlin pellokkis. 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Riches* (Arb.) 235 A Great Colliar, A Great Corne Master, A Great Lead-man. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Well*, *Welbeck*, Such a light and metall'd Dance Saw you never yet in France, And by Lead-men, for the nonce, That turne round like grinde-stones. 1889 *Times* 28 Nov. 5/6 Relaying a whole sheet of lead for a single crack is doubtless delightful to the leadmen. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 183 A *Lead-Marcasite... much like the Potters Lead-Ore... The Miners call this Mock-Ore, Mock-Lead, Wild-Lead, and Blinde. 1863 P. JARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 109 Chatham has a monopoly of the dockyard lead manufacture. During the year the 'lead-mill' turned out 21,852 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb. 1864 CRAIG *Suppl.*, *Lead-mill*, a circular plate of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing. 1354 *Menu. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In ecc *lednaye emp. 12d. 1476-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 95 Sol. pro iiii' ledenale . . . 12d. 1536-7 *Ibid.* (Surtees) 698, 100 leydnall, 5d. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lead-nails*. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jahsch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 159 The brown or black stain upon the *lead-paper will again show the presence of hydrochloric acid. 1682 *WILKING in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 255 For Paper, Inkhorn, and *Lead pen . . . 00 01 05. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabalais* III. xxv. 203 He with a White Lead Pen . . . drew a . . . Number of . . . Points. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 144/2 Black and red *Lead Pencils. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/4 A Letter . . . written on Horseback with a Lead-Pencil. 1863 *EMERSON Misc. Papers*, *Thorau Wks.* (Bohn) III. 324 A manufacturer of lead-pencils. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Lead-plant. 1865 *Lead-plaster [see lead-soap]. 1878 *Bristowe Theory & Pract. Med.* 617 Chronic *Lead-poisoning. 13. Measures of Weight in *Rel. Ant.* I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiet. j. *Leadpound. 1687 *Mining Laws* in *Collinson Hist. Somerset* I. 117 Any miner who finds himself aggrieved complains to an officer called the 'Lead reeve. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 242 The improvement (on the stocking-frame) . . . consisted in applying the 'Lead-sinkers, which are still in use. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lead-Sinker* (Knitting-machine), one of the devices which alternate with the jack-sinkers in the depression of the loops between the needles. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 564 *Lead-soaps, lead-salts of the fat-acids. Common lead-plaster is a preparation of this kind. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 85 Accompanied with galena or lead-glance, and *lead-spars. 1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 122 The oxygen contained in the atmosphere is imparted to bad brass, and produces what is called 'lead-sugar' . . . which is eagerly sought and consumed by mice. 1844 *FOWNES Chem.* 109 The common . . . experiment of the 'lead-tree. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Indian Isl.* 785 Lead-tree, *Lenæa glauca*. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words*, *Making Salt* 142 A *Lead-wall is the Brine of twenty-four hours boiling for one house. 1876 *Bristowe Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 330 The local inflammation may be allayed to some extent by the use of *lead-wash. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 510 Keep the gum covered with a pellet of cotton saturated with *lead-water and laudanum. 1641 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 95 *Leadwork in y^e East Range. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 638 Lead-work is used in inferior offices. 1859 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 586 Glazing . . . may be classed under the heads of sashwork, lead-work, and fretwork. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Foss.* i. (1729) I. 7 The Lord Derwentwater's *Lead-Works near Haden-Bridge in Northumberland. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 5/7 A lad employed at a leadworks. 1727 *BAILEY Vol. II*, *Leadwort, a kind of herb. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 1046, *Plumbaginaceæ*—Leadworts. 1852 *MORFITT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 82 The dentellaria, or leadwort.

b. In names of chemical compounds, as *lead carbonate, chloride, iodide, salts, etc.*

1873 *FOWNES Chem.* (ed. 11) 450 Lead Chloride . . . separates as a heavy white crystalline precipitate. *Ibid.*, Lead Iodide . . . dissolves in boiling water. *Ibid.* 451 Lead Carbonate . . . is sometimes found . . . crystallised in long white needles, accompanying other metallic ores. *Ibid.*, Lead Nitrate.

c. In the names of diseases caused by the presence of lead in the system, as *lead-colic, -distemper, -encephalopathy, -palsy, -paralysis*, for which see also the second member in each.

1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 114 The miners and smelters are subject here . . . to the lead distemper which brings on palsies. 1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Ment. Dis.* viii. 162 Lead palsy . . . is accompanied with obstinate constipation or lead colic, and the gums are marked with a peculiar blue line. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* II. 967 Many of the miners . . . have died from lead encephalopathy.

Lead (lād), sb. 2. Forms: 4-6 lede, (4) ledde), 5-6 Sc. leid, 6 leade, 7-lead. [f. LEAD v. 1; cf. OHG. *leit* (MHG., mod. G. *leite*).

By Johnson, who gives one example from Herring (quot. 1745 in sense 2), it is stigmatized as 'a low, despicable word'; Todd quotes an instance of it from Burke, and says it is used somewhere by Bolingbroke.]

†1. The action of the vb. LEAD¹; leading, direction, guidance. *To take to lead*: to take under one's direction or guidance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1570 Pai left he lede of bar lan. *Ibid.* 12029 Pan tok ioseph iesse to ledde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10653 Hom lacked the lede of be lord Ector. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1532 Decest scho was, God tuk hir spreit to leid. c 1510 *Gest Robyn Hode* vii. 368 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1 Take fye of the best knyghtes That be in your lede. †2. *Gentleman, man of lead*: one who has a recognized leading position. *Obs.*

1793 *LD. WESTMORLAND in Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* (1887) VI. 558 The men of talent and lead in his Majesty's service. 1842 *WEBSTER Wks.* (1877) II. 130 More than thirty Whigs, many of them gentlemen of lead and influence.

c. Direction given by going in front; example, precedent; esp. in phr. *to follow the lead of*.

1863 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 30 June, To accept the lead of the Emperor of the French on . . . one of the greatest questions. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 405 The king had set an example . . . and the subject was only too ready to follow the royal lead. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 240 Under the lead of Josiah Quincy . . . a law was passed forbidding the importation of slaves. 1884 LADY VERNY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 546 Is the American model a success—a lead which it is desirable to follow out? 1899 *CHEYNE Chr. Use Ps.* iii. 56 The early Christians, in interpreting the Old Testament, followed the lead of the Jews.

d. *spec. in Hunting, etc.*, chiefly in phr. *to give a lead*, i. e., to go first in leaping a fence or the like, so as to encourage the rest; in quots. *transf.*

1859 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* v. 52 Two Sundays ago . . . a Mr. Rolleston . . . volunteered to give us a lead . . . He went off at score, and made the pace so strong, that he cut them all down in the first two verses. 1862 A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. xxxviii. 296, I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Thistram go away with the best lead any one has had to a fast thing this year. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 535 'What thing?' said I, not wishing to give him the lead.

e. A guiding indication. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 141 As I have a small brook passing through the farm, these carriages take their lead from the stream in due succession. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. § 13 (1864) 202 For the up and down direction we have a very impressive lead; this being the direction of gravity.

2. The front or leading place; the place in front of (something); freq. in phr. *to take the (or a) lead*. Also, the position or function of leading (e.g., a party, a deliberative body), leadership.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 40 His Grandschir slane at Lythquo gif I leid. 1745 *ABR. HERRING Sp. at York* 24 Sept. 6 This County . . . takes the Lead of the inferior Ones. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 He took the lead in every jovial conversation. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Jour.* (1775) 72 (*Rose*) They take the lead, and lose it . . . by turns. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Pract.* iii. Wks. VIII. 137 To prevent those who compose it from having the open and avowed lead in that house. 1817 *COBBETT Taking Leave* 13 Unless they [the country gentlemen] shall cordially take the lead amongst those working classes. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 5 For a mile or more the doctor took the lead and kept it. 1840 *ALISON Hist. Europe* VIII. Alin. § 12. 20 Boldly assuming the lead in diplomacy. a 1850 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 169 The lead of the House of Commons had, however, entirely passed away from Montague. 1860 *TYNOLD Glac.* I. xxv. 187 Each of our porters took the lead in turn. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Equality* Mixed Ess. 66 On certain lines, certain nations find their strength and take a lead. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 Germany has . . . taken the lead of other nations [in the preparation of colours from coal tar].

b. The body moving in front; the van. *U. S.*

1880 *TOURGEE Fool's Err.* xxxiii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 281 Then we started on. I rode beside Mr. Watson in the lead.

3. *concr.* Something that leads.

a. An artificial watercourse, esp. one leading to a mill. Also MILL-LEAD, cf. LEAT.

1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 9 Item, to Roger Meyss for cuttyng downe of ellorns in the ledes. *Ibid.* 1870 *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* 17 They took . . . a loup in the lead and a dip in the dam.

b. A channel in an ice-field. Cf. LANE sb. 2.

1835 *SIR J. ROSS Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan.* Terms 15 A lead, a channel in a direct line through the sea. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 78 Something like 'a lead' a little to leeward. 1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. x. 519 Johnsen supposed that in a couple of hours the whole lead would be completely closed.

c. A path; a garden path; an alley. *Blind lead* = *blind alley* (see BLIND a. 11).

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 409 Permytt them to enjoye the libertie of the gardens and the orchards and the leades to walke in. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvell's Anim. Life* 51 Innumerable avenues and blind leads are built to mislead the various carnivorous beetles.

d. A leash or string for leading a dog.

1893 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 Daykin had with him a dog, which he held by a lead. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/3 Seeing dazzled with a muzzle in her hand and an unmuzzled toy terrier on a lead in Holborn.

4. *Card-playing*. The action or privilege of playing the first card in a round or trick. Also, the card so played, or proper to be played, or the suit to which it belongs. *To return one's partner's lead*: to play from the same suit on getting the lead.

1742 *HOYLE Whist* II. 11 If you have a Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten, they are sure Leads. *Ibid.* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if [etc.]. 1862 C. CAVENTISH *Whist* (1879) 57 If all your suits are weak, the lead is very disadvantageous. 1885 *PROCTOR Whist* i. 21 A forced lead from Queen and one other. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 The system of American leads—leads more frequently mentioned than adopted in England.

5. a. *Curling*. The first player, or the stone first played. Also, the course along which the stones are driven (Jamieson, 1825-80).

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 38 Convened for a bonspiel, He . . . their lead, or driver lead. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 52 Whoever is last in order . . . is called the driver and the first the lead. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 The lead, or first stone, is always, except on very drug ice, expected to lie short.

b. *Bowls*. (See quot.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Bowling*, *Lead*, the advantage of throwing the block and bowling first.

6. *Mining*. a. = *LODE*. b. *Gold-mining*. An alluvial deposit of gold along the bed of an ancient river. Also *deep-lead, great-blue-lead* (see quots.).

a. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Views of Louisiana* (1814) 148 Leads (or loads), are the smaller fissures that connect with the larger, which are called by the miners, caves. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* xl. (1882) 218 A 'blind lead' is a lead or ledge that does not 'crop out' above the surface. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Lead*. See *Lode*. 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 104 Capital . . . invested in the silver leads of the great mountains.

b. 1855 *Argus* (Melbourne) 19 Jan. 6/1 A great curiosity was discovered in a hole on this lead—a tree. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 The term 'great blue-lead' is employed by the miners to distinguish those portions of the alluvium which are found to rest in a well-defined channel. 1880 *FISON & HOWITT Kamilaroi* 272 note, The expression 'deep lead' refers to those ancient river-courses which are now only disclosed by deep-mining operations. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. i. Who knew . . . where the richest leads had been in the old days.

7. *Theatr.* a. The leading or principal part in a play. b. One who plays such a part.

1874 F. C. BURNAND *My time* xxv. 229 She was a girl and playing the lead in the Northern Circuit. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 126 He had been playing heavy leads in Shakesperian revivals. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 63 Grey-headed stars, and respectable married leads.

8. a. *Change-ringing*. (See quot. 1874.) b. *Mus.* The giving out of a phrase or passage by one of the parts in a concerted piece, to be followed in harmony by the other parts.

1671 *STEDMAN Tintinnalogia* 55 In Ringing Half-pulls, some Peals do cut Compass, that is—the whole hunt comes to lead at the back stroke. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* I. 304 A lead single was made in the middle of the peal. 1872 *Punch* 27 Apr. 170/1 You always take up that 'lead' in the anthem so dreadfully 'flat'. 1874 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus.* Terms s.v. *Bells*, A bell is said to be 'behind' when she is the last of the changing bells, and at 'lead' when she is the first. Thus the progress from 'lead' to 'behind' is said to be 'going up', and from 'behind' to 'lead' is called 'going down'.

9. *Friendly lead* (see FRIENDLY a. 2 b). Also simply *lead*.

1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 154 We went to a public-house where they were having 'a lead', that is a collection for a friend who is ill, and the company throw down what they can for a subscription, and they have in a fiddle and make it social.

10. In various technical uses.

a. *Electricity*. (a) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (b) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is used.

1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 455/2 Had properly insulated and erected 'leads' . . . been employed, no serious result would have followed personal contact. 1893 *SLOANE Electr. Dict.*, *Lead of Brushes* in a dynamo electric generator, the lead or displacement in advance of or beyond the position at right angles to the line connecting the poles of the field magnet, which is given the brushes. In a motor the brushes are set back of the right angle position, or are given a negative lead. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 9/1 The use of candles could be dispensed with by the use of a wandering lead with a hand electric light.

b. *Engineering, etc.* The distance to which ballast, coal, soil, etc. has to be carted or otherwise conveyed (see LEAD v. 1 b) to its destination.

1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 113 The cost of earth-work depends on the nature of the soil, and the distance it has to be conveyed, which is called 'the lead'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 6/1 Instead of sending the coal east and west with short 'leads', the company had to send it north and south with very long 'leads'.

c. *Horology*. The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or pallet.

1880 *TRIFLIN & RIGG Saurier's Mod. Horology* 40.

d. *Naut.* The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. FAIR-LEAD.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seamen's Catch.* 37 Ropes that want a lead can have one . . . by using a snatch block. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4 He knows . . . the lead of the ropes, the use of a boat, and a score of other things. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 73 The lead of each rope was fixed in Harvey's mind by the end of the rope itself.

e. *Sawing*. 'The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry the saw back in the kerf during the return stroke' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

f. *Steam-engine*. (See quots.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lead of the crank*, the setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other; namely at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. 1881 *Metal World* No. 18. 274 The steam-port is open a very small amount when the crank is in this condition [on the dead centre], the amount that the steam-port is then open being termed the lead of the valve. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 39 This amount of opening before the piston commences its stroke is called the lead of the slide.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *lead-bars Coaching*, the bars to which the traces of the leaders are attached; *lead-horse*, a horse that is guided by a lead (see 3 d); *lead-mule* (cf. *lead-horse*); *lead-off*, a commencement; also that which 'leads-off', the first of a series; *lead-reins Coaching*, the leaders' reins; *lead-screw*, 'the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide-rest' (Webster 1864).

1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 Both check-reins were carried away and the *lead bars broken. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 256 Total weight carried by the *lead horse. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 345 Give me the *lead-mule, and the rest of us will go on to camp. 1892 *Finn* 20 Nov. 225/2 It contains 'Seven Christmas Eves', the first or *lead off being by clever Miss Graves. 1896 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 111/1 The buckles on these *lead-reins should hang even over the leader's quarters. . . You have now both lead-reins in your left hand.

Lead (*léd*), *v.* 1. *Forms:* 1 *lédan*, 2-4 *lédan*, 3 *lédan*, *lédan*, 2-5 *lédan*, *lédan*, (3) *lédan*, *Orm. ledenn*, 3-5 *lédde*, 4-6 *léd(e)*, 4, 7 *lédde*, 4-7 (chiefly *Sc.*) *leide*, *leyde*, 6-7 *leade*; 6- *lead*. *Pres. ind. (contracted forms):* 2nd *sing.* 1 *lédst*, 3 *last*; 3rd *sing.* 1 *lét*, 3 *lat*, 3-4 *let*, 4 *leth*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lédde*, 2 *lédde*, 2-6 *lédde*, 3 *lédde*, 3-4 *lédde*, (3) *lédde*, *lédde*, 4-6 *lédde*, 4-8 *léd*, 5-6 *léd*, (5) *lédde*, *Sc. laid*, 4- *led*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *lédde*, *léd*, 3-6 *lédde*, 4-5 *lédde*, *lede*, 4-7 *léd(e)*, 7 *leade*, 4- *led*. Also 3-5 with prefix *i-*, *y-*. [A Com. Teut. wk. vb. (wanting in Goth.): OE. *lédan* = OFris. *lédan*, OS. *lédjan* (MDn. *leden*, *leiden*, Du. *leiden*), OHG. (MHG., G.) *leiten*, ON. *leida* (Sw. *leda*, Da. *lede*): -OTeut. **laidjan*, f. **laidi* road, journey (see *LOD*, *LODE* *sbs.*), related to OL. *lidan*, ON. *lida* to go, travel.

The word has always served as the usual rendering of *L. ducere*, and this has in some degree influenced the development of meaning.]

I. To conduct.

1. *trans.* To cause to go along with oneself.

† a. To bring or take (a person or animal) to a place. Also with *away*, *down*, etc. *Obs.* (Phrases like *to lead captive* are now understood in sense 2.) 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii. 19 Astizende in hearnisse zehette lédde heffend. c1000 *Ælfric Gen. vi.* 19 Of eallum nytenum . . . twæcen gemæcan þu læst in to þam æare mid þe. *Ibid.* xlii. 20 Læde cowerne xingstan broðor to me. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 God zellede to him niatenum . . . and adam ham alle namen zescop. c1205 *LAV.* 26797 [He] lédde uorð Petreum læd þeh hit weore him. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 858 Wifweas, and childe. . . He lédde a-wei wiht herte prude. *Ibid.* 2193 He dede hem binden and leden dun, And speren faste in his prisun. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 8803 Oþer kniȝtes þer were inome, . . . & ilad in to engeland. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (Synon. & Judas) 408 þe forsað byschapis of þat stede al hale þe puple with þam lede. 1387 *Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* 111. 97 þat þe kyng schulde be lad awey prisoner in to Babilon. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) x. 113 The Jews ladden him upon an highe Roche. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 70 Boldly thou thaym bynde, And with the leyde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 604/2 Shall I leade him away with me? 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 70 God sal leid thaim vþ to the heuine with hime quihik ar deid in crist. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 168 Ieremy before the people were led away, apointeth their exile to continue three score and ten years. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 395 The Pannonians . . . he successfully subdued, leading away the younger sort into other countries.

quasi-passive in *gerund.* a1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* cxliv. 539 The oþer prysoners, whom we see yonder ledyng to the dethe warde. 1757 *ELIZ. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Francis* (1767) II. 87 Suppose a criminal leading forth to execution.

b. To carry or convey, usually in a cart or other vehicle. Now only *north. dial.*: To cart (coal, corn, stones, turf, etc.). To lead in (grain): to house.

c. 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist. i.* (1890) 30 Of Breotone nædran on scipum lédde wæron. *Ibid.* iii. v. (vii.) 168 Hædde hiscop heht his lichoman . . . lédan to Wintacenstre. c1205 *LAV.* 3548 To ladden þis garsumne to leuene mine fadere. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2251 We, ærines þin heast, þat licome awei lédde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5129 Siluer and gold þat wit þam lédde. 1362 *LANGF. P. Pl. A.* iv. 130 Lawe schal ben a laborer and leden [1377 *ledde*] a-feld dounge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 195 With this Bunnok spokin had that To leid their hay. c1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 158 The vessel of the temple he with hym lédde. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxiii. 248 Thei leiden hire Houses with hem upon chariottes. c1420 *Liher Cocorum* (1862) 33 Whenne thou hast covered hit [venison] so, Lede hit home. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5300 Pare armour hame þat led. c1450 *Bk. Cartasie* 813 in *Babes Bk.*, þe vssher leides þat on hed ryȝt. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1610 A draught off wod to led. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 597 Leidand Craill he zeid To Paris the way. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 260 To Smythson, for ledinge corne at Acclame, vjs. viij. 1530 *PALSGR.* 604/2 He was lédde thorowe the towne upon a hardell and so to the galowes. 1594 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 55 For ledyng iȝ lodes of haye, xij^d. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 298 Faith, sir, ha's led the drumme before the English Tragedians. 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 93 And being thus dried throwlie they [turfs] are led home and layed then vp. 1683 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 341 For two load of lime and leading it, ss. 1721 *RAMSAY Elegy Pattie Birnie*, 'Tho' peats and turfs and a sto lead. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 105 In no case to reap when they ought to be leading in (bousing) their grain. 1839 *STONEHOUSE A. R. holine* 43 One shilling a load is the price generally paid for leading a cart-load of warp. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. II.* ii. 191 He undertakes to convey (or lead, as the term is) all the materials for a new building. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xvi. 800 Dan was sent for the pair of oxen to where they were leading manure. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 64 The people of the farm in question . . . had been leading, that is, carting hay in a 'catchy' time.

† c. Of a natural agent, e.g. the wind: To carry. *Obs.*

1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 2023 He ariuede at souþ hamptone as þe wind hom adde ylad. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1805 þe wind him lédde a-pon þe flodd. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 607 Causing the Clouds to lead in store of rain.

d. To bring forward, adduce (testimony); to bring (an action). Now only in *Sc. Law*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16278 Quat mister es o witnessyng again him for to lede? c1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 224 The crouss Capone . . . Was officie, but less that the law leidis. 1593 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 430 The richtis, ressonis and allegacions of batti the said parties, . . . led, herde, sene and understandin. 1564 *Warrant in D. H. Fleming Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 494 Forsamekill as thair weis ane proces of forfalloure led aganis Mathew sumtyme Erle Lenexas [etc.]. 1737 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) l. 370 A process leading agst. my guiltiness. 1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 228 No evidence has yet been led to show. 1884 *L.D. WATSON in Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 253 In the Court below, the parties were allowed and led proof of their respective averments. 1887 *Scotsman* 29 Mar., Proof was led to-day in this action of separation and aliment.

2. To accompany and show the way to; to conduct, guide, esp. to direct or guide by going on in advance; to cause to follow in one's path. Often with advs., *astray*, *away*, *forth*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *up*, etc.

In early examples app. merely a contextual use of sense 1. a900 *Martyrol.* 26 in O. E. Texts 178 Mine englas dec lédan in ða hiofionall Hierusalem. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 He hine lédde upon swie hea dune. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Monie þewas . . . lédad to depe on ende þa þe heom duseliche folziad. c1200 *ORMIN* 14468 Caym lédde himm [Abell] ut uppo þe feld. c1205 *Gen. & Ex.* 3607 Go, led ðis folc. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24620 Vnto þe tun þan i me lédde. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2618 þe werwolf hem lédde ouer mures & muntaynes. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxv.* (Thadde) 47 Þane till a chawmir scho hym lede mare priue. 1382 *Wyclif Ps. lxxviii* (l). 14 He lédde hem themes in the cloude of the day. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 263 To ane preuie Chalmere beline thay him led. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 196 The gentle porters . . . on my way then me lede. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 51 Bot he will leid him in the myre Thocht he hecht to defend him. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 47 How now, noble Pompey! What, at the wheels of Caesar? Art thou led in triumph? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 309 Therefore shall not Moses . . . his people into Canaan lead. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 9 Satan is afterwards led away to Gabriel. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* i. 45-7 O lead my Mind . . . Lead it thro' various Scenes of Life. 1847 *H. ROGERS Ess.* (1860) 111. 402 The criminal must be led back by the same road by which he has been led astray. 1879 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. iv. xiii. 144 He was led into the chamber of presence.

b. Of motives, conditions, circumstances: To guide, direct to a place.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20386 Sais me quat has you hider lédde. 1827 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 44 It was a happy hour that led me up to Barnack hill. 1861 *Temple Bar* l. 467 Chance led him to Basil. 1892 *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. IX. 867 Instinct early led him into the political arena.

c. Of a clue, light, sound, etc.: To serve (a person) as an indication of the way; to mark the course for. Also absol. to lead in (*Naut.*): to mark the course for entering port.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 222 By the tinkling Sound of Timbrels led, The King of Heav'n in Cretan Caves they fed. 1824 *CAMPBELL Theodoric* 185 Led by that clue, he left not England's shore Till he had known her. 1833 *J. H. NEWMAN Hymn, Lead, Kindly Light*, amid the encircling gloom, Lead Thou me on! 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag. VII.* 316 The two latter Lights in line lead in.

d. *absol.*, chiefly in figurative contexts.

1580 *SIDNEY Ps. i.* 1, He blessed is who . . . [never] loosely treads The straying steps as wicked council leads. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 99 We charge you . . . To go with vs vnto the Officers. *King.* In Gods name lead. 1602 — *Oth. i.* l. 311 Pray you lead on. c1614 *SIR W. MURE Dido & Aeneas* l. 89 Quhair ever thou dost leid We follow thee. 1624 *QUARLES Job* xvi. 30 My lips shall tread That ground . . . as Truth shall lead. 1836 *L. WILLIAMS in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 120 Into God's Word . . . Thou ledest on and on. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 390 [They] who desire to lead, must at all events make a show of following.

e. To lead the way: † (a) with personal obj., to guide, show the way to (*obs.*); (b) in later use (influenced by sense 13), to go in advance of others, take the lead in an expedition or course of action.

c1200 *ORMIN* 3465 Ant teȝre steorne was wiþ hemm To ledenn hemm þe weȝe. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 203 þe quihikis ledand hym þe way praidde hym [etc.]. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* ii. ii. (1598) D2, *Lan.* Lead on the way. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 90 Lead thou the way, and let me hold by thee. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. v. 73 Lead the way, lords. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 123 The first to lead the Way, to tempt the Flood. 1709 *PRIOR Ode to Col. Villiers*, And in their various Turns the Sons must tread Those gloomy Journeys, which their Sires have led. 1770 *GOLDSON Des. Vill.* 170 He . . . allured to brighter worlds, and led the way. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Ireland* ii. 22 Dora . . . led the way . . . in an opposite direction. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* vii. I can manage it, Humphrey; so lead the way. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 89 In the silent growth and elevation of the English people the boroughs led the way.

3. Of a commander: To march at the head of and direct the movement of. Also with *on*. † Also to conduct (warfare) = *L. ducere bellum*.

a900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 827 (Parker MS.) Se Ecgbryht lédde fierd to Dore wiþ Norþan hymbre. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1609 Wiþ þe clenest companye þat euer king lédde. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 154 Where ben tho that ladd the grete hostes? c1470 *Colargos & Gave* 655 The thrid heȝt schir Bantellas, the batal to leid. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 117 Hew Kertyngayne the wantward ledis he. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xl. iii. 28 Ne na weifair with þour peill led i. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 332 He leidis ane armie till Northumberland. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. vi. 4 You (worthy Vnkle) Shall . . . Leade our first Battell. 1736 *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* II. 267 The

Prince . . . led them on with great Gallantry. 1821 *R. TURNER Arts & Sci.* (ed. 18) 188 Many thousands of them [elephants] have at once been led to battle. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* iv. He longed . . . to lead his men on to victory.

absol. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 397 (Douce MS.) Withe a launce one loft þat lonele cone lede. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 194 The army . . . cryed to leade into Caledonia. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* to Cyrius . . . told them, that his purpose was to lead against the great King. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* iv. 430 Go therefore thou, Lead on.

4. To go before or alongside and guide by direct or indirect contact; to conduct (a person) by holding the hand or some part of the body or clothing, (an animal) by means of a cord, halter, bridle, etc. Const. by (the hand, etc.). Also with advs. *away*, *in*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up* and *down*, etc. To lead apes (*in hell*): see *APE* *sb.* 6.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 His þegnas . . . léddeon him to pone eosol. c1000 *Age. Gosp. Matt.* xv. 14 Se blinda zyl þe blindne læt hig feallad begen on ænne pytt. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þet mon . . . sarine freafrað oðer blindne let. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seide ride Les of houndes þai ledde. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiii.* (George) 274 Ta þi belt & hyme [a dragon] lede, & about his hals knyt it sone. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 447 His stede was sone stabledd, and lede to þe stalle. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xlix. The brachet was mune that the Knight lad away. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlii. 17 His fa sum by the oxstar leidis. *Ibid.* xc. 35 That ane blynde man is led forth be ane uther. 1530 *PALSGR.* 604/2 Lede my horse, I praye you, up and downe. 1590 *SPIGNER F. Q. I. i.* 4 A milke white lamb she lad. 1614 *SIR A. GORGES tr. Lucan's Pharsalia* 1. 37 Then tho he take a faire large bull . . . And him vnto the Altar leades. 1766 *GOLDSON. Vic. W.* xxiii. The captive soldier was led forth. 1813 *SKETCHES Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 29 [She] returned, leading in a lovely little girl. 1830 *TENNYSON Ode Memory* iii. 10 In sweet dreams . . . Thou leddest by the hand thine infant Hope. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 252 The chestnut . . . was led off to the stable.

b. To lead (a bride) to the altar, to church († also simply: † after *L. ducere*): To marry.

1530 *PALSGR.* 604/2, I lede a bride to church, *je mayne*. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Metam.* xii. 267 He had either led Thy Mother thence; or was by Promise ty'd. 1812 *LANDOR C. Julian* v. iii. 5 He leads her to the altar, to the throne. 1842 *TENNYSON Ld. of Burleigh* 11 He . . . leads her to the village altar.

c. *fig.* (a) In opposition to *drive*: To guide by persuasion as contrasted with commands or threats.

(b) To lead by the nose (for the allusion cf. *quot.* 1604): to cause to obey submissively. Also † to lead by the sleeve.

c1425 *LYOG. Assemb. Gods* 1680 How false idolatry ledeth hem by the sleue. 1583 *GOLDING Catrin* on *Deut.* cxli. 745 Men . . . suffer themselves to be led by the noses like brute beasts. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* iii. xiv. (Arb.) 299 Princes may be lead but not driuen. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 407 The Moore . . . will as tenderly be lead by th' Nose As Asses are. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 20 You shall meete with ignorant Juries, your duty is to open their eyes; you may not lead them by the nose. 1749 *SMOLLETT G. B.* (1797) 111. 77 They [the great] have favourite domestics who lead by the nose. 1856 *KINGSLEY Plays & Purit.* 211 A mob of fools and knaves, led by the nose in each generation by a few arch-fools and arch-knaves. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 167 She might be led, but would not be driven.

d. *intr.* (quasi-passive). To be led; to submit to being led.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* l. (1617) 75 Till hee be so tame . . . that he will leade vppe and downe quietly. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxiv. My myster may lead, but he winna drive. 1887 *L. R. Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 148 In the morning the pupils [colts] have learnt their lesson, and will lead anywhere.

5. To guide with reference to action or opinion; to bring by persuasion or counsel to or into a condition; to conduct by argument or representation to a conclusion; to induce to do something. Said both of persons and motives, circumstances, evidence, etc.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 261 þe feont . . . leadeð [men] to unbileue. a1300 *Cursor M.* 26696 He said þat-till his wif him lédde. c1330 *Spec. Gy. Warr.* 62 þe world þurw his foule gile lédde me lad to longe while. c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* 111. 445 Herby bene man lad in to fendus temptacioun. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 217 Al accordid, that kynde lad the chylde that to done. 1538 *STARKE England* i. ii. 30 The wyf of man ever commonly folowth that to the wyche opynyon . . . ledyth hyr. 1586 *HUNSON in Border Papers* (1894) l. 367 Sondre causes . . . leades me greatlē to mistrust the Kinges good meaning towards her Majesty. a1605 *MONTGOMERIE Deuot. Poems* iii. 26 To lyf that ledde alle the leid. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 Brute-beasts led with sensuality. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxx. 177 They ought not to be led with admiration of the vertue [etc.]. 1711 *ADOPSON Spect.* No. 40 ¶ 1 This Error they have been led into by a ridiculous Doctrine in modern Criticism. 1736 *BUTLER Anal. Introd.*, Wks. 1874 l. 9 Our whole nature leads us to ascribe all moral perfection to God. 1859 *RUSKIN Pict. Paths* App. i. (1891) 251 Tintoret . . . may lead you wrong if you don't understand him. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward's foreign policy led him to draw closer the ties which connected our country with Germany. 1871 *L. STEWART Heat* 8 239 In studying the radiation of gases we are led to some very peculiar laws. 1885 *SIR H. COTTON in Law Rep.* 20 Ch. Div. 479 There was nothing in the prospectus to lead him to such a conclusion. 1888 *H. F. LESTER Hartas Naturin* II. vi. 122 She knew the colonel was easily led.

absol. 1597 *BACON Colours Gd. & Evil* (Arb.) 138 Besides their power to alter the nature of the subject in appearance, and so leade to error.

6. Of a way, road, etc.: To serve as a passage for, conduct (a person) to or into a place. Hence

absol. or intr., to have a specified goal or direction. Cf. *L. uia ducit in urbem*. Often in fig. contexts.

a 1200 Moral Ode 337 Læte we... be wei bene þe lat be niȝede del to helle of manne. *c 1200* ORMIN 12016 For þiss Lamb iss þatt rihte stih þatt ledeþ upp till heffne. *1340 Aenb.* 165 Þet is þe way þet let in to þe helle of god. *c 1375 Se. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 843 Gyl he... wald keone me the gat, þat myght me led to the fume Jordane. *1382 Wyclif Matt.* vii. 14 How streit is the gate and narrow the weye that ledith to lyf. *1509 Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 V. hygheway... ledyng toward Ipswyche. *1566 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Yet bothe entendeth to goe the journey that ledeth to the hye Jerusalem. *1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. i. 33 A little doore, Which from the Vineyard to the Garden leades. *1621* LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 452 The way of necessity leading me to follow my disdain. *1710 STEELE Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 2 There was a single Bridge that led into the Island. *1720* OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 48 There were but two Ways that led equally to all the Dignities of the Republick. *1780* A. Young *Tour Trel.* i. 288 The end of the lake at your feet is formed by the root of Mangerton, on whose side the road leads. *1791* MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. La Motte ascended the stairs that led to the tower. *1821* CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* i. 122 My rambles led me to a gipsy's camp. *1861 Temple Bar* II. 547 Broad steps lead down into a garden. *1884* J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 69 Then comes the eternal arid plain leading to the barren hills. *1889 Repentance Paul Wentworth* I. ix. 187 Their road... led them through a little copse.

b. intr. To form a channel into, a connecting link to (something).

1833 Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 46 § 95 One waste or foul water pipe... to communicate with any drain... leading into a common sewer. *1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 361 Motion is... communicated to the rudder by means of two connecting rods leading to the tiller.

c. intr. To lead to: to have as a result or consequence.

a 1770 JORTIN Serm. (1771) IV. vi. 119 Pride seldom leads to truth in points of morality. *1845* S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 The general disapprobation excited by the church on such weighty points, naturally led to a discussion of its other abuses. *1861* M. PATTISON *Eas.* (1889) I. 43 Several seizures of English cargoes led to reprisals on our part; reprisals led to a naval war. *1875* BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 35 The victory of Tolbiac led to the submission of the Alemanni. *1885 Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/3 Mr. Beecher's former opinion that smoking leads to drinking.

7. To lead (a person) a dance: transf. and fig., to put to the trouble of hurrying from place to place; hence, to compel to go through a course of irksome action. *To lead (a person) a chase:* lit. to give (a pursuer) trouble by one's speed or circuitous course; also fig. Also by association with sense 12) to lead a person a life.

a 1529, 1599 [see DANCE sb. 6 b]. *1601* SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 49 Why he's able to lead her a Caranto. *1607* Heywood *Wom. Killed* (1617) A. 3, That's the dance her Husband meanes to lead her. *1711* ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 2 You know... my Passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a Dance she has led me. *1715* De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) 77 I'll lead her such a life she shall have little comfort of me. *1850* MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 64 They led St. Guthlac such a life, that [etc.]. *1861* Temple Bar IV. 53 He... often leads them a fine chase over hill and dale. *1883* FENN *Middy & Ensign* xvii. 107 The chaps would lead him such a life. *1892* Cornh. Mag. July 15 How can the captain so forget himself as to lead them a paper chase? *1892* Sunday Mag. Aug. 509/2 She had led him the life of a dog.

8. With an inanimate thing as object. a. To conduct (water, occas. steam) through a channel or pipe. Cf. L. aquam ducere. Also with away, forth, off, out.

c 1205 LAV. 15952 Þis water was al ilæde. *1382* WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 16 Ben lad out till wellis withoute forth. *1842* Jrm. R. Agric. Soc. III. ii. 273 Deep beds of peat, from which the water has been led off by open drains. *1865* *Ibid.* Ser. II. i. 276 Water may be led away from a hill-side and form a perennial stream of the greatest value. *1892* Chamb. Jrm. 4 June 360/1 A dam and shoot were constructed... to lead the water away faster. *1893* *Ibid.* 28 Jan. 61/1 The steam... being led by a bamboo pipe to other vessels.

b. To guide the course or direction of (something flexible); † to train (a vine), † to trace (a line, a boundary); to draw or pass (a rope, etc.) over a pulley, through a hole, etc.

c 1050 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* 376 Þa ilcan be him ær landgemere læddon. *1398* TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. clxxvii. (1495) 719 Vynes mow be lad wyth raylllynge aboute houses and townes. *1607* TOPSKILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 441 The nose is blackish, a line being softly led through the length, and only through the top of the outside thereof. *1669* STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 3 Ten small sticks, which let him that leadeth the Chain, carry in his Hand before. *1834-47* J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 219 A charge is laid on the floor... and it is fired with a hose led outside. *1841* J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 79 Bleed and blister, lead a mane, dock a tail. *1869* BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 142 System of pulleys, over which strong cords are led. *1876* PRECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 37 The insulated wire... is led up through the copper sulphate. *1885* R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, March 25 Olive-bordered clouds o'er ilac led. *1892* Longm. Mag. Nov. 88 Ropes... led through blocks fixed to stakes.

c. Naut. intr. Of a rope: To admit of being 'led'.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 38 The reef tackle leads through the upper sheave of the sister block. *1867* SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Fair-lead, is applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead fair.

† *d. To guide, steer (a boat); to guide, drive (a carriage; cf. F. conduire); to guide (a pen).* *Obs.* *1377* LANGL *P. Pl. B.* II. 179 Cartesadel the commissaire owre carte shal he lede. *c 1380* WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe hey see. *c 1384* CHAUCER *II. Fame* II. 434 Pheton, wolde lede Algate his fader carte, and gye. *1430* LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 To holde the plough and lede it with his hond. *1484* CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. xvi. Of a carter which ladde a Charyot or carte which a Mule drewe forth. *1552* LATIMER *Serm.*, St. Andrew's Day (1554) 241 Our Saviour... saith to Peter, *Duc in altum* — Led thy boate into the deepe. *1567* SATIR. *Pneus Reform.* iii. 49 With Romaine hand he could weill leid ane pen.

† *e. In literalisms of translation; = L. ducere and its compounds.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 37 Fyue pilers... before the whiche shal the tente be lad. — *Back.* v. 1 Take to thee... rasour, shauynge heeris;... thou shalt lede it bi thin heed, and bi thin beerd. — *Mark* xiv. 47 Oon of men stondinge aboute, leding out a swerd, smot the seruaut of the hijeste prest.

† *f. To multiply (a number into another).* *Obs.* *c 1430* *Arte of Nambryng* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Lede the rote of o quadrat into the rote of the oper quadrat, and þan wolte the meene shew. *Ibid.* 17 A digit, the whiche lede in hymself cubikly [etc.].

† *g. To conduct (affairs); to manage, govern.*

c 1200 ORMIN 17238 To ledenn a þe bodis riht All afterr Godess lare. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 4256 Þan was ioseph bath lued and dred Wit wisdom all his werkes ledd. *c 1320* *Cast. Love* 306 Wit-outen þeos four wiþ worschipe Mai no Kyng lede gret lordschipe. *a 1366* CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 400 She had no-thing hir-self to lede. More than a child of two year olde. *1375* BARBOUR *Brue* i. 38 Alexander the King... That Scotland hard to steyr and leid. *1398* TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 2 This game rule and lede And bringe it to a good ende. *c 1470* *Golagros & Gauw*, 48 Ask leif at the lord, yone landis suld leid. *1567* Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 41 Gift that heir not the Law, quiklik suld thame leide Than sal thay not in ony ways beif.

absol. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 28277 Maister o childer i was sum-quare, I ledd noght lele wit my lare. *1579* SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 185 For shepheards (sayd he) there doen leade, As Lordes doo other where.

† *b. refl.* To conduct oneself, behave, act. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 12146 Jiff þu be ledests all wiþ skill. *c 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 2301 Hu he sullen hem best leden. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 8470 Hu þat he agh him for to lede. *c 1375* *Se. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Theodora*) 833 In vertuise... he... sa can hym-selfe leyde þat... þai... mad hymne abbot.

† *10. To deal with, treat (cf. GUIDE v. 5).* In pa. pple.: Circumstanced, situated, in such and such a condition.

c 1205 LAV. 8726 Heo weoren swiðe uecle ilæd. *Ibid.* 27713 Þer weoren Rom-leoden reouliche ilæde. *a 1225* *Leg. Kath.* 624 Hu me hain walde þreatin unt leaden unlæhele. *c 1340* *Cursor M.* 13787 (Trin.) For so in sekeneas am I lad þat [etc.]. *1362* LANGL *P. Pl. A.* III. 154 Heo ledeþ the lawe as hire luste. *c 1450* *Mertin* 331 When he saugh the kyng Rion so euell I-lede, it a-noyed hym sore. *c 1489* CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 31 Thise glotons that leden our folke so cursedly.

II. To carry on.

† *11. To engage or take part in, to perform (dances, songs), to utter (joyful or mournful) sounds. Cf. L. ducere carmen, choros, G. die reihen führen. Obs.*

A different sense of *to lead a dance* appears under sense 13. *a 1000* *Andreas* 1477 (Gr.) He was eft swa ær lof lædende. *c 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 699 Of ðis king wil we leden songe. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 28147 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, Ic haue be-haldyn and ledde in ways. *c 1325* *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyselles lede daunce. *13...* *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1894 Jæt is þe lorde on þe launde, ledande his gomme. *1382* WYCLIF *Judith* III. 10 Ledende dauncis in trumpis and timbris. *c 1489* CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 446, I have seen Reynawd, Alard, guchard, & Rycharde ledyng grete joye wyth grete company of knyghtes. *1493* *Festipall* (W. de W. 1515) 26 b, Thou hast thyn armes spredde to lede karolles and daunces.

† *12. To go through, pass (life, † a portion of time).* Cf. *L. ducere vitam*, Gr. ἀγνν βίον, etc. Rarely, † *To support life by (bread).* † *Also with forth.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxviii. [xxviii.] (1890) 360 Se ær in mednyclum elonde, þæt is Farne nemned, ancorlif lædde. *a 1000* *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 40 (Gr.) Forðon orsors lif eal-niz lædað worldmenn wise buton wendinge. *c 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 89 God sette e þam israelisce folce hu heo sculden beore lif leaden. *c 1200* ORMIN 9359 Þatt hæffenn ledd 433 þe33re lif Aftter þe fleasness wille. *a 1300* *Cursor M.* 4027 He ledd his liue wit-vten blam. *Ibid.* 13279 Wit þair fissing war þai fedd And pouer liuelæde þai ledd. *a 1366* CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 216 She... ladde hir lyf only by breed Kreden with eisel. *1393* LANGL *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 18 That al here lyf leden in lowenesse and in pouerte. *c 1425* *Seven Sag.* (P.) 232 To have another wyf, For to ledde with thylyf. *1523* L.D. BERNERS *Frans.* I. xxiii. 32 Thus this lady lede forth her lyfe ther mekely. *1569* J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 178 Very few leade lyves... according to the lawes of Christe. *1579* LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 189 He mayat his leasure... lead his Winter in Athens his Summer in Naples [etc.]. *1612* H. PEACOCK *Minerva Brit.* 46 Heere sits Repentance, solitarie, sad... As greening for the life, that she hath lad. *a 1661* FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 He led his old age in London. *1720* STEELE *Tatler* No. 166 ¶ 2 The Fastless Manner of Life, which a Set of idle Fellows lead in this Town. *1819* CRABBE *T. of Hall* xii. They led in comfort a domestic life. *1821* KEATS *Lamia* i. 312 In Corinth... she... had led Days as happy as [etc.]. *1856* FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 13 That no human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an unaccountable existence. *1873* BROWNING *Red Cl.* Not-cap 156 Do lead your own life and let ours alone!

† *b. To pass through (pain, suffering); to bear, endure.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15703 Þe strang soru þat he ledd can na man rede in run. *c 1330* R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 Suffre not Sir Frethebald long to lede þis pynne. *c 1435* *Torr. Portugal* 1054 Yt ys wyllie the worse to lede. *c 1475* *Parv.* nay 3785 Non knew the sorow by thaim lede and bore.

III. To precede, be foremost. (Cf. sense 2.)

† *13. To have the first place in; to march in the front line of; lit. and fig. esp. in to lead the dance (see DANCE sb. 6), to lead the van.*

c 1380, a 1616 [see DANCE sb. 6]. *1697* DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 31 Messapus leads the Van. *Ibid.* XI. 905 Asylas leads the Chase. *1736* LEIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 98 The Grenadiers... led the Van. *1839* BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 49 May our country ever lead The world, for she is worthiest. *1865* LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 283 A common-wealth whose greatest sin it has been to lead the van in freedom of opinion. *1869* A. W. WARD *tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. 478 In ancient times the choregi themselves led the chorus. *1884* *Graphic* 23 Aug. Your cousin Gordon and I... had led the van all the morning. *1893* *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385/2 Of the causes... pneumonia led the list.

b. absol. To go first, to have the first place. Also with off.

1798 CAPT. MILLAR Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. cliv, The Goliath was leading, the Zealous next. *1824* 9 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1846 II. 249 The mounted slave... led off with his master's charger. *1892* *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 The boat... was leading by two hundred yards. *1900* *Blackw. Mag.* June 789 The Admiral's frigate led.

fig. *1858* GREENER *Gumey* 300 If we take thirty or thirty-five yards' distance as an average, the latter will not 'lead' in the race. *1891* *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/1 The small hats which are to lead for the coming season.

† *14. intr. a. Mus.* (See quot. 1880.) *b. Change-ringing.* Of a bell: To have the 'lead' (see LEAD sb. 2 8 a).

1671 STEEDMAN *Tintinnalogia* 82 Every bell leads four times, and lies behind twice, except when [etc.]. *1880* GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, *Lead*, to, in fugues or imitative music, is to go off first with a point or subject, which is afterwards taken up by the other parts successively. Thus in the Amen Chorus in the Messiah the bass 'leads'.

† *15. trans.* To direct by one's example; to set a fashion; to take the directing or principal part in (proceedings of any kind); to be chief of (a party, a movement); to have the official initiative in the proceedings of (a deliberative body).

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 228 They should rather lead a fashion of thrift, than follow one of riot. *1697* HUMFREY *Rightwom.* God 1. 2 The Trent Doctrine (which is the perfect Papists) I must confess, is lead them by St. Austine. *1841* W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* 182 II. 266 The famous insurrection led by Masaniello. *1872* C. E. MARRICE *Life St. Langton* i. 22 The Abbot... helped to lead the movement. *1880* C. R. MARKHAM *Pernu. Bark* 335 The Government should retain the chinchona plantations, and continue to lead the cultivation. *1891* *Sat. Rev.* 31 Oct. 494/1 Disraeli still led the House of Commons. *1892* *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 7/1 He was able to lead the work himself. *1892* *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 867 In conversation he seems rather to be led than to lead.

b. To take the directing part in (singing, a musical performance), to perform one's own part so as to guide the others; so to lead a band, an orchestra. Similarly, to lead the prayers (of a congregation), to lead (a congregation) in prayer. Also absol.

1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 764/2 Sometimes a tenor voice will attempt to lead the trebles. *1859* G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* v. 51 He is so very anxious to get Cecil to lead the singing in church. *1866* G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 245 This fine old church in which I was honoured to lead the prayers of my people. *1880* GOLDW. SMITH *Cowper* III. 41 Cowper himself was made to do violence to his intense shyness by leading in prayer. *1883* FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxvi. 159 He... led the chorus, which was lustily trotted out by all present. *1891* *Graphic* 31 Oct. 518/3 He went to lead the orchestra at the concert. *1892* *Harper's Mag.* May 821/2 A woman... led the singing.

† *16. Of a barrister: a. trans.* To act as leading counsel in (a cause); to act as leader to (another barrister); to take precedence of. *b. absol. or intr.* *1806-7* J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) i. Introd., Were I however employed to lead the cause on our side. *1862* A. TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. xxvii. 268 Of course I must lead in defending her. *1883* [see LEADER 3 c]. *1884* *Law Times* 11 Oct. I.XXXVII. 384/1 It has been the practice of English Queen's Counsel to lead colonial Queen's Counsel in appeals before the Judicial Committee.

† *17. Card-playing. a. intr.* To play the first card in a round or trick. Also with off. Said also of the card. *To lead to or up to:* to play a card in order to bring out (cards held by another player). Also in indirect pass.

1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lead (in Cards) *jouer le premier*. *1727-52* CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ombre*, Matadores... are not obliged to attend an inferior trump when it leads. *1742* HOYLE *Whist* II. When you lead, begin with the best Suit in your Hand. *1863* 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (ed. 5) 75 You would often do better to... lead up to the weak suit of your right-hand adversary, or through the strong suit of your left-hand adversary. *1879* — *Card Ess.*, etc. 110 Lead originally from your strongest suit. *Ibid.* 165 He led off with his own strongest suit. *1892* *Field* 16 July 120/1 He was keeping his tenace to be led to.

b. trans. As first player, to play (a specified card); to play one of (a suit or a specified suit). Also with out.

1731 SWIFT *Death Dr. Swift* 239, I lead a heart. *1742* HOYLE *Whist* (1763) 5 Let us suppose the right-hand Adversary leads a Suit. *1778* C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 90 Lead

Pinto. 1843 THACKERAY *Ravenswing v.* You led the club. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 111 It is an excellent plan to lead out first one suit and then another. *Ibid.* 171, I led knave of diamonds. The club was then led through me. *Ibid.* 198, I led the king of trumps. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 843/1 He ought in any case to lead trumps.

IV. In idiomatic combination with adverbs. (For the non-specialized combinations, see the several senses and the advs.)

18. **Lead away.** a. *trans.* To induce to follow unthinkingly. Chiefly in *passive*: to yield to enthusiasm, to give credence to misrepresentation.

1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough III.* 163 Some Men are led away by the Spirit of Party. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 395 Grace is easily led away.

b. *Naut.* To lead it away: to take one's course. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 We led it away, with the wind large, to the Maldives.

19. **Lead off.** a. *trans.* To 'open', take the first steps in (a dance, a ball); hence *gen.* to begin, make a beginning in; to open (a conversation or discussion). *Const. with.* b. *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. xiii. 229 The twins leading off the family ball. 1890 A. GISSING *Vill. Hampden* II. iv. 66 The dance... was led off to the popular strains of the 'Keel-Row'. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Jan. 109/2 A well-known dramatic critic led off the congratulations.

b. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Memo. of himself* 18 On some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and at other times would lead off in her best manner. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. v. 78 I, led off with five or six comical bows. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 500 The primo tenore... leads off with 'Hard times no more'. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 267 A boy of fifteen to lead off with a lass of seventeen. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 He led off with his companion in a sort of quickstep.

20. **Lead on.** a. *trans.* To induce gradually to advance; to entice or beguile into going to greater lengths. b. *intr.* To direct conversation to a subject.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 98 Give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. 1833 KEBBLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 141 She will continually be led on from bad to worse. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi. I've led her on to tell her secret. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ix. 195 Mike led on to the one subject which engrossed him. 1891 MRS. HENNIKER *Sir George* vi. 113 Don't pretend, now, you didn't encourage and lead me on.

21. **Lead out.** *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. Also, to conduct (a partner) to the dance.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxv. The picture of Auld Sir Malise Ravenswood came down on the ha' floor, and led out the bawls before them a'. 1859 READE *Love me little* xiv. (1868) 190 The stable-boy... leading out one of the housemaids... proceeded to country dancing. *absol.* 1776 PRATT *Pupil Pleas.* (1777) I. 172 The soft things he said, while we led out.

22. **Lead up.** a. *trans.* = *Lead off* 19 a. ? *Obs.*

1731 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Farewell to Bath* v. I've led up many a ball. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxvii. 166 What a frolic dance will she and her new husband, in a little while, lead up. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix. Mr. Thornhill and my eldest daughter led up the ball. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Fop. Tales, Limerick Gloves* i. She did not object to her own Jenny's leading up the ball.

b. *intr.* To lead up to: to prepare gradually for; to form a gradual preparation for.

1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 101 The circumstances which led up to the explosion of the... conspiracy. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* III. xiv. 381 Perhaps he had deliberately led up to this very point. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 All earlier history leads up to the Incarnation. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 16/2 The harlequinade... is led up to by a tasteful transition scene.

Lead (led), *v.* 2 Also 5 *ledo*, *leedyn*, 6 *leed*. [*f.* LEAD sb.1]

+1. *trans.* a. To make (something) of lead. b. To make dull and heavy as lead. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush. ix.* 175 Or pipis hit to condit me may lede. c. 1430 *Pilgr.* *Lys Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 109 With this ax I dulle and lede [*f.* *j'assonne... et aplomme*] the clerkes at cherche.

2. To cover with lead. Also with *over*.

c. 1440 *Promp. Narr.* 292/2 Leedyn wythe leed, *plumbo*. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53 A new roof to the church of Euston and ledy. 1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I leede, I cover a thing, or a rofe of a house, with leede. 1552 *Inventories* (Suttees) 10 And the quier all leaded. a. 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) II. 293 She leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross in Stamford. 1691 T. II [ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 40 Sent away naked saving in her Keel, which was Leaded. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 316 The Carpenters... caulked all the seams... and leaded them over. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii. We gained the roof... which was in part leaded. 1862 [see LEADED ppl. a.].

3. To arm, load, or weight with lead.

1481 CANTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 16 A croked staf wel leded on thende for to playe at the balles. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 191 b/2 They bete this holy man with... Scourges leded. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Lead the shank of the hook. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 12 The line should always be leaded according to the rapidity, or quietness of the river you angle in.

4. a. To fix (glass of a window) with leaden cames. Also with *in, up*.

1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I will leed no mo wyndowes, it is to costly. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 26 A carved Window of Glasse, leaded with Gold and blew. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 Where very small pieces of glass have to be leaded in the finest or 'string' lead can be used. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 443 The glass [of the windows] was new leaded. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 42 The glass was burned and leaded up.

b. To set or fasten in firmly with molten lead. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* I. 274 The next day... Course XXIX. was set, and its circular chain leaded in also.

+5. To line (pottery) with lead or lead-glaze; to glaze. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE *Al. Alexis' Secretes* 73 Boyle they together in an earthen panne or pottle leaded. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 30 Great stone pottes that be leaded within. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xxxviii. 30 He [the pott] applieth himselfe to lead it over. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 123 After the vessels are painted, they lead them, with that sort of Lead-Ore they cal Smithum, which is the smallest Ore of all, beaten into dust, finely sifted and strewed upon them.

6. **Printing.** To separate the lines of type by interposing leads (see LEAD sb.1 8).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 179 When a work is double leaded. 1854 W. WILKS *Half Cent. Pref.*, Twenty-three sheets of bourgeois leaded. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Lead out*—a direction given in order that leads may be put between lines of matter.

7. *intr.* **Naut.** To use the lead; to take soundings. 1858 C. KINGTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 246 He would... sooner haul off the land out of soundings, than run... close in and lead.

8. *passive* and *intr.* Of a gun-barrel: To become foul with a coating of lead.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. xi. § 6. 47 If either gun has its barrels leaded... the scratch-brush must be used till the lead is removed. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 130 The barrel also leads very quickly.

9. *trans.* To smooth the inside of (a gun-barrel) with a lap of lead (see LAP sb.4 b).

1881 GREENER *Gun* 146 When once rifled, the barrel cannot—as in the Henry, Ratchet, and other riflings—be leaded or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

Leadable (lɪdəbəl), a. [*f.* LEAD *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That may be led, apt to be led.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 122 During this last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* July 131 The electorate, always... blind and leadable.

Hence **Leadableness**, docility.

1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 524 Opinions which the curious docility and leadableness of her mind had made her believe.

Leadage (lɪdʒ), g. [*f.* LEAD *v.*1 + -AGE.]

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Leadage*, distance that coal has to be conveyed from the mine to a sea-board or railway.

+ **Leadance.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* LEAD *v.*1 + -ANCE.] The action of leading; guidance.

1682 G. D. SEASON *Cantion North to South* 7 Written Rules... Which th' Spirits Leadance lays aside.

Leaded (ledəd), ppl. a. Also 3 i-leaded. [*f.* LEAD *v.*2 + -ED.] In senses of the vb. a. Covered, lined, loaded, or weighted with lead.

a. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 418 Ne beate ou... mid schurge i-leddered ne i-leaded. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvi. (1495) 619 Smyten downe wyth ledded arrowes. 1538 LELAND *Itin. V.* 39 The Chirch of S. Oswalde is a very faire leddid Chirch. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (end), Tarrasses, Leaded aloft, and fairly garnished. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* I. 108, I perceived by chance in a Dyer's House great Leaded Kettles, of above seven hundred Quintals weight. 1864 G. G. SCOTT *Rep.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 328, I have introduced a timber leaded *fliche* as a belfry. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 3 He saw the ostrich's thick leg fly high into the air and then sweep down like a leaded bludgeon. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 124/2 The marble monuments and leaded skeletons at Kingsbere.

b. Of panes of glass: Fitted into leaden cames. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Leaded*,... set in lead; as leaded windows. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 229 The drone Of the great organ shook the leaded panes. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 27 Gothic porches, leaded latticed windows.

c. **Printing.** Having the lines separated by leads.

1864 in CRAIG *Suppl.*, 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Leaded Matter*, matter with leads between the lines. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 1/1 The leaded articles peened in Fleet-street. 1893 R. KIPPLING *Many Inwent.* 166, I wrote three-quarters of a leaded bourgeois column.

Leaden (ledən), a. Forms: 1 *leaden*, 4 *ledun*, 5 *leden*, 5 *ledyn*, 6 *leaden*, 6- *leaden*. [*OE.* *leaden*: see LEAD sb.1 and -EN 4.]

The absence of unilant shows that the word was formed in OE., not inherited from WGer. Cf. *Du. looden*.]

1. Consisting or made of lead.

c. 1000 in Schmid *Gesetze* 414 Si þæt alfar isen oððe aren, leaden oððe lemen. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 426 Mid leadenum swipum langlice swingan. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 Pleying with ledun dish. 1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 46 Also iij. of ledyn wyttis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merc.* V. ii. vii. 15 What says this leaden casket? 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 87 Leaden gutters. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 43 Swifter than a whirlwind flies the leaden death. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 558 Distilled in a leaden, earthen, or glass retort. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 638 Deposited in a leaden coffin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 She descended into the deep like a leaden plummet. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. xii. 177 The leaden roofs arose like terraces Behind the battlements.

b. In allegorical contexts, with allusion to qualities of the metal or to the fig. senses below, as in *leaden key*, *sceptre*, attributed *poet.* to the powers of sleep or dullness; *leaden sword*, the type of an ineffectual weapon.

1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Parl.* 396 He heweth at it with his leaden sword. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 268 O Mord'rous slumber! Layest thou thy Leaden Mass upon my Boy...? 1604 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1887 Those leaden spouts, That nought downe vent but what they do receive.

1684 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 35 When Eyes and Ears Nights leaden Key composes. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 20 Night... stretches forth Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world. 1829 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 33 The leaden sceptre of French taste was stretched over the tragic drama.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of base quality or composition; of little value; opposed to *golden*. b. Heavy as if made of lead; oppressive, burdensome; (of the limbs) hard to drag along, tardy in movement; hence said of movement, etc.; (of slumber or soporific influences) heavy, dull, benumbing. c. With allusion to the want of elasticity in the metal: Inert, spiritless, depressing. d. Of a dull, cold, pale colour; dull grey.

a. 1577 BATMAN (*title*) *The Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddess.* 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. ii. (1598) D 1 b, Base leaden Eares, that glory in your birth. 1612 BF. HALL *Serm. Imprese of God* II. Wks. (1625) 455 The Church of Rome... (which cares not if she have golden vessels, though she have leaden Prests). 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 33 The golden age and the leaden age.

b. 1579 LYLIV *Epiphany* (Arb.) 172 Though God have leaden hands, which when they strike pay home. 1585 ABR. SANDYS *Serm.* xii. 197 It is good for a iudge commonly to have leaden feet. 1609 *Edw. Wom. in Hum.* III. i. in Bullen O. P. IV, Lay not in a leaden load of foule reproach Upon so weak a prop. 1713 CRESS WINGFIELD *Misc. Poems* 13 [He] courts deforming Death, to mend his Leaden pace. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 610 Leaden slumbers press her drooping eyes. 1827-44 WILLIS *Jephthah's Dau.* 25 Onward came The leaden tramp of thousands. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1866) 112 He has risen, and was dragging his leaden limbs along. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 15 That leaden weight which pressed mine eyelids to reluctant sleep. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 4/1, I have never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden.

c. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 34 The tender boy, Who... powdered in a dull disdain, With leaden appetite. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 To bring... an unactive blindness of mind upon the people by their leaden doctrine. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* I. 8 Saturne, that leaden planet did cast his melancholy influence over all his intellectuals. 1865 MEKIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 90 Under its leaden rule little scope was left for the free and healthy exercise of mind. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/2 In 'the Progress of Spring' are leaden lines.

d. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Cant. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 175 Wber my colour was bothe fresh and reed Now is it wan and of leden hewe. 1576 NEWTON *Leenie's Complex.* I. viii. 65 It de-clyneth to a swart and leaden colour, such as we see in men in the cold Wynter. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 131 Sleepless nights passed under the leaden eye of him he... sent to death. 1865 GOSS *Land & Sea* (1874) 4 The sky was leaden. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiv. (1878) 270 The green islands lay desolate in the midst of the leaden sea. 1897 ALLIBUT *Syst. Med.* II. 205 The vesicle... has a uniform purple or leaden appearance.

3. Qualifying other adjectives.

1844 RUSKIN *Arrows Chace* (1880) I. 288 The lights being often a blaze of led, and the shadows a dark leaden grey. 1846 BEDDOES *Let.*, *Poems* p. cix, Prose of the leadenest drab dye has ever pursued Your humble servant. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 126 Within, like a black and leaden-heavy kernel, he was conscious of the weight upon his soul. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gl. Brit.* I. 33 Bill, leaden blue.

4. *Comb.* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *leaden-coloured*, -eyed, -footed, -headed, -hearted (hence *leaden-heartedness*), -heeled, -hued, -nated, -pated, -skulled, -spirited, -thoughted, -weighted, -willed, -winged; also *leaden-stepping*, in which *leaden* is quasi-adv.; *leaden-like* adv.

1598 FLORIO *Plombeo*,... 'leaden coloured. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 557 Leaden-coloured even. 1820 KEATS *Ode Night-ingle* 28 'Leaden-eyed despair. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 61 'Leaden-footed grief. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 246 Never before... had I felt time to be so leaden-footed. 1589 MARPREL *Epit. Elij.* Not... so 'leaden-headed as your brother Bridges. 1852 DICKENS *Leaden Head* I, A leaden-headed old corporation. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 31 'Leaden-hearted sleeper. 1864 E. MURRAY *E. Norman* III. 28 He subsided into a sort of 'leaden-heartedness. 1598 E. GULLIN *Skial.* (1878) 35 Thys 'leaden-heeled passion is to dull, To keepe pace with this Satyre-footed gull. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 221 Water—'leaden-hued—with no trace of phosphorescent fire in it. 1574 HELLWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 169 To write so heanie or 'leadenlike, your Lordship had no occasion. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 42 The... 'leaden-natured boy. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 220, I was the... most 'leaden-pated to learne my lesson. 1681 *Heractitus Riden* No. 42 (1713) II. 19 The Leaden-pated Gentleman propounded the Matter. 1610 *Distracted Emp.* v. I in Bullen O. P. III. 242 What a 'leaden-skull slave he makes me. 1609 J. DAVIES *Humours Heaven on Earth* (Grosart) 10/2 Let leane-fac'd 'leaden-spirited Saturnists... Prate what they list. 1630 MILTON *Time* 2 The lazy 'leaden-stepping hours. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 52 Now 'leaden-thoughted Morpheus dymms each sight. 1888 T. W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* I. 75 'Leaden-weighted lethargy. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 Summons my Muse... Her 'leaden-winged crest aloft to raise. a. 1645 FEATLY *Reynolds in Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 243 We university men were 'leaden-witted, who admired so dull a man.

Hence **Leadenly** adv., in a leaden manner; without elasticity or spring; after the manner, or with the effect of a leaden weight. **Leadenness**, the quality of being leaden both in a material and an immaterial sense.

1611 COTGR. *Ternissure*, paleness... leadenness of colour. 1879 G. MEKEUTH *Epist* II. vii. 141 It had sunk suddenly and leadenly under the sense of imprisonment. 1893 HARRISON *Ships that pass* 99 The lovelessness and

leadenness of his temperament. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xxvii. She went leadenly up the steps.

Leaden (led'n), *v.* [f. LEAD sb. 1 + -EN ⁵ or f. LEADEN *a.*] **†a. trans.** To fasten with molten lead. *Obs.* b. To make leaden or dull. *c. intr.* To press down like lead; only in **Leaden** ppl. *a.* 1552 HULOET, Leaden or sowdre together, *plumbo*. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 637 A leadening weight of something indescribable began to gather upon his heart. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 1971 The very completeness with which Mr. Mends has done his work. Leaden his narrative.

Leaden, *obs. dial. form* of **LEDEN**.

Leader ¹ (lɪdər). *Forms:* 4-6 **ledar**(e), -er(e), (4 **ledder**, **leeder**, 5 **ledir**, **leedare**), 5-7 *Sc. leidar*, -er, (6 **ledair**), 6- **leader**. [f. LEAD ² 1 + -ER ¹.]

I. One who leads.

1. gen. in various senses of the vb.: One who conducts, precedes as a guide, leads a person by the hand or an animal by a cord, etc. Also with adverbs, as *leader-away*, *leader-on*, for which see the corresponding verbal phrases. Follow my leader: see FOLLOW ² v. 1 c.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* liv. 14 Mi leder, and mi kowth sa gnde. *c. 1374* CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1454 (1482) Oon thykneth þe bere But al a-nother thykneth his ledere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 20 He suld ger lath the sleuthlund and the ledar Tyne the sleuth men ger him ta. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xv. 14 Thei ben blynde, and ledes of blynde men. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xii. viii. (1495) 418 Curlewes haue geydes and ledars as cranes have for they drede the goshawke. *c. 1450* St. *Cuthbert* (Sarthees) 5675 Withoute ledar nedid he [a man struck blind] To ahyde behynd. 1512 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. xi. 5 Blythlie following his ledar Achates. 1552 HULOET, *Leader away*, *abductor*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. ii. 3 You were wont to be a follower, but now you are a leader. 1633 FORD *Broken II.* i. ii. Without Reason, Voycing the Leader-on a Demi-god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 451 Leader to free Enjoyment of our right as Gods. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 526 Ample Plains, Where oft the Flocks without a Leader stray. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii. Follow your leader, boys, and take pattern by Smike if you dare. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* i. 17 Christ is... a leader to all that trust him.

†b. One who has the charge of (animals). 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 34 § 4 The office of the Maister-shippe of the leder of the Dere of the parke of Okeley.

c. †The driver of a vehicle (obs.). d. dial. A carter.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21283 Bath wise and war es þat leder [sc. of þe wain]. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 355 Item, to the sand ledaris, xviii. 1548 in *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 141 That na maner of persons ledares of burne tak [etc.]. 1847 *Sheffield Indep.* (E. D. D.). A coal leader. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson* s.v. Until comparatively late years the occupation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women, some carried by hand...; some by barrow...; and some by cart—those were the leaders. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Leader*, a carter. 'A coal leader'.

2. One who leads a body of armed men; a commander, a captain.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7630 And of a thundand men o wal He made him [David] leder and marschal. 1387 TREVISAR *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 217 The oost of þe Gothes was i-slave in Thuscia, and here ledere Ragadadius was i-take. *c. 1400* tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. *Lords.* 108-9 Off lederes off oostes and here ordinance... Folwe þanne vche comandour tene vicaires, & vche vicair tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys. *c. 1470* HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 143 Our leidar is gayne, Among our fays he is set him allayne. 1501 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 143 A worthy Leader, wanting ayd, Vnto his dastard foe-men is betray'd. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 715 Sir Horace Vere... performed the duty, both of a good Leader and Souldier. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. All this day... they will gather to their leader's standard. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 20 Detachments of troops were... sent... to secure the leaders.

3. One who guides others in action or opinion; one who takes the lead in any business, enterprise, or movement; one who is 'followed' by disciples or adherents; the chief of a sect or party. †In early use occas. a chieftain, governor.

Leader of the House of Commons: the member of the government who has the official initiative in the proceedings of the House.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 660 Anguss... wes... lord and ledar off kyntyr. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The seid... principall or principallis leder or leders that unlauffully cause the seid people to gedre or rise. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 515/2 The leaders and maisters of the christen fayth. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 To be ledar techar & direckar of the same kirk. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ix. 213 For his brotheris caus he was cheif leder of the ring. 1666 TEMPLE *Let. to Godolphin* Wks. 1713 II. 18 The Duke of Albuquerque you will find... no great Leader in Council or Business. 1779-20 SWIFT *Let. Yng. Clergyman* Misc. (1727) I. 361 Demosthenes and Cicero... each of them a Leader... in a popular State. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286, I am a partizan of the great leader of the opposition. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. xi. 269 A genius so commanding and so turbulent, was fitted to be the leader of a party. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Manners* Wks. (1890) I. 208 If the people should destroy class after class, until two men only were left, one of these would be the leader. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 300 The leaders in the country party... were thrown into prison. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. 187 Circumstances independent of himself could alone have raised him into a leader of a party.

†b. Phrases. *Leader of laws:* one who has power in the state, a ruler. *Leader of hail:* a guide to salvation. *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1307 He... hatz... þe ledere of her lawe layd to þe grounde. *c. 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Petrus) 674 And þu [Paul] dere brothir, far wele ay leidar of heile and sawoure. *c. 1440* *York Myst.* xxx. 55 O leder of lawis. *a. 1605* MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxi. 1 My lords, late lads, nou leiders of our lauis.

c. A counsel who 'leads' (see LEAD ² v. 1 16) in the conduct of a case before the court; a barrister whose status (in England, that of a King's Counsel) entitles him to 'lead'. Also, the senior counsel of a circuit.

1856 WILKIE COLLINS *A Rogue's Life* v. He had engaged the leader of the circuit to defend me. 1878 BALL *Student's Guide to Bar* 44 At the trial itself he will generally have a 'leader' on whom the conduct of the case will wholly depend. 1883 J. H. SLATER *Guide Legal Prof.* 17 Queen's Counsel are usually termed 'Leaders', and they sit in front of the utter Barristers, whom they are said to 'lead' in any particular case in which both are engaged.

d. The foremost or most eminent member (of a profession); also, in wider sense, a person of eminent position and influence.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. t. v.* (1859) 115 Judges, mayors... leaders in science... were represented in that meeting. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/3 Here is Mr. F. Archer, the leader of his profession.

4. One who leads a choir or band of dancers, musicians, or singers. Leader of praise (Sc. = PRECENTOR).

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leader of a daunce, *avant danceur*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 157 We must follow the Leaders. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leader*, a performer who in a concert takes the principal violin, receives the time and style of the movements from the conductor, and communicates them to the rest of the band. 1859 JEFFERSON *Britannia* xvi. 269 The leader, as in our village churches, was evidently a person of immense importance. 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Apr. 2/2 Leader of Praise Wanted. 1900 *Blackie Mag.* July 51/1 The leader trills ahead in runs and shakes up and down the scale.

5. Among Methodists, the presiding member of a 'class' (see CLASS sb. 7 b). Usually class-leader.

1743 WESLEY *Nat. United Societies* Wks. 1372 VIII. 270 There are about twelve persons in every class; one of whom is styled the Leader. 1791 [see CLASS sb. 7 b].

6. The first man in a file, one in the front rank, one of the foremost in a moving body. In Surveying, the foremost carrier of the chain.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 130 Every one is especially to acknowledge his leader or foremost man to be the author of all his motions. 1616-1809 [see FILE-LEADER, FILE sb. 2 1]. 1622 PRACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 240 The men in the File are to be distinguished by the names of Leaders, Bringers up and Middle-men. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vii. The leaders are busy making casts into the fields on the left and right. 1860 TYNDALE *Gluc.* i. xxv. 188 Another person was sent forward, who drew himself up by the rope which was attached to the leader.

b. One of the front horses in a team, or the front horse in a tandem.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Leaders*, the Fore-horses in Coaches and Teams. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 254 With pack-horse constancy we keep the road... True to the jingling of our leader's bells. 1825 HOME *Every-day Bk.* i. 191 He was a capital horse, the off-leader. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. The near leader violently shook his head. 1886 RUSKIN *Proterit* I. vi. 182 If the horses were young... there was a postillion for the leaders also.

7. a. Cards. The first player in a round; also, one who 'leads' from a particular suit.

1677 MIRCE *Eng-Fr. Dict.* s. v., A leader, in Cards, *celui que joue le premier*. 1742 HOWE *Whist* (1763) 45 If the Leader of that Suit or his Partner have the long Trump. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card Gloss.* (1880) 12 *Leader*, the first to play each round.

b. Curling. The first player: cf. LEAD sb. 2 5 a. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 166 Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good, Close to the winter drew.

II. A thing which leads.

8. a. gen. b. colloq. A remark or question intended to lead conversation (cf. FEELER 4 b).

c. Comm. (U.S.)=LEADING ARTICLE 2.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 33/124 þe steorre gan softe to glide forth, also it were þene way to techen... þe Abbot Anourede his ledere. *c. 1450* tr. *De Institutione* iii. lxi. 143 þe crosse is þe lif of a gode monke, & þe leder to paradise. 1581 MUTCASTER *Positons* Ep. Dec. (1827) 4 It is an argument which craveth consideration, because it is the leader to a further consequence. 1832 MRS. RINDALL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 34 'And what did you make of them over the dish of tea?' suggested the young man as a leader. 1839 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 622 A new rival may inflict severe loss... through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a 'leader'. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/1 In several Sixth Avenue houses, new books by popular writers have long been used as 'leaders'—the technical name, I believe, for goods sold at little or no profit, sometimes even at a loss, for the sake of drawing customers, with a view of getting them to buy other wares as well.

9. In a tree or shrub: The shoot which grows at the apex of the stem, or of a principal branch; also, a bine.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 75 Ye shall neuer leave above two or three leaders at the head of any principall branch. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* 808 Retain a competent supply of side-shoots, with a good leader to each mother-branch. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 89 The leaders of the black bryony... twist around each other. 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 242/1 The trees are allowed to waste their energies in the formation of a plurality of leaders at the top.

10. A tendon. (Cf. guide, guider.)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 Cutting their Leaders and Nerves. 1737 BRACKEN *Barriery Impr.* (1757) II. 22 What the common People call Leaders or Sinews. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The leaders of the leg-muscles in the turkey. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/7 In his second performance he severed one of the leaders of his thigh.

II. a. In agricultural drainage: A main drain.

b. A tributary.

1844 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* l. 9 One of the drains that enter the leader. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. F. Bord.* I. 15 The leaders to these burns are, in some places, called sykes.

12. = LEADING ARTICLE 1.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. vi. Give me a man who can write a leader. 1847 R. P. MILNES in T. W. Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* (1891) I. ix. 401 You can get... a file of the *Times*, the commercial leaders of which you should get up. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugl. Crit.* xi. 482 He thought a page of Clarendon as pleasant historical reading as a leader in the *Times*. 1892 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Brit.* 22 An American... calls that an 'editorial' which the Englishman calls a 'leader'.

13. Mining. a. A drain or stream that by its colour indicates the presence of minerals. b. (See quot. 1846.) c. A small and insignificant vein, which leads to or indicates the proximity of a larger and better.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 231 A green-coloured water, which tinged iron of a copper-colour, issued from the hill; and this the miners called a leader. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Leader*, a small band of coal connecting the portions of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which, leads the miner to the seam again. 1855 *Connwall* 95 Frequently the prevailing mineral runs continuously through the lode for considerable lengths and depths, forming what is called the leader. 1880 C. C. ADLEY *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins or leaders carrying copper ore have been crossed. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 16 The prospects of the mine have improved, two auriferous leaders having been cut. 1900 *Daily News* 19 June 3/2 One or two tunnels had been drawn... on small leaders and... diamonds had been discovered.

14. Fireworks and Gunnery. A quick match enclosed in a paper tube for the purpose of conveying fire rapidly. Also attrib., as *leader pipe* (see quot.).

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 60 Lay a leader of quick match along the bore. *Ibid.* 282. 1878 KENNISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 103 Leader Pipes. These are for piping quickmatch.

15. Fishing. (U.S.) a. The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it; a casting-line.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Leader*, a length of finely twisted hair, gut, or grass, for attaching an angler's hook to the line; a bottom. Called also a Snell. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 777 1 The flies are attached to a leader, or, as our English brethren term it, a casting-line.

b. 'A net so placed as to intercept fish and lead them into a pound, weir, trap-net, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

16. Machinery. a. (See quotes.)

1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lett.* I. 82 note, In a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power, or by some other wheel is called a leader. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 21 When speaking of the action of wheel-work in general, the wheel which acts as a mover is called the leader, and the one upon which it acts the follower. 1895 *Mot. Steam Engine* 58 The wheels of a locomotive are called—1st, leaders or leading-wheels.

b. U.S. =leading block. c. 'A principal furrow leading from the eye to the skint of a mill-stone' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Millstone*). d. 'One of the long vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver car' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

17. Printing. A line of dots or dashes to guide the eye in letterpress.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 59 Full points are sometimes used as leaders in tables of contents. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Leaders* (dots, or ---), these consist of two or three dots, similar to full points, cast on one type, to the em body; there are also two or three em leaders, the number of dots being multiplied according to their length. Hyphen-faced leaders are also made (---).

18. Sc. and U.S. A pipe to conduct water.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1890 LOWSON *Guidfollow* xix. 161 The name 'Spout' was derived from a spout, stroupe, or leader, that was inserted into the bank... leading the water which ran [etc.].

19. U.S. A guiding ring in an animal's nose. (*Cent. Dict.*)

20. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 6 b) leader-mule; (sense 12) leader-column, -note, -writer.

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 The problem set in our 'leader columns' the other day. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 12 Not forgetting... to bestow an occasional cut upon the 'leader-mules'. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* 3 No new came. This was especially hard on the 'leader-writers'.

†Leader². Obs. rare=. [f. LEAD ² 2 (? or sh.) + -ER ¹.] A plumber.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 292/1 Leedare or plummar.

Leaderess (lɪdərɛs). Also 6 **leadress**(e). [f. LEADER ¹ + -ESS.] A female leader.

1599 THYNNE *Animado*, (1865) 74 They agree yt shoulde not be a 'minoressse', but a 'mooveresse' or leaderess of and to anger and yre. 1888 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/1 Mrs. K... a leader, or leaderess of the Ladies' Land League.

Leaderette (lɪdərɛt). [f. LEADER ¹ (sense 12) + -ETTE.] A short editorial paragraph, printed in the same type as the 'leaders' in a newspaper.

1880 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 289/2 One able to write crisp Original Leaderettes... would have preference. 1895 *Mar.*

CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* ix. (1897) 97 This paragraph of mine... will take the shape of a 'leaderette'.

Leaderless (lɪdərˈlɛs), *a.* [f. LEADER + -LESS.] Having no leader; without a leader.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 284 Some men must... leaderless go forth into the flame. 1878 LUCKY *England in 18th C.* (1883) i. 326 The party... had been left leaderless by the deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland. 1894 *Times* 15 Jan. 14/4 The would-be defenders of Paris were little more than a leaderless mob.

Leadership (lɪdərˈʃɪp), [f. LEADER + -SHIP.] The dignity, office, or position of a leader, esp. of a political party; also, ability to lead.

1834 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1887) III. 130 Is the leadership of the House to be conservatively settled by placing the minority in office? 1856 E. A. BONO *Russia close 16th C.* (Hakl. Soc.) Intro. 29 An invasion of the Crim Tartars... under the leadership of their khan. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 165 That high position which has now been long called the Leadership of the House of Commons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1 Nothing is wanted but military leadership and military means. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 351/2 The leadership of a great circuit.

Leader, obs. form of LEDGER.

Leadhillite. *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Leadhills in Scotland, the locality where it was found; see -ITE.] A sulphato-carbonate of lead, found in whitish pearly crystals.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Min.* ii. 6. 1852 *Phillips' Min.* 565 Haidinger... was led to suppose the crystallization of leadhillite to be oblique. 1885 *Ersk. Min. Simplified* 262 Leadhillite... crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

Leading (lɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAD v. + -ING 1.] I. The action of LEAD v. 1, in various senses.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2866 If ani fische bar-in bigane, Wit leding o þe flum iordane, þe lif it es for-don wit stink. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 4217 Thurghe ledyng of þe fende He sal even to Jerusalem wende. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 358 No woundir 3if men gone þikke to helle bi þe ledyng of suche prelatys. c. 1440 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 Þorwe þe gret mercy of god and ledyng of þis sterre, þei com... in to Jerusalem. 1555 PHILIPPI in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* iii. App. xlix. 157 Through his loving and comfortable leading and governance. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d. j. b. Hydrogogic demonstration the possible leading of Water, by Natures lawe, and by artificial helpe, from any head to any other place assigned. 1600 *Wood Life* 15 July. So feeble that he could not goe without leading. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 35 The filling, leading, and spreading of 2500 carts of compost. 1846 *Trenchard Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 73 Humanity is being carried forward under a mightier leading than its own. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Leading*, conveying coals by carts from the pits to the workmen's houses.

b. with *forth*, *off*.

a. 1240 *Lafson in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe... bi his ledunge forð, bi al þet me him demde, bi [etc.]. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/5 The leading off of the rain from the Vomero.

c. A figure in dancing. *Obs.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiv. (1737) 205 *Coups*, Hops, Leadings, Risings.

d. *Light or leading* (Milton) = illumination or guidance; hence in Burke's phrase, *men of light and leading* (cf. quot. 1:96 in 2).

1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 296. I owe no light or leading receiv'd from any man in the discovery of this truth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading, in England. 1846 DISRAELI *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 June, The language that has been used in this House by men of great light and leading.

2. The action of commanding and marching at the head of armed men. † *At one's leading*: under one's command. † Also, ability to command, generalship.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vi. 20 Ilk an admiral sall hafe at his ledyng foure or fyve or sex men of armes. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 All the Knyghtes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledyng of men on his partie. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1285 A hundredth men was at his ledyng still. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 17. I wonder much, being men of such great leading as you are, That you fore-see not what impediments Drag backe our expedition. c. 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 74 (1810) 75 Under the leading of the Lord Walter Manny. 1642 *Committee in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 539 Commanders for the governing, leading, and commanding of them. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. xvii. (1840) 293 They would be absolutely under my leading, as their... captain. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. xxiii. His gallant leading won my heart. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) i. 167 The civil government in Scotland, and the leading of its armies, were in the hands of Mar and March. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* i. 96 A great armada was being prepared which was said to be intended to pass the seas under the leading of Stucley. 1898 *United Service Mag.* July 406 The higher leading may go to pieces, and confusion of command may ensue.

† b. Government, rule. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 820 A nobil knyght had þe ledyng of þe land. 1375 BARBAROUR *Bruce* i. 579 Than thocht he to have the ledyng Off all Scotland. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 356 All that land was in hir ledyng.

† c. quasi-concr. The followers of a leader.

1375 BARBAROUR *Bruce* xv. 302 That that war of his ledyng... War all ded. 1384 WYCLIF *Gen. l.* 9 He hadde in his ledyng [vulg. in comitatus] chares, and rydyng men. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 8863 Al the folk of hir ledyng... never wist what was feing.

† 3. *Arith.* Multiplication. *Const. in. into.*

c. 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Nombrie superficial is þat comethe of ledyng of oo nombrie into a nother. *Ibid.* The solide nombrie or cubike is þat þat comethe of double ledyng of nombrie in nombrie.

4. *Lead-mining*. (See quot.) Cf. LEADER 1 13 c. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 3 If any... find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Break-off*. If it happen that it [a vein] break into several Leadings or Strings. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbyshire Gloss.* *Leadings*, small sparry veins in the rock. 1829 GLOVER'S *Hist. Derby* i. 65 The branches [of a vein] have a general communication by means of fine slender threads, or *leadings*, as the miners term them.

5. A directing influence or guidance; esp. a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case; a term used by the Quakers.

1889 M. C. LEE *Quaker Girl Nantucket* 8 Ann Millet... began to have 'leadings' at the age of four years.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *leading-car*; *leading-block* (see quot.); *leading-business* (*Theatr.*), the parts usually taken by the leading actor; *leading-hose*, that section of the hose from which the water is discharged by a fire-engine; *leading-rein*, a rein to lead a horse or other animal; also *fig.*; *leading-staff*, † (a) a staff borne by a commanding officer, a truncheon; (b) a staff to lead a bull by means of a ring through its nose; *leading-strap* = LEAD sb. 2 3 d; † *leading-weapon*, a weapon serving as a 'leading-staff'; *leading-wire* = LEAD sb. 2 10 a (b). Also LEADING-STRING.

1859 E. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 317 A *leading block* is a fixed pulley, which alters the direction of the power, but does not increase it. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Leading-blocks*, the several blocks used for guiding the direction of any purchase, as hook, snatch or tail blocks. 1880 *Ersk. Abnack* 95 My First Chapter in 'Leading Business. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 238 An entire sheaf that had fallen from the 'leading-car' at the close of harvest. 1883 *Ward. Acc. in Antiq. Rep.* (1807) i. 32 And for 'ledyng rayns, xxij yards of broode riban silk. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 18 Apr. in *Lockhart*, He a boy, of six or seven, was brought to visit me on a pony, a groom holding the leading-rein. 1864 J. PAVES *Sir Massingberd* 58 If you had had a leading-rein yourself, at seventeen, it would have been a great deal better for you. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 29 In musters and trainings to carie... neither Halbard, neither 'leading-staffe' [etc.]. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* iii. i. *stage direct.*, Enter King Henrie, his Gorgon on, his sword, plume of feathers, leading staff. 1813 SCOTT *Triumf.* ii. xix. And Gyneth then apart he drew; To her his leading-staff resign'd. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* xxix. He ran forward towards the leading-staff, seized it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. iii. v. 185 ff. he [dog] must be steadily dragged along by the 'leading-strap. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. i. 10 To conclude, the Colonel is to be armed at all points like the Capitaine, onely his 'Leading-weapon, and Feather-staffe is of a much lesse proportion.

b. with *advs.*, as *leading-in*, *off*, *out*; in quot.

attrib. (and hardly distinct from *ppl. a.*) 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 224 On to the square terminal pole a hollow facing or casing is fixed, down which the 'leading-in wires are led. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 91 The large amount of power required to drive the 'leading off road. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tub. & Mem.* 80 The 'leading-out wires of electro-magnets.

Leading (lɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAD v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LEAD v. 2 a. A covering, framing, or mending with lead, *b. concr.* = CAME; leadwork in general. c. *Printing*. The action of placing 'leads' between the lines of type. d. *quasi-concr.* The fouling of a gun with lead from bullets.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 Leeding wythe leed, *plumbacio*. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1790/2 Paules Church... costeth me a good deale of money by the year, the leading thereof. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L 157 A leading or souldring in lead, *plumbitura*. 1597 *MS. Rawl.* D. 176 fo. 275 b. The sydes of the Chauncell, the Leeding whereof being defective. 1611 COTGER, *Plombement*, a leading or tinning. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 83 The leading of the Bread room... was a preservation of the Bread;... if it had not been for the leading of it, it would not have lasted half so long. 1807 SYD. SMITH *P. Pymley's Lett.* ix. Wks. 1840 III. 440 A Protestant plumber has discovered that it [the parish church] wants new leading. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* *Leading*, separating by leads, as in printing. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 261 This removes all 'leading' and deposit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 369/2 The... panes might... be whirled out of their leadings. 1894 *Athenum* 26 May 674/1 The 'leading' of the pages of the two texts differs considerably.

Leading (lɪdɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAD v. 1 + -ING 2.]

1. That guides, directs, or leads to something; † also, that serves as a precedent.

a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 188 This She-David of ours... takes the truth for her Leading-Star. a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 168 This was on... the Second Lords day that was ever kept. And now it began to be a leading custome to the Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. ii. § 1 Such as make him a Britan, ground their pretence on a leading Mistake. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxi. 356 It is a leading introductive mercy to all other spiritual mercies that follow it. a. 1708 BAKERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1710) II. 235 Have a particular care of leading sins, that seldom go alone. 1745 J. MASON *Self Knowl.* i. xvii. (1853) 125 A Man cannot live without some leading views. 1791 BURKE *Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 56 One of the strongest acts of innovation and the most leading in its consequences. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 277. I have not proof, but some very leading circumstances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A great principle or leading thought suggests and arranges a world of particulars.

b. Special collocations: *leading-buoy* (see quot.); *leading case* *Law*, one that serves as a

precedent to decide other cases; *leading-light* *Naut.* (cf. *leading-mark*); *leading-mark* *Naut.*, one of 'those objects which, kept in line or in transit, guide the pilot while working into port, as trees, spires, buoys, etc.' (Adm. Synth 1867); *leading-motive* *Mus.*, occas. tr. LEITMOTIV, q.v.; *leading note* *Mus.* (see quot. 1889; cf. *sensible note*); *leading question*, one that suggests the proper or expected answer; *spec. in Law* (see quot. 1848); *leading seventh* *Mus.* (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Leading-buoy*, a buoy placed as a guide in sailing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 1 We cannot but gaze at the Novelty of this act (as we conceive a 'leading Case in this kind). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 48 The leading case was that of Athaliah. 1890 NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 241, I will refer to *Barrow v. Barrow*, a leading case perhaps on a married woman's right and power to elect. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Leading-light*, 1804 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 521 The 'leading mark for running in, is the Light-House. 1823 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (ed. 2) 70 The same melody forms a prominent part of the music-drama, and appears as 'leading-motive' wherever the composer wishes to suggest the idea of the love potion. 1894 *Times* 13 Apr. 10/4 A few of the 'leading-motives', startle us by their originality. 1811 T. BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3), *Leading note*. 1899 E. PROUT *Harmony* i. § 13 The seventh note of the scale, which... has a very strong tendency to lead up or rise to the tonic, is oh that account called the Leading Note. 1824 STARKIE *Law Evid.* II. ii. 123 Upon the examination of a witness in chief, the principal rule to be observed is that 'leading questions are not to be asked. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Leading question*, a question which suggests to a witness the answer which he is to make. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 381 Williams put leading questions. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) xiv. § 365 The first inversion of the dominant major ninth is sometimes called the 'Chord of the seventh on the leading note', and sometimes simply the 'Leading Seventh'.

2. That takes the lead; chief, principal, prominent. *Leading lady*, *man*: the chief actress or actor in a theatrical company. Also LEADING-ARTICLE.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. H.* i. I have read the Elements, And Accidence, and all the leading books. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 35 A leading Person in that part of the Country. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* iv. Miscell. (1711) 71, I mean Popular Orators, Tribunes, or as they are now stiled Great Speakers, Leading Men and the like. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 547 2 Several of the leading Men of the Sect have a great deal of the cynical Humour in them. 1734 J. WARD *Intro. Math.* II. v. (ed. 6) 176 The Solution of such Leading Questions are in themselves very easy. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 275 That profusion [the bar] which is so leading in this country. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 117 The great and leading point now to be determined was, whether the house should be rebuilt with stone. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 27 Large sums were given for standing in a cart, in a leading street. 1817 *Parli. Debates* 565 Mr. Brougham... had admitted the leading facts of the great distresses. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 216 The leading events of our sacred history. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 666 He had not been one of the leading conspirators. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 161 He had himself... played a leading part in them [commotions]. 1874 HATTON *Cytic* (ed. 10) 96, I should have put it down for a leading lady. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 157 Our leading man died suddenly from heart disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 615 Leading physicians both in Germany and America.

3. That has the front place; that goes first or in front on the line of movement. *Leading wheels*: the front pair of wheels of a locomotive (so *leading axle, springs*; cf. LEADER 1 16 a). *Leading card*: that which is played first; also *fig.* *Leading counsel* = LEADER 1 3 c. *Leading shoot* = LEADER 1 9.

1597 MORLEY *Intro. Mus.* 77 When we speak of a Fuge or Canon, in the vnison, fift, or eight: it is to be understood from the first note of the leading part. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xiv. (1697) 318 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 5/2 If we come to be made a leading-Card, sit not still and see us sink. a. 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 When I of God a Song desire, Pains intercept my leading Line. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 181 Guide the leading Shoot of these young Trees higher and higher. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fugue*. The leading parts still flying before those which follow. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 32 The two leading-horses... carried about eight stone... each wheel-horse about seven stone. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* i. 80 This people... often suppressed the leading vowel. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 18 The vigorous leading shoots made by healthy plants from year to year. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 60 Every other squadron... and every other regiment... manœuvre from a leading flank. 1798 CAPT. MILLAR in *Nicolas Disp.* Nelson (1846) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 These mortises must be square to the leading side of the whip. 1849-50 *Weale's Dict. Terms, Leading springs*, the springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above. *Leading wheels*, the wheels of a locomotive engine, which are placed before the driving wheels. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 358 Here... he encountered the leading Cossacks of Blucher's army. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 525 He had been the leading counsel for the seven Bishops. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* i. xxii. 302 The leading boat got within a very short distance of the water battery. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 3/3 A good 'leading' deer [of a sledge team] is the most valuable of a Samoyede's possessions. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 67 The leading axle. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5 The leading engine was overturned.

4. That makes to go, drives, or communicates motion; in certain technical collocations.

1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 480 The ship... waited... the

leading gale. 1772-84 Cook Voy. (1790) VI. 2175 A shoal . . . makes it necessary to warp in, unless there should happen to be a leading wind. 1841 Dana Seaman's Man. 113 Leading-wind, a fair wind. More particularly applied to a wind abeam or quartering. 1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Leading-part, the rope of a tackle which runs between the fall and the standing part. . . It is that part of the fall which is to be hauled on or overhauled, to ease the purchase. 1875 Knight Dict. Mech., Leading-screw (Lath), the longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally of the lathe-bed. *Lead-screw.*

5. Leading coach (sense obscure: cf. quot. 1848). 1704 Lond. Gaz. No. 4052/1 The Gentlemen Ushers in waiting in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1724 Ibid. 6233/2 The Morocco Ambassador was conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to his Audience of the young Princesses, in one of their leading Coaches and six Horses. 1736 HERVEY Mem. Geo. II. i. xiii. 272 He [sc. the Prince of Orange] came the next morning to St. James's . . . though the equipage the king sent to fetch him was only one miserable leading coach with only 'a pair of horses'. 1848 Ibid., footn. Strange to say, the peculiar meaning of 'a leading coach' has been lost in the Master of the Horse's office, though these offices are usually so conservative of etiquette.

Hence † **Leadingly a.** (in 3 north. dial. ledand-like), suitable for leading (a procession); **Lead-ingly adv.**, in a leading manner.

a 1300 E. E. Psalter xcvi. 6 In bemes ledand-like [Vulg. in tubis ductilibus] to se. 1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem. I. 368 You have no other brother so likely to be soon and leadingly settled. 1862 RUSKIN Unto this Last 65 Among national manufactures . . . a quite leadingly lucrative one.

Leading article.

1. One of the longer large-type articles in a newspaper, appearing as the expression of editorial opinion on any subject; a leader.

1807 Politics Georgium Sidus 29 The Morning Newspapers of the metropolis . . . in their solemn political paragraphs, and especially in those which are called their leading articles. 1812 Examiner 25 May 333/2 Your leading article of last Sunday. 1868 M. PATTON Acad. Org. v. 295 In the schools of Oxford is now taught in perfection the art of writing 'leading articles'.

2. **Comm.** a. A principal or prominent article of trade. b. In recent use, an article which is 'pushed' and sold at a low price in order to attract customers for other things. Cf. LEADER 8 b.

1818 JAS. MILL Brit. India II. iv. v. 163 A leading article in the European traffic was the salt-petre produced in Bengal.

Leading-string.

1. Strings with which children used to be guided and supported when learning to walk. To be in leading-strings: to be still a child; fig. to be in a state of dependence or pupillage.

1677 WYCHERLEY Plain Dealer i. i. 1 But I'll have no leading-strings, I can walk alone. a 1685 ORWAY Compl. Muse xiii. Wks. 1727 II. 366 In little time the Hell-bred Brat . . . Without his leading-strings could walk. 1779 T. A. MANN in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 417, I live in a Country where good Philosophy is still in its leading-strings. 1780 COWPER Progr. Err. 531 One that still needs his leading-string and bib. 1809 W. IRVING Knickerb. (1861) 69 He . . . gallops through mud and mire . . . merely to show that he is a lad of spirit, and out of his leading-strings. 1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour 317 Thus the 'model' lodgers are kept, as it were, in leading-strings. 1884 LOWELL Wks. (1890) VI. 135 His [Cervantes'] genius soon broke away from the leading-strings of a plot that denied free scope to his conceptions.

2. A cord for leading an animal. Cf. leading-rein. 1859 Archæol. Cant. II. 106 At the feet of each crouches a dog with knotted leading-strings. 1886 RUSKIN Preterita I. v. 159 Led . . . by a riding master with a leading string.

Hence **Leading-stringed pa. pples.**, **nonce-wd.**, guided with, or kept within, leading-strings.

1850 THACKERAY Virgin. II. xiv. 104 A powerful mettlesome young Achilles ought not to be leading-stringed by women too much.

† **Lead-dish, a.** Obs. [f. LEAD sb.¹ + -ISH.] Somewhat like lead. Also **Comb.**, as **leadish-coloured adj.**

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In them that have the Lepra the face is ledyshe. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Ledyshe, plumme, plummeux. 1577 DEE Relat. Spir. I. (1659) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or leadish colour. 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 316/1 If the Fleshe of the wounde be leadish-coloured. 1653 R. SANDERS Physiogn. 183 The Excrements, of a wan leadish colour.

Leadless (le'dlēs), **a.** [f. LEAD sb.¹ + -LESS.] Devoid of lead.

1809 BYRON Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev. 466 When Little's leadless pistol met his eye. 1852 EARL Gold Col. Australia 127 Gentlemen, whose seconds take care that they fight with leadless pistols. 1898 Westm. Gaz. 25 Feb. 2/1 The itinerant vendor of plaster busts and leadless pencils. Ibid. 14 June 2/2 Messrs. Minton . . . have already taken steps . . . to discover a leadless glaze.

[**Leadman**, 'one who leads a dance' (J.): see List of Spurious Words and leadman in LEAD sb.¹ 12.]

† **Leadman**¹. Obs. [f. leads, genitive of LEAD sb.² + MAN.] A guide, = LODSMAN.

a 1510 Gest R. Hode vii. 369 in Child Ballads (1888) III. 74/1, I will be your ledesman, And lede you the way. 1598 BARRET Theor. Warres 29 They find their leadman before them in their due distance.

Leadsmān² (le'dzmān). [f. gen. of LEAD sb.¹ + MAN.] The man who 'heaves' the lead in taking soundings.

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1857 S. OSBORN Quedah xxii. 308 The rippling music of my gun-boat's stem . . . and the low call of the leadsmān, were the only signs of life. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Leadsmān. In Calcutta the young gentlemen learning to be pilots are called leadsmen. 1895 BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk. v. (ed. 2) 153 The foremost awning stanchion . . . forms a good support for the leadsmān's breast-ropes. 1891 SCRIBNER'S Mag. Sept. 278/2 Skillful pilots; each of whom brings his own leadsmān on board.

Leadly (le'di), **a.** Forms: 4 leeddy, 5 ledi, 6 ledye, leadie, -ye, 5- leady. [f. LEAD sb.¹ + -y l.] Resembling lead, usually in colour.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. viii. xii. (1495) 319 Saturnus tokenyth sorowe . . . his colour is blacke leddy and false. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 197 Pe face . . . is sumwhat ledi. . . Her nailis bicombe ledi. 1477 NORTON Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Wann or leady Colour. 1534 ELVOT Gov. ii. (1557) 124 His ruddy lippes wan, & his eyen ledye & holow. a 1536 Beauty & Good Prop. Women Cj, and to calisto with this gyrdle celestina Shall go and his ledy hart make hole & lyght. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 102 His eyes grow dim, his heart turnes leady. 1756 Dict. Arts & Sci. s.v. Porcelain, This colour has a leady cast like metal-burning mirrors. 1824 Mech. Mag. No. 52. 383 Every part of the iron . . . will be found to be unusually soft and leady. 1892 Harper's Mag. LXXXIV. 579/2 Glacier water . . . always gray—a sort of lead-y gray.

Leaf (lēf), **sb.** Pl. leaves (līvz). Forms: **a.** sing. 1 leāf, 2-4 lef, 3 (6) leif, (3) lief, lieif, 4 lyeave, 3-6 lefe, (3) leve, 4 5 leyf, leff, (4) lyf, 4-6 leef, (4) 6 leoff, 6 leaffe, leeffe, (leave, laif), 6-7 leafe, 3- leaf. **β. pl.** 1 leāf, Northumb. léofa, hléofa, léofa, 3-4 levis, 3-6 leves, (4) leeves), 4 lewes, Sc. leivis, lewis, 5 lewys. 4-5 levys, (5) leevys, 6 Sc. levis, 5 le(e)fes, 6 leaffes, 7-8 leafs, 8 leaves, 6- leaves. [OE. leaf str. neut. (pl. leaf) = OFris. lāf, OS. lōf, lōb (Du. loef), OHG. louf masc. and neut. (MHG. louf, loub-, mod.G. laub neut.), ON. lauf neut. (Sw. löf, Da. løv), Goth. laufs (pl. laubōs) masc.; = OTeut. *laubo-. By some scholars regarded as cogn. w. Lith. lūpti, OS. lupiti to peel, strip off.]

I. The organ of the plant, etc.

1. An expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

It is usually green, and in its most complete form consists of a blade, footstalk, and stipules; in popular lang. the word leaf denotes the blade alone. Some mod. botanists use the word in an extended sense, including all those structures which are regarded as 'modified leaves', such as stamens, carpels, floral envelopes, bracts, etc.

c 825 Vesp. Psalter xxxv. 2 Forðon swe swe hez hredlice adruzgāð & swe leaf wyrtā hredc fallāð. c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xxi. 19 And gesah ðone fic-beom enne . . . & nānint infand in ðær . . . buta leofa anome. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 177 To-þanes wintre penne alle lewes fallen. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 7/204 A treo with bowes brode and lere, Ake þare nas opon noþur lief ne rinde. a 1300 Cursor M. 804 Pai cled pam . . . wit lewes brad þat o figer. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xvi. 67 Quhen . . . lewis on the branchis spedis. 1422 tr. Secreta Secret., Trin. Prin. 239 He sholdr rube his games with lewys of trenne. 1485 CAXTON Chas. Gt. 210 Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & lewes. 1562 TURNER Herbal II. 162 They differ also in the color of the leaue. 1640 HOWELL Dodona's Gr. To Prince 12 They soon will cast their leafs. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. 1722 WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat. ix. 205 Like leaves one generation drops, and another springs up. 1830 TENNYSON Arab. Nts. viii. A sudden splendour from behind Flushed all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1839 GEODES & THOMSON Evol. of Sex vi. § 1 In most phanerogams . . . male and female organs occur on different leaves (stamens and carpels) of each flower.

fig. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 138 On limitoires and listres lesynges 1 ympe, Tyl thei bere lewes of low speche lordes to plesce. c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. 741 Ne by be branches ne the lenys of confession. 1613 SHAKS. Hen. VIII. iii. 12. 353 This is the state of Man; to day he puts forth the tender Leanes of hopes, to morrow Blossomes. 1866 READE Cloister & H. lv. (1696) 163 Yet our love hath lost no leaf, thank God. 1881 JEAN WATSON Life R. S. Candlish xiv. 148 How the leaves fall when the autumn of one's friendship has begun.

Phrase. 1413 Pilgr. Soule (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 11 I tremble as doth a leaf vpon a tree. [See also ASPEN a. 1.]

b. with qualifying adjs., as **compound**, **fleshy**, **lyrate**, etc. q.v.; also **cold**, **hollow leaf** (see quot.). 1831 G. Don Gard. Dict. I. xvii. Hollow-leaf, form of a cowl, concave above. 1897 Willis Flower, Pl. I. 192 Most of them [Alpine plants] have more or less inrolled leaves, which perhaps . . . act as a protection against the cold. . . Such leaves are termed by Jungner cold-leaves.

c. **Walking leaf**: see WALKING ppl. a.

2. Popularly used for: A petal; esp. in **rose-leaf**. 1565 COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Vnguis, Vnguis rose . . . the thicke white parte of a rose leafe nexte the stalke. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. iv. i. 92 This Fellow . . . Vpbraided me about the Rose I weare, Saying, the sanguine colour of the Leanes Did represent my Masters blushing cheekes. c 1600 Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII. 80 Take the leaues of Blew violetes. 1760 J. LEE Intro. Bot. (1765) 2 The Corolla, Foliation, vulgarly called the Leaves of the Flower. 1820 SHELLEY Sensit. Plant iii. vii. The rose leaves, like flakes of crimson snow, Paved the turf. 1847 TENNYSON Princ. v. 189 Pure as lines of green that streak the white Of the first snowdrop's inner leaves.

3. **collect.** The foliage of a plant or tree; leafage, leaves. Chiefly in phr. **fall of the leaf**. In **(full) leaf**: covered with leaves or foliage.

1537 in Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies (1846) II. 363, I am sick at the fall of the leaf and at the spring of the year. 1545 ASCHAM Toxoph. 1. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1625 BACON Ess., Gardening (Arb.) 556 The White-Thorne in Leafe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav. 362 The year began in March with the coming of the leaf. 1789 G. WHITE Selborne xvi. (1853) 68 When the leaf is out. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia 19 All in full leaf and beauty.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. Macb. v. iii. 23, I have li'd long enough, my way of life Is false into the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1811 W. R. SPENCER Poems 44 Ere yet the green leaf of her days was come.

† b. Used for 'season', 'year', in the description of wine. Obs. [Cf. F. vin de deux feuilles.]

1594 PLAT Jewell-ho. iii. 71 Wine of nine or ten leaues (as they terme it) which is so many yeares olde. 1715 Lond. Gaz. No. 5385/6 Hermitage Claret, deep, bright, strong. . . and of the true Leaf. 1720 Ibid. No. 5832/4.

4. **spec.** The leaves of a plant cultivated for commercial purposes: **a.** of the tobacco-plant. In the leaf, in leaves, i.e. unstemmed and uncut.

a 1618 SILVESTER Tobacco Battered 781 Impose so deep a Taxe On all these Ball, Leafe, Cane, and Pudding-packs. 1641 FRENCH Distill. ii. (1651) 49 Of Tobacco in the leafe three ounces. 1853 URE Dict. Arts (ed. 4) II. 866 Virginia leaf costs in bond 33d. per lb. . . Ditto strips 5d. 1898 Tit-Bits 7 May 105/3 Tobacco. in the Navy . . . is usually served out in the leaf.

b. of the tea-plant (see quot.).

1883 Times 2 Apr. 4 A factory in which the 'leaf', as the green leaves gathered from the tea bushes are technically termed, is manufactured into tea.

5. A disease incident to sheep and lambs. (Cf. leaf-sickness in 17.) ?Obs.

1726 Dict. Rust. (ed. 3), Leaf, a Distemper incident to Lambs of 10 or 14 Days old. 1749 W. ELLIS Syst. Improv. Sheep 320 Some call it [the disease] wood-evil, and others the leaf. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leaf upon the ground.

6. A representation of a leaf; an ornament in the form of a leaf; esp. in Arch. (see quot. 1842-59). 1459 in Paston Lett. I. 478, y close bedde of palle grene and whyte, with leuys of golde. 1664 EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit. xxix. 70 The Chapter had in this particular, that its stalks and flexures of the leaves were made in the form of Ramus horns. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. i. iii. (ed. 2) 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. 1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl., Leaves, in architecture, are an ornament of the Corinthian capital, and thence borrowed into the Composite. 1842-59 GWILT Archit. Gloss., Leaves, ornaments imitated from natural leaves, whereof the ancients used two sorts, natural and imaginary.

† b. **Geom.** A leaf-shaped figure. (Cf. FOLIATE a. 2 h, and quot. 1796 there.) Obs.

1715 A. DE MOIVRE in Phil. Trans. XXIX. 330 Whereas the Foliolate is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of AB.

II. Similitive uses.

7. One of the folds of a folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc.; esp. one of a number of folds (each containing two pages) which compose a book or manuscript, a folio; hence, the matter printed or written thereon.

c 900 tr. Bede's Hist. i. i. (1890) 31 Man scof þara boca leaf, þe of Hibernia coman. c 1205 LAY. 46 Laxamon leide þeos boc & þa leaf wende. a 1225 St. Marlow. I Ich . . . habbe lief ant arant moni mislich leaf. 1340 Ayenb. Pref., And ine huyche half of þe lyeane be twayne lettres of þe abece. Þet is to wytene A. and B. A. betocheþ þe nerste half of þe leafe . . . þe oberhalf. c 1386 CHAUCER Miller's Prolog. 69 Who so list it nat yhere, Turne over the leef, and chese another tale. 1490 CAXTON Eneydos Prolog. 2. [1] toke a penne & ynke, and wrote a leef or twayne. 1535 JOYE Apol. Tindale (Arb.) 15 Read the xvj. lyne the syste syde of the xij. leif. 1595 SPENSER Sonn. i. 1 Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands . . . Shall handle you. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. iv. 202 It will be fit to have a Book in Folio, that a sheet of Paper makes but two Leafs. 1726 SWIFT Gulliver II. vii. 131, I . . . began the other Page in the same manner, and so turned over the Leaf. 1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. iii. I. 389 None of these [newspapers] . . . exceeded in size a single small leaf.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. Timon iv. iii. 117 [They] Are not within the Leaf of pitty writ.

b. Phrases. To take a leaf out of (a person's) book: see BOOK sb. 15. † To turn down a leaf: to cease for a time. † To turn (over) the (next) leaf (obs.), to turn over a new leaf, etc.: to adopt a different (now always a better) line of conduct.

1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron. I. 21/2 He must turne the leafe, and take out a new lesson, by changing his former trade, of liuing into better. 1581 MULCASTER Positions xxxvii. (1887) 148 The state is now altered, . . . the preferment that way hath turned a new leafe. 1597 BEAUCHAMPEL Theatre God's Judgem. (1631) 92 But as soon as he was exalted to honor, he turned over a new leafe, and began . . . furiously to afflict . . . the faithful servants of Christ. 1601 Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests (1675) 90 Let us all turn over the leafe, and take another course. a 1659 OSBORN Characters, etc. Wks. (1673) 647 It is time to give over, at least, to turn down a leaf. 1809 MALKIN Gil Blas vii. ii. (Ritdg.) 12, I took a leaf out of their book. 1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf. xlii. (1889) 411, I will turn over a new leaf, and write to you.

† 8. A lobe (of the lungs). (Cf. F. fucille de poumon Cotgr.) Obs. rare-1.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xxiii. (1495) 130 Thenne to shape y^e voyes thaire is receyued in y^e leaues of y^e lunges.

9. The layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig; also applied to the inside fat of other animals. Now only dial.

14.. *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take the leaf of pork sethen . . . and grynede hit smalle. 1552 HULOET, Leaf or fat of a swyne, *vinctum*. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1835 I. 207 Leaves of ij swyne iiii^d. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Et. Eater Kent* 8 What say you to a leaf or flecke of a brawn new kild? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 106, I heard of a Monstrous Green Turtle. . . The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oyl. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 48/2 The fore chine weighed 64, and the leaves 75 pounds. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1886) 304 A thick moist lobe, a word especially applicable to the liver and lungs and the leaves of fat. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, Leaf, or Leaf, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. 'Geese-leaf.' 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

10. A very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver. (See also *Dutch, Florence leaf, GOLD LEAF, SILVER LEAF.*)

14. *Voc. in Wt.-Wülcker* 580/3 *Electum*, a leaf of goolde. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Vpon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leafe or plate. 1580 FRAMPTON *Mouardes' Dial.* Iron 166 Vessels of Copper, or of the leafe of Milan. . . The leafe of Milan is made of Iron. 1707 *Curtius in Hush. & Gard.* 344 Put it into several Leafs of the finest Gold. a 1800 COWPER *Flattning Mill* vi, He must beat it as thin and as fine As the leaf that infolds what an invalid swallows. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1236 Gold and silver beaten into leaves, for gilding.

b. A thin sheet or layer of other material produced either by beating out or by splitting; a lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). *Lantern leaves* (see LANTERN sh. 9).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 The first who covered all the walls . . . with leaves of marble. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 175 Horns of lantern, the 1000 leaves. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 783 Very many *vasa laryngalia* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Friar Gerund* iv. ix. 199 The modern buildings at Rome . . . appear to be all porphyry, marble . . . when, in reality, they have no more of these stones than a thin superficial leaf. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. iii. (1859) 38 The bones, or rather, slabs of whalebone, radiate in leaves that lie edgewise to the mouth. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U. S. ed.) s.v. *Deals*, When a deal is sawed into twelve or more thin planks, they are called 'leaves'.

† 11. The sheet of leather into which the teeth of a wool-card were inserted. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 92/1 The Leaf, the Leather to set the Teeth in. Pricking the Leaf, is making holes in the Leather, into which the teeth are put.

12. A hinged part or one of a series of parts connected at one side or end by a hinge; a flap. Now rare or obs. exc. *spec.* as in b, c, d, e.

1430 E. E. WILLS (1882) 46 A beme bat y weye ber-with, and ij leys. c 1544 *Churchill, Acc. St. Maryhill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 118 A Spear with 2 leues. 1526 *Pilgr. Per.* (W. de W. 1531) 236 He . . . wrote them in a payre of tables of stone, which tables had two leanes or two bredes. 1572 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 205 One mucke weyne with leues.

b. One of two or more parts of a door, gate, or shutter turning upon hinges.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1327 Pe wyndowes wern y-mad of iaspere . . . be leues were masaleyn. 1382 WYCLIF *Tulg.* xvi. 3 And then ryssynge he [Sampson] took both leunes of the gate. 1581 LAMARDE *Firen.* II. vii. (1888) 265 Puttyng backe the leafe of a window with his dagger. 1611 BIRLE *Eake.* xli. 24 And the doores had two leanes a piece, two turning leanes. 1723 CHAMBERS *Le Clerc's Treat.* *Archit.* I. 102 Coach-Gates . . . are usually made with two Leaves or Folding-doors. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* xli. Two . . . personages in black flung open each a leaf of the door as the carriage pulled up. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 106 The chanted prayer. Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 4/5 One leaf of each pair of gates.

c. A hinged flap at the side of a table to be raised when required for use. Hence applied *gen.* to any movable addition to the top of a table.

1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151 One plaine table with one leafe. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 414 A table with two leues vj. viii^d. 1665 *Perrys Diary* 28 May, Here I saw one pretty piece of household stuff:—as the company increaseth, to put a larger leaf upon an oval table. 1797 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 30, I will hold up this part of the table which is called the leaf. 1830 MARGAT *King's Own* xli, He has finished the spare-leaf of the dining-table. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 652/2 The table was cleared off, and the leaves taken out.

d. The part of a draw-bridge or bascule-bridge which is raised upon a hinge.

1653 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 117 Liberty . . . to alter the drawe bridge, whereas it is made [to] rise in one Leaf, and . . . to make it to rise in two leaves. 1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 34 The leaf or leaves of the said bridge. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The ponderous bascules or leaves of the [Tower] bridge were seen to rise steadily into the air.

e. A hinged sight on the barrel of a rifle.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Leaf-sight*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 3/1 Half the company with the leaf of the sight raised and half with it down. 1900 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/1 The sighting leaf.

13. One of the teeth of a pinion. (See also quot. 1805.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 195 An Iron Wheel, . . . to be carried round by a Pinion, &c. of a few Leaves. 1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 note, When the small wheel is solid and oblong, and its teeth longer than their distance from the axis, . . . its teeth are named leaves. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 353 The tooth of the wheel acts upon the leaf of the pinion.

14. The brim of a hat. Chiefly *Anglo-Irish*.

1767 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* IV. 210 Harry let down the leaf of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his

emotions. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* xi, His hat was . . . somewhat broader in the leaf than was ordinarily worn. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. 146 A hat . . . the leaf jagged and broken. 1893 P. W. JOYCE *Short Hist. Ire.* 118 The barread or hat was cone-shaped and without a leaf.

15. Weaving. Leaf of heddles (see quot. 1839). *Twill of three, four, etc. leaves*: twill woven upon three, four, etc. leaves of heddles; hence *attrib.*, as *eight-leaf twill*.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 All varieties of twilling depend upon the . . . working of the different leaves of heddles. 1839 *Urk Dict. Arts* 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. *Ibid.* 1231 The draught of the eight-leaf twill differs in nothing . . . excepting in the number of leaves. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/2 Regular twills of from four to eight leaves are woven in the same manner.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. a. Simple *attrib.*, chiefly *Bot.* and *Vegetable Phys.*, as *leaf-axil*, *-blade*, *-disease*, *-lobe*, *-shadow*, *-shoot*, *-stalk*, *-vein*.

1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 322 Flowers fascicled in the upper 'leaf-axils. *Ibid.* 367 'Leaf-blade flat. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 218 Mildew and other 'leaf diseases. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 15 'Leaflobes longer. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i, Falcon of Ser Federico 50 In the 'leaf-shadows of the trellises. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 187 A pointed flexible 'leaf-shoot of wild plantain. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants Gloss.* 799 'Leaf-stalk, the foot-stalk of a leaf. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 138 The petiole, or leafstalk. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvii. 193 Distinguishable by the deep red of the 'leaf-veins.

b. objective, as *leaf-eater*, *shedding*; *leaf-bearing*, *-eating*, *-forming*, *-shedding* adjs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 131 Leaves and 'Leaf-bearing Axes. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 'Leaf-eaters. *Ibid.* 121 The tortoise-beetles . . . are 'leaf-eating insects. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 63 'Leaf-forming plants. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT *tr. Aristophanes* I. 107 Smelling of bind-weed and 'leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

c. instrumental, as *leaf-entangled*, *-fringed*, *-laden*, *-latticed*, *-roofed*, *-sheltered*, *-strewn*, *-strawn*.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. i. 258 The emerald light of 'leaf-entangled beams. 1820 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* 5 What 'leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape. ? 1842 FABER *Slyrian Lake, etc.* 122 'Leaf-laden waters. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i, Birds Killingsworth 122 The dim, 'leaf-latticed windows of the grove. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 238 Old orchards 'leaf-roofed aisles. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 69 To yonder bench 'leaf-sheltered let us stray. 1876 I. HARDY *Ethelberta* 384 The 'leaf-strewn path. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 955 These now the lonesome muse . . . lead into their 'leaf-strawn walks.

d. parasynthetic and similitive, as *leaf-bladed*, *-legged*, *-pointed*, *-shaped* adjs.; also *leaf-like* adj.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/7 A small 'leaf-bladed sheathed dagger. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cii, Of her consuming cheek the autumnal 'leaf-like red. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 168 The stem. leaf-like (*foliaceous*). 1865 LEBROCK *Preh. Times* 17 The swords of the Bronze age . . . are always more or less leaf-like in shape. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 111 *Rubus fruticosus* . . . Sepals ascending often 'leaf-pointed. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. i. 8 The ancient bronze 'leaf-shaped sword.

17. Special comb.: *leaf-bearing a.*, having a leaf-like appendage; applied *spec.* to worms of the family *Phyllodocidae*, which have gills in the form of leaves; † *leaf-beaten a.*, beaten to a thin plate or foil; *leaf-beetle*, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae* (see quot.); *leaf-birth* [after *childbirth*], a bringing forth of leaves; *leaf-brass*, brass foil; *leaf-bridge*, a bridge constructed with a leaf or leaves (sense 12 d); *leaf-bud*, a bud from which leaves are produced (opposed to *flower-bud*); *leaf-bug U.S.*, a heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitidae* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-bundle*, the bundle of fibres running from the stem into the leaf of a plant; *leaf-butterfly*, one of the genus *Kallima*; *leaf-canopy* (see quot.); *leaf-climber* (see quot. 1880); so *leaf-climbing a.*; *leaf-crumpler* (see quot.); *leaf-cup*, † (a) ? a cup shaped like a leaf; (b) the plant *Polynnia Uvedalia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *leaf-cutting*, a leaf used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; *leaf-cycle Bot.* (see quot.); *leaf-door*, a flap- or folding-door (in quotes. *transf.* and *fig.*); *leaf-eared*, a corrupt form of *lave-eared* (see LAVE a.); *leaf-fall* (*poet.*), the fall of the leaf, autumn; *leaf-fat*, the fat round a pig's kidneys; *leaf-feeder*, an insect that feeds upon plant-leaves; *leaf-finch U.S.*, the common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-flea*, an insect of the family *Psyllidae* which lives on plants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *leaf-folder*, a moth whose larvæ fold leaves together to form a protective covering; *leaf-footed a.*, having leaf-like feet; *leaf-frog*, a frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa* (Webster, 1897); *leaf-gap Veg. Phys.*, a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; † *leaf-gate*, a gate with folding leaves or flaps; *leaf-gilding vbl. sb.*, gilding with leaf-gold; *leaf-green a.*, of the colour of green leaves; also *quasi-sb.*; *sb.* = *CHLOROPHYLL*; *leaf-hopper* (see

quot.); *leaf-insect*, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidae*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; *leaf-joy nonce-wd.*, *leaf-lard* (see quotes.); *leaf-lichen*, a lichen of the genus *Parmelia* or *N.O. Parmeliaceae*; *leaf-louse*, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse; *leaf-metal*, metal beaten out to a thin leaf or foil; *leaf-miner*, a small caterpillar of a tineid moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so *leaf-mining caterpillar*; *leaf-mould*, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves mixed with it; *leaf-netting* (see quot.); *leaf-nosed a.*, having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; *spec.* applied to the phyllostomid and rhinolophoid bats; *leaf-opposed a. Bot.*, having opposite leaves; *leaf-plant*, a plant cultivated for its foliage; in quot. *attrib.*; *leaf-red* = *ERYTHRO-PHYLL* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *leaf-roller*, the caterpillar of certain (tortricid) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests; so *leaf-rolling adj.*; *leaf-rosette Veg. Phys.*, a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; *leaf-rust*, a mould which attacks trees, producing the appearance of rusty spots on the leaves; *leaf-scale*, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a leaf; *leaf-scar*, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the leaf-stalk of a fallen leaf; *leaf-sheath*, an expansion at the axil of a leaf in some plants, which embraces the stem and petiole; also, a covering to the leaf-bearing shoots of some grasses, e.g. the *Equisetaceae*; † *leaf-sickness* (see quot. and cf. sense 5 above); *leaf-sight* (see 12 e); *leaf-silver*, silver leaf or foil; hence *leaf-silvering vbl. sb.*, the process of covering with leaf-silver (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-soil* = *leaf-mould*; *leaf-spine* (see quot. 1882); *leaf-table*, a table with a leaf or flap; *leaf-tailed a.*, having the tail shaped like a leaf, applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus* (*Cent. Dict.*); *leaf-teeth* (see quot.); *leaf-tendrill*, a leaf, the midrib of which grows beyond the blade in the form of a tendrill; *leaf-thorn* = *leaf-spine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † *leaf-tin*, tin-foil; *leaf-tobacco* (see quot. 1851); *leaf-trace Veg. Phys.* (see quot. 1882); *leaf-turner*, † (a) *jocular*, a reader of a book; (b) a device for turning over the leaves of a book (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); *leaf-valve*, 'a valve of a pumping-engine hinged or pivoted on one side, a flap-valve' (*Knight*); *leaf-wasp*, 'a saw-fly' (Webster, 1897); *leaf-work*, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; † *leaf-worm*, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The family of 'Leaf-bearing Worms, the Phyllodocidae, contains very beautiful Worms. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Klater-goudt*, . . . 'leaf-beaten gold. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 Beetles . . . which, as they derive their nourishment . . . from leaves alone, may be called 'leaf-beetles. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* III. 56 Now each meadow is teeming, in 'leafbirth every tree. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 90 The Rosin, while warm, would attract 'Leaf-Brass. 1841 S. C. BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, 'Leaf-Bridge, or Hoist-Bridge. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 4 Learn . . . to distinguish the Bearing and Fruit-buds from the 'Leaf-buds. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 74 The usual, or normal, situation of leaf-buds is in the axil of leaves. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 256 All . . . are, according to Wigand, 'true 'leaf-bundles, since they traverse only one internode and then run into the leaf-organs. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 'Leaf-butterfly of India (*Kallima inachis*). 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 147 Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly. 1889 *Land Agents' Rec.* 9 Feb. 126 A forest is said to form a 'leaf-canopy' when the crowns of the trees touch each other. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (ed. 6) 52 'Leaf-Climbers are those in which support is gained by the action, not of the stem itself, but of the leaves it bears. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 139 A 'leaf-climbing plant. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The 'leaf-crumpler, *Phycis indiginella*, of North America. . . The caterpillars draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5409/3 A 'Leaf Cup without a Cover. 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Boar's-foot*, leaf cup. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the 'ague-cake' of malarious regions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1, I have been successful with 'leaf cuttings of . . . Bertolonias. 1877 BENNETT *tr. Thomé's Bot.* 87 If a spiral is drawn round the stem connecting the points of attachment of the alternate or scattered leaves. . . The course of the spiral from any one leaf to the next leaf which stands exactly vertically above or beneath it is therefore termed the 'leaf-cycle. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 113 The two 'leaf-dores of quondam honestie, which on foure vertues Cardinale were turned. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 108 Nature hath ordained & scituated a certain valve, leaf-doore, or fluid-gate, at the beginning of this Colon. 1840 Browning *Sordello* III. 95 'Leaf-fall and grass-spring for the year. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sansages*, 'Leaf-Fatout of the Hogs-belly. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4025 The seed-feeders . . . not betraying themselves by the discoloured blotches as the 'leaf-feeders do. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 217 Illinois: The 'leaf folder, thrips, borer, and curculio are occasionally found in vineyards. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 633 The Phyllophora, or 'Leaf-footed Entomostroma. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 243 Narrow reticulated tracheides at the edges bordering the 'leaf-gap.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 236 The torne Membranes . . do sometimes hang down on either hand in the sides by the cleft like unto valves . . or 'leafe-gates. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 613 *Leaf gilding. . . is done by giving . . a coat of gum water or fine size, applying the gold leafe ere the surfaces be hard dry. **1853** *Ibid.* (ed. 4) II. 867 Chlorophylle ('leaf-green'). **1891** *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 The hat . . is in leaf green felt. **1899** *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens. **1852** T. W. HARRIS *Insects n'jar. Veget.* (1862) 220 Some of the insects . . are . . called . . frog-hoppers, and to others (*Zettigoniada*) may be applied the name of 'leaf-hoppers, because they live mostly on the leaves of plants. **1861** TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 408 *Leaf-insects. **1863** WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* 111.486 Leaf-insect, *Phyllium scythell.* **1638** RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 34 Hope is as a 'leafe-Ioyforig. *tauguam gaudium foliatum*; Which may be beaten out, to a great Extention, like Gold. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Leaf-lard, lard from the flaky animal fat of the hog. **1879** ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*. *Leaf-lichen, *Parmeliaceae*. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 212 The animal which some have called the 'Leaf Louse, is of the size of a flea, and of a bright green, or bluish-green colour. **1812** J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 155 *Leaf Metal (except of Gold) the packet to contain 250 leaves. **1830** J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 239 Most of the solitary 'leaf-miners either cannot or will not construct a new mine, if ejected by an experimenter from the old. **1883** Wood in *Gd. Words* Dec. 763/2 Leaf-miners—tiny caterpillars which pass their lives between the inner and outer layer of leaves. **1830** J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* xii. 233 *Leaf-mining Caterpillars. **1845** *Florist's Jnrl.* 53 A compost of 'leaf-mould, loam, and sand, well mixed together. **1882** CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 360 *Leaf Netting, also known as Puff Netting, and worked so as to raise some of the loops of a row above the others. **1879** WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 64 The Phyllostomidae. This family contains the simple 'Leaf-nosed Bats. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 5 Ranunculus . . Batrachium . . Peduncles usually 'leaf-opposed. **1895** HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 214 The 'leaf-plant beds before the hotel. **1830** J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 158 The caterpillars which are familiarly termed 'leaf-rollers, are perfect hermits. *Ibid.* 163 The leaf-rolling caterpillars. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 169 The 'leaf-rosettes of *Crassulaceae*. **1865** COOKE *Rust, Smut, etc.* 111 A rare species in Britain is the oak-'leaf rust (*Uredo Quercus*). **1776-96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 490 Leaves floating, long, grass-like, blunt, from 'leaf-scales. **1835** LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 239 We do not . . usually find any buds in the axils of the 'leaf-scars. **1830** — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xviii. *Leafsheaths entire . . Leafsheaths slit. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 370 [*Equisetum* *tebatacia* and *E. arvense*] After they have formed several foliar girdles and their apex is covered by a firm envelope of leaf-sheaths, they break through the base of the parent leaf-sheaths. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* iii. xxvi. (1668) 93 The staggers, or 'leaf-sickness . . is ingendered in sheep by surfeiting on Oak-leaves . . or such like . . it is cold corrupt blood, or flegm, gathered together about the brain. **1614** CAMDEN *Rem.* 204 Eleaen ounces two pence ferling (in the lb. of coin) ought to be of so pure silver, as is called 'leafe silver. **1712** COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 87 Salvers, Spoons, . . &c. covered with Leaf Silver and Gold. **1872** *Jnrl. Horticulture* 21 Mar. 262/1 *Leaf soil decays with age, and finally becomes vegetable soil. **1894** ROBINSON *Cottage Gardening* IV. 12/2. **1877** BENNETT *tr. Thomé's Bot.* 109 *Leaf-spines as in the holly. **1882** VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Leaf-spines are leaves which have developed into long, conical, pointed, woody bodies. **1649** Bury *Wills* (Camden) 220 A 'leafe table, a forme, a great kettie. **1884** BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 374 The 'leaf-teeth of *Drosera*. . . The leaf of species of *Drosera* . . has at its edge and on its entire upper surface numerous filiform teeth with broadened ends. **1877** BENNETT *tr. Thomé's Bot.* 109 Accordingly as they belong to the stem as in the vine, or to the leaf as in the tare, they are called stem- or 'leaf-tendrils. **1611** COTGR., *Orchep.* . . a kind of 'leaf-time. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood vi. 77 Out upon Cane and 'leafe Tabacco smell. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 204 Tobacco . . the raw material, as imported with the stalk on it, known as 'leaf, or 'unsteamed', tobacco. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 431 We have here 'common' bundles [of *Phanerogams*], each of which has one arm that ascends and bends into the leaf, and another which descends and runs down into the stem; the latter is called by Hanstein the 'inner 'leaf-trace'. **1877** BENNETT *tr. Thomé's Bot.* 360 Leaf-traces. **1672** MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1, 212 Where then were all your 'Leaf-turners? **1611** COTGR., *Fuelture*, . . 'leafe-worke, or a leaue flourishing. **1841** LONGE *Childr. Lord's Supper* 33 Bright-curling tresses of angels Peeped . . from out of the shadowy leaf-work. **c. 1000** AGS. Ps. lxxvii. 51 (Spelman) He sealde 'leaf-wyrme (*M. S. C. treowyrme*, *Vulg. ærguini*) wastin heora. **a. 1300** E. E. *Psalter* lxxvii. 46 And to lefe-worme þar fruit gafe he. **1496** *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 25 The water docke leyf worme and the hornet worme.

Leaf (lîf), *v.* See also LEAVE *v.* ² [f. LEAF *sb.*] **1. intr.** To put forth leaves or foliage. Also to leaf out (U.S.).

1611 COTGR., *Fuelture*, to leafe; or leaue; to beare, or bring forth leaues. **1695** EVELYN *Diary* 21 Apr. The Spring begins to appeare, yet the trees hardly leaf'd. **1759** B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 233, I marked the day of the month on which certain trees leafed. **1837** LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. i. 19 The gooseberry bushes are beginning to leaf out. **1855** SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 19 Now leaf the woods. **1861** DELANER *Fl. Gard.* 24 By making the bulbs leaf in a reserved ground. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xi. (1885) 286 There it stood . . leafing out hopefully in April.

2. trans. To cover with foliage. *poet. rare.* **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 670 The wood that leafs the hill-side.

b. To shade (a plant) with leafage. **1846** *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 592 The requisites [of the pea] are early ripening, short and delicate bine, which will not leaf or house the turnips too much.

3. a. To turn or turn over (the leaves of a book). Now U.S. **b.** To number (a leaf of a book). **1663** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* xvi. (1685) 147 Chit-

dren who love to leaf over talidouce pictures. **1875** F. J. FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animad.* p. xlii, Q q iii is leaf or folio'd Fo. CC. xix. **1888** *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Aug., This man in front of me who is leafing the hymn-book.

Hence **Leafing** *vb.* *sb.*, *a.* the putting forth of leaves; *b.* leaf-painting, leafage (*rare*); **Leafing** *pp.* *a.*, that puts forth leaves.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1611) 104 A lively power of growing, budding, leafing, blossoming and fructifying. **1759** B. STILLINGF. *Cal. Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 233 The leafing, flowering, &c. of . . plants. **1815** J. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1817) II. 190 Glover is a very good *payagiste*, but his leafing is too spotty. **a. 1851** MOIR *Child's Burial in Spring* ii. Poet. Wks. 1852 I. 117 The birds sang forth from many a leafing tree. **1868** DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 354 The periods of leafing and flowering differ. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 412 *Carex aquatilis* . . sheaths all leafing, not filamentous.

Leafage (lîf-dj). Also 6 lefage, 8 levage.

[f. LEAF *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. Leaves collectively; foliage.

1599 T. M[OURET] *Silkwormes* 54 If morn and eu'n fresh lefage they may haue. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 374 When the leafage first comes out in spring. **1876** FARRAR *Marb. Sprm.* iv. 30 The test of their reality is not the idle leafage of profession, but the rich certainty of fruit. **1881** S. R. HOLE *Nice* iii. 36 The silvery leafage of the olive. **1883** RUSKIN *Art Eng.* i. 10 The true representation of actual Sunshine, of growing Leafage.

b. The representation of leaves or foliage, *esp.* as an ornamentation.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 108 The Drapery or Levage that is wrought upon the Heads of Pillars. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 120 The leafage of his trees . . is hard. **1853** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. i. § 2. a Corinthian capitals, rich in leafage. **1863** *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 537 We have also an extreme dislike to . . his adopting the modern conceit of leafage in place of the long-established . . technical term of foliation. **1893** *Archæologia* LIII. 554 Their freely-carved leafage is far superior to any foliage that could have been executed.

2. Lamination. rare.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 349 The leafage of the wire is produced by passing it through a numerous succession of rayed perforations.

Leaf-cutter.

1. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the leaves of trees; spec. in leaf-cutter ant, bee.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 191 The leaf-cutter bee also (*Apis centuncularis*) by cutting pieces out . . disfigures it [the rose] considerably. **1881** CANNELL *Nat. Hist. V.* 368 The . . bees of the genus *Megachile* are commonly known as Leaf-cutters. **1899** *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 Another community, Leaf-Cutter Ants, of North America.

b. A bird of similar habits.

1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 291 The South American leaf-cutter has . . bony bosses on its beak and palate.

2. A paper-knife. 'U.S. rare' (Cent. Dict.).

So **Leaf-cutting** *pp.* *a.*, in *leaf-cutting ant, bee* = *prec.* (sense 1).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 272 The Leaf-cutting Bee. **1874** LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* i. 6 A species of acacia . . is apt to be stripped of its leaves by a leaf-cutting ant.

Leafdom (lîf-dm). *nonce-wd.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -DOM.] The realm of leaves.

1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 127 What life the little Creeper of the Tree To leafdom sends. **1888** Mrs. M. HUNGERFORD *Under-Currents* I. i. 1 Clothed with a tender foliage, a very baby leafdom, just bursting into the fuller life.

Leaf-eared: see LAVE *a.* *b.*

Leafed (lîft), *a.* (See also LEAVED *a.*) [f. LEAF + -ED.] Having a leaf or leaves. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations, as *broad-*, *thick-*, *two-leafed*.

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing (a specified kind of) foliage. *rare* except with *adj.* prefixed.

1552 HULOET, Braunched or leafed, *froudat.* **1572** BOSWELL *Armorie* iii. 236 'The fiedle is of the Moone, a Therbinthe tree, Saturne, floured and leafed Veneris. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 257 Some say it is leafed after the manner of Squilla or sea-onion. **1660** BLOUNT *Bosobel* 32 The colonel made choice of a thick leafed oak. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 177 Bamboos, sending from every joint sprouts of the same form, leafed like long Five-fingered Grass. **1860** *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 199 A thick leafed . . plant.

trans. **1659** PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 16 Trees regain Hair: and Fields the verdant Grass: But when will your Head Leaf'd be, as it was?

†2. Of a door, book, etc.: Having (a specified number of) leaves. *Obs.*

1598 Yong *Diana* 87 All the windowes were double leafed a peece. **1611** COTGR., *Palve*, a folding, or two-leafed doore, or window. **1611** CORAY *Crudities* 211 A two-leafed brasen gate. **1626** *tr. Paralell* Aij, A two-leafed Tablet.

3. (Broad-) brimmed. Cf. LEAF *sb.* 14.

1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* i. With a broad-leafed steeple-crowned hat . . pulled over his brows. **1861** W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 176 A broad-leafed low-crowned hat of Flemish beaver.

Leaf-fen, a. rare-1. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -EN.] (? Or misprint for *beaten*.) In *leafen gold* = LEAF-GOLD.

1746 HEAVEY *Reft. Flower-gard.* 57 This reddens into blood in the Veins of the Mulberry, and attenuates itself into leafen Gold to create a Covering for the Quince.

Leafery (lîf-eri). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -ERY.] Leafage. **1834** J. WILSON *Lett. in Hamilton Mem.* V. (1859) 164 The matured and almost arid leafery of Summer. **1883** *Blackw. Mag.* July 116 The rising amphitheatre of wood behind is singularly rich in leafery.

Leaf-sucker, dial. form of LOAF-SUGAR.

† Leaf-ful, a. Obs. Forms: 1 (*30* léaffull, 2 lefull, 3 læfull (1, lefful, leafful. [OE. (*ge*) læffull, f. (*ge*) læfa belief, faith + -FUL.] Faithful, believing.

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 21 Forðon ofer lytla ðu were læaffull ofer monið ðec ic setto. **c. 975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 27 Nelle ðu wosa ungleffend ah leaf-ful. **c. 1175** *Laub. Hom.* 77 He nis nawiht alle monne lauerd . . but lefulle monne lauerd. **c. 1200** ORMIN 19242 Wipþerþlic eðhe, & ec Wipþ læffull herrest sihhþe. **c. 1205** LAY. 3033 Cordoile . . nom hire leaf-fulne huiþ þat heo lisen nolde [*read nolde*]. **c. 1220** *Bestiary* 713 list ilk lefful man her-to. **a. 1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1038 Godd (þe leadeð euh leafful to treowe bilcaue). **a. 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3447 If ve listen lefful to me, Ic wile min folc owen be.

Leaf-gold.

1. = GOLD-LEAF.

1598 *Epulario* Cj, When the Peacocke is rosted, you may gild it with leafe gold. **1604** MIDDLETON *F. Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 107 A quaint volume fairly bound up in principal vellum, double-filleted with leaf-gold. **1727** W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 82 Lay a little Leaf-Gold upon a fine Earthen Plate. **1824** Miss MIFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 31 Becoming thin by expansion, like leaf-gold. *fig.* **1672** DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iv. iv, The dull French poetry which is so thin, that it is the very leaf-gold of wit.

2. Native gold in the form of laminae. rare.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 Rich nests of carbonate of lead, filled with leaf-gold, were . . found.

Leafiness (lîf-ines). [f. LEAFY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being leafy.

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* i. 5 Solitairnesse perpetually resides there in the shadow of an impenetrable leafiness. **1652** COTTERELL *Cassandra* I. (1676) 1/1 Trees whose thick leafiness cast a very pleasing shade. **1844** Mrs. BROWNING *Pison Poets* Concl. iv, While up the leafiness profound A wind . . stood ready to blow on me when I turned that way. **1863** *FATES Nat. Amazon* xiii. (1864) 438 The margins of these streams were paradises of leafage and verdure.

† Leaf-it. Obs. [f. LEAF *sb.* + -it, ? = ET.] = LEAFLET 1.

1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (1796) I. 66 *Leaf-it*, or little leaf (foliolium) one of the single leaves of a compound leaf. **1793** T. MARYN *Lang. Bot., Leaflets*, Foliola. Others call them *Leaf-its*. But I follow the analogy of the language in forming diminutives. **1816** KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 453 The leaflets of some of the leguminous plants . . are often erected into a vertical position on each side of the leafstalk. **1819** H. BUSK *Banquet* II. 452* Smooth from the spatula, heart-shaped, or awl, The winged leaflets stretch along the wall. **1820** KEATS *Isabella* liv, So that the jewel, safely casketed, Came forth, and in perfumed leaflets spread. **1830** J. RENNIE *Insect Archit.* viii. 164 The leaflets of the rose . . expand in nearly the same manner as a fan.

Leafless (lîf-less), *a.* Also 6-7 LEAVELESS, *q.v.* [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a leaf; destitute of leaves or foliage. Also *fig.*

1590 T. WATSON *Ecolg. Death Walsingham* 217 in Poems (Arb.) 163 Now in the woods be leaflesse cury Tree. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 13 Above his Arms, fix'd on the leafless Wood, Appear'd his Plumy Crest. **1776-96** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 390 Shoots very long, rather leafless below. **1824** W. IVING *T. Trav.* I. 18 A cold leafless park. **1830** LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 330 *Aphyllæ*, or leafless flowerless plants. **1839** — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 127 The petiole may exist without the lamina, as in *leafless* *Acacias*. **1856** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* ii, Leafless, yet soft as spring, The tender purple spray on copse and briars!

b. *Leafless tree*, the galloways. *slang.*

1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* I. xi. 261 Oh! there never was life like the Robber's . . and yet . . why a cheer from the crowd below. And a leap from a leafless tree!

Hence **Leaflessness.**

1818 MILMAN *Samor* viii. 580 Thy o'ershadowing woods One bare, brown leaflessness. **1875** Miss BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 89 Mist, cold, muck, slush, gales, leaflessness, and all the dismal concomitants of an English winter.

Leaflet (lîf-let). [f. LEAF *sb.* + -LET.] A small leaf.

1. + a. Bot. A sepal. *Obs.* **b. Bot.** One of the divisions of a compound leaf. *c. popularly.* A young leaf; rarely, a petal.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 153 Perianth five-leaved: the leaflets lanced, equal, permanent. **1811** A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 404 The leaves are . . pinnate, with a terminal leaflet a little larger than the rest. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 344 It has a cup-shaped calyx . . The leaflets are united at their base, of a heart shape and toothed; stigmas three to five. **1854** MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxviii, The willow leaflets were just putting out. **1855** LYNCH *Rivulet* xlv. iv, When Their [blossoms'] colour fades, their leaflets dry. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. vii. 76 Compound leaves . . having the blade divided into leaflets. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 340 A decoction of aromatic plants, such as lavender or fresh pine leaflets.

2. Phys. and Zool. An organ or part of an organ resembling a small leaf.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 392 Foliola (the Leaflets). Rigid . . leaf-like anal organs. **1835-6** Tooo *Cycl. Anat.* I. 695/1 Respiration is effected by means of four brachial leaflets . . arranged on either side of the body.

3. A small-sized leaf of paper or a sheet folded into two or more leaves but not stitched, and containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous distribution.

1867 Miss BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* xv. (1878) 153 Leaflets (as Spurgeon and Co. have christened very young tracts). **1886** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 12 A generous gift of Liberation leaflets for home use and distribution among the neighbours. **1888** JACOB *Printers' Voc., Leaflets*, jobs printed on single leaves, either one or both sides.

Leafall, variant of **LEEFUL** *a.* *Obs.*, permissible.
Leafy (*lī* fi), *a.* (See also **LEAVY**.) [*f.* **LEAF** *sb.* + *-y*l.]

1. Having, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves or foliage; made or consisting of leaves.

1554 HULOT Leafy, or ful of leanes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 491 Soft Whispers run along the leafy Woods.
— *Virg. Past.* vii. 7 Ye Trees, whose leafy Shades those mossy Fountains keep. 1745 POPE *Odys.* xi. 235 Autumn The leafy honours scattering on the ground. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xviii. In the leafy month of June. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 8 Stranger, spread Thy leafiest bed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 97 The leafy lanes behind the down. 1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 101 In leafy Warwickshire.

b. spec. in Bot. Foliate.

1776 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot. Explan.* Terms 379 *Foliatum*, leafy, furnished with leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 115 Flowering stems 3-5 in, lateral, ascending, leafy.

c. That produces broad-bladed leaves, as distinguished from other kinds of foliage.

1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* ii. 222 We have many Indian genera of leafy trees, very different from the usual Australian type.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

a. Said of the parts of a plant.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Every bud, besides its proper leaves, is covered with divers leafy Pannicles or Surfolys. 1787 BRACELEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Elm*, It bears a single leaved flower, which turns to a membranous or leafy fruit in the form of a heart. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 30 Cal. of 5 leafy teeth. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 466 They may form fronds (expanded leafy surfaces).

b. Of other substances: Laminæ.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 668 A leafy or fibrous texture, a purplish colour... are peculiar to the mixtures with lead. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI. 324 A... leafy, or mica-like sediment. 1881 BORINGS II. 26 (E. D. D.) Leafy clay with scales of sand.

3. *Comb.*, as leafy-branched adj.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 340 Leafy-branched Spurge.

Leager, leagier, obs. forms of **LEDGER**.

League (*līg*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-5 leghe, 4-6 lege, leuge, (4 lewge, 5 lewke, leuke, lœke), 5-6 leege, 6 legge, le a que, *Sc. lig*, 6-7 leag(e), 6-league. [Late ME. *leuge*, *lege*, *leghe*, etc., ad. late L. *leuga*, *leuca* (= late Gr. *λεῦγη*, *λεῦκη*), according to Hesychius and Jordanes a Gaulish word; hence OF. *liue*, *liue* (mod. F. *lieue*), Pr. *lega*, *legua*, Cat. *legua*, Sp. *legua*, Pg. *legoa*, It. *lega*.] An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usually estimated roughly at about 3 miles; app. never in regular use in England, but often occurring in poetical or rhetorical statements of distance. *Marine league*: a unit of distance = 3 nautical miles or 3041 fathoms.

Although the league appears never to have been an English measure, *leage* occurs somewhat frequently in Anglo-Latin law-books (Bracton, Fleta, etc.); it is disputed whether in these works it means one mile or two.

1387 TRIVISA *Uigden* (Rolls) V. 245 Panne þey come to giders in þe feeldes Cathalmynes, þat conteyneþ an hondred leges [err. leuges, leges, 1438-50 lewkes] in leuge and seventy in brede. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxii. (1495) 497 The walles of Babylyone were accountyd for two leuges and an halfe. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Þis ile es ccd. leeges aboute. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv. i. (1481) i. vj. After the maner of lombardy they be callyd myles, and in fraunce leuges, and in england they be callyd myles also. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 223/2 Mount Joye... is but half a leeke for seynt James. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxv. 63 An Hundreth Legis... wherof euery Lege conteyneth .iii. Englysshe myles. 1504 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 66. xvi. furlong make a frensch leuge [printed lenge]. 1528 LYNDESEY *Dreme* 642-4 The quanty of the erth Circuleir is fyfthe thousand leggis... Deutidynge, aye, an lig in mylis two. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 275 A stronge castell with in .iii. legges of Burdeux. 1555 EDEN *Decades* i. Such as are expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles. 1559 W. CONNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 The Gretians [measure] by furlonges: the Spaniards, and French men by leagues. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. ii. vi. (1636) 382 The French league containeth two of our miles, the Spanish league three, and the common league of Germany foure, and the great league of Germany containeth five of our miles. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 145 They hurried vs a-board a Barke Bore vs some Leagues to Sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 42 At Touraine, in France... there is a plain of about nine leagues long, and as many broad. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. liii. *note*, I never yet saw the picture... which came a league within my conception. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 268 A league at sea... contains 3000 geometrical paces, or 3 English miles. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 136 Before us, at the distance of about a league and a half, rose the mighty frontier chain. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 15 The Spanish league is somewhat less than three miles and a half English. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* i. Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward. 1878 BROWNING *L. Saisias* 25 Can I... sharpen ear to recognize Sound o'er league and league of silence?

b. Comb.: league-long *a.*, that extends the length of a league.

1883 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* Prol. 27 The league-long rampart-fire. 1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xxiv. Forth she fared... For a league-long raid on the bounding brine.

League (*līg*), *sb.* 2. Forms: 5 ligge, (? 5-6 leage, *Sc. lig*, 6 lege, liage, leag(ge), *Sc. leig*, lyge, lyig,

6-7 ligue, leaug(e), 6- league. [The form *ligue*, *lig*, is a. F. *ligue*, ad. It. *liga*, var. of *lega*, vbl. sb. f. *legare* to bind: — L. *ligare*. The form *le(a)ge* is perh. ad. It. *lega*.]

1. A military, political, or commercial covenant or compact made between parties for their mutual protection and assistance against a common enemy, the prosecution or safeguarding of joint interests, and the like; a body of states or persons associated in such a covenant, a confederacy.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I... binds and obbliss me, that I shall make na bond, na ligg... quhilk sall be contrar till his heines. 1509 FISHER *Federal Sermon*, Hen. VII. Wks. (1876) 269 Leages and confyderyes he hadde with all crysten prynces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vii. 63 And this same lyge with our posteritie Sall euir remane in faith and vnite. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nuew Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The cetyzens of Aden had... made a leage with the Portugales. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 132 This League or band being maid betwene the king and the hail natione. *Ibid.* v. 262 To make a Leage or band wth the Scotis or Peichtis against the Inglishmen. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 95 France hath flaw'd the League, and hath attach'd Our Merchants goods at Burdeaux. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 121 Leagues are commonly made for mutual defence. 1678 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 160 Y^e league offensive and defensive wth States Gen^l. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 17 Count Hohenloe was in Germany, employed in exciting the princes of the league of Munster to take the field against the Spaniards. 1858 FAOUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 451 The danger of a Protestant league compelled the Catholic powers to bury their rivalries.

b. spec. in Hist. The League, a league formed in 1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent the accession of Henry IV to the French throne. *Holy League*, a name given to several leagues in European history, as that formed by Pope Julius II against the French in 1511 and the Nuremberg League of 1538. *Hanseatic, Latin League*: see these adjs. *Solemn League and Covenant*: see COVENANT *sb.* 9 *a.*

By writers on ancient history the word is used in the designation of certain confederations of states, as the *Ætolian league*, the *Amphictyonic league*, etc.

1589 I. L. (title) The Birth, Purpose, and mortal Wound of the Romish holie League. 1684 DRYDEN (title) The history of the League. Written in French by M. Maimbourg. Translated into English. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leaguer*, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in France, in the time of King Henry III and IV. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The League, by way of eminence, denotes that famous one on foot in France, from the year 1576 to 1593. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* iv. Wks. 1813 V. 401 The king of England was declared protector of this league, which they dignified by the name of holy, because the pope was at the head of it. 1838 THIERWALL *Greece* l. 375 The Amphictyonic league or council. *Ibid.* III. 39 The Delphians... were... induced... to renounce their union with the Phocian league. 1861 DYER *Mod. Europe* II. 194 An alliance against the Sultan, called the Holy League, was... concluded between himself (Pius VI), Philip II., and the Venetians. *Ibid.* 450 The Catholic States of the Circles of Suabia and Bavaria agreed to enter into an alliance which afterwards obtained the name of the Holy League.

c. In recent times often adopted in the names of certain associations of individuals or of societies for some common object. *Anti-Corn-Law League*: a political association formed in 1838 to procure the abolition of the existing Corn Laws. *Football League*: see quot. 1899 2. *Land, Primrose, Reform League*: see these sbs.

1846 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 51 There were no persons in that assembly capable of sustaining in debate the existing Corn Law against Cobden and the League. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1896) 554 The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was founded in 1873. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 227/2 National Sunday League... National Temperance League. 1889 *Ibid.* 564/1 A Football League has been formed, including twelve of the leading North and Midland clubs... These clubs play a sort of American tournament for the League Championship. 1894 *Athletic News* 5 Nov. 1/2 The position of Notts in the League is occasioning very considerable anxiety. 1899 LD. ALDENHAM *Colloq. Currency* (1900) Pref. 9 They even proposed to hear me, as president of the Bimetallic League. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 170 It was at this stage Mr. MacGregor... brought forward his idea of a football union between the leading clubs of the day... The following twelve clubs were invited to form a union between themselves... This was the League formed. *Ibid.* 171 The League was formed chiefly for the purpose of insuring a series of first-class games [etc.].

† *d.* A document in which the terms of a league are set down. *Obs.*

1624 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 43 The Treasury, where the ancient Leagues of the Realm... and divers other ancient Records doe lye. 1652 NEEHOAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 89 The Transcripts of Leagues and Treaties.

2. *gen.* A covenant, compact, alliance. Now rare. 1509 HAWES *Cont. Swearers* 42 How that ye breke the lege of sothfastnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Farsure* Wks. 1325/2 This is the blood of the league, that our Lorde hath made with you vpon all these wordes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1220-1 Contrarie to the leagues and quietnesse of both the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 281 He kisse thy hand, In signe of League and amity with thee. 1600 — *Sonn.* xvii. Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is tooke. 1664 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. x. 236 Though there be a league and sympathie betwixt golde and quicke-silver. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. xxiii. 8 My sonne hath made a league with the sonne of Iesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. l. n. viii. (1651) 25

The Appetite... which by an admirable league of Nature, and by mediation of the spirit commands the organ by which it moves. 1644 MILTON *Jadm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Those duties... whereby the league of wedlock is chiefly preserved. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vii. (1650) 10 Our first ligue of love, you know, was contracted among the Muses in Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 339 Linkt in happie nuptial League. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 359 By thus uniting philosophy with religion, he dissolved the league which genius had formed with scepticism. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product. Mod. Art.* What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, or the seers not of, a presential miracle?

3. *Phr.* + *a.* To enter league: to make a covenant or alliance; to INTERLEAGUE. *Obs.*

1599 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 49. I studied... to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) C. 2, I maruaile Medor, what my father meanes. To enter league with Countie Sacrapant? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 149 They did choose to enter league, when they could have made an end of him.

b. In league with: having a compact with, allied with.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Federati...* confederate: in league, or alliance with. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 23 For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field. 1611 [see LEAGUE v. 1] 1608 SCOTT *Marm.* II. vii. Jealousy... With sordid avarice in league. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. For anybody on the road might be a robber or in league with robbers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. Look you, villains, this fellow is in league with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as league-breaker, -fellow, -friend, -union; (sense 1 c) league-game, -system, -team; league-hut (see quot.).

1561 NORTON *Cablin's Inst.* iv. 104 Beeyng receuyed by the hande of a leaguebreaker preste. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1184 When they took thee As a League-breaker. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 175 The Gethians, and other league fellows of the People of Rome. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 83 Warres were made eyther for defence of leaguefrendes or for empire. 1895 OUTING (U.S.) XXVII. 251/2 If the American universities would send delegates to see our league games. 1888 'P. DARVY' *Irel. Disease* 137 These are league-huts, a temporary shelter which the (Land) League offers to ejected tenants. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 171 In accordance with the League system a certain number of clubs play home and home matches together. *Ibid.* 182 Four League teams. 1639 GLAPHORNE *Argalus & P.* iv. 39 Palmes (That do with amorous mixture twine their boughes into a league-union).

League (*līg*), *v.* 1 [*f.* LEAGUE *sb.* 2 Cf. F. *liquer*, *li. legare*.]

1. *trans.* To form or join into a league; to band together with; to confederate.

1611 COTGR., *Liguē*, leagued, in league with. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclips.* etc. *Upon Picture Achmet*, Wakeful ambition leagu'd with haste pride. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league a people is to make them know their strength & power. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 219 France, Jermin, and the Parliament of England, are leagued to obstruct his designe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 868 Out of my sight, thou Serpent, that had best Befits thee with him leagu'd. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* XII. 21 Then Neptune, with Apollo leagued, devised its ruin. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 32 Two Earls fast leagued in discontent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 6. 259 Hotspur... leagued himself with the Scots.

† 2. To bind, connect, join. *Obs.*

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 51 They began to build upon those small islands... and in tract of time they conjoined and leagued them together by bridges. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 304 The ties that ligue us to God.

3. *intr.* To join in or form a league or alliance; to band together. Also to league against in indirect pass.

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 All the world seeth, that to league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions. 1668 CROWNE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 416, I never knew they leagu'd or lov'd till now. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 37 The king... began to see himself leagued against... both by protestant and papist. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 185 Where kings first leagued against the rights of men. 1822 — *Hellas* 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay Against the hunter. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iii. (1864) I. 402 Theodorice... left... the Bishop of Rome... to league with the rebellious subjects of Byzantium against the Eastern Emperor.

Hence **Leagued** *pp. a.*, confederate; **Leaguings** *vbl. sb.*

1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* l. 351 When leagu'd Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whisker'd pandours and her fierce hussars. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 136 Where first the proud, the great, In leagued assembly keep their cumbersome state. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv. A tower whose marbled walls the leagued storms withstand! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Mettr. Leg.* Wallace xxvii. These are the leagued for Scotland's native right. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii. They can sustain no harm from leaguing for this purpose. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 499 The leagued states. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Mar. His actual leaguings with the Scots against the independence of England.

† **League**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* rare. [*a.* F. *liquer*-r, ad. L. *ligā-re*.] *trans.* To bequeath.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 40 By his testament he bequeath Normandie to Robert his eldest Sonne.

Leagueist, *rare*. In 8 leaguist. [*f.* LEAGUE *sb.* 2 + *-ist*.] A party to or member of a league.

1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* V. 285 An agreement was made here in 1620 betwixt the United and Leaguists.

Leaguer (*līg*ga), *sb.* 1 Also 6 legher, legar,

6-7 leagure, 7 leguer, leager, leagre, 8 leiger. [a. Du. *leger* camp, formally equivalent to OE. *leger* LAIR sb.]

1. A military camp, esp. one engaged in a siege; an investing force.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 212/2 But when it was perceived that they slender ranckes were not able to resist the thicke leguers of the enimies. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 They [military men] will not vouchsafe . . . to use our antient termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of Legar. c. 1645 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Redivivus*, Reynolds (1867) II. 240 The leaguer is not yet broken up. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 204 It would not at first be credited at the leaguer that the earl of Essex could be in a condition to attempt such a work. 1650 T. BLAYVEL *Worcester's Appoph.* 100 When General Fairfax came into the Leaguer before Raglan. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 120, I came into the imperial leaguer at the siege of Leipsic. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* i. He temporised until the enemy had broken up their leaguer. 1827 KERLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sunday after Trinity. The holy house is still beset With leaguer of stern foes. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* II. (1875) 20 Villagagnon with six followers . . . passed under cover of night through the infidel leaguer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 17 He had dispersed the leaguer at Lincoln.

b. In leaguer: in camp; engaged in a siege. 1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* I. iii. Our men of Barbary haue . . . laine in leagure fifteen moneths and more. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 446 Anniball now laie in leaguer, before the walls of Gerion. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 85 They were in leaguer before a town. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. i. Where England's King in leaguer lay. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 39 Now we sat in leaguer there achieving many adventures.

2. A military investment, siege.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i. It was the first, but the best leagure, that ever I beheld, with these eies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Begger* Wks. I. 100/1 Two dangerous hurts hardly brought off from Bummill leaguer. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 At the time of a Leagure he must expect often to change his Powder. 1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. II. vi. 81 The Waste which lay between the Houses in a Time of a Leaguer, was sown with Corn. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. ix. (1866) 533 During the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous leaguer of Alkmaar. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* VII. (1860) 175 The leaguer of Lucknow. 1890 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 811/1 The long leaguer of Miletus in the Ionic revolt.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leaguer-proof adj.; †leaguer-basket, a fascine; leaguer-†lady, -lass, †laundress, euphemistic names for a woman attached to a camp.

1659 HOOLE *Comenius* (1672) 291 Enginiers who lye behind 'Leagure-baskets [L. gerras]. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. 36, I shall take care . . . to keep you from Lord Hardy--From being a 'Leiger Lady. From carrying a Knapsack. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XVIII. (1801). This were a 'leaguer-lass to love a soldier. To bind his wounds, and kiss his bloody brow. 1895 Q. Rev. Apr. 477 Her father had dreamed that Jeanne 'went with the soldiers', doubtless as a 'leaguer-lass'. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. i. Were it not for my honesty, I could wish now I were his 'leaguer laundress. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* II. iv. There are some beauties so strong, that they are 'leaguer-proof; they are so barricaded that no battery . . . can do good upon them.

4. This word has occasionally been substituted by confusion for leager, LEDGER, in attributive use and in the phrase to lie leaguer.

1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 303 Angels descend, and rule the sphere; Where Heaven lies leiger. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. A Leaguer Ambassador, (one that makes a continuance) Un Ambassadeur ordinaire. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II. x. 260 He lies leaguer, as a sort of ambassador for his worthy masters.

Leaguer (lē'gər), sb.² [f. LEAGUE sb.² + -ER.]

1. A member of a league; in reference to *Fr. Hist.*, a member or adherent of the League formed against the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III; in modern times, a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, the Irish Land League, etc.

1591 COLVNET (title) True History of the Cinill Warres of France, between the French King Henry 4. and the Leaguers. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* III. 8 The Liguers . . . did well to cry, To your Quarters White Scarfs, this is none of your quarrel. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 168 Here was no leaguers in the field, as in the story of Nuremberg. 1729 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* IX. XVII. 103 note, After the Death of the Duke of Guise Henry III was accused by the Leaguers of having caused the Queen of Scots to be put to Death. 1844 CRODEN *Speech* 11 Dec. Speeches 1870 I. 229 One Leaguer in Manchester who has given more money . . . than [etc.]. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug. This last dirty move of the Loyal Leaguers to spite the Copperheads in view of the Chicago Convention. 1880 [see LANDLEAGUER]. 1892 'H. LE CARON' 25 *Y. Sec. Serv.* (1893) 181 O'Rourke and Andrew Kettle, both Leaguers.

b. attrib., as leaguer-town.

1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 51 All those, that . . . haue had traffice with the Leaguers in France, or shipped . . . any victuals . . . for Spaine, the Islands, or any leaguer towne in France. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 93 Sir John Meldrum arrived suddenly at a Leaguer-town called Aulby.

†2. ? A term of reproach. ? none-use.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 283 This same vicitles Leager, This bane of banquetts; this most nasty begger.

Leaguer (lē'gər), sb.³ ? Obs. Also 8 leagure, 8-9 leager, 9 legar. [? ad. Du. *ligger* a tun, f. *liggen* to LIE v.¹ Cf. G. *leger* (also *legger*, *serlegger*) a measure for arrack, pl. fresh-water casks on board ship.] a. A certain measure of

arrack. b. A cask of wine or oil, ? of a particular size. c. Naut. (See quot. 1867.)

1683 in *Hacke's Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 37 We had gotten in 36 Liggers of Water already. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 398 Half a Leaguer of Spelman's Neep, or the best sort of Arrack. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGHTSWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the Lyell* 15 Aug. Started 3 Leaguers of Arrack belonging to the Ships Crew, into 3 Butts and a small Cask. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 362 The provisions for which the French contracted this year . . . one thousand two hundred leaguers of wine. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 83 They also discovered a cask of Arrack . . . it was half a Leaguer. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 66 The largest casks are called leaguers, and are of the following dimensions: Length . . . 4 ft. 6 in. Diameter of Bouge . . . 3 ft. Diameter of Chine . . . 2 ft. 5 in. 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 82 His object was to purchase 200 leaguers, to be filled with water . . . for the use of the cattle. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 169, Butts and Leaguers. 1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 348 (Oilmen) Both parties require roomy outskirt premises for their stores; the former for his casks and his 'leaguers'. 1867 *Smyth's Sailor's Word-bk.*, Leaguers, the longest water-casks, stowed near the keelson, of 159 English imperial gallons each. Before the invention of water-tanks, leaguers composed the whole ground tier of casks in men-of-war.

Leaguer, v. [f. LEAGUER sb.¹]

†1. refl. and intr. To set one's leaguer, to encamp. Obs.

1629 *S'heretogenbosh* 15 Leaguering himself on the East side of the Towne. 1676 W. ROW *Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 161 Where the army had leaguered the year preceding.

†b. To 'lie', lodge. Obs. rare.

1596 NASHE *Staffron Walden* 157 When I legerd by him in the Dolphin.

2. trans. To besiege, beleaguer. Chiefly in *Lea'guered*, *Lea'guering* ppl. adjs.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 593 Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace. 1794 COLERIDGE *Robespierre* II. i. That the voice of truth . . . though leaguer'd round by envy and her hateful brood of hell, Be heard. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. II. The crescent shines along the Moslem's leaguering lines. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exped.* 362 His . . . defence of Detroit against Pontiac and his leaguering hordes. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 19 The watchfires round Troy's leaguer'd wall.

†Lea'guerer. Obs. [f. LEAGUER sb. + -ER.] A (Dutch) trooper.

1635 GLAPHORNE *Hollander* II. (1640) D 1 h, My naturall Dutch too is a Clownish speech, and only fit to court a leaguer in. 1639 — *Wallenstein* III. ii. E 3 Sure, My Lord intends to write some Proclamation 'Gainst wearing holland smockes, some furious Edict 'Gainst charitable leaguers. 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* IV. ii. 48 Though we dine to day As Dutch men feed their soldiours, we will sup bravely, like Roman Leaguers.

Leahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Leak (lēk), sb. Forms: 5-6 leke, 6 *Sc.* lek, 6-7 leake, 7 *Sc.* leek, 8 lake, 7-leak. [First recorded late in 15th c.; the proximate source is uncertain; perh., like many other nautical terms, adopted from I.G. or Du.; cf. I.G., MDu. *lek*, inflected *lēk*—(whence G. *leek*, Da. *læk*; the G. *lecke*, Sw. *läcka* are f. the vb.), Du. *lek*; equivalent forms are Ger. dial. *lech*, *leche*, ON. *leke* str. masc. It is possible that the Eng. word, notwithstanding its late appearance, may represent an adoption of the ON. form, or even an OE. cognate. The exact relation between the sb. and the adj. and vb. is undetermined.]

1. A hole or fissure in a vessel containing or immersed in a fluid, by which the latter enters or escapes from the vessel, so as to cause loss or injury: said orig. and esp. of ships; also in phr. † to fall in leak, to spring a leak.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 25 The stopping of lekes. 1497 *Ibid.* 131 Lost in a ship. by occasion of a leke falling in the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 67 The jonit barge, Sa full of rifits, and with lekks perbraik. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII* c. 7 If . . . the shippe . . . happen to fall in leke. 1558 W. TOWKSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 122 We found a great leake in the stenne of our ship. c. 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 11 Consider well before a leek begin. It seemes I heare the water wheesing in. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 230 The next day the lesser ship sprung a leake. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 19 Sling a man overboard to stop the leake. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. viii. 20 Many little leaks may sink a ship. 1727 *Philip Quaril* 56 We found our Ship had sprung a Lake. 1782 COWPER *Loss Roy. George* 19 She sprang no fatal leak. 1824 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. XVIII. Rent was the sail, and strain'd the mast, And many a leak was gaping fast.

b. transf. and fig.

1597 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* v. ix. § 2 There . . . will be alwaies euils, which no arte of man can cure, breaches and leakes moe then mans wit hath hands to stop. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* IV. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 120 Pooles, That can not search the leakes of his defectes. 1622 HAKWILL *David's Vow* vi. 229 It being the property of a foole to be full of leakes. 1806-7 J. BRERESPOD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. xxxv. 257 A leak in the waistcoat-pocket in which you carry all your money. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 373 An able finance minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the treasury. 1900 LD. ROSEBERY *Napoleon* XVI. 246 Russia was the fatal leak in his Continental system.

2. The action of leaking; leakage.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 52 It will . . . show the position of a leak from one wire to another. 1896 *Academy* 11 Apr. 399/1 In hydrogen the leak was slowest. . . The rate of leak in the halogens is also very rapid.

3. attrib. and Comb.: leak-alarm, -indicator, -signal, devices for indicating the rising or accumulation of water in the hold of a ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

†Leak, a. Obs. Forms: 1 leec, 6 lek(e, 6-7 leake, 7 *Sc.* leek. [In OE. *hleec*; after OE. the word does not appear until the 16th c. when it may have been adopted from I.G., MDu. *lek* (inflected *lēk*), whence mod. Du. *lek*, Sw. *læk*, Da. *læk*, G. *leek*; cogn. w. ON. *lekr*, Ger. dial. *lech* of the same meaning, and with LEAK sb. and v.]

The OE. form presents difficulties; the spelling *hleec* occurs in the Hatton MS. of the *Pastoral Care* (9th c.) and in at least three glosses, so that it cannot well be a mere error; on the other hand the (apparently) cognate words in the other Teut. langs. show no trace of the *h*; in the ON. vb. *leka* the initial *l* (not *hl*) is attested by the alliteration.]

= LEAKY.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* I. vii. 437 Swiðe lytlum sicerad ðæt water & swiðe dexellece on ðæt hlece scip. c. 1100 in Napier *Glosses* II. 480 *Rimosa*, hlec. a. 1530 HAYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandl) 800 Olde moones be leake, they can holde no water. 1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 205 The Inglismen . . . knawand that their schip was lek, geve thaim their leif. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 35 And fifty sisters water in leke [ed. 1596 leake] vessels draw. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 131 Thus, this leake-ship went well into England. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 13 A ship cranke sided, Iron sickle, spewes her okum, a leake ship. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 398 The ship not tight enough, being lek. a. 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, *Char. Holland* 45 Who best could know to pump an earth so leak.

Leak (lēk), v. Forms: 5 leke, 6 leeke, *Sc.* lek(e, 6-7 leake, 7 *Sc.* leek. [Not found before c. 1420, but prob. much older; a. or cogn. with ON. *leka* str. vb. (pa. t. *læk*) to drip, to leak, corresponding to OHG. **lechen* str. vb., found only in composition (pa. pple. *ce-lechen* leaky), MIHG. and dial. mod. G. *lechen* wk., to crack from drought, become leaky, MDu. *leken* (pa. t. *lek*) to let water through, drip; f. Teut. root **lek*-, ablaut variant of **lak*:- see LACK a.]

It is very likely that in later use the vb. was formed afresh from LEAK sb. or a. Sense 5 may be plausibly explained as a development from sense 2, but it is not wholly impossible that it may be a distinct word, a var. of LEACH v., OE. *lecan*. The I.G. *lecken* whence Sw. *läcka*, Da. *læk*, G. *lecken* is derived from, or at least refashioned after, the equivalent of LEAK a. or sb.]

1. intr. To pass (out, away, forth) by a leak or leakage. Also fig., to pass away by gradual waste.

c. 1410 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* VI. 33 Let diche hit deep that humour out may leke. If hit be west. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. v. 181 It is easie to conceive how . . . the water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptied out again. a. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 243 A Crack, through which a small quantity of the Liquor leak'd forth. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 154 The gold and silver . . . leak continually away by unseen means, at the average rate of about three quarters of a million a year. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug. A democracy that has allowed its chief political interests to leak away.

b. To leak out (fig.): to transpire or become known in spite of efforts at concealment.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XIV. 33 We had heard rumours of such a ship to follow us, which had leaked out from the captain. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. I can see it leaking out in fifty different ways—just that same strong, overbearing, dominant spirit. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 The outcry which was raised when the rumour of it leaked out. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* II. v. The carefully-guarded secret had leaked out in some way or other.

2. To allow the passage of fluid through a leak: a. inwards.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 50 Thai all leekit, and salt water stremis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boir. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1 I leeke, as a shyppre or bote dothe that taketh in water. . . Labour well, syrs, at the pompe, for our shyppre leaketh. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 229 One of their shyppes leaked and toke water very sore. a. 1568 *Satin. Poems Reform.* xlv. 19 Gif scho lekks, gett men of skill To stop hir hoills laich in be howis. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 66 Against a secret Cliff . . . A Ship is dash'd, and leaking drinks the Sea. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloth. At-cap* 1317 Carried pick-a-back by Eldobert Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak!

b. outwards.

1530 PALSGR. 606/1 This hogges heed of wyne leaketh. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Ileb.* II. i. note, Lest like vessells full of chappes we leake, and renne out on every part. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 47 That the vinted Vessel of their Blood (Mingled with Venome of Suggestion . . .) Shall never leake, though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash Gun-powder. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxvii. 21 Go to—vhat rek? and gar the healing brek; For, fra it lek, I hald the danger done. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* VI. 86 The starboard boiler began to leak.

†c. To 'make water'. Obs. (vulgar.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 22 Why, you will allow vs ne're a Iourden, and then we leake in your Chimney. a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 51 Some great ones drinking so hard, that they even leake'd on their supper couches. 1673 DRYDEN *Ambayna* v. i. 54 Boy, give me some Tobacco, and a Stope of Wine . . . And a Tub to leak in Boy; when was this Table without a leaking Vessel? 1731 SWIFT *Strophon & Chloe* 164 Twelve cups of tea (with grief I speak) Had now constrain'd the nymph to leak. 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

†3. pass. To have sprung a leak; to be emptied by leakage. Obs.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. ii. 19 Leak'd is our Barke. 1622 in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 138 Within 14. days after she [a ship] came againe hither, being dangerously leaked and brused with tempestuous stormes. 1699 DAMPIER *Foy*. II. m. vi. 69 Some of the Rum they found, .. a Cask in one place, and a Cask in another; .. some staved against the Trees, and leaked out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 333 We .. found many of our casks so decayed, as to be half leaked out.

4. *trans.* To let (water, etc.) in or out through a leak. ? Now U. S. only.

1687 HOOKE in *Hist. Royal Soc.* (1757) IV. 548 It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to leak air in some parts. 1692 LOCREE *Educ.* § 7 (1693) 6 To have his Shoes made so, as to leak Water. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. The pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain.

† b. *fig.* To cause to run out or escape.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 94 When a Christian is flush of comfort, then Satan lies upon the catch, then to inveigle a Saint into one sin or other, which he knows will soon leak out his joy.

5. *Brewing.* To cause (liquor) to run over, on, off, in small quantities or by degrees. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. *Se.* 'To let, leak, to pour water over bark or other substance, in order to obtain a decoction; to strain off, Clydesdale' (Jam.). See also LEAK v. in Eng. Dial. Dict.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Leak-on*, pour on more, liquor, &c. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 113 Put your Malt in by Degrees, and stir it, then leak on your Complement. *Ibid.* 122 Leaking over.—Is what may be called putting over the Malt, at Times, many Hand-bowls of Water, that it may run gradually off, and wash away the Flower of the Malt by a slow Degree. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* II. 339 To Leak-on, to add more water, as in brewing. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 151 Draining the liquor through a sieve, instead of leaking it off gradually.

Leakage (lī'kedz). Also 5-7 leakage, 6 lekkage, 8 leakage. [f. LEAK v. + -AGE. Cf. *Dn. lekkage.*]

1. The action of leaking; admission or escape of water or other fluid through a hole in a vessel, etc.; loss of fluid by this means.

1490 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 112 Alle maner anenturs fortunes perilles and ioperdies of alle the sayd wyne, leakage forst and egnesse of the same only excepte. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 195 Allowances made .. upon Wines in regarde of leakage of tenne or fifteene vpon the hundredth. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 45, I would take no excuse of leakage or other waste. 1739 LABREY *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 34 By the Help of only four Pumps .. we easily master'd what Leakage we had. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 241 Jars .. are liable to no leakage, unless they are broken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 188 We have seen an engine of an eight-horse power of this kind at work, with a fluid metal on the pistons: it effectually prevented the leakage. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xix. 161 The sub-soil of London .. converted by gas leakage into one mass of pestilential blackness. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 509 A form of secretion, or .. leakage, from mucous membranes.

2. *transf. and fig.* Diminution resulting from gradual waste or escape.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. Pref.* § 7, I will stop the leakage of my soul, and what heretofore hath run out in writing, shall hereafter .. be improved in constant preaching. 1673 BR. S. PARKER *Reproof Rel. Transp.* 11 They .. weaken themselves by too great a leakage of their power. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimca* I. 452 The Cabinet of Lord Aberdeen was not famous for its power of preventing the leakage of state matters. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 270 The leakage of heat is .. slow. 1895 *Month* May 115 The 'leakage' going on in the Catholic Church in the British Isles. 1900 *Speaker* 22 Sept. 668/1 The frightful leakage from deaths, wounds and sickness.

3. *concr. a.* That which leaks or oozes out. Also *fig.*

1661 FULLER *Worthies Hampsh.* II. (1662) 13, I behold these his Books as the Receipte of the Leakage and Superfluities of his Study. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* § 313 A very small leakage came in. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Stage Coach* (1865) 234 The privilege of battenning on the drippings of the kitchen and the leakage of the tap-room.

† b. A leak. *Obs. rare.*

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 102 Get the Water .. taken out, corking any Leakages that may happen to appear.

4. Allowance made for waste of fluid by leakage from the containing vessels.

1591 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108, 408, for freight, 408, for impost, the leakage in myne owne hand, by estimation, 268. 1735 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1873) VII. 563 The said retailer .. will pay to the said commissioner the duty laid thereon by the excise act, subtracting only one fifth part thereof for leakage and wastage. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 Leakage, allowance of duty for waste of liquor from the vessels leaking or other causes. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 196 The lightermen claimed as their right the perquisites of 'wastage' and 'leakage'.

Leake, *obs. form* of LAC², LEAK, LEEK.

Leakiness (lī'kinēs). [f. LEAKY a. + -NESS.] Leaky condition.

1628 DRYDEN *Voy. Medit.* (1668) 84 Because of her leakiness and ill-sailing. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxii. 324 Whence arose some of our leakiness. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., If a kettle .. shows symptoms of leakiness.

Leaking (lī'kin), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb LEAK; leakage. Also *attrib.* in † leaking tub, vessel (LEAK v. 2 c).

1611 COTGR., *Coutement* .. a leaking. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. 4 As a nail fastened in a sure place from wanzing and leaking out. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyne* v. i. 54 Never any thing of Moment was done at our Counsel Table, without a leaking Tub .. great Consultations require great Drinking, and great Drinking a great leaking Vessel.

Leaking, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That leaks or lets water in or out; that has a leak or leaks.

† Also of weather, showery.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 450 When this siment is maad, hit most insinke Vche hole & chene and euery lekyng ston. 1534 MORE *Treat. Pass. Wks.* 1386/2 Whoso lyke a foole placeth hymselfe in a leakinge shyppe. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surv.* I. xi. 35 A loose and light Sand swordes slow and thin, yet with rest and leeking sommers it yelds good Corne. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ii. 1 Lest at any time we should let them slip [marg. run out as leaking vessels]. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Out of a leaking vessell good things are euer running out. c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* I. 290 Their leiking seames drink in the floods so fast. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* II. i. (1679) 18 All dart at once their baleful influence In leaking Fire. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 36 Leaking timber.

Leakless, a. [f. LEAK sb. + -LESS.] Not having a leak.

1899 T. S. MOORE *Vinedresser* 4 Choose casks which thou hast seen are leakless.

† **Leakness**, *Obs.* [f. LEAK a. + -NESS.] Leakiness.

1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 439 And cum within the hawin and port of the said burgh, beane north eist wind and leakness of one of thair said schippis. 1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadiz* 83 The leakiness of his shipp.

Leaky (lī'ki), a. [f. LEAK sb. + -Y 1.] Having a leak or leaks; full of leaks; giving passage to water or other fluid through a hole or fissure.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 63 Sir, sir, thou art so leakie that we must leave thee to thy sinking. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 51. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 67 He would not venture himself in our Leakey Canoo. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 13 A leaky vessel, always filling and never full. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 15 Lining the Canal through the leaky Soil. 1807 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* II. 11 The ship was so leaky as to require the constant use of two pumps. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 98 We lay Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves. 1872 VEAUS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 141 Leaky casks. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/1 A leaky gas pipe.

b. Incontinent of urine; passing urine frequently or in large quantities.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op. m.* II. ii. The Dog is leaky in his Liquor. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 242 The patient .. had never had an illness in his life, except that he had always been a 'leaky subject'. *Ibid.*, Such patients seem to drift imperceptibly into the 'leaky' state.

c. *fig.* Of persons, their tongues: Not reticent, blabbing. Of memory: Not retentive.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxvii. 402 Women are generally so leaky, that .. I have hardly met with one of the Sex that could not hold her Breath longer than she should keep a secret. 1793 QUICK *Dec. Wife's Sister* 18 Our Memories are exceeding feeble, leaky and forgetful. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 242 But be thou, my Muse! No leaky Blab. 1805 G. ROSE'S *Diaries* (1860) I. 244 It is true he is leaky, but I believe would not willingly tell anything. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 93 [It] must depend .. on the doubtful authority, and leaky memory of those who report it.

Leaky, variant of LAKIE Sc.

Leal (lī), a. and *adv.* Forms: 3-5 lel, 3-6 lele, 4 liale, 4-5 leile (e, Sc. leille, leyll, 4-5 (7-8 Sc.) leel, 4-6 leale, 4-7 Sc. leill, 4-8 Sc. leil, 5 leell, 6 Sc. laill, 8-1eal. [a. OF. *leal*, usually in semi-learned form *leale*, *leal* (= Pr. *leial*, *lial*, Cat. *leal*, Sp. *leal*, It. *leale*), mod.F. *loyal* (see LOYAL) :-L. *legāl-is* LEGAL.]

A. *adj.* Now Sc. (and north. dial.) and in literary use derived from Scottish.

1. Loyal, faithful, honest, true. a. Of persons, etc. *Land of the leal*: see LAND sb. 3 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4891 Yon er theues we helmen wend. *Ibid.* 27847 Lele of hert and fre of gyft. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4809 Be grettest lordes of bat land bat leilest were hold. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 576 He that worthy was and leill. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2877 Lede lellist to his lord leuand of lyue. c 1460 *Lanval* 326, I yewe the Blanchard my stede lell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL. 482 Thocht I be lawit, my leil hart can nocht fense. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 28 Scho wat wouttill fail I am hir luvair laill. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 82 The eath of eleven leill and vnsuspected men. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* vi. Friendship makes us leal To truth and right. a 1776 *Cruel Mother* III. in Child *Ballads* (1882) I. 220/2 She's counted the leell maid o' them a'. 1826 SCOTT *Yent.* 14 Nov., Honest Allan Cunningham .. a leal and true Scotsman. a 1839 PRANK *Poems* (1864) I. 391 Leal subject, honest patriot, cordial friend. 1876 ELACIK *Songs Relig. & Life* 119 Thou, Scotland's son, that wouldst be leal and true.

b. Of things, qualities, etc.

(In ME. poetry sometimes a more or less conventional laudatory epithet = 'noble', 'fair'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8294 For wit bat flur sa fress and neu, þair stode a selcut lele [*Fair*, etc. loudly] heu. 13.. *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. (E. E. T. S.) 498/204 þen maist þou synge of loue lele. c 1350 *Parit. thre Ages* (text A) 115 loue legges and large and lele for to schewe. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 154 Conseele kane I kene þe gad & leile. 1393 *Lancel.* P. Pl. C. I. 146 With leil labour to lyue whyl lif and londe lasteth. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 8800 [It] sanke .. to the leell theghes, Passand by þoris into þe pure legges. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 604 To se gif the Coilgearis lawtie was leill. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXVI. 13 The leill lauhour lost, and leill seruice. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leisme love by lechery and lust. 1721 RAMSAY *Katy's Answer* iv. There's my leal hand Win them, I'll be at your devotion. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 5/1 No man ever did more leal service than did Mackenzie during the bad days of the miserable Cabul business.

2. True, genuine; real, actual; exact, accurate; very (truth). Of a blow or shot: Well-aimed, hitting the mark. ? *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6478 Ne ber þou witnes nan bot lele. *Ibid.* 7798, I come to tell þe tipand leil. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 35 þis laye .. is stad and stoken, In stori stuf & stronge With leil letteres loken. 13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. E. 425 Of þe lenþe of Noe lyf to lay a lel dale, þe sex hundredth of his age & none odde 3000. c 1330 R. IRRUNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Þerof he mad me skrite, his hote to mak leale. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xi. 210 Men that bith bygetun Out of matrimoine mowe nat haue the grace That leille legitime by lawe may cleyme. c 1400 *Melayne* 8 The ryghte lele trouthe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ProL. 35 The Planeitis .. The quihills are in leill number thir seuin. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bona patria*, We sall leill suith say, and na suith coneele. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 83 The said Witnesses to bear leal and soothfast Witnessing. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 167 With that stepp'd forward Tullochfern, An' .. a leal shot etted at the cock.

† 3. Lawful; also, just, fair. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1322 Whanne .. alle lele lawes [were] in bat land sette. 1355 *Minor Poems* III. 9 His mone that was gude and lele, left in Erabad full mekill dele. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xl. (*Vinian*) 1050 Condemnyt be leile syne in c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Wheder þai be gysen in leil sponsage or nocht. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. x. 3186 Oure Kyng Alysaundyr tuk Margret, The dowchtyr of this Kyng Henry, Into lele matrimoine. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 296 To draw cutt is the lelyst, and long cutt, lo, this weede shall wyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 81 Observyng weill .. the seremonyis lele. 1727 WALKER *Life Peden* 134 (Jam.), I have had my leal share of wrongs this way.

4. *Comb.* as *leal-hearted* *adj.*

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* xi, The North Sea skippers are leal-hearted men. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* 107 The leal-hearted Scott's last visit to his native land.

B. *adv.* Now only Sc.

1. Loyally, faithfully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6857, I .. sal haill yow lel mi hight. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1066, I trelwy man a day Hauie lovid lelyest in londe. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howell* 750 Luke to the leid that the so leile lufe. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlv. 3 Look only one before me loved so leill. 17.. in *Herd Sc. Songs* (1776) I. 160 Had me fast, let me not gang, If you do love me leil.

2. Honestly, lawfully. *Comb.* *leal-come* *adj.*, honestly come by.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4913 Of our lele bi-geten thing. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXVI. 46 Bot beneficis ar nocht leill deydyt. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 443 Let us claim our leel-come and lawfully conquested joy. 1693 Sc. *Presbyt. Eloquence* (1758) 98 Every Man hath Conversion and the New Birth, but it's not leel come by.

3. Truly, exactly, accurately; perfectly, thoroughly.

c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 3029 Noupur lynes ne lerkas but full leil stregh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5020 Sire, þou ert lele of ilk lede þe lorde and þe fadire. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* III. 446 This forty dayes has rayn beyn, It will therfor abate Fulle lele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* (ad fin.), Redis leill, and tak gud tent in tyme. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 285 Therby giving Mr. Andro Melvill a faire opportunitie to light leil upon Bishop Bancroft. 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 51 The dawpt petts of fate .. By pure instinct sae leal the mark have hit. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 15 [She] swore she'd be .. Kiss'd leal frae lug to lug Fu' sweet that day.

† **Leal**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. In 4 lelen. [f. LEAL a.] *trans.* To legalize, authorize.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5284 Whan .. þe menskfull messangeres here message wisten & hufe letteres of here lord to lenen here sawes.

Leal, dial. form of LITTLE.

Lea-land, lay-land (lī'lænd, lī'lænd).

Forms: 4 leyland, 5-6 leland (e, 5-9 ley-land, 7-leo-, 6-lay-land, 7-lea-land. [f. LEA a. + LAND sb.] Fallow land; land 'laid down' to grass.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 153/4 Le failly lest sa tere freche [crossed leyland]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 112 On a ley-land hard I hym blaw. he comys here at hand. 1553 *Short Catech. Liturgies*, etc. (1844) 525 The husbandmen, that first use to shrubbe and root out the thorns, brambles, and weeds, out of their lay-land and unlooked to. 1577-95 *Deacr. Isles Scott.* in Skene *Celtic* *Scott.* III. App. 437 All teillit land, and na girs bot ley land. 1671 *Shetland Document* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 194 To provide lauffull tennents for his Majesteis ley lands within the said Bailiery. 1745 Tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. ii, Smaller ploughs, which are not strong enough to rip up the fallow grounds or lay-lands. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 314 They ride the lealand high-ways, they ride the desert plain. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leylands*, arable land under a grass crop. The word is a very common name for pasture fields; to be found in the terriers of most estates. It will never be found in connection with meadow land proper, but it will usually denote land once arable but now 'laid down'.

Proverbial phrase. c 1500 *Payne & Sorowe Eynyll Maryage* 140 in *Ilaz.* E. P. P. IV. 79 Yf she than will be no better, Set her upon a lelande, and bydde the devyll fet her. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 103, I think she is better lost than found .. and they would be ridde by me they should set her on the leland and bid the diuill split her. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 226 She .. is now .. abhorred .. forsaken and disrespected .. set on a Lea land as they say, and disrespected.

Leally (lī'li), *adv.* Forms: 4 lellik, -ich(e), -yche, leellich(e), leelly, leilli, leleli, lelyly, lelik, leeliche, leli, lelyly, 4-5 leilly, lely, lele, 4-6 lelely, 5-6 lellile, -y, 6 leilliellic, lelatie, lealie, leallelie, leilly, 9 leally. [f. LEAL a. + -LY 2.]

1. Loyally, faithfully, truly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1955 (Gött.) All þat wil leleli [Cott. lely; *Fairf.* lele] hald þair lede. 1818 (Cott.) Of all þe god he dos me weild Lelik [Gött. lelely] his tend i sal him yellid. 13. E. R. *Allit. P.* li. 1066 & lely louty þy lorde & his leef worþe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2277 (Edin.) Þai folmis lellik al his laues. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 639 Þat leueþ fallliche on God & lellyche þenkeþ On his lare & his lawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3875 Was neuer kyng . . . lellier louty ledys of his aune. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 182 These at the commandmentys ten, who so wil lely layt. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 21 [He] sould stand his freind leillie and trefwile. 1588 in *Beveridge Culross & Tulliballin* i. 125 They sould use the offices faythfullie and lealie till all persones. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign. s.v. Iter*, The dempster . . . sall leallie and trefwile, vse and exerce his office. 1773 *FERGUSON Poems* (1807) 304 Sae lealy I'll propone defences, As yet ye flung for my expences. 1837 *R. NICOLL Poems* (1843) 123 The men . . . Who by Scotland, my country, stood leally and true.

† 2. Truly, really, actually. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 95 Þere walked he a-boute þe wallis to winne in sise; & at þe last lely a litel hole he findes. 1817 *But* lellieche þat ladi in souþe hadde lorned michie schame. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 174 He that knoweth clergie can sonner aryse Out of synne . . . than any lewed lely [C. xv. 13] sothliche. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 30 For þat our saule es lely lyke vn-tilt þe lyknes of þe fadyr, and þe Sone, and þe Haly Gaste. c 1475 *Rauf Coltgar* 313 Tell me now lelyly quhat is thy richt name.

Lealness (l'fines). *rare*—*o*. [f. LEAL + -NESS.] = LEALTY¹.

Lealty¹ (l'fälti). *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. LEAL + -TY. Cf. LEWTY, LOYALTY.] Faithfulness, loyalty. [a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xlv. 53 Heo is solsele of suetnesse, ant ledy of lealte.] 1860 *READER Cloister & H.* (1861) i. 270 They who travel should learn to read faces; methinks you might see lealty in mine skin I have seen it in yours. 1867 *LADY G. FULLERTON A stormy Life* III. ii. 28 As to lealty and gratitude, she sheweth herself as ignorant of these sentiments as if they did not exist.

† **Lealty**². *Obs. rare.* [f. le LAY a.1 + -AL + -TY (after *spiritually*, etc.)] Laity.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* E. iij. b. So doo all Christianes & the faythfull lealty performe y^e same.

Leam (lām), *sb.* Now *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 1 leōma, 2 lome, 3-4 leome, lem, 3-6 (9) leme, (4) leom, lewme, lime, lym, Sc. leyme, 4-5 leem, (5) leeme, Sc. leime, 4, 6-7 leame, 6- leam. [OE. *lōma* str. masc. = OS. *lōma*, ON. *lōme*—OTent. **leuhmon-*, f. **leuh-* (see *LIGHT sb.*)] Light, flame; a flash, ray, or gleam of light; brightness, gleam. Also *fig.*

Beowulf 1517 (Gr.) Fyrlæht geseah, blacne leoman beorhte scinan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 He him also þe sunne streoþ þe lome þet ho spret in to al his wold worlde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader we clepede ure drihten for þan þe he sunne atend. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 183 Ihesu mi leof, mi lif, mi leome. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 3180 Out of þe dragons mounþe tuye leomes þer stode þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17344 Ne nankins leme [*Fairf.* lym] o dais light. 1375 *BARROUR Bruce* xi. 191 All the felde vse in ane leyme With baneris richt freschly flamwand. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 1861 Were þou he by þys leem sone þow scholdest dye. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden (Rolls)* VII. 279 Of þe welle of þat place he hadde þe leme of bylewe [L. *credendi flammam*]. 1388 *Wyclif Bible, Pref. Ep.* vi. Now newe kyn cometh fre, from an h3r, fro heuniln lewmes. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 439 Out of his mounþ þer stode a leom. 1450-70 *Golgros & Gau.* 1254 With grete lightis on loft, that gaif grete leime. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1066 A sterne of fulle grete leime. 1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 21 All the helms illumynit of hir lemyis. 1537 *ELVOT Gov. i.* i. A bright leme of a torch. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 172 Glorious with the leames of learning. 1600 *HOLLAND Luy XL* lviii. 1094 Plasted with leames of lightning that dazeld their eis-sight. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. iii. § 17 Flame, Blaze, Conscution, Flash, Leam, Lightfire. 1724 *RAMSAY Wyle of Auchtermuchty x.* The leam up throu the lum did flow. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake, Kilmory* (1814) 172 When the ingle lowed with an eiry leme. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* 160 The flickering leme of pale lightning.

Leam (lām), *sb.* *2 dial.* A drain or watercourse in fen districts.

1601 *F. GOOWIN Bps. of Eng.* 221 Ve new leame that he [Bp. Morton] caused to be made for more convenient cariage to his towne . . . many complain that the course of the river Nene into the sea by Clowcrosse is very much hindred thereby. 1646 *Buck Rich. III.* 53 Doctor Morton for his private commodity . . . brought certain Leames or bigger ditches to his owne grounds about Wisbitch. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* i. 67 Many droves, leams, eans, and drains were cut. 1881 *Times* 13 Jan. 9/4 The existing 'cuts' or 'leams' cease to fulfil their functions . . . by a gradual alteration in their own beds.

Leam, *sb.* *3 dial.* Also *limb.* The husk of a nut.

1854 *MISS BAKER Northamptonsh. Gloss. s.v.*, 'Will you buy them in, or out of the limbs' is a frequent inquiry in our nut-market. *Mod. (Northants.)* The boy stained his fingers with walnut leams.

Leam (lām), *v.* *1* Now *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3- as in *LEAM sb.*; also 4 lume. [f. the *sb.* Cf. ON. *lōma*, also OE. *gellōmod* having rays (of a comet), *Saxona Leechd.* III. 272.] *intr.* To shine, gleam; to light up.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8197 On þe morn, quen dai suld lem. c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 52 Ase jaspē the gentil that lemeth with lyht. 1817 *Ibid.* 52 Hire lure lumes liht, Ase a launtere a nyht. c 1330 *King of Tars* 162 Alle the felde feor and neer Of helmes leomele lihte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 699 A triet Image . . . of true golde . . . With light that was lowly lemyng þer-in. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* lxxv. There

come fliand a gunne, And lemet as the leuyn. c 1475 *Rauf Coltgar* 326 The lyft lemit vp beluie, and licht was the day. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 232 With birneis bricht, Lyke ony lanterne lemit all of licht. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Elstride* xxxv. And when she spake, her eyes did leame as fire. 17. . . *Pame Oliphant* xxiv. In Child Ballads (1886) II. 410/1 He carried the match in his pocket That kindled to her the fire . . . That leamd oer Lincolnshire. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1789) 55 Now by this time, the sun begins to leam. a 1878 *H. AINSIE Pilgrim Land of Burns*, etc. (1892) 240 There leam'd a light frae yon high tower.

Leam, *v.* *2 dial.* Also 8 leem. [Belongs to *LEAM sb.* a. *trans.* To free nuts from their husks.

1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. II.* 339 Leem. 1824 *MAGTAGART Galland. Encycl. s.v. Benjie*, The wud sae gay, whar mony a day I leamed nuts wi' thee. *Mod. (Northants.)* He has been leaming walnuts for the gardener.

b. intr. Of nuts: To separate easily from the husk. 1846 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, It leams well.

Leam, *obs. var. LYAM*; *Sc. form of LOAM.*

† **Leamer**¹. *Obs. rare*—*1*. In 5 lemer. [f. *LEAM v.* 1 + -ER.] One that flashes or radiates light.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 111 Hayle, my lorde, lemer of light.

Leamer². *dial.* [f. *LEAM sb.* or *v.* 2 + -ER.] A nut fully ripe. Chiefly in *brown leamer*, a nut with a brown husk.

1832 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 126 Clusters of ripe nuts, which you can crack when you have gathered them, brown leamers every one. 1836 *GARNETT in Q. Rev.* Feb., *Leamers*, a north-country phrase for ripe nuts. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss.*, *Leamers*, or 'brown leamers', large filbert nuts.

Leamer, variant of *LIMER*, a hound.

Leaming, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LEAM v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Shining, gleaming, flashing (of light).

1387 *TRAVISIA Higden (Rolls)* VII. 171 Thunder lemyng brend þe cornes. 1398 — *Barth. De P.* R. viii. xlv. (1493) 324 The sonne hath vertue of heetynge of lemyng and of brengynge. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 198/2 Glemynge, or lemyng of lyghte, *conflagratio*.

Leaming, *pp.* *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LEAM v.* 1 + -ING 2.] Gleaming, flashing, shining.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5754 Pan cald on him our lauerd dright, Vt of his mikel lemand light. 1387 *TRAVISIA Higden (Rolls)* VII. 447 A sterre wit a bricht lemyng creest. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12517 The brene lome Of the leymonde laite. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II. xii. (xli. 90) Lemand armour and schyn- and scheildis brycht. 1567 *DRANT Horae's Ep.* xvi. E. viij, A lemyng lampe of light. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Radiant*, radiant, shining . . . leaming, full of beams. 17. . . *Jolly Goshawk* xxxiii. in *Child Ballads* (1886) II. 361/2 With lily-white cheeks, and lemin een. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* vi. (1848) 60 Like a shipwrecked stranger in a lighthouse, I have looked down upon the utter side Of such thoughts from the leeming room of reason.

† **Lean**, *sb.* *1* *Obs.* Forms: 1 léan, 2-3 lean, lan, 3 læn, læn, lyen. [OE. *lān* str. neut. = OFris. *lān*, OS. OHG., MHG. *lōn* (Du. *loon*, mod. G. *lohn* masc.), ON. *laun* neut. pl. (Sw. *lön*, Da. *løn*), Goth. *laun* neut. = OTent. **laun-*. The root *laun-* is referred to the same source as OSlav. *lōvŭ* capture, booty, I. *li-crum* gain, Gr. *ἀπο-λαύειν* to enjoy.] Reward, recompense.

Beowulf 1021 (Gr.) Sigores to leane. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 29 Be hundfaldon he onfehþ lean & hæfð ece lif. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 64 Þer me seal . . . 3euen us ure swinkes lan [12. . . in *O. E. Misc.* 60 leant. a 1300 in *E. F. P.* 24 lyen] after ure erninge. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1533 3iff þu shawest hemm whatt lan lss jarkedd hemm inn heoffine. c 1205 *LAY* 16691 Nu þu scalt for þat lan þat þu ferdest Jerusalem. a 1250 *Prov. Elfred* 407 in *O. E. Misc.*, Þe mon þat her welf deþ he cunþ þar he lyen fol. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2838 Pharaun . . . Was dead and hadde is werkes len.

Lean, *sb.* 2: see after *LEAN a.*

Lean (lān), *sb.* 3 [f. *LEAN v.*]

I. The act or condition of leaning; inclination.

On the lean: inclining, sloping.

1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 73 Pressure from either Side, would give them all a lean to the opposite Side. 1850 *P. CUNNINGHAM Handbk. Lond.* p. xxxvii/2 Lenden coffins piled thirty-feet high, and all on the lean from their own immense weight. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 647 The corn has a decided lean in one direction. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. v. 106 The rounds of her canvas whitened into marble hardness with the yearn and lean of the distended cloths.

† 2. *concr.* Something to lean on; a support.

1610 *HEALEY in Vices' St. Aug. Citie of God* Ded. A. How holy . . . a man, what a light, what a leane to the christian common-wealth [L. *quale specimen columenque reip. Christianæ*], on whom onely it rested for many rites.

Lean (lām), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 hlēne, 2-6 lene, 3 læne, 3, 6-7 leane, 4 Kent. hlēne, Sc. leine, leyne, 5 leen(e), 5-6 Sc. and north. leyn, 6- leam. [OE. *hlēne*—OTent. type **hlainjo-*, perh. repr. a pre-Teut. **gloino-*, related by ablaut to Lith. *klŭnas* scrap, fragment, Lettish *kleins* feeble. (If so, the word is not related to *LEAN v.*, the pre-Teut. initial of which is *k*, not *g*.)

1. Wanting in flesh; not plump or fat; thin. Also said † of the flesh, and of a person's condition, growth, appearance, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xli. 3 Oðre seofon oxan . . . þa waron fule and swiðe hlēne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 þu scalt . . . festen swa þet þin licome beo þe lenne. c 1205 *LAY* 19445 No durste þær bilænen na þæ watte no þe læne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Pellician is a leane fowel. c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.*

I. 66/435 His lene bones he wolde drawe æzein þe harde grounde. 1340 *Aeneid* 53 Þou sæst neste al huet þou art bleche and there. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 83 So loked he with lene chekes lowryng foule. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 112 My wyngnyngs ar bot meyn, No wonder if that I be leyn. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiv. iv. 159 Wyth chekis walkin leyn. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 194 Vond Cassius has a leane and hungry looke, He thinks too much. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 131 Their heads are small and lean, their ears little. 1784 *COWPER Triv.* 656 The mere school-boy's lean and tardy growth. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* liv. She had a lean lank body. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 Nine horses were still alive. They were so lean that little meat was likely to be found upon them. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Mar. 5/2 The beet-growers find a profitable trade in fattening lean stock brought into the country.

b. with personifications.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 11 My three attendants, Leane Famine, quartering Steele, and climbing Fire. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 709 Praising the lean and sallow Abstinence. 1835 *LATTON Rienz* i. viii, Lean fears and hollow-eyed suspicions are the comrades of a hated power. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* lxxv. The great manufacturing town reeking with lean misery and hungry wretchedness.

c. Proverbial phrases.

c 1386 *CHAUCER C. T.* ProL 287 And leene was his hors as is a rake. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. l. 26 Fat paunches have leane pates. 1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Maigre*, *Maigres comme pies*, as leane as Rakes (we say). a 1732 *GAY New Song on New Similes* Songs, etc. 1784 II. 115 Lean as a rake with sighs and care.

d. trans.

1578 *LATE Dodones* III. lxxix. 410 Trichomanes . . . hath the stalkes of his leaves very small and leane. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 94 The Trees, though Sommer, yet forlorne and leane. 1596 — *Mereh. P.* ii. vi. 19 With ouer-wither'd ribs and ragged sailes, Leane, rent, and begger'd by the stumpet winde. 1606 *Sir G. Gossescaphe* i. i. in *Bullen O. P.* iii. 7 Theis two strange hungry knights [will] make the leanest trenchers that ever I waited on. 1693 *C. DRYDEN in Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) 169 The lean Statue of a starv'd Renown. 1772 *T. SIMPSON Vermin-Killer* 18 The ears of the corn will be withered and lean. 1871 *ROUSSETT Poems, Even so* iii. The sea . . . Where the lean black craft Seem well-nigh stagnated.

e. Shipbuilding. = *CLEAN a.* 10 b; 'sharp': opposed to *bluff*.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) G 3, The former of these is called by seamen a lean, and the latter a *bluff* bow. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 17 The lean or acute portions of the bow and stern of the ship between the extremities and the line of the inside of the timbers.

2. *fig.* Poor or meagre in quantity or quality; slight, mean. Somewhat *arch.* Of diet: Poor, innutritious. Of employment (*colloq.*): Unremunerative.

c 1325 *Poem times Edzo. II* (Percy) xliii. He wild . . . gyf the god man to drink Lene broth that is nowst. c 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brand) 189/3 395 Ping . . . yat þou art leust man . . . & eunior han þout opon þi dreful ending. a 1420 *HOOCLIFFE Let. Cupid* 407 Her heped vertu hath swich excellence That al to leane is mannes facultee To declare it. 1581 *MULCASTER Pastions* li. (1887) 250 The livings in colleges be now to leane. 1594 *T. B. La Primand. Pr. Acad.* ii. 561 As for that consolation [against death], it is very leane if there be no other. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. iv. 373 Out of my leane and low ability He lend you something. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 123 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel Pipes of wretched straw. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* II. 5 That would . . . cause the Farmer a lean crop, instead of a fat one, as the usual terms are. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 905 With lean performance ape the work of love. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 316 Their miserable carcasses furnished a lean banquet for the famishing travellers. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., 'Ah sir! stone-breaking's a lean job for those that ain't used to it.' 1890 *F. M. CRAWFORD Cigarette-maker's Rom.* iv. An exceedingly lean diet.

3. Of flesh: Containing little or no fat (as distinguished from muscular tissue).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 28 Take leane Porke, and boyle it. 1496 *Fysshynge* 20, angle (1883) 33 Lene fleshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Art Pres. Health* II. (1797) 25 Chuse leane viands. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* iv. 59 Then cut the lean Meat off the Legs into Dice. 1837 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 61 The flesh of monkeys is so lean and dry, that [etc.]. 1845 *HIND Dirs. Liver* 244 If he will . . . live chiefly on lean meat . . . and drink water.

4. Wanting in rich elements or qualities. Said, e.g. of soils, limestone, mortar, † water, etc. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macchor*) 987 He . . . gert tall a mekill feild of land . . . It was leyne & dry. c 1420 *Pailad. on Husb.* v. 6 Hit dongeth londers lene, & beestes lorn flor lene hit fedeth vp. 1523 *FITZGERARD Husb.* § 20 Hawdod . . . growth comonly in ryep on leane grounde. a 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* v. i. Lands are leane where riuers do not runne. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* vi. (1697) 104 Such Springs . . . are of a lean Saturnine Quality. 1684 *T. BURNET Theory Earth* i. v. 55 Seeing there are two chief kinds of Terrestrial liquors, those that are fat, oily, and light; and those that are lean and more Earthy, like common Water. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 356 Esteemed but a lean hard water. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 293 The coarse lean Gravel, on the Mountain sides, Scarce dewy Beverage for the Bees provides. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 241 Lime . . . made of greasy clammy Stone, is stronger than that made of lean poor Stone. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 491 For small Stones, a thick lean Mortar is best. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 364 As leanest land supplies the richest wine. a 1817 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 358 We rode through a country rough, lean, and solitary. 1899 *H. SUTCLIFFE By Moor & Fell* i. 4 Above the houses a few lean fields slope up to the heather-line.

5. Scantily furnished, ill provided. † Also, scant of, wanting in.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxi. 32 My saule, þat is leue of couaitis & riches. **1552 T. BARNABE** in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 200 The cuntry of Kent. is very leue of men by the see syde. **1596 SHAKS.** *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 82 Vea, for obtaining of suites, whereof the Hangman hath no leane Wardrobe. **1623 St. Papers Col.** 1622-4. 183 Cash is very leue. **1652 WADSWORTH** tr. *Sandow's Civil Wars Sp.* 69 Leaving the Countrey lean, poor, and dismantled of all its fruits and wealth. **1654 tr. Martini's Comp. China** 69 That Province which used to be most plentiful, was lean in Corn. **1677 YARRANTON Eng. Improv.** 28 Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom, and wanting in these things. **1784 COWPER Task** II. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. **1878 B. TAYLOR Drakalion** I. iv. 37 My purse is lean, so rarely comes an obolus.

b. Of seasons, etc.: Characterized by scarcity.

1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* I. i. (1672) 5 Lean times and foreign Wars should minds unite. **1890 Spectator** 5 Apr. Sir J. Lubbock. . . evidently believes that the cycle of lean years has fairly passed.

c. Printing. In various uses. (See quots.)

1676 MOXON Print Lett. 7 Lean strokes are the narrow strokes in a Letter, as the Left Hand stroke in Letter A, and the Right Hand stroke in V, are Lean. **1683 — Mech. Exerc.** Printing 369 Beat Lean, is to Take but little Jack, and often: all Small Letter must be Beaten Lean. *Ibid.* 383 Lean Ashes, Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. Lean Face, a Letter whose stems and other Strokes have not their full width. **1841 W. SAVAGE Dict. Printing, Lean Face** . . . As now understood, a letter of slender proportions compared to its height. [Cf. lean-faced in 7.] **1871 Amer. Encycl. Printing** (ed. Ringwalt), Lean work, the opposite of fat work—that is, poor unprofitable work.

7. Comb. chiefly parasynthetic, as lean-chapt, -cheeked, -eared, -faced, -fleshed, -horned, -jawed, -looked, -looking, -minded, -necked, -ribbed, -souled, -visaged, -witted adjs.; † lean-kindred a., belonging to the lean kind.

1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1673) 25 From whom, What 'lean-chapt Fury did I snatch thee from? **1812 W. TENNANT Anster** F. II. III. 'Lean-cheek'd tetchy critics. **1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.** v. iv. 223 His long 'leane eard lugges. **1590 SHAKS. Com. Err.** v. i. 237 A hungry 'lean fac'd Villaine. **1855 OGILVIE Suppl. Lean-faced** . . . Among printers, applied to letters which have not their full breadth. **1535 COVERDALE Gen. xli.** 3 Other seuen kyne . . . which were euel faoured and 'leane fleshed. **1648 HERRICK Hesper.** Parting Verses to W. (1869) 188 Not many full-fac'd moons shall waine, 'Lean-horn'd, before [etc.]. **1678 DRYDEN & LEE Edipus** IV. i. *Lean-jawed famine. **1601 J. HARRINGTON Let. in Nugæ Antiq.** (1779) II. 64 Many 'lean kindred beastes and some not unhorned. **1593 SHAKS. Rich. II.** II. iv. 11 And 'leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearefull change. **1748 W. HAMILTON Ode to Fancy.** In Merits lean look'd form t' appear. **1713 ROWE Jane Shore** I. ii. 9 *Lean-looking sorrow Care. **1866 CARLYLE Remin.** I. 82 A 'lean-minded controversial spirit. **1608 ARMIN Nest Ninn.** 33 The 'leane-neck crane, who had the fat foxe to dinner. **1845 HOOO Lamia** vii. 82 *Lean-ribbed tigers. **1638 FORD Lady's Trial** III. i. Poor 'lean-sould rogues. **1886 Lond. Gaz.** No. 2153/4 He is pretty tall, black hair, 'lean-visag'd. **1593 SHAKS. Rich. II.** II. i. 115 A lunatic 'leane-witted foole.

B. sb.

1. The lean part of anything; lean meat.

c 1450 ME. Med. Bk. (Heinrich) 121 [Take a peece of salt beef, Pe leue, & noon of be fat. **1598 Epulario** Cij b. Take the leane of a legge of Veale. **16.. in Woods's Life** (O. H. S.) II. 6 note, Some fat to my leane, John Haywood, I say some fat to my leane. **1670 RAY Prov.** 211 Jack Sprat he loved no fat, and his wife she lov'd no lean: And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters cleane. **1771 GOLDSM. Haunch of Venison** 4 The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy. **1774 — Nat. Hist.** (1776) VI. 210 The lean, which they boile, is, in his opinion not inferior to beef. **1848 Chambers' Inform. People** I. 730/1 The lean of bacon is rendered more difficult of digestion by the same process.

b. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale. **1887 [see LEAN v.]** **1888 W. T. BRANNT Anim. & Veg. Fats & Oils** 297 Any flesh, termed lean or fat lean, that may adhere to the horse pieces is cut off.

2. Printing. † a. A thin part or stroke of a letter. **b. 'Among printers, ill-paid work'** (Ogilvie, 1882). Cf. FAT sb. 5 b.

1683 MOXON Mech. Exerc. Printing II. 92 V. Dijkers Pearl Dutch Letters. . . bear such true proportion. . . for the Thickness, Shape, Fats and Leans, as if with Compasses he could have measur'd. . . every particular Member.

Lean (län), v. 1 Pa. t. and pa. pple. leanned (lind), leant (lent). Forms: 1 hleonian, hlinian, Northumb. (h)lin-, (h)lioniga, 3 hlonen, leanen, leonien, 2-6 leue, 4 leone, leny(e, len, 4-5 lyne, 5 leene, le(y)nyn, 5-7 Sc. and north.lein(e, leyn(e, 6-7 leane, 6-lean. Pa. t. a. 1 hleoned, hlinode, Northumb. hlinode, -ede, 3 lende, 2-4 lened(e, 4 leoned, lynede, 4-6 Sc. lenyt, -it, 6-7 Sc. leynit, 6-leaned. β. 5 lente, 5-7 lente, 8 Sc. leint, 8- leant. Pa. pple. 1 Northumb. sehlonad, 3-4 lened; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [ME. *lenen*:—OE. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, corresponding to OFris. *lena* (cf. *hleden* sick-bed), OS. *hlinön* (MDu. *lenen*, Du. *leunen*), OHG. (*h)linen* (MHG. *linen*, *lenen*, mod.G. *lehen*, whence Da. *lene* reid), f. Teut. root **hlē-* (ablaut-var. of **hlai-*: see LAIDER)—OÄryan **klē-* represented in Gr. *κλίμαξ* ladder, L. *clivus* declivity, etc., Skr. *clī* to lean; the formation of the Teut. vb., with n suffix orig. belonging to the pres.-stem, is paralleled in Gr. *κλίνειν* to make to slope, L. *inclinare* to INCLINE.

OE. had a causative *hlēnan* to make to lean (occurring only once as simple vb. and once in each of the compounds *up-ahlēnan* and *bihlēnan*), corresponding to MDu. *leinen*, OHG. *hleinēn* (MHG. *leinen*):—WGer. **hlainjan*. If this verb survived into ME, it would assume the form *lenen*, thus coalescing with *hleonian*. Whether the mod. vb. actually descends from both the OE. vbs. is doubtful, but in view of the rare occurrence of *hlēnan* in OE. it seems more probable that only *hleonian* has come down; the development of transitive senses presents no difficulty.]

1. intr. To recline, lie down, rest. Obs. exc. Sc. in reflexive construction. † Formerly conjugated with the verb *to be*.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Mark II. 15 Monizo bærsunigo & synfullu ætgædre linnigende weron mid ðone hælede. **c 1000 Aps. Gosp.** John XIII. 23 An þara leorning-cnihta hlinode on þæs hælandes bearme. **c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.** 39 De unwreste herde hloneð and slepeð. **1362 LANGL. P. Pl.** A. ix. 56 Ynder a lynde, vpon a launde leonede I a stounde. **c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints** xix. (Cristofore) 228 & scanty lenyt don he was, Quhen be wyce on hym can cry. **c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Pro.** 179 Lenyng on myn elbowe and my syde. **c 1450 Merlin** 168 He . . . yede towarde the loges where as the thre kynges were lenyng. **1486 Bk. St. Albans** F vij b. An haare in her forme shulderyng or leenyng. **1503 DUNBAR Thistle & Rose** 100 This lady. . . leit him listly leue vpon hir kne. **1513 DOUGLAS Æneis** VIII. ProL. 2 As I lenyt in a ley in Lent this last nycht. **1693 DRYDEN Ovid's Met.** I. 1012 She laid her down; and leaning on her knees, Iakov'd the cause of all her miseries. **1721 RAMSAY Ing. Laird & Edinb. Katy** III. Now and then we'll lean, And sport upo' the velvet fog. **1724 Vision** III. I leint me down to weip. **1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb** xvii. 114 She 'lean't her doon'.

† b. Phr. To lean beside the (or one's) cushion: to miss the point, be beside the mark. (Cf. CUSHION sb. 10 b.)

1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist. 30 But this your consideration and purpose, (except I leane beside my cushion,) hath in it a certaine measure and meaning. *Ibid.* Epit. Bjb. Thou leaneest beside the cushion: for the epistle which thou meanest. . . is a president of an epistle Dehortatorie, and not an example of an epistle disuasorie.

† c. Of things: To lie or rest on a surface. Obs. **a 1000 Phœnix** 25 (Gr.) Ne þær hleonad oð unsmeþes wiht. **1661 BOYLE Examen** iv. (1682) 28 A small drop of water or Quicksilver. . . when it leans upon a dry or greasie plain.

2. To incline the body against an object for support; to support oneself on, against something; † formerly also const. to, till, up (= upon), by. To lean off something (colloq. in imperative): to cease to lean on. † To lean on the cushion (fig.): † to assume the attitude or position of a preacher.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1610 He. . . sa3. A leddre stonden. . . And ðe loured ðor uppe a-buuen lened ðoron. **1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls)** 6329 King edmond. . . lenede vp sseid. **1397 TREVISIA Hiden** (Rolls) III. 309 A staf for to lyne too. **c 1450 tr. De Imitatione** II. vii. 47 Truste not her neele not upon a windy rede. **c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn** xli. 153 She was lenyng vpon her wyndowe. **1530 PALSGR. 606/1.** I leanned with my backe against an oke to rest me. **a 1533 Lb. BERNERS Huon** xiv. 38 There was lenyng in wyndows ladys & damesels a grete nombre. **1607 TOWSE Four-f. Beasts** (1658) 167 Elks . . . who. . . sleep by leaning unto trees like Elephants. **a 1628 F. GREVILLE Five Yrs. K. James** (1643) 62 (Somerset) thought it no matter to leane on the Cushion in publike to check some of the Nobility; and amongst the rest to make a flat Breach with my Lord of Canterbury. **1671 MILTON Samson** 1632 To let him lean a while With both his arms on those two massie Pillars. **c 1710 PRIOR Cupid in Ambush** 2 Upon his arm, to let his mistress lean. **1727-46 THOMSON Summer** 721 Mid the central depth of blackening woods. . . Leans the huge elephant. **1774 GOLOS. Nat. Hist.** (1776) V. 248 They have hard stiff tails, to lean upon when climbing. **1829 MARRYAT F. Midway** II. Lean off that gun. **1837 DICKENS Pickw.** vii. Let me lean on your arm. **1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola** xx. He. . . leaned against the wall. **1883 R. W. DIXON Mano** IV. iii. 147 And ever on him leanned she lovingly, Staying on him her body's tender weight.

b. with refl. pron.

c 1330 Bestiary 634 A tre hesekeð. . . and lened him trost[li]ke ðer-bi. **a 1325 Ancr. R.** 252 (MS. T.) 3if þæt ani weries, enchan leones him to oðer. **a 1300 Cursor M.** 1241 He lened him þan a-pon his hak. *Ibid.* 7805. I. . . fand Saule him lenand on his sper. **c 1470 HENRY Wallace** VII. 67 Syne to the grece he lenyt him solyry. **1523 SKELTON Carl. Lanvel** 17. I lent me to a stumpe Of an oke. **1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae** 7. I lay and leynit me to ane bus To heir the birds beir.

c. trans. Of inanimate objects.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 161 Þese vij. boonyes ben ioyned togidre in þis maner þæt euery leeneþ vpon oþir. **c 1425 Seven Sages** (P.) 2895 He would a toure ree Lenand to the mykyl toure. **1611 BIBLE Num.** xxi. 15 At the streame of the brookes that. . . lieth [iurg. Heb. leanteth] vpon the border of Moab. **1624 WOTTON Archit.** I. 46 That the Columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they leane vnto so good Supporters. **1764 GOLDSM. Trav.** 284 Where the broad ocean leans against the land. **1887 RUSKIN Præterita** II. 423 A burn. . . with a ledge or two of sandstone to drip over, or lean against in pools.

d. Mil. To lean upon: to be close up to something serving as a protection.

1813 Examiner 7 June 354/2 The right of the enemy leant upon fortified rising points. **1838 THIRLWALL Greece** IV. xxxiii. 303 Clearchus commanded the right wing, which leant upon the river.

e. To press upon; to lay emphasis upon.

1736 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. I. s. v. Horse, A horse that leanteth too hard on his bit. **1758 Ann. Reg.** 22 The winter would lean heavier on the besiegers. **1883 Harper's Mag.** Feb. 393 [The nickname] sounded awful enough when they leant heavily on the first syllable.

3. fig. † To trust to for support (obs.); to rely or depend on or upon. Also refl.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi liue þet al holi chirche. . . leonie & wreedie upon ham. **a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter** xxii. 5 Þi stalworth help þat i len me till. **c 1450 tr. De Imitatione** III. II. 123 Wherefore in euery ingement recourse owip to be had to me, & not to leyne to propre arbitrement. **1526 Pilgr. Perfr.** (W. de W. 1531) 4 b. He sholde not leue to moche to his natural reason. **1577 HARRISON England** Profr. (1877) I. p. cix. As one leaning altogether vnto memorie. **1592 WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.** § 2 H. A simple or single Obligation is that which leanteth upon right onely. **1611 BIBLE Prov.** iii. 5 Trust in the Lord. . . and leane not vnto thine owne understanding. **1621 Gude & Godlie B.** (S. T. S.) App. 235 Confes thy synnis. . . Vnto thy God. . . And till him leyne for ever mair. **1697 tr. Burgersdicius' Logic** II. viii. 31 The necessity of consecution, which we call'd the soul of syllogism, leans upon certain foundations and rules. **1736 BOLINGBROKE Study & Use** Hist. v. (1752) I. 182 Christianity may lean on the civil and ecclesiastical power. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** vi. 11. 148 While Clarendon was trying to lean on Rochester, Rochester was unable longer to support himself. **1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.** (1876) III. xi. 55 It was on the tried friendship of that true man of God that Harold chose to lean. **1884 Daily News** 11 Feb. 5/5 He could lean neither on the territory traversed nor on Khartoum for his supplies.

4. To bend or incline in a particular direction (usually indicated by an adv. or adverb. phr.). Const. from, over, towards; also with adverb. back, out, † up. (Also in passive in the same sense.)

Beowulf 1415 (Gr.) Oþ þæt he. . . fyrzenbeamas ofer harne stan hleonian funde. **a 1400-50 Alexander** 1708 As he lenytt & lokett on hys form. **c 1430 Syr Gener.** (Roxb.) 579 Oute of the bed gan she leue. **c 1470 Gologros & Gau.** 1112 He lenyt vp in the place. **1530 PALSGR.** 461/2. I bowe or leane out, as a clyffe of a hyll or a thyng that hangeth outwarde. **c 1590 MARLOWE Faust.** (1604) D 1 b. Over the which foure stately bridges leane. **1700 DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.** III. 442 The gods came downward to behold the wars, Sharp'ning their sights, and leaning from their stars. **1715-20 POPE Iliad** II. 60 They. . . leaning from the clouds, expect the war. **1818 LEIGH N. Pitt. Lond.** 303 The houses on each side [of London Bridge] overhung and leant in a most terrific manner. **1821 KEATS Isabella** 23 He leant into the sunrise, o'er the balustrade. **a 1839 L. E. LAMOND Poems** (1844) II. 17 The spent stag on the grass is laid; And over him is leant a maid. **1860 TYNDALE Glac.** I. xii. 89 A cone of ice forty feet high leant quite over our track. **1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius** i. He leant back in his chair. **fig. 1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.** I. xvi. 69 A Knight. . . who. . . so furiously bestirred himself, that he made the advantage lean to that side. **1770 GOLDSM. Des. Vill.** 164 Ev'n his failings leant to virtue's side.

b. To move or be situated obliquely; to incline; to swerve (aside); U.S. to 'make tracks'.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xxxvi. (1495) 149 The sharpe ende of the herte lenyth inwarde to the breste. **a 1400-50 Alexander** 5069 Qua listh þis lymyt our lende, leue to be left hand. **1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov.** (1867) 47 Ye leane to the wrong shore. **1776-96 WITHERING Brit. Plants** (ed. 3) I. 287 Filaments 4, upright, 2 leaning to the right. **1841 CATLIN A. Amer. Ind.** (1844) I. xiii. 98 Wraps his robe around him and 'leans' as fast as possible for home. **1883 STEVENSON Treas. Isl.** IV. xvi. The gigs had leant to their right. **1894 P. PINKERTON Adriatica, Sulla Rocca, Asolo.** It [my love] may not lean Aside, nor choose between Her own and lesser beauty.

5. To incline or tend towards, to some quality or condition. Also, to have a tendency favourable to.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xi. (1495) 95 The colour of malencely humour lynch towarde blackenes. **1538 STARKEY England** I. iv. 121 Iht [the sentence] leynyth to equyte and consyence. **1734 POPE Ess. Man** IV. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find. But some way leans and hearkens to the kind. **1771 JUNIUS Lett.** I. x. 306 The form of the constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch. **1844 LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.** I. (1866) 6 The Government leans towards Democracy. **1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** xv. III. 549 His political opinions leant towards Toryism.

6. To incline or tend in thought, affection, or conduct; to be somewhat partial or favourable; to be inclined or disposed to or towards. † Also, to have an inclination or desire after.

1530 PALSGR. 396 He leanteth to moche to the orthographe of the latyne tonge. **1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt.** vi. 24 Or els he shal leane to the one, and despise the other. **1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist.** 106 When you perceived the will of your. . . friend leaning another way. **1596 SPENSER State Ircl.** Wks. (Globe) 613/1 They. . . delight rather to leane to theyr old customes and Brechon lawes. **1604 E. G. RIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies** III. 124 Aristotele leanes to the contrary opinion. **1605 VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.** I. (1628) 14 Such great men or commanders as some might leane vnto and follow. **1666 BUNYAN Grace Abound.** § 289. I found my spirit leant most after awaking and converting work. **1738 NEWTON Chronol. Amended** I. 93 Thales. . . might lean a little to the opinion of former Astronomers. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** v. I. 585 The townsmen had long leant towards Presbyterian divinity and Wbig politics. **1868 GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi** v. (1869) 140. I lean to another explanation of the name.

b. To lean against: to be unfavourable to, not to countenance. Chiefly legal.

1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen Wellesley's Desp. 258 The latter. . . leant to Tippono and against us. **1818 CAUSIS Digest** (ed. 2) II. 490 Which showed how strongly the Court had leant against survivorship. **1826 SYD. SMITH Wks.** (1859) II. 117/1 If it be true, that Judges in cases of high treason are more liable to be influenced by the Crown, and to lean against the prisoner. **1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Times Rep.** I. 312/1 The courts lean against this interpretation.

† c. To defer to an opinion. Obs.

1538 STARKEY England II. iii. 199 But I wold Wee schold in our reame gyue so much to hys [i.e. the Pope's] authoritye, leynyng therto as to the Jugeмент of God. **1559 W. CUNING-**

HAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 12, I wyll omytte it: and leane to th' authoritie of the famous king, and grave Philosophor Alphonus. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. 1. 78 'Twere good, You leand vnto his Sentence, with what patience Your wisdom may informe you.

7. Transitive (causal) uses. a. To cause to lean or rest, to prop (against, etc.). Const. as in 2.

13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. 614/82 Bot Godes sone. 1. His hed non leonep on jornes tynde. c1470 HENRY Wallace xl. 573 His bow and suerd he lenyt till a tre. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* v. 19. He. leeneth his honde upon the wall. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 43 Leane thine aged Back against mine Arme. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 285 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Cheeke to Cheeke? 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Claspeth the Blade of it in your Left Hand, lean it steddly upon the Rest. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* x. 1188 His fainting Limbs against an Oak he leant. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi. r1e leane his head on her shoulder. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* iv. xviii. She tried to smile, and on his arm Mournfully leane her head. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lii. The little shepherd. . . Doth lean his boyish form along the rock. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 213 Let him. . . lean a ladder on the shaft.

fig. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* iii. lxxx. Whereon their low dejected state to leane.

b. To cause to bend or incline.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. xlii.* In my hede I drewe ryght hastily, And eft-sones I lent it forth ageyne. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgrime & H.* 5 As I lent to my lug, this well I heard. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xii. 4 If his Lines were Hard Justified, he cannot perhaps with the first Leaning the Letters back get them clear out of the Stick. 1727 ROYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lean one's head backward, *pencher le tête en arriere.* 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's C. i.* I would lean my spirit o'er you. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* ii. 303. I. . . lean mine ear to the sounds of the air.

† Lean, v.2 Obs. In i hlénian, 3 leanen, 5 lenen, lenyn. [OE. *hlénian*, f. *hléne* LEAN a.]

a. intr. To become lean. b. trans. To make lean.

c1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 87 Ne bið hit ðonne nohtes wan buton furhæðnesse anre, ðæt he his lichoman sueneð & hlénæð. *Ibid.* xliii. 313 ðonne ðonne ðæt flæsc hlénæð. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þi rudi neð schal leanen & as gres grenen. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* Table Contents 4 Cap. viii of fastynge a lene lyme, and to lenen a fat lyme. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 296/8 Lenyn, or make lene, *macero.* 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 2 Of thing that leneth the body. 1616 T. ADAMS *Dis. of Soul* 23 The spirituall [dropsy]. . . though it leanes the carcaske, lards the conscience.

Lean (lân), v.3 Whaling. [f. LEAN a. and sb.2] trans. To cut away the 'lean' adhering to the blubber of a whale. Hence *Leaning vbl. sb.*, also with *up*.

1887 J. T. BROWN in *Fish & Fish. Industr.* U.S.V. Hist. & Meth. ii. 278 The pieces of flesh and muscles or 'lean' . . . are removed. . . with sharp knives. . . This process is called 'leaning'. *Ibid.* 281 To sever the muscles or pieces of flesh that persist in binding the fat to the body. . . The process is called 'leaning up'. *Ibid.* 282 The mate remains and 'leans' the blubber from the carcass.

Lean(e, obs. form of LAIN v., to conceal.

Leaner (lîna). [f. LEAN v.1 + -ER.] One who leans, inclines, or reclines.

a1536 TINDALE in Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* (1581) 306 To heare the low onellie & to be a professor thereof and a leaner vnto it. 1631 R. H. ARRAGINN *Whole Creature* i. 11 A staffe of Reedes, that deceives the leaners trust. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Whereas our late leaners and lingerers after such a kind of sect, could be content to deny all these. 1856 MRS. BAWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 56 Strong enough to bear Such leaners on my shoulder.

Leaning (lînin), vbl. sb. [f. LEAN v.1 + -ING.]

1. The action of LEAN v.1; inclination; reclining. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xx. 46 Pa forman hliniga [Vulg. *primos discipulos*]. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 295/1 Leinyng, *appocion.* 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Leaning to, *adhesion.* 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 According to the leaning of the Chaps of your Vice. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head. 1830 HERSCHER *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 241 If the bricks. . . had all a certain leaning or bias in one direction out of the perpendicular. 1883 GILMOU *Mongols* xxvii. 321 Inexplicable leanings and movements were seen about the shoulders.

b. Something to lean upon; † spec. the flat horizontal surface formed by the thickness of the wall on the inner and lower side of a window.

c1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 894 Lenyng *appuis*. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 20 Persons, who. . . affect low leanings, to make use either to sit on. . . or to shew themselves. . . to passengers.

2. fig. Inclination, bias; tendency, 'penchant'.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) l. 130 [An 'Italianate' Englishman says:] He is a foole that. . . will come in trouble for constant leaning to anie [religion]. 1795 BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 417 To these, great politicians may give a leaning, but they cannot give a law. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. ii. 37 The latter was as little suspected of an heterodox leaning as Petavius himself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 231 The king was suspected by many of a leaning towards Rome. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 290 Frederick the Great. . . manifested his strong French leanings in his choice of books.

3. attrib. and Comb. (= 'for leaning upon or against for rest or support'), as *leaning-board*, *carpet*, *chair*, *cushion*, *place*, *post*, *staff*, *support*; † *leaning-height*, the height of the 'leaning' (see 1 b spec.) of a window from the floor; also used *adj.* = next; † *leaning-high a.*, of a height to lean upon; *leaning-note Mus.* = *APPOGGIATURA*; *leaning-stock*, (a) a support (*lit.* and *fig.*); (b) in an organ, the ledge on which a pipe rests.

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1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* l. (1821) p. xx. It'm a 'lenyng borde laide in y^e same chambre wyndow. 1666 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 53 A 'leaning Carpet laid before them, and Seats to sit on. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 485 'Leaning chairs, wherein a man or woman may gently take a nap, sitting at ease and repose most sweetly. 1586 *Wills & Inv.* N.C. (Surtees 1860) 11. 120 In the grete chambre. . . ij long 'leaninge cushions. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 19 The 'leaning height of the Windows, ought to be three Foot and a half. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight cornice assign'd them. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 49 As for the foundation of their building, it ought to be raised at first leaning high; and then to let it rest to settle, for if only brought. . . a foot high above ground, it will be pushed down again, but being 'leaning high, it will be preserved. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Appoggiatura* or 'Leaning Note. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 'Leanyng place, *apuy.* 1533 in Bayley *Tower Lond.* l. (1821) p. xix. A great carrall wyndow. . . and lenyng places made new to the same. a1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 54 My face shows my heart's colour, verily, Which, fainting, seeks for any leaning-place. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ix. 18 It had two 'leanyng postes vpon both the sydes of the seate. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 295/2 'Leinyngne staffe, *calopodium, podium.* 1552 HULOT, *Leanyng staffe, podium.* 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 'Leanyng stoke, *apual.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lvi. 335 They will be a sure and steddie leaning stocke to rest vpon. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 8 To worship Rimon himself, and be his Masters leaning stock in that worship. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 56 Sometimes this ledge, or leaning-stock of the pipe, has a semi-circular cut, into which the pipe leans back. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xviii. 206 *Appoggiaturas*. . . are supposed to be a kind of buttress or 'leaning support to the note before which they are placed.

Leaning (lînin), ppl. a. [f. LEAN v.1 + -ING 2.] That leans or inclines; † inclining towards a person in devotion or affection.

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 919/1 [Wolsey] in whome the king receined such a leaning fantasie, for that he [etc.]. 1595 DANIEL *Chr. Wars* iv. xxix. The well-known right of the Earle of March alurd A leaning loue, whose cause he did pretend. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 311 The leaning head hung threatening o'er the flood, and nodded to the left. 1793 SMEATON *Elystone L.* § 114 The. . . leaning tower of Pisa. 1835 *Willis Melanie* 165 Hidden by yon leaning tree. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* l. xii. 89 In front of us was a second leaning mass.

Leanish (lînif), a. rare. [f. LEAN a. + -ISH.] Somewhat lean.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* ii. 234 Her waxing leanish, . . . her drooping [etc.]. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairyry Impr.* (1757) II. 19 The Neck. . . should be leanish.

Leanly (lînli), adv. [f. LEAN a. + -LY 2.] In a lean fashion; with a lean body or form; meagrely, poorly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Maignement*, leanly. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 152 It was also (though but leanly) represented to us by the golden state of old Jerusalem in the days of Solomon the King. 1827 *Examiner* 67/1 Most leanly shapen. 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Ps. West* 108 So leanly sails the day behind the day.

Leanness (lînnés). Also i hlénnes, -nys, 4 leenes, 4-5 lenesse, 5 lennesse, leynes, 5 6 lenenes(se, 6 leanenesse, leanos, Sc. leinnes. [f. LEAN a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lean; thinness; meagreness; poverty (of land); barrenness; etc.

a1000 in Napier *Glosses* 192/33 *Macie*, mid hlénnesse. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Thorpe) l. 522 Hwæt is þæt man besette his gedanc on yðerlicum þingum, buton swilce modes hlénnyss? 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiv. 23 þe shulen. . . faile for leenes in þoure wickedness. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. x. (1495) 116 Tomoche lenesse of the forheed and reulynge of the skynne. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 86 If þat. . . be lymes hen mene bitwene fatnes & lenenes. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 115 He þat hauns a mene face, in chekys and templys, bowynge to Lennesse. 1547 BORDE *Dyetary* xvii. 276 The fatnes of fleshe is not so moche nutytyary as the leenes of fleshe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 Better all be fatte. . . Than linger in leannesse. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 112 The poore King Reignier, whose late stylee Agrees not with the leanities of his horse. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 A sand. . . which being spread upon the face of the earth, bettereth the leannesse thereof for grain. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The women. . . incline rather to corpulency than leannesse. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) l. iv. 66 The sacred kine. . . fit symbols of the leanness or the fertility of future years. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 233 A most unlovely leanness of judgment.

Lean, pa. t. and pa. pple. of LEAN v.1

Lean-to (lîntu), sb. (and a.). Also 5 lenetoo, 7-8 leantoo, -toe, lentoo, 8 lento, 9 U.S. dial. leanter, linter. [f. LEAN v.1 + TO adv.]

A. sb. 'A building whose rafters pitch against or lean on to another building or against a wall' (Gwilt); a penthouse.

1461 in *Archæol.* XXIII. 107 Emend' unius Lenetoo juxta parlor' annex'. Magn' Aule. 1618 R. HARRIS *Sammel's Funeral* To Rdr. (1622), Me thought it handsomer to lay all my stuffe upon the foundation, then to set up a lean-to. 1638 in T. Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 54 And also the old house and lean-toos, yard and garden thereto belonging. 1639 *Ibid.* 217 Provided that the said Brackenbury shall have. . . liberty to make a lean-to unto the end of the parlor. 1704 MADAM S. KNIGHT *Jrnl.* (1865) 24 Shee conducted me to a parlour in a little back Lentoo. 1782 Phil. *Trans.* LXXII. 358 A wall is continued eastward. . . having a stable built against it as a lean-to. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) l. 509 On one side of the church-tower there was a little penthouse, or lean-to, —merely a stone roof, about three or four feet high, and supported by a single pillar. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean-to' or 'linter'. 1884 *Lavo*

Times Rep. l. l. 238/2 An old lean-to facing Gower-street

had been raised and a room erected above it. *transf.* 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* iv. (1894) 101 A ledge of snow. . . formed a kind of lean-to against the. . . precipitous rock.

B. attrib. (or adj.) Belonging to or of the nature of a building such as that described in A. Also, placed so as to lean against something.

1649 in J. Merrill *Hist. Amesbury* (1880) 42 A payer of hinges of one of y^e doores & y^e railles y^e lie by y^e leantoo side. 1666 *Deitham Rec.* (1894) IV. 122 The said bridge or foot planks and leantoo rayles. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xxi. The buildings appropriated for the prisoners were built with lean-to roofs on one side. 1860 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* l. iv. A lean-to pigsty. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 236 They had set fire to the lean-to outhouse.

† Lean-y, a. Obs. Also 5 leney. [f. LEAN a. + -Y.] Lean.

14. Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 95 Take leney beef and cut it in thyn lesks. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 199 They han fatte kernes, and leany knaves. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 39 Thou leany flocke that didst of late lament.

Leap (lîp), sb.1 Forms: 1 hlýp, 3 lupe (û), leope, leep e, (lip), 4-6 lepe, 6-7 leape, 6- leap. [OE. *hlýp*, Anglian **hlēp* str. masc. : -Ōteut. type **hlauþi-2*, corresponds apart from declension) to OFris. (*bec*) *hlēp*, Du. *loep*, OHG. *hlouf* (MHG. *louf*, mod. Ger. *lauf*), ON. *hlauþ* neut. (1a. *lōþ*, Sw. *löp* in compounds); f. root of LEAP v.]

1. An act of leaping; a springing from the ground or other standing-place; a bound, jump, spring.

u900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 747 (Gr.) Swa we men sculon heortan gehyrdum hlypum styllan. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 A muche lupe doneward. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 55 And forto make þat good he lepe ouer þe wal at oo leupe. a1400-50 *Alcander* 1761 Pou. . . maa þi lepis & þi laikis & quat þe liste ellis, As ratons or ruge myse in a rowme chambre. a1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg.* *Myse* 34/6 He at a leup was at hir and hir kyste. c1450 *Morlin* 142 It is grete nede a man to go bak to recouer the better his leup. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iii. v. The herte lepte a grete lepe. 1573 BARLET *Alv.* l. 204 A leup or jump. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 They spring away with most stupendous leaps. 1700 WALKER in *Col. lect.* (D. H. S.) l. 318 Mr. Bosely [was] observed. . . to have leaped, at six continued leaps, one and twenty yards, three quarters and some odd inches. 1711 ANDISON *Swift.* No. 223 2 4 Those who had taken this Leap were observed never to relapse into that Passion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 322 It sometimes happens. . . however, that they [salmon] want strength to make the leap. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 346 Our elders took leaps, now they are all jumps. 1833 *Rail.* *Instr. Cavalry* i. 61 For the 'Standing Leap', bring the horse up to the bar at an animated walk. . . For the 'Flying Leap', the horse must not be hurried. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i. 7 The spot. . . from whence the Mameluke. . . took the famous leap on horseback.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. An abrupt movement or change; a sudden transition. Also with an adv., as *leap-up*.

c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 264 *De saltu lunæ*. . . pret is ðes monan hlyp for þan þe he oferhlypð anre dæg. a1225 *Aner. R.* 48 þe heorte is a ful wilde best, and maked moule wilde lufes, as Seint Gregorie seith, 'nichil corde fugacijs'. c1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 72 Ful light of lepes has þou bene ay. a1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg.* *Princ.* 1767 And for þi song, wole I make a leupe ffrom hem [stories], and go wole I to þe emprise þat I first took. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 653 Leaving the lord lieutenant for a while, we will give a little leape to actions of manhood against the enimie. 1592 BACON *Observ.* *Libel* Wks. 1826 V. 412 One Barrow. . . made a leup from a vain and libertine youth, to a preciseness in the highest degree. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxviii. (ed. 8) 238 'Tis justly matter of amazement, for a man in the leap of the one, or in the tumble of either of these, to retain a mind unaltered. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii. Miscell. (1711) 41 Thus in a very few Years the Commons proceeded so far as to wrest the Power of chusing a King intirely out of the Hands of the Nobles; which was so great a Leap. . . that [etc.]. 1856 GRINNON *Life* i. (1875) 7 The leap of the stamens of the Kalmia from their niches in the corolla. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xi. 289 The boulders and debris. . . came in frequent leaps and rushes down the precipice. 1875 DOWDEN *Shakspeare* 86 The energy, the leap-up, the direct advance of the will of Helena. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* 89 Every attempt. . . to discover method and progress in creation, without leap or gap, violence or interference. . . was [etc.].

c. Phrases. *A leap in the dark*: a hazardous action undertaken in uncertainty as to the consequences. *By leaps, by leaps and bounds*: by sudden transitions; used esp. to express startling rapidity of advance or increase.

1608 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. vi. Go, now I am in for Hobbe's Voyage: a great Leap in the Dark. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 75 Make matrimony, like death, a leap in the dark. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 154 The telescope, in passing through it [the Milky Way], often goes by leaps from one cumulus to another. 1867 EARL DUNBAR in *Hand-sard Parl. Deb.* Ser. iii. CLXXXIX. 952 No doubt we are making a great experiment, and 'taking a leap in the dark'. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Aug. 143/2 Electricity has been advanced 'by leaps and bounds'.

2. A leaping-place; something to be leaped over or from. Also, the place or distance leaped.

Frequent in place-names, as *Deerleap*, *Hindlip*, *Smuggler's Leap*, *Lover's Leap*.

c1205 LAV. 1928 Nu. . . haueð þat clif þare nome on ælche leode þat læt weos Geomagas clife. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xlii. 56 Halfe a myle fra Nareth es þe leep þat oure Lord leped fra þe Jews. 1539 *Deer leapes* [see *DEER* 4b]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 1. 139 You take a Precept for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.

1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lvii. 57 After they have carry'd their Riders safe over All Leaps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 223 ¶ 4 This Place was therefore called *The Lover's Leap*. 1799 G. GAMBADO *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 90 The soil is pretty stiff, the leaps large and frequent. 1818 J. LAWRENCE *Brit. Field Sports* 410 He ran his Horse at a Leap, which every one else in the Field refused.

b. *Salmon leap*, a precipitous fall in a river (either natural or contrived artificially) over which salmon leap in ascending the river for breeding.

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 369 In Irland beþ þre samoun lepes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antiq. & Min.* 220 They [salmon] are taken at leapes.

3. Of animals: The action of leaping (the female).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 38 [They] being desirous to get into good races, are fayne to get leapes for their Mares, either by courtesie, bribes, or stealth. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 36 The rushing leap, the doubtful progeny. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4428/16 A Dapple Grey Horse . . to be had for a Guinea a Leap.

transf. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* iii. iii. (1631) 124 *Meercraft*. . could you ha' . . Beene satisfied with a leape o' your Host's daughter. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. ii. I well know him For a most insatiate drabber. He hath given, Before he spent his own estate . . A hundred pound a leape.

4. The sudden fall of a river to a lower level.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* xvii. 611 Where the Esk . . forms a linn or leap. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 16 The Sault de Saint-Louis . . is highest of the saults, falls, or leaps, in this part of the Saint-Laurence. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. ii. v. iii. § 22 The quiet stream is a succession of leaps and pools. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (ed. 6) 286 The water makes five or six leaps in its descent.

† 5. An alleged name for a 'company' of leopards. Obs.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Lepe of Lebaridis.

6. Mining. A fault or dislocation of strata. A leap up or leap down, one caused by upheaval or sinking of the strata.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Leap* . . is when the Vein is thrown of from its perpendicular Course, at once into the Side; these Leaps never happen, but at some Wayboard, or large Bed-joint. 1855 CORNWALL 109 Vertical Intersections.—These are commonly called leaps, or throws. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Fault*. If [the displacement of strata is] upwards, a leap or upthrow; if downwards, a slide or downthrow.

7. Mus. A passing from one note to another by an interval greater than a degree of the scale.

1674 PLYMOUTH *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 45 By the taking of the greater Sixth that falls by a leap. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Leaps*, this word is properly applicable to any disjunct degree, but is generally used to signify a distance consisting of several intermediate intervals. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) vi. § 164 A second inversion may be approached either by leap . . or by step, from the root position of another chord.

8. Comb.: leap-Christian (see quot.); † leap-month, February of leap year; leap-ore, 'the most inferior quality of tin ore' (*Cent. Dict.*); leap pease, † parched-peas; † leap-skip a. (nonce-wd.), applied to the knight's move in chess; † leap-staff, a leaping-pole. Also LEAP DAY, LEAP YEAR.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. F. & Rev. App.* 684 *Leap-Christians are not so much to be liked, that all on the sudden, of notorious profane become extremely precise and scrupulous. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* iv. 36 The *leape month, which is February. 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *De Schrickel-moendt*, the Leape-month. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Hush.* (1625) 137 The field Pease, are, onely for boyling and making of *leape Pease, or parching. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 The lady, i. e. inhibited from the *leap-skip bound of the knights. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* iv. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 78 One with a *leape staffe may leape over it.

Leap (lɪp), sb.² Forms: 1 léap, 3-6 lep(e), 4-5 leep(e), 6-7 leape, 7- lepe; dial. 5 leippe, 7-8 lib, 8 lip, 9 lep(e). [OE. *lēap* str. masc. = ON. *laup-r* (MSw. *lōper*).]

1. A basket. Now dial. Cf. SEED-LEAP.

c 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.*, *De Confessione* (Napier) 293 Ða bæc man up of ðan ðe hi læfdon twelf leapas fulle. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 359 Thez thu nime evere oth than lepe, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4486 A lepe . . Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued. *Ibid.* 12919 In a lep men lete him dun Vte ouer þe walles o þe tun. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 Thanne sche took a lepe of segge . . and puttide the 3ong child with yane. 1432-50 tr. *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 195 Moyses thabbot . . toke a lepe fulle of gravelle on his backe. 1495-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 653 Pro leippez et Scotellez pro granario. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Lepe or a basket, *corbeille*. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 23 The other leape is to putte the worst lockes of wooll into. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lep, lepe*, a large deep basket.

† b. Used locally as a measure; in Sussex, according to Ray, half a bushel. ? Obs.

1277 *Extent Manor of Cerring, Suss.* in Du Cange s. v. *Lepa*, Et colligit de nucibus in bosco comini tertiam partem unius mensuræ, quæ vocatur Lepe, quod est tertia pars 2 bussellorum, et valet quadrantem. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 70 A Leap or Lib; Suss. Half a bushel.

2. A basket in which to catch or keep fish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 167/14 *Nassa*, bogenet, uel leape. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5352 In lepes & in couffes so mæche viss hii ssoleþ hom bringe þat ech mon ssal wondry of so gret cacching. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xl. 26 Whether thou shalt fille nettis with his skyn, and the lep (1388 leep) of fischis with the hed of hym? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/1 Leap, for fysshe kepyng, or takynge, *nassa*.

1485-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 363 Item . . for makeage of lepes and othir gere for the kechyn to kepe yne eles ij. s. ix. d. 1530 PATSGR. 287/2 Welle or lepe for fysshe, *boutice*. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 [No person shal take] in . . any welle . . lepe, or by any othir engyne . . the yonge frye . . of any kynde of Salmon. 1603 *Holland Plutarck's Mor.* 218 Weaving them close together . . after the maner of a fishers leape or weele net. 1649 *Blithum Eng. Improv. Inpr.* (1653) 172 The Osier . . is of especiall use for . . fishermen for making Leaps & instruments to catch fish in. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 15 Except wheels or leaps for taking lamprens.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *leap maker, weel; † leap-head, a weel; † leap-hole* (see quot. 1641).

1360-1 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 563 Johanni lepe-maker pro 4 spartis pro bracia, 2 scuteles, 2 flekes [etc.]. 8s. 4d. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A lepe maker, *cophinariis, corbio*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 248 A wonderfull number of these Veels . . insomuch as in the leapeweels and weenets . . there be found somtime a thousand of them wrapped together in one ball. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Mannequin*. . also, a little basket, leape-head, or weele, made of bullrushes, and used by fishermen. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 When . . wee feare that it will heate in the mowe, then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead; and soe by this meanes the storme getteth a vent by the leap-holes.

Leap (lɪp), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. leaped (lɪpt), leapt (lept). Forms: 1 hléapan, 3 leapan, lepen(n), leoppe, luepe, 4 luppe(n), lippe, lijpe, lip, leope, *Kent.* lheappe, 3-4 lepen, 3 6 lepe, 5-6 *Sc.* and *north.* dial. leip, 5-7 leppe, 3 6-7 leape, 6-leap. Pa. t. 1 hléop, pl. hlupen, (subj. hléipe), 3 leope(n), leop(pe), le(o)up, luepe, 3-5 leip(pe), leep, (4-7) leepe, 4-5 lepe, 4lepp, lhip, lhip, lip, loop, lup, 4-7 lope, 4, 6 *Sc.*, 9 lape, 5 lappe, laup, 6 leap, lapp, loppe, 3-9 *Sc.* and *north.* dial. lap; weak forms 3 leopt, 3-5 lepte, 4 leepte, leptide, lippid(e), lippt(e), lupten, 4-6 leped, 6 leapte, 5-7 lept, 6-leapt, leaped. Pa. pple. 1 hléapan, 3 ileope, 3-6 lopen, 5 lapon, 6 *Sc.* loppin, 6, 8 *Sc.* luppen, 9 *Sc.* luppen; weak forms 4 lippid, 6-7 lept, 6-leapt, 7-leaped.

[A Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb., which has become weak in Eng.: OE. *hléapan* (pa. t. *hléop*, pl. *hlupen*, pa. pple. *-hlápen*) corresponds to OFris. (*h* *lāpa*, *hliapa*, pa. t. *hlāp*, pa. pple. *hlāpen*, OS. (*a*-) *hlōpan*, pa. t. pl. *-hlōpūn* (MDu. *lōpen*, Du. *loopen*, pa. t. *liep*, pa. pple. *geloopen*), OHG. (*h*) *lauffan*, *loufan* (MHG. *lousen*, mod.G. *lausen*, pa. t. *ließ*, pa. pple. *gelaufen*), ON. *hlaupa*, pa. t. *hlípf*, pl. *hlípfom*, *hlupom*, pa. pple. *hlaupenn* (Sw. *lāpa*, Da. *lāpe*), Goth. *us*-*hlaupan*:-OTeut. **hlaupan*. The equivalent LOUF, from ON. *hlaupa*, has in *Sc.* and some northern dialects supplanted the native form in the present stem.

No certain affinities outside Teut. are known: some scholars have suggested connexion with Lith. *klūpti* to remain kneeling, *klūpti* to fall on one's knees, to stumble; or with Gr. *κόλμπω* to diver.]

† 1. intr. To run; to go hastily or with violence; to rush, to 'throw oneself'. Also with advs., as *forth, out*. (In OE., *ut hléapan* = to escape.) Obs.

Beowulf (Z.) 865 Hwílum heaðo-rofe hleapan leton on ge-flit faran fealwe mearas. 11. O. E. Chron. an. 1072 (MS.D.) Her Eadwine eorl & Morkere eorl hlupon ut & mislice ferdon on wuda. *Ibid.* an. 1087 (MS. Laud), Roger bet an of heom se hleop into þam castele at Nordwice. c 1205 *LAY.* 248/7 3if Ardur ne leope to swulc hit a linn weore and þas word seide. a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Þis eadie meiden . . leop to ant lahte him. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2726 And to hemward swide he lep. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8170 Vor hor hors were al astoned . . ac some stode . . stille & some lepte her & þer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4541 Pe boteler to be prisun lep. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 613 To be beere he cani lepan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Po lhip on þe mayster and him keste. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* Pro. 94 Erchedekenes and Dekenes . . Beon lepen to london. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 242 Thai that neir enbuschit war Lap out. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 493 The freindes of the said traitor are luppen to hym into Scotlande. c 1560 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 65 He hard a sturr in the streit, and therewith lap furth. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 163 The Scottis courageous . . leipis to straikis. 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 217 Coll. Macgillespie's son, who, with two thousand five hundred runagates from Ireland, are luppen over here. 1716 *RAMSAY On Wit* 15 Hameward with clever strides he lap.

† b. To break out in an illegal or disorderly way. a 1670 J. SCOT *Staggering State* (1754) 153 He . . grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved, leapt out, and made sundry out-reds against the king.

2. To rise with both (or all four) feet suddenly from the ground or other standing-place, alighting in some other position; to jump, spring. Often with advs., as *aside, down, in, out*. Also with cognate object.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 214 Ðæt his ne blipen unwillende on ðæt scorene clif undæwa. a 1200 *ORMIN* 11792 Purh þatt telæpe gast himm badd Dun leppenn off þe temple. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1829 His hors for fere gan to turne, And leppe aside, and foundered as he leppe. c 1450 *MERLIN* 21 He hadde lepte in to the ryver and drowned hym-self. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. x. 119 The tothir fey bruthir . . Lap fra the cart. 1510 *LYNDESAV Test. Papynge* 552 The ledler schuke, he lepe, and gat one fall. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* (1858) III. 447 He suld haif gart him leip Thre lowpis in ane. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* ii. 322 Cauerns in the earth, so darke and wondrous deepe As

that, into whose mouth the desperate Roman leppe. 1688 *BOYLE Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 53 He [the frog] must . . shut his eyes, and so leap blindly. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4382/4 Stolen. A bright bay Gelding, . . walks, trots, gallops, and leaps. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 233 ¶ 2 This Account . . only mentioning the Name of the Lover who leaped, the person he leaped for. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* i. i. 1. lap in o'er the dyke. 1803 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xx, He leaped up the stone steps by two at a time. 1884 *LADY VERNEY in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 547 To save himself by leaping from the car.

Proverb. 1546 J. KEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 6 Ye may learne . . to looke or ye leape. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* iv. i. Civ. But he that leapes before he loke, good sonne, Maye leape in the myre.

b. Phrase. (*Ready*) to leap out of † oneself or one's skin (as an expression of delight or eagerness).

1611 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. ii. 51 Our King being ready to leape out of himselfe, for joy of his found Daughter. 1620 *MASSINGER Picture* iii. i. Tho' a poor snake, I will leap out of my skin for joy. 1776 *FOOTE Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 388, I should have been ready to leap out of my skin at the sight of a countryman in foreign parts.

c. To spring to one's seat upon a horse, into the saddle. Often with *up*. Also, † to leap on, † to leap to horse.

c 900 tr. *Beada's Hist.* ii. x. [xiii.] (1890) 138 [He] hleop on þas cynynges stedan. c 1205 *LAY.* 9284 Leoup he an his stede. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 41/232 And luepe þou up bi-lynde me. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5278 (Kölbling) Opon her hors þai lopen swithe. 13. *Sir Beuile* 1945 (MS. A.) Into þe sadel a lippte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 28 The bruss lap on, and thiddir raid. c 1440 *Generydes* 2262 Generydes leppe vppone his stede. c 1450 *Merlin* 2336 Thei dide his comauendement, and lepe to horse. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS* *House* xlii. 216 Huon & his company lept on theyr horses. 1600 *SCOT. Gouerie Conspir.* in *Moyses Mem.* *Scot.* (1735) 265 Before his majestie . . could leape on horseback. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 94 Allwayes, he lap on in Aberdein, about 60 horse with swords, pistolls, [etc.]. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. ii. 137 Hanaiyūn had only time to leap on horseback.

d. Of a fish: To spring from the water.

1387 *TREVISA Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 203 A greet fische leep into þe schip. 1423 *JAS. I. Kingis O.* c. liii. Lytill fischis . . with bakkis blewle as lede, Lap and playit. 1536 *BELENFON Cron. Scot.*, *Descr. Alb.* xi. (1541) Cij b, Als some as thir salmond cumis to ye lyn, thay leip. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 71 The troutis lap out of the Leven Lough. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* ix. (1880) 334 Whenever a salmon leaps you must keep a slack line.

e. To leap at: to make a spring at in order to seize; fig. to exhibit eagerness for. Cf. to jump at. So † to leap to be or do something.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 51 If Cæsar please, our Master Will leape to be his Friend. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* iii. i. My too curious appetite . . Would leape at a mouldy crust. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 214, I could . . see fishes leaping at flies of several shapies and colours. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* i. i. But observe this Dogg; I hold him out Meate . . 'Tis held indeed higher than he can Leap; and yet, if he Leap not at it, I do not give it him. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 20 Large Incomers, the baite disloyalty stilt leaps at. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Saunders lap at the proposition.

3. To spring sportively up and down; to jump (with joy, mirth, etc.); to dance, skip.

c 900 tr. *Beada's Hist.* v. iii. (1891) 390 He ast to astode & ða was gongende & hleapende & Dryhten herigende. c 1205 *LAY.* 24697 Summe þoe gunnen lepen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 156 þe asse . . beginþ to lheappe and yernþ to-yens him. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xi. 17 We han sungen to 3ou, and 3e han ant lippid. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 163 My greyhounds leped and my stede did sterte. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* iv. (1637) 39 Asking us if that were to hallow the Sabbath . . to swill & to bibble, to leape, to wallow & tumble in bed. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* vi. 23 Reioice yee in that day, and leape for ioy. 1792 A. WILSON *Watty & Meg*, Watty lap, and danced, and kiss'd her. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* i. (1857) 41 And ankle-deep in English grass I leaped, And clapped my hands. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* x, And brutes in field and brutes in pen Leap that the world goes round again.

4. To spring suddenly to or upon one's feet; to rise with a bound from a sitting or recumbent position. Often with *up*. † To leap afoot: to spring to the ground from horseback; to dismount.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7135 (Kölbling) [He] gan arise of his swouþ . . Vp he lepe wip chaufed blod. c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 8646 Achilles . . bound vp his wounde . . Lep vp full lyuely launchit on swithe. c 1450 *Merlin* 195 He lepe upon hys feet vigerously. 1481 *CAXTON Goufreys* lxviii. 113 The duc leep a foote & drewe oute his swerde. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 498 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus*, Unb. i. 96 A pilot asleep on the howling sea Leaped up from the deck in agony. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 842 Vivien . . Leapt from her session on his lap and stood Stiff as a frozen viper.

fig. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 19 The sudden light that leapt at the first word's provocation, from the heart-deeps where it slept.

5. transf. of things: To spring, move with a leap or bound; esp. to 'fly' (by explosive or other force). Often with *advs.* Also fig.

c 1205 *LAY.* 22031 Vðen þer leppeð ut . . fleoð ut a þat lond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 And uor þet þe herte was uol of nymyn hit behouþ þet hit theape out be þe mouþe. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. iii. (1495) 421 The goshawke . . smythyth and flappeth her wynges, and in soodoynde the olde fethers lepen out and newe growe. 1420 *LIBER Cocorum* (1862) 46 Fyrst sethe þy mustuls quyl shal of lepe In water. c 1425 *Screen Sag.* (P.) 627 Al the vertu ther schulde bee, Is lapon into the lytly tre. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Dan Bartholomew*

Posies 98 From reasons rule his fancie lightly lope. 1613 SHAKS. *Ilen. VIII.* iii. 206 He parted frowning from me, as if Ruine Leap'd from his Eyes. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 82 'Tis probable if [the Bill] may this very day leap beyond any man's reach for the future. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 89, I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. 1814 CARV *Dançe*, Par. v. 91 The arrow, ere the cord is still, Leapeth unto its mark. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. x. 65 The echos, leaped from cliff to cliff. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 61 The vessel was shaken, and the name of Matthias leapt out. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 Above field and wood, leaps up the Saleve Cliff, two thousand feet into the air.

† b. To burst, crack, 'fly'. Obs.
1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Manie Claies woll leape in Fier. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxvi. 198 As a chesnut laid into the fire, leaps and breaks.

c. Of the heart: To beat vigorously, beat 'high', bound, throb. Also rarely of the pulse.

1536 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b. Wherefore the herte hopeth and lepeh in the body. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Ded. 81 Made mens hearts to leape for joy. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict. s.v. Heart*, His Heart is ready to leap into his Mouth. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 32 He found its [the carp's] heart leaping . . . four hours after a separation from the body. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 6 His heart leapt high as he look'd. 1900 BLACKW. *Mag.* June 789 His pulses leaped, and his comely face Glowed with the pride of a fighting race.

d. colloq. Of frost: To 'give' or thaw suddenly.
1869 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) I. 139/2 When frost suddenly gives way in the morning about sunrise, it is said to have 'leapt'.

e. Mining. (See quot.)
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v., Sometimes a Vein . . . will Leap [as] much aside as a Yard . . . or more. 1802 J. MAWE *Mix. Derbyshire* 206 Gloss., Leap, the vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again, a few feet from the perpendicular.

f. with reference to leap-year.

1600 [See LEAP DAY]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 6 Whereupon every fifth yeere leapeh, and one odde day is set to the rest. 1604 Bk. *Com. Prayer Rubric*, When the yeeres of our Lorde may be diuided into foure euen partes, which is every fourth yeere: then the Sunday letter leapeh. a 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Yrs. Months & D. Wks.* (1683) 74 By this Addition . . . the Fixed Holy-days, and the like, do as it were leap one day farther into the Week.

6. fig. To pass abruptly or at a bound (from one condition or position to another). Also with back, down, up.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Lo! hwi þe swike wolde makien hire, a last, leapeu into prude. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 For þenne schal i lepen fra rode in to reste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8800 Pat þou þarfor lepe not in ire. a 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 384 Pus deede beggers freris, lippen up to kynges power. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2084 Bot some leppe for the lyfe, that one zone lawnde houze. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 101 The pairtreis mett and maid a fair contrack; Bot now, allace! the men are loppin aback For oppin sklander, callit an speikand devill. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. x. (1622) 137 He gaue him time to leape backe from their agreements. 1613 *Purges Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 And to leape back into the Talmud a certain Rabbi. saw [etc.]. *Ibid.* 746 Let us draw somewhat nearer the Sunne, gently marching . . . lest if wee should suddenly leape from one extremity to another, we should [etc.]. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 319 Forgetting his oath . . . he lap in to the uther syde. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* IV. i. (1733) 78 Without leaping out of one Slavery into another. 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 378 They leape down from Aristotle to Bentham, from Plato to Coleridge, with the fewest possible resting-places between.

b. To pass over at a bound; † to evade, neglect.
1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 20 A hot temper leapes ere a colde decree. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I could leap over the rest, but this passed, I doubt it will never be recovered in any age. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xv, I can perceive several Things worth noticing, they have neglected or leapt over. 1891 CHEVNE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 408 The world's great change was expected so shortly that the brief waiting time might easily be leaped over.

7. trans. To spring over; to pass from one side to the other by leaping. Also in phr. to leap bounds (lit. and fig.). Also said of a bridge span.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 57 Romulus diede afore thro lepenge the wallis of Rome. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1046 Shaw skill and pitthe resouns quhy That Danger lap the dyke. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. iv. 21 Be clamorous, and leape all ciuill bounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 228 Let 'em not leape the Ditch, or swim the Flood. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 93 The Nimrod . . . Leaps every fence but one. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 30 He was a gash an' faithful tyke, As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxviii. Come on, leap it like men! 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 293 The single arched bridge that leaps the Ain.

fig. a 1637 B. JONSON *Pind. Ode. Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morrison* iii. He leapt'd the present age, Possess with holy rage, To see that brief eternal day.

8. To cause (an animal) to take a leap. Also fig.
1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 355 Those restless Furies . . . will never cease stimulating and spurring us on . . . till they have leapt us headlong into the everlasting Burnings. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 287 [He] had leaped his horse across a deep nullah.

9. Of certain beasts: To spring upon (the female) in copulation. Also absol. Also † to leap upon.

1530 TINNALE *Gen.* xxxi. to All the rammes that leape vpon the shepe are straked, spotted and partie. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1 Kepe your horse in the stabyl, for he leape a mare he will be the worse to journey a good whyle after. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6. § 4 The Lords . . . shall not . . . suffer any of the said mares to be covered or leapt

with any stoned Horse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 49. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 251 A Ram that never leaped a Sheep. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 128 Colts got by such Horses that have leaped eight or ten Times a Day. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 105/1 A bull . . . which leaps cows at 54, 55, a cow. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 232 The young bull . . . will not leap any cows . . . till the first of May.

transf. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. ii. I had rather be Sir Tim the schoolmaster, and leap a dairy-maid. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. iii. 13 Why what are you? you will not leap me, Sir, Pray know your distance.

10. Comb.: leap candle (see quot.); † leap-land a, vagabond (cf. land-leaper). Also LEAP FROG.

1839 W. J. THOMS *Anecd. & Tradit.* (Camden) 96 The young girls in and about Oxford have a sport called 'Leap Candle, for which they set a candle in the middle of the room in a candlestick, and then draw up their coats . . . and dance over the candle back and forth with these words [etc.]. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 256 God did not allow of such routing 'leap-land-Leuites.

Leap day. An intercalary day in the calendar, esp. that of leap-year, February 29th.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xlv. 1232 This yere leapt, and the leap day was the morrow after the feast Terminallia. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 29 Feb., This is leap-year, and this is leap-day. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xiii. 412 The surplus days thus thrown into the reckoning are called intercalary or leap days. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/4 Rossini was born on February 29 (or 'leap-day'), 1792.

Leaper (lē'pə). Forms: † hleapere, † lepere, 5 lepare, 6-leaper. [OE. hleapere: see LEAP v. and -ER 1.] One who leaps.

† 1. A runner; a dancer. Also with advs. Obs.
a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 889 On þissum gear we nan ferled to Rome, buton tucen leapeas Elyf cing sende mid gewritum. c 1000 *Ass. P.* in Wt. Wulcker 311 Sallator, leapear. 1382 [implied in LEAPERESS]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 107 The which are leapear lollers and leperes a-boute. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, cursor, lepare, or rennar a-wey, fugax. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* Sautteur ou danseur, a leaper, or danser.

† b. [After Du. looper]. An irregular soldier.
1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 116 General Vere sent forth some of his Leapers or adventurers to take some prisoner of the enemies Campe.

2. A person or an animal that leaps or jumps.

c 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere. 1573 LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 100 Wasters, leapers, runners and such like games were appointed. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did . . . out-leap . . . the next-best leaper . . . by seven inches. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 366 The Danish horses were good leapers. 1836 C. SHAW *Let.* 9 May in *Mem.* (1837) 568 The most extraordinary leaper, and perhaps most active man in Europe. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 275 The two horses . . . both capital leapers.

b. An animal which uses leaping as a mode of progression.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 254 They are also called springers, or leppers, from the agility with which they leap, rather than walk. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 332 Laurenti, in 1768, in his Synopsis of Reptiles, divides them into three orders, viz. Leapers, as the frogs; Walkers, as the lizards; and Serpents. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 121 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes, namely, the Leapers, or Saltatoria, the Runners, or Cursoria; and the Earwigs, or Euplexoptera.

3. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old ropes. Cf. LOPER. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

† Leaperess. Obs. rare -1. [f. LEAPER + -ESS.] A female dancer.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* ix. 4 With a leperesse, or tumbler [1388 daunseresse, Vulg. saltatrice], be thou not besy.

Leaperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

Leap-frog. [f. LEAP v.]

1. A boys' game in which one player places his hands upon the bent back or shoulders of another and leaps or vaults over them. Also, a jump or leap of this description.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 142 If I could winne a Lady at Leap-frogge, or by vaulting into my Saddle, with my Armour on my backe. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 15 Like fair gamsters at Leap-frog. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxvii. 402 They . . . exercised themselves at leap frog. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xix, Massa Twig . . . clapping his hands on the old lady's shoulders cleared her and her tub cleverly by a regular leap frog. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 464 And ended . . . by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. i. 8 A double row of posts—where boys played leap-frog.

fig. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 There is a perpetual Game at Leap-Frog between both; and sometimes the Flesh is uppermost, and sometimes the Spirit. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* I. (1857) 35 We play at leap-frog over the good Tern.

2. Croquet. (See quot.)

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 The Leapfrog or Jump Stroke. This may be called a 'fancy' stroke . . . The object is, when a hoop or another ball is in the way of the striker's ball, to make the latter jump over the obstacle.

Hence Leap-frog v., to leap or vault as at leap-frog (intr. and trans.). Leap-frogger, one who plays at leap-frog.

1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilt. Cumb.* I. xiii. 215 All I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Sometimes a too ambitious leap-frogger ruined his party by overbalancing and falling off. 1891 KIRLING *Life's Handicap* 210 He . . . tried to leapfrog into the saddle. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* xxxii. 329 Leap-frogged it [a tomb-stone], hundreds of times, when I were a boy, I have.

† Lea'pful. Obs. [f. LEAP sb.² + -FUL. Orig. in syntactical comb.] A basketful.

c 1000 [see LEAP sb.² 1]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 14 How many leepfullis of broke mete þei taken aftir. 1382 — *Mark* viii. 8 v. rr. lepfull, lepis ful. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 207 3a, lorde, and xij lepfull per lefte Of releue whan all men had eten.

† Leap-gate. Obs. Forms: † hlypzeat, 4 lipzet, 5 lypzet(e, -zet, 7 leap-yeat. [f. LEAP sb.¹ + GATE sb.¹] A low gate in a fence, which can be leaped by deer, while keeping sheep from straying.

980 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 180/28 Ondlang zeardes on ðæt hlypzeat. 13. *Enlog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 224 Fuit ibi una porta quæ vocatur in lingua Anglicana lipzet [v. rr. 14. . lypzete, lypzet]. 1609 in S. ROWE *Peramb. Dartmoor* (1848) 278 The corne hedges and leape yeates rounde aboute the same Common and forest. c 1630 RISSON *Surn. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 The correction of the . . . ditches, and leape-yeates, shall be in the court.

Leaping (lē'pɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LEAP v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LEAP, in various senses.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 480 Ða unstaððigan hleapunge þæs mædenes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxii. (1493) 781 The wyldre gote is . . . moost lyght in lepyngne and mooste sharpe in sighte. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 297/1 Lepynge a-wey, fuga. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 41 Church ales in the wiches with leapyngne, daunsynge, and kyssynge, they maynteyne the profett of their churche. 1611 FLORIO, *Charantana*, a kind of Caroll or song full of leaping like a Scottish gigge. 1622 MARIE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 49 Which way so euer I sought to winde me, was but a leaping out of the Fryng Pan into the fire. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 30 Our Æneas, at two leaping, Set the first foot upon the steppings. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* liv, By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

b. attrib. and Comb., as leaping-bar, -pole; leaping-head, -horn, the lower pommel on a side-saddle, against which the left knee presses in leaping; a hunting-horn, 'third crutch'; † leaping house, a brothel; leaping-on-stone, a stone for convenience in mounting a horse; a horse-block; leaping time, the time of activity, youth.

1852 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) II. 260 The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill (commonly called 'Lord John's "leaping-bar"') to afford exercise in jumping over it. 1881 Mrs. F. O. DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horse.* I. iii. 35 By . . . pressing the left knee against the 'leaping-head, you can accomplish the rise in your saddle. 1899 *Art Training Horses* ix. 144 In case of a horse 'bucking', without the 'leaping-horn there is nothing to prevent a lady from being thrown up. But the leaping-horn holds down the left knee. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 9 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? vntlesse houres were cups of Sacke . . . and dialls the signes of 'Leaping-houses'. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. ii. 63 He immediately trotted to the side of the 'leaping-on-stone' of which Scott from his lameness found it convenient to make use. 1859 FARRAR *Jul. Home* xvi. 205 Trying the merits of his alpenstock as a 'leaping pole'. 1893 BARRING-GOULD *Cheep Jack* Z. III. 192 In the Pens, when a man requires to traverse a considerable distance, he provides himself with a leaping-pole. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 200 To haue turn'd my 'leaping time into a Crutch.

Leaping (lē'pɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. LEAP v. + -ING 2.] That leaps († runs, † dances, etc.: see the vb.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 482 Herodes swor . . . ðæt he wolde ðære hleapendan dehter forgyfan swa hwæt swa heo bade. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 389 More sutil and sinful þan þis lepyngne strumpe [sc. the daughter of Herodias]. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1460 They luyshene to-gedyres . . . on leppande stedes. 1607 TORSILL *Four. Beasts* (1638) 12 There is a remedy to quail these wanton leaping beasts [satyrs]. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE in *Life Duke N.* (1886) II. 101 A grey leaping horse. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 9 And leaping Dolphins catch a distant View. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. (1871) 219 A joy as of the leaping fire Over the house-roof rising higher.

b. In the names of various animals, plants, etc., as leaping cucumber = *spriting* or *squirting* cucumber (see CUCUMBER 3.; leaping-fish, the fish *Salarias tridactylus*, of Ceylon; so called because it comes on shore and leaps over the wet stones, etc.; (Cape) leaping hare = *jumping* hare: see JUMPING ppl. a. b; leaping spider, 'a jumping spider, one of the *Saltigrada*' (W.).

1548-78 *Leaping cucumber (see CUCUMBER 3). 1861 TEN-NENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 495 Index, *Leaping fish. 1849 *Mammalia* IV. 44 The *leaping hare equals our common hare in size. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 538 The Spring Haas, or Cape Gerboa, sometimes called, from its hare-like aspect, the Cape Leaping Hare.

c. Leaping ague, † gout (see quots.).

1562 TURNER *Bathis* 6 This bathis . . . is good for the leping goutte, that runneth from one ioynte to another. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 5 A distemper called by the country-people the leaping-ague, and by physicians, St. Vitus's dance. 1806 FOSSVITH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 375 In the mountainous part of Angus a singular disease, called there the leaping ague, is said to exist, bearing a resemblance to St. Vitus's dance.

Hence Lea'pingly adv., by leaps.

1548 Elvot *Dict.* *Assultim*, leapyngly, iumpyngly.

Leaprous, Leapry, obs. fl. LEPROUS, LEFRY.

Leap year. [Late ME., f. LEAF sb.¹; prob. of much older formation, as the ON. *hlaup-dr* is presumably, like other terms of the Roman calendar, imitated from Eng.]

The name may refer to the fact that in the bissextile year any fixed festival after Feb. falls on the next week-day but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year, not on

the next week-day as usual. Cf. med. L. *salvus lunæ* (OE. *midnæn hlýp*), the omission of a day in the reckoning of the lunar month, made every nineteen years to bring the calendar into accord with the astronomical phenomena.]

A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than the common year; a bissextile year. † To make leap year of: (fig.) to pass over.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 199 *pat tyme Iulius amendeþ be kalender, and fonde þe cause of the lepe 3ere* [L. *rationem bisexti invenit*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XXXI. 127 Bysextre or lepe yere, whiche in iij yere falleth ones. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 The next leape yere after wedding was first made. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 In civil entries to heritage, if it be for the better, men can make leape-years of their father and seeke farther uppe. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 3 That Year was called the Bisextile; and by us Leap-Year because one day of the Week is leaped over in the Observation of the Festivals. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* I. 141 (U. K. S.) The years 1600, 2000, 2400, would be leape years.

Lear¹ (līr). Now Sc. and north. dial. Also 5-7 lere, 6 leare, 6-7 leere, 9 leir. [f. LERE v.; but in mod. Sc. use prob. a mere graphic variant of *lair, lare*: see LORE.] Instruction, learning; in early use † a piece of instruction, a lesson; † also, a doctrine, religion.

1400-50 Alexander 3759 For many leres may be linpe sliak as þou noȝt wenes. 1440 Sir Gauthier 231 Y will to Rome er than y reste, To leve up another lere. 1450 Le Morle *Arth.* 521 The knights þat were wise of lere. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 262 He, that had wel ycond his lere. 1886 FENKE *Blaz. Gentrie* 22 And teach our Gentiles vertuous lere. 1594 LVLV *Moth. Bomb.* II. v. He leard his leere of my sonne. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. i. xix, Queen of Philosophie and virtuous leare. 1652 STAYLTON tr. *Herodian* 37 So well his leere he conth. 1720 RAMSAY *Edinburgh's Salut.* VI. Classic leare and letters belle. 1837 R. NICOLI *Poems* (1842) 95 He gaed to the school, an he took to the leare. 1882 STEVENSON *Merry Men* II. Wks. 1895 VIII. 126 Your heid [is] dozedn wi' carnal leir.

b. Comb. leare-father, a master in learning; see also quot. 1855.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 15 Elders techours and leirfaders. 1702 C. LESLIE *Reply to 'Anguis Flagellatus'* Theol. Wks. 1721 II. 612 The Man who was call'd G. Fox's Leare-Father. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* Lay-father or Leare-father, a person whose conduct has influenced others; an exemplar.

† **Lear**². Obs. Forms: 4 layour, 4-5 liour(e), lyoure, lyre, 5 lere, 5-6 lyer(e), 6-8 leere, 7 leir, 8-9 lear. [a. OF. *leure*, *lyeure*, *liure*: = L. *ligatura*-m (see LIGATURE).]

1. Tape; binding for the edges of a fabric.

1382-3 Durh. MS. *Sacr. Roll.* In lyour empt. pro le Redill' pro magno altari. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 1781/1 Frengre, or lyoure, tenia. *Ibid.* 306/2 Lyoure, to hynde wythe precyous clothys, ligaturum, redimiculum. 1485 *Churchiv. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.* For lere and ryngys to the same bockeram vd. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (Nicholas 1830) 91 Item for viij lb. of blewre lyere at xijd. the lb. viijs. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 79, I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Bracelletes, Leere and Caddys. 1736 J. LEWIS I. of Tenet Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Leere*, tape.

2. **Cookery.** A thickening for sauces, soups, etc.; a thickened sauce.

1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 24 Make a layoure of brede and blode and lay it perwith. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Water and let boyle, and draw a lyer þer-to of brede, of pe cromys, with wyne y-now. 1658 Sir T. MAYERNE *Archinag. Anglo-Gall.* XVIII. 29 Then make a Leer or Sawce for it. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 35 When 'tis baked, put in a leare of gravy with a little white wine. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv. One of those rich sauces of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs, which was technically termed a Leare.

Hence **Lea-ring** vbl. sb. (in quot. *liring*, *lyring*), binding with tape.

1480 *Ward. Acc. Edu.* IV (Nicholas 1830) 126 Liour for liring and louping of the same arras. 1512 *Househ. Bk. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 326 For Lyring Sewing and Jouning of Stuf.

Lear³ (līr). Also 7 loere. [Perh. a developed use of *leare*, LAIR sb.¹ 5; cf. quot. 1623 there.] Colour (of sheep or cattle), due to the nature of the soil.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. II. 403 In some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown & dushish, in-somuch as not only the cattell is all of that leere, but also the corn upon the ground. 1616 SURFL & MARKHAM *Country Farm* I. xxv. 117 Now for the leares of sheepe, you shall vnderstand that the browne hazell leare is of all other the best, the redd leare next to it [etc.]. 1883 *Advt. Handbill, M—'s Fly, Lear, and Vermin Powder* will prevent the Sheep from being struck by the Fly, at the same time producing a good Lear, which every farmer must allow is a great advantage.

Lear, obs. f. or var. of LAIR, LEER, LERE, LIAR. **Lea-rig.** dial. [OE. *lēghrycg*, f. **lēge* LEA a. + *hrycg* back, RIDGE.] A ridge left in grass at the end of a ploughed field.

956 *Charter in Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1893) III. 96 To ennes þam ealdan læz hryge. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The end of ane leyre rig. 1792 BURNS *My ain kind dearie* O i, I'd meet thee on the lea-rig, My ain kind dearie! O.

Learn (lām), v. Pa. t. and pple. learned (lāmd), learnt (lāmt). Forms: 1 leornian, Northumb. *liorniza*, 2 leornen, lornen, 2-3 leornie-n, 3 -in, leorny, liernin, lerni(e, 3-4 lernen, 4 leorno, lerny, l(e)urne, Kent. *lierno*, lyerne, -i, -y, 4-5 leorne, 4-6 lorn(e, 4, 6, 9

dial. larn, 6 Sc. *leorne*, leirne, 6-7 learne, 6-learn. Pa. t. 1 leornode, -ade, 3 *Orm*, leornode, 3-4 leornede, 4 lernid, leornede, lernid, 4-6 lerned, 5 leorned, lurned, -et, 5-6 lernyd, 6 Sc. lernit, leirned, -it, 7-learned, learnt. Pa. pple. 3 ileornet, 3-5 ilerned, 3, 6 ylerned; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [OE. *leornian*, Northumb. *liorniza* = OFris. *liorna*, *lerna*, OS. *līnōn* (not found in Du.), OHG. *līrnēn*, *lērnen* (MUG., mod. G. *lernen*): = WGer. **liernjan*, **liernjan*, f. **lis-*, wk.-grade of **lais-*, root of OTeut. **lairā* LOBE.]

I. To acquire knowledge.

1. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, etc.) as a result of study, experience, or teaching. Const. *from*, of (arch.), † *at* (a person). Also, to commit to memory (passages of prose or verse), esp. in phrases *to learn by heart*, *by rote*, for which see the sb.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 From þæm he þæt xemet leornode regolices þeodscipes. c 975 *Rasku. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 28 From fīc-beom ðonne liornize bispell. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308/26 þam be lyste þisne craft leornian. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Gif we leorniað godes lare! c 1200 *Ormin* 9309 To leornenn lare att Santt Johan Off þe 33re sawle nede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ate beginninge of cristendom elch man leornede pater noster and credo. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 940 Pes is al þe lare þat ich nu leorni. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 167 þis Julianus in his childhode leornede nygromancie and wichecraft. c 1449 *Procock Repr.* I. xi. 58 Al that Cristen men and women ouȝten leorne thei mowe leorne out of the Bible. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 238, I woulde have you to understand and learne this lesson. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XI. 360 To learn True patience, and to temper joy with fear. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) 19 What shall I learn there of God? 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank, learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* IV. § 1. 162 It was from Earl Simon, that Edward had learned the skill in warfare which distinguished him among the princes of his time.

b. with clause as obj.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Dent.* xiv. 23 Leorna þæt þu ondræde Drihten on ælc tid. c 1200 *Ormin* 4970 Lerneþ att me þæt icc am mō wiss Rihtl mid meoc wipþ herite. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Alle þu þe ne wilen listen lorpel and þeron lerneu wiche ben sinnen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 O, þu þæt art cristen, lyerne hon þu selt louie god. c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 62 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Lerne . . . quat werk þu folow salte. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 561 Henceforth I learne that to obey is best. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & Sci. vii. (1885) 220 Scientific men will learn that there are other kinds of knowledge besides scientific knowledge.

c. With *inf.*; also with *how* and *inf.*

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xx. [xxviii.] (1890) 246 þa ða he in wreatum leornade to ðonne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 *Discite bene facere* þæt is, leorniað god to wurchenne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 675 Beter he him adde þe Abbe bi-leued þer ðonne þan ilerned wor to fle. *Ibid.* 10693 So hii miȝte lerni traitour to be. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7496 (Trin.) Þu lerneðest neuer to figt. c 1500 *Merch. & Son* in *Halliwell. Nuge Poet.* 23 Wolde lerne of marchandysse to passe ovr the see! 1547 *LATIMER 2d Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 70 So your grace must learne howe to do of Salomon. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Iarnass.* v. i. 1399, I was a game-some boy and learned to sing. 1799 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1873 II. 47 There are times for silence: when they should learn to hear, and be attentive. 1838 *LONGR. Ps. Life* ix, Learn to labour and to wait. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 We learn morals, as we learn to talk, instinctively.

d. *Phr. I am (yet) to learn:* I am ignorant or unaware. Now usually *I have (yet) to learn.*

1687 *MIEGE Gal. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. The truth of it we are as yet to learn, nous n'en savons pas encore la Verité. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 82, I am not to learn [It. *Ne mi è nascoso*] that some . . . are of opinion that very high Walls are dangerous. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* I. 91 Whence he came. Sir Edward was yet to learn.

2. *intr.* To acquire knowledge of a subject or matter; to receive instruction. Const. as in sense 1.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Leorniað æt me, forðon þe ic eom midheort. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Past.* Ep. § 46 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 384 Lange sceal leornian se ðe laran sceal. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6819 (Trin.) Lerne not of him þat is lyere. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Thus have I lurnet at gentil men. 1575 *Brief Disc. Troubl. Franceford* 10 God grant, we maye lerne at their ensamples. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 134 Sir, I am too old to learne. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 120 'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each, Alternately the nations learn and teach. 1863 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The great use of a public school education to you, is, not so much to teach you things as to teach you how to learn. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 7 He was always willing to learn and to read.

† b. Const. *on* (the matter studied). Obs.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Trin.) Folweþ him þoure fadir is: to lerne on his lare. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 135 Wolt þou, findi, for loue, on vre lay lerne? a 1668 *DENHAM Old Age* 274, I have heard that Socrates the wise Learned on the lute for his last exercise.

3. *trans.* To acquire knowledge of (a fact); to become acquainted with or informed of (something); to hear of, ascertain. Also with *obj. clause*.

c 1200 *Ormin* 7250 He lernde wel þurh hemni Whatt daz3, and where o lande, þæt unge weacell borenn wass. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 33, I pray you learne the time that it shall be full sea. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 278 You, whom I had learned by common voice to be a philosopher of great fame. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 57, I will presentlie goe learne their day of marriage. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 27 This good news I have learned by a letter of yours. 1798 JEFFERSON

Writ. (1850) IV. 243, I . . . have not yet learnt his sentiments on it. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 105 Lest the captain should learn the fate of the schooner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 717 All that he knew about their treachery he had learned at second hand. 1864 *BROWNING Dram. Pers.*, Mr. Sludge 221 He's dead I learn.

b. *To learn out:* to find out, discover. Now dial. 1629 MAXWELL *Herodian* (1635) 171 Then, secretly torturing them, he (Albinus) learnt out all their treachery. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109, I will tell you how the Trick is: And if I had not been an old Clothier and a Felling-Boy when I was young I could not have learnt it out. 1899 *RAYMOND Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 250 But if he should find out? If any should learn it out an' tell?

c. *intr.* To be informed, to ascertain, hear (of). 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 243 It has never, that I can learn, been fully observed. 1827 Sir J. BARRINGTON *Sketches* I. ii. 29 How many rogues ill there be at Reuben, as you learn, to-night? 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* II. 18 He'll have to learn of it on the deaf side of his head no later than to-morrow when I call on him.

II. To impart knowledge. Now vulgar.

4. *trans.* To teach. In various constructions:

a. To teach (a person).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10028 In crist lai þat folk to lern. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* ix. 7 Who lerneth [1388 techith] a scornere, doth wrong he to himself. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 20 Pus lernyd he me. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 A nian aught to lerne his daughters with good ensamples. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiv. 5 Lede me in thy trowth and lerne me. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Pro.* 14, Quhen ene ydiot . . . presumis to teche or to leyne ene man that hes byaith speculatione ande experiens. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. xii. 240 No donbt the chickens crowed as the cocks had learned them. 1763 *FOOTE Mayor of G. H. Wks.* 1799 I. 178 [An uneducated speaker] If they would but once submit to be learned by me.

b. To teach (a person) to do or how to do something. (Also in *passive*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8421 (Trin.) Set him faste to gode teching 'til he be lerned him self to lede. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1897 To lerne you flor to ride. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 34 Gentilmen children ben lerned and taught from their yongth to speke frensch. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 352/1 Doh bee not lerne all men to come to Christ. 1590 SPENSER *P. O.* I. vi. 25 He would learne The Lyon stoup to him. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 7 27 That my Father might learn me to speak without this wicked way of swearing. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. i. The captain learned me how to take it with an air. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *Rights Wom.* v. 181 We should learn them, above all things, to lay a due restraint on themselves. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* III. i. 115 The frequent practice of this exercise must have learned them . . . to become excellent horsemen. 1801 *COLERIDGE Lett.* I. 365 They learn us to associate a keen and deep feeling with all the good old phrases. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* VIII. iii. Learn to know the House; learn the House to know you. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* I, 'Will you learn me to draw a church?'

c. To teach (a person a thing). Also with *clause*.

c 1200 *Ormin* 19613 To lokenn watt it lerneþ us Off [ure] sawle nede. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 171 Logyke I lerned hir and many other lawes, And alle the mousons in musike I made hir to knowe. c 1420 *LVdg. Assembly of Gods* 957, I shall lerne hem a newe daunce. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 Wherby we biþ lerned þat it schal . . . be goode to owre priuice . . . that he be well indowed. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 33, I pray you learne me th' use of this table. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xiv. 58 So leareth he all children . . . in what honor . . . they should hold those persons. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 365 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv. (1840) 255 Having learnt him English. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 353 Her Ladyship asked one of the Children . . . who learnt her her Catechism? 1876 *MORRIS Signet* (1877) 86 Thoud . . . hast learned me all my skill. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlv, We made up our minds to learn him a lesson.

d. To teach (a thing) to a person. rare.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 374 Many tales 3e tellen that Theologie lerneth. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) Dictes* 15 b, He . . . commaunded it shulde not be lerned to any Strangers. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 161 'Tis the Rod, not the Inclination, which learns the Lesson. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 21 My father learned it to me.

† 5. To inform (a person) of something; with clause or thing as second obj. Obs.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/1 For, as I am lerned, ther ar to consider two thinges. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lix, The said misdoers were learned by their especialls [sic] . . . that the said officers . . . had knowledge of their said lying in waite for them. a 1456 L. D. CROMWELL in *Paston Lett.* III. 426 There is a greet straungenesse betwix . . . John Radcliff and you . . . as I am lerned. c 1500 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* 96 Of brutane the duk . . . Richast armes is, as I lernit am. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 22 Lerne me the Proclamation. 1697 tr. *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 57 You learn me Particulars I was ignorant of. *Ibid.* 69 Having learnt him all which had past.

Learnable (lī'nāb'l), a. [f. LEARN v. + -ABLE.] That may be learnt.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1099 These bee mysteries, yet in some measure learnable. 1818 BENTHAM *Sci. Eng. Pref.* xi, I learnt for my first lesson, the matter, in so far as it was learnable, of this formulary. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1858) 249 Dante, . . . we need not doubt, learned better than most all that was learnable. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xviii, When the lesson comes . . . I suppose it will come in some learnable shape. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin* 127 Gifts Born with the blood, not learnable, divine.

Learned (lī'méd), ppl. a. [f. LEARN v. + -ED I.] † 1. In distinctly participial sense. Obs. rare.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 121 This mone also, by rather lerned reson [L. *ea ratione qua dictum est*] To sette and graffe in places temperate Pongarnat is. a 1586 *STONEV Arcadia* I. (1633) 25 The error committed . . . becomes a sharply learned experience. 1714 *TICKELL Fragm. Hunting*

in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 179 [A hound] True to the Master's Voice, and learned Horn.

2. Of a person: In early use, that has been taught; instructed, educated. In later use with narrowed sense: Having profound knowledge gained by study, esp. in language or some department of literary or historical science; deeply-read, erudite. *Const. in.* †*of.* (Superseding the earlier *LERED*.)

Learned society: a society formed for the prosecution of some branch of learning or science.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10416 (Laud) This lady was of much price lovid and lernyd [older texts lered] ware and wyse. **1381** *Wyclif Acts* vii. 22 And Moyses was lerned [1388 lerned] in al the wysdom of Egipcians. **c. 1400** *Destr. Troy* 3940 Eneas... was... of littere & langage lurnyt ynoghe. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 48 The byshoppe of Wyndchester, with dyvers other byshoppes & lernede men. **1539** *Fuller Holy War* iii. xxix. (1840) 170 He was very learned... especially for a prince, who only baitheth at learning. **a. 1680** *Butler Rem.* (1759) i. 1 A Learn'd Society of late... Agreed... To search the Moon by her own light. **1698** *Keill Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 312 That very Learned Friend of his... has given the World reason enough to suspect him. **1712** *Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 488 He was learned in the British tongue. **1771** *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 Learned... you are, and quick in apprehension. **1791-1823** *D'Israeli Cur. Lit.* (1866) 319/2 He is a 'learned' man who has embraced most knowledge on the particular subject of his investigation. **1810** *Scott Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) II. 202 That dreaded phenomenon, a learned lady. **1823** — *One Volume more*, John Pinkerton next, and I'm truly concern'd... I can't call that worthy so candid as learn'd. **1847** *Tennyson Princess* vii. 209 Not learned, save in gracious household ways. **1871** *C. Davies Metr. Syst.* II. 40 A system... made... by a committee of learned professors. **1898** H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* vi. 85 The learned circles of Paris.

b. absol. Chiefly in pl. the learned = 'men of learning', 'the literati'.

a. 1568 *Ascham Scholem.* (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know. **1591** *Spenser Teares Muses* 216 Each idle wit... doth the Learned task upon him take. **1610** *Holland Camden's Brit.* 768 Sundry ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities. **1673** *Dryden Prolog. (Silent Woman) to Univ. Oxford* 24 The learned in schools... Studies with care the anatomy of man. **1736** *Bolingbroke Study & Use Hist.* v. (1777) 122 Let us leave the credulous learned to write history without materials. **1817** *Scott Search after Happiness* vi. E'en let the learn'd go search, and tell me if I'm wrong. **1879** *JAS. GRANT in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 284/2 His paper on optics speedily drew upon him the attention of all the learned in Europe.

c. Inflected in compar. and superl. Now arch.

1562 *Turner Herbal* ii. 43 The hop bushe is called... of y^e Barharus writers humulus, of the later learned writer lupulus. **1575-85** *ARB. SANDYS Sermon* xiv. 249 With all the learnedst of latter times. **1596** *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. ii. 35 Canacee... was the learnedst ladie in her dayes. **a. 1619** *FOTHERBY Aethon.* Pref. (1622) 22 Diuers of my learnedest and best affected Friends. **1627** *BP. HALL Passion Sermon* Wks. 425, I leaue it modestly in the midst; let the learner iudge. **1646** *S. BOLTON Arraignment* Err. 101 The learnedst men... may be deceivers. **1648** *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 51 Among our own Divines two of the learnedst. **1661** *Boyle Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 6 For more learner men than I [etc.]. **1693** *W. FRAKE Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 224, I may make myself learner by reading. **1822** *HAZLITT Table-T. Ser.* II. x. (1869) 204 A lady had objected to my use of the word *learner*, as bad grammar. **1824** *LAMB Lett. to Coleridge* Lett. (1837) II. 164 Testimony that had been disputed by learner clerks than I. **1870** *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 120 The gravest and learner courts in this country shudder to face a new question.

d. Said of one 'learned in the law'; hence applied by way of courtesy to any member of the legal profession.

c. 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 48 Yt is thought by the forsayd lernedmen, that [etc.]. **1524** *HEN. VIII in Bucer clench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 Our welboulded subgiert Edward Mountegue, lernedman. **1596** *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 167 You heare the lern'd Bellario what he writes. **1818** *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 579 The learned Judges having given their opinion... there is nothing remaining for the consideration of the House.

† e. transf. Of an animal trained to make a show of intelligence.

1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* ix. There was also the learned pig... and a hundred other sights. **1837** *LOVER Rory O'More* xvi. (1897) 128 Here is the wonderful learned pig that knows the five quarters of the world, and more.

3. Of things: Pertaining to, manifesting, or characterized by, profound knowledge gained by study.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 10, I will not dispute this question... A learned ignorance shall better content me. **1625** *BACON Ess., Aethon* (Arb.) 337 Learned Times. **1632** *MILTON L'Allegro* 132 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonson's learned Sock be on. **1651** *FULLER Abel Redivivus*, Perkins (1869) I. 148 The scholar could hear no learner... sermons. **1763** *DODSLEY Pref. to Shenstone's Wks.*, The father resolved to give him a learned education. **1818** *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 455 A treatise of tenures by a learned hand. **1823** *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Tenets in Abbey*, Your learned fondness for the architecture of your ancestors. **1824** *Ibid.*, *Capt. Jackson*, The anecdote... diffused a learned air through the apartment. **1837** *WHWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 379 The Ancients... were wanting in Learned Ignorance. **1874** *DEUTSCH Rem.* 264 A learned and lucid paper in the current *Edinburgh Review*.

b. In art-criticism often applied to draughtsmanship, colouring, etc., with the sense: Exhibiting thorough knowledge of method.

a. 1830 *HAZLITT Fine Arts* (1873) 231 The drawing of N. Poussin... is merely learned and anatomical.

c. Of a language, profession, or science: Pur-

sued or studied chiefly by men of learning. Of the words in a language: Introduced by men of learning. Of plants: Known only from books (*rare*).

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xli. (1887) 235 The three learned tongues, the latin, the greeke, the hebrew. **1623** *LISLE Afric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. (1638) 2 He knew moreover the learner tongues and arts as well as they. **1666** *WHISTON Theory Earth* ii. (1722) 139 The learned Sciences seem to have been anciently much better known. **1785** *MARTYNS Rousseau's Bot.* Intro. 4 These learned plants however must be found in nature. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 160 The English tongue is, in many respects, materially different from the learned languages. **1850** *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 162 Students in the learned professions at Rome. **1869** *KITCHIN Brachet's Hist. Fr. Gram.* Intro. 32 Words of very different origin... the one popular, the other learned. *Ibid.* 39 This influx of learned words increases throughout the fifteenth century.

Hence † **Learnedish** *a.*, learned-like.

a. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 250 Some write in Hebrew... † avoid the Critic... And seem more learnedish, than [etc.].

Learnedly (lɔːnɪdli), *adv.* [*f.* **LEARNED** ppl. *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a learned manner.

1549 *BALE Labor. Journ.* Leland Pref. Biv b, So lerned-lye, lyuely, eudently, and groundedly... woulde he haue... described... thys oure realme. **1549** *CHEKE Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 6 Vee think it is not learnedly done. **1642** *MILTON Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 1851 III. 317 They can learnedly invent a prayer of their own. **1717** *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 1 Apr., I can speak very learnedly on that subject. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer.

Learnedness (lɔːnɪdnəs), [*f.* **LEARNED** + *-NESS*]. The quality or condition of being learned.

1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 227 Are there not some who give themselves to... learnedness and clerlike skill in this art and that language? **1681** H. MORE *Eyp. Lond.* 72 By reason of their Learnedness in the Law. **1869** *Loud. Q. Rev.* Jan. 266 He is a stumbling-block... to all conventional learnedness. **1879** G. MERRETT *Egoist* II. ii. 29 The doctor's learnedness would be a subject to dilate on.

Learner (lɔːnə), [*f.* **LEARN** + *-ER*]. Forms: 1-2 *leornere*, 4-5 *lerner*, 6- *learner*. [*OE.* *leornere*, *f. leornian*: see **LEARN** *v.* and *-ER* 1.]

1. One who learns or receives instruction; a disciple. † In early use, a scholar, man of learning.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxvii.] (1890) 341 þa heht heo gesomian ealle þa zelandestan men & þa leornaras. **c. 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 7 þa apostles itacned þa leorneres þet beoþ þa wise witega þe beoþ nu on þe halie chirche. **1413** *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 No doute that Tula ne Pythagoras had nought be þat lerners and as prentyses in their presence. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 188 Nedes must the disciple or lerner byleue many thynges y^e his mayster techeth hym. **1597** *MORLEY Intro. Mus.* 182 Thus hast thou... my booke... as I thought most convenient for the learner. **1612** [see *LATE* *a.* 2 d.]. **1685** *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. xiii. 36 It is the part of Learners, to ask their Teachers help. **1735** *BERKELEY Pref. think. in Math.* § 21 Every learner hath a deference more or less to authority. **1828** J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 47 To give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe. **1867** *SMILES Huguenots* Eng. xi. (1880) 193 James H. was but the too ready learner of the lessons of despotism taught him by Louis XIV.

† **2. A teacher. Obs.**

138a *Wyclif Heb. xii.* 9 We hadden fadris of oure fleisch, lerneris [v. r. lerneris, *Vulg. eruditores*]. **1494** *FABIAN Chron.* v. cxxvii. 107 A tuture or lerner of... knyghtlye maners.

Hence **Learnner-like** *a.*, befitting a learner. **Learnrship**, the position of a learner.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Moomed with our learnerlike admiration. **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 6/3 Candidates... for male telegraph learnerships.

Learning (lɔːnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: 1 *leornung*, 4 *leorning*, 4-6 *lerning*, -yng(h)(e), 7 *Sc.* *leorning*, 9 *vulg.* *larnin*, 6- *learning*. [*OE.* *leornung*, -ing, *f. leornian*: see **LEARN** *v.* and *-ING* 1. Cf. *OHG. lirnunga*.]

1. The action of the vb. LEARN. a. The action of receiving instruction or acquiring knowledge.

c. 897 K. *ELFRIC Gregory's Past.* Pref. (Sweet) 3 Hu zionne hie wæron ærðer ze ymb lare ze ymb lornunga. **c. 1340** *Cursor M.* 14811 (Trin.) To him was þe lawe bitrust þat he him self bi lernyng laust. **1477** *EARI RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Gladnesse whiche encreases dail in me in lernynge. **1577-87** *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1165/2 He... for the porterie of his father... not able to be maintained here at learning. **1644** *MILTON Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents. **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 18 It... renders the Learning of the English Rules more tedious abundantly, than they would be. **1860** *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iii. 220 Vigilance... required of us, besides learning of many practical lessons. **1862** R. OWEN in *19th Cent.* Dec. (1897) 992 There's nothing so good for learning, as teaching.

† **b. Teaching; schooling. Obs.**

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 393 þe gospels of Crist written in Englishe to moost lernyng of oure nacoun. **1489** *CAXTON Faytes of A.* IV. x. 255 It is gode for to speke therof to the lernynge of thos that shall most iuge therof. **1727** *Philop. Quarll* (1816) 34 The old man determined to give him his learning, if his relations would find him in board, and other necessities. **1802** R. ANDERSON *Cumberd. Ball.* 44 O, cud I afford it, mair larnin thou'd get!

† **2. What is learnt or taught: a. A lesson, instruction; b. information or direction; c. the 'teaching' of a person; a doctrine; also, a doctrine or maxim in law; d. a branch of learning; a science; e. an acquirement. Obs.**

a. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 174 That nis no treuthe of trinite but... a leornynge for lewed men, the latere forte dele. **1483** *CAXTON G. de la Taur* cxxxvii. M. viij. The three eneygnementes or lernynge whiche Caxton gaf to his sone. **1611** *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. i. 43 The king... Puts to him all the Learnings that his time Could make him the receiver of.

b. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 184 Right as hym was taught by his lernynge He found this hochtly olde Vrban. **1606** *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 47, I did inquire it: And haue my Learning from some true reports.

c. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* II. 24 As many as haue nott this lernynge. **1549** *CONVERIALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 To expounde unknowne lernynge. **1560** *PILKINGTON Aggeus* Cij (Matt. xv. 9), Teaching lernynge whiche are the commandementes of men. **a. 1625** *HOVS Wks.* (1620-30) 128 Christ the way, the truth and the life... The truth in his learning, the way for his living. **a. 1626** *BACON Mar. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 2 Particular and positive learnings of lawes doe easily decline from a good temper of justice.

d. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* xi. xi. 315 It is no rare thing in all learnings... to haue one thing more generall then an other. **1605** *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 13 (1873) 49 He did send his diuine truth into the world, waited on with other learnings. **1613** *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 6 The rules of Reason are of two sorts; some taken from foreigne learnings, both diuine and humane.

e. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 35, I once did hold it... a basenesse to write faire, and laboured much How to forget that learning.

3. Knowledge, esp. of language or literary or historical science, acquired by systematic study; also, the possession of such knowledge, learnedness.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 16108 (Trin.) Men han seide þat þou art wis of lernyng þore. **1513** *BRADSHAW St. W. v. b.* i. 2016 But for marchant men haunyng littell lernyng. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 175 Oxenford... a norishe of learning, and a famous vniuersitie. **1588** *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 314-15 Learning is but an adjunct to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is. **1611** *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 The rare learning that he hath attained vnto. **1644** *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 60 The seruil condition into which lernyng... was brought. **1676** *LASTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 [Plagiarism] being the lane and pest of learning. **1709-11** *POPE Ess. Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dang'rous thing. **a. 1732** *GAY Fables* II. xi. (1738) 100 Learning by study must be won. **1756-7** *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 60 That Politian was a man of learning must be confessed. **1771** *Junius Lett.* Ixi. 310 It... is not much to the credit either of their learning or integrity. **1781** *GIMON Pref. & F.* xxx. III. 136 He had betrayed the ancient seat of freedom and learning to the Gothic invader. **1822** *HAZLITT Table-T.* I. viii. 167 Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. **1838** *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. iii. § 47. 168 Ancient learning is to be divided into two great departments. **1887** *LOWELL Democr.* 122 What we want is not learning, but knowledge.

b. The new learning: the studies, esp. that of the Greek language, introduced into England in the 16th century; also applied to the doctrines of the Reformation.

c. 1530 *LATIMER in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. 119 Ye sayed that it was plaine, that this New lernyng (as ye call it) was not the trowth... Ye call the Scripture the new Leninge; which I am sure is eldre than any lernynge, that ye wote to be the old. **c. 1550** *BALF. K. Johan* (Manly) 1156, I trust ye beleue as Holy Church doth teache ye, And from the new lernyng ye are wylling for to fle. **1577** *NORTHBRIDGE Dicing* (1843) 12 Such as impute this thing to the new learning, and preaching of the Gospel are shamefully deceiued. **1732** *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 28 The King's displeasure against the... Bishops of the new Learning. **1874** *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 On the Universities the influence of the New Learning was like a passing from death to life.

4. attrib. and Comb., as learning-place, -seat.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* IV. (Percy Soc.) 20, I went to Doctryne, prayenge her good grace, For to assygne me my fyrst lernynge place. **1601** *SHAKS. All's Well* i. i. 191 The Court's a learning-place. **1885** *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 That is a storehouse riche, a learning seat.

† **Learnrless**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* **LEARN** *v.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of learning.

1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr. A 4 b, These and such like errors... commonly by leanelesse heades are reputed for loves kingdome. **1610-25** A. COOKE *Pope Joane* 5 That age was a leane-lesse and a witlesse age.

Learwite, variant of **LAIRWITE**. *Obs.*

† **Leary**, *a. Obs. rare* 1. (Origin and meaning obscure.)

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary hey is always accounted the best. *Ibid.* 73 Shepherds are to have an especiall eye to their hogges, and allwayes to give them the shortest, learyest, and best hey.

Leary: see **LEERY** *a.*

Leas, *pa. t.* of **LEESE**, to lose.

Leasable (lɛsəbəl), *a.* [*f.* **LEASE** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be leased.

1611 *COTGR.* *Affordable*, leasable, lettable, farmeable.

Lease, *sb. 1*, *leaze* (lɛz). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *lēs*, 3-6 *leso*, 4-5 *leeso*, 5-9 *lees*, 6 *leasse*, 6-7 *leas*, 6- *leaso*, *leaze*. [*OE.* *lēs* str. fem. *→* *O* *Teut.* type **lēsud*; the orig. declension was nom. *lēs*, acc., gen., dat. *lēsue* (whence *LEASOW*), but in *OE.* there appears also an oblique form *lēse*. The word has sometimes been confused with the plnral of *LEA* *sb. 1*.

The word is prob. etymologically identical with (*blod*)-*lēs*, gen. *-lēsue*, (blood)-letting; *→* *O* *Teut.* type **lēsud*; *→* *pre-* *Teut.* **lēsud* or **lēsud*, *f.* root of *LET* *v.*; the original meaning would thus be land 'let alone', 'not tilled']

Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land; common. (Cf. *cow*-, *ewe*-, *horse-lease*.)

a 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in Wr. Wülcker 91/13 Ic drife sceap mine to heora lease. a 1000 *Voc.* ibid. 177/10 *Compassus ager*, gemæne laas. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 134 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 223 An ylle fair ymou3, Grene & wip wel fair lese. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1005 Lese [v.r. lese] last þer alle winter. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 175 Hit . . . coupe ful craftly kepe alle here bestes & bring hem in þe best lese. 1387 *Ælfric Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 In þese hilles þere is Lese-know for al Walis. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 17 We been his peple and sceap of his lese. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 148 Take thy horse and go tediure hym vpon thyn owne lees. 1578 *Lyte Dodocns* I. lxiii. 91 The three first Plantaynes grow almost every where. . . in pastures and leases. 1622 *Wither Fair Virtue* C 6 b, And my Lambkins changed from Brome lease, to the Mead at home. a 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1757) 394 The cattle cannot go into those deepleases, they being under water. 1794 A. Young in *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 231 Much . . . common Down. . . stocked with bullock and sheep leases. 1880 *Jefferies Hodge & M.* II. 277 The dead, dry grass, and the innumerable tufts of the 'lease' which the cattle have not eaten. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Leas*, a common, or open space of pasture ground. The *Leas* is the name given at Folkestone to the fine open space of common at the top of the cliffs. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 196 The years have gathered grayly Since I danced upon this lease.

Lease, sb.²: see LEASE a.

Lease (lēs), sb.³ Also 5 lese, leas, 6 leace. [a. AF. *les* = OF. *lais*, *leis*, *lez*, etc., a letting, leaving (mod.F., with pseudo-etymological spelling *legs*, 'legacy'), vbl. noun f. *laisser* to let, leave.]

1. A contract between parties, by which the one conveys lands or tenements to the other for life, for years, or at will, usually in consideration of rent or other periodical compensation. Also in phr. to put (out) to lease; by lease, on (+ in) lease. b. The instrument by which such a conveyance is made. c. The period of time for which the contract is made.

The grantor of a lease is called the *lessor*, and the grantee, the *lessee*. In popular lang. *lease* is usually confined to a conveyance by deed for a term of years.

[1292 *Britton* II. xi. § 26 *Qe* il ne cleime rien el tenement for qe terme des anz de le les unte.] 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 1 § 1 Every astate feoffment yntil relese graunte lesis and confirmation of landys. 1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 2 Lessees, before . . . they take or occupie bifore of any suche leas any suche londes. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* Ep. to Ld. T. Paget viii. (1378) 9 Though countrie health long staid me, yet lese expiring fraid me. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 31, I thought one might have had a farme or a lease for a hundred rent yearly, without any fine or income paiged. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 1981 A . . . young gentleman put out the best part of his land to lease. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 4 June, I cannot have a lease of the ground for my coach-house. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2542/4 To be Lett furnished or unfurnished, by a short Lease or Yearly Rent. 1756 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xviii. 134 He got possession, on easy leases, of the revenues of Bath, Worcester and Hereford. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 16 ¶ 7 [He] renewed his uncle's lease of a farm. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N. V.* II. (1869) II. 420 All the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 149 A tenant without a lease, and consequently, depending on the goodwill and caprice of his landlord, may not deteriorate his farm. 1893 *Sir J. W. Chitty in Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The lease . . . had been lent . . . to the plaintiff . . . for perusal. *Mod.* The lease had still thirty years to run.

2. *fig.* with reference to the permanence of occupation guaranteed by a lease; esp. in phr. a (new) lease of life. Also, the term during which possession or occupation is guaranteed.

c 1586 *Cress Penelope* Ps. LXXVI. vi, Of my graunt thee had enjoy'd A lease of blisse with endlesse date. c 1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* cxlvi, Why so large cost, having so short a lease, Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend? 1605 *Nach. iv. i.* 99 Our high plac'd Macbeth Shall live the Lease of Nature. 1628 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) I. 35 Remember of what age your daughter was, and that just so long was your lease of her. 1631 *Milton Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 52 [Thou] That to give the world encrease, Shortened hast thy own lives lease. 1640 *Shirley Constant Maid* IV. iii, The Statutes and the Magna Charta have taken a lease at his tongues end. 1641 *Cardinal v. i.* Time has took a lease but for three lives I hope. 1647 *Cleveland Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4, I wonder, for how many lives my Lord Hoptons Soule took the Lease of his Body. a 1700 *Dryden Ovid's Met.* xv. *Pythag. Philos.* 603 He . . . the same Lease of Life on the same Terms renews. 1706 *Baynard in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath* II. 192 My Lady Loyd's Case, . . . who when the vital Flame was even blinking in the Socket . . . had a new Life put to Lease. 1853 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* II. 227 She was going to have a new lease of life with better health. 1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, The suspense seemed to have taken a new lease. 1878 *Selvey Stein* III. 397 Wherever Estates still existed, they seemed to have gained a new lease of life. 1897 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 685 Men and women, who looked, as the saying goes, as if you could take a lease of their lives.

3. *Austral.* 'A piece of land leased for mining purposes' (Morris).

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 15 A nice block of stone was crushed from Johnston's lease.

4. *Comb.*, as lease-buyer, -letter, -possession. See also LEASE-MONGER, LEASE-PAROLE.

1570 *Levins Manip.* 204/3 Lease letter, locator. . . Lease buyer, conductor. 1894 A. Morrison *Mean Streets* 286 The glories of lease-possession grew dim in his eyes.

Lease (lēs), sb.⁴ *Weaving.* Also 4 lese, leese, leys, 9 leas, lays. [app. a var. of LEASH sb., perh. confused with an adoption of F. *lisse*, *lice* (= L. *līcia*, pl. of *līcium*) = sense 2 below.]

† 1. A certain quantity of thread. *Obs.*

A Fécamp document of 1235 in Du Cange has 'In eadem Ecclesia reddit Presbyter . . . tres lesas cere pro candelis'. Cf. LEA sb.⁴

1301 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 110 Et in xxviii lb. cere pro ij torches ad magnam alare . . . Et in xxxiii leses lintiamini emp. pro eidem. 1453-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 633 Pro add. leese de lechino ad 15d. pro candelis inde fiendis, ss. 1457 *Ibid.* 635, 14d. leys de lichino.

2. The crossing of the warp-threads in a loom; the place at which the warp-threads cross. Phr. to keep, take the lease. (The corresponding Spitalfields term is cross.)

1839 *Uae Dict. Arts* 1284 The lease being carefully tied up, affords a guide to the weaver for inserting his lease-rods. 1851 *Art. Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii* 2 Taking the 'lease' previously to the yarns being submitted to the sizing process. 1883 *Almondbury & Thundersf. Gloss.*, s.v. *Lays*, . . . When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the *laysband*. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the *lays*. 1888 C. P. Brooks *Cotton Manuf.* 30 The keeping of the lease. The latter term will be understood by all connected with weaving as being the separation of the threads alternately.

3. = LEASH 7 a.

1824 *Lond. Jnl. Arts & Sci.* VII. 124 The improved piece of mechanism . . . is to be placed immediately over the heddles or leases of the loom. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 238 Separating the threads of the warp in forming the shed, thus according to the weaver's phrase augmenting the number of leases in the harness.

4. *Comb.*: lease-band (see quot. 1883 under sense 2); lease-rod, one of the rods placed between the warp-threads to keep the lease.

1824 *Lond. Jnl. Arts & Sci.* 114 The warp is drawn from this roller over a small roller, and from thence is conducted to the lease-rods. 1883 A. Brown *Power-loom* (ed. 4) 35 The lease-rods . . . play a very important part in power-loom weaving. . . Their primary purpose is to keep the lease, so that when any of the threads are broken their proper place may be readily found in the web.

† **Lease**, a. and sb.² *Obs.* Forms: 1 léas, 2-3 leas, 3 læs, 3-5 lese, 3-6 les, 4-5 leese, lessee, 4-6 less, 5 6 leace, S. leas, s. (5 leas/s), leys, 6 lease. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lās* corresponds to OFris. *lās*, OS. *OHG.*, MHG. *lās* (Du. *G. los*), ON. *lauss* (Sw. *lös*, Da. *løs*), Goth. *laus*: -OTent. **laus-*, f. **laus-* (: **leus-* : *lus*, whence *Loose v.*), an extension of the Oðryan root **leu-* (Gr. *λύειν* to loosen). The suffix -LESS is etymologically identical with the present word; *Loose a.* is an adoption of the ON. equivalent *lauss*.

In the Teut. langs. generally the word had the senses 'loose', 'free, unoccupied', 'destitute of', 'loose in conduct, immoral', 'vain, empty, worthless'. In OE. the only senses are 'destitute of' (see -LESS) and 'false, lying']

A. *adj.* Untrue, false, lying.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 59/43 *Testem fallacem*, leasa gewitnesse. a 1200 *Morol Ode* 255 Pa þe weren swa lese [13. . . in E. E. P. 31 lease] þæt me hom ne nihte ileuen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule no þing seien þat les beo. a 1255 *Leg. Kath.* 1779 Leased to leuen lengre on þes lease maunet. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Ne swer it [God's name] les to fele in gamen. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1819) 34 Not þe Northern men held him no leaute . . . & forsake ðedrede, þer were þei les. 7 a 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 8 An Authour. That halt not dremes false ne leas. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/1 Leas, or false, falsus. c 1450 *Eric Tolous* 1086 So are ye lythyr and leas. c 1450 *Coc. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 354 He droff from me the fendes leas.

B. sb. Untruth, falsehood, lying. Common in ME. poetry in the expletive *without(en), but lease*.

c 888 K. *Ælfric Boeth.* xli. § 1 Þone mon mætt hatan buton lease soþe sunne. c 1205 *LAY.* 28150 Þat isæid ich þe habbe soþ buten lease. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3514 False witness dat þu ne bere, Ne wið ðe lese non mainl ne dere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5747 O moder bath and maiden clene, Þat sibben lang, wit-ten less, Þar child and soþerf wemles. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 155 in E. E. P. (1862) 105 A joyful teþinge ic þou telle þat soþ is and les noȝt. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christofore*) 99 Sa held he furth lange but lese, til he come in a wildirnes. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 1022 (*Dido*) This seyt the bok withoutyn any les. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xvi, It is soth & no leas. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 158 We held with hym ther he saide leasse. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* I. 24 He knawis gif this be leiss, 1513 *Douglas Æneis* III. ii. 115 By Olearon, and mony ilis, but les. 15. . . *Adam Bel* 160 in *Hazl. E. P.* II. 158 Syr, we be outlawes of the forest, Certayne without any lease. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I. 188 Flanders of nede must with vs haue peace Or els she is destroyed without lees.

Lease (lēs), v.¹ Now dial. Forms: 1 lesan, 4 leese, (pa. t. lease, laas), 4-5 lese, 6- lease, 7- leaze. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. wk. since the 14th c.): OE. *lesan* (pa. t. *les*, pl. *lēsōn*) to gather, glean, corresponds to OFris. *lesa* to read, OS. *lesan* to gather (Du. *lezen* to gather, select, read), OHG. *lesan* (MHG., mod.G. *lesen* to gather, to read), ON. *lesa* to gather, pick, read (Sw. *läsa*, Da. *læse* to read), Goth. *lisān*, *galisan* to gather. Outside Teut. the Lith. *lesù* (inf. *lesti*), to pick up with the beak, may be cognate.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To glean. † Also with *up*. (In OE. used in wider sense: to gather, collect.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Lev.* xxiii. 22 Ne ge ne gaderiþ ȝa corþe . . . ac lætað þearfan and ut acyrene hig lesan. 1377 *Lancel. P. P.* B. VI. 68 Who so helpeth me to erie. . . Shal have leue . . . to lese here in heruest. 1387 *Ælfric Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Ruth þat . . . lease [v.r. laas] vp þe eeres after his [sc. Boaz]

ripe men. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. Soc.) 71 No man myght lease, rake, or glean his grounde after he had gathered of his crosse. 1612 *Court Rolls of Taynton, co. Glouc.*, That no person shall lease or glean until the corn there growing be carried. c 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 155 How he set with hand . . . his beanes; and in the larn leazed in the ear. 1684 *Dryden Theocrinus* Idyl III. 72 Agree, that in Harvest us'd to lease. c 1700 *Allen & Ella* in *Evans Old Ball.* (1784) II. xlv. 258 Together we'll lease o'er the field. 1825 *Cobbett Rav. Rides* (1830) I. 307 No less than eighty four men, women and boys and girls gleaning, or leasing, in a field of about ten acres. 1879 in *Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.*

2. To pick: in various applications (see quot.). c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 48 Of wynter fruyt science Vet leseth out the smale, vnto the grete So that the tree may sende her drynke & mete. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take Rys, and lese hem clene. 1609 C. Butler *Fent. Mon.* (1634) 39 Take four or five good handfulls of wheat or Rye leazed out of the sheaf. 1703 *Thoresby Lett. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Leys*, to pick the slain and trucks out of wheat. 1764 *Mus. Rusticum* II. 223 What we in the North call *leasing*, or *gathering out*, the blighted ears. *Ibid.* 226 The greatest care should be taken to *lease* wheat intended for seed. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Lease* (laize), to pick out weed-seeds, &c., by hand from imperfectly winnowed corn.

† **Lease**, v.² *Obs.* In 4 lese, 6 leaze. [OF. *lāsian*, f. *lās* LEASE a.; perhaps partly a back-formation from LEASING sb.] *intr.* To tell lies.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) lxx. 2 *Leazað* [v.r. *leasiab*] þe fynd pine [L. *mentitur tibi nimis* tibi]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22042 (Fairf.) Perfore he sais he leis noȝt [Cott. lies, *Gott. leies*, *Trin. lieþ*]. 1594 *Knack to Know Knave A 4*, Let Honestie recieve such punishment As he deserves that leazes to the king.

Lease (lēs), v.³ Also 5 lese, 6 leese, lessee. [ad. AF. *lessor*, a specific use of OF. *lessor*, *laisser* (mod.F. *laisser*) to let, let go: -L. *laxare* to loosen, loose, f. *lax-us* loose, LAX a.]

1. *trans.* To grant the possession or use of (lands, etc.) by a lease (LEASE sb.³); to let out on lease.

[1292 *Britton* II. xi. § 9 Si cestui . . . lesse sa terre a terme de la vie le lessour.] 1570 *Levins Manip.* 204/3 To Lease or let leas, locare, dimittere. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Synbol.* § 25 B, He which letteth, lesseth or setteth anything to be made or used, is called . . . the lessor or lettor. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. i. 59 This land . . . Is now Leas'd out . . . Like to a Tenement or pelted Farme. a 1600 G. Longe in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 157 Having themselves no knowledge, [they] were driven to lease out the benefit of their Patent to the Frenchmen. a 1637 B. Jonson *Pind. Ode Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morison* v, Leas'd out 'advance The profits for a time. 1726 *Attyllie Parergon* 285 Where the Vicar leases his Glebe, the Tenant must pay the great Tithes to the Rector or Improprator. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N. V.* III. (1869) II. 536 The lands in America . . . are in general not tenanted nor leased out to farmers. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 288 Lands were leased from the 10th October 1763, for eleven years. 1868 *Peard Water-Farm* II. 21 Each proprietor leased his water to men who having no permanent interest in the river, killed every salmon they could catch.

transf. and fig. c 1665 *Mrs. Hutchinson Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 329 He would not give up bishops, but only lease out their revenues. a 1845 *Hoope Plea Midsummer Fairies* xii, 'Alas', quoth she, 'ye know our fairy lives Are leased upon the fickle faith of men'.

2. To take a lease of; to hold by a lease.

1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I. xv. 319 In 1840 . . . the family was transported to Mavis Bush, a neat little cottage . . . which was leased for a period of years. 1892 *Greta Armeur What was it?* (ed. 2) 8 A rich Scotchman . . . had leased a large property . . . in order to indulge in his favourite sport with the famous Baltimore hounds. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 Angling on the choice streams of the South . . . is hardly to be obtained unless by leasing a rod.

Hence Leased (lēs) *ppl. a.*

1895 A. J. Wilson *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.*, *Leased Lines* . . . those railway securities whose interest or dividends are dependent not on the earning power of the properties, but upon the rent agreed to be paid by the lessee company.

Lease, var. LESEE v., to lose; and see LEASH.

Leasee, -er, -o(u)r, obs. ff. LESSEE, LESSOR.

Leasehold (lēs'hould). [f. *LEASE* sb.³, after *frechold*.] A tenure by lease; real estate so held.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5867/3 A Leasehold of 100l. per Annum, for 99 Years. 1870 *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxix. 17 He has but a leasehold of his acres, and death ends his tenure. 1874 *Helps Soc. Press.* II. 25 There is also the system of leaseholds, which must be very prejudicial to good building. 1881 *Gladstone Sp. on Irish Land Bill* 99 You have the leaseholds and you have the annual tenancy.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by lease.

1731 W. Derrham (*title*) A Defence of the Churches Right in Leasehold Estates. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 707 In ejectment for a leasehold estate, the lessor of the plaintiff produced the original lease. 1858 *Bright Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., A man . . . comes into possession of leasehold houses.

Hence **Leaseholder**, one who possesses leasehold property.

1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 229 Which thrusts a 'long lease' upon the 'perpetual' leaseholder. 1883 T. Colborne in *Law Times* 27 Oct. 433/1 The leaseholder, like the agricultural tenant under the Act of 1883, is . . . prevented from contracting himself out of the benefits of the Act.

Leaseless (lēs'less), a. [f. *LEASE* sb.³ + -LESS.] Not having a lease.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/4 Leaseless tenants' rights.

† **Lease-monger**. *Obs.* [LEASE sb.³] One who traffics in leases.

1549 *Lattimer 14th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arl.) 208 No more mongers fayth, no lease mongers fayth, no seller of benefices fayth. 1550 *Crowley Epigr.* 1169 Of late a leasemonger of

London laye sycke, And thyncking to dye, his conscience dyd him pricke. 1615 *Stow's Ann.* 868/1 Many houses . . . were all very suddenly inhabited. . . to the great . . . advantage of Landlords and Leasemongers. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 117 Either by the landlord or the 'leasemonger' farms and tenements were let to the highest bidder.

So † **Lease-monging.**

1580 *Ferne Blaz. Gentry* 99 If such a one . . . through good husbandrye, cheuisaunching, leasemonging . . . shall rise vp to a renewen of hundredes.

† **Lease-parole.** *Obs.* [f. LEASE *sb.* + PAROLE.] (See quot. 1672.)

a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1598) F 2, *Clovene*. At night I wil bring home my mistresse. *Smith*. Euen when you please, good Adam. *Clovene*. When I please, marke thy words,—tis a lease parole, to haue and to hold. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 131 He is tenant by custom to the Planets, of whom hee holds the 12 Houses by lease parole: paying the yearly rent of his study and time. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Parol*, Lease-parol, that is Lease per Parol; a Lease by word of mouth, to distinguish it from a Lease in writing.

Leaser¹ (lɛzə). Now dial. Also a lezere, 6 lezer. [f. LEASE *v.* + -ER¹.] A gleaner.

1340 *Ayeb.* 86 Hi abideþ and wyneþ þane dyaf ase dep . . . þe lezere his haruest. 1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 1, *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Every such gatherer, lezer or lezers. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 88/1 An act against leasers of corne. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 133, I knew there was no office of any kind, which a man from England might not have . . . and . . . I looked upon all who had the disadvantage of being born here, as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. 1828 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* iii. 242 You cannot proceed a quarter of a mile, without encountering some merry group of leasers.

† **Leaser**². *Obs.* rare. [OE. *lasere*. Agent-n. to LEASE *v.*²: see -ER¹.] A liar.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.*, Pref. (Skeat) 17 Leaseres *vel* lezeres, falsos. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Annu.* iii. 48 Hee . . . lays on us unmercifully, calling us *Cavellers*, *Leasers*, *Sluaders*.

Leaser³ (lɛzə). [f. LEASE *v.*³ + -ER¹.] One who takes on lease; a lessee.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 300 The mine has been in leasers' hands.

Leash (lɛʃ), *sb.* Forms: a. 3, 5 lece, 4 leesse, 4-5 lees, 4-6 lea, lese, 5-7 leace, lease, (5 leese, leys, lyes, 6 leasse). β. 4 *Sc.* leysche, 4-7 lesh, 5 lesshie, leeshe, 5-6 *Sc.* lische, 6 leysche, leshie, leas(s)he, *Sc.* leish, leishch, lesch, (7 leach), 6-leash. [a. OF. *lesse*, *laisse* (mod.F. *laisse*)?—L. *laxa* fem. of *laxus* LAX a.]

1. The thong or line in which hounds or coursing-dogs are held. *Phr.* † *With the leash*, † *at a leash*, *on or in (the or a) leash*. Proverbial *phr.* † *As greyhound (let out) of leash*.

a. 1300 *St. Gregory* 822 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 68 Houndes þat were list & lent to leten of lece, to cacche beste. 13 . . . *Coerde L.* 1923 As greyhounds stricken out of lesse, Kyng Richard threst among the press. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1026 (Kilbing) Merlin smot forþ, þai after dasse On aþer half, so grehounde of lasse. a 1400 *Octonion* 767 As glad as grehound ylete of lese Florent was than. c 1440 *Partonope* 558 Her leas were as softe as sylk. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 16 Every man . . . had a mastie bound at a lyes. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 85 In comes another his houndes at his taylor, With lynes and leashes and other like baggage. 1576 *FLEMING* *tr. Caius' Eng. Dogs* 7 Beyng restrained and drawne backe from running at random with the leasse. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 1027 Having in his right hand a Club, and in his left hand a Leace, unto the which Thyus was tied. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxviii. 130 Perceiving a Damself comming in with two Lions in a lease, he went speedily down [etc.].

β. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 *Pro catenis*, chapet, et lesches, et uno Cornu pro venatore. . . 75. *ind.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 414 His leysche till him drew he, And leit his houndis gang all fre. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 785 Furthe he went with greyhondis thre, In a lesche he dyd hem do. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 134 He that wil labour a beast to hunt or chase . . . His lines, colers, and lesches he must dresse. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. ix. 104 He that the lische and lyame in schondir draue. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 74/1 The Fetterer . . . shall receive the Greyhounds matched to run together, into his Leash, as soon as he comes into the Field. 1808 *Woods. Force of Prayer* iii, [He] holds a greyhound in a leash, To let slip upon buck or doe. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* iv. 131 She led three greyhounds in a leash. 1879 *OUISO C. Castlemaine* 5 Fretting like staghounds held in leash. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 7/6 The hounds, hunted on the leash. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

transf. 1741 *Mem. M. Scriblerus* i. i. 10 A Paper kite which had broke its leash by the impetuosity of the wind.

† **b. The leash:** (a) the department of the king's household concerned with the keeping of the hounds; (b) the art or practice of coursing.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 194 The charge of 68 loves of bread served to the officers of the Lesh for the expences of the Kings Greyhounds. 1552 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 540 The office of child of the leashe to John Strete for life, with the wages of 40s. by year. 1611 *MARKHAM Country Content.* i. vii. (1615) 104 Touching the lawes of the leashe or coursing. *Ibid.* 106 Those which are chosen Judges of the leashe, shall give their iudgements before they depart from the field. c 1628 *Warrant in Verney Papers* (1853) 180 Lord Compton, master of his majestys leashe. 1665 *Warrant in Sporting Mag.* XLII. 10 Like as my perdecissors masters of the Leash.

2. A set of three; originally in *Sporting* language, used of hounds, hawks, foxes, hares, deer, etc.; hence *gen.*

a. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seije ride, Les

of houndes þai ledde. 1376-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In uno lese et uno pare de turetelle. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21424 Swoyche houndys . . . God wot, I ha mo than a les. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj h. A Lece of thesame hawks, iij. 1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Paulcorrie* 166 They cast off a cast or a lease of Sacres, which follow the peregrine falcon. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* vi. 231 As we passed we see a lease of Bucks. 1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* iv. (1691) 42, I put in for a brace, or a lease. 1723 *True Briton* No. 15, I. 126 Giving their Suffrages for the Good of their Country. . . and this too, not by Couples or Leases, but by Scores, almost, at a time.

β. c 1450 *Merlin* 181 Gawain . . . ledde in honde a leeshe of grehounds, and ledde also two brace followinge hym. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leysche of ratches to renne an hare. 1582 *STANFURD Æneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 9 The third [posy] (for I wyl present your lordship with a leshe). 1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 7 Sitra, I am sworn brother to a leasch of Drawers . . . Tom, Dicke, and Francis. 1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* iii. ii. 1, I . . . kept my chamber a leasch of daies for the anguish of it. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 104 Or Cerberus himself pronounce A Leash of Languages at once. 1705 *Double Welcome* xvi. 7 A Leash of Armies on thy Plains appear. 1750 *JONSON Rambler* No. 51 p. 8 A leasch of hares to be potted by his wife. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxi. 88, I have acquired precisely nine hundred and ninety-nine leasch of languages. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxii. A brace of wild-ducks and a leasch of teal. 1838 *APPERLEY Nimrod's North. Tour* (1874) 259 We found a leasch of foxes, one after another. 1859 *TENNISON Lynette* 50 Then were I wealthier than a leasch of Kings. 1882 *God. Words* 604, I contrived to bag a leasch of trout.

3. **Hawking.** The thong or string which is passed through the varvels of the jesses to secure the hawk.

1497 *Lil. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 366 Item for chessis and lischis thare vjd. 1575 *TURBERV. Bk. Paulcorrie* 147 Tying . . . a cryance unto your hawks leashe. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) Gloss., *Lease* or leasch is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. ix. (1718) 282 But her too faithful leasch doth soon retain Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain. 1686 *BLONDE Gentl. Recreat.* ii. 62 *Lease* or *Leach*. 1826 *SIR J. S. SEMBRIGHT Hawking* (1823) 11 When he has been furnished with the necessary appendages of hood, bells, jesses, and leasch, he is to be tied to the block. 1874 *TENNISON Union* 123 Their talk was all of . . . terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leasch and lure.

4. *fig.* (with allusion to senses 1 and 3); esp. in phrases, *To hold or have in leash*, to have control over, keep in bondage.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xl. (1869) 105 She is pioresse, whiche leedeth alle þe cloystreres in les, bounden bi hondes and bi feet. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) Dictes* 71 Wrath ledeth shame in a lese. 1560 *BECON New Catech.* iv. Wks. 1564 I. 422 For God hathe them in lease. Yea . . . they are his slaues. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* 7. iv. iv. 477 What I was, I am: More straining on, for plucking backe; not following My leasch unwillingly. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 62 The ravish'd Soul being shewn such Game as that, would hate so eagerly, that she would break those Leashes that tie her to the Body. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* iv. i. 178 We lead along in Leashes . . . The clouds that are heavy with love's sweet rain. 1842 *TENNISON Love & Duty* 40 Thy low voice . . . would . . . hold passion in a leash. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* ii. iv, His ministers Must lure, not drag in leash. 1856 *MISS MULOCK 7. Halliwell* xvii. (1859) 181 It was easy to see . . . that, did he once slip the leash of his passions, it would go hard with Richard Brithwood. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. li. 231 The soldiers, long held in the leasch . . . were eager to spring upon the foe.

† 5. A snare, noose. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 233 With oon worde him list not oonyes deyne To byrynge ageyne my sorowful hert in pees, For he is caught vp in a nober leas. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxviii. 12 Looking upon the beauteous eyes, whence love had made the leasch to take me.

† 6. *Sc.* = LASH *sb.*¹ *Obs.* (Cf. LEASH *v.* 2.)

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying* *W. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* *W. Kennedy* 100 Thou art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy lounry moay a leish he fyld.

7. **Weaving.** a. One of the cords (having an eye in the middle to receive the warp-thread) which extend between the parallel laths of the heddle of a loom. Also written *leish*.

1731 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 105 Some of these Frames are made like a Loom, with a Warp passed through the Leishes. 1878 *BARLOW Weaving* 77 The heddles consist of two laths, between which are stretched the required number of 'leashes' usually made of linen thread, and having an eye formed in the middle of them.

b. = LEASE *sb.*⁴ 2.

1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 463/2 At each end of the warp the threads are, by a mechanical device in the heck, made to intersect alternately, forming leashes, which are, when taken from the reel, separately tied up, and thus aid in maintaining the parallelism of the ends when they are bundled up.

8. *attrib.*, as *leash-hound*, *-man*; † *leash-law* (see quot.).

1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 46 Leash-hounds or Park-hounds, such as draw after a hurt Deer in a Leash or Liam. 1721 *BAILEY, Leash-Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing. c 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* II. 91 [He] ordered that the leasmen should exert themselves in recovering their scattered hounds.

Leash (lɛʃ), *v.* Also 7 leasce. [f. LEASH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To attach or connect by a leash.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* Prol. 7 And, at his heeles, (Leasht in, like Hounds), should Famine, Swprd, and Fire, Crouch for employment. a 1658 *LOVELACE Lucasta Posth.* (1659) 33 Cerberus, from below Must leasht-r himself with him a hunting go. 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Speeches* xvii. 374 We were then two snarling hounds leashed together.

b. *fig.* To link together, esp. in threes.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 18, I prefer leashing together these points of the discussion. 1889 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x. (1890) 366 He [Crashaw] was a much younger man than either of the poets with whom we have leashed him. 1898 *READER in New Century Rev.* IV. 501 Yet were these rivals leashed by sacred ties.

2. † To beat or lash with a leash (*obs.*); to whip (*dial.*).

1503 *Sc. Acts Yas.* IV. c. 103 (ed. 1566) Gif ony childer . . . commit ony of their things . . . their fathers . . . shall . . . deliuer the said child to the iuge, to be leichit, scourgit and dung. 1583 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 27 Ordanis the Dean of Gilde . . . to gar leisch barnis that perturbis the kirk. 1592 *LYLY Midas* iv. iii. E 4, If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be leasht. . . A boy leasht on the single. 1677 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 81 In many cases heretofore Leasing was observed; that is, one must be held, either cross a Saddle, or on a mans Back, and with a pair of Dog-couples receive ten pound and a Purse; that is, ten stripes . . . and an eleven, that used to be as bad as the other ten, called a Purse. 1893 *NORTHUMB. Gloss.*, *Leash*, *lersh*, to whip. 'Leesh yor horse up, man'.

Leasie, *obs.* form of LAZY.

Leasing (lɛzɪŋ), *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. *dial.* (*Sc.* and *north.*). Forms: 1 leasing, -ing, 2 3 leasing, (2 lesung, 3 lesin, les's inge, lusinge, leosinge, 3-4 lessinge, 3-6 lesinge, -yng(e), 3-7 lesing, (4 lesenge, -ine, leesyng, *Kent.* lye a si-ge, leazinge), 4-8 leessing, (5 -yng(e), -inge, lesyn, 6 leasyng(e), *Sc.* leis-, leysing, 7 leazinge, 2 3- leasing. [OE. *leasing*, f. *lusan*: see LEASE *v.*² and -ING¹.] Lying, falsehood.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 44 Miðdy spedde leasung. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Heo onscunde . . . alle leasunge. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 þe deouel . . . is leas, & leasunges feder. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2578 He wereden hem wið lesing. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 585 'Is þat soþ?' seðe he. Heo seðe, '5c. siro, withute lesing'. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15412 (Trin.) In to 3oure hondes I shal him take; holde hit no lesyng. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 480, I wald reuard the but lesing. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Ye saide ye loved us . . . the which was fals lesing. 1459 *Paston Lett.* 1. 497 Walsham of Chauncery, that never made lesyng, told me that [etc.]. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 106, I know me vicious, Lord, and richt culpable In aithis sweiring, leising, and blaspheming. 1535 *COVERDALE 2. Esdras* xiv. 18 The tyneth is fled furte awaye, & lesyng is hard at hande. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Chant.* 102 No leasing new, nor grandams fable steale. 1601 *DENI Pathos. Heaven* 75 All your faire speeches . . . are nought else but hypocrisie and leazing. 1611 *FAIRL P's.* v. 6 Thou shalt destroy them that speake leasing. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 211 And so take againe either your manifest lesing, or manifest ignorance. 1712 *PHIL R. Alma* iii. 9 As folks . . . prone to leasung, say things at first because they're pleasing. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xiii, Satan is strong within you . . . and prompts thee to leasung.

b. In particularized use: A lie, falsehood.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) v. 5 þu fordest þa þe symle leasung specad. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De defles sed is cheist and twispiche and curs and leasunges. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 211/400 þat we with lesunges bi-traieth men. 1303 *K. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 633 A lesyng ys When þou wost þat þou seyst mys. Ya 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 2 Many men seyn that in sweveninges Ther nis, but fables and leasunges. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) Vnhoist and vnleful talkinges, lesynges, & bachtinges. 1580 *LYLY Enphues* (Arb.) 384 So that in giuing credite to thy letters, I may be deceiued with thy leasings. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 48 That false pilgrim, which that leasung told. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev.* i. iv, He [Lucian] doth feed you with fittions, figments, and leasunges. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* ii. (1634) 197 The Priests . . . to magnifie their antiquities, filled the Records with many leasings. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Prol. 74 For Trading free shall thrive again, Nor Leasings leud affright the Swain. 1731 *SWIFT On Mr. P—y being put out of C. Misc.* (1735) V. 110 Sir R— weary'd by Will, P—y's Teazings, Who interrupted him in all his Leasings.

c. *Comb.*, as *leasing-bearer*; *leasing-maker*, a liar; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (now *Hist.*), one who utters untrue and slanderous statements such as are likely to prejudice the relations between the king and his subjects; so *leasing-making*, verbal sedition; † *leasing-monger*, a liar.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/2 *Lesyng beare, mendifer. 1388 *WYCLIF Prom.* xxi. 6 He that gadriht treousors by the tunge of a *leasing [maker]. 1424 *Sc. Acts Yas.* I (1814) II. 8/2 All lesingis makaris & tellaris of þaim. 1484 *CAXTON Fabes of Æsop* iv. viii. The lesyng maker and flaterer. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3053/1 Act anent Leasing-makers and Slanderers. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* i. (1724) I. 25 Nor had they the nature of the paper before them, which was judged by the Court to be *leasing-making. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* i. xi. 272 note, By the law of Scotland . . . verbal sedition or leasing-making, is inferred from [etc.]. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 268 *Pei ben.* *lesyngmongeris. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. li. 277/2 Bachters lesyng-mongers and wycked spekers . . . be the worst theues upon the erthe.

Leasing (lɛzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Now dial. Also 6 lezing. [f. LEASE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] Gleaning. Also *concr.* = *leasing* *con.*

1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 *Stat. Irel.* (1678) 46 Many . . . persons . . . will not labour for their living, but have their sole respect to gathering and lezing of corn in harvest time. 1772 *GRAVES Shyr. Outxote* II. 255 How much might she earn a day, then, by her leasng? c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlvii. 2 What was to become of the poor, now their leasng was all eaten and gone?

b. *attrib.*, *leasing-corn*, wheat got by gleaning. 1857 *ELIZA ACTON Eng. Bread-Bk.* 138 note, The wheat . . . which her family have gleaned,—the leasing-corn,—supposed to make the best bread of any.

Leasing (lɛsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEASE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LEASE *v.*; letting out (on lease). Also *attrib.*

1571 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 124 In lesyng and lettynge y^e days werke. 1610 J. MORE in *Buckench MS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 90 In case of leasing, whether you will reserve the house. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 284 If actual possession were necessary, a leasing power could never be executed where land was in the hands of a tenant. 1880 *Times* 30 July 9/4 The leasing of shooting rights.

Leasing (lɛzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LEASE *v.* + -ING 2.] Gleaning.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 361 The allowance of fourteen pence a day... would hardly be accepted by my leasing neighbours in place of it [*viz.* gleaning].

Leasing (lɛzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [Formed as a corresp. adj. to LEASING *sb.* Cf. LEASE *v.* 2.] Lying.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Newer Again* xii. 166 Here, take this leasing, meeching hard, with priestly aid go bind him hard.

Leasow (lɛsəʊ, lɛzəʊ), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms:

1 *pl.* lɛswe, lɛswe, *Northumb.* lɛsua, 3 ?lewse, *pl.* leswa, 3-6 lesewe, 4 leswa, 4 glesue, 5 leseo, lɛswe, 5, 7 leso, 6 leasewe, leysue, *Sc.* lesoue, 7- leasow. *B.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 lesur(e), lyssoure, lasor, 7 leissoure, leasure, lizure, 8 lizar, 9 lizzure, leissure. [See LEASE *sb.* 1.] Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land.

1050 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 9 Inn-færd & ut-færd & lesia [*Rushu*, leswe, *Ag.* & *Hatton* *Gosp.* lesse] gemoetad. 10. *Ag.* *Voc.* in *Wt.* Willeker 325/25 *Pascua*, leswe. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis oref is swide egerne and fæchd his leswe hwiile uppen trefes, and hwiile uppen clines. c. 1205 *LAV.* 201 Bi-ehold he þa leswa [c. 1275 lewes] & bene foelliche wode. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 91 lne heouene is large leswe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1576 Ydumea, ðat fulsum lond. Of lewse god, was in hise hond. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xiv. [xv.] 7 Wee the pupple of his leswe; and the shep of his hord. — *Jer.* xxiii. 1 Wo to the shepperdis, that scatteren and to-tern the floe of my leswe, seith the Lord. c. 1440 *R. Glouc. Chron.* 1005 (MS. 8) Hor leseo linsteth eue. *Ibid.* 7701 Lesow he 3at þer to. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35 § 4 Medowes lesures pastures. 1502 *Arncliffe Chron.* (1811) 147 Lesurs pastures weies pathes wetting and unistill... witholden. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* xii. Prol. 183 In lyssouris and on leys littill lamms Full tait and trig socht bletand to thar dammis. 1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 310 All lands medows leysours and pastures. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 27 A pasture, or as we say, a Lesoue. 1658 *Disposition in Jamieson Dict. s.v. Lesuris*, Meadows, leissours and pastures. 1699 *Ibid.*, Water stanks, lizzures, pastures. 1686 *Poet Staffordsh.* 293 Having a Lesow quite overrun with well grown broom. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* xvii. 126 Coarse meadows, or what are called leasows, being rough woody pastures. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Leissure, Lizzure*, a. 1845 *Hood Town & Country* xv. 1 hold no Leasows in my lease, No cot set round with trees. 1852 *Wiggins Embanking* 139 After feeding all the summer on the higher grounds, called leasows or leazes in the dairy counties. 1894 *S. E. Worcester Gloss, Lesowu*, a meadow.

Leasow, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* In 1 lɛs(w)ian, 3 leswa, leswue, 3-4 lesewe, 4 lesuwe, lisewe, 4-5 leso, 7 leso, 7 leso. [OE. *læsian* (also *læsian*), f. *læsian*, *læs* LEASOW *sb.*, LEASE *sb.* 1] *trans.* and *intr.* To pasture, graze.

1050 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 32 Wæs ðonne ðer ede vel sunor bergana monig foedendra vel lesuwandra [*Ag.* *Gosp.* læsandra]. c. 1200 *ELFRIC Gen.* xli. 2 (Gr.) Hig man leswode on morium lande. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 þe selue herdes beð þe lorpweof of holi chiriche þe leseweð here orf. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 And leswe þine ticheches bi heordmonne hulen, of ris & leasues. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 30 A flocc... of many hoggis leseywinge was nat fer from hem. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 7 Who feedith or leswith a flocc, and etith not of the mylk of the flocc? c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* I. v. 212 As catell leswode in and oute. 1604 *DRAYTON* *Moses* 28 Gently his faire floccs leswod he along. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Lesure*, both as a *v.* and as a *v.*, is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayr., Renf., and Lanarks.

Hence **Leasowed** (*leeswed*) *ppl. a.* 1382 *Wyclif 1 Kings* iv. 23 Ten fatte oxen, twenti lesewed oxen [1388 oxen of lesewe, *Vulg. pascales*].

Leasse, obs. form of LEASE.

Leassee, -our, obs. forms of LESSEE, LESSOR.

Leassee, variant of LESSES *Obs.*

Leasshe, obs. form of LEASH.

Least (lɛst), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 1 lɛst, lɛsast, lɛsast, *Northumb.* lɛsast, lɛsast, lɛsast, lɛsast, 3 lɛst, 2-5 leste, 3-4 last, 3-6 leist, 3-7 (rarely 8) lest, 4-5 leeste, 4-6 leest, 3, 6-least. [OE. *læst*, *læst*: -prehist. **laisisto*-, superlative f. **laisiz*-LESS; cf. OFris. *leist*. An OE. *lærest* = OFris. *lærest* : -**laisisto*-, occurs in one instance.] Used as the superlative of LITTLE. *A. adj.*

I. In concord with *sb.* expressed or understood. 1. Little beyond all others in size or degree; smallest; slightest; † fewest.

Not infrequently coupled with *last*: see *LAST* *a.* 1. c. 1000 *Guthlac* 741 Nis þæt hura læstast þæt seo lufu cyðeð. c. 1000 *Sac. Leech.* II. 268 Þone læstan dæl þunges. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1527 Þiss folc iss læzhest, & tiss lott Addeþ þe læste mede. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 860 And best me mai to hom truste, þat of lest wordes [*MS.* 8 leste of wordys] beþ. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. vii. 39 Men of lawe lest pardoun hadde þat pleteden for Mede. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 294 þe veyne þat is bitwixe þe leeste too of his foot. c. 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 289 Lich as leif of the lynd lest, That weltersidun with the wynd, sa wauerand it is. 1576 *FLEMING* *Panopl. Epist.* 35 To reckon your owne state among things of least estimation. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Æneid* xi.

664 Th' Italian Chiefs, and Princes, joyn their Pow'rs: Nor least in Number, nor in Name the last. 1725 *L.D. BOLINGBROKE* 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 210 Those, who had the least mind to see me in England, have made it impossible for me to live any where else. 1768 *STERNE* *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 128 (*Act of Charity*) A fix'd star of the least magnitude. 1778 *PENNANT* *Tour in Wales* I. 2 [Flint] is the best of the twelve Welch (Counties). 1879 *DOWDEN* *Southery* 8 His last and least pupil. *ellipt.* c. 1205 *LAV.* 28560 Fiftene he hafde foendliche wunden mon mihle i pare lasten [c. 1275 leaste] twa glouen iþraste. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 16947 Ogains leist of his to dre. *Ibid.* 26252 þe ferth point es noght þe last. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Huanne me... heggeþ be þe grateste wytes... and zelleþ by þe leste. c. 1360 *CHAUCER* *De the Blanche* 283 No more than coude the leste of vs. 1662 *J. DAVIES* *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 103 The effects of a deep resentment, where of the least are cudgelling or caning. 1768 *STERNE* *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 63 (*Gloves*) She begg'd I would try a single pair, which seemed to be the least.

b. The least: often used, esp. in negative and hypothetical contexts, for 'Any, however small'. † More emphatically, *any or one the least*. † Formerly *occas.* with omission of the article; also in *no least* = 'not the least'.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks.* (1880) 143 Þouȝ he conne not þe leste point of þe gospel. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 153 Whether euer I... spake one, the least word that might be to the prejudice of her present State. 1632 *BROME* *North. Lasse* I. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 19 One from whom you never had, or can expect least good. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT* *Trav.* 73 Without least shew of remorse or piete. 1650 *HAMMOND* *On Ps.* lxxxix. 7 There is no least comparison between all the power and operations of all those. 1664 *H. POWER* *Exp. Philos.* Pref. aij. Dioptrical Glasses... are but a Modern Invention! Antiquity gives us not the least hint thereof. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* III. 120 Without least impulse or shadow of Fate. 1687 *TOWERSON* *Baptism* 269 Without any the least hint of their being baptiz'd. 1697 in *W. S. PERRY* *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 14 Without receiving any the least assistance from those Guns. 1699 *DAMPIER* *Voy.* II. ii. 38 Beef... without the least sign of Fat in it. 1702 *Gentl. Mag.* 615 The least rustic (=aperient) undoes all immediately. 1763 *Mss. Rusticum* Oct. xii. 1. 109 Every the least appearance of a weed or root of grass is diligently picked off. 1824 *BENTHAM* *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 380 Scarce in any instance will be discovered any the least danger of final deception. 1834 *T. MEDWIN* *Angler in Wales* I. 262 Tiger is not like pheasant-shooting... and the least noise often scares away... game of the forest. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 330 Fire-escape... intended to be always ready... without the least preparation.

c. In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their smallness from others bearing the same name. (Cf. LESS, LESSER.)

1633 *Gerard's Herbal* I. lxxxvi. 137 The Least Mountain White Narcissus. 1719 *QUINCY* *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 346 The least Hare's-Ear. 1766 *PENNANT* *Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 171 Lest Hake. 1796 *MORSE* *Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Least Golden Crown Thrush. 1823 *CRABB* *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hare*, The least Hare, *Lepus minimus*, which is the size of a rat. 1831 *A. WILSON & BONAPARTE* *Amer. Ornith.* III. 53 The least bittern is also found in Jamaica. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY* *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 335 Least Bog Orchis. *Ibid.* 366 Least Willow.

d. Least common multiple, least squares, least constraint, least resistance: see the *sbs.*

2. Lowest in power or position; meanest. (*arch.*) † With agent-noun: Having very little practice or scope. Also *ellipt.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 19 Lytel vel leasest [*Ag.* *Gosp.* last] he bið genemmed in ric beafna. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. III. 25 [She] 3af. The leste man of here mayne a mutoun of gold. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 41 Phelip be lest of his clerks. 1567 *Gode & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Þat quha is maist, salt-serue the leist. 1580 *SIDNEY* *Ps.* xxv. x. 1 am poore and least of all. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 268 The least of you shall share his part thereof. 1611 *BIBLE* *Matt.* ii. 6 Thou... art not the least among the Princes of Iuda. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Æneid* xi. 677. 1, Turnus, not the least of all my Name. 1727 *S. SWITZER* *Pract. Gardiner* II. vii. 58 All which is obvious to the least practitioners in this art.

† **3.** *Phr. a.* At the least way(s), wise: see LEASTWAYS, LEASTWISE. **b.** At least hand: at least. *Obs.* a. 1586 *SIDNEY* *Arcadia* iii. My musick well assures me we are (at least hand) fellow pretenses to one vngracious master.

II. Absolute uses (quasi-*sb.*).

4. That which is least; the least quantity or amount; † the least part of something. Phrase, to say the least (of it).

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 þe ðe lest was biseið ofte mest. *Ibid.* 353 þe þe lest haueð haueð so muchel þat he bit no more. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* i. 105 Loue therefore, and tongue-tide simplicity. In least, speake most, to my capacity. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. vii. 68 That is the least (Lucetta) of my feare. 1597 *BACON* *Coulers* *Ed. & Evill* (Arb.) 150 [They] have no other shift but to bear it out well, and to make the least of it. 1850 *McOSH* *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 107 We hold the moral law to be as much, to say the least of it, the appointment of God as any natural law. *Mod.* The very least I can do is to apologize for the mistake.

Proverb. 1773 *Govr. Morsis in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 280 Our Secretary of State reminds me of a maxim of the predecessor that least said is soonest mended. 1835 *MARRVAT* *Pirate* v. The least said the soonest mended.

5. Governed by a prep., forming an advb. phrase.

a. At least, at the least (also *ME. atte leste*, *Ormin att allre leste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount is the smallest admissible. Hence,

in wider use, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if one of a more comprehensive kind be not allowable; = 'at any rate', 'at all events'.

11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1049 (MS. D.) Swegen... beed Eadward cyng scyptulumes þe sceolde beon æt læstan. *J. scyppa.* c. 1200 *ORMIN* 937 þatt he þu wille Sundenad 33 Att allre læste lare. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 thereð nu reusuns bwui me onh for to fleon þene world; ehte reusuns et to leste. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 6774 And if i lent þe sulkin beist, þat ded be or spilt at leist. þou sal leist wit inuement. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg.* *Saints* xxvii. (*Nicholas*) 210 Þane askit he þane to sel vitale A hundre medreis at þe leist of ilke schipe. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Man of Law's Prol.* 38 Thanne haue ye do youre deuoir atte leeste. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roab.) xix. 86 Þase ymages er ilk ane of þe stature of twa men at þe leste. 1576 *TINDALE* *John* xiv. 11 Att the leest beleue me for the very workes sake. 1552 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, Pref. to *Ordering Deacons*, xxi. yeres of age at the least. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN* *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1802) 8 The nombre of the classis at the leist sex. 1576 *FLEMING* *Panopl. Epist.* 355 note, Man being indited with reason (or at least ought to be), knowledge and understanding. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 52 At least we'll dye with Harnesse on our backe. 1611 *BIBLE* *Luke* xiv. 42. 1662 *J. DAVIES* *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 93 At leist I can say this, I never met with any who were glad when they were beaten. 1663 *GERBIE* *Counsel* 53 There are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* I. 1. 258 Here at least We shall be free. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 105. ¶ 7 The Book-Pedant is much the most supportable; he has at least an exercised Understanding. 1712 *STEELE* *Ibid.* No. 498 ¶ 3 As had disabled him from being a coachman for that day at least. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH* *Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17, I hope... you'll at least let me, that you do not really suspect me. 1834 *J. H. NEWMAN* *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. iii. 44 Have you not power at least over the limbs of your body? 1847-9 *HELPS* *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1857) I. 123 At least it does not contain the whole matter. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 60 § 4 A session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years.

† **b.** By the least. At least.

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 616 He slop þer on haste On hundred bi þe leste (*Geste Kyng Horn* 612 at the leste). c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7623 The floode was so felle, with fallyn of Rayn, Hit was like, by the lest, as oure lorde wold With water haue wastid all þe world efte. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* xii. xiii. 29 Desist herof, now at last, be the lest.

c. In the least. † (a) At the lowest estimate (*obs.*). (b) In the smallest or slightest degree.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. i. 104 What in the least Will you require in present Dower with her. 1660 *WOOD* *Life* 29 Nov., He never suffered in the least for his cause. 1662 *STILLINGF.* *Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 4 And is it possible... to imagine that the Scriptures do in the least ascribe the Origine of evil to God? 1702 *ADDISON* *Dial. Medals* II. Wks. 1721 I. 461, I have been surpris'd to meet with a man in a Satire that I never in the least expected to find so as to restrain or diminish in the least any of his rights or interests. 1851 *RUSKIN* *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 218 No sculptor can in the least imitate the peculiar character of accidental fracture.

† **d.** With the least. (a) Inferior. (b) = At least. Also, To speak with the least: to say the least.

(c) With least or most: at all, in any way. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* I. 281 She nas not with the leste of here stature. 1550-3 *Decay of England* (E. E. T. S.) 100 It lesth the kings Maiesty... v. thousande markes by the yeare with the lest [printed] leste. 1575 *Gamm. Curton* v. ii. 247 *Bayly*. Canst thou not say any thing to that, Diccon, with leas or most? *Diccon*. Yea, mary, sir, thus much I can say: wel, the nedle is lost! c. 1680 *BEVERIDGE* *Serm.* (1729) II. 586 We... who live... where the... means of grace are as... powerfully administer'd, to speak with the least, as in any place.

† **e.** as *sb.* A most minute quantity or part; a minimum. *Obs.*

1656 *STANLEY* *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 161/2 There being in Nature no least which cannot be divided. 1682 *CRRICH* *Lucretius* I. 23 They all affirm, that Nature never rests in breaking Bodies, and admits no Leasts. 1683 *Ibid.* Notes 17 Epicurus made all his Atoms to be leasts, and therefore insensible. 1766 *AMORY* *Bundle* (1770) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony. 1833 *BUSEY* *Lucretius* I. 658 These particles themselves no parts contain, And hence are Nature's Leasts, or finest grain.

B. adv. In the least degree; in a degree less than all others, or than on all other occasions.

c. 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 75 Þanne þu lest wenst deað cumeþ to fecchende þe. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 27301 In laured house... þar man agh lest do dishonour. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2546 He was fallen in a feuer or he lest wende. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 299/1 Leest wurthy, *eximius*. 1526 *TINDALE* 1 *Cor.* xii. 23 Those members of the body which he thynke lest honest. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxix. With what I most inioy Contented leist. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* I. 679 Mammon, the leat erected spirit that fell from Heavn. 1732 *BERKELEY* *Alciph.* III. § 6 Alciphron has made discoveries where I leat expected it. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU* *Fr. Wines & Pol.* v. 75 When the time came for giving up his watch or his rat, he thought he could least spare his live companion. 1883 *R. W. DIXON* *Mano* II. i. 65 And when lord Gerbert questioned privily, Of me he got but little: least of all Upon that noble knight would I be spy.

b. The least: in the least degree.

1662 *J. DAVIES* *tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 101 Drunkenness is a Vice they can the least of any be charged withal. 1840 *MARRVAT* *Poor Jack* vi. He wasn't the least groggy. 1881 *FROUD* *Short Studies* (1883) IV. 351, I am not the least pretending that this has been the actual history of man in this planet.

Least (lɛst), *leastall*, *obs. ff.* LEST, LAYSTALL.

† **Lea'sting**. *Obs. rare.* [f. LEAST *a.* + -ING 3.] N. Fairfax's word for 'atom'.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX* *Bulk & Selv.* 30 One atome or leasting.

† **Lea'stness.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. LEAST a. + NESS.*] Minimal size.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 A least bitling is made as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven; its leastness, not its bodiness forbidding it.

Leastways (lɛst'weɪz), *adv.* [See WAY.]

† **a.** Orig. two words (subsequently often written as one) in the phrase at (the) least way(s) = 'at least' (cf. LEASTWISE). *Obs.* **b.** As one word, in the same sense. *dial. and vulgar.*

c 1286 CHAUCER *Clark's T.* 910 Do thou thy devoir at the leeste weye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxi. So this same dolorous knyght served hem al, that at the lest way he smote doune hors and man. 1526 TINAOLE *Acts* v. 15 That at the lest waye the shadowe off Peter, myght shadowe some of them. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm.* Par. *John* xviii. 37-40 If ye wyll not spare... hym as an innocent, at leastwaye... pardon hym his life as an offender. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* 321 *Sund.* Trinity (1584) 205 Let vs be moued at the least wayes with his promyses. 1666 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 100 In expectance either of speedy succession after him, or at least wayes of fellowship in the Empire with him. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Leastways*, *adv.* at least; least-waye. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* 10. liv. He was own brother to a brimstone magpie—leastways Mrs. Smallweed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 103 She let them, leastways her sister go and see her.

Leastwise (lɛst'weɪz), *adv.* [See WISE sb., -wise, and cf. LEASTWAYS.] † **a.** As two words (later often written as one) in certain phrases: at (the) least wise, = 'at least'; in the least wise, = 'in the least'. *Obs.* **b.** As one word = 'at least'. Somewhat rare.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xi. (1553) Pijb, Though a man... abide in great authoritie til he dye, yet than at y^e leaste wise euery man must leaue it at y^e last. 1577 VAUTROUILLER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 243. I feele not my selfe to haue any righteousness, or at least wise, I feele it but very litle. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The first christened Emperour (at the leaste wise that openly professed the faith). 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to M. Pomponne* Wks. 1731 II. 365, I judged it a Matter of too great Weight for me to intermeddle with in the leaste-way. 1692 S. PATRICK *Austro. Touchstone* 12 Impugned... by the Authority of Holy Scripture, or at least-way, by the Universal Councils of Catholick Priests. a 1825 [see LEASTWAYS]. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xvi. 281 It was a sign that his money would come to light again, or leastwise that the robber would be made to answer for it. 1883 A. EBERSHIM *Life Jesus* i. ii. 20 The old Testament, leastwise, the Law of Moses, was directly and wholly from God.

Leat (lɛt). Chiefly *s.w. dial.* Also 6leate, 7let(t), 9leet. [OE. (*wæter*)-*gēlēt(e)* water-conduit (the simple word occurs also in the sense 'junction of roads') = OHG. *gīlāz* letting, letting out, junction, also in comb. *wāzzer gīlāz* water-conduit (MHG. *gēlāz*, mod.G. *gelasse*, also MHG. *gelāze*, mod.G. *gelasse*, in many senses derived from that of the verbal root); *f. ge-* prefix (see Y-) + root of *lētān* LET v.1] An open watercourse to conduct water for household purposes, mills, mining works, etc.

1590-1 in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* (1884) XVI. 526 Item pd to 4 trumpeters that were att the leate by Mr Maiors commandment, vs. a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 432/1 Streight, River, or other Let of Water, fresh or salt. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2098 Cut a Leat, Gurt, or Trench. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Rev. Necess.* 235 Commissioners of Sewers to survey Streams, Gutters, Letts, and Annoyances. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II. 269 Rode to the head of Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 319 The entrance for the leat was cut at about thirty feet above the lip of the weir. 1838 Mrs. BRAY *Tradit. Devon* I. 232 note. Leat is used in Devonshire to signify a stream of water. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* xvi. I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/4 The leats on Dartmoor are choked with snow and ice, and no water is flowing into the reservoirs.

attrib. 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *Gulf Coast for G. I.* iii. 57 The water-course or leat-road of Santa Luzia.

Leat, pa. t. of LOUO *Obs.*, to stoop.

Leatch, *obs. form* of LEECH sb.3 *Naut.*

Leath (lɛθ), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2-3 lēð, leōð, liop, 3-4 lēpe, 3-5 leth, (?3-4 lyth, 5 letht), 7 latho, 7- leath. [Early ME. *lēð*, of obscure origin; not connected with LITHE a. Usually regarded as equivalent to the sb. from which are derived Ger. and Du. *ledig* unoccupied, also (with negative prefix) MDu. *onlede* trouble. Cf. also LETHE a.]

1. Cessation, intermission, rest. † *A leōð gān* (early ME.): to make peace.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þet me were leofere penne al world... most ic habben an alþ þraze summe lisse and summe lede. c 1205 LAY. 9504 3if þe wule a leōð gān [c 1275 þais makie] & halden me for lauerd. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3348 Wið þis mete weren he fed, fowerti winter vten leð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23260 Of helle pines... firen bandes es þe nind, þat al þair limes ar bunden wit, witwen leth of an liþ. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4593 Ða þat lepros ere & lame, þat neuire of leth knewe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 142 One wode myght thou speke ethe, iuy myght it do the som letht. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Lathe*, ease or rest. *Ibid.*, *Leath*, ceasing, intermission; as no Leath of pain.

2. Mining. A soft part in a vein. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* *Blanch*, a piece of Ore grown in the hard Rock, or in hard Sparr or Tuft, or any other hard stuff, without any Softness or Leath at all about it. VOL. VI.

Ibid., *Leath*. In hard Works it is any Joynt, or softness that gives some Liberty and Advantage, for the better freeing the harder Part, in order to Cut or Blast it.

Leath, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2 lēthien, 3 leōthien, 4 lep(e), 6, 8-9 dial. latho, 8-9 leath(e), leeth. [ME. *leþien*, *f. lep* LEATH sb.]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, soften, relax.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Also wæt swo þe man his sinne sore bimirneð ure drihten leðeð þe sinne bendes, and blisseð swo þe soule. c 1205 LAY. 2192 Leode [c 1275 slake] vte benden. c 1325 *Metz.* *Hom.* 86 Goddes graz... confort him... And lethed his soru and his kare. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 13 Suffraunce may aswagend hem & þe swelme lepe. 1796 MARSHALL *Forks* II. 330 *Leathe*, to relax; as a cow when near calving. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 310 *Leathe*, to soften, to render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant.

† 2. *intr.* To cease, abate. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 12042 Ðat wedder leodeðe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5572 (Fair!) Of his wikkennes walde he noþt lep. 13... *St. Erken-* wolde 347 in Horstun. *Alteing. Leg.* (1881) 274 Þe ay-lastand life, þat lethe shalle neuere. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 377 Now I hit se, now lepez my lobe. *Ibid.* B. 648 Er þy lyuez lyst lepe vpon erþe... schal Sare consayue & a sun here.

Hence *Leathing* *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7438 Ai quen [saul] was trauail mast... And [dauid] bigan to glen or sing. Of his vn-ro le tok lething. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 219 The king of Pechtis, into sickle number, Than haistilie come out the watter of Humber, Without lathen, that tyme he wes not lither; Syne in ane feild tha litchit all togidder. *Ibid.* 401 Without lathin he maid no langar lat.

Leather (leðə), *sb.* Forms: 1 leðer, 4-5 leder, leper, (leeder), 4-6 ledder, -yr, 5 ledur, -yr, (letheir), 5-7, 8 Sc. lether(e), 6 Sc. lathir, 7 lather, 6- leather. [OE. *leðer* (only in compounds, as *leðer-hose*, *weald-leðer* bridle) = OFris. *lethier*, *leder*, *luder*, *leer*, OSax. *leðar* (Du. *leder*, *leer*), OIIG. *ledar* (MHG. *G. leder*), ON. *leðr* (Sw. *läder*, Da. *leder*):—O'Ent. **leþro* neut. = pre-Teut. **leþro*], whence Irish *leathar*, Welsh *leadr*, Breton *ler* (earlier *leer*.)]

I. The simple word.

1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, or some similar process.

American leather, a kind of oil-cloth; 'an English name for what in the U.S. is called enameled cloth' (Funk); *patent leather*, leather having a fine black varnished surface; *vegetable leather*, a material consisting of a layer or layers of linen on which india-rubber is spread; *white leather*, leather dressed so as to retain its natural colour. For *morocco*, *rusсия*, *Spanish*, *Turkey leather*, see the prefixed words.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 324 Þe hund þet fret leðer... me beateð him anriht. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1581 Alle þat lokod on þat letter as lewed þe were As þay had lokod in þe leþer of my lyft bote. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 45 So may men go on þe eyre 3if it be closid wiþþine leþer. c 1420 *Liber Corcorum* (1862) 33 With leder þo mouthe þen schalt þu bynde. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 256 Þe preest schal clothe þe in whyt leðyr. c 1450 *Merlin* 370 Merlin made hem digge depe undir an Oke til the fonde a vessel of lether. 1464 *Iuv.* in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 113 A square standarde, and covered with blaak lether. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. xv. 9 Sovir weid Of curbule or lededyr with gylt nalis. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For a hide of white lether viij*l.* 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 238 Ane bulget of blaak ledder. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 17 Turning of good wine, out of a faire sweete flagon of siluer, into a foule mustie bottel of ledder. 1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 665 Blinde the herbe to the body in Crimmon lether, to stop bleeding. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 140 The pennie he causet be cunizet of a buffill hyde, to wit of sik kynde of lathir. 1611 BULE *2 Kings* i. 8 Girt with a girdle of leather about his loynes. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 121 We can by squeezing make Water pass through Leather. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 146 When placed in the tan-vats they [hides or skins] become leather. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 97 That peculiar sort of deep-brun oil-cloth which is known as American leather.

fig. 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. v.* 29 Not a cruel man exactly, but a man of leather.

b. pl. Kinds of leather.

1853 *Use Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 65 A great variety of leathers in all conditions and states of manufacture is exhibited. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/2 An elementary course on the dressing of skins and more advanced courses on the tanning of heavy and light leathers.

c. Proverbs and proverbial sayings.

1460 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 372 Men cut large thongs here of other men's lether. 1583 GOLDING *Calvinion Deut.* cxlii. 696 The common prowerbe which saith that wee cut large thongs of other mens lether. 1767 FENNING *Univ. Spelling Bk.* 36 A Currier, being present, said... If you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is Nothing like Leather. 1837 SIA F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 147 Depend upon it, Sir, there is nothing like leather.

d. Leather and prunella: an expression for something to which one is utterly indifferent.

[This is, strictly speaking, a misinterpretation of Pope's words; the context refers to the difference of rank between the 'cobler' and the 'parson', *prunella* being mentioned as the material for the clerical gown.]

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow: The rest is all but leather or prunella. 1811 BYRON *Epitaph J. Blackett*, Then who shall say so good a fellow Was only 'leather and prunella'? 1831 *Society* I. 32 A preux chevalier, to whom all others were leather and prunella. 1879 TACLOPPE *Thackeray* 192 The man to whom these delights of American humour are leather and prunella.

2. An article or appliance made of leather, e.g.

a strap, a thong; a piece of leather for a plaster or to tighten a tap; the leathern portion of a bellows, or of a pump-sucker. *Upper leather*: see UPPER.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 199 Herof þou schalt plane vpon a leþer, & leie it to þe lyme þat is forseid. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vi, Thessame letheris that be putt in hir bellis. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Coneryng & setting the Newe ledders vnto the seid Bellows. c 1500 *Melusine* ix. 39 At both thendes of the said thonge or leder shal sprayng out of the Roche a fayre fontayne. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* xc. 285 He... stretched him so in his styrtropes that y^e lethers streyned out thre fyngers. 1586 *Vestry Bks.* (Sortees) 22 Item given for the leather which it [the bell clapper] hings, iij*l.* 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 75 Those... thrustings forward with your legges, stirrups and leathers. 1702 T. SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 82 The [friction of the] others are vastly increased by the Leathers of their Suckers. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 38 Take a course harden Clott, and put it before the Bore, then put in your Leathers. 1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 9 When the Leathers [of a pump] grow too soft, they are not capable of sustaining the Pillar to be raised. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Indus* iv. 47 note, Bewits are leathers and bells buttoned round the shank. 1853 'C. Benn' *Ferdant Green* i. xii, They... endeavoured to have a game of billiards... with curious cues that had no leathers.

b. pl. Articles for wear made of leather, e.g. shoes, slippers, leggings, breeches. Hence *collog.* 'leathers' as a name for one who wears leather breeches or leggings.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'Out of the way, young leathers'. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* iv. 24 His own costume of black coat, leathers and tops was in perfect keeping. a 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* vi, He taps his leathers with his stick. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx, 'Jump in, old boy—go it, leathers!' 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nat.-cap* 1317 Carried pick-a-back... Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak! 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 152 They... came in the full glory of pink and leathers. 1887 I. R. LADY *the Kauche Life Montana* 64 A great big man with a beard, dressed in white leathers and jack-boots. 1894 CONAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 56, I glanced down at the new patent leathers which I was wearing.

c. Cricket and Football. The ball.

1868 BOX *Theory & Pract. Cricket* 22 'They [the French] can see no delight in... getting in the way of 'leather'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Spofforth resigned the leather to Boyle. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxvii, Is football playing... With lads to chase the leather, Now I stand up no more?

3. Skin. Now only *slang.* To lose leather; to suffer abrasion of skin. Also, † a bag or pouch of skin.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3451 Ðan wete men neuere, wheþer ys wheþer, þe selughe wymple or þe leþer [glossed skyn]. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1360 Þe lyner & þe lyzter, þe leþer of þe pauncher. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 260 Whanne a mannes bowels fallþ in to his ballokis leþeris. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 186 Whann she was deed, here frendys sow-edyn [here] in hertys leðyr. c 1500 *Melusine* x. 41 As moche of grounde as the hyde or leder of a hert shall now comprehend. 1541 R. CORLAND *Gynldon's Quest. Chirurg.* C ij b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there... Two, one is entrys-yske or outforth, and that is properly called lether. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 37 Did the Lord cloth our first parents in leather? 1726 SWIFT *To Earl P-b-w Misc.* 1735 V. 63 Returning sound in Limb and Wind, Except some Leather lost behind. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Frul.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 214 Others came on slowly to save their horses and their native leather. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 Leather—the skin, generally applied to that of the ear. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 50 Most of us, to use the hunting term, were 'losing leather' rapidly.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. *simple attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Consisting or made of leather, or of a material resembling it.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulker* 117/3 *Bulæz*, leþer-coddas. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 *Leder* bagges. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 *Leder* bagges or satchels, to cary powder behind men on horseback. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 48 His cold thinne drinke out of his Leather Bottle. 1601 — *Jul. C. I.* i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1609 *Tourneura Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 61 *Lether*-hinges to a dore. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 146 *Their* Flesh is hardly digested of a weak Stomach, and their Leather Coat not easily of a strong. 1682 (*title of song*) *The Leather Bottl.* 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* (ed. 2) 67 Policemen... in their blue coats and leather hats. 1872 VEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 159 *Leather* gloves, saddles and harness.

b. Some combs. of the above type occur *attrib.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 91/2 A poor Leather-coat Christian will shame and catechize a hundred of them. 1665-6 *Ans. Fr. Declar. War in Harl. Misc.* II. 479 A fig for France, or any that accords with those Low-country leather-apron lords. 1723 *True Briton* No. 10. I. 85 When you... consented to use your utmost Efforts for chusing I two proper Sheriffs in Opposition to a Majority of Livery Men, and to stretch your Pocket among Leather-Apron Stentors. 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16-19 Sept. 2/2 Chairs and settee... leather-bottom chairs. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 486 The so-called 'leather-bottle stomach'. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 497/2 Wool cards—leather back implements set with wire teeth.

5. General combs. *a.* *attributive as leather-merchant*, -work; also *leather-like adj.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Wv.* xxxvii. (1602) 182 My limber wings... were 'Leather-like vnlum'de'. 1776 MENDES DA COSTA *Cochol.* 121 A... toughish coriaceous or leather-like substance. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 433 A soft, leather-like mouth, capable of protrusion and retraction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 114/1 Great 'leather-merchants'. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. vii. 222 Tychius, skilled beyond all other men in 'leather-work'.

b. objective, as *leather-cutter*, -*dresser*, -*dyer*, -*gilder*, -*parer*, -*seller*, -*stainer*, -*worker*; *leather-cutting*, -*dressings*, -*stitching*. Also in the names of implements used in the manufacture or preparation of leather: as *leather-polisher*, -*softener*, -*stretcher*, -*stuffer*.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* II. 195 *Chumars*, or 'leather cutters'. 1889 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Casterbr.* iv. The class of objects displayed in the shop-windows, scythes .. at the ironmongers .. at the glover's and leather cutter's hedging-gloves [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 Do you really .. know .. carpentering and 'leather-cutting'? 1611 COTGR. *Magisier*, .. a Fellmonger, a 'leather-dresser'. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Halls* I. xvi. 134 When the skins came in from the leather-dressers they were washed in a tub of cold water. c1515 *Coke Loret's B.* 11 Pardoners, kynges benche gatherers, and 'lether dyers'. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 566 Three clippers seized .. one a 'leather gilder'. 1725 *London Gaz.* No. 6403/4 Joseph Woolley, .. 'Leather-Fairer'. c1515 *Coke Loret's B.* 9 Bokeler makers, dyers, and 'lether sellers'. 1847 GROVE *Green* II. I. (1862) IV. 356 Kleon, the leather-seller. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 515 Mr. Bailey, .. 'leather-stainer'. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 53 Allotments for shoemakers to dig, after ten hours of 'leather-stitching per diem'. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 81 The French 'leather-workers' have discovered the capabilities of their [kangaroos'] skins.

c. instrumental, as *leather-bound*, -*covered* adjs.

1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 124 He reached up and took down a 'leather-bound volume'. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 102 A 'leather-covered seat'.

d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with similitative meaning), as *leather-complexioned*, -*eared*, -*legged*, -*lunged*, -*skinned*, -*winged* adjs.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Rldg.) 16 That little swarthy, 'leather-complexioned Adonis'. 1682 *Heraclitus Riden* No. 61 (1713) II. 128 Twelve 'leather-eared' Disciples might have been found in the Vicapine. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix. Here the 'leather-legged boy' laughed very heartily. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 48 First comes a velvet-jacketed, leather-legged keeper. 1846 W. P. SCARGILL *Puritan's Grave* 20 The ruler shoutings of the 'leather-lunged rabble'. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 304 The Province Olives are .. more 'leather skinned', yet better for the Stomach than the Spanish. 1866 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 18 An active, leather-skinned man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 36 The 'lether-winged batt, dayes enmy'.

6. Special combs., *leather-back*, a large soft-shelled turtle, *Sphargis coriacea*; *leather-bark*, a tree of the genus *Thymelaea*; *leather-board*, a composition of leather scraps, paper, etc., glued together and rolled into sheets, used in shoemaking (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *leather carp*, a scaleless variety of the carp; *leather-cloth*, cloth coated on one side with a waterproof varnish; *leather-coat*, a name for russet apples, from the roughness of their skin; *leather-flower*, a North-American climbing-plant (*Clematis Viorna*) with thick leathery purplish sepals; *leather-head*, (a) *slang*, a blockhead; (b) *Austral.* the friar-bird; *leather-headed a.*, stupid, slow-witted; hence *leatherheadedness*; *leather-hungry*, † (a) some variety of leather; (b) *dial.* skim-milk cheese; *leather-hunting Cricket slang* (cf. sense 2 c), fielding; † *leather-kersner* [MHG. *kürsner*, G. *kürschner* skinner] a peltier; *leather-leaf*, a low evergreen shrub of the northern U.S. (*Cassandra calyculata*), with coriaceous leaves (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); *leather-man*, a leather-seller; *leather-mill* (see quot. 1727-52); *leather-mouthed a.*, having a leather-like mouth (see quot.); *leather-neck*, a sailor's name for a soldier, from the leather stock he used to wear; *leather-paper*, paper having a surface resembling that of leather; *leather-plant*, a composite plant of the genus *Celmisia*, a native of New Zealand (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); *leather-turtle* = *leather-back*; *leather-wing*, a name for a bat; *leather-wood*, (a) a North American shrub of the genus *Dirca*, with a very tough bark; (b) a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucryphia billardieri* (Morris). Also LEATHER-JACKET.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Leather-back*. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 260 The Leather-back Turtles, whose carapace is not covered with scales of shell, but with a dense coriaceous skin. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylvania*, etc. 28 Abundance of 'leather-bark or thymelea, which is plentiful in all this part of the country'. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 The 'leather-carp, *Cyprinus nudus*, C. *alepidotus*, C. *coriaceus*, or C. *nudus*, in which scales are absent, but the skin is very much thickened. 1857 *Mech. Mag.* 4 Apr. 321 A singularly close and valuable imitation [of leather] known as 'Crockett's Leather Cloth'. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 44 There is a dish of 'leather-coats for you'. 1676 WOODLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 203 The Leather-Coat or Golden-Russeting, as some call it, is a very good Winter-Fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Leather-flower*, *Clematis Viorna*. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Leather-head*, a Thick-skull'd, Heavy-headed Fellow. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* xiii. 461 The Leatherhead with its constantly changing call and whistling. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat.* x. 233 Among the Honey-suckers is that singular-looking bird, the Leatherhead, or Bald-headed Friar (*Tropidopygus corniculatus*). a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth Wks.* (1673) 20 What a 'Leather-headed Dunc

Am I, to ask thee. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* (1880) I. 206 His 'leather-headedness is the point I make against him. 1478-9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 646 Sol. pro corrio de 'ledderhungry, iijjs. 1530 *PALSGR.* 238/2 *Lether hungry, cuir boilly.* 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland. Ball.* 103 W's sons, lether-hungry, and whusky. 1886 G. SUTHERLAND *Australia* xxvii. 178 Occasionally, in summer, there are days when .. the pastime of 'leather hunting' becomes somewhat tiresome. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 7/1 The Westerners had a long day's leather hunting at Lord's yesterday. 1226 in Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Ireland* (Rolls) 83 Reginaldus le 'letherkersnere. 1624 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 12 There have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, 'Leathermen, and Firemen. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mill*, **Leather-Mills* are used to scour, and prepare with oil, the skins of stags, buffaloes, elks, bullocks, &c. to make what they call buff-leather, for the use of the soldiery. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 362/1 There is also a flour and leather mill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 By a 'leather mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the Chub or Cheven, and so the Barbel [etc.]. 1757 LISLE *Husbandry* II. 155, I told him the ewes were leather-mouthed with thick lips. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 9 Such fishes as have teeth thus placed far back upon the palate and upper part of the throat while they want them in their jaws, are termed by anglers leather-mouthed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 2/1 He [the sailor] despises his friend the 'leather-neck for a lazy and luxurious dog. 1890 *Hosie W. China* 153 That famous tough paper which .. is wrongly called 'leather' paper. The mistake is pardonable, for the character which means 'leather' also means 'bark'. The paper is made from the fibrous inner bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera*. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* I. 147 The so-called 'Leather Turtle', or 'Luth', or 'Trunk Turtle'. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 298 'The little nimble 'Leather-wings pursue their giddy play in security. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 'Leather-wood, *Dirca*. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 232/3 The Leather-wood .. now in flower, though not showy, is interesting.

Leather (leðə), v. [f. LEATHER sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover or arm with leather.

a 1225, c 1400 [see LEATHERED ppl. a.]. 1564-5 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 362 For mending and newe lethering the College Quishshens v. a 1774 GOLOS. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 52 The piston or sucker is lethered so tight as to fit the barrel exactly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The round holes of all caps are lethered. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 51 Cleaned, new-leathered, and tuned the dining-room piano. 1850 FANNY PARKES *Wander. Pilgr.* I. 135 My husband used to cut it up to leather the tips of hilliard cues.

2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence *gen.* to beat, thrash.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Friends* II. iii. I am inad, .. I shall leather 'em. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. l. Wks.* 1799 I. 174, I would so swing and leather my lamikin. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 Sam leather'd his man, and the mob were amazed. 1860 GRO. ELIOT *Mill on F.* I. v. I gave Spouncer a black eye .. that's what he got by wanting to leather me. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* II. Wks. (1889) 793/1 I'd like to leather 'im black and blue.

b. *fig. intr.* To work hard; with *away*, on.

1869 F. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 44 How they leather'd away at the job. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 239 So their minister simply kept leathering on at the fundamentals. † **Leatherdorm.** *Obs. rare* —. [Corruption of F. *leddredon*, = 'the eiderdown'.] Eiderdown. 1702 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 285 Winter and Summer he was forced to wrap himself up in Flannel, and Leatherdorm.

Leathered (leðəd), ppl. a. Also 3i-lethered.

[f. LEATHER sb. or v. + -ED.] Covered, † loaded or provided with leather, or leathers. Of a servant: Wearing 'leathers'.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 418 Ne ne beate on þer mide, ne mid schurge leðered ne-leaded. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5500 Iche shalke hade a shild shapyn of tre, Wele leddrit olofte. 1670 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. ii. (1611) 256 He beareth .. a Spurre with the Rowell downwards, Leathered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 190 The imperial is a leathered case, placed occasionally on the roof of the Coach, for the purpose of carrying clothes. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii. A strapping livery servant, jacketed, topped, and leathered for travelling. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 168 Oars of spruce, balanced, leathered and ringed under your own special direction.

Leatherette (leðəret). [f. LEATHER sb. + -ETTE.] A fabric composed of cloth and paper, in imitation of leather.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 655 Messrs. Dalziel's *Bible Gallery* is bound in vellum and leatherette. 1891 *Brit. Weekly* 10 Sept. 308 The volume can be had in leatherette for half-a-crown. 1897 G. M. HOPKINS *Exper. Sci.* (ed. 17) 329 The bags—which hold one plate each—are made of the stout black paper known in the trade as leatherette.

Leathering (leðəriŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LEATHER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of covering, fitting, or furnishing with leather.

1517 *Acc.* in *Archæologia* XLVII. 310 For .. naylyng, letheryng, bokelyng of mmlxlviij covered barnes. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The .. hole is .. larger .. to allow for leathering. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov. 257/3 We next came to the very important part of the work—'leathering'.

b. *concr.* A covering or strip of leather.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 38 The other ends of the bellows .. called the hinges, are provided with a double or triple leathering. 1861 *Trul. Soc. Arts* IX. 746/1 The leathering on the oar, to prevent chafe.

2. *colloq.* A flogging, beating.

1791 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 33 Ye deserve a leathering. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 169 'Won't I only give that cursed beast a leathering.'

3. *Comb.* as *leathering-bed* (see quot.).

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 18 'Leathering bed'. Name given to a bed of very hard micaceous marlstone found in the Lower Lias.

Leather-jacket. [f. LEATHER sb. + JACKET.]

1. A name given to various fishes, having a thick skin; e.g. *Balistes capricornus*, *Oligophiles saurus*, and species of *Monacanthus*.

1770 Cook *Jrnl.* 5 May (1893) 246 They had caught a great number of small fish, which the sailors call leather jackets on account of their having a very thick skin. 1769 W. TENCH *Exped. Botany Bay* xv. 129 To this may be added bass, mullet, skait, soles, leather-jackets, and many other species. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'leather-jackets', *Monacanthus*, are the only members of this family [*Sclerodermi*] used as food. 1884 GOODE etc. *Fish. & Fish. Industr. U.S.* I. 172 The Leather-jacket of Pensacola, *Balistes capricornus*, called 'Trigger Fish' in the Carolinas. 1891 *Ibid.* 332 The Leather-jacket — *Oligophiles saurus*.

2. *Austral.* A kind of pancake.

1846 G. H. HAYDON *Five Yrs. Australia* vi. 151 A plentiful supply of 'leather jackets' (dough fried in a pan). 1855 R. HOWITT *Two Yrs. Victoria* I. 117 (Morris) The leather-jacket .. is equal to any muffin you can buy in the London shops.

3. *Austral.* A name applied to various trees, on account of the toughness of their bark, e.g. *Eucalyptus punctata* (Morris).

1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*, *Leather-jacket* of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

4. The grub of the crane-fly.

1881 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Man. Injur. Insects* 66. 1898 R. KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 76, I watched a female [starling] collecting 'leather-jackets' on a newly-mown lawn last July.

† **Leatherly**, a. *Obs.* [f. LEATHER sb. + -LY.]

Leather-like, tough.

1573 TUSSEER *Huse* xlix. (1878) 108 Poore Cobler he tuggeth his leatherlie trash, if cheese abide tugging, tug Cisleys a crash.

Leathern (leðərn), a. Forms: 1 leðer(e)n, leðren, 4-5 lether(e)ne, letherin, 5 leddering, 6 leth(e)rn, lethrin, letheryn, 5c ledderane, ledderyn, leddren, lethron, lethering, 6-7 leatherne, 7 leathern, lethern, 6- leathern. [OE. *leðeren*, f. *leðer* LEATHER sb. + -EN; cf. Du. *lederen*, G. *ledern*. The earlier OE. form was *liferin*, *liferin* = OS. *litharin* (gloss), OHG. *lithrin*.]

1. Consisting or made of leather. *Leathern convenience*, -*ency*: a circumlocution for a coach, originally imputed to the Quakers; hence in jocular use. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 123/30 *Scortia*, leþren fæt. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* *ibid.* 179/6 *Scortius* leðern. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 120 Lyk a letherne pors lulled his chekes. 1382 WCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 59 This is the lawe of the lepre .. of all letherin purtenaunce. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 12 Item in a leddering purs. .. tuelf score & xvi salutus. 1521 *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 74 Item payde for a letheryn baag to ber y^e keys—iiiiij. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 234 Ane ledderane coit worth tua crovnis of the sone. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 574 A cott of kelt Weill belit in ane letherne belt. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 626 He .. Would .. in requital ope his leathern scrip. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 14 The poorest of them were good Leathern Shoes. 1699 E. WARD *London Spy* vii. (1702) 3 Our Leathern-Convenience being bound in the Braces to its Good-Behaviour had no more Sway than a Funeral Herse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Leathern Convenience* (by the Quakers), a Coach. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 122 Men with leathern Buckets, do quench Fire in a Town. 1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 123 Robert Scot, the inventor of leathern artillery. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xx. At the duly appointed hour, cracked forth the leathern convenience. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 120 The Crow camp .. was composed of leathern tents. 1861 J. Y. SIMPSON *Archæol.* 56 Hunnan bodies .. covered with the leathern and other dresses in which they died.

b. Used with reference to the skin of the living animal.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The hert with the letherene hornes. 1600 SHAKS. A. I. l. ii. 1. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his letherne coat Almost to bursting. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. iv. Road to Hirschau*, The horses distend their leathern sides with water. c. *nonce-use.* Skin-clad. 1596 *Edward III.* II. ii. 120 Since leathern Adam till this youngest hour.

2. Made of a substance resembling leather; leather-like. Said esp. of the bat's wings, hence of its flight, and occas. of the bat itself. Also *fig.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ProL 33 Vgois the bak wyth bir pelit ledderyn flycht. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. xxv. 164 An hideous dragon .. With iron pawes, and leathern wings dispaired. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 153 But .. the late-corrected Leathern Ears of the circumscribed Brethren. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. note 4 (1713) 43 It has been a Question, whether the Leathern Bat (as tis call'd) be to be annumer'd among Birds or Beasts. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XII. 514 So to the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Even.* iii. The weak-eyed bat .. flits by on leathern wing. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *The Theatre* Who'd that calls 'Silence'! with such leathern lungs? 1879 TUDHURST *Alcestis* 100 Death .. Thou shalt fly no more, For all thy leathern wings. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leathern-bird*, the bat. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 100 Her wondrous loveliness stirred even the leathern hearts of these hill-men.

Comb. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 44 The thick skin, or leathern-coat [= leather-coat (apple)]. 1818 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, Old farmers, a spare leathern-faced race.

Hence **Leathernly** adv., clumsily.

1594 **NASHIE** *Unfort. Trav.* 33 A Comedie .. which was so filthily acted, so leathernly set forth, as would have mowed laughter in Heraclitus.

Leatheroid (le'doroid). [*f.* LEATHER *sb.* + -OID.] A fabric consisting of cotton paper, chemically treated so as to resemble raw-hide.

1882 **Knowledge** 18 Aug. 193 Leatheroid .. consists of a number of thicknesses of cotton paper .. The .. strength and adhesion it possesses are derived from a chemical bath.

1900 **Munsey** July 517/1 Telescopes made of leatheroid.

Leathery (le'dori), *a.* [*f.* LEATHER *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling leather in appearance or texture; frequent in botanical use = CORIACEOUS. Of the voice: As if proceeding from an organ of leather.

1552 **HULOET**, Letherye or of lether. 1681 **GREW** *Musculi* 111 Wormius calls this Crust a Leather Skin. 1787 **FAMILIES** *Plants* I. 256 Perianth eight-leaved, leathery. 1821 **CRAIG** *Lect. Drawing* ii. 127 The fleshy tints of the pictures painted in oil become brown and leathery. 1870 **HOOKE** *Stud. Flora* 288 *Marrubium vulgare* .. Leaves .. much wrinkled, leathery. 1884 **BOWER & SCOTT** *De Barry's Phaner.* 418 Leathery leaves of Conifers. 1888 **CENTURY** *Mag.* Feb. 565/2 She thrust forward her leathery hand. 1897 **ALBUTT'S** *Syst. Med.* IV. 470 The tones of the voice were leathery. 1898 **J. HUTCHINSON** *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 34. 103 The valves of the heart, especially the mitral, were thickened and leathery.

Comb. 1851 **MAYNE** *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xxi. 155 The hair was all worn off it [a cap], leaving a greasy, leathery-looking surface. 1880 **C. R. MARKHAM** *Peruv. Bark* 167 Several *Calisaya* trees were growing on the summit .. in company with the leathery-leaved *huaturo*.

Leathic, Leatic: see LEATHIC.

Leathwake, a. *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Forms: 1 *liðe*, 2 *leothwac*, 3 *leothewok*, 4 *lieth*, 5 *liethwayke*, 6 *leath(i) we(a)ke*, 7 *liethwaik*, 8 *leithweik*, 9 *leith*, 10 *leathwake*. [*OE.* *liðewac*, *leothwac*, *f. lið*, *leoth* limb, *LIETH sb.* + *wac* soft, pliant; see **WEAK a.**] Having the joints flexible; hence *gen. pliant*, soft.

1000 **Endowments** *Men* 84 in *Exeter Bk.* 298 *Sum bið .. for gum-beznum leoth and leoth-wac.* 1330 **REL. ANT.** II. 220 Their our body is leoth-wok, 357 strength the vrom above. 1483 **CATH.** *Angl.* 218/2 *liethwayke, flexibiles.* 1545 **ASCHAM** *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 129 A felder is fit for a shafte .. because it is leathe wake to giue place to the bowe. 1613 **WAXE** taketh printe when it is warme and leathie wake. 1593 **AUC.** *Monum. Rites Durham* (Surtees) 55 He [St. Cuthbert] was taken out of the ground .. lying like to a man sleeping, being found saife and uncorrupted and lieth-wake. 1674 **RAY** *N. C. Words* 30 *Leathwake*, limber, pliable. 1788 **W. MARSHALL** *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Leathwake*, lith, weak, flexible, limber, feeble; as a hair, a thread, an oziertwig, or an angling rod. 1828 **CARR** *Craven Dial.*, *Leathwake*, supple in the joints.

Hence **Leathwakeness**.

1548 **R. HUTTON** *Sum of Divinity* Sia, [Attributes of a glorified body] *Leithweiknes & quiknes or redines.*

Leattre, *obs. form of LETTER.*

Leave (liv), *sb.* Forms: 1 *leáf*, 2 *leáf*, *dat.* *lève*, (3 *lève*), 3-6 *leve*, 4 *lef*, *leef*, *lyve*, *Sc.* *leif(e)*, *leife*, 4-5 *leife*, *leewe*, *Sc.* *leiff*, 4-6 *Sc.* *leif*, 5 *leve*, 6 *leffe*, *Sc.* *leive*, *live*, *lyve*, 6-7 *lieve*, 3, 6-leave. [*OE.* *leáf*, *str. fem.* = *OHG.* **louba* (MHG. *loube*, *str. fem.*, early mod.G. *laube*) = *OTeut.* type **laubð*, whence **laufjan* (see **LEVE v.** to permit).

The etymological sense is prob. 'pleasure, approval'; the root is identical with that of **LOVE**, **LIEF**, **BELIEVE**, etc. The mod. form represents not the *OE.* nom. (which would have given **leaf*), but the *dat.* and *accus.* *leafe*, which was more frequent in use.]

1. Permission asked for or granted to do something: freq. in phr. *to ask, beg, get, give, grant, have, obtain leave*; + *beside* (*obs.*), *by, with, without (the) leave* (*of*).

By your leave: used as an apology for taking a liberty; often ironically used when some remark is made which will be unwelcome to the person addressed.

900 **T. BADA'S** *Hist.* iv. v. (1890) 278 Buton þæs biscopas leafe. 111. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 (Laud MS.), [He] sæt on þam biscopisce þe se cyng him ær zeunnan hæfde þe his fulre leafe. a 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1128 (Laud MS.), Be þes kynges leafe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ure drihten .. 3af leue þe deul to binimende him his oref and his abte. c 1220 *Bestiary* 226 Wat if he leue haue of ure heuen louerd for to deren us. 7a 1300 *Shires & Hundreds Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 145 Myd þes kynges leafe. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Po pilat had igrant is tne glade y-no3 ho was: he nem þat swet bodi adun an birid hir in a fair plas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14744 Mi hus agh be .. Hus o praiser .. And yee mak it, wit-vten lene, A-to-draght o reuter and thefe. c 1325 *Deo Gracias* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 þen seide þe prest, sone bi þi lene I most seye forþ my seruise. c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* iii. 622 But execut was al bisyde hir leue At the goddes wil. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* xvii. 863 But leiff, he hame has tane his gat. c 1380 *Wyclif* *Lk.* (1880) 40 Here wyues han 3ouen here housbondis lyue [MS. *W.* leue]. c 1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* 2283 *Philomene*, At the laste leue hath she to go. c 1400 *MAUNDRELL* (Roxb.) v. 17 To haue leue to go to passe mare surely thurgh þe cunteez. 1596 **SHAKS.** *Merch.* v. iv. i. 395 I pray you giue me leue to goe from hence. 1599 in *Buttes Dyets drie Dinner* v. 11 Buttes (by thy leane) lly be a Guest of thine. 1608 **TOWSE** *Serpents* (1658) 816 But by their leaues these reasons are very weak. 1613 **PURCHAS** *Pilgrimage* (1614) 293 They never goe abroad without leaue, except to the Bath. 1653 **A. WILSON** *Tas. I.* 112 Sir Walter Raleigh .. made Accesses to the King, wherby he got leaue to visit the New World. 1705 **HICKERINGILL** *Priest-cr.* (1721) i. 41 If the French King iue without putting off his Hat, or saying, *by your Leave*. 1713 **ADDISON**

Guardian No. 140 ¶ 2 By my correspondent's good leave, I can by no means consent. 1815 **W. H. IRELAND** *Scribble-omania* 253 Upon which subject I shall beg leave to dwell a little. 1838 **DICKENS** *Nich. Nick.* iii. 171 I'll speak to you a moment, ma'am, with your leave. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xvi. The solitary passenger was startled by the chairmen's cry of 'By your leave there!' as two came trotting past him. 1855 **BROWNING** *Fra Lippo* L. 1, I am poor brother Lippo, by your leave! 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 268 Pursuant to this leave, the daughter .. applied to add to the decree.

2. Proverbs.

1523 **FITZHERB.** *Hush.* § 143 Seldom doth the housbande thryue withoute the leue of his wyfe. 1546 **J. HEYWOOD** *Prov.* (1867) 20 Ye might haue knokt er ye came in, leane is light. 1633 **R. JONSON** *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*, Leave is ever faire, being ask'd; and granted is as light, according to our English Proverbe, Leave is light.

† *c.* To give leave (*fig.*, of conditions or circumstances): to allow, permit. *Obs.*

1500-20 **DUNBAR** *Poems* xxix. 7 Quhen I wald blythlie ballatis breif, Langour thairto givis me no leif. 1576 **FLEMING** *Panopt. Epist.* 316 As the measure of my abillite will giue me leave. 1617 **MORVSON** *Itin.* ii. 109 He would .. keepe the field as neere Tyrone, as his meanes would giue him leave. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 39 So far as the time will giue leue. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 141 One .. of these .. columns will become longer .. and give the lighter fluid .. leave to rise in its place.

† *d.* To give (a fish) leave: to give (him) play. 1653 **W. LAUSON** *Comm. on Secr. Angling* C 5 When you have hookt him, giue him leave, keeping your Line straight.

e. In military, naval, and official use (also sometimes in schools): (a) *Leave of absence*, or simply *leave*, permission to be absent from a post of duty. (See also *sick-leave*.) *On leave*: absent from duty by permission. (b) Hence, the period of such absence.

1771 **BURKE** *Lett.* 31 July, *Corr.* (1844) I. 255 He has got a leave of absence. 1802 **C. JAMES** *Milit. Dict.*, *Leave of absence*, a permission which is granted to officers .. and soldiers, to be absent from camp or quarters for any specific period. 1829 **MARSHALL** *F. Midway* x. To-morrow my leave expires. 1831 **LAMB** *Ess.* *Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 yrs. ago 342 On one fine summer holiday (a 'whole day's leave') we called it at Christ's Hospital. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 86 Officers, going on Leave of Absence. 1860 **READ** *Choister & H.* xxxviii. He was going on leave, after some years of service, to see his kindred at Remiremont. 1864 **TENNYSON** *Sea-Drum* 6 They .. Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 93 Furloughed men returned .. before their 'leaves' had terminated.

2. To take (one's) leave (const. of, + *at*, + *to*, + *on*): orig. to obtain permission to depart (*obs. rare*); hence, to depart with some expression of farewell; to bid farewell. + Also rarely, to fang, get, have, latch leave. (See also **FRENCH LEAVE**.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2697 Mai he no leue at hire taken but-if he it mai mid craste maken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4099 Pair leue þai laght [*Trin. toke*], and war ful blith. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* v. 253 Thar-with-all he lewitit, and his leif has tane. 1413 *Ibid.* xx. 109 Quhen on bath halfis levis was tane. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl. T.* 763 They take hir leue, and on hir wey they gon. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 899 Faire at philip þe fers þair leue þai fangen. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 52 He toke his leue at the queene. c 1435 *Portugal* 406 Torrente .. toke leue on kyng and knyght. 1447 *BOKENHAM* *Scynthis* (Roxb.) 31 Astyr leue takyn to shyp they went. c 1460 **J. RUSSELL** *Bk. Nurture* 970 Of youre souerayne take no leue; but low to hym alowt. c 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 334 He toke leue to the Pope. 1523 **LO. BERNERS** *Trois.* I. x. 9 This lady departed .. and all her company, with syr John of Heynault, who with great peyne gatte leue of his brother. 1593 **SHAKS.** *Rich. II.* i. iii. 50 Let vs take a ceremonious leaue And louing farewell of our seuerall friends. 1596 **DALRYMPLE** *Tr. Leslie's Hist.* *Scol.* x. 458 Jlk from vther taking thair lyue departet. 1610 **B. JONSON** *Alch.* v. iv. We will .. take our leaues of this ore-weaning raskall. 1667 **MILTON** *P. L.* ii. 739 And Satan bowing low .. Took leave. 1719 *De For Crusoe* ii. xvii. (1840) 342 The young lord took his leave of us. 1864 **MRS. CARLYLE** *Lett.* III. 236 When she took leave of me the night before starting.

b. *transf. & fig.*

1500-20 **DUNBAR** *Poems* xxii. 73 Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell Thocht þe fra nolt had new tane leif. 1508 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 321, I tak my leue at all vnstedfastnes. 1597 **MORLEY** *Introd. Mus.* 115, I wil then take my leue of you for this time, till my next leisure, at which time I meane to learne of you that part of musike which resteth. 1655 **FULLER** *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 41. 225 We take our leaues of Tyndal. 1660 **MILTON** *Free Comm.* Wks. 1738 I. 58 They may permit us a little Shroving-time first, wherin to speak freely, and take our leaues of Liberty. 1703 **MAUNDRELL** *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 108 We went to take our leaues of the holy Sepulcher. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 33 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world. 1771 **FRANKLIN** *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 65, I now took leave of printing, as I thought, for ever.

† 3. Leave-taking; in phr. *audience of leave*: see **AUDIENCE** 6. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1823 Antenor vntomly turnet his way Withouthyn lowtyng or lefe. 1711 (see **AUDIENCE** 6). 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6321/1 Mr. Finch had his Audience of Leave of the King and Queen of Sweden. 1734 *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. vii. xvii. 226 The king having likewise tendered them very considerable presents at their audience of leave.

4. To give (a person) his leave: to give him his dismissal. To get one's leave: to get one's dismissal. Now only *Sc.* (Cf. *F. congé*.)

1508 **DUNBAR** *Tua mariit* *wemen* 67 We suld .. gif all larbaris thair levis, quhan thai lak curage. a 1568 *COVERDALE* *Bk. Death* xxvi. (1579) 118 The sicke must geue all other worldly matters theyr leave. 1637 **RUTHERFORD**

Lett. (1862) I. 272 He .. w^d. give an evil servant his leave at mid-term.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *leave-giving*; *leave-breaker*, a sailor who breaks his leave of absence; so *leave-breaking*; *leave-day* (also *leave-out day*), at certain schools, a day on which boys are allowed to go beyond the precincts of the school; † *leave-niming* = **LEAVE-TAKING**.

c 1860 **H. STUART** *Scaman's Catech.* p. v. 'Leave-breakers prevent the officers from giving the indulgence. *Ibid.*, 'Leave-breaking is occasioned by the indulgence of .. vices. 1817 **COLERIDGE** *Biog. Lit.* I. 16 In my friendless wanderings on our 'leave-days. [footnote] The Christ Hospital phrase, not for holidays altogether, but for those on which the boys are permitted to go beyond the precincts of the school. 1854 **KERLE** in *Life* (1869) xvii. 294 When he comes here on leave-out days. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 102 Wyt-tyngne well that the blyssyng, or 'leauo geuyngne, longeth princypally to God. 1340 *Aenb.* 112 Vor he hit us let: at his 'yleave-nymyng and at his laste bequide.

Leave (liv), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 *leáfan*, 2-3 *læven*, *lefen*, *lefvon*, *leven*, 3 *leafen*, *leave(n)*, 4-5 *leef*, *leeve*, -yn, *leff(e)*, *leiff(e)*, *lev*, *lefff*, -fe, -ve, (lyve), 4-6 *lefe*, *leve*, *lewe*, *leiff*, 6 (leavy) *Sc.* *laif*, *live*, 7 *leaf*, *leav*, 8-9 *Sc. (colloq.)* *lea'*, 5-leave. *Pa. I.* 1 *læfde*, 2-3 *læfde*, 1(e) *afde*, *læv*-, *lefede*, 3-5 *leved(e)*, 4-5 *lefid*, -it, *leff* (yt, *Sc.* *lewid*, -it, -yt, 4-6 *lafde*, *laf(f)t(e)*, *leste*, (5 *leeft*, *lefft*, *levit*, *lefftt*), *Sc.* *leift*, 6 *leaft*, 4- left. *Pa. pple.* 1 *læfed*, 3 *leaved*, 4 *le(v)ed*, -id, -it, *leift*, *leyved*; also 4 *leven*, 5 *leve*, 4-5 *laiff(e)*, -yn, 4-6 *leste*, *Sc.* *lev*-, *lewyt*, 6 *leaft*, 4- left. See also **Y-LEVE**. [*OE.* *læfan* trans. and intr., corresp. to *OFris.* *lêva* to leave, *OS.* *lēbjan* in *farlēbð* *pa. pple.*, left over), *OHG.*, *MHG.* *leiben*, *ON.* *leifa* to leave, *Goth.* *-laibjan* (in *bilaibjan* to leave behind): = **OTeut.** **laibjan*, *f.* **laibā* remainder, relic (see **LAVE sb.**), whence also the intr. vbs. *OS.* *lēbjan*, *OHG.* *leiben* to remain. The *OTeut.* **laibjan* is the causative of **liban* str. vbs., represented by the compounds *OE.* *belifan* (see **BELIEVE v.**), *OFris.* *beliva*, *bliva*, *MDu.* *bliven* (Du. *blijven*), *OHG.* *belihan* (*MHG.* *beliben*, *blihen*, mod.G. *bleiben*), to remain.

The root (*OTeut.* **lib*, **laib* = *OAryan* **lip*, **leip*-, **leip*-) has in Teut. only the sense 'to remain, continue' (so in *LIE*, *LIVE* v.), which appears also in *Gr.* *ἀνιπαρῆς* persevering, importunate. This sense is usually regarded as a development from a primary sense 'to adhere, be sticky', exemplified in *Lith.* *lipiti*, *OSl.* *lipiti* to adhere, *lipiti* to stick, *Gr.* *ἀνιπαρῆς*, *Skr.* *rip*, *lip* to smear, adhere to.

The view of some scholars, that the Teut. words may belong to the Aryan root **leip* to leave (whence *Gr.* *ἀνιπαρῆς*, *L. linguere*), is plausible with regard to the sense, but the tendency of recent research is unfavourable to the admission of its formal possibility.]

1. To have a remainder; to cause or allow to remain.

1. *trans.* Of a deceased person: To have remaining after one (a widow, children, property, reputation, etc.).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xii. 22 And ealle seonfor hi hæfdon & sæd ne læfdon. 1382 *Wyclif* *Ruth* i. 3 The housbond of Noemie, is deed, and she lafte with the sones. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 Better to die wip out barnes, þan to lef vnþitouse barnis aftir. 1604 *E. G. (Grimstone)* *D'Acosia's Hist. Indies* vi. xii. 455 For the entertainment of the family he left. 1818 *CRUISE* *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 512 In case he should .. leave no lawful heir. 1838 *THIRLWALL* *Greece* V. 165 He left an infant son named Amyntas. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGHAM* *Study Eng. Hist.* i. vi. 103 The medieval saints .. had left no successors. 1891 *Law Reports* *Weekly Notes* 201/1 He intended that whatever property he left should be divided.

b. Of things or conditions: To have remaining as a trace or consequence after removal or cessation.

1756 **C. LUCAS** *Ess. Waters* III. 296 Most chalybeate waters leave no common virtul upon evaporation. 1814 *WORDSW.* *Excursion* vii. 27 It had left, Deposited upon the silent shore Of memory, images and precious thoughts. 1823 **F. CLISSOLD** *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 24 This area is so detached from the rock, as to leave a crevasse running along its base. 1885 **SIR J. HANNEN** in *Law Reports* 10 P. D. 87 A small blister, which subsided in a day or two leaving only a redness of the skin.

2. To transmit at one's death to heirs or successors. Hence, to direct that (something which one possesses) shall descend after one's death to a specified person, corporation, etc.; to bequeath or devise. Also in *indirect passive*.

Beowulf 1179 (Gr.) Pinum mazum læf folc ond rice. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 27 Ic læfe eow sibbe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24235 Sin i sal to mi fader fare, I gad þe leue a fere. 1484 *CAXTON* *Fables of Alfonso* iii. A good man labourer wende fro lyf to deth [and] lefte nothing to his sone but only a hows. 1508 **DUNBAR** *Poems* vi. 36 Corpus meum ebriusum, I leif on to the toune of Air. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Than we made our last will and testamēt, whan we lefte to the worlde our kynne and frendes. 1559 **W. CUNNINGHAM** *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 We should have left many more errors to our posteritie. 1580 **SIDNEY** *Ps.* xvii. xi. They in riches floorish doe, And children have to leave it to. 1651 **HOBBS** *Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 162 It was not given, but left to him, and to him onely. 1676 **LADY CHAWORTH** in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 Poore cousin Brooks hath left me rol. 1713 **ADDISON** *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1, I was left a thousand pounds by an uncle. 1732 **BEAUFORT** *Alph.* i. § 1 A good collection, chiefly of old books, left him by

a clergyman his uncle. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz*, xlv. If I knew how you meant to leave your money. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 127 The seventeenth century has, in that unhappy country, left to the nineteenth a fatal heritage of malignant passions. 1896 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* iv. (1877) 87 Suppose him suddenly to be left an enormous fortune. 1895 BOOKMAN *Oct.* 23/1 The great engravers of the age of Louis have left us innumerable portraits.

absol. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 11. Men of Lincoln have left to Lincoln Cathedral, and men of Hereford, to Hereford.

b. In passive: *To be (well, etc.) left*: to be (well, etc.) provided for by legacy or inheritance.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* v. (Arb.) 36 Richmens sonnes that were left well. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* ii. 21 Cora shall be well and handsomely left.

3. To allow to remain in the same place or condition; to abstain from taking, consuming, removing, or dealing with in some particular manner. *To be left*: to remain.

c 1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Luke xix. 44 Hīz ne læfað on þe stan ofer stane. c 1205 LAY. 994 Al heora god we sculen nimen, & lutel hem læuen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Muche sol he were . . . if he grunde þe greet & lefde þene hwete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4983 Þe yongeist . . . þai lefte at þeir fader in. *Ibid.* 5401 Es vs noht leued bot erth bar. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 100 Wharfor that man may be halden wode, That cheseth the ille and leues the gode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 247 Fre liking to leue, or do That at hys hart hym drawis to. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* ix. 12 They shulen not leue of it eny thing vnto the morwe. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 129 It was not the poynt of a wise man, to leaue and let passe, the certain for the uncertain. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 67 For, what place is left now for honestie? where lodgeth goodnes? 1603 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, Dict., To Head a Tree, is to cut off the Head or Top, leaving only the bare Stem without any Top Branches. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* l. 315 The Trunk . . . they leave in the Sun 2 or 3 days. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Correspondents*, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. 1845 BUND *Dis. Liver* 264 Persons who . . . have . . . very little liver left. 1898 *N. & Q.* 15 Oct. 301/2 The six [criminals] . . . were however 'left for death' as the phrase then went.

† b. *absol.*, esp. in the sense 'not to consume the whole of one's portion of food, etc.'; also with *over*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 893 He . . . made himselfe able at his own choice and pleasure to leave or take. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 14 She did eate, and was sufficed, and left [1551 COVERDALE, left over]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* iv. xiv. 310 A worthy work (wherein the Reader may rather leave than lack).

c. To have as a remainder (in the operation of subtraction). Of a number or quantity: 'To yield (so much) as a remainder when deducted from some larger amount.'

a 1225 *Crafte of Nombryng*, E. E. T. S., i. 18 Medie 8. þen þou schalt leue 4. 1709 J. WARR *Introduct. Math.* ii. 82 (1734) 150, a-b Taken from a+b Leaves + b for the Remainder. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* ii. And take from seventy springs a score, It only leaves me fifty more.

d. With complementary sb., adj., or phrase: 'To allow to remain in a specified condition; not to change from being so-and-so. Often with a negative ppl. a., to leave undone, unsaid etc. = to abstain from doing, saying, etc. Also, with mixture of sense 7 b: To put into, or allow to remain in, a certain condition on one's departure.'

c 1205 LAY. 1508 Nulleð heo leaue [1275 leuen] nenne of ous a-lue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11228 The sonne goth thorough glas And leueth yf hole as it was. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 453 He leueth nocht about that tounne Tour standand, stane no wall. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 23 For ye tythe mynt aunys and comen and leaue the waygthtyer mattres of the lawe ondone. 1552 BK. *Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf.* We haue left vadone those things which we oughte to haue done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 301 Then did you leaue us sticking in the myre. 1591 SPENSEA *Muoloph.* 155 Ne did he leaue the mountaines bare unseene, Nor the ranke grassie fennes delights untride. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 The Jewish . . . Wise-men, haue left no part of life unprovided of their superstitious care. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) 11. 101 To leave the argument without proofs, is to leave it without effect. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* 11. 62 Dolly had left the dressing-room door half open. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Sailor's Fortune* iii. Being now on that part of his life which I am obliged to leave almost a blank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 297 An important military resource which must not be left unnoticed. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

4. † a. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, duty, etc.); = *To leave undone* (see 3 d); also with inf. to omit to do something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3144 He left noht do his lauerd wil. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 111. 348 Y leue to speke of stelyng of wyymen. — *Wks.* (1880) 328 Sif þat crist myt not faile in ordynance to his churche, & he left þis confessioun, it semeth þat it is not needful. *Ibid.* 410 Þey leuen þat crist biddiþ. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 81 He sholde not leue to bringe her his two daughters. 1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prof. 6 Good werkes that a man leueth to do ayenst the mercy of god. 1538 STARKEY *England* l. i. 24 Vi wyse men . . . would haue bent themselves to that purpose leuyngh schur for respecte of tyme and place. 1557 NORTH *Gueuad's Diall* Pr. (1619) 69/2 They . . . living in flesh, did leaue to use the workes . . . of the flesh. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 24 b. Not leaving to dooe their businesse abrode notwithstanding. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr.*

Chirurg. 6/1 Yet must not we leaue to effecte that which this arte requireth. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* iii. 14 Thou leav'st what thy Creator did Will thee to doe.

absol. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1518 Weep if thou wolt, or leue. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leue, whether þe lyst. 1486 BK. *St. Albans* Cv. That an hauke use hir craft all the season to flye or leue.

b. To allow to stand over, to postpone (an action, a subject of consideration).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 115, I will leave his composition until I shewe you the making of it among other instruments. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Young-man* (Arb.) 51 Hee leaues repentance for gray hayres.

5. To abstain from appropriating, dealing with, or doing (something) so that another person or agent may be able to do so without interference; to suffer to be controlled, done, or decided by another instead of oneself; to commit, refer. *Const. to or dat.*; also *with*.

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 104 Heouene ant erthe tac to the— Soules in helle lef thou me. 1486 BK. *St. Albans* Elij b. All that bere skyne and talow and Rounge leue me. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143, I . . . will leaue it to such as are Pilotes. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b. For despying of the simple truth, men be left vp to lying deceausers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 9 This man forlorne And left to loss. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 127, I . . . leaue such theories to those that study Meteors. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 The flood retiring within its bounds, leaves their dwellings to their possession again. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. 5. 180 When we had our Dispatches, we left him to his own Fortune. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 302, I told him, I would leaue all that to his management. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 283, I will leaue him to his suspicions. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. (C. P. S.) 73 Nothing in the Revolution . . . was left to accident. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 257 The rage of the hostile factions would have been sufficiently violent, if it had been left to itself. 1890 L. O. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 692/1 This case ought not to have been left to the jury. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* 111. 876 The prospect of success by operation is so slight that . . . it is better to leave the case to nature.

b. With *obj.* and *infinitive*: To allow (a person or thing) to do something, to be done or dealt with, without interference.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Leaunye them and suffrynge them to be without meate and drynke a certeyn season. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 107 The Great Duke never signs expeditions, but leaves that to be done by the Secretaries of State. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 85 And what I have therein form'd, I leaue the Judicious Reader to determine. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. 5. 152 They always left them to enjoy their own without disturbing them. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* v. (1720) 81 In the Interim I may fairly leave you to consider it. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) 11. 233 To leave the title of the inheritance to go one way, and the trust of the term another way. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 116 He left him to shift for himself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxv, The Earl rode off . . . leaving Albany to tell his tale as he best could. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. ix. 165 The future was to be left to take care of itself. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 22/1 The court . . . left the parties to take their own course.

c. To leave (something, much, etc.) to be desired: to be (more or less) imperfect or unsatisfactory.

Common in journalistic use; suggested by the F. *laisser à désirer*, which is sometimes, though faultily, imitated in its ellipsis of the obj.

6. To deposit or give in charge (some object) or station (persons) to remain after one's departure; to give (instructions, orders, information, e.g. one's name or address) for use during one's absence. Phrase, to leave a card on (a person).

c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 1858 His bag wiþ his bilfodur wiþ þe best he lafte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. l. 17 Leue þi offering at þe auter. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 104 b, He left another nombre and left capitaines to oversee them. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* l. (1701) 30/1 He . . . left order with his friends that they should carry his bones to Salamis. 1704 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 83 The letter has not reached your hands, though left with your porter last Friday night. c 1709 PRIOR *Prologues & Apelles* 50 Will you please To leave your name? 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 63 He wanted to leave his address, and she flounced away, and would not take it. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) l. 65, I left word that if I won the cheese I would give it to the old man again. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* l. xvi. 117 Until we reached the point where we had left our wine in the morning. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxxvii, He left word that he would soon be home. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* 11. xxvi. 160 A contradictory old man . . . had been left in charge of a boat which he had moored to the pier.

absol. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) l. 382 As she drew near a village she often ordered her coach to stay behind till she had walked about it, giving orders for the instruction of the children and leaving liberally for that end.

II. To depart from, quit, relinquish.

7. To go away from, quit (a place, person, or thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Treowe ancren beoð briddes bitocned: vor heo leaueð þe eorðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 296 'Leues þis', he said, ' & telles fast mi brother . . . þat [etc.]'. c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 7549 Þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit. *Ibid.* 9498 The Troiens lighten down lyuely, leifton their horses. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 330 With þat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* ii. 13 From such as leaue the hye strete and walke in ye wayes of darkness. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 11 Quha causit the said erl leif the toun. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 269 Rees leaft the castle with his wife and children. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 At two

leagues from Outer we left the most part of our company. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 The Duke and his family left Whitehall for St. James's yesterday. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 33, I left Italy in April. 1788 BURNS *Wks.* 11. 200, I maun lea'e my bonnie Mary. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/2 Whether the antient road to the passage over the Severn left the road to Chepstow at Crick or St. Pere. 1799 *Med. Trul.* 11. 139 A hoariness came on the eleventh day, and did not leave him till the eighteenth. 1819 BYRON *Juan* l. clxiii, Pray, sir, leave the room. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 If a straight line be applied to the face of the bar from the whip to the end, the face of the bar should leave the straight line about the breadth of the bar. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, I think we shall leave here the day after to-morrow. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* i. 7 They think that in sleep the soul sometimes remains in the body, and sometimes leaves it, and travels far away. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 50, I thought you never left your books except To trim the boat, and set the lines. 1887 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* 11. 174 He could feel it [the gas] leave the stomach. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* l. 162 He left the table as he spoke.

absol. (collog.) 1791 BENTHAM *Let.* 12 May, Wks. 1843 X. 254 So says Lord L., who himself leaves on the 1st. 1866 THIRLWALL *Lett.* 11. 70, I do not leave for town until to-morrow. 1867 R. S. CANDLISH in *Jean L. Watson Life* xiii. (1882) 144 We left about eleven, with two horses.

b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicating the place or condition of the object quitted.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 He . . . wende one uppon hullis, us to uorbinne, þet we schullen . . . climen mid him on hullis: þet is, þenchen heit, & læuen lowe under us alle eorðliche bouhtes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5177 Ioseph hale and sond left wec. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 67 Thus left me that lady Liggyn aslepe. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 258 b, They . . . left the toun as they founde yt. 1559 SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. App. x. 27 The inward [things] it dothe . . . so shake, that it leauieth them very feble. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* 11. l. 165 And when the Tide goes out, it leaues the Oaz dry a quarter of a mile from the shore. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) l. 330 As death leaues you, judgment will find you. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) l. 170, I left her very well, a few hours ago. 1893 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. iv. 78 Him there they overwhelmed, and left him dead.

c. To pass (an object) so, that it 'bears' so and so to one's course.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 264 As you come into the City, you leave on the right hand two very high . . . Mountains. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iii. (1840) 47 We . . . steered . . . leaving those isles on the east.

d. *collog.* (orig. U.S.) To get (or be) left: to be left in the lurch.

1891 *New York Weekly Witness* 11 Nov. 4/4 The man that does not sympathize with the Prohibition movement is afraid of being left. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xii. 84 While our quarrel was going on Miss Peggy went after him, and that's how I got left.

8. To go away from permanently; to remove from, cease to reside at (a place), to cease to belong to (a society, etc.); to forsake the company, quit the service of (a person).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Nim þerto, & lef me hwon þe so is leouere. c 1300 *Beket* 884 Meni of Saint Thomas Men leuede him for eye. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13033 (Trin.) Herodias . . . drad to leue heroudes kyng. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 101 Never leue him for loue Ne for lachynge of syluer. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 176 (Thornton MS.) Thane wille thay leue the lyghtly þat nowe will the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 24 For this cause shal a man leaue father and mother. 1651 in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Gerardus (1867) II. 264 Leaving of the university, he travelled through most parts of France. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* ii. i. 'Tis better to be left, than never to have been loved. 1720 OZELL *Veriot's Rom. Rep.* l. v. 297 The Soldiers . . . thought they could not leave their Ensigns . . . without offending the Gods. 1845 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) l. viii. 358 My servant Frederick has just left me to set up for himself in a public-house.

absol. a 1549 *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 151 Thoch uthers luif, and leif, with all. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When he left, it was with no prospect of temporal good things, but with a firm trust in God.

† b. To part with, lose (one's breath, life). *Obs.* a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 386 That other [soule deieþ] when he leueþ his breith. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8049, I hade leuer my lyf leue in this place, Than [etc.]. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 14 Mordreins qwere there left hire lyf. 1570-6 LAMBAROR *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 216 Sexburga left hir life at the doore of Mylton church. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 81 They had rather leave their lives, than their Religion.

9. To abandon, forsake (a habit, practice, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now rare or *Obs.*, exc. in to leave off: see 14 c (a).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1340 We leaueð þi lahe and al þine bileaue. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 98 Mald þe gode qwere gaf him in conseile, To . . . leue alle his turpeile. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 111. 350 He shulde be holde apostata þat lefte his abite for a day. c 1380 *Sir Ferumþ.* 357 'Lef', saide he, 'þy grete foleye'. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xx. 123 But if these wolen leue her vnwijs and proud folie. 1478 *Liber Niger* in *Pegge Cur. Misc.* (1782) 78 Their Clothing is not according for the King's Knights, therefore it was left. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* l. v. For the loue of a vayne thyng me ought not to leue that which is certeyn. c 1525 *Tale Basyen* 218 in *Hazl. E. P.* 111. 53 Then thai leuyd their lewtesne, and did no more soo. 1558 BR. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xviii. 112 The confession of a faulte is a profession to leaue the same. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) l. 163 This fondnesse is not yett left with us. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 He was . . . resolved to leave Turisme, and become a Christian again. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 647 Protetres, leave Thy fraudulent Arts. 1740 JOHNSON *Lives, Barrelier* Wks. IV. 471 Eighteen

months, during which he .. neither neglected his studies nor left his gaiety. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxv. 13 What? it is hard long love so lightly to leave in a moment?

10. To cease, desist from, stop. With obj. a *sb.* or *gerund*; also *inf.* with *to*. Now only *arch.*; = *leave off* (see 14 c. a.).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1131 (Trin.) His blood. .. leueþ not wreche to crye. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1806 Soburli seide meliors 'sire leues your words'. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 624 When the leuys of Carduus dryen the pryckes leuen to prycke and styng. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1235 Herre song þey laftone & songon nomore. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Leuyng to do alle thing that may cause hattered. 1490 *CAXTON Encydos* xxxii. 121 Now shalle I leue to speke of this mater. 1513 *Life Bridget in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) p. lix, But thou leue sayde he to speke of thys newe heresy. [I etc.] a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Hunn lxxxii.* 254 Lady, I desire you to leue your sorow. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 164 If a nian woude leue to looke at his shafte .. he may vse this waye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Thys yere the mayer lefte rydyng to Westmyster, and went be watter. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Cutlers leue to sel olde rustie blades. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iv. 1401 Leue trussing your pointes, and listen. 1603 *B. Jonson Yas. I's Entertainment.* Coronation, Zeal when it rests, Leaves to be Zeal. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 20 And specially, farre Voyages .. were altogether left and omitted. 1686 *W. DE BRITAINNE Hunn. Prind.* ix. 42 Never purchase Friends by Gifts, for if you leue to give, they will leue to love. 1690 *LOCKE Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 265 It was designed only to make them leue Swearing. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 243 The English left chasing us. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* lxxx, Whenever one crime was judged penal by the state, he left committing it. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Ministr.* I. 156 The cat at her presence left watching the mouse. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxvi. 5 If ever I .. Ceased from enmity, left to launch iambs.

† b. *intr.* To cease, desist, stop. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6036 (Cott.) He praid, þe weder it lefte þan son. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4108 (Trin.) Til he hem fonde lafte he nouþt. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 157 Quha vist euir men sa fouly fall As vs, gif that we thugast leif? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10084 þan leuit the laike for late of þe night. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour Bv b.* He .. had her ones or twyes that she shold be styll and leue. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xcvi. 234 The companions .. hadde lerne so well to robbe and pylle the country .. that they coude nat leue. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 265 If he had left at the two first verses, it had bene ynough. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* ii. i. C. 2, I dye with melting ruth; Æneas leue. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts* 298 It shall deuoure both your tall cedars and your low shrubs; and shall not leue till the very bryars and thornes bee consumed.

† 11. *trans.* In the course of narration: To drop, cease speaking of. Obs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 235 We salle leue þat pas vnto we com ageyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The seconde boke leueth y^e lyfe of y^e worlde and entreteyth what is the journey of religion. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 135 b, Now leauyng Scotland, let us retorne to the busines of Fraunce. 1604 *E. C. (RIMSTONE) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xv. 169 But now that we have left the sea, let vs come to other kinde of waters that remaine to be spoken of.

† b. *intr.* To cease, stop, break off in a narrative. Const. of. Obs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 60 þis Mayster Wace þer leues he. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1836 Leef we now here. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 587 Leue we now of Torrent there. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. i. heading, Here leue we of sire Lamorak and of sir Tristram. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 715 Where did I leue? 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. v. § 7. 180 Let us retourn thither where we left.

† III. 12. *intr.* To remain; to remain behind, over; to continue or stay in one place. Obs.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 40 Gif ðær hwæt lafde. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Hit ne wuned þe naut biest festni oþe & leue se longe þat [etc.]. c 1275 *LAV.* 22305 And wose lafde his leome he solde leose. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7269 He left at ham for eild. 1357 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. ii. 120 There leueth in the auter no materlyl bred. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 282 Hym thoct he had doynye rycht nocht Ay quhill to do hym leuvt oght. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. ix. iv. (1495) 349 In that yere comyth vp a Lunacion a mone of thyrty dayes and thre dayes leuht ouer. 1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 276/1 All the said Merchandises .. that leuen unsold .. shall be forfeited. c 1425 *Craft of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 9 When þou has þus ydo .. sett þere þat leues of þe subtraccioun. c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 948 Thar leuit allane The Houlat and I. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 þat þat leueþ bihynde, putte it to be fier. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74 The torchys that shall leue after my yere day. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* iv. 44 They ate, and there lefte ouer. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 209 Who will'th him well for right therefore shall leue; Who banish him shall be rooted away.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

13. In various idiomatic phrases. a. *To leave .. alone* (earlier † *to leave one*): to abstain from interfering with; = 'to let alone' (see *ALONE* 4 and *LET* 2.). In the same sense, *To leave .. be* (colloq.) where *leave* has been substituted for *let* without modification of the form of the phrase.

b. *To leave go (of)*, *to leave hold (of)*, *to leave loose (of)* colloq.: to cease holding, to let go.

In *to leave go*, *to leave loose*, the vb. was orig. transitive, *go* being *inf.*, and *loose* a complementary adj.; but the combinations being used *absol.* or with ellipsis of the obj. became virtually intransitive vbs., and were construed with *of*. (Cf. *let go*, under *LET* 2.). The frequency in use of the three expressions *leave go*, *leave hold*, *leave loose*, varies in different parts of the country, but perhaps none of them can be regarded as merely *dialect*.

The notion expressed in some Dicts., that *leave* in some of

these phrases represents ME. LEVE (OE. *līfan*, *līfan*), to permit, is quite erroneous.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (1898) 88 If þou leue þe water alone, it shal make whit, and if þow ioyng to fyre by þe gyft of god it shal wel fare. c 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8 Thou woldus gladly with me fare, And leue one my talkinge. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 274 A few, who perhaps through Dread had left their Hold .. were drowned. 1798 *MAO. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1891) IV. 82 'O, leave him alone!' cried Mr. Pepsy: 'take care only of his health and strength'. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 1.37 Leave me be, squeaked Miss Edith, whose foot he had caught .. under the table. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 99 The operator then leaves hold of the spoke. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* vi. (1854) 99 People will not be supposed to be educated at the time of their nonage and then left sight of and hold of for evermore. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 205 Leave go of me .. you young monkey. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* I. v. 133 The bridge is now dry, and therefore you can pass it easily if you do not leave go of the hand-rail. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 5 June 51 We cannot but wish that Mr. Gladstone had left the matter alone.

14. Combined with *adv.* (For unspecialized combs. see the various senses.)

a. *Leave behind.* (Also, *to leave behind one.*) *trans.* † (a) To neglect, leave undone (*obs.*). (b) Not to take with one at one's departure, to go away without. (c) To have remaining after departure or removal, as a trace or consequence. (d) To outstrip.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26389 þis ypocrites .. þai leue þe grettest, plight be-hind. c 1325 *Poem Times Edit.* II. 80 in *Poet. Songs* (Camden) 327 He .. leueth there behind a thief and an hore. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 263 Behind was no name left. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 This worldly treasure I must leue behinde. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 9 Considering they might leave me behind, or sell me. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. S. 159 The Guards that were at the Gate obliged us to leave our Sandals behind. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 306 He .. leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 2 A little Bundle of Papers .. left behind by some mistake. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 217 The rapidity of an eagle, which leaves the stormy blast behind her. 1758 *Song.* 'The girl I left behind me'. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 1. 496 He made such rapid progress in the doctrines of toleration that he left Milton and Locke behind. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii. 1 Leave your home behind, lad.

† b. *Leave down.* *trans.* To discontinue, let drop. Obs.

1548 *Proclam.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. O. 46 That no manner person .. do omitt, leave down, .. or innovate any order, rite, or ceremony commonly used .. and not commanded to be left down .. in the reign of our late sovereign lord.

c. *Leave off.* (a) *trans.* To cease from, discontinue (an action), abandon (a habit); with obj. a gerund or sb., formerly also an *inf.* with *to*. Also, to cease to wear or use (something).

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3587 Lefe of þis langore. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 295 Lefe of þi talke. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 22 Afterward the romayns lefte of her regning in britayne. 1535 *COVERDALE Luke* v. 4 When he had left of talkinge he sayde [etc.]. 1563 83 *FOXE A. & M.* I. 259 [Francis of Assisi] left of shoes, had but one coate, and that of a course clothe. 1581 *MULCASTER Positionis* v. (1887) 33 That the learning to write be not left of, until it be vnto perfit. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 Bid him leue off such affected flattering termes. 1622 *MARRE tr. Aleman's Grammat.* d. Alf. ii. 41 His crosse fortune, which did neuer leue off to persecute him. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v., Leave off this wrangling, cessez de vous quereler. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4683/4 The Brown .. wears a Wig, but his Hair almost long enough to leue it off. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* i. iii. 8 But I will leave off for the time to come to require such punishments. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 21) III. 303 Those invalids who .. will not leave off their habits of intemperance. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* viii, They left off work early. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/3 We had reluctantly to leave off fishing.

† (b) In occasional uses, now obsolete: To give up (a possession, a business or employment); to forsake the society of (a person); to 'give up' (a patient) as incurable. Obs.

1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/2 If it so be, y^e a man .. perceiue that in welth & authoritie he doth his own soule harme, .. then wold I in any wise aduise him to leue of that thing, be it spirituall benefice y^e he haue, .. or temporal rowm & authoritie. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Aleh.* xxxi. 27 Left off by a very honest and able Doctor. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 154 To oblige him to leave off Pupils he made him his Curate. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 He left off all his old acquaintance to a Man. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xx. (1840) 341 He would send her sufficient to enable her to leave off her shop.

(c) *absol.* and *intr.* To cease doing something implied by the context; to make an end or interruption, to stop. Of a narrative: To end, terminate. Also *Comm.* of shares, etc.: To end (at a certain price) on the closing of the market.

1415 *HOCLEVE To Sir J. Oldcastle* 152 Your wit is al to feeble to dispute .. Synte and leue of. c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 174 Is nane so gude as leif of, and mak na man styffe. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxxvii. 8 Leauē of from wrath, let go displeasure. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* 1615/1 Now death draweth nye, and I [Bradford] by your leauē must now leauē of, to prepare for him. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* xxxi. 17 Leave off first for maners sake, and be not unsatiable. 1700 *DRYDEN Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 499 He knows also when to leave off, a contenance which is practised by few writers. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 4 Here the printed story leaves off. 1816 *CARRS Synonymes* (1829) 148/1 A break is made in a page of printing by leaving off in the middle of a line. 1875 *JOWETT Plato*

(ed. 2) I. 206 Take up the enquiry where I left off. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/1 South Austrian shares left off at last night's quotations. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 25/1 It is merely a first volume, and we leave off with an appetite.

d. *Leave out.* To omit, not to insert or include.

a 1470 *GREGORY Chron.* (Camd.) 203 They seying and redyng hys papyr, commaundyd to leue owte and put a way many trougths. c 1484 *CAXTON Proem to Chaucer's Cant. T.*, I erryd .. in setting in somme thynges that he neuer .. made, and leuynge out many thynges that he made. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 110 And these thynges although they be trifles, yet .. I woude not leue them out. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* To Rdr. (1614) 7 v, The most leue out their Authors, as if their owne assercion were sufficient authoritie. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth, and leaves out the sin which is usually mixed with them. 1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I shall only put you in mind that you leave not out the vinegar. 1735 *LORD TYRAWLYN in Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 387 They could not with any decency do it for him and leave me out. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi, He seldom leaves anything out, as he writes only for his own amusement. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 79 They can leave out, if they do not put in. 1887 'L. CARROLL' *Game of Logic* i. § 1.6 We agree to leave out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

e. *Leave over.* *trans.* To allow to remain for future use; to let 'stand over' for subsequent consideration.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/2 He thought the matter might be left over for the present.

† f. *Leave up.* To abandon, give up, resign. Obs.

1430-40 *LYDG. Fochas* ix. xxxiv. (1554) 214 b, The second [sonne] left up his cleargie. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. iv. 76 The kyng might be fayne .. to leue up the siege at Tourney. *Ibid.* ccxv. 271 That was the cause that dyers of them left vp their fortresses. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (Arb.) 178 He saide that he wold leauē vp the office of Chauceler.

Leave (lv), v. 2 [ME. *lēvi*, f. *lēf* LEAF sb., with regular change of f into v.] *intr.* = LEAF v. 1. Also *To be leaved out* (U.S.): to have the leaves expanded.

c 1290 *S. Kenelm* 168 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 350 þis maister nam þe georde and sette hire on þe grounde And heo bigan to leui þare in well nyte stounde. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 27 The humydyte of the erthe .. makith trees and herbes to leue and flowre. 1715 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 232 It leaves like our Coin Marygold. 1789 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 127 The apple-trees are now in blow; the oaks and chestnuts but just leaved out. 1864 *WEBSTER, Leave*, to send out leaves; - often with out. 1890 *Century Mag.* July 148/1 The trees had not yet leaved enough to afford .. any shade. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 578 The poplars were leaved out. 1895 *KATH. HINKSON Miracle Plays* I. 20, I .. watch my lilies bud and leue.

† *Leave*, v. 3 *Obs.* rare. [ad. F. *lever*: see *LEVY*.] *trans.* To raise (an army).

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 31 An army strong she leav'd, To war on those which him had of his realm becau'd.

Leave, obs. form of *LAKE* sb., LEAF, LIVE.

Leaved (lv'd), a. (See also *LEAFED* a.) [f. LEAF sb. or LEAVE v. + -ED.]

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing leaves, 'in leaf'. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *her.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3839 I [Aaron's rod] was grene and leaved bi-cumen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 22 þe buschys þat were blowed grene, & leued ful louely. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 95 There somme howes ben leued and somme bereth none. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. vi. They lodged them in a lytly leued wood. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* vii. (1651) 40 In the spring time before the trees be leaved. c 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* civ. vii, Thence, Lord, thy leaved people bud and blow. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 216 A four-square stem, .. leaved like unto an Oke. a 1711 *KEN Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 324 The Flowrs were blown, the Vine was leav'd. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 6. 364 Three lilies, slipped and leaved.

b. Having leaves or foliage (of a specified number or kind).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 48 Then grace sholde growe 3nt and grene-leued wexe. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andreis* 303 Sanct Jhones nutt, and the for leuit claver. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1628) 258 Three-leaved grass is also good for Horses. a 1729 *CONGREVE tr. Ovid's Art of Love* iii, There tamarisks with thick leav'd box are found. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 13 Perianth one-leaved. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* iii. 159 The thick-leaved platans of the vale.

2. Resembling a (plant-)leaf.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1842) II. 84 The base of the former [pillar in the Caves of Tipperary] is not simple, but composed of stalks cemented together, and having leaved or foliated edges. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 49 He himself describes them as more like 'willow-leaves' .. These leaved forms are different in size.

† 3. Reduced to a leaf or thin plate; laminate. Obs.

1559 *MORWYNNG Evonym.* 240 MIM [sic] the sides of Rew pund with leued gould. 1658 *SIR T. MAYERNE Receipts Cookery* xxi. 24 Making them [minced pies] in a paste, or dough, very thin, and, as we formerly called it, a leaved paste.

4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves.

1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* II. i. (1660) 50 The two leaved silver gates bright raises did cast. 1611 *BIBLE Is.* xlv. 1. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Batant*, A fowling, or two leaved, doore. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* I. xii. 223 The great dining-room, whose two-leaved door stood open.

5. Furnished with leaves (of paper).

1629 *GAULE Pract. Theories* Rules to Rdr., 'Tis not a winged Bird, but leaved Book. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* iv, A new Magazine With all the fashions which the last month wore, Coloured, and silver paper leav'd between That and the title-page.

† **Leaveless**, *a. Obs.* [variant of LEAFLESS, influenced by the pl. *leaves*.] Without leaves.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 199 When Poreas rough, had leavelesse left eche tree. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* ii. 370 With wood, leavelesse, and kindled at Apposed fire, they burne the thighe. 1638 CAREW *Verses pref. to Sandys' Div. Poems* 34 Then, I no more shall court the Verdant Bay, But the dry leavelesse Trunke on Golgotha.

† **Leaveless**, *adv. Obs.* [f. LEAVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without permission.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1848 Dina dor mis-dede, zhe nam leueles fro dat stede. a. 1500 Chaucer's *Dreme* 74 Closed rounde about that levelesse none come in ne out.

Leavell, *obs. form of LEVEL.*

Leave-looker. [f. LEAVE *sb.* (? in the sense of 'licence') + LOOKER.] A municipal officer in several boroughs of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, having certain duties of inspection.

1552 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 59 Leave-lookers John Walker Robt Mercer. 1592 in J. Hall *Hist. Nantwich* (1883) 73 The leave lookers or one of them shall every kindling [heating of the salt-pans] goe about wth the stryke and measure their owne and eury Occupiers salt. 1599 *List Mayors of Chester in Digby Myst.* (1882) App. to Fore-words 26 This Mayor...restrayned the leavelookers [another version (p. 24) has leaulokers], for sending wine, on the feastfull dayes. 1656 D. KING *Vale Royal, Chester* ii. 157 The Leave-lookers, who then were the Head and chief of the Citizens before a Maior was ordained, and still is reputed the head or chief of the forty, or the Common-councill of the City. 1685 in D. Sinclair *Hist. Wigan* (1882) 11. 177 Your pett was fined in Ten shillings for the neglect of his your pett office of a Gatewaiter or Leave-looker. 1795 J. AUKIN *Manchester* 392 Forty common councilmen two of whom are leave-lookers, whose office it is to inform of all persons exercising trades within the city [Chester] without being freemen. 1835 *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rept.* App. iv. 2621 [Chester] The Leave lookers are appointed annually by the mayor. *Ibid.* 2663 [Denbigh] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the common council. Their office...is quite gratuitous. *Ibid.* 2709 [Liverpool] The Leave Looker has 1041. a year. *Ibid.* 2850 [Ruthin] The Leave Lookers are appointed by the borough jury at the let for a year. 1883 J. HALL *Hist. Nantwich* 68 [Town-officers formerly] Leave-lookers; or Market Inspectors.

Hence † **Leave-lookerage** (see quot.).

1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* l. 168 Here [sc. at Chester] are...two annual officers, called leave-lookers. They were accustomed...to take small sums, called leave-lookerage, for leave for non-freemen to sell wares by retail.

Leaven (*lev'n*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *levayn* (e, 4-8 *levain* (e, 4 *levain*, 4-6 *leveyne*, 5-8 *leven*, 5 *lewan*, 7 *levin*, 6- *leaven*. [a. F. *levain* (recorded from 12-13th c.) = Prov. *levam* = L. *levamen* means of raising (recorded only in the sense 'alleviation, relief, comfort'), f. *levare* (F. *lever*) to raise.]

1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; *spec.* a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used for this purpose (cf. *sour-dough*). † In 16-18th c. often plural. Phrase, † *To lay, put leaven* (s).

1340 *Ayenh.* 205 Ase þe leuayne zoureþ þet do3. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 294 He is the leuayn of the brede, which soureth all the past about. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 352 Take þe wounhis of cantarides & grinde hem wiþ leuayne. c. 1425 *Poc.* in Wr. Wulcker 663/21 Hoc leuamentum, lewan. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Lyke as flower of Whete made into Past, Requyeth Ferment which Leuen we call. a. 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman furnour...seasonyng the ovin and at the making of the leuayne at every bache. c. 1532 Du Wes *Introduct. Fr.* in Palsgr. 946 To put the leuayn, fermenter. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 27 b, Breaide of fyne flour of wheate, haunyng no leuyn, is slowe of digestion. 1541 R. CROAKE *Gyrdon's Quest. Chirurg.* N. J. And yf y^e veynes as yet appere nat wel, a day before he must haue a plaster of leuayne. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Wash dishes, lay leuayns. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 566 The meal of Millet is singular good for Leuains. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 15 Euen the first day yee shall put away leauen out of your houses. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 430 Rie, the leaven is more powerfull than that of Wheat, in breaking all Aposthumes. 1699 EVELYN *Aetaria* 53 Add a Pound of Wheat-flour, fermented with a little Leuain. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvii. 151 The more Leaven is put to the Flour, the lighter and spongier the Bread will be. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 33 The bread is made of wheat meal, but in some cottages consisted of thin cakes without leuen. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 10 The ancients used as leaven for their bread either dough that had been kept till it was sour, or beer-yeast.

b. In wider sense: Any substance that produces fermentation; = FERMENT *sb.* 1; occasionally applied to the 'ferment' of zymotic diseases.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 111 Oyl of tartar fermented by the leuain of roses. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 21 [The] humours...acquire a leuain so pernicious, as to deprave and subvert the animal Faculty. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 254 Moreover such a foreign leuain is so disproportioned to our nature, that its effects will be the greater; nor must we admire, that this mortal ferment should be the product of some particular countries. 1758 J. S. LE DRAIN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 137 Her Blood was loaded with a bad Leuen. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 694 The activity of its [typhus] leaven by which it assimilates all the fluids of the body to its own nature.

2. *fig.* Chiefly with allusion to certain passages of the gospels (e.g. Matt. xiii. 33, xvi. 6): An agency which produces profound change by progressive inward operation.

1390 [see sense 1]. 1555 PHILPOT *Apol.* (1599) B 8 b, What pharisaical leuen dothe they scatter abroad. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 111. 49 The sower leuain of humane Traditions mixt in one putrid Masse with the poisonous dregs of hypocrisie in the hearts of Prelates. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. iii. 7 And thus the Romans leuened with the Gospell...insinuated that leuen by degrees, which in the conclusion prevailed over all. 1725 LD. BOLINGBROKE 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) 11. 211 Let so corrupt a member should come again into the house of lords, and his bad leaven should sour that sweet untainted mass. 1799 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 8 There is a very sour leaven of malevolence in many English and in many American minds against each other. 1865 PARKMAN *Inguenots* ii. (1875) 17 To the utmost bounds of France, the leaven of the Reform was working. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* 111. xxi. 542 The evil leaven of these feelings remained.

b. Used for † A tempering or modifying element; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 410 You have your fine walkes...and therewithall communication seasoned with the leuen of learning. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 406 Their Style had some Leaven from the Age that each of them liv'd in. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Fouth* (ed. 3) 124 The latter [Seneca]...has a Mixture of the Stoick Leaven. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* l. 13 Virtue unsullied by the leuen of vanity. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 318 Pleasure with pain for leaven. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* 11. 185 A leaven of gaiety clung to her through life. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 6 1 We should remember their temptations and mix a large leaven of charity with our judgments.

c. Phrases. Of the same leaven: of the same sort or character. The old leaven: after 1 Cor. v. 6, 7, the traces of the unregenerate condition; hence often applied to prejudices of education inconsistently retained by those who have changed their religious or political opinions.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. ii. 73 One is a Rimer, sir, of your owne batch, your owne leuain. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* 48 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus. 1653 MILTON *Hirchings* Wks. 1738 l. 569 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and some other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leuen. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* 4 The prejudice of the old Leaven. 1727 SWIFT *To Very Eng. Lady* Wks. 1755 11. ii. 42 Of the same leaven are those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Atholme* 191 The old leaven of dissent, in which Wesley was brought up.

3. *attrib.* 1547 ROODE *Brev. Health* ccvii. 72 Rye breade, Levyn bread...and all manner of crustes. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 134 The army of General Canrobert was often...able to provide itself with good leaven bread.

Leaven (*lev'n*), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* Also *pa. pple.* 5 *y-lavenyt*, 6 *levended*. [f. LEAVEN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To produce fermentation in (dough) by means of leaven.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 241 The brede he hit made of whete and euenly y-lavenyt. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1541) 45 b, This text declareth y. propertes of good breaide. The fyrste is, hit must be well leuende. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* vii. 2 As it were an ouen y^t the baker heateth...till the dowe be leuended. 1611 BIBLE 1 Cor. v. 6 Know ye not that a little leaven leueneeth the whole lump? 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Bread, a little leuended, and very little salted, is best. *absol.* 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 In the Meat-offering, it was not lawful to offer leaven, or anye thing that leaveneth, as honye.

2. *fig.* (Cf. LEAVEN *sb.* 2.) To permeate with a transforming influence as leaven does; to imbue or mingle with some tempering or modifying element; † rarely, to debase or corrupt by admixture.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon*, bef. *Edu.* VI (1562) 118 b, But beware ye that are Maiestrates, they synne dothe leauen you all. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 35 Your aduise, being leuened with singular wisdom. *Ibid.* 238 When I had perceived...that your friendship was leuened with lightnesse and inconstancie. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. iii. 7 Thus the Romans leuened with the Gospell...insinuated that leuen by degrees. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 1 Leuen not good. Actions nor render Virtues disputable. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 39 Only they were too much leuened with a superstitious conceit of the Rights of the Church. 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 166 That cruel something unpossessed Corrodes and leuens all the rest. 1860 READE *Clouster & H.* lii, When this revelation had had time to leaven the city. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. xii. (1873) 355 The indolent, evil thought would still insinuate itself until it leuened their entire character. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxv. 144 Bithynia...and the adjacent parts of Asia were at the time more leuened with Christian opinions than other districts of the empire. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xi. 273 A mob which it was very easy to leaven with noisy men here and there.

Hence **Leavening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. i. 20, 22. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 37 Breads we haue of severall Graines...With diuerse kindes of Leauening, and Seasonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 By...fermentation or bustle of the working or leavening particles. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* vii. 105 It did not retain the leavening influences now introduced. 1894 *Athenaeum* 10 Nov. 633/a [The world was] seething and fermenting...under the leavening influences of Christianity.

Leaven, *obs. form of ELEVEN.*

1549 LATIMER *Seven Sermons* A a iij b, It was a solitarye place and thither he wente wth hys leauen Apostles.

Leavened (*lev'nd*), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAVEN *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the *vb.*

c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) iii. 10 þe Grekes also makes þe sacrament of þe autere of leuaynd breed. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 John (1537) 76 A leuended maunchet of theyr

pharisyall gloses. 1573 BARET *Alv.* L. 245 Leauened bread, *panis fermentatus*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ire.* 11. 161 1/2 Their old leauened and wicked visage. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. l. 52 We haue with a leuend d and prepared choice Proceeded to you. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xiii. 3 There shall no leuened bread be eaten. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) 11. 191 The Uzbeks breakfast on tea and leuened bread.

Leavenish, *a. rare.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling leaven.

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 695 If a perfume hereof be made & infused by a tunnel into the holes of serpents, it will drive them away, by reason of the sharp and leavenish savour thereof.

Leavenless (*lev'nless*), *a.* [-LESS.] Containing no leaven.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 240 A second meal was served, with bitter herbs and leavenless bread.

Leavenous (*lev'nous*), *a.* [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -OUS.] Having the properties of leaven.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* ix. Wks. 1851 111. 401 A...vitious clergy...whose unsincere and leuvenous Doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them looseness, then bondage. 1677 WARWICK *Mem. Chas.* 7 (1701) 78 When they [Dissenters] would mingle their leavenous zeal with a dissatisfied Lay-lump...it so fermented the blood that at last it cast the whole body into a distemper.

Leaver (*lī'vā*), [f. LEAVE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who leaves (in various senses of the *vb.*).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Frasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 96 This vertue is more esteemed of thalfection of the leaver than of the greatnes of the thyng that is left. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitive. 1652 J. B. TO BROWNE on his *Joviall Crew* Bromes Wks. 1873 111. 347 The most our Leavers serve for, shews Onely that we're his friends. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 219/2 Leaders of lonely lives, and leavers of great fortunes. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancip.* 111. ii. xvii. 288 Hither came no payers of formal calls, no leavers of cards.

Leaver, *obs. form of LEVER.*

Leavetail, *obs. form of LEEFTAIL a. dial.*

Leave-taking (*lī'v-tā'king*), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *sb.*] The taking leave of a person; saying farewell; † parting speech.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 11. 143 [He] passyt furth bot leve-taking. c. 1564 LADY MARY STONEVE *Let. to her Son* in Symonds *Sir P. Sidney* (1889) 16 And for a final leave-taking for this time, see that you show yourself a loving obedient scholar to your good master. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iii. 150 And let vs not be daintie of leave-taking, But shift away. 1838 POK A. G. Pym xx, We had agreed...to pay a formal visit of leave-taking to the village.

attrib. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* 111. 256 Mrs. Glaston, without repeating the usual leave-taking compliments, departed. 1828 *Lights & Shades* 11. 182 The Captain urged Charles to deliver a final leavetaking letter to Emily.

Leaving (*lī'v-ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAVE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. The action of the *vb.* LEAVE in various senses. Also in Comb. with advs., as *leaving-off*.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* 111. 350 For leueyng of dedis of charite shulde he nobing be blamed. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* on *Ladye* 38 And yet yf he lefte yf vnsayde he shulde synne more greuously, what shall he then do syth he synneth bothe in the doying & in the leueyng. 1526 *Vilg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Not carnally vnderstandyng this rewarde, for than, for the leuyng of one wyfe thou sholdest haue an hundred wyues. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 97 To the Thessalonicense he writeth...Pray without any day leuayng of. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 27 Never...suffer them to begin their Scallings in the morning, but before their leaving of their work. 1719 DE FOX *Cruise* 11. iv. (1840) 85 They...went in by ways of their own leaving. 1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* xiv. iv. (Rldg.) 11. 250 His leaving of Mr. Stuart without instructions. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 77 The suggestion that this leaving of the first love can refer to the abating of any other love.

2. *concr.* † *a. sing.* What is left; remainder, residue, remains.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 496, I soght be lefyng of my 3eris. c. 1425 *Crasle of Nonbryne* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medye þat þe quych leues after þe takyng away of þat þat is odde, þe quych leuynge schalle he 3. c. 1450 LONE-lich *Crail* xlviii. 468 To aleyn token they Ageyn the leueng Of that fish In Certeyn. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-withering age.

b. *pl.* in the same sense (Cf. L. *reliquia*, which the Eng. word often translates in early examples.)

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 16 þai left þaire leuynys till þaire smale. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) l. 97 Off the leuengs of whiche cite, after the seynge of Seynte Ierom, ij. cities were made in Persida. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* viii. 20 Howe many baskettes of the leauengs of broken meate toke ye up. 1552 HULOET, *Leuynge* or thynges left, *reliquis*. 1555-8 PHAER *Ancid* 11. Fiv. The leauengs of Achilles wyld. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Fong. Fan-freluches*, riffe raffe, the leauings or shreds of any thyng. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* 11. ii, To dine on my scraps, my leauings. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 28 Shall God haue Satans leauings? 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. Dram. Wks. (1725) 34 Now you haue but the Leauings of my Will. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* v. 72 The poorer sort...carried the leauings or fragments home. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* 111. 215 Truly, she'd haue none of Polly's Leauings; no, not she! c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* 11. 74 The student should make it a rule to save the leauings of his colours. 1834 MACAULAY *Biog.*, Pitt (1866) 178 He gave only the leauings of his time and the dregs of his fine intellect. 1863 KINGSLIEV *Water-Bab.* 5 His master let him haue a pull at the leauings of his beer. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. Immortality* Poems 1837 l. 262 And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn The world's poor routed leauings? 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2 Their leauings—what they did not touch—made a luxurious supper for all my waiters.

† **c. Leaving out:** what has been left out, omitted matter. *Obs.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xxii. ¶ 8 He may perhaps get a small word... into the foregoing Line; and... another... in the following Line, which if his Leaving out is not much, may Get it in.

3. **attrib.**, esp. in the sense of leaving school or college, as in *leaving certificate*, *examination*; **leaving-book**, (at Eton) a book presented by friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving'. Also **leaving-shop** (*slang*), an unlicensed pawnshop.

1878 Symonds *Shelley* 15 Hogg says that his Oxford rooms were full of handsome 'leaving books, and that he was frequently visited by old Etonian acquaintances. 1879 *Mem. Cath. & Cranford Tail* 483 His popularity at Eton was attested by the exceptionally large number of leaving-books he got from his friends. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 No German or Saxon can enter the mining School at Freiberg, unless he have obtained a 'leaving certificate at a gymnasium or a first-class Real School. 1892 *Daily News* 30 June 5/3 The Leaving Certificate Examination. 1893 *Athenaeum* 21 Oct. 555/2 For all schools, a common 'leaving examination. 1895 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii. Upon the smallest of small scales, she was an unlicensed pawnbroker, keeping what was popularly called a 'Leaving Shop, by lending insignificant sums on insignificant articles of property deposited with her as security. 1888 *Spectator* 7 July 942 The 'leaving-shop', or illicit pawnbroker, almost frustrates attempts at protective legislation for the poor.

† **Leavish.** *Obs.* rare = *o*. [f. LEAF *sb.* (pl. *leaves*) + -ISH.]

1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Leavyshe full of leaves, *fuellu*.

Leavy (lɛvi), *a.* [Earlier and more normal form of LEAFY.]

1. **Having leaves;** covered with leaves or foliage.

Obs. exc. poet.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 486 With leavy bowis puld ek let hem be by nyght. c. 1586 CRESSY *Pembroke* Pr. xcvl. vi. Leavy infants of the wood. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 51 The leauie shelter that abuts against the Islands side. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 278 Dim darknes, and this leavy Labyrinth. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xxi. 266 So doth the humble vine creep at the foot of an oak... and [they] are the most remarkable of friends... of all the leauie nation. 1745 tr. *Colunella's Husb.* ix. ix. A green leavy little tree. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret* v. And faint, rainy light is heard. Moving in the leavy beech. 1833 — *Poems* 42, 1 leauie.. The nightingale in leavy woods Call to its mate.

† **b. Of a season:** Abounding in foliage. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 75 The fraud of men were enor so, Since summer first was leauy.

c. Consisting of or made of leaves (either natural or ornamental).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xix. He fled thy sight, ... And for his shield a leauie armour weav'd. 1611 COTGR., *Fuelture*...; also, leaf-work, or a leauie flourishing.

† **2. Of a gate:** Having leaves. *Obs.*

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *11ad* vi. 86 Take the key, vnlocke the leauie gates.

Hence † **Leauiness**, leafiness.

1611 COTGR., *Fuelture*, Leauiness. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 252 The shady leauiness of two tall elms.

Leaward, *obs.* form of LEWARD.

Leaze, variant of LEASE *sb.* 1, v. 1, 2.

Leazing, variant of LEASING *Obs.*, lying.

|| **Leban** (lɛbæn). Also *lebbaan*, *leben*. [Arab.]

لبن *laban*, from a root meaning 'to be white'.

A drink in use among the Arabs, consisting of coagulated sour milk.

1608 Phil. *Trans.* XIX. 158 *Leben*, (a thick sour Milk) ... is a thing in mighty esteem in these hot Countries, being very useful to quench Thirst. 1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 345 Their breakfast... in winter is fried eggs, cheese, honey or *leban*. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. i, Sheikh Salem will never drink *leban* again. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 231, I have bread and *leban*.

Lebarde, *leberde*, *obs.* forms of LEOPARD.

Leburd (e, variant of LEE-BOARD *1* *Obs.*

Leage, *obs.* form of LEAKAGE.

Lecam, variant of LIKAM *Obs.*, body, corpse.

Lecanomancy (lɛkənəmænsi). Also *7* *lican-*.

lecon. [ad. Gr. *λεκανομαντία*, f. *λεκανή* dish,

pan, pot (f. *λέκος* of the same meaning) + *μαντία* divination. Cf. F. *leconomantie* (Rabelais).]

Divination by the inspection of water in a basin.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 204 Hydromancy... done... in a basin of water, which is called Lecanomancy.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 They had also their Lecanomancy, which was observed in a Basin of Water, wherein certain plates of golde and silver were put with Jewels, marked with their juggling Characters. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Licanomancy*, a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxv. 207 By Hydromancy, by Lecanomancy. 1783 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict.*, *Licanomancy*.

So † **Lecanomancer**, † **Lecanomantio** *Obs.* = *o*, one who practises lecanomancy.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lecanomantice*. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lecanomancer*, a diviner by water in a basin.

Lecanoric (lɛkənɔrɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *Lecanora*, the name of a genus of lichens.]

Lecanoric acid: a crystalline substance obtained by Schunck from certain members of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. Hence **Lecanorate** (-ɔrɪt), a salt of

lecanoric acid; **Lecanorin** (-ɔrɪn) = *lecanoric acid*.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 488 Fresh dye-lichens, exhausted by ether, yield a crystalline substance, which when purified by

solution in alcohol, is perfectly white; to this the name *lecanorine* has been given. 1852 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 577 Boiled with water for some time, erythric acid absorbs 2 eq. and yields picro-erythrin... and a new acid... which is termed by some chemists *lecanoric*, by others *orsellinic acid*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 565 The *lecanorates* gradually decompose, especially when heated, yielding *orsellinic acid*, and ultimately *orcin*.

Lecanorine (lɛkənɔrɪn), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *Lecanora* (see prec.) + -INE.] Resembling the apothecium of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. So **Lecanoroid** *a.*

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 5 Apothecia *lecanorine*. *Ibid.* 241 Apothecia pale, plane, *lecanoroid*.

Lecche, *obs.* form of LEACH *v.* 1, LEECH *sb.* 1

Lecchour, *obs.* form of LECHER.

Lece, *obs.* form of LEASH.

† **Lech** 1. *Obs.* Also 3 *lech*, *laich*. [App. to be identified (in spite of the difficult form *laichen*, which may be corrupt) with OE. *lēc* masc., cogn. w. *leician* to LOOK.] A look, glance.

[c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 374 Wo sceolon awendan urne lec fram yfelre gesihþe, ure hlýst fram yfelre spruce.]

c. 1205 LAW. 1884 Ladhiche *lech*es seide mid seorþlice haichen. *Ibid.* 3410 He... pas worde seide mid seorþlice haichen. *Ibid.* 13703 Mid his lechen he gon liden. [Often elsewhere in LAW.] a 1250 *Ord. & Night*. 1138 Pine leches beoþ grislíche þe hwile þu art on lif-daze.

Lech 2 (lek). [ad. W. *llech* (flat) stone = Ir., Gael. *leac*. Cf. CROMLECH.] A Celtic monu-

mental stone.

1768-9 J. CLELAND *Spec. Elym. Vocab.* 134 A *Lech* differs from a *Cromlech*, in that it means the top-stone of a *Cromlech*, or any sacred stone; whereas *Cromlech* expresses its adjunct stones and circle underneath it. 1899 PARING-GOULD *Bk. West* II. 28 (St. Patrick) did not overthrow their lechs or pillar-stones.

|| **Lech** 3 (lex). [Ger.] (See quot. 1753.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lech*, in metallurgy, a term used by the miners to express the gold ore which has been powdered, and washed, and afterwards run with the assistance of lime stone. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 229 The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold... than that of Crennitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more *lech*.

Lech, *obs.* form of LEECH *sb.* 1

Lechardemane, *obs.* form of LEGERDEMAIN.

Leche (lɛtʃɪ). Also *lechwi*, *leechwe*. [Sechu-

ana: cf. *Sesuto letsa antelope*.] A South African water-buck, *Kobus leche*.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 71 We discovered an entirely new species of antelope called *leche* or *lechwi*. It is a beautiful water-antelope of a light brownish-yellow colour.

1865 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 247 My driver told me... that he was a man who could shoot a *leche* ram. 1893 SELOUS *Trav.* 3. E. Africa 450 The graceful water-loving leechwe antelope.

Leche, *obs.* f. LEACH, LEECH, LICH, LIKE.

Lecher (lɛtʃɪ), *sb. arch.* Forms: 2-5 *lechur*,

3 -or, 3-6 -our, 4 *lichur*, -o'ure, *licchour*,

lec(e)houre, *lech*-, *lychoure*, 4-5 *lichour*, *le-*

lechour, 5 *lecheour(e)*, *lechowr(e)*, -ir, -urre,

lichir, -or, *lycher*, *lechchour*, 5-6 *lychour*,

(6 *leachour*, *lecherd*, 7 *lechard*), 6-8 *lechner*,

lecher, 5- *lecher*. [a. OF. *lecheur*, -eur, -ur,

liccour, *lichior*, also *lichard*, agent-n. f. *lechie* to

live in debauchery or gluttony, mod. F. *lecher* to

lick = Pr. *lecar*, *lechar*, li. *leccare*, ad. OILG.

leccōn (G. *lecken*): -O Teut. **likkōjan* to LICK.]

A man immoderately given to sexual indulgence;

a lewd or grossly unchaste man, a debauchee.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Pus heo doð for to feiren heom seoluen and to draze lechurs to ham. a 1225 *Anr. A.* 216

þe lechur iðe deofres kurt bifuleð himself fulliche, & alle his feolwes. 1307 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7208 Prustes, mid vnclene honden & mid lechors mod al soyled. 13. - K. ALIS. 3916

Fy, he saide, upon the lechour: Thou schalt dye as a traytour! c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 The sexte commandement es 'Thou schalt be na lichoure'. c. 1375

Cyrcor M. 31 (Laud) Of chastyte the lechour [Bedford MS. þe lichore] hath lyte. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 242 Sir

olde lechour, lat thy lapes be. c. 1449 *TECOK Repr.* i. xviii. 103 Summe ben founde... to be greet lechouris,

Summe to be avouteris. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. ii. Launcelot now I wel understande that thou arte a fals recreant knyghte and a comyn lecheoure, and lonest and holdest other ladyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women*

174 He has bene lychour so lang quhill lost is his natur. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 147. I will now take the Lecher: hee is at my house. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne*

(1634) 477 Of Concubines they [men] may have as many as they list, and women as many lechards. 1621 QUARLES

Esther vi. The time is come, faire Ester must Expose her beauty to the Lecher's last. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 148 Half-surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen, The Lecher gallop'd from his jealous Queen. 1712 STEELE *Spec. No.* 502 ¶ 4 You see... old lechers, with mouths open, stare at the loose gesticulations on the stage with shameful earnest-

ness. 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's* *Wife* 105 The haly lecher fled, And darn'd himself behind a bed. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* iii. (1764) 23 Like a Virgin to some lecher sold. 1831 TRAFALWAYNE *Ad. Younger Son* II. 193 If she is poor, some old lechers, their dormant passions rekindled, beset her.

† **Lecher**, *a.* *Obs.* [attrib. use of the *sb.*]

Lecherous; also in wider sense, base, vile.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 776 God sente on him sekenesse & care, And lettede al his lecher-fare. *Ibid.* 1064 Al ðat burst folc ðat helde was on De myste lecher crafte don. a 1300

Cyrcor M. 28528 Lechur sanges haf i wrought. c. 1400 *Destr.*

Troy 13037 Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 511 Some... disgrace alight on his lawfull wife or on his lechard mistress.

Hence † **Lecherhed** [see -HEAD], lechery;

† **Lecherlike**, -ly *adv.*, lecherously; † **Lecher-**

ness, lechery.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 770 ðat folc lueude lecherlike. *Ibid.*

1997 He wulde don is lechur-hed wið iseph, for his faire-

hed. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8059 The tothur lukes in lycheres, & laghes ouerthwert. *Ibid.* 12604 Pan Vlixes the lord, lichirly þai saide, Preset [etc.]. c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 The wymen be very hoot & dyposed to lecherdnes.

† **Lecher**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. LECHER *sb.*] *intr.* To play the lecher. Hence † **Lecherer** *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xv. 39 Thei folowen not her owne thoughtis and even, by dyuerse thingis lecherunge. 1594

NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 11 How he must... drinke carouse, and lecher with him out of whom he hopes to wring anie matter. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav* iv. vi. 114 The small gilled Fly

Do's lecher in my sight. 1611 COIGNE, *Fontey*, to lecher. 1631 DUNKE *Polydoron* 130 To lecher is like the spider that spins a webb out of his owne bowells; to swill and drinke in excess, is to turne trype-wife and wash gutts. a 1693

Urquhart's Rabelais iii. xlviii. 322 A Lecherer Rogue. 1756 *Demi-Rep* 31 If vanity or dress allure her mind To forfeit fame and lecher with Mankind.

Lechere, *obs.* form of LEACHER.

† **Lecherer**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *lecherour*. [? f. LECHER *sb.*; see -ER *1* 3.] = LEACHER *sb.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 102 3if þei meyneten... lecherours of here owne meyne in here housholde. 1422

tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 230 Tho that here rogh lechis bene lecheruris. 1496 *Dives & Pan.* (W. de W. 1531) v. xix. 227/2 Yf a clerke saie that it is leful to slee...

lecherours... he is yreguler. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* D ij b. The Gods confound such lecherers. 1591 SPARKY tr. *Catlin's Geomantic* 30 He is... a glutton, a lecherier. 1605

Narr. Murthers *Sir F. Fite* (1801) 11 A roysting drunkard is most commonly noted for an incontinent lecherer.

attrib. 1494 FAYRAS *Chron.* vi. cxx. 225 She hath... nempned her lecherour leman Goddes owne preest.

Lecherous (lɛtʃɪrɪ), *a.* *arch.* Forms: 4

licheros, *lycher* o us, *lecherouse*, 4 5 *lec-*

cherous, 4-6 *licheros*, 5 *lychorous*, *luchrus*,

5-6 *lichorous*, 6 *lecherous*, -us, *lecharus*, *leiche-*

rous, 6-8 *lecherous*, 4- *lecherous*. [a. OF. *lecherous*, etc., f. *lecheur* LECHER *sb.*; see -ous. Cf. LICKERIOUS.]

1. Addicted to lechery.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7089 Pys was a prest ryxt amorous—And amorous men are lecherous. c. 1386 CHAUCER

Pro. 626 As hoot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Koxh.) xv. 69 Men or so proude, so enuyous, so grette glotouns, and so lichorous. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* I. 41 He said he was ane licherus bull, That crynd layth day and nycht. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 315

Nero that beast and lecherous monster. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 609 Remorseless, Treacherous, Letcherous, kindles villaine! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Semiramis... a lecherous and bloudie woman was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddess. 1773 FAYRAS *Sally* xx. (1809) 213 Lary, lying, lecherous monies. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 125 Thy murderous, and lecherous face Have sat too long i' the holy place.

b. Of action, thought, etc.: Consisting in or characterized by lechery.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Licheros lif þei led. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 194 Ich had lykynge to laue of lecherous tales. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxvii. (1495) 583 It chasteth lecherous meyniges and maketh good mynde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4328 And to na lichorous lyses leue ve oure membris. 1533 GAU RICH *Fay* 16

Thay... thinkis lichorous thoctis. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 216 3it war his factis sa lichorus. 1611 COTGR., *Saffrete*, wanton dallying, lecherous ieaning, lasciuious toying. 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 97/2 Absalom's plot to assassinate his eldest brother had no justification in the lecherous crime of that guilty brother.

c. Of drink, etc.: Inciting to lechery.

1382 WYCLIF *Pro.* xx. 1 A lecherous thing win. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl.* T. 221. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ii. 25 Loth in hus lyue thorw lecherouse drynke Wykkidlich wrothe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 He sett out sum lecherous laws, that his flagitious gaird... nyght have occasione frille to louse a brydle to al thair appetites. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Lecherous stuffe, poudre agrippine*. [COTGR., *Poudre Agrippine*, any meat, that prouokes, or enables, vnto lust.]

† **2. = LICKERIOUS:** a. fond of good living, gluttonous; b. (of food) rich, dainty. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 112 The sight of the noble and lichorous metis. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* B vij. How they ought not... to yeue fleshe ne lichorous metes to bondes. c. 1483 — *Dialogues* viii. 33 Car elle est mont gloute, For she is moche lichorous. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* (1858) II. 228 With gluttony and lichorus appetyte.

Hence **Lecherously** *adv.*, **Lecherousness**.

1340 Aynb. 128 Þe guode mannes zone þet... leuede lecherusliche. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 13 There he wastide his substance in lyuyng lecherously. c. 1450 *Mirour*

Satuncioun 1651 One lecherously lying consumes his substance. 1551 BIBLE *Isa.* lvi. Notes, They were... dryuen into y^e profounde and deepe sleepe of ygnorance, of idleness, of lecherousnesse, and of pride. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Luxuriosamente*, lecherouslie. 1895 *Min. 9th Nat. Council Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 138 Laws against all manner of lecherousness.

cheri, lychory, -ery, -eri, -ore, luchery, 4-5 lechery(e, lechory, -i(e, lichery, -ory, 4-6 lieherie, 5 lecuri?, 6 leicherie, luchrie, li-, lychorie, lichery, 6-7 letcherie, 7-8 -ery, leachery, 5- lechery. [a. OF. *lecherie*, *licherie*, f. *lecheur* *LECHER* sb.] Habitual indulgence of lust; lewdness of living. † Also, an instance of this.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Pat is te lust of lecherie þat riueth þer wiðinne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3510 Oc horedom ðat ðu ne do, Ne wend no lecherie to. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10046 (Cott.) Þe chastite o þis leuði Ouercumms al lust o lecheri [Gott. lichery]. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 6476 (Trin.) Do no lechery bi no womon. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 79 Of þe herte comen yvel þouȝtis, in yvel wordis; manslyngis, avoutrieris, lecherries. c. 1386 *Chaucer Pars. T.* p. 762 After Glotonye thanne comth lecherie. a. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3656 Lecherye... is hogges lif. a. 1568 *Ascham Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 84 To waulter, with as litle shame, in open lecherie, as Swyne do here in the common myre. a. 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 225 The Faulcons fiercenesse, Sparrowes lecherie. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 106 Nothing hut Letcherie? All incontinent Varlets. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* vi. 2649 And this I holde, that secret lecherie Is a lesse sinne than chippocrie. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 92 The Salacity of a Debauched Life, or lechery produced and confirmed by habit. 1888 *19th Cent.* July 40 A new motif for art has also been discovered in death, disease, and lechery.

personified. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3914 Over-al regnith Lechery, Whos might yit growith night and day. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxvii. 79 Lichery, that lathly corss, þerand lyk a bagit horss. 1590 *Spenser F. Q. i.* iv. 24 And next to him rode lustfull Lechery Upon a bearded gote. 1640 *Vorke Union Hon.* 17 You cherish three daughters, Pride, Covetousnesse and Lechery.

b. fig. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* x. 26 Of this pryde cometh a spiriuel or ghostli lechery. 1606 *Decker Sec. Sinnes* 1. (Arb.) 17 The Vaurer lynes by the lechery on mony, and is Bawd to his owne bags. 1676 *Marvell Mr. Smirke* Wks. 157 IV. 77 (He) will violate the ecclesiastical secret rather than lose the lechery of his tattle. 1687 *Settle Keff.* Dryden 38 Lash him, and mortify his Lechery of writing Nonsense. 1692 *E. Walker tr. Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xlv. For Boasting is a most intemperate Vice... 'tis the Lechery of the Mind.

† c. *transf.* Luxurious or inordinate pleasure. 1632 *Massinger City Madam* ii. i. Didst thou know What ravishing lechery it is to enter An ordinary, cap-a-pie trimmed like a gallant!

† **Lechne**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lēcian*, *lēcian*, *lēcian*, 2 *lechnien*, *pa. pple.* *ilechned*, 3 *lacinien*, *lechinien*, *lechni(e, lecnen, 4 lechneu.* [OE. *lēcian*, *lēcian* = ON. *lēcna*, Goth. *lēcian* : -OTent. **lēcianjan*, f. **lēcjan* - *LERCH* sb.] *trans.* To cure, heal, lit. and fig. Also *absol.* to administer medicine.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist. viii.* [xvi.] (1890) 308 Se ða in þam ilcan dæm deaðlice lecnod [v.rr. lacnad, lacnod] was from his wundum. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 La lece lecnæ ðæc seolfne. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 203 *Medeor*, ic lacnæ. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Adam was ilechned þurh god almihte soð. c. 1205 *Lay.* 16583 To lechinien [c. 1275 *lechnie*] þa wunden of leofenes his cnicht. *Ibid.* 19590 Sa me scal lacnien [c. 1275 *lechni*] his leomes þat beoð sare. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 330 Uorte lecnen mid þe seke, & forte healen mid hire cancre. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* ix. 189 Lame men he lechede [MS. M. lechnede].

Hence † **Lechning** vbl. sb.

c. 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* I. 106 Se ærest of þyssum wyrtum lecnunge ȝesette. a. 1225 *Juliana* 6 Wið uten lechnunge of hire libben he ne mahte. a. 1240 *Ureusin in Cott. Hom.* 202 Hit heo mi lecnunge hit heo mi bote.

Lechriodont (le'kriodont), a. [f. Gr. λέκρος slanting + ὄδοντ-, ὄδοντ tooth.] (See quot.)

1875 *Huxley in Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/2 The one end of the palatine... becomes directed transversely to the axis of the skull, immediately behind the posterior nostril, its teeth continuing the transverse line of the teeth of the vomers. Salamanders with the teeth thus disposed have been termed 'lechriodont'. *Ibid.* 761/1 The 'mecodont' and 'lechriodont' *Salamandridæ*.

Lechwi: see **LECHE**.

Lecideaceous (lɛsɪ'di'eɪs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lecidea* + -ACEOUS.] Having the characters of or resembling the genus *Lecidea* of lichens. So **Lecideiform**, **Lecideine** *adjs.*

1855 *Mayne Expos. Lich.*, Lecideaceous. 1871 *Leighton Lichen-flora* 154 Apothecia simply lecideine or patellaroid. *Ibid.* 392 *Ardellæ*... rotundate, lecideiform. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecideiform*, *lecideine*, like the apothecium of *Lecidea*, which has a margin of the same colour as the disk.

Lecithin (les'ipin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. λέκθος yolk of egg + -IN.] A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the yolk of eggs, blood, and other fluids of the body. 1861 *Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 86 Helicine... consists... of oleine, lecithine, and cerebrine. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 165 A phosphoretted fat termed lecithin. *attrib.* 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 75 Lecithin hydrochlorate.

Leck (lek), *dial.* Also 8 *lack*. A hard subsoil of clay or gravel. Also *attrib.*, as *lack-clay*; *leck-stone*, a granular variety of trap rock used in some parts of Scotland for the slabs of ovens.

1780 *Young Tour Irel.* l. 199 Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call lack-clay, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile. 1813 *R. KERES Agric. Surv. Berwick* 41 A half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *leck* by the quarriers. 1862 *PAGE Adv.*

Text-Bk. Geol. vii. 126 Before the improved manufacture of fire-bricks, some open-textured varieties [of greenstone], known as 'leck-stones', were largely used for the linings and soles of ovens. 1899 *DICKINSON & PREVOST Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Leck*, a hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

Leck, Leekar, *obs.* forms of **LAC**, **LACQUER**.

Lecontite (lɛ'kontit). *Min.* [Named by W. J. Taylor, 1858, after Dr. J. L. Le Conte, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1858 W. J. TAYLOR in *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. II.* XXVI. 273 Lecontite occurs in crystals varying greatly in size. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 635 Lecontite... crystals often have a coating of organic matter.

Lecotropical (lɛ'kɒ'trɒpəl), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. λέκτος dish + τροπος turning.] (See quot. 1900.) 1889 in *Century Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecotropical*, shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

Lectern (le'kɜ:n). *Forms:* a. 4-5 *letteorne*, 5 *leteron* (e, -vn, *letteroun*, *letteorne*, -une, *leyterne*, *letyrn*, 5-7 *lettron*, 6 *letteorne*, -une, *letteron*, -ane, *litterne*, *letaring*, 6-8 *latron* (e, 6-7, 9 *lettern*, 7 *lettern*, *Sc. lettering*, 9 *Sc. lateran*, *latern*. β. 5 *lectrone*, -un, 5-6 *lectron*, -yne, 5-7 *lectron* (e, 6 *lecteron*, -erne, -urne, 9 *lecturn*, 6, 9 *lectern*. γ. 6 *lecter*, *lector*, *lettour*. [ME. *lettrun*, etc., a. OF. *lettrun*, *leitrun*, semi-popular form of late L. *lectrum*, 'analogium super quo legitur' (Pseudo-Isidore *Lib. Glossarum*), f. *leg-*, root of *legere* to read; cf. *muletrum* milking pail, f. *mulgere* to milk. The β forms are influenced by the L. *lectrum*, or perh. rather by the synonymous med.L. *lectrinum*, f. the same root (cf. *textrinum* weaver's shop, f. *tex-ere* to weave), which was the more usual word in eccl. Latin in the 15th c.

The mod.F. *letrun* (15th c. *leutrin*, *leutrin*) seems to represent a mixture of OF. *letrun* (the vowel of the first syll. being influenced by that of the last) with OF. *letrun*, ad. med.L. *lectrinum*. There seems to be no foundation for the common statement that Isidore's *lectrum* is ad. Gr. *λεκτρον*, for which no other sense is known in Gr. of any period than that of 'bed', 'marriage-bed'.

1. A reading- or singing-desk in a church, esp. that from which the lessons are read; made of wood, metal, or stone, and often in the form of an eagle with outspread wings supported on a column.

a. c. 1325 *Deo Gratias* 18 in E. E. P. (1862) 124 In silke þat comely clerk was clad, And ouer a letterne leoned he. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 648/27 *Hic ambo*, *lettrune*. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 291/2 *Letterone*, or *lectorne*, *deske* (K. *lectrone*, H. P. *letteorne*, or *lectrun*, S. *leteron*, or *letervn*, *lectrinum*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 757/1 *Hoc lectrinum*, *Hic ambo*, *Hic discus*, a *leyterne*. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 320* To be coverings to the Lettronis in þe Chapell, xij elnis blak Birge Sating. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 278 For mending of the letaring, ivd. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 159 Mr. Blair went to the lettron and took the Bible from the reader. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and litany-stool. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 6 There should be Desks or Lettrons in the Choir.

fig. 1401 *Pof. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78 So longe... thou hast learned to lyen that thi tonge is lettroun of lyes.

β. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 447 [He] putte his gloves on a lettryne whyles he prayed. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 165/1 Tenne theys felowe wente up to the lettron where as saynt James preached. 1530 *Palsgr.* 238/1 *Lecterne* to syng at, *lettrayn*. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* IV. 7 Buried yn the Parochie Church of S. Albane under the Place of the lettern in the Quier. 1571 *GRINDAL Injunct.* at York Bijh, So that a convenient deske or letterne, with a rowme to turne his face towards the people be there provided. 1665 in *Dean Granville's Rem. App.* in *Miscellaneous* (Surtees) 263 The Letterne and Litany Desk are meane and uncomely. 1845 *Times* 3 Feb. 5/5 The reading desk was taken away and a 'faldstool' and 'lectern' substituted. 1852 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 437 The lettern in English cathedrals usually stands in the midst of the choir facing westwards.

γ. 1516 *Indenture* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 Of the Wyver... the oon halfe thereof on every syde shall be double stalled, with lyke lettrons, Staulls, and Seats. 1553 *Mendham Act.* in 5th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 593/2 Payde to Thomas Whyghting for makyng of y^e lettor that stonde on the alter liid. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 38 An old letter wt a deske yet remayninge.

2. Chiefly *Sc. a.* A reading-desk in a private house. b. A writing desk; an escriptoire. *To be bred, sent to the lettern*: see *quots.* 1825-80, 1888.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. Prol. 145 Seand Virgill on ane lettrune stand, To writ anone I hynt ane pen in hand. 1517 *Watson Ship of Fools* Aij. I make my lettrons and my deskes clene ryght [i] often. My mansyon is all rephlyssed with bokes. 1534 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 284*, iij elnis sad grene, to covir the Latronis in the Kingis Study. 1561 *MS. Acc. Treasurer Edinb.* Ane great four-square lattierane turning on ane vice. a. 1575 *Earl Huntly's Death* in Bannatyne *Jrnl. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 486 The whole offeris, boxes, or lettronis, that the erle him self had in handling; and had ony geir in keeping in. c. 1610 J. MELVILLE *MS. Mem.* 5 (Jam.) The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lybie, lying in a several buist hy themselves in my lettron. 1691 Z. HAIC in *Russell Haigs* xi. 226 At that time I desired to be put to a lettering. 1697 *Inu.* in *Sc. N. & Q.* Dec. (1900) 90/1 A writing latron and chamber box. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 442, I have forgot my book of Ministers' names. It stands behind the latron, in that shelf where my manuscript sermons stood. 1825-80 JAMIESON, 'He was bred to

the Lettron'. He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scots.* 18th C. I. iii. 181 It was in those days [18th cent.] very common for young men intended for the bar to attend a writer's chambers... In a word, the lettron, as it was called, answered nearly the same purpose in Scotland that the Inns of Court did to the English. *Ibid.* II. 63 People of moderate estate used to send their eldest son for some time to the lettron.

† c. (a) A music-stand; (b) see *quot.* 1612. *Obs.* 1557-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 292 A lettrune for y^e orgaines in the quere. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Italyburton's Ledger* (1867) 297 Desks or lettrons for wemen to work on covered with veluott, the peice viij.

d. *Sc.* (in form *lateran*). The precentor's desk in a Scotch Presbyterian church.

1860 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. I. 208 What is commonly called the Lateran; a kind of small gallery at the top of the pulpit steps. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxv. (1873) 200 The mole-catcher... now occupied the precentor's desk, but... on great occasions he would always have Johnny Gibb in the 'lateran' also.

Lecture (le'kʃən). [a. OF. *lectium*, ad. L. *lectiō*-em, n. of action f. *lect-*, *legere* to read, to choose. (Cf. **LESSON**.)] 1. Reading.

† 1. The act of reading. *Obs. rare.* 1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* 1. Pref. (1671) a, The frequent Lecture of Books of Devotion. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art Pict.* To Rdr, I am extremely unwilling any person should... take the trouble of casting his eye here, were not I modestly of the opinion, something may not be impertinent, or unworthy curious mens Lecture.

† b. A particular way of reading or interpreting a passage. *Obs.* Cf. *F. leçon*.

1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish* (1547) kvij, Now is καθολικός as much to saye as *universalis*. Which worde like as ye leave out in youre lecture [etc.]. 1652 *GADLE Magastrom.* 10 What magician will account of them so, in his way of lecture? Or astrologer, in his way of configuration? 1702 W. B. BRUNN'S *Voy. Levant* x. 39 To know the different Lectures of this Inscription.

c. *concr.* A reading of a text found in a particular copy or edition. † *Various lectures*, variant readings.

a. 1654 *SELDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 When you meet with several Readings of the Text... be sure you keep to what is settled, and then you may flourish upon your various lectures. 1659 *BR. WALTON Consid.* Considered 114 If they be critical notes they cannot be either in part or in whole Various Lectures. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* xiv. 461 In the Vossian MS. it's *navra* for *naaa*; which may seem the truer Lecture. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* 1. note I. 47 The grand Ambition of one sort of Scholars is to encrease the number of Various Lectures. 1830 *DE QUINCEY Lectures* Wks. 1857 VII. 172, I confess that... I myself am offended by the obtrusion of the new lectures into the text. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxi. (1866) II. 149 Doctrines originating in a corrupt lecture... have thus arisen and been keenly defended.

2. *Ecll.* A portion of a sacred writing appointed to be read in church; as a 'lesson'.

1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 179 They write in those parchments certain sacred lectures which they call parashoth. 1695 S. HOOPRA *Disc. conc. Lent* 355 To this last describ'd Jewish Order of Morning Prayers so far did the Antient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with Lectures and Psalmody. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* i. p. xxij, On Passion Sunday, the readings were from Jeremiah. 1861 *BERESF. HOPE Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 157 Theambo or ambones... for the lectures of Holy Scriptures. 1885 *PATER Martinus the Epit.* II. 135 Those lectures, or sacred readings, which... occurred at certain intervals amid the silence of the assembly.

† 3. A professional or tutorial lecture. *Obs. rare.* 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform.* *St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 The portar... sal ryng... at sax to the lesson public; before vij, twys to the ordinar lecture.

† 4. A lesson to be learnt. *Obs.*

1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 233, I cry in generell, on Spirituall & Temporall, This lectionn that 3e leir.

II. = **ELECTION**.

a. 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 986 (Schulz) Þe cardinals... bisonyt God... Her lectionn wele to do. 1462 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 145 like man be his awn vos gair lectionn to the sayd Schyr John. 1525 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xlii. 129 heading, Howe pope Vrban and pope Clement were at grete dyscorde togyder, and howe the crysten kynges were in varynace for theyr lectionns. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 698 The haill lectionn that tha had gevin him lat.

Lectinary (le'kʃənəri). *Ecll.* [Also in Lat. form.] [ad. eccl. L. *lectionāri*-um, f. L. *lectiō*-em LECTIO: see -ARY. Cf. *F. lectionnaire*.] A book containing 'lessons' or portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service; also, the list of passages appointed to be so read.

1780 T. WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* (ed. 2) 337 note, [The] lectinary contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year. 1790 R. PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 153 A Gallic Lectinary, which is reputed to be now about 1200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses. 1802 *RANKEN Hist. France* II. ii. 197 They should be furnished with a mass-book, a lectinary, or book of lessons. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* i. p. xxv, Among the Lambeth MSS. there is an English Lectinary. 1865 *Ld. LYTTELTON in Englishman's Mag.* Feb. 167 The question of our Lectinary generally, or of the selection of Lessons to be read in Church on Sundays and on other days. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Misal*, Before the offices were combined in a single volume, several books were necessary, the Sacramentary, Lectinary, Antiphonary, and others.

|| **Lectisternium** (lektist'ə'nizim). Also 7 *anglicised* *lectistern* (e. [L., f. *lecti*, *lectus* couch, bed + *stern-ere* to spread.]

1. *Roman Antiq.* A sacrifice of the nature of a feast, in which images of the gods were placed on couches with food before them as if for them to eat.

1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgment*, (1631) 158 The Priests going about to pacify the anger of their gods with Lectisterns and sacrifices. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xiii. 188 By celebrating a Lectisternie. 1702 *ADDISON Diol. Medals* i. 19 Lectisterniums and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 290 A lectisternium to the infernal gods.

2. *Med.* (See quot.)

1722 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.*, Lectisternium is used by some Writers for that Apparatus, which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in Bed. [Hence in BAILEY, etc.]

Lector (lekt'jā). Also 6 lectour. [a. L. *lector* reader, agent-n. f. *legere*, *lect-* to read. Cf. F. *lecteur*.]

1. *Ecll.* An ecclesiastic belonging to one of the minor orders, whose duty originally consisted in reading the 'lessons'.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Julyan. .entrid in to relygion . . and semed to be holy and was made Lector. 1588 A. KING tr. *Ciculus Catech.* 106 Four inferiorities, to wit, the order of ostiars, lectors, Exorcists and Acolytes. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. iv. 19 A lectors publick reading of Scripture in the Church upon the Sabbath day. 1847 L.N. *LINDSAY Chr. Art* I. p. clxix. The custom was that the lector should not begin to read till the bishop nodded to him. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 339 The Lector, a man of venerable age, taking the roll called *Lectio-narium*, and proceeding to the pulpit, read the Prophets to the people. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 381/1 The singing of the Gospel was not always reserved to the deacon. . . and . . the lector still recites the Gospel in the Greek Mass.

2. A reader; chiefly *spec.* a 'reader' or lecturer in a college or university (now only *Hist.* and with reference to foreign use, e. g. that of Germany).

1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 6 Persons. The Principal. Ane Lector Publick. VJ Regentis. *Ibid.* 7 Wagis of the Persons. . . The public lecture ane hundredth markis. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Lector*, or Lector, a publick Professor, a Reader of Lectures. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4406/1 Cardinal Carpegna. First Lector of the French College of Theatins. 1880 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 331 Vincent de Beauvais was lector or Librarian to St. Louis. 1890 *ROLF HOLDEWOOD 'Miner's Right'* (1899) 178/1 Handing in the depositions. . . he desired us to read for ourselves. I was chosen lector.

Hence † **Lectoressa**, a female instructor.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 270 Now after she hath . . bin threescore yeares a Lectoressa in vice [F. a enseignée soixante ans le vice].

Lectorate (lekt'orā). *Ecll.* [ad. ecll. L. *lectō-rātus*, f. L. *lector* LECTOR.] The office of lector.

1876 T. A. DIXON tr. *Sighart's Albert* G. 51 The duties of his first lectorate. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 510/1 The Lectorate was the first order conferred on young clerics.

Lector (n, obs. forms of LECTERN.

† **Lectory** ¹. *Obs.* rare. [Put for *alectory, ad. L. *alectoria*, sc. *gemma* (Pliny), f. Gr. ἀλεκτάρη cock: cf. ALECTORIAN.] = COCK-STONE.

c1275 *Luce rom* 172 in O. E. *Misc.* 98 Of Amatiste, of calcedony, of lectorie, and tupaue.

† **Lectory** ². *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *lectōri-um*, f. L. *lect-*, *legere* to read.] A reading-place.

1787 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 The seide Plato callede the howse of Aristotille the lectory or redenge place [L. *lectorium*].

Lectour, obs. variant of LECTOR, LECTURE.

Lectress (lekt'rēs). *nonce-vd.* [f. LECTOR + -ess (suggested by F. *lectrice*: see next).] A female reader.

1867 *MISS THACKERAY Village on Cliff* 35 'She advanced through the countries of Devon, Somerset and Gloucester' . . . says the little lectress, in a loud disgusted voice.

Lectrice (lekt'ris). [a. F. *lectrice*, ad. L. *lectrix*, fem. of LECTOR.] A woman engaged as an attendant or companion to read aloud.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Lectron (e, obs. forms of LECTERN.

Lecture, variant of LETTURE *Obs.*

Lectual (lekt'juāl), a. rare. [ad. late L. *lectuāl-is* (perh. a faulty reading), badly f. L. *lectu-s* bed, couch.] (See quot.)

1775 *ASH, Lectual*, confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Lectual*, an epithet for a distemper which requires a person to be confined to his bed.

† **Lectuary**. *Obs.* Also 3-5 letuare, 4 letuare, letuare, 4-5 let(e)wary, -ye, 4-6 letuary, 5 leet-, lett-, lytwary, letworye, lettorye, letuare, 6 letuare. [Aphetic form of ELECTUARY. Cf. OF. *letuare*.] An electuary.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 He haueð so monie bustes ful of his letuaries. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 741 To late cometh be letuaries, Whan men be cors vn-to be graue carye. c1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 183 Make herof a letuare not to hard soden. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 240 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloi. 1435 *MISYV Fire of Love* i. iii. (1896) 7 With be whilk þai . . . has gretter comforth þen may be trowyd of gostely letuare. 1453-4 *Durh. MS. Com. Roll*, In confectiōe vocat. letuare. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149. I shall provide for you a letuary, Which after sorrow into your herte shall sinke. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* vii. Whan pepper is ministred in letuaries it is holsome for the cough. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. xlii. 778 Turpentine in a letuare with honey, cleneth the breast and the lunges.

Lecture, obs. form of LETTURE.

Lectun, variant of LEIGHTON *Obs.*, garden.

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† **Lectural**, a. *Obs.* [f. LECTURE sb. + -AL.] Of the nature of a lecture.

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* Ep. Ded. to Relig. Cit. 16 Scholasticall intricacies, and lecturall disquisitions.

Lecture (lekt'jū), sb. Also 5 lecture, 6 lectur, -tur, 6-7 lecture. [ad. L. *lectūra*, f. *lect-*, *legere* to read: see -URE. Cf. F. *lecture*.]

† 1. The action of reading, perusal. Also fig. Also, that which is read or perused. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. x. (1495) 311 He dysposyth a man and makith him able to lecture and to wrytyng. c1450 *LYDG. Scores* 379 With alle these vertues plenteuous in lecture. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* vi. 24 By thynspcacion and lecture of theire wrytyngys. a1586 *STONE Astr. & Stella* lxviii. That face, whose lecture shewes what perfect beantie is. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* i. l. 4 He plunged himselfe so deeply in his reading of these bookes, as he spent many times in the Lecture of them whole dayes and nights. 1642 *BOYLE in Linsore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) V. 115. I have receaued a great deal of contentment . . . by the lecture of those particularities of my Brother's . . . victories. 1642 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* 54 Were I a Pagan, I should not refrain the Lecture of it [the Bible]. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. ix. 290 He addressed it [the *De Senectute*] to Atticus, as a lecture of common comfort to them both, in that gloomy scene of life on which they were entering. 1790 *CATH. GRAHAM Lett. Educ.* 130 The French poetry I would limit to Boileau [etc.] . . . and the Latin lectures to selected plays of Terence [etc.]. 1829 [I. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 401 No one . . . ought to be contented with a single lecture of a work that requires such attentive study.

† 2. The way in which a text reads; the 'letter' of a text; the form in which a text is found in a particular copy, a lection. *Obs.*

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 He þei ware þat þei knitt not falsly a wey þe witt þe lecture. 1538 *COVERDALE Prot. N. T.* To Rdr., Where as the Greke and the olde awncient authours reade the prayer of oure lorde in the xi. Chapter of Luke after one manner. . . I folowe their lecture. 1680 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 2 He thinks their multiplicity and various lecture prove prejudicial to many Students.

3. The action of reading aloud. Also, that which is so read, a lection or lesson. *arch.*

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xiii. 15 After the lectur of the lawe and the prophetes. 1534 *SIR T. MORE Trent. Pass. Wks.* 1301/1 And vp on this arose this newe counsaile . . . whereof oure present lecture speaketh. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) 2 Cor. iii. 14 In the lecture of the olde testament. 1597 *HOOKE Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 4 With solemne recital of . . . lectures, Psalmes and prayers. 1623 *LASLE *Æstic* on O. & N. Test.* Pref. p. 18 He that conquered the Land could not so conquer the language, but that in memory of our fathers, it hath been preserved with common lectures. 1664 *BUTLER Birtinthea* 74 He repented the Lecture of this Message. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 272. He could easily enough understand both their lectures of the Old Testament and their prayers. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxvii. 396 She began to read. The language had become strange to her tongue; it faltered: the lecture flowed unevenly. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 126 Then came a lecture out of some pious writer. a1873 *LYTTON Pausanias* II. iv. (1878) 427 She seemed listening to the lecture of the slave.

4. A discourse given before an audience upon a given subject, usually for the purpose of instruction. (The regular name for discourses or instruction given to a class by a professor or teacher at a college or university. Cf. sense 5.)

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 42 § 4 To reade one opyn and publike lectur in every of the said Universities in any such Science or tonge as [etc.]. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 341 In that College it was his happie lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine that thereby he . . . procured to his hearers exceeding great profit by his learned lectures. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. iii. 243 Say, we read Lectures to you, How youngly he began to serue his Country, How [etc.]. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 280 b. But now Readings. . . haue lost . . . their former authorities: for now the cases are long, obscure, and intricate . . . liker rather to Riddles than Lectures. 1662 *GERBIER Princ.* 5 Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which haue laid before them the most necessary Rules. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. ii. Wks. 1813 VIII. 19 Public or private lectures are such verbal instructions as are given by a teacher while the learners attend in silence. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* viii. 420 In this, as I have shown you in a former lecture, the statues of antiquity will afford you little assistance. 1827 *Oxf. Univ. Guide* 56 The Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monaduc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 436. I can spare the college bell, And the learned lecture well.

b. Applied to discourses of the nature of sermons, either less formal in style than the ordinary sermon, or delivered on occasions other than those of the regular order of church services; formerly, a sermon preached by a 'lecturer' (see LECTURER 2).

In Scottish use, the term formerly denoted a discourse in the form of a continuous commentary on a chapter or other extended passage of Scripture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 63 The xxv. day [of September, 1549] Cardmaker rede in Powles, & sayd in hys lecture that he cowde not rede there the xxvij. day. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 51 Upon the week dayes, there are Lectures in diuers townes, and in Boston, upon Thursdays. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 265 Our late Lectures against Popery. 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 Sept. (1878) I. 433 Mr. Moody preaches the Lecture from Acts 13. 36. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 191 Those useful and necessary exercises we in this church call Lectures. 1729 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 459 His Custom was to Preach a Lecture once a month, and a Sermon the Friday before the Sacrament. 1773 M. CUTLER *in Life, &c.* (1888) I. 41 Mr. Leslie preached the lecture, afternoon. 1895 A. R. MACWEN *Life J. Cairns* xiii. 323 The lecture gave place to a sermon of a more or less hortatory type.

c. A course or series of lectures, given regularly according to the terms of their foundation; a foundation for a lecturer; a lectureship.

1615 *SIR G. BUCK in Stow Annals* 980 In this [Gresham] college are by this worthy Founder ordained seauen seuerall lectures of seauen seuerall Arts and faculties, to be read publickly. 1650 in *Wood Ath. Oxon.* (1899) 111. 149 Mr. Richard Gardner of this parish, a phisitian, gave for a catechisme lecture 200 li. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. ii. v. (1852) 382 They gathered among themselves a convenient assembly to support him still amongst them: though his lecture were gone. At Earl's Coln then he tarried, and prepared for the lecture to be settled the next three years in Towcester. 1730 *HODDLEY Life S. Clarke* 11 C's Ser. I. In the year 1704, He [Clarke] was call'd forth . . . to preach Mr. Boyle's Lecture, founded by that Honourable Gentleman, to assert and vindicate the Great Fundamentals of Natural and Revealed Religion. 1780 J. BARNES (title), Eight Sermons preached . . . in the year 1780, at the Lecture founded by the late rev. and pious John Dampson M.A.

d. The audience or class attending a lecture.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He coloured, closed his book, and *instantly* sent the whole lecture out of the room.

5. The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil or class at a particular time; a lesson. *Obs.* exc. in University use: see 4.

1545 *BRISKLOW Compl.* xlii. (1874) 52 Let scholes be maintained and lectures to be had in them of the iij. tongys, . . . Hebrew, Greke & Latyne. 1552 *HULOT, Lectur*, or readyng in scholes, called the liggis lectur, or common lectur. a1568 *ASCHAM Scholem* II. (Arb.) 87 These bookes, I would haue him read now, a good deale at every lecture. 1596 *SHAKS. Fam. Shr.* III. i. 24 You'll leave his Lecture when I am in time? 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 793 Wilt please you, Sir, to sit downe and repeat your lecture? 1644 *MILTON Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 But here the main skill and groundwork will be, to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 14 The man . . . attends every morning to give him a lecture upon speaking.

† b. fig. A 'lesson', an instructive counsel or example. *Obs.*

1575 *GASCOIGNE Glaske Gov.* I. v. Poems 1870 II. 23. I sawe a frosty bearded scholemaster instructing of four lusty young men crewhyle as we came in, but if my iudgement do not fayle me, I may chance to read some of them another lecture. 1593 *SHAKS. Lur.* 618 And wilt thou be the schoole where Lust shall learne? Must he in thee read lectures of such shame? 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. xl. 89 He was againe to learne his Lecture by experience. 1633 *Br. HALL Medit. Proem*, Every thing, that we see, reads us new lectures of wisdom and piety. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 21 Achilles's Shield . . . is a Lecture of Philosophy. 1745 *MATRIMONY, Pro & Con* 4 Goggles of Dress are Lectures of the Mind. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 142 Heaven means to make one half of the species a moral lecture to the other.

6. An admonitory speech; esp. one delivered by way of reproof or correction; 'a magisterial reprimand' (J.). Phr. to read (a person) a lecture.

1600 *SHAKS. A. T. L.* III. ii. 365. I have heard him read many Lectures against it. 1602 — *Hann.* II. i. 67 So by my former Lecture and advice. 1622 *FLETCHER Sea Voy.* IV. ii. Ye have read me a faire Lecture, And put a spell upon my tongue for fay[n]ing. 1633-1851 [see CURTAIN-LECTURE]. 1706 *Reflex. upon Riddell* (1707) 298 Which moral Lecture is out of its Place. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* II. i. 29 Numidia will be blest by Cato's Lectures. 1732 *LEDAIRD Sathes* II. viii. 229 Our young bridegroom receiv'd a terrible lecture. 1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits N. Amer.* xix. (1875) 283 The missionary answered with a lecture on the duty of forgiveness.

7. attrib. and Comb., as lecture-book, -hearing, -room, -table, -theatre; † lecture-day, 'the appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish; in the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday' (*Cent. Dict.*); † lecture-sermon, a sermon of the character of a lecture, or forming part of a set course.

1857 *PUSKY Real Presence* i. (1869) 111 The altered confession [of Augsburg]. . . became the 'Lecture-book in Lutheran states. 1616 *HERON Wks.* I. 589 Let not the 'lecture-day, now when the sermon is ended, be made a day of voluptuousnesse. 1677 in I. Mather *Prevalency Prayer* (1864) 264 note. It was agreed that Lecture-day, July 25th, 1677, should be kept as a Fast. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 207 Placing all in faith, together with 'lecture-hearing, hymn-singing, . . . and other means of strengthening it. 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 The 'Lecture Rooms . . . to be provided with desks. 1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Aug. (1879) II. 83 Mr. Thomas Bridge preaches his first 'Lecture-Sermon. 1736 J. ELIOT (title) The Two Witnesses. . . Being the Substance of a Lecture-Sermon, preach'd at the North-Society in Lyme, October 29, 1735. a1751 J. HAMPTON *Will.* I direct . . . that . . . a Lecturer be yearly chosen . . . to preach eight Divinity Lecture Sermons. 1854 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 166 A small room for the use of the Lecturer, with a separate entrance to the 'Lecture-Table. *Ibid.* 168 The Museum, and 'Lecture-Theatre remain as at present.

Lecture (lekt'jū), v. [f. LECTURE sb.]

1. *intr.* To deliver a lecture or lectures. Also † to lecture it.

c1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 16 Men that may lecture it in Germany, To all the Doctors of your Belgicke scholes. 1637-50 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 Mr. Robert Bruce, . . . they now having no minister, almost every day, either preaching in the morning, or lecturing at even. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retal.* 86 But now he is gone, and we want a detector, Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 631 No one, we should think, ever lectured at one of the common institutions without seeing the most absurd burlesque of his discourse in the next week's local paper. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* III. § 6. 146 The Oxford Dominicans lectured on theology in the nave of their new Church.

2. *trans.* To deliver lectures to or before (an audience); to instruct by lecture. † Also, to stir up by lectures or sermons.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps d' Apostate* (ed. 3) 48 They set to work a Preaching Ministry, and Lectur'd up the people into a Gospel-frame. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 249 It is but a week ago that Simonet was still lectur'd in the civil law. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 83 So Philomede, lecturing all mankind On the soft Passion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i. iii. ii.* (1869) 11. 348 The teacher... while he is lecturing his students. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 182 From dearth to plenty, and from death to life, Is Nature's progress when she lectures man In heavenly truth. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 146 He was in the habit of lecturing his monks every morning, from some passage in Scripture.

b. To read out (tales) to (an audience). *nonce-use.* 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xv. 118 Another... lectured them Old tales of Troy.

3. To address with some severity, or at some length, on the subject of conduct, behaviour, or the like; to admonish, rebuke, reprimand.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* (1707) 172 The most ordinary folly incident to old Men, is to be perpetually Lecturing Youth. 1779 MAD. D'ARLBY *Lett.* Jan. I have been... plentifully lectured already upon my vexation. 1818 in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) 11. 175 This morning we suspended one student, and three others were lectured before the Faculty. 1856 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 367 Those whom he had lectured withdrew full of resentment. The imputation which he had thrown on them was unjust. 1858 K. S. SUTHERS *Ask Mamma* xlv. 203 Having lectured Tom well on the importance of sobriety. 1882 FROUD *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. vi. 70 He [Hecket] lectured the bishops for their want of understanding.

Lecturer (lekt'jūr). Also 6 lecturer. [f. LECTURE v. + -ER¹; it is possible that the earlier *lector* is not a misspelling, but an extension of LECTOR, and *lecturer* an interpretative alteration.]

† 1. = LECTOR 1. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 942 [He] was commended of Cyprian to certain brethren to have hym for theyr lecturer. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 13 Lecturers came next, who served to read and expound.

2. One of a class of preachers in the Church of England, usually chosen by the parish and supported by voluntary contributions, whose duty consists mainly in delivering afternoon or evening 'lectures'.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 87 Preachers and lecturers, that have no peculiar flocks, nor charges appointed them. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 67 Lecturers do in a Parish Church what the Fryers did heretofore, get away not only the Affections, but the Bounty, that should be bestowed upon the Minister. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 15 July. To church, where our lecturer made a sorry, silly sermon. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Lecturer*. ... Used now-a-days for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefits, but only the free gift of the Parishioners. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 178 That the half conformity of the Puritans before the war had set up a faction in every city and town between the lecturers and the incumbents. 1732-3 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 207 These Lecturers were chiefly Puritans, who... only preached in the afternoons. 1827 *Oxf. Univ. Guide* to Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation, are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and Assistants. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 59 § 1 Whereas in divers Districts, Parishes, and Places there now are or hereafter may be certain Lecturers or Preachers in the Holy Orders of Deacon or Priest... appointed to deliver or preach Lectures or Sermons only, without the Obligation of performing other clerical or ministerial Duties.

3. One who gives lectures or formal discourses intended for instruction, esp. in a college or university. In some universities, one who assists a professor in his department or performs professorial duties without having the corresponding rank or title (equivalent to the 'Reader' of Oxford and Cambridge).

1615 SIR G. BUCK in *Stow Annals* 980 [Gresham College] To every lecturer or reader is provided... fiftie pounds of Annual Fee. 1622 PRICHAM *Compl. Gent.* ix. (1634) 77 Doctor Hood, sometime Mathematicall Lecturer in London. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 437/2 The Maintenance of a Lecturer of Navigation. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 July (O. H. S.) I. 8 Mr. Swinfin... was chosen Lecturer of Grammar for the University. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'ESTRANGE *Life* III. xi. 199 Mr. Taylor, the medical lecturer at Guy's. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* viii. 94 An institution, consisting of a professor and lecturer, should be established.

Lecturership. *rare.* [f. LECTURER + -SHIP; see next.] = next.

1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 256/2 More posts, such as lecturer-ships, professorships, ordinary or extraordinary.

Lectureship (lekt'jūfip). [f. LECTURE sb. (sense 4c) + -SHIP. For the formation cf. *clergyship*.] The office of lecturer: a. in a church.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* i. § 3. 51 Many of these [pastors leave their sheep] when they see a richer lectureship coming toward them. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 The Lectureship at the Rolls being vacant. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergy-men* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 27 He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year; where he preached constantly in person. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 370 He served... the curacy and lectureship of St. Botolph. 1900 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 35 University Patronage... Afternoon Lectureship, St. Giles, Oxford... Rhayader Lectureship.

b. in a college, university, or like place.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 49 Levins... got the Moral Philosophy Lectureship. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 48 A list of the Professorships, Preceptorships, Tutorships, and Lectureships in the College to the present time. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 17 Lectureships in chemistry, botany, and anatomy.

Lectures (lekt'jūres). [f. LECTURER: see -ESS.] A female lecturer.

1825 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Friends* I. 162 'But' continued the animated lectures, 'you must understand that' [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi. The lectures seemed very self-possessed.

Lecturette (lekt'jūrət). Also -et. [f. LECTURE sb. + -ETTE.] A short lecture.

1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* iv. 89 The lecturette began. 1888 *Ch. Times* XXVI. 1109 There are twenty-three lectures in the volume, and the Preface is a lecture in itself. 1895 *Naturalist* 114 A series of lecturettes on the lower forms of animal life.

Lecturing (lekt'jūring), *vbl. sb.* [f. LECTURE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. LECTURE.

a 1656 BR. HALL *Some Special. in Life* 42 Rem. Wks. (1660). Complaining of... my too much liberty of frequent Lecturings. 1694 *Acts Gen. Assembly* 10 That the ministers... shall in their exercise of lecturing read and open up to people some large and considerable portion of the Word of God. 1841 in *Mem. G. Ewing* (1847) xvi. 610 That department of pulpit ministrations called in Scotland *lecturing*, which is so universal in the north, and so strangely rare in the south. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 60 A little mild expostulation or lecturing. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 July 53/3 Sir Robert Ball's chapter on the observatory is... composed with that skill which has made his public lecturing so famous.

attrib. 1917 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 358 There is now to be... no Lecturing place... without a Licence. 1918 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein* ii. I went into the lecturing room.

Lecturing, *pl. a.* [-ING².] That lectures.

1794 MATTHIAS *Pura. Lit.* (1798) 359 Hume's words are... remarkable in this lecturing age. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 163 He was always a lecturing old thing.

† **Lecturize**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LECTURE sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To deliver lectures, to 'hold forth'.

1643 A. BROME *Saint's Encouragement* vii. Poems (1661) 138 We must preserve Meccanicks now, To Lecturize and pray. **Lecturn**: see LECTERN.

Lecture, *obs.* form of LETTUCE.

Lecythis (les'ip). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *Lecythis* (see below).] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceæ* (typical genus *Lecythis*).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 740 *Lecythidaceæ*—*Lecythis*. || **Lecythus** (les'ipōs). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. *lecythi* (-poi). [ad. Gr. *λεκυθος* (whence late L. *Lecythus*).] A vase or flask with a narrow neck.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 40 A small vase in the Museum... exactly resembles a lecythus, or oil cruse. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 575/3 Two white and black lecythi.

Hence **Lecythoid** *a.*, resembling a lecythus. 1889 *Athenæum* 4 May 575/3 From the same tomb came... a black-figured lecythoid vase.

Led (led), *pl. a.* [Pa. ppl. of LEAD v. 1.]

1. In various nonce-uses (see the vb.).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 48/38 Ledde, *ductus*. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1629) 425. I would suffer this fault... to be blotted out of my minde, by your former led life. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xxii. 203 Is not in his own power. He suffers himself to be a led man.

absol. 1895 *Daily News* 11 July 5/1 The fusion is adopted by the leaders and half repudiated by the led.

2. **Led horse**, a spare horse, led by an attendant or groom; also a sumpter- or pack-horse. Also *transf.* in *led tub*, etc., (Mining): see quot. 1851.

1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olarius' Voy. Ambass.* 21 Twenty led Horses, with great silver Chains instead of Bridles. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 109 7. 4 With an Hundred Led-Horses in his Train. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 35 The carriage was drawn by six led horses. 1842 BARHAM *Inglol.* *Leg. Ser. II.* *Smuggler's Leap* 10 The led horse laden with five tubs or more. 1857 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* *Northumb.* § *Durh.* 35 A led tub or corf means a spare one, for the barrowman to leave empty with the hewer, whilst the full one is being put to the flat or crane.

3. That follows slavishly or as a sycophant. **Led-captain**, a hanger-on, dependant, parasite. So also **led-teater**, † *friend, poet*.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i. Every wit has his cully, as every squire his led captain. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III. 123 He is, in short, a Led-eater... and Dry Jester to gaming and jockey-Lords. 1730 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 7. 2 There is hardly a rich Man in the World, who has not such a led Friend. 1745 II. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 68 Churchill, whose led-captain he [Sir John Cope] was. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. A led captain and trencher-man of my Lord Steyne. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 1/4 In the last century opera singers used to keep led-captains in their pay, who... swore their employers were incomparable, and defied those who dared denial to the duello. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 53 Elkannah Settle was one of Rochester's innumerable led-poets.

4. **Led farm**: a farm held and controlled by a non-resident farmer. *See*.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M. I.* The Denke's no that fond o' led farms. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 58 The Back o' Beyont was a solitary place, and was situated on a led farm.

transf. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Gl. I.* ii. iv. 92 He transferred the Markgrafdom to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the led Markgrafdom or Mark.

Led, Ledare, *obs.* forms of LID, LEADER.

Ledder (e, -ir(e, -yt, *obs.* ff. LADDER, LEATHER.

Leddy, *obs.*, *Sc.* and *dial.* form of LADY.

† **Lede**. *Obs.* Forms: a. *sing.* 1 lēod, 3-5 leode, lede, 3 ledd, 4 leude, lued, lud(e, 4-6 led, 5-6 *Sc.* leid, 5 leyde, 7 leed. *B. pl.* 1, 3 leode, 3 leoden, 3-5 ledes, 3-6 ledis, 4-6 le(e)de, 4 leodes, le(u)dez, ludes, -us, leedes, led, *Sc.* lide, 4-5 *Sc.* ledys, 5-6 *Sc.* leid, 6 *Sc.* laidis. [Repr. three different but closely related OE. words: (1) OE. *lēod* fem., nation, people; not found elsewhere in Teut. as fem., but corresponding in sense with the masc. sb. OHG. *liut* (MHG. *liut*, also neut.), MDu. *liet*, ON. *lýð-r* people (whence ME. LITH followers). (2) OE. *lode*, *lōda*, Northumb. *lōda*, pl., men, people = OS. *liudi* (MDu. *liede*, Du. *lieden*), OHG. *liuti* (MHG. *liute*, mod. G. *leute*), ON. *lýðir*. (3) OE. *lōd* str. masc. man (occurring only as a poetical word for 'king', and in the compounds *burhlēod* (-lōd) burgher, *landlōd* inhabitant); not found in the other Teut. langs. Cognates outside Teut. are OS. *ljudi* masc. sing., people, nation, pl. *ljudije* people, folks, Lettish *laidis* fem. sing., people.

The relation between the Teut. words is uncertain, but the Slavo-Letic cognates suggest that the OE. type was a collective sing. '*leudi*-s masc., people, the plural of which had naturally much the same sense (cf. *folks*, *folks*). The OE. masc. sing., with the sense 'man', seems to have been evolved from the plural meaning 'people'. The fem. gender of the OE. *leod* people, and the form *lōda* (*lōda*) in the pl. instead of *lode*, seem to be due to the influence of the synonymous *lēod* fem.

The Teut. word is commonly regarded as from the Oáryan root '*leudh*', whence Goth. *liudan*, OS. *liodan*, OE. *lōdan*, to grow, spring (from).]

1. A people, nation, race. Also, persons collectively, 'people'.

Beowulf 2732 (Gr.) Ic ðas leode heold fiftig wintra. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 201 Benenuntius & Sepontanus hattron, þa twa leode. c 1200 ORMIN 7166 For þiff þe riche mann is brab & grimme... His lede þatt iss under him Hinn dredeþþ. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 27 in O. E. Misc., Pys queþ Ælfred... wolde ye mi leode lusten eure louerde. a 1300 *Cursus M.* 4246 Men war þar o sarrin lede. *Ibid.* 8225 All nacien and lede aghit vr lauerd for to drede. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vi. 38 Ther nis no laborer in this leod that he louth more. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xiii. 5800 Fra hys kyn till ane wncouth lede. c 1740 HENRY WALLACE x. 227 For thai me hayt mar na Sotheroun leid.

b. *pl.* In the alliterative phrase *land and lede*, i. e. land and vassals or subjects.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1321 (Gr.) Hlafst nu þe anum eall zetiþ had land & leode. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 86 And gaue him bothe land and lede To help his childer after his day. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 520 When Constantyn... holykirke dowed With londes and ledes lordshipes and rentes. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1269 Y make the myn heyre Of londe and of lede. c 1475 *Sqr. Iove Degre* 135, I wyll forlesse both land and lede, And become an hermyte. 15... *Merch. & Son* in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 133 He was a grete tenement man, and ryche of londe and lede.

c. Phrases. *All lede*, all people, all the world, everybody. *In lede*, among people, in the land, on earth.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 334 in O. E. Misc., Hlit is said in lede cold red is quene red. a 1300 *Cursus M.* 5490 Quen he went al lediss wai. *Ibid.* 15480 Ha þou Iudas, traitur, thef, felunest in lede. *Ibid.* 23040 At þis dome... sal al lede in four be deli. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1677 Þai loued al in lide. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 5345 Hade he lyust in lede, he hade ben lorde here. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 288 The trewe Tourtour and traist... Waitt their letteris at lenth, lelest in lide. c 1460 *Emare* 702 He thoughtgh... That she was non erdyly wyght; He saw never non shuch yn lede.

2. *pl.* Persons collectively, 'people'; the people subject to a lord or sovereign; one's own people, countrymen.

Beowulf 260 (Gr.) We synt gumcynnes geata leode. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xix. 14 Ða hatedon hine his leode... & cwædon; nyliaþ þæt þes ofer us rixie. c 1205 *LAY.* 1784 Liden þa leoden þat heo on londe comen. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 3ef y mi betere beode, To mi latere leode. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 141 As was þe language of þe lond wiþ ludus of inde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 390 Whan þe loueli ludes seie here lorde comen. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvi. 306 Many man hath his foye here for alle here wel dedes. And lordes and ladyes ben callid for leodes that thay haue. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 9056 And of his ledis ben lost mony lell hundriht.

3. *sing.* A man, person; esp. one of the 'men' or subjects of a king or chief; a subject. Also *poet.* in OE., a king.

Beowulf 341 (Gr.) Wlanc Wedera leod word æfter spræc. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1195 Þe lede lay lurked a ful longe quyle. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 614 Lenge a lyttel with þe lede I losly bische. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vi. 6 Thei a leod metten, Apparyed as a palmere. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 6441 For all the grete of þo Grekes, & þe grete pronge, Was no led might him let. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 106, I warne yow leod þat hieþ in londe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 48 Eneary liffing leyde, Most party day and nyght. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 441 Se 3e nought, allace! 3one lustlese led so lelely schol luffit hir husband. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 543 3outhheid... at na leid eynere will leir. a 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 10 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 318 A noble Led of high degree.

b. As a form of address.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 675 Bi Kryst, hit is scape, þat þou leude, schal be lost bat art of lyl noble! 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 541 þe lorde... Called to þe reue 'lede pay þe meyny'. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. i. 139 To litel latyn thou lerneled Lede in thi 3outhce. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 1639 And

thus he wrait .. To Wylam Wallace as a conquerour. 'O lowit led, with worship wys and wicht; Thow werray help [etc.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lede folk*, *kemp*, *king*, *knight*, *shame*, *spel*, *thegn*; *lede bishop*, a bishop of a district (hence *-bishopric*); *lede-guide*, national language; *lede-rune*, ?an incantation; also, ?a mysterious doctrine.

1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 971 (Cotton MS.) Se was ærest to Dorke ceastre to 'leod bisceope gehalcod. ?a 1300 *Shires Eng.* in O. E. *Misc.* 145 Ope þe leod bisceopryche on Roucestre. 1345 *Chron. Eng.* 322 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* 11. 283 Ant twenty-sevyn he made also Leod bischops thereto. 1205 *Lav.* 6627 He frained his 'leod-folk after heore kineleorde. *Ibid.* 6025 Werren on alche legion þus feole 'leod-kempen. *Beowulf* 54 (Gr.) Beowulf Scyldinga leof 'leodcynig. 1205 *Lav.* 867 Ich habbe þesne lede king leod in mine benden. *Ibid.* 7459 And þene king larde al þas 'leod-cnihtes. *Ibid.* 2914 Kaer Leir .. þa we an ure 'leod-quide Leirchrestre cleaþ. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 138 Wiþ ælere yfelre 'leodrunan .. gewrit writ him þis gæricsum stufum. 1205 *Lav.* 9121 Her beoð to þisse londe icumen seolcuðe leod-runen. *Ibid.* 15488 Heo gunnen loten weorpen mid heore leod-runan. *Ibid.* 26297 Nu is hit muel 'leod-come gif hit scal þus a-ligge. *Ibid.* 15757 He cuðe tellen of alche 'leod-spelle. *Ibid.* 6674 He .. lette ladien him to al his 'leod-peines.

Lede, obs. variant of **LEAD** *sb.* and *v.*

Lede, variant of **LEED** *1*, *Obs.* language.

† **Ledeless**, *a. Obs.* rare. In 4 leudleoz. [f. **LEDE** + **-LESS**.] Without a companion.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 693 Or, leudlez alone, he tenger on nyztie.

† **Ledely**, *a. Obs.* rare. In 3 leodlich. Belonging to the people or nation, national.

1205 *Lav.* 14698 Al þat leodliche folc þat luueden ure drihten.

Leden. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *lédén*, *læden*, *lýden*, *læoden*, 3-4 *leodon*, *ledene*, 2-6 *leden*, 4-5 *ledne*, 4 *ledone*, *lidene*, *ledyn*, *lyd(e)ne*, *ludene*, 4-7 *ladden*, 5 *lydyn*, 7 *leaden*, 7, 9 *lidden*. See also **LEED** *1*. [*OE.* *lédén*, repr. a Celtic or early Romanic pronunciation of L. *Latinum* LATIN, was confused with the native *lédén*, *lýden*, *læoden* language, f. *lede* people, **LEDE**. (For the etymological sense cf. *gedæd* language, f. *ðæd* people.) The confusion seems to have originated with the compound *boc-léden* 'book-language' (see **Boc-LEDEN**), which was fashioned by popular etymology as a more intelligible synonym for *lédén*.]

† **1**. Latin. (See also **Boc-LEDEN**.) Only *OE.*

897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Of Lædene on Englisc areccan. 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xx. (1891) 466 And Leden him was swa cuð & swa gemimor swa swa Englisc. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 Enchiridion þæt ys manualis on lyden.

† **2**. The language of a nation, people or race; a 'tongue'. *Obs.*

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 110 Þæt ys on ure leodene hneccan sar. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Hie is ihaten .. englene quen marie þat is on ure ledene se-steorre. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Vor al so muelch seð þis word Dauid, on Ebreuwsche leodene, as strong togein þe neond.

† **b**. The speech or utterance of a person or class of persons; form of speech; way of speaking. (Cf. **LEED** *1* b.) *Obs.*

1320 *Cast. Love* 32 No monnes moup ne be i-dut, Ne his ledene i-hud. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 782 Þan he mecues too hur mouth & makes his lidene. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xv. 253 Though he crye to Cryst .. I leue his ledene be in owe lordes ere lyke a pyes chitering. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13276 The songe of þo Syrens was selly to here! With a ledyn full lusty & lyklyng with-all. 1595 *Spenser Col. Clout* 746 Those that do to Cynthia expound The ledde of strange languages in charge. 1596 - *F. Q.* iv. xi. 19 He was expert in prophecies, And could the ledde of the Gods vnfold.

† **c**. *poet.* Applied to the 'language' of birds. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 601 Þe ludene of þat language [sc. of birds] lelli þei knowe. 1386 *Chaucer Spr.'s T.* 427 She understood wel every thyng That any fowel may in his ledene seyn. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. xv. 186 Þe lark, þat is a lasse fowel is loueloker of lydene. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 323 And that wyt God hym gafe, That on fouls lyden he couthe. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* xlv. xiii. 283 A woondrous bird .. That in plaine speech sung .. Her leden was like humane language trew. 1612 *Drayton Poly-olb.* xii. 503 The ledde of the birds most perfectly shee knew.

d. *dial.* Noise, chatter.

1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 29 A *Leadon* or *Lidden*; a Noise or Din. 1865 *R. Hunt Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 245 Hark to his lidden. Listen to his word or talk.

Leder, obs. f. **LEADER**, **LEATHER**; var. **LITHER**.

Lederite (l'ederoit). *Min.* In the obs. sense 1 later corrected to *ledererite*. [Named after Baron Louis von Lederer: see **-ITE**.]

† **1**. A synonym of *gmelinite*. *Obs.*

1829 C. T. JACKSON in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XVI. 207 It is the same mineral which has been termed Lederite. 1834 *Ibid.* XXV. 80 We propose for this mineral, the name of Lederite, in honor of the Austrian ambassador to the United States.

2. A brown variety of titanite, with splendid lustre.

1840 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XXXIX. 360, I shall bespeak for them the name of Lederite. 1892 *DANA Min.* 714 Lederite, brown, opaque, or subtranslucent.

Ledge (ledʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *legge*, 6 *lege*, *legg*, 7 *ledg*, 6- *ledgo*. [Possibly a ME. formation from *legge* (ledʒa), *LAY v.* The various senses of the *sb.* admit of being accounted for by this supposition: cf. *LAY sb.*, and *MIIG. legge*, *lecke*, *stratum*, *layer*, *edge*, *border*.]

The *ON. legge* fem. rim of a cask (see *LAG sb.*) is commonly quoted as cognate, but it is doubtful whether it even belongs to the same root, as it may represent an *OTeut.* type *lanvut*. One example of *ONF. legge*, app. 'ledge' of leather put on a packsaddle, is given by Godeff.; the *F.* word may possibly be the proximate source, in which case the ultimate etym. is prob. *Teut.*]

1. A transverse bar or strip of wood or other material fixed upon a door, gate, piece of furniture, or the like. Now *dial.* and *techn.*

1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 5573 He toke þe gate bi þe legge & slong hem vp at his rigge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Legge, our twarte byndunge [MS. S. our wart, *MS. P. ledge*, *ligatorium*. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 160 Legges de ligno emptis eidem stabulo, vidz. hostio ejusdem. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 322 For vj legges to be same dore. 1530 *Palsou.* 238/1 Ledge of a dore, *barre*. *Ibid.*, Ledge of a shelve, *apoy*, *estaye*. 1566 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Payed for bordes and palles [i.e. pales] and legges for the gate xvjd. 1638 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, A dayes worke in sawinge of legges and quarters for the steeple. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 86, I clambered up upon the ledges of the door, and upon the lock which was a great wooden one. 1825 *FORBES Voc. R. Anglia*, Ledge, a bar of a gate or stile; of a chair, table, &c. 1825, 1881 [see *ledge-door* in sense 6].

b. *Joinery*. One of the sides of a rebate, as that against which a door closes. (See *quot.*)

1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* s.v., Ledges of doors are the narrow surfaces wrought upon jambs and soffits parallel to the wall to stop the door, so that when it is shut the ledges coincide with the surface of the door. In temporary work the ledges of doors are formed by fillets.

c. *Naut. pl.* (See *quots.*)

1676 *COLLES*, *Ledges*, small Timbers, coming thwart ships, (from the wast-trees to the Roof-Trees) to bear up the Nettings. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ledges*, small pieces of timber placed athwartships, under the decks of a ship, in the intervals between the beams. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 36 After it is floored, there must be Ledges nailed on to give firm hold to the Feet of the Men. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Ledges*, oak or fir scantling used in framing the decks, which are let into the carlings athwartships. The ledges for gratings are similar, but arch or round-up agreeable to the head-edges.

d. *Arch.* (See *quots.*)

1611 *CORR.*, *Cynace*, a ledge, or outward member in Architecture, fashioned somewhat like a Roman S, and termed a Waue, or Ogee. 1828 *WEBSTER*, *Ledge* 4. A small moulding. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Ledge*, a small moulding, as the Doric drop-ledge. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Ledge*, in arch. a string-course.

† **2**. A 'lip' or raised edging running along the extremity of a board or similar object. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* vii. 28 The seate was made so, that it had sydes betwene the ledges [rather: *Leisten*]. — *Euch.* xliiii. 13 This is the measure of the altar .. his botome in the myddst was a cubite longe and wyde, and the ledge [rather: *Rand*] that wente rounde aboute it, was a spanne brode. 1599 *A. M. r. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 163/2 A boarde which hath round aboute ledges. 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T.* (1806) I. 244, I at first set this vase upon the ledge of the tray, and it was nearly falling.

b. *Printing*.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 195 The Ledges of the Dressing-sticks. *Ibid.* 218 Placing the first line close and upright against the lower ledge of the Galley, and the beginning of his Lines close and upright against the left hand ledge of the Galley. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Printing*, From the right side of this plate arises a ledge about half an inch high .. serving to sustain the letters. 1808 *STOWER Printer's Gram.* 109 The page being tied up, the compositor removes it pretty far from the ledges of the galley.

3. A narrow horizontal surface, formed by the top of some vertical structure, or by the top of some projection in the vertical face of a wall or the like.

1558 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 87 For two powles for the water drawage at the legg on the bridge. 1641 *Br. Hall Mischief of Faction* Rein. Wks. 77 We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the ledge, think they move alone. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 130 Make two Ledges in the Chimney, .. that the [Register] Plate may go down no further when it shuts close. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. xxxi, The warden next his axe's edge Struck down upon the threshold ledge. 1833 *TENNYSON Miller's Dau.* 84 You were leaning from the ledge. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Ledge of a window*, or *window ledge*, a name often given to a rounded window board, when the brickwork under the window is of the same thickness at the sill as the rest of the wall. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 45 On every projecting ledge of the heavy wainscot, was displayed .. the silver and pewter plate. 1874 *NICKLETHWAITE Mod. Far. Churches* 180, I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.

b. A shelf-like projection on the side of a rock or mountain.

1732 *LEDIARD Sethos* II. ix. 286 This stone shew'd .. a ledge which open'd a way to a sort of cave. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. viii. 218 In some parts it ran sloping with a rapid but uniform motion, while in others it tumbled over a series of rocks with a perpendicular descent. 1850 *S. DOBELL Roman II.* Poet. Wks. (1875) 26 That breezy ledge of genial rock. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* I. xiv. 94 The face of a cliff .. afforded us about an inch of ledge to stand upon. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Phlygr. Europe* iii. (1894) 78 We clung to the

crannies and ledges of the rock. 1888 *F. HUME Mad. Midas* I. Prol. They were hanging on a narrow ledge of rock midway between earth and sky.

c. *Fortif.* = **BERM**.

1729, 1850 [see **BERM** 1]. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Ledge* is applied to the 'bench' or 'berm' left on the face of a cutting.

4. A ridge of rocks, esp. such as are near the shore beneath the surface of the sea; † a range of mountains or hills (*obs.*); a ridge of earth.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 351 There is a ledge of rocks on the southeast part of the rode. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Eng. Seamen* 18 A shoule, a ledge of rockes. 1652-62 *HEVELIN Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 57/1 We must cross Mount Hermon a ledg of Hills, which .. bend directly South. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 13 Break away the ledge of earth. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. II. 25 To the North of these Islands lies a long ledge of Rocks bending like a Bow. 1725 *Dr. FOR VOY. round World* (1840) 63 A pretty high ledge of hills. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* II. 835 That buoyant lumber may sustain you o'er The rocky shelves and ledges to the shore. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ledge* is also a long ridge of rocks, near the surface of the sea. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ledge*, a compact line of rocks running parallel to the coast, and which is not unfrequently opposite sandy beaches. 1887 *ROWEN Virg. Aeneid* I. 108 Three of the ships on invisible ledges the South winds drove. 1891 *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 31 We have a view of the first principal 'ledge' of land above the Fen country.

† **5**. A course or layer. *Obs.*

1624 *WOTTON Archit.* 25 That the lowest Ledge or Row be merely of Stone, and the broader the better, closely layed without Morter. *Ibid.* 29 That certain courses or Ledges of more strength than the rest, be interlayered like Bones, .. to sustaine the Fabrique from totall ruine, if the vnder parts should decay.

b. *Mining*. A stratum of metal-bearing rock; also, a quartz-vein.

1847 *EMERSON Poems, House Wks.* (Bohn) I. 472 She ransacks mines and ledges, And quarries every rock. 1863 *ANSTED Gl. Stone Bk. Nat.* II. vi. 67 The half-crystalline quartz that forms reefs or ledges, .. the local name for veins and bands of quartz in sandstone rock. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 27 The ledges are small, and mostly lie flat, but are very rich. 1883 *SEVENSON Silverado* 211 Every miner that ever worked upon it says there's bound to be a ledge somewhere.

6. *attrib.*, as *ledge formation*, *matter*, *rock*; *ledge-door* = *ledged-door*.

1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 589 A transverse piece, called a ledge nailed across, from which the door derives the name of a 'ledged-door'. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 832, § 4 We may look on them [doors] speaking generally as divided into ledge doors and framed doors. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 209 An unmistakable 'ledge formation' carrying quite the entire distance. *Ibid.* 252 At the depth of [a mine] has now attained, the 'ledge matter' is larger and richer than at any previous period of its history. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 339/2 Up and down the mountains over 'ledge rock' that spread out like stair steps.

Ledge, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-7 *lege*, *legge*, 5 *ledge*. [Aphetic form of *allege*, *alodge* **ALLEGE** *v.* 2 (Perhaps sometimes confused with **ME. legge**, *dial.* form of *lay*: see **LAY v.**) = **AL-LEGE** *v.* 2 Also *Ledging* *vbl. sb.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 28646 He .. leghges [Cotton *Galla MS.* alleges] for him no forþi þat he na scrift mai vnderly. *Ibid.* 28679 If þis man .. forsakes penance never þe lese, and legges felunies of flexe. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 73 [They] shouldeen send the same sentence, thei legen on ether, spring out of their sides, with so many branches, it wer impossible to number. 1401 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Thou leggest if Goddis lawe, bot to a false entente. ?a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 187 Wher is the barron wher is the knight for me to ledge the lawe? a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 816 He said it was nothing fitting To void pity his own legging. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1065 So he hath begon To reson fast, and legge auctorite. 1556 *LAUDER Triclate* 428 For all thare ledgin of the lawis. 1596 *SHAKS. Tunn. Shr.* I. ii. 28 Nay 'tis no matter sir, what he leges in Latine. 1867 *GRIGOR Banffs. Gloss.*, *Ledge*, (1) to throw out suspicious; as, 'A' bodie's beginnin' t' ledge it he's nae far fae the brackan'. (2) With the preposition *upon*, to accuse; as 'They ledge upon'im it he cheatit the minister we the sellan o's coo'.

Ledge, *v.* 2 *rare.* [f. **LEDGE** *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To form a ledge.

1598 *STOW Surv.* xvii. (1603) 139 Every Boorde ledging ouer other. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 98 It [snow] melts on the south of every furrow leaving a white line where it has ledged on the northern side.

2. *trans.* To furnish with ledges (*obs.*); to form as a ledge.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 231 The burdensome detrimetes of our hauen, which eury twelue-month denoures a Justice of peace liuing, in weares and banckes to beat off the sand, and ouerthwart ledging and fencing it in. 1845 *TALFOURD Vac. Rambles* I. 239 The road .. sometimes pierced through the blasted rock, sometimes ledged along it.

Ledge, obs. and *dial.* form of **LAY v.** 1

Ledged (ledʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. **LEDGE** *sb.* + **-ED** 2.] Having or furnished with a ledge or ledges. *Ledged door*: see *quot.* 1842-59.

1538 *LELAND Itin.* I. 55 A Desk ledgid to set Bookes on. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Printing*, The body of the galley is ledged on three sides, to contain the sliper. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit.* II. iii. § 5 (ed. 4) 2130 The most inferior sort of door used in building is the common ledged door, in which five or six or seven vertical boards are held together by usually three horizontal pieces called ledges, to which the vertical ones are nailed. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur*

395 Ledge and broken walls and floor. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/4 A vast tract of arid rock, crannied and ledged.

Ledgeless (le'dzles), *a.* [f. LEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no ledge.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 278 A dizzy and ledgeless bridge, over which the very goat would almost fear to clamber.

Ledgement, ledgment (le'dz'ment). *Arch.* Also *5 lege-, ligement*. [app. f. LEDGE *sb.* + -MENT.]

1. 'A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings, &c., of a building' (*Gloss. Terms Archit.* 1850). Also *ledge-ment-table*.

1345 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* in *Dugdale Monast.* (1673) 111. ii. 163 When he hath... set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without. 1443 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 1. 385 They... shall... do be made... xijth fote of legement table... And they shall have for every ciji fote of the same legement... xxxiij. iiijd. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms, Ledgement*. 2. (See *quots.*)

1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Ledgement*, the development of a surface, or the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained. 1845 *Gloss. Terms Archit.* (ed. 4) 287 *note*. When an apartment, a roof, or other complex structure, is delineated by having its plan and other component surfaces laid out or developed upon the paper, each in its proper relation to the plan as if the whole had been originally constructed by folding together and was now laid flat, the structure is said to be *laid in ledgement*.

Ledger (le'dzə), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (5) *legerd*, 5-9 *legger*, 6 *ledgar*, *leadger*, *lydger*, *-ear*, *ligear*, *-ier*, *legior*, 6-7 *lidger*, *liger*, *legier*, 6-8 *lieger*, *leager*, 6-9 *leger*, *leiger*, 7 *leidger*, *liedger*, *leeger*, *legar*, *lyger*, *leig-*, *lieg-*, *leag-*, *lidgier*, *ligyor*, *legyor*, 6- *ledger*. [The senses represent *Du. ligger* and *legger*, f. *liggen*, *leggen*, *LIE*, *LAY vbs.* The Eng. forms *lidger*, *ledger*, cannot be direct adoptions of the *Du.* words, but may be formations on Eng. *liggen*, *leggen*, *dial. forms of LIE*, *LAY vbs.* + -ER¹, in imitation of these.]

A. sb.

1. A book that lies permanently in some place.

† *a. gen. Obs.*

1538 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 85 The curates should provide a booke of the bible in Englishe, of the largest volume, to be a ledger in the same church for the parishioners to read on.

† *b. spec.* A large copy of the Breviary. *Obs.*

1811 *Churchw. Acc. Taiton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 112 To John Brene written on part of payment for the legger the x day of June... xxiij. 1484 *Ibid.* 115 Paid to the Seryvener for the ledger... xxiij. 1496 *Will of Thomas Lowe* (Somerset Ho.), Portiforium alias voel Legger. 1530 *Ann. WARHAM in Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 23 Omnes libros meos vocatos ledgers, grayles, et antiphonaria. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 572 The said Archb. [Warham] left all his... Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll.

† *c.* A record-book; a register. *Obs.*

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) 111. 3 To... enter... all such decrees, determinations, and other things... in a booke, to remaigne alwaies as a ledger. 1553 *J. CANNOT Ordinances* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 259 To put the same into a common ledger to remain of record for the companie. 1605-47 *HABINGTON Surv. Works* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* I. 33. I was suffered by a speciall frynd to see the Legers of the Church of Worcester. 1625 *GILL Scrin. Philos.* viii. 136 Some Liger, or booke of record, wherein such memorable things were written... as might serve for remembrance to future ages. 1666 *Woon Life* 25 June, Perused the evidences of Queen's Coll., and afterwards a leiger, or transcript of all the evidences.

† *d. Comm.* The principal book of the 'set of books' ordinarily employed for recording mercantile transactions.

Its distinctive feature is that its contents consist of 'debtor-and-creditor accounts'. Usually each person (or firm) with whom the trader has business relations has an account in the ledger, headed with his name, and showing the sums charged to his debit on the left page or half-page, and on the right those credited to him. In the system of 'double entry' the ledger includes other accounts of similar form to these, but headed with the designations of certain branches or subdivisions of the trader's own business.

1588 *J. MELIS Briefe Instruct.* Civib. After you have thus sette every parcell orderly in your Journal, then it behoveth you to take out the said parcellles, and compile and indite them into the third booke, called the Ledger, which commonly is made of double so many leaves as is the Journall. 1662-3 *Perry's Diary* 7 Jan. So to my office all the morning, signing the Treasurer's ledger. 1679 *R. CHAMBERLAIN Accountant's Guide* Pref. At the end of the Ledger there is a ballance of the Ledger. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxii. 43 It is usual to mark the ledgers alphabetically thus—Ledger No. A. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Affairs Ind. Wks.* XI. 291 The journals and ledgers of the Treasury. 1838 *DICKENS Nich.* Nick. xvi. He had a thick ledger lying open before him. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 379 The mind is like a merchant's ledger, it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date.

Fig. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) 111. 315 An improved system of book-keeping for the ledgers of calculating slaves.

2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying parallel to the face of the building and supporting the putlogs. (*Cf. ligger.*)

1571 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 170/1 It. for xijth prays & a hundred lydgys xijd. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 231 In Building of Scaffolds... the

Ledgers... are those pieces that lie Parallel to the side of the Building. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 251 Timber, or short Poles... from the Leggers into their Brickwork. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 303 A frame of wood, braced with strong pieces of timber, and secured by ledgers and feet. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding was constructed of five... uprights and one ledger, this ledger being only two boards wide instead of five.

3. A flat stone slab covering a grave.

1510 *Contr. for tomb Hen. VII.* in *Britton Arch. Antig.* (1809) 11. 21, 100 foote of blacke towchestone is sufficient for the legger and the base of the said tombe. 1852 *J. L. CHESTER Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 514 *note*. Buried in the North Cloister of Westminster Abbey, under a black marble ledger, close to the North wall. 1883 *KERRY St. Lawrence, Reading* 136 The old ledger on which Barton's brass was laid. 1890 *Archaeol. Journ.* XLVII. 100 A ledger in the chancel at Burton commemorates Sir William Goring.

4. The nether millstone. Now *dial.*

1530 *Heywood Play Weather* (Brandl) 743 Fere not the lydger, be ware your ronner. Perchance your lydger doth lache good peckyng. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 170 The Mole-cro-stone being always the runner, and the Darbyshire stone, the Legier. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 451 The bed of masonry which supports the legger.

5. *Angling.* Short for *ledger-bait* (see 8).

1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 149 You may fish for a Pike, either with a ledger, or a walking-bait; and you are to note that I call that a ledger which is fix'd, or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent. 1859 *S. C. HALL Bk. Thames* 278 The usual practice is to fish for barbel with the ledger. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 The only chance is to fish with a leger on the submerged banks in the eddies for roach.

6. An ordinary or resident ambassador; also, a papal nuncio. *Obs. exc. Hist.* in form *lieger*.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 724 The Viscount Rochford returned into England & so did the Bishop of Bath shortly after leaving Sir Anthony Broune behind for a Liger. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 260/1 The realm was neuer lightlie without some of the popes ligiers with all violence exacting and extorting continuall provisions, contributions, [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* 111. 896/2 The bishop of Bath... laie there for the king as legier. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 165 William Harborne was sent first Ambassador unto Sultan Murad Can—with whom he continued as her Majesties Liger almost six yeeres. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 20 A Nuntio of the pope, returning from a certayne Nation, where hee served as Liger. 1630 *M. GOOWYN tr. Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 39 Prat, Liger here for the Emperour... without leave withdrew himself from court. 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1655) 351 By a letter sent from Mr. Archibald Douglas that stayed as Liger in England, he found him not well disposed in the businesse. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 22 A Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a Liger from an extraordinary Ambassador. 1855 *COSTELLO Stor. Screen* 3, I was then—as I am now—the liger of the house of Nidau.

7. *transf. and fig. a.* A (permanent) representative; a commissioner; an agent; also, an 'ambassador of the Gospel'. *Obs. or arch. inform. lieger*.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. i. 59 Lord Angelo having affairs to heaven intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an everlasting Liger. 1607 *DEKKER Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 34 The poxe lies there as deaths legier. 1611 *BARKSTEED Hiren* (1876) 87 But sighes he sends out on this embassie, Ligers that dye ere they returne againe. 1619 *HUTTON Folliet's Anal.* A 7 He... like a ledger at the Tables end Takes place for an invited friend. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xii. 19 Every good man is a Liger here for Heaven. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Clerus Dom.* 20 God sent at first Embassadors extraordinary and then left his Leigers in his Church for ever. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 140 Has not this present Parliament A Ledger to the Devil sent, Polly empow'd to treat about Finding revolted Witches out? 1671 *FAYEL Fount. of Life* viii. 23 The Mediator that made it, lies as a Liger in heaven to maintain it for ever and prevent new Jars. 1791 *COOPER Hlad* xxiv. 171 Mark me;—I come, a liger sent from Jove [*Gk. Διὸς ἐστὶ τοῦ ἀγγελίου εἶδος*].

† *b.* One who is permanently or constantly in a place; a resident. *Obs.*

1599 *IK. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv. Hee's a liger at Horne's ordinarie yonder. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* VII. xiv. (1623) 416 King Ethelred thus rid of these his unloved for guests, sought to remove those leigers that lay in Cumberland. 1612 *Bp. HALL Sermon* v. 63 All Palestine... was but, as Jerome which was a liger there reckons it, 160 miles long. 1650 *FULLER Pique* 428 Seeing it is said of Anna... that she departed not from the Temple, it will be enquired whether any women were constantly Leigers to live therein. 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) I. 4 Of these wonders, some were transient, others Leigers and Permanent.

† *c.* *Welsh* *ledger*: ? 'a jocular name for the cuckoo' (Nares). *Obs.*

1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* v. i. Your device here is a Cuckoo sitting on a tree, the Welsh Lidger; good.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1 d) *ledger-account*, *-clerk*, *-entry*, *-man*; also *ledger-like* *adj.*; *ledger-bait*, a fishing bait which is made to remain in one place (also *attrib.*); so *ledger-hook*, *-line*, *-tackle*; *ledger-blade*, in a cloth-shearing machine, the stationary straight-edged blade, placed as a tangent to and co-acting with a spiral blade on a cylinder, and used to trim the nap and reduce it to a uniform length; *ledger-millstone* = sense 4; *ledger-stone* = sense 3; *ledger-wall* = *foot-wall*.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Book*, The 'ledger account of cash'. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 149 Your 'ledger bait' is best to be a living bait. 1740 *R. BROOKES Art of Angling* I. ii. 8 Ledger-Bait Angling is when the Bait always rests in one fixt and certain Place. 1839 *Urk Dict. Arts*, etc. 1323 The... fixed... or... 'ledger blade'. 1882 *Times* 10 Oct. 2/3

The prisoner, who was employed as a 'ledger clerk and accountant. 1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 37 A formal Journal, or 'ledger Entry. 1849 *FRESE Comm. Class.-bk.* 97 Forms of Ledger-Entries. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 153 Having given you this direction for the baiting your 'ledger hook with a live fish or frog. 1846 *HAWTHORNE Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 62 A folio volume of 'leger-like size and aspect. 1882 *Ogilvie*, 'Ledger-line', a kind of tackle used in fishing for barbel and bream. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 56 Spoon Bait, Patternsters, Ledger Lines. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* xviii, How was it these same 'ledger-men could spy Fair Isabella in her downy nest? 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xvii. 140 To be cast headlong into the sea with a great 'lidger milstone tied about his necke. 1851 *E. MOORE in Fen & Marshland Ch. Ser.* III. (1869) 65 Two stone coffins with the 'ledger stones belonging to them. 1894 *JESSOP Random Roaming* 188 Certain rather handsome ledger stones that were lying in the chancel. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* I. (1880) 51 There are many places... which... can only be fished with 'ledger tackle. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., Heavy leger tackle. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, 'Ledger-wall'.

B. adj.

1. In attributive use.

† 1. *Ledger-ambassador* or *ambassador ledger*: resident or ordinary ambassador. So *ledger Jesuit. Obs.*

1550 *EDW. VI. Journ. in Rem.* (Roxb.) 258 That Sir John Mason should be ambassador liger. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.*, *Hist. Scot.* 342/2 Monsieur Doissel, liger ambassador for the French King. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 32 Baldwin the Liger Jesuite in Flanders. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 85 The Kings of England and of France have here their Ledger Embassadors. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 120 The Leiger Ambassador of the Catholic King. 1755 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* IV. 111 A duplicate of the order [was] sent to Sir Walter Aston, the lieger ambassador. 1755 *JOHNSON, Leger*, any thing that lies in a place; as, a leger ambassador. *transf. and fig.* 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 286 Sleepe is Deaths Leiger-Ambassador. 1639 *CADE Sermon*, *necess. for Times* to Gods Lieger Ambassador residing in our hearts. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 45 Christ having left his Ministers as Liger Embassadors to signify and publish the Lawes of Jesus.

† 2. Remaining in a place; resident; permanent; stationary. Also *fig.* constantly in use; said, e.g. of a joke, 'standing', 'stock'. *Ledger side*: the side on which something lies. *Obs.*

1547 *Infant. Edw. VI* in *Kitchin Winchester Docum.* (1889) I. 184, iii legior bybles to be hadde continually within the Church. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 354 How mercifull is he to such who not out of leiger malice, but sudden passion, may chance to shed blood. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 146 This Petition, deliver'd publicly, and read... by their Leiger Committee. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. viii. 28 Like a bruised Codling Apple a little corrupted on the Leiger side. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 156 Their habits, gestures, language, leiger-jests, and expressions. 1661 — *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 59 The great Sovereign, built at Dulwich, [in later edd. corrected *Woolwich*] a Lieger-ship for State, is the greatest Ship our Island ever saw. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra.* II. iv. § 8 God had a kind of Leiger-Prophecs among his people.

3. *Mus. Ledger line*, one of the short lines added temporarily above and below the stave to accommodate notes in a passage which cannot be contained by the usual five lines. They are numbered from the stave upward and downward, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. *ledger lines above or below*. Also *ledger space*, a space between two ledger lines or between the stave and the 1st ledger line.

[The origin of this use is not clear; perh. the word may be the *sb.* used *attrib.* with allusion to sense A 2. The common statement that it represents the *F. liger* light, slight, is baseless.]

1700 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. 6 And then you add a Line or two to the five Lines, as the Song requires, those Lines so added being called Ledger-Lines. 1775 *ASH, Leg'erline*,... a line above or below the five to receive an ascending or descending note. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 125 The ledger or occasional lines, drawn through the heads of the notes. 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 20 The situation of G in the first ledger space, being higher than any within the stave, that note is called G in *alt.* 1879 *C. J. EVANS Let. in Musical Times* 1 June, A ledger line has never been typographically either lighter in shade or thinner in substance than its accompanying stave lines.

II. In predicative use, *esp. in to be, lie ledger*. (In many cases the word may be taken either as *sb.* or *adj.*)

4. Resident in the capacity of ambassador, commissioner or agent. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 113 His Ambassador that was ledger at Rome. 1635 *CORBET Poems* (1807) 121 He was Natures factour here, And legier lay for every sheire. 1642 *W. MOUNTAGU in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 The Committee that are to lie leiger there. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. § 24 Those who... lay leiger for the Covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 29 One that lay leiger at London for their dispatches. 1826 [see *LEAGUER sb.* 4].

† 5. Lying or resting in a place; stationary; resident. *a.* of persons.

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* I. lxx. 15 Returne not thou, but legier stay behind. 1632 *CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY Ball* V. i. Two or three English spies told us they had lain leger three months to steal away the Piazza, and ship it for Covent Garden. 1638 *R. WEST To Mem. T. Randolph* 15 in *R.'s Poems*, For Humours to lye ledger they are seene. 1656 *USSHER Ann.* VI. (1658) 434 Astymedes remained Liger at Rome, that he might know what things were transacted. 1660 *MILTON Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 438 They meet not from so many parts remote to sit a whole year Liger in one

place, only now and then, to convey each Man his bean or ballot into the box.

† b. of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 25 Wheate . . yf the ground be to riche where it is sown, it will growe to ranke, and lye ledge[r] vpon the ground. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iii. i. 91 A name which lide teare out from the hye Germanes throat, if it lay ledger there To dispatch priuie slanders against mee. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xx. (1640) 32 Shiloh, where the Ark was long leiger. 1650 — *Pisgah* ii. xiv. 300 These wise men perceiving this . . to be no light constantly Leiger in the skies, conclude it an extraordinary Embassadour sent upon some peculiar service. 1661 — *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) ii. 223 A rusty Musket, which had lien long Leger in his Shop.

Le'dger, v. Angling. Also **leger**. [*f.* LEDGER sb. (sense 5).] *intr.* To use a ledger-bait.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 324/2 Leger is another way of fishing for a Pike, the Angler being absent. 1859 F. FRANCIS *N. Doguane* (1888) 19 An adept in spinning, trolling, ledgering. 1867 — *Angling* ii. (1880) 63 The fishermen who require to cast a long line on the Thames, for ledgering or spinning. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 106 Jew Fish, caught by Messrs. Curtis and Senior, ledgering, Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia.

Le'dger-book. (Forms: see LEDGER.) Now *hist.* A book containing records; a register; a cartulary; a book of accounts; = LEDGER 1 b, c, d. 1553 EDW. VI *Let. to Ridley in Strype Eccl. Mem.* ii. xxii. 421 To subscribe the same [articles] in one ledger-book to be formed for that purpose. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. i. 96 All which particulars doe most evidently appeare out of certaine ancient Liger bookes of the R. W. Sir William Locke Mercer of London. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxiii. 305 The Liger booke of the Monastery of Peterborough. 1643 PRYNN *Open. Gt. Seal* i Sundry ancient Charters of our English Saxons Kings, yet extant in old Leger bookes of Abbeyes. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1688) iv. 484 When I look over my leger Book of accounts, I do not find that God-Almighty is indebted to me one Penny. 1659 — *Let. Tragell, Proverbs* To the knowingest kind of Philologers, Touching the Method of perusing these Proverbs or Adages. . . the Reader shall do well to have his Leger-Book about him when he falls upon Them, to Register therein such that Quadrat with his Conceit and Genius. 1665 WOOD *Life* 27 May, The registers leiger-books and statutes of Oryell College. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book*, Every transaction must be entered in the ledger-book, with a balance of debt and credit. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. x. The ledger-book of the church of Rochester. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 100 Among the debtors in his leger-book Entered in full.

fig. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 47 Such formes as she doth cease to see To Memories large volume she commends. This Ledger Booke lies in the braine beind.

Ledging (léd'jɪn). [*f.* LEDGE sb. + -ING 1.] *concr.* A ledge, or ledges collectively.

1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) i. 270 The sea in the opening was as bright as a mirror . . and through it I could see the ledgins of this amazing cone [an iceberg] spreading away shelve below shelve into the channels of the ocean. 1820 A. SUTHERLAND *St. Kathleen* iv. 143 He . . loupit richt over my head, far beyond the ledgin' o' the brig. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 6/3 *He*. Jay on the main deck ledging outside the saloon cabin covering board.

Ledgit (léd'jɪt). *Sc.* [*f.* LEDGE sb. + -it = -ET; cf. *leffit*.] a. (See quot. 1867.) b. A label projecting from a leaf of a book.

1867 GREGOR *Banffs. Gloss.*, *Ledgit*, the top of the inner half of a window. 1885 *Advt.* (from Ayr) in *Bookseller* 7 Jan. 82/2 English Catalogue of Books, 1863-74. Half-bd. With Parchment Ledgits for the Years.

Ledgy (léd'jɪ), a. [*f.* LEDGE sb. + -Y.] Abounding in or consisting of ledges or ridges of rock. 1779 LIVERMORE in *Coll. New Hampsh. Hist. Soc.* (1850) vi. 315 This swamp. . . has some considerable hills and ledgy mountains in it. 1878 SAWTELLE *Hist. Townsend* (Mass.) 15 It contains ledgy, waste lands, in which are wild ravines. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 497 The small ledgy island known as 'the Nubble'.

Ledi- (léd'i), combining form of mod.L. *Lēdum* (see LEDUM); used in chemical terms: **Leditannic** (acid), **Ledixanthin** (see quots.).

1805 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* iii. 567 *Leditannic acid*. . . A variety of tannic acid, obtained from the leaves of the marsh wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). *Ibid.*, *Ledixanthin*, a yellow or red pulverulent substance, produced by boiling leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

† **Ledish, a. Obs.** Forms: 3 *leodise*, *leodiss*, 4 *ludyeh*, *ludisch*, *ledisch*. [*f.* LEDE + -ISH.] Pertaining to the people, national.

1205 LAY. 2144 Cum liden to londe þæt wæs an leodisc king. 1275 *Ibid.* 22684 He wolde . . isen Gwenaifer þe leodisse cwene. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 73 Þe ludyeh lorde. *Ibid.* 1375 Mony ludisch lordes þæt ladies brosten. *Ibid.* 1556 *Ledisch* lore.

|| **Ledon** (léd'ðn). [*a. Gr.* λήδων mastic.] = LADANUM. Also *ledon-gum* (Cent. Dict.).

1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Ledon*.

† **Ledor, Obs.** [*ad. Gr.* λειδωρία.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ledors*, biting taunts.

Ledron, variant of LIDDERON *Obs.*

|| **Ledum** (léd'ðm). [*mod.L.*, a. *Gr.* λήδων mastic.] A genus of cricaceous shrubs, commonly known as Labrador tea, used in the pharmacopœia. Oil of ledum or ledum-oil, ledum camphor, products obtained from *L. palustre*.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) iv. 456 Infuse four ounces of the ledum in a quart of hot water. 1858 THOREAU *Winter* (4 Feb.) 339 The ledum bears a general resemblance to the water andromeda. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Ledum*, oil of. . . obtained by distilling the leaves of *Ledum palustre*, with water.

Ledur, -yr, obs. forms of LEATHER, LITHER.

Lee (lī), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1 hlēo, 4 lēz, leo, 4-6 lē, 5 legh, 5-6 lie, 7 lay, ley, 7, 9 len, 4- lee. β. 1 hlēow, 3 leouwe, 5 lue, 8 dial. 100, 9 dial. lew. [*OE.* hlēo (gen. hlēowes) str. neut. or masc., cognate with OFris. hli, hly, OS. hleo neut. or masc., hlea fem., shelter, ON. hle neut., 'lee' in the nautical sense (Sw. lā, Da. lē) = OTeut. *hlewō-, whence *hlewjo-, *hliujo- in ON. hly neut., shelter, warmth, hlyja to protect. The word is also found as a nautical term in Du. lij, MLG. lē (whence G. lee); the history of these forms is not clear.

The OTeut. *hlewō- has no known cognates outside Teut. The Goth. hlija tent, is prob. unconnected.

It is not necessary to suppose that the nautical use in Eng. is of Scandinavian origin, though it is not recorded in OE.: the form lee might be either from OE. or ON., but the unequivocally native forms lue, lew are found in the nautical use.]

I. 1. Protection, shelter, rarely pl. Also in phrases in, under (the) lee (of) both in material and immaterial senses. † Also, a resting-place.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 605 Weder līe under swegles hleo. c 1000 AGS. PS. cviii. 10 Þonne hi to his hñse hleowes wīlman. a 1225 ANCR. R. 368 Mid festen, mid wechchen . . mid herd werunge, herd leouwe. a 1300 CURSOR M. 23326 Þat þai be sofuller sal þe þat losen folli þas þat le. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 277 Þenne he lūrkes & laytes where watz le best. a 1375 LAY FOLKS MASS BK. App. iv. 62 Þen most Mercī . . lenge wip vs in leo and lede. 1400 MORTE ARTH. 1446 We lūrked under lē as lowande wrechis! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 79 The silly scheip and their tyll hyrd gromis lūrkis vndir le of bankis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lieslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 55 It is a bosom of the Sey, in the ley of a high montane conteyned. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. iii. (Arb.) 446 Our quarter . . was only the open woods under the lay of a hill. 1630 TINKER of Thwrey, *Sea-Mans T.* 100 To come under the lee of wedlock. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 123 Any mariner. . . arriving near the shoar, would. . . joyfully enter the lees of a safe harbour. 1654 II. 1. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* i (1655) 96 Sheltered under the Lee of Royal favour. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* (1884) 3 June, He wishes to have Peel under his lee. 1847 G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleamings* (1851) 223 Cameron was thinking of Rob Roy's cave under the Lea of Ben Lomond. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 193 The labourer still sits under the lee . . of the hedge. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xiii. 101 There he is under the lee of the opposite bank. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 Under the lee of the Turkish guns.

b. *dial.* Something constructed as a shelter.

1791 PRIGGE *Derbichism* Ser. ii, *Lee*, shelter; a Sheep-lee, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather. 1794 *Annals Agric.* XXII. 273 (E. D. S.) Looses or frames . . are fixed all round the kiln. 1887 KENT *Gloss.* Lees, a row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. *Ibid.*, *Leu*, a thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, etc. from the wind.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* The sheltered side of any object; hence the side (of a ship, the land, an eminence, etc.) that is turned away from the wind. Frequent in *beneath, under the lee (of)*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris. . . Shot into ship with shene men of Armys; Lausit loupis for the lee. 1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 The 12. day we saw a saile vnder our Lee. 1583 *Leg. Rp. St. Androis* Pref. 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at lufte and lie. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 43 He that at every gust puts to the Lee, shall neuer be good Navigator. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ort. Fur.* x. xvi. They bore To come within the lue of Scottish banke. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 8 Reached under the lee of the land. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 63 They are to come vnder the Lee of the Admirall to salute him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 207 The Pilot . . Moors by his side under the Lee. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 We run in as much under the lee of the point as we could. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 798 For rocky shores beneath our lee appear. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xiv. Beneath the Castle's sheltering lee, They staid their course in quiet lee. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xlv. A tight boat will live in a rough sea, Unless with breakers close beneath her lee. 1835 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 164 She rends the clinging sea, That flies before the roaring wind, Beneath her hissing lee. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxi. 146 Against . . the Matterhorn the vapour was chilled and precipitated in his lee. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Leu*, the lee side. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 129 The lieutenant sails as smooth as a pinnace under his lee.

b. *Nautical phrases.* † *At lee:* (a) windbound; (b) under shelter. † (To bring, fall) by the lee: to leeward; also *fig.* † (To bring, lay, lie) upon the lee: with sails aback. On, under (the) lee: to leeward = ALEE.

1597 J. PAVNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* ii. i. Wks. 1856 i. 238 Shoot him through and through with a jest; make him lye by the lee. 1611 COTGR., *Bouter vent en penne*, to bring a ship vpon the Lee. a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 7 The Thunder . . by the negligence of her Master, was at Lee in the Thames. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. iii. 34/2 They . . passed from vs to lay their ships by the Lee. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 507/1 The Ship lay vpon the Lee; and . . the Master called with the Whistle to fill the Sails. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/2 An Hollands Man of War . . whom she fought very bravely, and at last brought by the Lee, but had not Men enough to board her. 1667 *Ibid.* No. 120/1 One of them . . was so warmly received with a broadside, that he immediately fell by the Lee. 1692 CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 79 A Ship lies by the Lee, that is, has all her sails lying flat against the Masts and Shrouds. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Z 3, 'We saw a fleet under the lee', and 'we saw a fleet to leeward', are synonymous expressions. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea* i, Away the good

ship flies, and leaves Old England on the lee. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 478 Yonder her nearest coast fate wills thee to leave on the lee.

† 3. A sheltered position or condition; hence, calmness, peace, tranquillity. Chiefly in *to long, live, rest in (or on) lee*. Also, in *lithe of (or on) lee*; said of the weather. *Obs.*

The alliterative phrases, *lordings, lordship in lee*, may perh. not belong to this sense.

13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Verion MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 477/10 Þe Mon þat þenkeþ to liuen in le. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 849 To lede a lortschyp in lee of leudez ful gode. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (Adrian) 416 Of þe fare nowmir for to be Of haly mene & reste in le. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5615 Helengis in lithis & in lee to his lyues ende. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cran.* vii. x. 3620 Alyssandyr . . Scotland led in lwe and le. c 1460 *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. c 1470 *Goliards & Gaw.* 341 Lordings in le, I rede yet tenty treuly to my teching. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xxii. Better þat stryfe allane to lue in le. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) II. 128 Among their freinds for to lue in le. a 1650 *Turke & Gowin* 47 in Funnall Percy Folio I. 92, I will neuer flee from noue aduenture . . whilst I may lue on lee.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

4. Simple attributive, passing into adj. a. Indicating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel, or to leeward of some other object, e.g. *lee-bowline, -division, -gunwale, -scupper*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. i. 30 Himself infangis the le schelt of the sail. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Eng. Sea-men* 28 Make ready your loufe howks and key fagnes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Let go the Lee-Bowling of Fore-sail, and Weather-Braces. *Ibid.* 18 Set in the Lee-Braces. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 291 They could help to stay her with a Lee Out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 163 The Commodore ordered them to bring to under lee-quarter. (1759) SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiv. 209 He commanded the men to carry the vessel's lee-gunwale under water. 1805 *Log of H. M. S. Mars* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* VII. 165 note, At daylight saw the Enemy's Fleet on our lee-beam. *Ibid.* 166 note, At 9.5 answered Victory's signal for the Mars to lead the lee division. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xv. (1869) 66/2 Hauling in the slack of the lee-sheet. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xii, O'Brien . . told me never to mind, but to keep in the lee-scupper. *Ibid.* xv, She careened over so that her lee channels were under the water. 1835 — *Pacha's Voy.* We desiered land on the lee beam. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lee-fang*, a rope rove through the cringle of a sail, for hauling in, so as to lace on a bonnet. *Ibid.*, *Lee-gorwale* under, a colloquial phrase for being sorely over-pressed, by canvas or other cause. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* i. 9 You would rather . . take the lee earing too, in any gale. 1897 R. KIELING *Captains Courageous* 183 She cuddled her lee-rail down to the crashing blue.

b. Implying motion to leeward.

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 120 The Lee-Tide being made, I fell short by half a League. 1790 HERRISON *Yaz. & Mil. Mem.* i. 157 The strong lee current. 1848 CRAIG, *Lee lurch*, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea, when a large wave strikes her on the weather side. 1859 R. H. DANA *Cuba & Back* i. 7 The . . leisurely weather-roll and lee-roll.

5. Special combs.: lee-anchor (see quot.); lee-bow, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from the wind; hence lee-bow vb., to run under the lee bow of; *fig.* to take advantage of; lee-gage (see GAUGE 5); lee-hatch, -hitch (see quots.); lee-latch, 'dropping to leeward of the course' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867; lee-most a., furthest to leeward; lee-port, a sheltered port; lee wheel, 'the assistant to the helmsman' (Adm. Smyth). Also LEE-BOARD¹, LEE-SHORE, LEE-SIDE.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lee-anchor*, the leeward one, if under weigh; or that to leeward to which a ship, when moored, is riding. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 100 Some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our 'Lee-bow. 1840 R. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. 83 The anchor on the lee bow had worked loose. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 96 1 Hauling her close on the wind so that she would 'lee-bow' the tide. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *'Take care of the *Lee hatch*, a word of caution to the helmsman, not to let the ship fall to leeward of her course. *Ibid.*, **Lee-hitch*, the helmsman getting to leeward of the course. 1721 BAILEY, **Lee-latch*, (Sea Phrase) have a care of the Lee-Latch, i.e. keep the Ship near the Wind. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 17 The vice-admirall and her consort . . were *lee-most and stern-most of all. 1804 CAPT. OWEN in *Naval Chron.* XII. 132 The leemost Briggs began to get under weigh. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 125 Lords and gods of this earth, sleeping in the *lee-port of honour.

Hence **Lee** v. *rare*⁻¹, *trans.*, to put (the helm) a-lee. See A-LEE.

1659 DAVENANT *Hist. Sir F. Drake* ii. 13 The Master alowd bids, Let the Helm, Lee!

Lee (lī), sb.² *Obs. exc. in pl.* Forms: *sing.* 4 lie, 5 ley(e), 1ye, 7-9 lee. *pl.* 4-6 lyes, 5-6 lies, 6 leese, leeze, 1yse, 6- lees. [*a. F. lie*, Gaulish *L. lia*, pl. *liw* (10th c.); Celtic origin has been conjectured.] The sediment deposited in the containing vessel from wine and some other liquids.

† 1. *sing.* Also *fig.* Also upon the lee, to drain to the lee. Cf. 2 d below. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. (M.)* iii. 895 (l. 309) And thus fulofen have I boght the lie, and drank noyht of the wyn. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 When þe ley is sepin hot, caste þe Pesyn þer-to. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. i. 6 The lye which is thordure abideth byneth in the bottom. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 338 Which . . will both stop the fermentation and precipitate the Lee. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 317 A man so smelling of the people's lee, 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The

gross Lees settle quickly, and also the flying Lee in time. 1709 *London, Gas.* No. 4512/14 For Sale, 70 Hogsheds of new... Claret upon the Lee neat. 1718 *Prior Henry & Emma* 497 I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 468 This cyder... should be rack'd off once at least from its gross lee. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 183 Sweet though the draught of pleasure be, Why should we drain it to the lee?

2. pl.

17384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 1040. Boystes Crammed ful of lyes As euer vessel was with lyes. 17460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 115 The rebolyte to Rakke to be lies of be rose. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/1 Lyse of wyne, lye. 1580 *LYLV Euphues* (Arb.) 328 Ther is... no wine made of grapes but hath leese. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 110 Wines the stronger they be the more lees they have when they are new. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* IV. 11 Where all the heavier Lees may have time to subside. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 302 Other Spirits are produc'd from Lees, by the Force of Fire. 1763 *J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* VI. 119 Thespis and his Company bedaubed their Faces with the Lees of Wine. 1796 *MRS. GLASSCOCK Cookery* XXV. 377 Lay them to steep in sack lees, or any white wine lees. 1830 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* I. 257 The lees of wine, on distillation, afford the greatest quantity of oil. 1861 *H. MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 132 Composed of the scum and lees of all broths and soups. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 352 A Bottle containing Lees of Sardine Oil.

b. fig. Basest part, 'dregs', 'refuse'.

1593 *NASH Christ's T.* 30a, Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1621 *S. WARD Life of Faith* XIII. 116 In these Lees and Dregges of time. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* (1839) 321 Pretenders to political prudence... bred for the most part in the lees of the people. 1677 *W. HUBBARD Narrative* 119 This company of Treacherous Villains, the Dregs and Lees of the Earth. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Exampl.* I. i. 11 A Man that will always smell of the Lees of the People. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 480 He, too, with whom Athenian honour sunk, And left a mass of sordid lees behind. 1838 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1841) I. ii. 216 Slowly purging off the lees of this extreme corruption. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Waverley* II. 40 My body is but the lees of my better being. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* I. 166 The angler... has left for his day's work only the lees of his nervous energy. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* ix. 220 It is impossible to work a revolution, especially a religious revolution, without stirring up the lees of human nature.

c. construed as *sing.* Obs.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. iii. 100 The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees is left this Vault, to brag of.

d. In various phrases, chiefly fig., esp. to drain, drink the lees, (to drain, drink, etc.) to the lees, i. e. to the last drop, to the very end, (to settle) on or upon the lees.

1611 *BIBLE Isa.* XXV. 6 A feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees. *Ibid.*, *Jer.* XLVIII. 11 Moab hath bene at ease from his youth, and hee hath settled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* I. 7 They may not part till they have drunk... the cup of the wrath of God to the very lees. *Ibid.* II. 6 Settle the soule upon his lees of sinnefull lusts. 1639 *WOTTON Parallel in Reliq.* (1651) 8 His Humours grew Tart, as being now in the Lees of favour. 1667 *POOLE Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 75 You are an obstinate Heretic, and settled upon the Lees. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* LXXV. 8 To drink the very Lees. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 260 Arc sweet philosophy's enjoyments run Quite to the lees? 1821 *KEATS Lamia* I. 143 She felt the warmth... And, like new flowers at morning song of bees, Bloomed, and gave up her honey to the lees. 1842 *TENNYSON Ulysses* 7, I will drink Life to the lees. 1847 *DISRAELI Taverney* II. 3, This Parliament will last; it will go on to the lees. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* IV. ii. (1864) II. 206 They were doomed to drink the lees of humiliation. 1856 *BOKER Poems* (1857) II. 80 I'll drain the bitter to the very lees. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 41 The people at large were content to settle down on their lees. 1871 *PUSEY Lenten Sermon* VII. (1883) 141 We reverse the Apostle's rule, rest on our lees, remember 'the things which are behind', and forget 'those which are before'.

e. attrib.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 107 Leonardo's carnations have too much of the lees-colour in them.

† Lee, a. Obs. Also 5-6 le, 6-8 lee. Cf. LEW a. [f. LEE sb.¹] Sheltered from the wind.

1400 *Desir. Troy* 4675 *Pai.* Jogget hom to lende in bat le haunyn. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lyking and luf. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii, The fair forest with lewis lowne and le. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. iv. 121 The famy stour of stremis le vp welts from the braid palmis of tre. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 70 Lee or Lew, Calm, under the wind. *Sms.*

¶ The ballad phrase in quot. below may possibly contain this word, used vaguely for 'pleasant'.

a. 1800 *Sweet Willie & Faire Annie* xxxv. in *Child Ballads* (1885) I. 189 He is on to Annie's bower By the lei light o the moon. [1875 *J. VEITCH Twaed* 81 Exploits by lee light of the moon.]

Lee: see LE, LIE, LYE.

Leeangle (lī'æŋg'l). Austral. Also liangle, leonile, langleel. [Native word, a derivation of *leang* or *liang* tooth. Other forms (see Morris) are *leacwell*, *leawill*.] A wooden club bent at the striking end. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1845 *C. GRIFFITH Port Phillip Distr.* N. S. W. x. 155 The liangle is... of the shape of a pickaxe, with only one pick. 1867 *G. G. MACCRACK Mamba* q The long leangle's nascent form Forespoke the distant battle-storm. 1869 *HOARE Figures Fancy* 98 Beneath the dread leangle blow Fell many a strong and swarthy foe. 1894 *R. ETHERIDGE in Tral. Anthropol. Instit.* XXIII. 377 On a Modification of the Australian Aboriginal Weapon, termed the Leonile, Langeel, Bendi, or Buccan, &c.

Lee-board¹. Obs. Forms: 4 leburde, 6

leburd, lea board, leebord. [a. ON. *hlǫ-borð*, f. *hlǫ* LEE sb.¹ + *borð* BOARD.] The lee-side (of a vessel).

¶ a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3625 Ledys one leburde, lordys and ober. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* IX. 56 Leidis on leburd [*MS.* luff burd]. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD Castanheida's Comp. E. Ind.* lxxix. 161 The other Captayns being a Lea board, and hearing the sound of the ordinance, did returne. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 16 Graunt syne, o Neptune, god of seas profound, That readeth think on leebord.

Lee-board² (lī'bo:rd). [f. LEE sb.¹ + BOARD.]

A strong frame of plank, fixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, which, being let down into the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 126 Of the Lee-boards, their use, dimension and place. 1732 *LOBO TYRAWAY in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 The Molettas... steer almost altogether by their lee-board. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* June 522/1 With respect to keeping to windward, lee-boards and sliding keels will effect this. 1829 *MARRVAT F. Midway* II. The lee-board of a Dutch schuyt.

Leech (līč), sb.¹ Forms: 1 lēce, Northumb.

lēce, 2-6 leech, 3 lache, lache, liache, 3, 6 leache, 4 leyeche, 4-5 leech, 4-6 lech, 5 leech, lieche, 6 Sr. leiche, leiche, 6-9 leach, 6- leech. [OE. *lēce* str. masc. (once *lēca* wk.), corresponds to OFris. (dative) *leza*, *leischa*, OHG. *lāhhi*, MSw. *lākir* (Da. *læge*; ON. has the cognate *lākir*, and mod. Sw. *läkare*, from the vb. *läka* to heal), Goth. *lēkeis* = OTeut. **lāko-s*; = pre-Teut. **lēgo-s*; the synonymous Irish *liaigh* (OIr. *liaig*, dat. pl. *legib*) is app. related in some way.]

1. A physician; one who practises the healing art.

Now arch. (chiefly poet.) or jocular; often apprehended as a transferred use of LEECH sb.² In the 17th c. it was applied in ordinary prose use only to veterinary practitioners, and this sense survives in some dialects. (See also the combs. *bullock-leech*, *cow-leech*, *HORSE-LEECH*, etc.)

c. 900 *Tr. Bada's Hist.* IV. xxi. [ix.] (1890) 320 Cyneferð lēce, se at hire was, þa heo forðferde. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke IV. 23 La lēce lēca dec seolfne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Nu bihoefed þe forwunden wreche þet he habbe leche. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/7 On leches heo hadde ispendet Mucche del of hire guod. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26322 Als lech þou sild seke man hale. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* VI. 1 þe band of þe leche brennand or shered. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* T. 248 What nedeth hym þat hath a parfit leche To sechen othere leches in the toune? c. 1450 *Mertin* 574 The kyngde delyuered hem leches to couer their woundes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* XII. Prof. 80 Als stern of spech Als he had bene an medycynor or lech. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. v. 17 Many skilfull leaches him abide To salve his hurts. a. 1656 *HALES Serm. at Eton* (1673) 40 They that come and tell you what you are to believe... and tell you not why, they are not *Medici*, but *Veterinarij*, they are not Physicians, but Leaches. 1715 *Rowe Lady Jane Grey* I. 2 The hoary wrinkled Leach has... Try'd ev'ry health-restoring Herb and Gum. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 498 A farther and bullock-leech. 1807 *CRAIKER Par. Reg.* II. (1810) 43 Can this proud leech, with all his boasted skill, Amend the soul or body, wit or will? 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* vi. A learned leech with some new drug. a. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 85 Grudging the leech his growing bill. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. I. 121 As one who lays all hope aside, Because the leech has said his life must end.

b. transf. and fig. Applied often to God and Christ, and spiritual persons.

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 303 Ich kan beo 3if i scal lichame and soule liache. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ure louerd ihesu crist is alre herdene herde and alre lichene leche. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 þus is sickness soule leche, & salue of hire wunden. 1340 *Aeneid* 129 þe holi gois is þe guode leche þe amaystreþ his kenneise. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* T. 184 God that is oure lyues leche. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Iush.* XII. 129 The best Of benes boyled water may be leche To sle the frost. a. 1547 *SURREY in Tottol's Misc.* (Arb.) 221 My hartes delight my sorowes leche mine earthly goddesse here.

† 2. = leechman, LEECH-FINGER. Obs.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 308/311 þe nexte finger hatte 'leche'. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 753/2 *Hic medius*, the longman. *Hic medius*, the leche. *Hic auricularis*, the lychman.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leech-fee, 'a physician's fee' (Cent. Dict.); † leech-house, a hospital; leechman, † a physician; also (now dial.) = LEECH-FINGER.

14. Camb. MS. Ff. v. 48 ff. 82 (Halliwell, s.v. *Fingers*) The lest fyngir hat lityl man, for hit is lest of alle; The next fyngir hat leche man, for quen a leche dos o3t, With that fyngir he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wro3t. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Leche house, *laniena*, *quia infirmi ibi laniantur*. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iv. 401 Light-bringer, Laureat, Leach-man, all-Reviver. 1600 *F. L. Ovid's Remedy of Love* B. 12 The Leachmans skill. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Leechman*, a practitioner of medicine.

Leech (līč), sb.² Forms: 1 lēce, (līce), 3 liche, 4-6 leche, 5 Sr. leiche, 6-9 leach, 6- leech. [OE. *lēce*, Kentish *lyce* str. masc. = MDu. *lake* (Kilian *laeche*, *lijek-laeche*, mod. Flemish *lijek-lake*), *lieke*, *leke* fem.]

Commonly regarded as a transf. use of LEECH sb.¹; this is plausible, but the forms OE. *lyce*, early ME. *liche*, MDu. *lieke*, suggest that the word was originally distinct, but assimilated to *lēce* LEECH sb.¹ through popular etymology.]

1. One of the aquatic blood-sucking worms be-

a. 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr. Wülcker 85/11 *Sanguissuga*, *lyces*. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* *ibid.* 121/36 *Sanguissuga*, *uel hirudo*, *lēce*. a. 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 472 in O. E. Misc. 131 Suket þu is liche, so dot liche blod. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Leche, wythm of þe watir, *sanguissuga*. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying vv. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thi lendis. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 Evacuation by wormes, founde in waters called bloude suckers or leaches. 1566 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 154 Leeches set behind the Ears. 1794 *BURKE Sp. Imp.* *peachm.* W. Hastings Wks. XV. 351 He was driven out of it finally by the rebellion, and as you may imagine, departed like a leech full of blood. 1803 *Med. Tral.* X. 430 The application of four leeches to each ankle. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 The *hirudo viridis* or green leech [is well known to multiply] by longitudinal sections. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 140 There are three principal varieties of Leeches employed in France. These are—1st, the Grey Leech; 2nd, the Green Leech; 3rd, the Dragon Leech... (true English or Speckled Leech). transf. 1833 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. viii. § 34. 261 Those female furies, aptly termed the 'leeches of the guillotine'.

Proverbial phrase. c. 1839 *W. E. FORSTER in Reid Life* (1888) I. iv. 115 He [Cobden] is... likely to mistake a crochot for a principle and stick to it like a leech.

b. Surg. Artificial leech: see quot. 1875.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., Artificial Leech, a light glass tube from which the air is expelled by the vapor of ether, and whose mouth is then applied to a previously scarified portion of the body. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 497 The artificial leech was applied to the temple on three occasions.

c. fig. One who 'sticks to' another for the purpose of getting gain out of him.

1784 *COWPER Task* III. 817 The spendthrift, and the leech That sucks him. 1794 *PIGOTT Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) Pref. 20 Are the hearts of these leeches softened by the possession of such scandalous monopoly? 1842 *TENNYSON Will. Waterproof* xxv, Ere days, that deal in cha, swam'd His literary leeches. 1883 *J. PARKER Tyne Ch.* 86 It's a sticking leech you have laid on me this time, and a famous biter.

2. attrib. and Comb., as leech-bite, -bleeder, -breeder, -dealer, -family, -gatherer, -tribe; leech-like adv.; leech-eater, a name for the Spur-winged Plover (*Holopterus spinosus*) and the Crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus aegyptius*); leech-extract, an extract prepared from leeches, used in physiological experiments for intravenous or intraperitoneal injections; leech-gaiter, a kind of gaiter worn in Ceylon as a protection against land-leeches; leech-glassa Surg., a glass tube to hold a leech which it is required to apply to a particular spot; † leech-worm = 1.

1882 *DE WINDT Equator* 57 We... reached the bungalow... none the worse, with the exception of 'leech-bites and cut feet. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1851) 119 'Leech-bleeder, leech-breeder. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 383½ The 'leech-dealers of Bretagne. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 100 The so-called spur-winged plover (*Holopterus spinosus*)... claims the distinction of being the 'leech-eater' or 'trochilos' of Herodotus. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 40 Organic substances such as fibrin ferment, hemi-albumose, peptones, nuclein, and 'leech extract'... have the effect on injection, of bringing about a marked and rapid diminution in the number of leucocytes. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 383½ Cuvier thinks it doubtful whether the species of this genus (*Cleptina*) should be arranged with the 'leech family. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* I. 303 The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged... to envelope their legs in 'leech gaiters' made of closely woven cloth. 1802 *Rowdsw. Resolut. & Indep.* xx, I'll think of the 'leech-gatherer on the lonely moor. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 384½ It is difficult to make them fix themselves on the particular spot wished; but a 'leech-glass' will generally effect this. 1882 *DRYDEN Medal* 149 The Witnesses, that, 'Leech-like, liv'd on blood. 1819 *SHELLEY Eng.* in 1819, 5 Rulers who neither see nor feel nor know, But leech-like to their fainting country cling, Till they drop, bleed in blood, without a blow. 1835-6 *TODD Cyc.* Anat. I. 170/2 There is observed in the 'leech-tribe something analogous to the lesser circulation. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 271 Observations on the 'Leech worm, by a Gentleman who kept one several Years for the purpose of a Weather-glass.

Leech (līč), sb.³ Naut. Forms: 5 lek, leche, lyche, 7 leatch, 7, 9 leach, 7- leech. [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to ON. *lik* (a nautical term of obscure meaning; the Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig* mean 'bolt-rope'), Du. *lijk*, G. *liek*, leech-line.] The perpendicular or sloping side of a sail. Also with qualifications, as *after-leech*, *main-leech*, *roach-leech*, *weather-leech*.

1485 [see b]. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 300 Item, to David Gourlay, for making of a bonat and the lek to it. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Penne d'un voile*,... the Leech of a sayle. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* VII. 32 The Leech of a sail is the outward side or skirt of the sail from the earing to the clew, the middle between which wee account the Leech. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwor.* II. 62 The leeches taught, the hallyards rec made fast. 1835 *MARRVAT Jac. Faithf.* xvii, They were handing in the leech of the sail, when snap went one bunt-line. 1881 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart* I. v. 123 The leech of the top-gallant sail.

b. attrib. in † leech-hook, a hook for attaching the leech-line to the sail; leech-line, a rope attached to the leech, serving to truss the sail close up to the yard; leech-rope (see quot. 1769).

1885 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes..., Pakke hokes..., Leche hokes. 1495 *Ibid.*, 158 Lyche hokes of Yron., 1607 hokes of yron. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng.* *Sea-men* 30 Clear your 'leech-lines. 1627 — *Seaman's*

Gram. v. 23 Leech lines are small ropes made fast to the Leech of the top-sails. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 A leach-line is bent on each yard-arm. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780). **Leach-rope*, a name given to that part of the bolt-rope, to which the border, or skirt of a sail is sewed. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 232 The leech ropes of the fore-sail, main-sail, fore-top sail, and mizen-top sail. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 465 Repaired leech rope of mizen and set the sail.

Leech (lāf), *sb.* (See *quots.*)

1805 *Luccock Nat. Wood* 15 The part of the staple through which the shears passed to separate it from the sheep (and which is commonly called the leech of the fleece). *Ibid.* 310 In some instances a quantity of dirt is concealed by the custom of winding fleeces with the leech outwards. 1892 *SIMMONS Dict. Field Suppl.*, *Leech*, the technical name for a bundle or small parcel of human hair.

Leech (lāf), *v.* Now rare and arch. Forms: 3 *liache*, *Orm.* *leechenn*; 3-6 *leche*, 4-5 *liche*, 5-6 *leeh*, 5, 7 *leach*, 6 *leeche*, 9 *leech*. [Early ME., f. *LEECH sb.*; cf. Sw. *lika*, Da. *lege*. The sense was expressed in OE. by *lēcian*, *lēcianian*: see *LECHNE v.*] *trans.* To cure, heal.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 4274 He comth her to leechenn uss Off all þatt deþess wunde. *Ibid.* 1272 Hiss gast lss clenstedd & riht lachedd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 176 Iesu crist . . . openlik bigan . . . alle þat sek ware to leche. *Ibid.* 11841 Þat moht not leche his wae. 1382 *Wyclif Job* v. 18 [The Lord] woundeth and lecheth; smytheth, and his hondis shuln helen. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 156 A barne is borne þat shall. *Leeche þam þat ar lorne.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1832 He tught goddis wordes . . . And synfull men luyes lechyd. 1564 *Louth Corporal. Acc.* (1891) 78 Paid for leching my horses verie sicke, vs. 1618 *Fletcher Loyal Subj.* iii. v. Have ye any crack maidenhead to new leach or mend? 1820 *Scott Ivanh.* xviii. Let those leech his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. 1850 *PLACIE Aschylus* I. 63 A disease that none may leech.

Leech, *v.* [f. *LEECH sb.*] *trans.* To apply leeches to medicinally. Also *absol.*

1828 G. EWING in *Mem.* (1847) xiv. 5, I was leeched and bled in the arm and am almost quite well. 1834 *FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 427 The patient was bled and leeched with relief. 1861 *Geo. Eliot Silas M.* xvi. When I'm leeching or poulticing. 1897 *Albani's Syst. Med.* III. 346 The protruding tongue must be leeched.

Leech, *obs. form* of, or variant of *LEACH*.

Leecha, variant of *LITCHI*.

Leechcraft (lāf[kraft]), *arch.* Forms: see *LEECH sb.* [OE. *lēaccraft*, f. *lēce* *LEECH sb.* + *craft* *CRAFT*.] The art of healing; medical science, † medical attendance. † *At leechcraft*, under treatment. † Also *concr.* Remedy, medicine.

c 888 K. *Ælfere Boeth.* xvi. 3 Swa mæz eac se dream-craft ðæt se mon bið dremere, & se leaccraft þæt he bið lece. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 8 Leaccraftas & dolgseifa & dencas wif eallum wundum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1869 þurh Crisstenndomess leaccraft. c 1205 *Lay.* 7616 Ne þurh nenne lece-crafte ne mihte helihælbæn. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 370 God & his disciples speche of soule lechecraft. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 2 For sikness lechecraft, And for the goute seolve Me makethe. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* vii. 81 Ii þat ichi dispe Lece-craft of our lorde and leyue on a wicche. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett. No.* 670 III. 7 My horse that was at leechcraft at the Holt. *Ibid.*, My lece crafte and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me . . . hatte cost me sythe the Estern Day more then vii. 1500 20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 33 In leechcraft he was homecyd. 1577 *STANHYURST Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* (1807-8) VI. 68 Their common schooles of leechcraft and law. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* Intro. xxvi. (1714) 7 We Leech-craft learn, but others cure with it. 1626 *Vicary's Nat.* 111 Letchcraft is in two manners, that is both Physicke and Chirurgerie. 1814 *SCOTT Chivalry* (1874) 19 The quality of leech-craft . . . was essential to the character of an accomplished princess. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. v. Nature, to say nothing of Madge's leechcraft ultimately triumphed. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 196 The black folk E'en saved my life from that ill stroke, By leech-craft.

Leechdom (lāf[dōm]), *arch.* [OE. *lēccdom*, f. *lēce* *LEECH sb.* + *-dom* *-DOM*.] A medicine, remedy. a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 59/38 *Medicinam*, leccdom. c 900 *T. Bata's Hist.* iv. xxvi. [xxv.] (1890) 350 Micel wund bebofad micles leccdomes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Non . . . unhalne lechnað 3if he lechedom con. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1851 Drihtiness halþe lechedom & sawless eþhesallfe. 1864 *COCKAYNE (title)* *Leechdoms*, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. 1894 *CREIGHTON in Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 A collection of receipts, prescriptions, or leechdoms, for the various injuries.

Leechee, variant of *LITCHI*.

Leecher, *rare*. Also 4 *leechere*. [f. *LEECH v.* + *-ER*.] One who 'leeches'; a physician.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Who is ellis keper of good or drynere a-wey of yuel but god gennour and lechere [Add. MS. leecher] of thowthes [orig. *rector ac medicator mentium*]. 1887 *ATHENÆUM* 31 Dec. 890/1 There were also [in Aberdeen] . . . the Leechers or barber-surgeons, each with their deacon and constitution.

Leechery (lāf[er]), *rare*—[f. *LEECH sb.* + *-ERY*.] The art or practice of healing; leechcraft. [1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xxviii. 196 *marg.*, The horseleechery of P. Vegetius. 1688 see *HORSE-LEECHERY*.] 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* v. 256 The Anglo-Saxon 'wyrt' . . . included not only herbs . . . but flowers and vegetables, shrubs and trees, and their importance in Saxon leechery is well attested.

† **Leech-finger**, *obs.* [OE. *lēcefinger*, a transl. of *L. digitus medicus*, Gr. *δάκτυλος ἱατρικός*, Cf. ON. *lækunifingr*; also the Eng. synonyms † *medical finger*, † *physic finger*.] The finger next to the little finger.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 394 Sing on ðine læccfinger in

pater noster. a 1100 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 307/2 *Medicus*, læccfinger. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Þe fourþe fynger þat is y-cleped þe leche by cause of þe more histyng and fairnesse, for in þat fynger is a veyne þat streechþ to þe herte. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 158 Bitwene þe litil fyngir & þe leche fyngir. 1506 *Kalender of Sheph.* A vj (Sommer) III. 15 The lyttel seconde fynger . . . the medyl fyngers. the leche fyngir. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 607 The leech-finger, or ring-finger.

Leeching, *vbl. sb.* [f. *LEECH v.* + *-ING*.] The action of *LEECH v.*; healing, medical treatment. † *A or in leeching*: under medical treatment.

c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 114/16 *Pharmacia*, sealfæcing. a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 187 Min heonenliche leche þet makedest us of þi seolf se miht medicine . . . hit beo mi lechunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15064 Welcum lauer þat leches all And leching giues to lame. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xx. 73 He . . . leste hym þere a lechinge to luyen if he myghte. c 1400 *Jovaine & Gaw.* 283 Stul in leching that sho lay. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 8 Quhair thay sal . . . find help and leching of their spiritual seiknes. 1540 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 168 The saids Egiphtians to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. c 1650 *Sir Cavaline* vii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 58/1 Sir Cavaline's sicke, and like to be dead Withouth and a good leedginge.

Leeching, *vbl. sb.* [f. *LEECH v.* + *-ING*.] The medicinal application or use of leeches.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 6 The leeching and bleeding had succeeded well. 1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Waters-cure* 188 By steam-baths and leeching the inflammation was in some degree subdued.

Leechwe: see *LECHE*.

Leed (lāf). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3 6 *lede*, 4 *leyd*, 6-7 *leid*, (6 *lead*), 8-9 *leed*, 8 *leet*, 9 *lied*. [app. a shortened form of *LEDEN*.] † *Lan-guage*, 'tongue' = *LEDEN* 2. *Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. iv. 1 Strophades in Grew led ar nemmit so. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 140 Than sal I wryte in prettie poetrie, In Latine leid. a 1578 *LINDSEY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 158 Alexander . . . was send to France to learne the leid with wher leides. *Proverb.* 1808 *JAMIESON*, *lik* land has its ain leid.

b. The speech of a person or class of persons, talk, utterance; manner of speaking or writing; phraseology, 'patter'. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 21 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 334 3 were is al thi michele pride, And thi lede that was loud? 13 . . . *Sir Tristram*, 1004 Tristram . . . schortliche seyd in lede: We no owe þe noþing. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints ix.* (*Bertholomew*) 68 Al langage spek he cane, & vnderstand al ley of mane. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5007 In quakyen manir of lede sal me þir treis swaie? 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* Prok. 284 The offer that ge it reid, 3e sall the better tak baith the seuce, and leid. 1599 *JAS. I Barch. Supor* (1603) 115 Not using any rustical countrie lede, as booke language. 1746 E. ESKRINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 305 Let faith get up its head and it will speak its own particular lede. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 77 Let Matrons mount the ingle meet. 'An' in a droll and farran' leet, 'bout fairys crack. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* 22 'To herself' this leed she mutter'd, 'Frae the east—frae the west' [etc.]. a 1828 *Hynd Horn* xviii. in *Child Ballads* (1882) I. 207/1 Auld man, come tell me to your leed; What news ye gie when ye beg your bread. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 146 Nae jockeyskip kent he Nor ploughman leed. 1867 *GREGOR Panfs. Gloss.*, *Leed*. One line of conversation or argument; as, 'He got intil a leed, an out o' that he cudna get'.

c. *poet.* applied to the 'language' of birds.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 27 The lufel fowh hark hie wyl on hyre lud to sing. 184 LAING in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 374 That wonderfu calf Has Scripture by heart, as the gowk has his lied.

Leed (lāf). *local.* The grass *Glyceria aquatica*. 1607 *CAMDEN Brit.* 360 Cum aquæ se in suos alneos receptor, lætissimæ graminæ & feno crassiori (*Lid* vocant) ita luxuriat. 1878 *MILLER & SKERTCHLY Fenland* x. 298 [After quoting Camden on *Lid*] This grass is most likely the *Glyceria*, formerly *Poa aquatica* . . . and is still usually known by the name of 'White Leed'. It was once the principal grass of the Wash lands.

Leed, *obs. pa. pple.* *LAY v.*; *obs. f.* *LIDE*, *March. Leeder*, *obs. form* of *LEATHER*.

Leedsite (lāf[deit]). *Min.* [Named by J. D. Dana in 1850 from *Leeds*, its locality: see *-ITE*.] A mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.

1850 *DANA Min.* 704.

Leef, *obs. f.* *LEAF*, *LIEF*; var. *LEVE v.* 1 *Obs.*

Leefekie, variant of *LYFKIE Obs.*, *bodice*.

† **Leefkyn**. *Obs. rare*—[a. *obs. Du. lief-kyn*: see *LIEF* a. and *-KIN*.] = 'Darling'.

1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* iii. v. Rj b, I must nedes embrace the my lyfe, i. O my leefekyn.

Leefsel, variant of *LEVESSEL*, *bower*.

Leeftail, *a. dial.* Forms: 7 *leftal*, 8 *lieftel*, *leave*, 9 *leef*, *leevetail*. [repr. OE. *lēofstāle* high in favour, desirable, f. *lōf* *LIEF*, dear + *-stāle*, f. root of *tellan* to count, *TELL*.] Much in demand; having a quick sale.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words Collect.* 30 *Lestall* [read *leftal*]; saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb *Lift*, as I suppose. 1781 *HUTTON Tour to Canes* 92 *Leavetail*, being a great want of, or demand for. 1790 *AN WHEELER Dial.* 58 En wur a varra lieftel Market. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Leeftail*, quick sale. *Cumb.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leeftail*, *Leevetail*, much in demand.

Leef ternaunte, *obs. form* of *LIEUTENANT*.

† **Leefful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 3 *lefful*, *leafful*, 4-5 *leueful*, 5 *lieueful*, 5-6 *leueful* (e. β. 4 *leffel*, -ol, li(e)fful, *leffull*, *leoful*, *leefful* (l, lefulle, 5 *laifull*, *lefful*, 4-6 *leful* (l, *leifull*, 4-7

leeful (l, 5-6 *leafful*, 6 *lieful* (l, *leiffull*, *lefful*, *lyeffull*. [ME. *leueful*, f. *leue*, *LEAVE sb.* + *-FUL*. Some of the forms may be due to association with *LAY sb.*] Permissible, right, lawful; just.

c 1205 *LAY*, 3033 [Heo] nom hire leaf-fulne hure [c 1275 *lappolne* op]. *Ibid.* 10854 For he wes swide lafful, alle Brut lueden. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 10 (Camb. MS.) Ne I trowe nat by the lugegment of socrates þat it were Leueful to me to hide the sothe. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 84 Wip þre condicions it is leueful to swere. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 431 Wherto wilt þou lyve while it is not covenabul, noþer leoful [e. *lefful*, *leffol*; *leefful*, *noþer semeliche*? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2948 Þof it be laifful to ladys and eþer les wemen. 1445 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 14 It sal be lieueful to the alderman and balyshys for to tak [etc.]. a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 301 It is not leueful to us, 3e seyn, No maner man for to slen. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 10 That it be leueful to your Highnesse to graunt to youre seid besechers youre lettres of sauf-conduyt. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 166 Leueful Company, and Honest Besynes. 1526 *TINDALE Mart.* xii. 12 It is leueful to do a good dede on the saboth daye. 1530 *LYNDSAY Test. Papyngo* 274 Halkyng, hountyng, armes, and leifful amour. c 1575 *HALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 13 It sal be leifful to us to put our handis thairto quhen we pleis. 1600 *HOLLAND Licy* viii. x. 288 It is not leueful the enemye to seise thereon. 1614 J. DAVIES *Elegie* in *Brownes's Sheph. Pipe* G 6 b, Hence forward then I must . . . con My leere in leueful lore. 1802 *SCOTT Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III. 77 Tell your sister Sarah To come and lift her leaful lord! 1814 — *For a' that an' a' that*, The true and leifu' cause.

† b. *Leeful lane*: substituted for *LEE-LANE*. (Cf. *LESOME a. 1 b.*)

a 1758 *RAMSAY Address Thanks* xviii, Whilk gart some aft their leufal lane, Bring to the world the luckless weim. 1832-52 *LAING in Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Str. III. 9 The auld gudewife gae out at e'en, An' owre the craft her leaful lane.

Hence † **Leeffully** *adv.*, permissibly, lawfully; † **Leeffulness**, lawfulness.

c 1340 *HAMFOLK Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Worldly men or women the which haudente leuefully worldly goodes. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 132 In many cases suetis may leffly withholde tithis. c 1440 *PEBOCK Repr.* II. i. 156 Leef-fulnes and vneleeffulnes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 To do Leef-fulness (A. to do Vneleeffulness), *illicite*. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* II. 14 His sone yolus . . . leynge . . . so fayr . . . it maye leuefully be sayd that nature hadde doon her deuour. 1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1336/1 The leuefulness thereof, was known and taught by the tradition of thapostles theymselfe. 1540 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* 159 Leffally chosen and elected Baylyfis. 1548 *GIST Dr. Masse* Bvjb, Then could not Irenee leuefully call y^e one part of the sacrament a substance but an earthly accident.

Leeger, *obs. form* of *LEDGER*.

Leek (lik). Forms: 1 *léac*, 3 *lec*, 3 5 *lek*, 4 *lik*, 4 6 *leke*, *Sc. leik* (e, (5 *pl. lecus*), 5-7 *leeke*, 6 *like*, 7 *lieke*, *leake*, 8 *leak*, 4- *leek*. [OE. *lēac* str. neut. = MDu. *loec* (Du. *look*) neut., OHG. *louh* (MHG. *louch*, mod. *Loch*, *lauch*) masc., ON. *lauk-r* (Sw. *lök*, Da. *løg*); — OEut. **lauko*, whence Finnish *laukka*, OS. *lukū*; no affinities outside Teut. are known.]

1. A culinary herb, *Allium Porrum* (N.O. *Lilia-ceae*), allied to the onion, but differing from it in having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves flat and broad.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 234 Gebat þæt leac & þa rudan zegnid togædere. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 555/7 *Porrus*, poreit, lek. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xl.* (*Viniam*) 404 In þe zard (he) sone has sene caile & leikis faire & grene. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 291 Wip þe iuyis of a strong oynoun, or wip ius of lekis. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Grynd by lecus in mortar fre. 14 . . . *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 710/23 *Hic bilbus*, a lekes hed. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* (1535) 31 a, Garlike, oynions, and also likes are nat holsume for temperate bodies. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. lxxvii. 138 The Leek is hot and dry, and doth attenuate. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes, Plagues Egypt* i. But we, alas, the Flesh-pots love, We love the very Leeks and sordid roots below. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6243/2 All the Company wore Leeks in Honour to the Princess [of Wales]. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. Wks. 1834 II. 148 The leek with crown globeose and reedy stem. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 428 A leek has over-run whole districts [in New Zealand] . . . it was imported as a favour by a French vessel.

2. Applied with qualifications to: a. Other species of *Allium*, as *Stone Leek*, the Welsh onion, *A. fistulosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866), formerly called *HOLLEKE*, q.v.; *Vine Leek* († *leek* of the vine), *A. ampeloprasum* (Treas. Bot.); *Wild Leek*, *A. ursinum*; *French Leek* (see *FRENCH* a. 5). b. Bulbous plants of other genera, as † *Corn-leek* (see *quots.* 1551); *dog* (s) *leek*, (see *Dog sb.* 18 a). Also *CROW-LEEK*, *HOUSE-LEEK*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. G v b, Bulbine . . . may be called in English *Corne lecke* or *wyldelecke*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heres-bach's Hnsb.* (1586) 60 The headed or sette Leek . . . in Latine Capitatum. 1611 *COTGREVE, Oignon sauvage*, the wild field Onyon, Bulbine, Corne Lecke. *Ibid.*, *Porreau de chien*, Dogs Lecke, wild Leek, French Leek, Lecke of the Vine. *Porreau scott.*, on *touche*, the cut Leek, maidens Lecke, blade Lecke, vnset Lecke. *Porreau testu*, the headed or knobbed Lecke, set Lecke, vnct Lecke. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 198 *Allium ursinum*, Ramps: Wild Leeks. Moist woods and deans, abundant and gregarious. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xiii. 205 The wild leeks in the bushes.

† 3. Taken as a type of something of little value. Also a leek's blade, a leek's clove (CLOVE sb. 1).

13. *Guy Waru*, (A.) 3644 Modi & soule no nout per-of No is nout worp a leekes clof. c1386 CHAUCER *Mech. T.* 106 Every man that holt him with a leek. — *Can. Fam. Prol.* 7. 242. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4228 Jour lare of a leke suld neire be les worth. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekes vs? c1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 They were not of thaire entent the nere of a leke. 14. *Childe of Bristowe* 8 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* I. 111 The beste song that ever was made ys not worth a lekys blade, but men wol tende ther-tille. a1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 153 They make her wynchle and keke, But it is not worth a leke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 515 And breaking Laws for Bribes, profane your Place, To leave a Leek to your unthankfull Race. c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1374, I know na liquor worth a leik To quench his deidlie drouth. 1a1800 *Willie's drowned in Gamery* iii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 181/1, I dinna value their love a leek.

4. Proverbial and allusive phrases, referring to the colour of the leek, to its being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. *As clean as a leek* (Sc.): perfectly, completely, entirely.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* v. 65 As a leek that hedde i-leizen longe in the sonne, So loked he, with lene chekes lourede he soule. 1a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 212 Ful sad and caytif was the eek, And also grene as any leek. c1386 — *Reeve's Prol.* 25 To have an hoor heed and a grene tayl, As hath a leek. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 43 A lewid frere that men callen freer Daw Topias, as lewid as a leke. c1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 7684 To his face he leid hir cheke She felt it cold as yse or leke. 1546, 1589 [see LARK sb. 1 c]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholmeu Poems* 1869 I. 137 His flecked cheeke, Nowe cherrie redde, nowe pale and greene as leekes. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 103 Tho my head be like a Leeke, white; may not my heart be like the blade, greene? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Monday* 83 Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen Butter's dear. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 118 St. David, you know, loves Leeks and toasted cheese. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i. For now, as clean's a leek, Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.

b. *To eat the (or one's) leek*: to submit to humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the Shaks. passage below).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. To Hee is come to me, and prings me pread and sault yesterday, looke you, and bid me eate my Leekes. 1835 DISRAELI *Lt.* 20 Aug. in *Corr. Sister* (1886) 43 It was whispered the Whigs meant to swallow the Corporation leek. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 61 The Welshmen very humbly ate their leek. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 303 There was nothing for it but to obey. . . But it was a leek to eat, and there was no denying it.

† 5. A cant term for a Welshman. Obs.

c1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Leake, Welshman. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Leaks, Welshmen.

† 6. (See quot.) Obs.

1688 K. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 172/2 The Porrum, or Leek of the Eye (in Cows) is a swelling tumor in the eye.

7. *Green-leek* (parrot): see GREEN a. 12 b.

8. attrib. and Comb., as leek-bed, -blade, -colour, -garth, -green sb. and adj., -porridge, -pollage, -seed, -wort; † leek-head (see quot.).

14. *Loc.* in Wt-Wilcker 604 12 *Porretarium*, a 'lekhead, 1573-80 BARETT *Alt.* L285 A leek-bed, or a place set with leekes. 1896 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leek-bed*, it is usual in talking to children, when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in the leek-bed. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Porraeus*, of the colour of 'leekes blades. 1658 ROWLAND *Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 990 Three feet and shanks on each side of a 'leek colour. 1570 LEVINS *Morph.* 34/12 Ye 'leekgarth, porretum. 1662 MERRETT *tr. Neris Art of Glass* xxiii, A very fair Sea-green, called 'Leek green. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 58 A broad leek-green swamp. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 81 Blue, violet, leek-green, mid-brown. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), 'Leek-Heads, a kind of Warts that come about a Horse's Pasterns and Pastern-joints. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Louisa* iv. Wks. 1812 I. 281 'Leek-porridge, stir-about, We'll sooner want. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 295/2 'Leek potage, porraite. 1781 [C. JOHNSTON] *John Juniper* II. ii. vii. 176 It will agree with the stomach of a Welshman as well as leek-pottage. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 190 Lynne-seed and 'lik-seed and lente-seeds alle Aren nouht so worthy as whete. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 91 b, The .i.ense of henbane with the leke sede muste be bourned to gether. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6099 It wolde finde hom lec & worten [?w.r.] 'lek worten, like worten, lek(wort) inowe bi be jere.

Leek(e, obs. form of LEAK, LIKE.

† Leekish, a. Obs. [f. LEAK + -ISH.] Resembling a leek in colour.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* ii. v. 133 b, There is also an other kinde of Choler, called Leekish, so named because it is as grene as a Leekes.

† Leeky, a. Obs. [f. LEAK + -Y.] = prec. 1552 HULOET, Leeky or of leekes, *porraeus*. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The second is . . . of a leeky nature or greene colour. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 227 It had confected or made a Leeky liquor above the greater Flint.

Leel, obs. Sc. form of LEAL.

Lee-lane. Sc. [An emphasized form of lane LONE. The first element is of doubtful origin; Ramsay has *liefu' lane* in the same sense: see LEFUL.] Only in phrase *by (one's) lee-lane*: quite alone, by (one's)self.

1878 STEVENSON *Merry Men* ii, Praying . . . that God would 'remember . . . fower purr, feckless, fiddling, sinful creatures here by their lee-lane beside the great and dowie waters'.

Lee-lang, Sc. form of LIVELONG.

Leelieho, obs. form of LEALLY.

Leelite (lêloit). Min. [Named by Clarke, 1818, after J. F. Lee, from whom it was received; see -LITE.] A waxy-looking variety of orthoclase.

1818 *Ann. Philos.* IX. 367 Specimens of Leelite are at present more common than those of petalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 Leelite . . . is a deep, flesh-red variety.

Leell, -ich(e, -y, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leem, obs. f. LEAM; Sc. form of LOAM, LOOM.

Leeming, variant of LEAMING, LEMMING.

Leen, obs. f. LEAN, LEND v. 2, LIN v., to cease.

Leend, Leenes, obs. ff. LEND, LEANNESS.

Leenge, Leeper, obs. ff. LING, LEPER.

Leepwynke, obs. form of LAPWING.

† Leer, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 hléor, hlíor, 2-4 leor, 3-5 ler, lire, 3-6 lere, 4 lure, lewre, 4-6 lyre, 5 lyr, leyre, 5-6 lyer(e, 6-7 leer(e. [OE. *hlíor*, *hlíor* neut. = OS. *hlíor*, *hlíar*, *hlíer* (MDu. *liere*, MLG. *ler*), ON. *hlíyr* (only pl.).

Some scholars have regarded the word as cogn. w. Gr. *πλεων* side; but the *z*-anlaut in the ON. form indicates an OTeut. type **hleo-* = pre-Teut. **kleusōn*; E. Zapitza suggests that this is the neuter of an adj. with the sense 'adjacent to the ear', f. **kleusō*-ear (root **klen-* to hear: see LISTEN.)

1. The cheek.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 86 Gif hwylcum wearð bræde weaxe on pam nosum oððe on pam hleore. c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt-Wilcker 157/8 *Mala*, hleor. c1205 LAY. 30266 Urnen þa teres uppen þes kinges leores. a1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 501 Þe tieres gilde of hire lere. c1300 *Havelok* 2918 The heu is swilk in hire ler, So the rose in roser. 13. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 273 As he eode wyl leores weete. c1330 *Spec. Gy Waru*, 842 Of þin eien þe hote teres þat go adoun bi þine leres. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. K. v. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), 'Mala' is þe lower, and in þe face ben twy lewres þat schetteþ in ayþer side of þe nose. c1410 *Sir Cleges* 153 Hys teris . . . That ran down be his lyre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxii. 371 This lytel brachet . . . lyched his learys and his erys. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 33 With tears his lyers ful be blubbed. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Incl. in Holinshed* II. 106/1 The tears trilling downe his leeres.

2. The face, countenance; hence, look or appearance (of the face and skin), 'hue', complexion. Often in alliterative phrases, as *lovely or loonesome of leer, lily leer*.

a700 *Ælfric Gloss.* 438 *Frons*, hleor. a1000 *Guthlac* 305 Þonne he to cordan on pam anade hleor onhyld. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 316 Þi leor is, meiden, lufsum, & ti muð murie. a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 52 Hire lure lumes lit, Ase a launtere a nyht. c1350 *Wilt. Palerne* 227 Of lere ne of lykame lik him nas none. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* x. 2 A wylf . . . That lene was of lere and of liche bothe. c1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 2510 The mayden with lily lire. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 145 Yourr rud that was so red, yourr lyre the lilly lyre. a1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 12 Her lothely lere is nothyng clere. — P. Sparowe 1031 The whytnesse of her lere. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 119 Fie trecherous hue, that will betray with blushing The close enacts and counsels of the hart: Heer's a young Lad fram'd of another leere, Look he how the blacke slawe smiles vpon the father. 1806 JAMESON *Sir Oluf in Whitelaw Sc. Ballads* (1875) 466/1 Whareto is your lere sae blaue and wan?

3. † Temper, disposition.

(The identity of the word in this example is very doubtful.) a1575 *Wyle Lapped in Morrells Skin* 1109 in Hazl. *E.P.* P. IV. 226 Thus endeth the iest of Morels skin, Where the curst wyle was lapped in; Because she was of a shrewde leere, Thus was she seured in this manner.

Leer (lēr), sb. 2 [f. LEER v.] A side glance; a look or roll of the eye expressive of slyness, malignity, immodest desire, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 50 Shee discourses: shee caries: shee giues the leere of invitation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 503 Aside the Devil turn'd For envie, yet with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askeance. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 372 What a Hang-dog Leer was that. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. ii. The fellow has a roguish leer with him, which I don't like by any means. 1735 POPE *Prosl. Sat.* 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iii. vii. She accompanied these words with . . . so wanton a leer, that letc. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 353 Old Gouriel, the Kiayah, still rejoicing in his drunken leer, was there to receive us. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 143 A short, square, beetle-browed man, with a villainous leer.

Leer, sb. 3 Glass-making. Also 8-9 lear, 9 lier. An annealing-furnace. Also attrib., as *lear-annealing*; leer-pan = FRACHE.

1662 MERRETT *tr. Neris Art of Glass* 243 The Leer (made by Agricola, the third furnace, to anneal and cool the vessels . . .) comprehends two parts, the tower and leer. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. sv. Furnace*, The leer is an avenue five or six yards long, continued to the tower. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 The leer or third furnace. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 768/2 The third oven or leer. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 158 The annealing oven, or leer, is a long low rectangular chamber . . . furnished with numerous shallow iron trays. . . These trays are called leer pans, or fraiches. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 579 The cooling or annealing arch, or leer, is often built independent of the glass-house furnace. . . The leer pans or trays of sheet iron. 1890 GORDON *Foundry* 140 The tunnel is the 'lear', and the process is known as lear-annealing.

Hence Leering, treatment in the 'lear'. 1889 *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/1 The English glass is brighter and better from lead being used, instead of lime, for 'leering', the lead 'leering' being more expensive.

† Leer, sb. 4 Obs. exc. dial. [? repr. OE. *lira* the fleshy part of the body.] The flank or loin; the hollow under the ribs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake lyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6397/2 Stolen, . . . a . . . Mare, . . . several white Spots on her Body, one larger than the rest on the further Leer. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 355 (E. D. S.) A geed ma a Vulch in tha Leer. 1777 *Horae Subseque* 249 (E. D. D.) Under the leer. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Leer, the flank—applied to man and beast.

Leer (lēr), a. 1 Forms: 3-7 (9) leere, 5 ler, 6 leare, 6-7 leere, 7 leir, 7, 9 dial. lear, 9 dial. lair, 4- leer. [OE. **lere* (implied in *lernes* emptiness) = OS., OHG. *liri* (MLG. *liere*, mod. G. *leer*, MDu. *laer*, Du. *laar*): — WGer. **liri*, of uncertain origin; according to some repr. an OTeut. **lērjo-*, cogn. w. Goth. *lastus* weak.]

† 1. Empty. Also, clear of. Of a burden: Useless. Obs.

a1250 *Owl & Night.* 1527 [He] haveth attom his rizte spuse, Woves wete [an] lere huse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1800 Po was bruteine his lond of romains al mest lere. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 3if þey fyndeþ it [Fortune's horn] empty [?v.r. leer], þanne þey makeþ sorwe. *Ibid.* III. 311 How longe schal a fool lere lere fardelles? 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxxxv. (1495) 691 The pyth wythin is wasted and therfore the hole is voyde and lere. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 Take þin cofyns, & put in þe oyvne lere. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 252 (Harl. MS.) 'Do gete me', quod she, 'a ler tonne, withte oute onye delaye'. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 158 b, Let all your leere pottis [L. *vasa inania*] stande the mouthe downward. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 16 b, Some lathful lasse will not permit Achylles couch be leare. (1864 Sir J. K. JAMES *Tasso* xix. xxx, Carnage had choked the town, no spot was leare.)

b. Proposed as a *Pathological* term.

1893 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 58 Skoda . . . distinguishes percussion sounds according as they are full or leer. *Ibid.*, note, Skoda's word 'leer' is translated by Markham 'empty'. I formerly suggested 'scanty'. But indeed the word 'leer' needs no translation, for it is English as well as German, and bears the same meaning in both tongues.

2. Having no burden or load; said also of a horse without a rider. Obs. exc. dial.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 413 Þe foot man lere [printed lere] syngte to fore þe beef. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 8 Went he leere (quoth Socrates) or els charged with the charge of any burden? 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. lxiv, The horse runs leere away without the man. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvii. xi. 94 Leading also after them in hand one lere horse. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Biv, Bees . . . that are loaded seeme greater and longer then those that are leere. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 32 An Asse, . . . overburthen'd with his Masters Carriage desired a Horse . . . led leer by him, to ease him by bearing a Part. 1688 *Wood Life* 7 Nov. 60 horses went thro' Oxford, — with leir and sumpter horses. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Leer, empty. Wilt. A leer waggon, an empty waggon. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv. 199 They were on the top of a load, on their way to the rick-yard, promising to come back in what they call in those parts the 'leer' waggon. 1891 *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 255 In the country between Plymouth and Exeter between forty and fifty years ago any 'unladen' cart was familiarly spoken of as a lair or a lairy-cart.

3. dial. a. Of the stomach: Empty of food. b. Of persons and animals: Having an empty stomach; hungry, faint for want of food.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* i. ii. 83 Then what's the friar to the starving peasant? Just what the abbott is to the greedy noble — A scarecrow to leare wolves. 1853 AKERMAN *Wills. Tales* 97 His bill was sharp, his stomach leer, Zo up a snapped the caddin pair. 1862 HUGHES in *Macm.* *Mag.* V. 243/2 'Em be aggravatin' birds, plaguey cunnin' let 'em be never zo lear. 1870 LADY VERNY *Letterie Lile* 308 Do ye tell Madam to send me a sup o' hroth, or summat, I feel so leer. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamkeeper at H.* 15 I'm rather lear at supper.

Proverb. 1860 KEADE *Cloister & H.* I. 312 Better a lean purse than a leere stomach.

† Leer, a. 2 Obs. In 7 leare, lere. [app. f. LEER v.] Looking askance; oblique, indirect; sly, underhand.

1649 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. i. He to bed and sleepe, And dreame away the vapour of Lone, if th' house And your leere drunkards let me. 1633 EARLE *Microsom.* (Arb.) 103 A Suspicious, or Jealous Man Is one that watches himself a mischief, and keeps a leare eye still, for feare it should escape him. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 207 He had rather have them bear two Senses in vain and impertinently, than one to the Purpose, and never speaks without a Lere-Sense. *Ibid.* 459 He has a leir Trick, . . . to cry down all those Paces which he wants. a1830 *Eng. Musgrave* viii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 249/1 The laddie gae a lhyte leir look, A lhyte leir look gave he.

Leer (lēr), v. Also 6 lere, 6-7 leare, leere. [Perh. f. LEER sb. 1 in the sense 'cheek'; the early examples of the vb. suit well the explanation 'to glance over one's cheek'.]

1. *intr.* To look obliquely or askance; to cast side glances. Now only, to look or gaze with a sly, immodest, or malign expression in one's eye. Also with adverbs, as *aside, up, back*; occas. with clause.

1530 PALSGR. 606/2, I leare or lere, as a dogge dothe underneath a doore. *Je regarde de loque vue.* 1575 *Gamm. Gurlon* i. iii. 32 By chance a-syde she leares, And Gyb, our cat, in the milke pan she spied our head and eys. 1676 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowly did leare. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 1012 Even as a wolf, . . . Flies with down-hanging head, and leareth back Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 7, I will leere vpon him, as he comes by: and do but marke the countenance that hee will giue me. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xcv. Here Graculo learing up with one eye View'd the broad Heavens. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii.

6 Though Dame Fortune seem to smile And leer upon him for a while. 1720 *GAY Tales, Mad-dog* 35 They leer, they simper at her shame. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 9 Here Fannia leering on her own good man. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Grace bef. Meat*, C. V. L. when importuned for a grace used to inquire, first slyly leering down the table, 'Is there no clergyman here?' 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* vi. (1858) 310 The foul Satyr's eyes leer out of the leaves constantly. 1853 *KINGSLY Hypatia* xix. 218 He passed out through the ante-chamber, leering at the slave-girls.

fig. a 1745 *SWIFT (J.)*, I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes leer upon the court.

† 2. To walk stealthily or with averted looks; to slink away. *Obs.*

1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentry* 260 He came learing softly on the other side the hedge. a 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-gl.* ii. ii. Who knows but they come learing after us To steal away the substance? 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 7 144 Methought I saw as if the Tempter did lear and steal away from me, as being ashamed of what he had done. 1768 — *Pilgr.* i. (1869) 71, I met him once in the Streets, but he leered away from the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Leer*, to go or sneak away. *North.*

3. *trans. a.* To give a leer with (the eye). 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xi. Leering his eye at his father. 1838 D. *JERROLD Men of Charr.* *Matthew Clear* ii. (1851) 141 [A parrot] cocking his head, leering his eye, and working his black tongue.

b. To beguile or reduce to by leering. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* i. 6 But Bertran has been taught the Arts of Court, To guild a Face with Smiles; and leer a man to ruin.

Hence *Leering vbl. sb.*

1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* iv. ii. Footra for leers, and learings. c 1685 in *Roxb. Ballads* V. 426 She knew him a Knave by his learing.

Leer (e, obs. form of *LEAR* sb.²)

Leere, var. *LERE* v. *Obs.* To teach, learn.

Leereboord, obs. form of *LEERBOARD*.

Leering (li'ring), *pl. a.* [f. *LEER* v.] That leers, or looks with side glances.

1546 J. *HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 57 My cats leeryng looke. 1598 *FLORIO Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. A v. b. There is another sort of leering curs, that rather snarle then bite. 1602 *ROWLANDS Gretnes Ghost* 18 All the while he is telling his tale, he cast a leering eye about the shop, to see if there were euer a cloake . . . or anie other bootie. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 175 We know . . . what the Goats obseru'd with leering Eyes. 1746 *SMOLLETT Refugio* 139 Behold the leering belle, caress'd by all. 1859 W. *COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1875) 49, I . . . managed to get between his leering eyes and the book-case.

Hence *Leeringly adv.*

1702 B. *NICOLSON Let. to Dr. Kennet* 9 He leeringly produces a Passage, wherein I maintain that [etc.]. 1839 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan* i. 'How do you do?' said the old hag leeringly.

Leerne, obs. form of *LEARN*.

Leerness (li'ness). [f. *LEER* a.1 + *-NESS*.] Emptiness.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 60 Se micla geoxa . . . cymð . . . of to micelre fylle, oððe of to micelre lærness. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mountynes ben sumtyme withinne ful of holownesse, and of dennes; and so by cause of voydenesse and of lereness it drawe and soukeþ in water. *Ibid.* vii. xlv. (1495) 257 Appetite of the stomak comyth by cause of lerenes and voydenes. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 25 Arthritie . . . often causeth leanness with weakness of the joynts. 1833 S. *GEE Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 62 The prime property assigned by Skoda to a percussion-sound, its fulness or its leerness . . . is in fact a compound perception.

Leery (li'ri), a.1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 *leirey*, 8-9 *leary*, *leery*, 9 *lairy*. [f. *LEER* a.1 + *-y*.] = *LEER* a.1 in various senses. (In quot. 1676 = containing empty spaces or hollows.)

1676 J. *BEAUMONT in Phil. Trans.* XI. 734 These Stones are generally found in Leirey places (as they call it) that is, Cavernous. 1789 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Leary*, empty. Dorsetsh. 1796 W. *MARSHALL W. Eng.* i. 328 *Leary* or *Leary*, empty, as an unloaded cart or wagon. 1874 W. *CORY Lett. & Jnals.* (1897) 372 My cart goes 'leary' (empty) to fetch coals. 1880 T. *HARDY Mayor Casterbr.* xx. I've been strolling in the Walks and churchyard, father, till I feel quite leery. 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 44/1 And he so leery and tired that 'a didn't know what to do.

Leery (li'ri), a.2 *slang.* Also 9 *leary*. [? f. *LEER* a.2 + *-y*.] Wide-awake, knowing, 'fly'.

1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Leery*, on one's guard. 1812 J. H. *VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Leary*, synonymous with fly. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* i. 118 Frequently dropping their hands when at leary distance. 1830 *Ibid.* VI. 80 It was evident to the leary ones that his condition was bad. 1882 *Five Y. Penal Servit.* iii. 71 A 'leary look', in which fear, defiance and cunning are mixed up together. 1885 *Bazaar* 2 Jan. 1/2 The deep earth bank from a hole in which a leary water rat peeps upward at the terrier. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 24 May 382/2 The leery lawyer simply stepped inside.

Hence *Leerily adv.*, in a leery manner.

1859 *FARRAR J. Home* 242 No, you very learily managed to make the other fellow shoot him.

Lees, obs. f. *LEACH* sb.1, *LEASE*, *LEASH*, *LESS*.

Lees, *pl.* (dregs): see *LEE* sb.².

† *Leese*, v.1 *Obs.* Forms: (1) *lēosan*, 2-4 *leosen*, (3-ien), (3 and pers. sing. lusc), 2-5 *leben*, 3-4 *leose*, (*Kent.* 3 *leese*, 3-4 *lyese*, 3rd sing. pres. lyest, lieest), 3-6 *leese*, 3-6 *leaze*, 4 *Sc. leiss*, 4-5 *les*, 4-7 *leese*, (5 *lesyn*, ? *lyse*), 5-6 *leese*, *leze*, *lees*, *Sc. leis*, 6 *leeeze*. *Pa. t. a. strong.* (1-*lēas*), 3 *les*, *las*, *leos*, 3-4 *leas*, (*pl.* and *subj.*

3 *lure*, 3-4 *lore*, 4 *pl. lorn*), 4 *lesee*, *lees*, *Kent. lyeas*, (5 ? *lyse*), 6 *Sc. leis*. *β. weak.* 3 *leosed*, *Kent. lieesd*, 4 *leste*, *leest*, 4-5 *lest*, *Sc. lessit*, -yt. *Pa. pple. a. strong.* (1-*loren*), 3 *i-loren*, 3-5 *ilore*, 4 *yloren*, *lorin*, *losen*, -in, 4-5 *ylore*, *ylorn*, (e, *lore*(n), 5 *yloro*, 4-7 *lorne*, 4-*lorn* (see *LOREN* p.1. a.). *β. weak.* 3 *leoesed*, 4-5 *lest*, (e, 6 *Sc. lesit*. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: *OE. -lēosan*, only in compounds, *bēlōsan*, *forlēosan* (-*lēas*, -*luron*, -*loren*) corresponds to *OFris. ur-līasa*, *OS. far-līosan* (Du. *ver-liesen*), *OHG. vir-līosan* (MHG. *verliesen*, mod. G. *verlieren*, influenced by the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*), Goth. *fra-līusan*; other derivatives of the root (**leus*:-*laus*:-*los*:-) are *LEASING* sb., -*LESS*, *LOOSE* a. and v., *LOSE* v., *LOSS*.

The root **leus* is usually regarded as an extension of the **leu*:-*lu* in Gr. *λύω*, *λύω*, *λύω* to loosen.]

1. *trans.* = *LOSE*, in its various senses; to part with or be parted from by misadventure, through change in conditions, etc.; to be deprived of; to cease to possess; to fail to preserve, or maintain; to fail to gain or secure; to fail to profit by, to spend (time) unprofitably; to use (labour) to no advantage. Also *refl.*

a. In present stem.

c 1205 *LAV.* 20112 *Pat* he scal þat lif leosen & leosien his freond. *Ibid.* 24914 *Idelnesse* maked mon his monscipe leose [c 1275 *leasse*]. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 102 *þe* cat of helle . . . makede hire to leosen boðe God & mon, mid broð scome & sunne. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon*, in *O. E. Misc.* 26 *He* was of-dred for to leese his king riche of iernsalem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6 *Pere* many thosand leiss þer lif. a 1300 *Becket* (Percy Soc.) 859 *Tha* must do so. Other thus lust hit bischop-riche: other peraventure hit lyf. 1340 *Ayenh.* 52 *þos* he lyst at his time, and þe nist and þane day. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iii. 131 *Heo* doth men leosen heore lond and heore lynes after. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 448 *For* a litel glorie vine, They lesen god and eek his reine. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 *He* is worpy to lese [*MS. y luse*] his heed. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxii. (1495) 432 *The* peock lesyth his fetheres whan the fyrste tree lesyth his leues. *Ibid.* xiv. xlv. 483 *This* mount is peryulous to stranges that knowe not the wayes therin, for they may lightly lese that knowe not the wayes therin, for they may lightly lese þat lyf, Fullylle þys wythoute stryff. a 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 46, I leese on him so myche trauaile. 1485 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 384 *To* lesse and forfayte one hundred shillings. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cclix. 384 *He* that all coueteth al leseth. a 1547 *EARL SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 *Farre* of i burne, in both I wast, and so my life I leze. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* xi. viii. 75 *Thou* sall neuer leis [*ed. Small* los]. -*Sc.* -*los*. In petische and catue saule as thine. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholam.* i. (Arb.) 63, I do not meene . . . that yong gentlemen . . . by using good studies, should lese honest pleasure. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* v. *Flowers* distild . . . Leese but their show, their substance still lynes sweet. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 168 *Mans* memorie . . . oftentimes it assaieth and goeth about to leese it selfe, euen whyles a mans body is otherwise quiet and in health. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. *Ded.* to King § 3 *Water* . . . doth scatter and leese itselfe in the ground, except it be collected into some Receptacle. 1611 *HUMER 1 Kings* xviii. 5 *Peradventure* we may finde grasse to saue the horses and mules aline, that we leese not all the beasts. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 307 *For* that that he winnes in the Hundred, he leeseeth in the Shire. 1626 — *Sylva* § 390 *Flowers* Pressed or Beaten, do leese the Freshness and Sweetness of their Odour. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 119 *Your* life, quoth he, amongst the rest you'll leese.

b. In *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*

a. *strong.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 15519 *þe* King his swine læs. *Ibid.* 18202 *Ne* les [c 1275 *leas*] he nænere leouere mon. *Ibid.* 20453 *Penne* [wes] heore wurðscipe iloren a pissere worlde-riche. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 54 *Heo* leas hire meidenhod, & was imaked hore. c 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 139 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 *Heo* heore madyen-hod lure. 1297 K. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6287 *He* dradde wanne he lore þat lif, & were ybrot to deþe. a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 337 *Al* mi love on the i las. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 714 (Gott.) *To* win þat bliss þat he þa lorin [*Fairf. lorne*]. 1307 *Elegy Edw.* i. ix. Jerusalem, thou hast ilore The flour of all chivalerie. 13. *Sir Trist.* 1116 *þai* lorn all þer swink. 1340 *Ayenh.* 85 *Ac* þis ilordshyp he leas be zenne. *Ibid.* 203 *Be* huam he was ouercome, and be huam he lyeas his myhte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 44 [He] Persauit the hund the sleuth had lorn. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 26 *If* that olde bokis weryn aweye i-lornyn were of remembrance the keye. *Ibid.* 945 *Dido*, By the weye his wif Crusa he les [*z. r.* lees]. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* viii. 132 *The* sonne for sorwe ther-of lees lyght for a tyme. c 1400 *Beryn* 3731 *Fond* this blynd seching . . . Grasping al aboute to fynd that he had lore. 1406 *HOC-CLEVE Mistrile* 349 *My* purs his stuf hath lore. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 892 *As* dyde the knyght. That slew his hounde and lyse hys lyfe. For a worde of hys wyfe. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seynyis* (Roxb.) 39 *Here* shal I hope no labour be lorn. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. x. 104 *The* port of Drepanoun, and the raid quhar. I leis my fadir.

β. *weak.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 10629 *þa* Pothes weoren nuele, he leoseden heore aþele. *Ibid.* 26360 *While* pine aldreñ France ieoðen . . . and seodē heo hit leosedē [c 1275 *losede*]. *Ibid.* 28337 *Nu* ich ilosed habbe mine swines leofe. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon*, in *O. E. Misc.* 30 *Alle* þo . . . þet . . . þurch ymer i-wil liesed þo blisce of heuene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2084 *Nine* hundreth þere and tensith fine Was no wen he lest his line. 13. — *E. E. Allit. P.* a. 9 *Alas* I leste hyr in on erbere. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 260 *Ich* leuye, for thy lachesse thou host meny wederes. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. i. (1544) 2 b. They lost the domination Of Paradise. Their freedom leste, and became mortal. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 477 *Feyll* leyst þar lyff upon the Sothoroun sid. a 1555 *LYNDESAV Tragédie* 120 *Efter* that both strenth and speche was lesit.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To lose, be a loser.

c 1275 *LAV.* 12492 *We* habbeþ for oure loue ilore of [c 1205 *losed*] vre leode. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 347 *Thai* haf tald . . . how thai lestit off thair men. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* i. iii. 10 *He* may wyne by doying well and also lese by doying euyll. 1484 — *Fables of Arian* xviii. *Suche* supposen to wyne sonnyne whiche lesen. a 1592 *GREENE Geo. a Greene* (1599) D 2 b. *To* know whether we shall win or leese. 1599 *HARLUYT Voy.* 11. i. 68 *Whereby* the Empire of Constantynople leeseeth, and is like to leese. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 6 (1873) 72 *Copies* cannot but leese of the life and truth. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 59 *All* things [are] to follow in an easie and expedite course if you win, but all against you, if you leese.

3. *trans.* To destroy; to bring to ruin or perdition; to spoil. = *L. perdere*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* v. 6 *þou* shalt lesin [*L. perdes*] alle þat spoken lesyng. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 130 *Purw* þat sinne he was lorn. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 988 *Perfor*, comeliche creature. les noust is lif þut for a litel wille. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints Prol.* 52 *Hou* þat crist ves of hire borne, to ransome mankynd þat ves lorne. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* 11. 462 *Oyl* pausia, whit hit is grene is best, But some in age hit is corrupt & lest. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim.* Non. xix. (1885) 155 *It* is no prerogatyff or power to mowe lese any good, or to mowe wast, or put it away. c 1485 in *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 30 *Some* after the sperk with a dredly speche begane to crye and sayd, — I am lorne! 1496 *Dives & Payp.* (W. de W.) i. viii. 39/2 *The* fendes that ben besy nyght & daye to lese us. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* x. vi. 64 *Syne* sinathe he l-ycas, and him has al to lorne [*ed. Small* torn], That of his dede moderis wame futh was schorne.

b. With dative: To cause (a person) the loss of. 1550-3 *Decay of Engl.* (E.E.T.S.) 100 *It* leseth the kings Maiesty in prouision for his noble householdes. . . v. thousande markes by the yere.

4. *intr.* To come to ruin, to be 'lost'. *rare.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 *Unisel* biþ þe zistere þe þurh his iselthōe leosad. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 646 *To* succour thaim that was in poynt to leis.

5. To fail to do something. *rare.*

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 897 *þai* lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

6. Spenser uses the vb. in the str. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* (*lore*, *lorn*) incorrectly with the sense 'to forsake, desert, leave'. Cf. the corresponding sense of *LORN* a., which first appears in the 16th c.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 2 *After* that he had faüre Una lorne, Through light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.* iii. i. 44 *Neither* of them she found where she them lorne.

† *Leese*, v.2 Forms: 1 *liesan*, *lysan*, *lēsan*, 2-4 *lese*(n, 4 *les*, *lais* (e), *layse*, 5 *lesse*, 6 *Sc. leis*, 7 *leese*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lysde*, 3 *lesede*, 4 *lais* (e) d. [*OE. liesan* wk. vb. = *OS. lēsan* (MDu. *lisen*, *lōsen*, Du. *loosen*), *OHG. lōsen* (MHG. *lōsen*, mod. G. *lösen*), *ON. lōsa* (Sw. *lösa*, Da. *løse*), Goth. (and *OTeut.*) *lansjan*, f. *OTeut. *lanso*:- see *LOSE* a. The forms *lais*, *layse*, are from *ON*. Cf. *ALESE*.]

1. *trans.* To set free, deliver, release (in material and immaterial senses).

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1209 *Hu* se sylfa cyning mid sine lic-homan lysde of frenum þurh midle mod. c 975 *ASCHAM Gosp.* Luke xii. 58 *Sel* geornlice ðatte ðu se gilesed from him [*U. da operam liberari ab illo*]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 *Lif* and saule beon . . . ilosed ut of sorzen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 *Ure* helendes wille þe leseð us of deaðe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16442 *He* barabas, es laisd o prisun. *Ibid.* 18327 *For* us artu hider socht Fm ded of hell all to lais us. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* vii. 29 *Levedy*, of alle londe Les me out of bonde. a 1340 *HAMOLE Psalter* cxv. 5 *We* ere lesyd of syn. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7342 *Generis* was lested of his thocht. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. of Venus* ii. 558 *Peraventure* thay wold þow leis of cair. 1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* iv. viii. *Keep* thou thine owne heart, thou liu'st vn suspected, I leese you againe now.

2. To loosen, unloose; to unfasten, open; to relax (the body).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3152 *Heued* and fet. *lesen* for ðe bones and eten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18640 *Leon* o rightwisnes has raised Him-self, and his prisun laisl [*Fairf. laused*, *Gott. laised*]. 13. — *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 836 *Lesande* þe boke with leuez sware [=square]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 *To* myche slepinge . . . coldip & lesip al his bodi. 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) A iij. *Lorde*, let these werkes lesse my bandes.

Leese, obs. form of *LEACH* sb.1, *LEASE*, *LEASH*.

Leese, obs. pl. of *LEE* sb.²

† *Leeser*1. *Obs.* Also 4 *lesar*, -er. [f. *LEESE* v.1 + *-ER*.]

1. A destroyer. (Cf. *LEESE* v.1 3.)

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* 111. 31 *þe* fals world þat is leser of alle þat it loven. *Ibid.* 470 *Lesars* of mennys souls.

2. A loser.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 366 *The* Protestantes ar leessers by the withdrawing of their armye. a 1575 *R. CHENEY Let. in Abb. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 139 *If* your pleasure be that I only shall be a leesser . . . I will hold me content with 40l. loss. 1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* xxiii. xxvii. *Then* winners host, when leessers speake their fill.

*Leeser*2. In 4 *lesor*. [f. *LEESE* v.2 + *-ER*.] A deliverer.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 2 *Mi* helper and leser mine.

Leeshance, *dial.* form of *LICENCE*.

Leeshe, obs. form of *LEASH*.

Lee shore. [*LEE* sb.1]

1. A shore that the wind blows upon.

1579-80 *NORTH Philarch* (1595) 127 *Themistocles* . . . knew the enemies must of necessitie fall vpon the lee shore for harborow. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) i. 498 *Never* did poor Mariners on a Lee-shore more earnestly long for the dawning Light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 104 *To* keep clear of this

lee-shore. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 5 The English were so alarmingly close upon a lee shore, that one of the ships actually touched the ground.

attrib. 1871 WHITTIER *Sisters* 26 If in peril from swampy sea Or lee shore rocks.

† 2. A shore that affords shelter from the wind. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xliii. (1663) 171 We weighed Anchor, and put ourselves under the lee-shore of a Creek. 1711 SHAKESP. *Charac.* (1737) III. 96 To retire under the lee-shore, and ply our oars in a smooth water.

Lee side. Also *dial. lew side.* [LEE *sb.* 1.] That side of any object which is turned away from the wind. Opposed to *weather-side*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 815/2 The Carrike was on the weather side, and the Regent on the lee side. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Nov.* i. (1623) Civ. They fly alow by the ground... in the lee-sides of the hedges. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. v. 340 The proa... has... her two sides very different; the lee, intended to be always the lee-side, being flat. 1833 MARKWAT *P. Simple* xii. I waited under the bulwark on the lee side. 1855 MARKWAT *Phys. Geog. Sea* 96 The weather side of all such mountains as the Andes is the wet side, and the lee side the dry. 1894 Q. REV. Apr. 418 The valleys that lie on the 'lew' side of the prevailing winds.

fig. 1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 240 You see I keep on the leeside of prudence.

† **Leesing**, *vbl. sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. LEESE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Losing, loss. Also *occas.* destruction, perdition.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 93 Of his leosinge I lauhwe. Ac for his wynnynge I wepe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 It is... mooste lykynge to be fende and lesynge of soules. c. 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 37. I suppose bat a wounde be compound wip holownes & lesynge of fleisch & of skyn. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/2 Lesynge, or thynngys loste, ... *perdition.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/3 She... conceyued the sonne of God and was deluyeryd without leesyng of her virgynyte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcvi. 119 They of Vannes were in moost jeopardy, and in peryll of lesyng. 1595 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. vi. 49 The offence of God, that is, the leesyng of his friendship by that sin if we do it.

† **Leesing**, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. LEESE *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] a. Deliverance; redemption. b. Loosening.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Gesohte & dyde lesyng folkes his. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/2 Lesynge, or losynge of a thyng bowndyn, ... *solucio.*

† **Leesing**, *vbl. sb.* 3 [? f. lees *pl.* of LEESE *sb.* 2 + -ING 1.] ? Impregnation with lees (of better wine). c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 Jiff swete wyne be secke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesyng.

Leesome (lēsūm), a 1 *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 3 *lefsun*, *leofsum*, 6 *lesum*, 8 *leisum*. [Early ME. *leofsum*, f. *leof* LIEF *a.* + *-sum* -SOME.] Loveable; pleasing; pleasant.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Wowe beð wunsum þei hit ne bie naht lefsun. a. 1225 *Juliana* 17 Towart to lueiende godd mi leosome leofsum. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 He culd nocht find that he had far misgane, Sen lesum wes to haif ma wyffis nor ane. 1792 BURNS 'In summer when the hay was mown' x. The tender heart o' leesome luvie. The gowd and siller canna buy. ? a. 1800 Thomas o' Yonderdale x. in *Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 410/1 Fair and leesome blew the wind. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 62 Some gentle cushie-dows, That saw The leesome lairck's wae.

† b. **Leesome lane:** a variation of LEE-LANE. (Cf. LEEFUL *b.*)

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi. There sat the Laird his leesome lane.

† **Leesome**, a 2 Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *lefsun*, *Sc.* 5-6 *lesum*, (6 *lesume*, 7 *lesome*), 6 *leifsum* (?), 6 *leiesum*, 6-7 *leasum*, *leasom* (e), *leisum*, *leisom* (e), 7 *leisum*, 8 *leesome*. [ME. *lefsun*, f. *lēf* LEAVE *sb.* + *-sum* -SOME.] Lawful, permissible, right.

? a. 1400 *Langland's P. Pl.* B. xi. 92 MS. B. (reads *lefsun* for *licitum* of other texts; MS. O has *leueful*). 14. HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 611 Hir kirtill suld be of clene conscience, Lasit with lesum lufe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iii. 25 So that it lesum be Dido ramanie In spousage band. 1552 LYNOESAY *Monarchie* 6079 The Secretis quihik he saw They wer nocht leifsum (? leissum) for to schaw To no man. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 776 To set ane Court in leissum time and place. 1560-78 *Bk. Discl.* Ch. Scot. (1621) 75 Without this lawfull calling it was never leesome to any person to meddle with any function Ecclesiasticall. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 15 Puir men labouraris haundant to thair lesum bussenes. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 2 Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leesome. luvie by lechery and lust. 1681 *Act Secur. Peace Kingd. Scot.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 His Majesty... Declares, that in this Case, it shall be leissum to Heritors to put their Tennants off their Lands. a. 1758 RAMSAY *Jenny Nettles* iii. The leel and leesome gate o't.

Hence **Leesomely** *adv.*, lawfully. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lesumlie desyre o' God our necessarie sustentacioun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 46 He may lesumellie distrenzie them, for the relieue and service aucht to him for his lands.

Leesoe, *obs.* form of LEACH *sb.* 1, LEASH.

Leest (e), **Leester**, *obs.* f. LEAST, LEST, LEISTER.

Leet (lēt), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 *lete*, 6-7 *leete*, 5- *leet*. [ad. AF. *lete* or AL. *letn.* of obscure origin; perh. ad. OE. *lēp*: see LATHE *sb.* 1] Prof. Skeat conjectures that it represents an OE. **lēte* connected with *lētan* LET *v.* 1 (cf. LET *sb.* 3), but no evidence of this has been found.]

1. A special kind of court of record which the lords of certain manors were empowered by charter or prescription to hold annually or semi-annually; = COURT-LEET.

1292 *Year Bks.* 20 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 297 E par la reson ke yl ad une lete en tel luy, a la quele presente fut Jon deynz la purceynte de sele lete fut resident. 1294 *Abbr. Placit.* 22 *Edw. I*, Norf. rot. 2. 291 (Du Cange) Et quia predicta transgressio... magis sonat injuria senescalli quam injuria eorum qui fuerunt presentatores, nec presentacio in Lete alicujus facta, est fundamentum iudicii [etc.]. 1303 *Year Bks.* 31 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Par la reson ke presente fut a lour lete de tiel lieu par deceyners [etc.]. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 11 Amercyn in a corte or lete, *amercio.* 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243 Expense at ij. Letes at Snaynton. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 36b, Suite of court from three wekes to three wekes and to the two great letes. 1538 — *Just. Peas* 80b, The lord in his Lete, and the Shyriffe in his Tourne to enquire and to have for every defaute xx^s. a. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 164 The Leet and Law day is all one [in a manor]. This Leet is ordinarily kept but twice in the year. 1583 STURRES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 In euerie which shire or countie, be courts, lawe daies, and leets, as they call them, euery moneth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1891) 52 And in those sheeres there were no manours or Lordships neyther anye Courtes Baron or leetes kept or holden. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 2 Every single man of twelve years of age ought by Law in some or other of His Majesties Leetes to swear Allegiance to His Majesty. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Rumney Marsh*, Privileges of leet, lawday, and tourn. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 153 Inferior courts of common jurisdiction... such as a leet or a civil court within a borough. 1854 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* (1857) 107 Every Leet shall enquire of all offences against the Statute. 1877 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iii. 197 In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synod.

† b. *transf.* Used in pl. as *transl.* of L. *comitia*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xliii. 31 In the grand-leetes and solemne elections of Magistrates.

† c. A commission or committee. *Obs. rare*—1. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 59 There be certain privileged Persons and Townsmen appointed for the Paving Leet.

2. The jurisdiction of a court-leet; the district over which this jurisdiction extended, in some cases including only the manor, in other cases a wider area, often that of the hundred.

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211. I trow it to the lord of the soyle and not to the lete; for the maner holdyth nothyng of hyr. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 30 § 16 Welche landis tenementes services and a lete with the appurtenances the said John Vynter purchased. c. 1630 KISSON *Surv. Devon* 338 (1810) 316 All this circuit, now the leet of Womberley, was timbered with tall trees. 1671 P. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 291 Where a Leet being a more large or greater Jurisdiction hath been granted to a man and his heirs. 1710 *Act 8 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4681/3 This Act shall not prejudice the Right of the City of London, or the Lords of any Leet. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 293 The courts of the tourn and leet were erected.

† b. *transf.* A district generally. *Obs.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 For fate forbiddeth famine to abide within the leete where plentie is.

3. *attrib.*, as *leet-court*, *-day*, *-jury*, *-jurymen*; *leet-ale*, a drinking of ale at the time of the leet.

1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 129 note, *Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the Dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. 1651 W. G. COVELL'S *Inst.* 96 To goe twice a year to the Sheriffs Courts, or *Leet Courts. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 517 Whole court or *leet-days. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 167 So, all's one lawsuit, all one long leet-day! 1720 STURGE *Stow's Surv.* *Lond.* I. ii. 25 The *Leet Jury of the Manour of East Smithfield. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. Jv.* 398, 20 inquest or *leet jurymen.

Leet (lēt), *sb.* 2 Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 5, 7, 9 *lite*, 6 *liet*, *lyet*, *lytt*, 7 *lyte*, *leit*. [app. an aphetic form of ELITE *sb.* 2 (a. OF. *eslite*, *eslete*), election. (With the phrase to be in leet cf. OF. *estre en eslite* 'to be at the choice or disposal' of a person.) Sense 2 may be a development of sense 1; but cf. LITE *sb.* = ELITE *sb.* 1, (bishop) elect.]

1. A list of persons designated as eligible for some office. Phrases, to be in leet, to be on the leets, to put in leet, to put on the leet, etc. *Short leet*: a select list of a prescribed number of candidates, which is to be submitted to the elective body or the appointing authority.

1441 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 7 Quhasauer that happynnis to be put furth at lites to be chosin alderman. a. 1550 *Ordinances* in Boyle *Edon* (1895) App. 66 The maior and crowner, with the other of his counceill, shall name two men to be that day in liet of the mayre, and iij^{or} men to be in liet as baylyffis. And when suche lyetts are writtyn, the said mayre or crowner shall fyrst tell to the towne clerke, and cawse hym writte, whiche of them as is in lyet shalle chosyne the mayre by hymne, and so the baylyffis. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To present ane Leit to my Lord [of] aucht persones. 1614 BR. COWPER *Dikalogie* 180 You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland whom the general Assemblie hath not first nominated and giuen vp in lytes to that effect. c. 1635 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (Alexander and Mr. Robert Pont... [and] ordained edicts... for the admission of one of them to the superintendentship. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 152 That they would put on the leet five or six of the discreetest of the ministrie, that his Majesty may make choise of two of them to be ministers in his hous. 1639 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 124 The Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a lite, whereupon voices might passe for the election of a new Moderator. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 375 Mr. Chambers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Rodgers, were on the leet. 1822 GALT *Provost* vii. 51 The policy of gentlemen putting themselves on the leet to be members of Parliament. 1865 *Reader* 21 Oct. 450/2

The chair of Scots Law... is vacant. The patrons are the Faculty of Advocates and the Curators, the former having the right of presenting to the latter a leet of two, from which the appointment must be made. 1884 SIR A. GRANT *University Edinb.* II. 279 The Town Council... placed him on a leet of persons eligible for the Principalship.

2. *pl.* The candidates forming a 'leet'.

The only use which is known to us outside Scotland is with reference to the annual election of Wardens of the Trinity House, Hull. Four 'letes' are nominated, from whom the two wardens are chosen.

1533 BELLENDEN *tr. Livy* III. (1822) 298 The candidatis and new litis [tr. L. *candidati*]. 1552 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 3 Quhilk new counsaile and nuld counsaile to convene on Fryday... and cheis the litis to the offices... It is of... auld vse, that the provest than present, the dene of gild, and thesaurare ar litis to that samin office for the zeir to cum. 1583 in *Maitland Edin.* (1753) 232 To proceed to the cheising of the Lytts to the Magistrate and Officemen.

† **Leet**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [repr. OE. (*wega*) *gelæte* = OHG. *kallig* (*dero wego*) junction (of roads): = OTent. type **galaktjom*, f. **ga-* together + **lēt-*: see LET *v.* 1] A form *relet* given in the East Anglian glossaries is due to a wrong division of *three elect*, *four elect*, repr. OE. *þræora gelæte*, *fower-gelæte*. (See Skeat in *Academy* 2 Mar. 1878.)

A meeting of the ways, a cross-way; only in two-, three-, four-way leet.

[c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 9 Gað nu witodlice to wega *gelætum*.] 1603 HARRNET *Pophish Impostures* 134 Our children, old women, and maides afraid to crosse a Churchyard, or a three-way leet. 1608 GOLDING *Kipl. Frossard* II. 95 Arriving at a three-way leete, and consulting among themselves which way was to be taken. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Situated in the middest, betwene Latium and Tuscanie, as it were in a two-way leet. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 923, 289 There are four principal ones of the Heathenish, Jewish, Christian, Mahometan—of which scrupulous four-way leet, to take an Historical short delineation. 1674-91 RAY *S. & F. C. Words* 105 A Three or four-way Leet... where three or four ways meet.

Leet (lēt), *sb.* 4 *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: by some referred to OE. (**hlēte*) *hlēte*, ON. *hlēyti* share, portion; the OE. word, however, is recorded only in the sense 'casting of lots'.] A stack of peat, etc. (see *quots.*).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. x. 98 In Hertfordshire... the same Morning the Grass is mown... we ted... it... the same day... it may be... raked into Windrows, and then put into Grass-cocks. The second [day] we shake it into square Leets... then put it into Bastard-cocks. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 101 Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 ft. broad at bottom and 12 feet high. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 475 Carage, carting and leading a leet or stack of peats.

Leet (lēt), *v.* *Sc.* Also 7 *leit*, 8 *lytt*. [f. LET *sb.* 2] *trans.* To place in a list of selected candidates; to nominate. Hence *Leet'ed ppl. a.*; *Leet'ing vbl. sb.*

1583 in *Maitland Edin.* (1753) 231 Thereafter the said Provost, Baillies, and Counsell, sall nominate, and lytt three Persones... of the saids fourteen Crafts. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To leit and present two persones with the auld thesaurar to the Thesaurie of the said cietie. *Ibid.*, To have the fre leitting and election of thair said prouest deane of gild baillies and thesaurar. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxi, Thair wer six persones leitit to be sent to the King that he myght chuse ane of them for that kirk. *Ibid.* 290 Sitting doune as moderator without any leeting or voycing. 1647 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 20 Mr. David Calderwood... has pressed soe a new way of leeting the moderator for time to come, that [etc.]. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 314 They referred their leeted [Bannatyne Club ed. listed] men with eiking paring or changing to the next provincial assembly.

Leet, *obs.* form of LET *v.*; *dial.* var. LIGHT.

Leethwake, *obs.* form of LEATHWAKE.

Leetle (lēt'l), a jocular imitation of a hesitating or deliberately emphatic pronunciation of LITTLE.

1755 JOHNSON *Grammar* in *Dict. c.* j. There is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them [sic] by enlarging, or even lengthening it;... as, *little* pronounced long, *lee-lee*. 1835 B. HOFLAND in *L'Estrange's Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. xi. 280 A gentleman, somewhat a leetle too much dressed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. Just a leetle drop, with a little cold water, and a lump of sugar. 1894 G. W. APPLETON *Correspondent* I. 45, I am sure he went just a leetle wrong.

† **Leetor**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LET *sb.* 1 + -OR.] A member of a leet; one bound to appear at a leet.

1714 SCROGGS *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 4 Then call over the leetors, and mark every one that appears.

Leeve, variant of LEVE *Obs.*

Leevetail, variant of LEETAIL *dial.*

Leeward (lē-wōd, lē-wād), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 6 *leaward*, *Sc.* *leuart*, 7 *le(y)ward*, 7- *leeward*. Also see LEEWARDS. [f. LEE *sb.* 1 + -WARD.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of a ship: That makes much leeway. *Obs.*

1618 RALEIGH *R. Navy* 13 The high charging of ships it is that... makes them extreme Leeward. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes her Leeward or keep a good Wind. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Leeward ship*, a vessel that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing close-hauled, and consequently loses much ground.

2. *gen.* Situated on the side turned away from the wind; having a direction away from the wind. Opposed to WINDWARD. *Const. of.* Hence *occas.*

Sheltered. *Leeward shore* = LEE-SHORE. *Leeward-tide, -trade* (see *quots.* 1721, 1735). *Leeward-way* = LEE-WAY.

1666 DR. ALBEMARLE in *Quaritch Rough List* Oct. (1900) 102 Being *Leeward* of them standing to ye eastward. a 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* ii. (1691) 53 The Windward Ship has a fairer Mark at a Leeward Ship, than vice versa. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Leeward Tide*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4113/2 The Wind slackened upon a Leeward Tide. 1717 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins, Navig.* 230 Because of the great quantity of leeward way. 1735 BAILEY, *Leeward Trade*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Introd. 38 Wanderers shipwreck'd on a leeward shore. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 340 There was a small island leeward of the launch. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* i. xxv. For our storm-toss'd skiff we seek Short shelter in this leeward creek. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 157 The annual fall of rain is not the same in amount... on the windward side as on the leeward side of a mountain. 1893 *Academy* 25 Nov. 467/2 The dirty Ainus can be leeward of deer and not be scented by them.

3. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* = LEE *sb.* 2, 2 b. In phrases *on, upon, to (the) leeward (of)*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Heise the myszen, and change it over to leant. 1595 MAYNAROE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 We saw a shippe on the leeward of us. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 422 They sun-burnt Africk keepe Upon the leeward still. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3135/3 It blowing a fresh Gale, Captain Dowglass... was necessitated to Fight to Leeward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III v. 341 The proa... as she appears when viewed from the leeward. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xiv. (1877) 209 Finding he was going fast to leeward. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* vii. 77 The priest... exhorted the lazar... not to speak to any, or to answer unless to leeward of the person spoken to. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 135 Forked sticks, driven into the ground to leeward of the fire.

fig. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii. His friend... ought not... to be suffered to drop to leeward in the conversation.

B. *adv.* Toward the lee (see LEE *sb.* 1, 2). 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbock* v. Tho' leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker.

Leewardly (lī'wɔ:dlī, lī'wɔ:dlī), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -LY.] Of a ship: Apt to fall to leeward. Opposed to WEATHERLY.

1683 HACKETT *Collect. Voy.* i. (1699) 31 So leewardly a Ship, that she would not make her way better than N. by W. with this Sea. 1801 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1843) IV. 274 She was such a leewardly ship... that I should often be forced to anchor on a lee shore. 1805 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 They are far too leewardly to work to windward.

fig. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipm. Louise* II. xxiv. 216 There's the Whole Dooty o' Man—a bit leewardly; I couldn't fetch to windward of it myself.

Leewardmost (lī'wɔ:dmɔ:st), *a.* [f. LEEWARD + -MOST.] Situated furthest to leeward.

1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2887/3 He was the Leewardmost Ship of the whole Fleet. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 291 By the Time that it was high Water, under the Leewardmost of the little Islands. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 341 The leewardmost and sternmost Ships in their Fleet. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 We... were glad to reach the leewardmost point of the island.

† **Lee'wardness**. *Obs.* [f. *as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being leeward, tendency to fall to leeward.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iii. 50 Such was the leewardness of his Ship... by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 452/1 The others cannot beat it up, because of their Leewardness.

† **Lee'wards**. *Obs.* [f. LEEWARD + *advb.* -es, -s.] = LEeward A. 3.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xv. (1577) 43 b, Whether the shippe goeth to leeward, or maketh his way good.

Lee-way, leeway. [f. LEE *sb.* 1 + WAY.] The lateral drift of a ship to leeward of her course; the amount of deviation thus produced. Also *To make, fetch up, make up lee-way*. *Angle of lee-way*: the angle made by the direction of a ship's keel, with that of its actual course.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 145 To give allowance to your Course according to the Lee-way you have made. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 414 The same Theory is applied to the Motion of Ships, abstracting from the Lee-way, but having regard to the Velocity of the Ship. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 576 The angle of lee-way, seven points, remain'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., To fear that the tide would fail before we should fetch up our lee-way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss., When sailing close-hauled with all sail set, a vessel should make no lee-way. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii. Do as you pleased, she [the boat] always made more leeway than anything else.

fig. 1827 SCOTT *Trul.* 2 Dec., Labour'd to make [read make up] lee-way, and finished nearly seven pages to eke on to the end of the missing sheets when returned. 1835 W. IRVING in *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 196 He... made great leeway toward a corn-crib, filled with golden ears of maize. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* iv. 221 Both in time and space it is rapidly making up its leeway. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 We have a great deal of leeway to make up with the Australians.

Leeze, *obs.* pl. of LEE *sb.* 2

Leeze me. *Sc.* Also 6 leis(s), 8 leez. [Short for *lee is me dear is to me*.] An expression of lively satisfaction; 'pleased am I with'. *Const. for, on.*

15. *Wowing of Yok & Gynny* 15 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 388, I schro the, lyar, full leis me yow. a 1568 CLERK *Ibid.* 197 Fow leis me that graces grace. 1784 RAMSAY *Teat.* *Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Leeze me on thy snawy pow, Lucky Nansy. 1792 BURNS *Bessy & Spinning Wheel* i. Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, Oh leeze me on my rock and reel. 1861

RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 29 Leeze me abune them a'... for yon auld cleareheaded man.

Leaf (e, *obs.* form of LEAF, LEAVE, LIEF, LIVE *v.* **Leaflet**, -ol, -ul, variant forms of LEEFUL *a.* **Obs.** **Leafly, leafally**, variant forms of LEEFULLY *Obs.* **Leafsilver**, *Obs.*: see LESSILVER. **Leafsum**, *obs.* form of LEEsome.

Left (left), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 2-4 *luft*, 3 *loeft*, 3-5 *lift* (e, 4-5 *lyft* (e, 4-6 *lefte*, 4- left. [ME. *left*, *lift*:—OE. *left* (Kentish), *lyft*, occurring only in the gloss 'inanis, left' (Mone Q. & F. I. 443), and in the comb. *lyft-dl* paralysis; the primary sense 'weak, worthless' is represented also in East Fris. *luf*, Du. dial. *loof*, and the derived sense 'left' (hand) in MDu., LG. *luchter*, *lucht*, *luft*, North Fris. *left*, *lefter*.

Cf. further (though connexion is very doubtful) OE. *lef* weak, *lefing* paralysis, *zefled* weak, *of*, OFris. *lef* weak, OS. *zifled* lamed.]

A. *adj.*

1. The distinctive epithet of the hand which is normally the weaker of the two (for examples see LEFT HAND), and of the other parts on the same side of the human body (occas. of their clothing, as in *left boot, glove, sleeve*); hence also of what pertains to the corresponding side of any other body or object. Opposed to *right*.

c 1205 LAV. 27693 [He] smat leir bene eorl sære a þa list luste þurh ut þa heorte. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 981 Hit watz lusty lothes wyf þat [looked] over her lyfte schulder. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 818 þe lefte eghe of hym þan semes les And narrower þan þe right eghe es. 1393 LANGL. P. P. C. IV. 75 Let nat þy lyft hal, oure lord techep, Wyte what þow delect with þy ryht syde. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* 530 Thei barren scrowis in her forehedis and in her left arme. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 27 Orions left foote. 1667 MILTON P. L. VIII. 465 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took from thence a Rib. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 7 With his Hat under his Left Arm. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 13 Place the right heel against the hollow of the left foot. 1895 *Punch* CVIII. 491 The peculiar striping of his [a tiger's] left shoulder.

b. *Left side, ½ half* (also LEFT HAND), used (with a preceding prep.) for: The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the left hand points.

a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þer stod a richt halue and a luft also an eastel wal. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 He setteþ þe synfulle on his lifthalf. 13. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 698 Als þe illes of Anglesay on lyft half he haldez. 1362 LANGL. P. P. A. II. 7 'Loke on þe lifthond', quod he. I lokede on þe lyft half as þe ladi me tauchte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) IV. 31 On the lyft syde of the hille Carmelyn is a towne. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 16 She should sitte on the lyft side of the kyng.

2. † a. In various obsolete proverbial expressions, e. g. to see with the left eye, to work with the left hand, implying inefficiency in performance; to take a thing by the left ear (cf. *quot.* a 1684). † b. To go over the left shoulder: to be squandered. c. Over the left shoulder, now over the left simply, a slang phrase implying that the words to which it is appended express the reverse of what is really meant.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Þat beholden þinges transitory wiþ þe lifte eye ande hevenly þinges wiþ þe rist eye. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 14 Some of our new Architects, have read some Authors about alterations of States with their left eyes, which makes them work with their left hands, so sinisterly. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. Pet. ii. (1693) 225 Taking all things by the left ear; for (as Epictetus says) Every thing hath two handles. 1705 *Rec. Hartford County Court (U.S.)* 4 Sept. in *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 28 July 1891, The said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said, 'God bless you over the left shoulder'. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 218 With 'other, perhaps, you'll have an account to keep, too; But an account of what will go over the left shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes, and never will pay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, Each gentleman pointed with his right thumb over his left shoulder. This action, imperfectly described in words by the very feeble expression of 'over the left', its expression is one of light and playful sarcasm. 1843 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Scamps* *London*, i. I think she will come. *Ned*, Yes, over the left—ha, ha, ha! 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 137 'All over the left', said Frosty. 'He's come gammonin' down here that he's a great man... but it's all my eye'.

3. That has the relative position of the left hand with respect to the right. (Sometimes said with reference to the appearance to a spectator, and sometimes with reference to the direction in which the object is considered to face.) In predicative use with const. *of*; in attributive use now chiefly replaced by LEFT-HAND, exc. in certain special collocations, as *left wing* (of an army), *left branch* (of a stream). *Left bank* (of a river): that to the left of a person looking down the stream.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XI. 128 Upon the lyfte way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flome Iordane. 1670 ECHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battel of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 319 They then proceeded along the left bank of the Tigris. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 A prison... the ruins of which long after, remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 45 That part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the dexter. *Mod.* The greater part of the town is left of the railway.

b. *Left side, left wing* (the latter by confusion with the military use), in politics, = LEFT *sb.* 2 c. For *left centre* see CENTRE *sb.* 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. ii. 308 The Left side [of the Assembly] is also called the d'Orleans side. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. 427 Significant also is the attitude of the Socialists, who now compose the Radical left wing.

4. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, chiefly in sense 'having the left limb more efficient than the right'; as *left-eyed, footed* (hence *left-footedness*), *legged* (hence *left-leggedness*); also *left-sided, -witted* (see *quots.*). Also LEFT-HANDED.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. ii, I wud not giue vp the cloake of your seruice to meet the splay-foot estate of any 'leftey'd knight aboute the Antipodes, because they are vnlucky to meete. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 [In rifle-shooting] a left-eyed man can easily fire from his left shoulder. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169, I am myself 'left-footed. *Ibid.*, Right and 'left-footedness prevailed about equally. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* II. 68 Bernard... 'left-legg'd Jacob seems to emulate. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* xvii, He was left-legged as well as left-handed. 1890 W. K. SIBLEY in *19th Cent.* May 773 (art.), 'Left-leggedness. 1880 BARWELL *Auricium* 84 The 'left-sided destination of fibrinous concretions. 1616 B. JONSON *Horace's Art of Poetry* 389 O I 'left-witted [A.P. 301 *ego leuius*], that purge every spring For chollet!

B. *adv.* On or towards the left side.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 228 Squadrons—left wheel! 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 35 Rear Divisions left incline. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 125 Draw back the body and 'Left Parry'. 1884 *Times* 3 Mar. 5/3 'Troops, left about', was sounded immediately. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, March 23 She... Lookt left and right to rise and set of day. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord H. and Sir W. H.

C. *sb.*

† 1. A mean, worthless person. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. P. R. IV. 62 Conscience hym tolde, þat wronge was a wikked left. c 1425 *Seren. Sug.* (P.) 1284 His wyf, that cursyd lyfte, Brewed the childys deth that nyght.

2. a. = LEFT HAND. Often in *advb.* phrases referring to relative position or direction (cf. A. 1 b), where it is now apprehended as merely *absol.* of the *adj.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Þe middelsti bituþhe rilt and luft. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2463 Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal ta me þat þou haues left. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 558 Vanguard to Right and Left the Front unfold. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 73 If the Shot graze to the right or left. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 864 Jove... thunder'd on the left. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 138 In her right a civic wreath, In her left a human head. 1855—*Charge Light Brig.* III. Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them... Volley'd and thunder'd. 1859 *Field Exer.* *Infantry* 35 A squad will be formed to the front, left, or left about, on the same principle. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 Corbett kept trying to push his left in Shankey's face.

b. *Mil.* The left wing (of an army). Also in *pl.*, the men whose place is on the left.

1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4334/4 Our Right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1780 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 14 We see the consequences. His left ran away, and left his right uncovered. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 The left's go about by three's. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He formed... a heavy column of attack opposite the French left.

c. In continental legislatures, the section of the members who occupy seats on the left side of the chamber (as viewed from the president's chair), a situation which is by custom assigned to those holding relatively liberal or democratic opinions. Hence applied *transf.* to the more advanced or innovating section of a philosophical school, a religious sect, or the like.

For the origin of the party significance of the term, see CENTRE *sb.* 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii. 285 Still less is a *Côté Gauche* wanting: extreme Left. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. 327 The combats between the Moderates and the Extreme Left.

3. A glove, boot, etc. for the left hand or foot.

1854 F. LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights.

Hence **Leftness**, the condition of being on the left.

1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Leftnesse, *gavchetté*. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

Left (left), *pp. l.* [pa. *pple.* of LEAVE *v.*]

1. In senses of the *vb.* Now rare exc. in *left-luggage* (*office*, etc.).

c 1586 CRESS PEMBERKE *Ps.* LIX. vi, They babling prate, How my left life extinguish may their deadly hate. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lviii. (1709) 432 How often does the lavish Gamester squander away a large left Patrimony. 1724 RAMSAY *Wyle of Auchtermuchty* xii, The twa left gaislings gat a clank. 1816 A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 173 He uniformly every night made a hearty repast from the left provisions. 1888 L. C. HERSHELL in *Law Reports, Ho. Lords* XIII. 53 Left-luggage offices for luggage brought to the station.

2. With *adv.* or *advb.* phrase; see LEAVE *v.* 1 14. 1783 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 17 Nov., He came to thank me for some left-off clothes. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 23 The squire's left-off chintz dressing-gown. 1852

R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 166 Our left-in-the-lurch friends. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 324 The subject of left-off garments has always been an interesting one to me. 1888 W. MOORIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 211 The town is the queerest left-behind sort of a place.

b. *absol.* passing into *sb.* Chiefly colloq.

1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 276 Witness had given her some of his family's left-offs.

Leftal, obs. variant of **LEEFTAIL** *a. dial.*

Leftenant, obs. form of **LIEUTENANT**.

Left hand. Forms: (See **LEFT** *a.* and **HAND**.)

1. (See **LEFT** *a.* 1.)

c1205 *LAY*. 28047 Ich igrap mi sword... mid mire leoft honde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28968 þat þi left hand wijt noght for roos; þe almus þat þi right hand doos. 1340 *Aynb.* 196 Huanne þou dest emesse ne wyte nat þi left hand huet dep þi riht hand. 1387 *TREvisa Hist.* (Rolls) I. 229 [He] halt his bridel in his left hand. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 3847 Vnder nyne heved softly not he lay his left hand. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxxx. (1482) 245 Charlys leyde... his lift hond on the missale. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 169 To use the left hand, as well as the right. 1611 *BIBLE Mat.* vi. 3. 1727 41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Marriage*. In Germany, they have a kind of marriage called morganatic, wherein a man of quality contracting with a woman of inferior rank, he gives her the left hand in lieu of the right. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Fohn) II. 29 The French say that the English women have two left hands. 1879 *BROWNING Halbert & Hob* 42 Right-hand with left-hand linked.—He faced his son submissively.

2. In phrases. *On, to the left hand (of)*: on the left side (of), in the direction of the left side; also *fig.* *To take the left hand (of)*: to place oneself on the left side (of). † *To give (a person or thing) the left hand of friendship*: to deal unfriendly with. *To marry with the left hand*, to contract a morganatic marriage with; hence *a wife of the left hand* (see quot. 1727-41 in 1); (*a daughter*) *by the left hand*, one born of such a marriage (in quot. used for 'illegitimate').

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Pe get... an are loued ihesu cristes lift hond. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6323 On his left hand lokod he. c1300 *Ibid.* 23042 (Edin.) Pe wik in tuin on his left hand. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xl. 110 Þou art impugned on þe riht honde & on þe left honde. c1483 *CANTON Dialogues* ix. 49 *A le main seuestre*, on the lyfte honde. 1502 *Ort. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 145 Unto theym the which shall be on the lyfte hand. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 And nyther declyneth on the ryght hande... ne on y^e lyfte hande. c1585 R. BROWNE *Astro. Cartwright* 1 Some being enemies will give it their left hande of friendship. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 On the right and left hand of Dariene are found twenty Rivers, which yelde Gold. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* IV. 203 The Figures to the left hand signifie Leagues in this Journal, or Miles. c1720 *Mist's Weekly Jnl.* (1722) I. 252 When once a Man has been any Time on the left Hand of Gain, it must be [etc.]. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 237 On the left-hand... is the mountain of Rochemelon. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. IV.* lxvii. He would take the left hand at feasts. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 75 Place of every Suit in your Hand the worst of it to the Left-hand. 1788 *CLARA REKVE Exiles II.* 196 She is only my wife of the left hand. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1834) I. iv. 122 The Prince certainly married Mrs. Fitzherbert with the left hand. 1883 *Ln. R. GOWER My Remin.* II. xxx. 337 One of the Grand Monarque's daughters by the left hand married a Duc de Chevreuse.

3. *attrib.* (usually hyphenated *left-hand*) passing into *adj.*, chiefly signifying 'placed or situated on the left side', or 'taking the direction towards the left side', occas. also 'ill-omened', 'sinister', 'underhand', 'inferior'. Also in special collocations: *left-hand blow*, one delivered with the left hand; *left-hand man*, † (*a*) a left-handed man; (*b*) one who has his place at one's left; *left-hand marriage* = *marriage with the left hand* (see 2); so *left-hand wife*, *queen*; *left-hand rope*, rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; † *left-hand tongue*, a language written from right to left, as Hebrew or Arabic.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/2 Left hande man [MSS. *K* and *S* (a1485) left handid man], *maucinus*. c1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 2771 Like to the lefthande thefe. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arh.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her hull tree [tr. Virg. *Ecl.* i. 18 *sinistra... cornix*]. 1598 ROWLANDS in *Farr S. P. Elis.* (1845) II. 352 A little from that place Vpon the left-hand side. a1634 *SIR J. WHITELOCKE Liber Famelicus* (Camden) 13 An obscure... man... but expert in all the lefthand tongues, as hebrew [etc.]. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. 127 If left-hand Fortune give thee left-hand chances, Be wisely patient. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* III. vi. § 26 (1651) 127 God... hath given them the very cream and quintessence of his blessings, when the rest of the world are... put off with common, and temporal, and left-hand-Mercies. 1664 *Floiden F.v.* 46 Then next the Left-hand wing did wield Sir M. C. old. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 Put down the Title of the Voyage, over the left-hand Page. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* xix. (1697) 429 Most Men inclining to the left-hand way, are thereby precipitated into all Vncleanness. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* l. 353 Then by a left-hand marriage [he] weds the dame. 1711 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Feb. (1879) II. 300 His place at the Council Board... will hardly be filled up. I have lost a good Left-hand man. 17... BURNS *Epitaph Holy Willie* i. His saut has taen some other way, I fear the left-hand road. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 123 The lady... affected... scruples, which the left-hand marriage... silenced. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 173 Find... the given latitude in the

left-hand column. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xvi. 117 For a long time we kept at the left-hand side of the glacier. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xii. 2 Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup. 1872 *LEVER Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, Regrets that beset us for not having taken the left-hand road in life instead of the right. 1894 *FRANCES ELLIOT Rom. Gossip* iv. 127 The beautiful villa... where lived his left-hand queen.

Left-handed, a. (Stress variable.) [ED 2.]

1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right; using the left hand by preference.

a1485 [see **LEFT HAND** 3]. c1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 62 The yonge man after warde was named Scuola, whiche is as muche to say in Englyssh as lefte handed. a1627 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Changeling* III. iii. 121 I'll go up and play left-handed Orlando amongst the madmen. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 59 75 They are all Left-handed, and have always been very expert at Single Rapier. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 6/1 Perhaps some physiologist can explain... why a left-handed bowler is nearly always a right-handed bats.

2. *fig.* † *a.* Crippled, defective. *Obs.* b. Awkward; clumsy, inapt. (Cf. *L. leuus*, *F. gauche*.) † c. Characterized by underhand dealings. *Obs.*

a. 1629 *Leather* 10 How many... Manual Trades must be left-handed and go lame, if Leather... be taken from them. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Catal. Tavernes* (1877) 52 Chertsey... there is a decayed left-handed bridge over the river: I wish it mended.

b. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. CANTON III.* v. That thou mayst know him perfectly, hee's one of a left-handed making, a lank thing. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* (1840) 110 A good artist is left-handed to no profession. 1806-7 J. BEAUFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1836) xviii. 107 A minor critic... puzzling himself to death with twenty left-handed conjectures about nothing. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Ment. Ep. Blomfield* I. vii. 203 Disproving the assertion of Fuller... that spiritual men are generally left-handed in secular affairs.

c. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rahelais* V. v. (1737) 10 Ill-natur'd Left-handed Godlings and *Vejeves*. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 328 'Tis not safe trusting a Left Handed Man with Money.

3. Ambiguous, doubtful, questionable. † In medical language: Spurious.

1612 *SIR G. PAULE Life Alb. Whitgift* 44 [They] are close hypocrites and walke in a left-handed policie. 1625 *GILL Saur. Philos.* l. 39 For the avoyding of some left-handed opinions concerning Him. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 17 They are dextrously pragmatick in all Left-handed worke. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 2 There is need of that left-handed Wisdom. 1775 *ADAMS Amer. Ind.* 452 Lest necessity should compel her... to pay... dear for her left-handed wisdom. 1804 *Med. & Phys. Jnl.* xlii. 63 The spurious left-handed inflammation of erysipelas. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xiii. (1860) 307 We are indebted to the world for little else than left-handed favors. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. vii. § 18, I gave a left-handed blessing to Euphrasia. 1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Comr.* Wks. 1846 II. 228 Thou hast some left-handed business in the neighbourhood, no doubt. 1881 *SAINTSBURY Dryden* i. 6 To diminish the force of this very left-handed compliment. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Dec. 481/3 Dr. White... had to put up with a left-handed Scotch ordination to his bishopric. 1899 *Law Jnl.* 11 Nov. 577/2 If this exemption... was designed as a concession to farmers, it is a curiously left-handed one.

4. Ill-omened, inauspicious, sinister. *Ofa deity: Unpropitious.* (Cf. *L. leuus*.)? *Obs.* 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. ii. That would not be put off with left-handed cries. 1650 T. HAYLEY *Worcester's Apoph.* Ep. Ded. 2 The (Left-handed) strokes of fortune, which have lately fallen so heavily upon your Illustrious Family. 1678 *DRYDEN & LEE Edipus* I. i. D.'s Wks. 1883 VI. 151 And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy... 'tis dashed with gall By some left-handed god. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vi. i. ¶ 9 Was not that a left-handed dream for him, master secretary?

5. Of a marriage: *Literally*, one in which the bridegroom gives the bride his left hand instead of his right (as was the custom at morganatic weddings in Germany); hence, morganatic. Said also of the parties so married, and of the issue of the marriage. Occasionally applied to fictitious or illegal marriages, or to unions formed without marriage, and to their offspring. a1642 *KILLIGREW Parson's Wed.* i. i. Do you not know he's married according to the Rogue's Liturgy? a Left-handed Bridegroom. 1653-4 *WHITELOCKE Jnl. Sued. Embl.* (1772) I. 280 He married the king of Denmark's daughter by a left-handed wife (as they are there called). 1760 *FOOTE Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 235 A left-handed marriage, in the language of the newspapers. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 29 The children of a left-handed alliance are not entitled to inherit. 1835 *SOUTHEY Couper's Life & Wks.* I. 102 His mistress, whom he [Churchill] considered now as his left-handed wife, united to him by moral ties. 1839 *Let. fr. Madras* xxv. (1843) 274 The half-caste young left-handed ladies look down upon the poor little honestly-born Europeans. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* i. [They] contracted left-handed marriages after the princely fashion of those days. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 Caroline Bauer... represents herself... as having... become the left-handed wife of the late King of Belgium.

fig. 1865 *LOWELL Scotch the Snake Prose* Wks. 1890 V. 260 Shall we succeed better in trying a second left-handed marriage between democracy and another form of aristocracy?

6. In various uses. a. Of an implement: Adapted to the left hand or arm, or for use by a left-handed person. b. Placed on the left hand. c. Of a blow: Delivered with the left hand. a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 42 Rather then want a Target, Perkins Fents are Search't up, for Left-handed Implements. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1817) II. 450 It is drawn only... from the left-handed vessel. 1814 *SPARTAN MAG.* XLIV. 240 Hall met him with a left-handed facer. 1825 *KNAPP & BALDWIN Newgate Cal.* IV. 335/1 A left-handed gun, as the lock was at this side.

7. In scientific and technical use: Characterized by a direction or rotation to the left; producing

such a rotation in the plane of a polarized ray. (Cf. **LEVO**.)

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 74 As the tool meets the wood, so it cuts a left-handed screw. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 143 If the stone revolves the other way... the mill is termed a left-handed one. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this quality, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 46 Left-handed, or reversed varieties of spiral shells have been met with. c1865 J. WYLD in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 If... these colours succeed each other in any body when the analyser is turned towards the left hand, then such is said to have a left-handed polarisation. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 141 [A] left-handed movement. *Ibid.* 227 [A] Left Handed Fusee.

Hence **Left-handedly adv.**, **Left-handedness.**

a1631 *DONNE Poems* (1633) 77 Although a squint left-handedness Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. 1854 *SCOFFER in Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 82 The amount of right-handedness or left-handedness displayed by the solution. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Brakf.* i. viii. (1885) 203 The subject of what we may call moral left-handedness. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 904/3 A representation of the Apollo Belvedere... holding out... left-handedly enough, a problematical scaring sign.

Left-handed. [**LEFT HAND** + **-ER** 1.] a. One who uses the left hand instead of the right; *spec.* in *Cricket*, one who bats or bowls left-handed.

b. In mediæval fencing, a dagger carried in the left hand to parry a stroke or thrust. c. A blow delivered with the left hand.

a. 1881 *Standard* 28 June 3/2 The left-hander was immediately hit to leg for four. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 For two hours and forty minutes the young left-hander had withstood the Middlesex bowling.

b. 1869 *BOULELL Arms & Armour* ix. 180 The weapon that in the 16th century carried a main gauche (a left-hander) was a dagger especially used in duels.

c. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 273 He let fly a tremendous left-hander at the doctor. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Dec. 625/1 He received a straight left-hander in the chest that sent him back reeling.

Left-handiness. *nonce-wd.* [**f. *left-hand** *adj.* (f. **LEFT HAND**) + **-NESS**.] Awkward manner. Cf. *F. gaucherie*.

1749 *CHESTERB. Lett.* cx. (1892) I. 249 An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education.

Leftmost, a. Also **leftmermost.** [**f. LEFT** *a.* + **-MOST**.] Situated furthest to the left.

1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. 443 The Grenadiers... were making good use of that delicate bend in the formation of their leftmost company. 1875 *Ibid.* (1877) V. i. 269 The leftmost portion of them, under the direction of Sergeant O'Hara. 1894 O. O. HOWARD in *Voice* (N.Y.) Sept., Mansfield... pushed out toward Lee's leftmost troops.

† **Leftsomes, adv.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 leftsoms. [**f. LEFT** *a.* + **SOME**, with *advb.* -s.] In a leftward direction, leftwards.

1398 *TREvisa Earth. De P. R.* ix. i. (1495) 345 Streyghte and forthryghte menyng is ryghtsoms other leftsoms.

Leftward (*leftwɔɪd*), *adv.* and *a.* [**f. LEFT** *a.* + **-WARD**.]

A. adv.

1. On the left hand. Also *to (the) leftward (of)*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 Leftward, *leuorsum*. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1570) 83 Many a thousande Fast runneth leftward, but fewe on the right hande. 1848 *CROUGH Bothie* ix. 42 Is it well that the soldier whose post is far to the leftward say, I will go to the right? 1864 *LD. DEARBY Hind XII.* 218 A sign from heav'n appear'd, to leftward of the astonish'd crowd. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 643/2 We soon caught the sound of the sea leftward. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *Egypt* in 1898, xix. 220 Leftward and behind us is the desert.

2. In the direction of the left hand. Also *to (the) leftward*.

1579 *DIGGES Stratol.* 2 Reckning all the characters afore that point leftward. 1791 *COWPER Hind XII.* 150 Leftward he drove furious. 1814 *CARY Dante, Purg.* xxx. 43, I Turn'd me to leftward. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* ix. (end), We have yet, keeping leftward... nearly a mile to make. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 33 A trail strikes up the main hill to the leftward. 1885 *MISS MCCONKEY Hero of Compons* xiii. 118 He [Burgoyne] extended his intrenchments leftward to the river-bank.

B. adj. Situated on the left. Also occas. Directed towards the left.

1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxiii, Against the leftward foe he flung The ready banner. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 452 'Twas the leftward corridor She glided down. 1886 W. R. EVANS *Rustic Walking Routes* 20 In five-eighths of a mile, just beyond a leftward bend.

Leftwards, adv. [**f. as prec.** with *advb.* -s.] = **LEFTWARD** *adv.*

1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. 433 Going thence leftwards to the Coldstream... brigade. 1893 *Horse & Hound* 18 Nov. 734 The pack made a sudden turn leftwards. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 389 If the aneurysm... extends backwards... or to any considerable extent leftwards from the above position, it will [etc.].

Leftwise (*leftwɔɪz*), *adv.* *rare*—1. [**f. LEFT** *a.* + **-WISE**.] Toward the left.

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace*, Epode ix; Steering leftwise [L. *sinistrorsum*] n'er the sea.

Leful, lefulle, variants of **LEEFUL** *a.* *Obs.*

Lefve, variant of **LEVE** *v.* *Obs.*

Leg (*leg*), *sb.* Also 3-7 *pl.* legges, (4-7) leggis, leggyss, 4-5 lege, 6-7 legge. [**a. ON.** *legg-r* leg, (in compounds) leg or arm, limb (Sw. *lägg*, Da. *læg*, calf of the leg) :- OTeut. type **lagjo*-z.

Cf. Lombard *lagi* 'coxa super geniculum' (Ed. Roth, 384). By some scholars the word is referred to the West Aryan root **lag-* of Gr. *λαγίστην* to kick, *L. lacertus* arm.]

I. The limb.

1. One of the organs of support and locomotion in an animal body; esp. one of the two lower limbs of the human body; in narrower sense, the part of the limb between the knee and foot.

Abdominal or false leg, one of the fleshy legs which support the abdomen of some insects and which disappear in the perfect insect. *Barbados leg*: see BARBADOS. See also BLACK-LEGS.

c. 1275 LAY. 1876 Hii soten hire legges [c. 1205 sconken]. 13. K. ALIS. 1808 He draweth leg over othir. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7449 (Fairf.) Goly. of body grete of leggis lange. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5473 Wormes As large as a mans lege. 14. LYDG. & BURGH *Scorres* 5681 Smale legges be tokne of symple konnyng. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Legge fro the kne to the fote. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 102 All the water in the Ocean, Can neuer turne the Swans blacke legs to white. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 512 His Legges entwining Each other...down he fell. A monstrous Serpent. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xix. 'What's the matter with the dogs' legs?' whispered Mr. Winkle. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* iii. 'Here's a leg for a babe of a week!' says doctor. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Stork*, Its contrasted plumage...with its bright red bill and legs, makes it a conspicuous and beautiful object.

Proverb. phrase (outarg). 1662 WILSON *Cheats* II. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 141 This Lady is as right as my Leg.

b. *esp.* with reference to the use of the legs in standing, walking, running, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlviii. 10 He shal not han wil in the strengthe of hors; pe in the leggis of a man shal be wel plesid to hym. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebell.* 14 b. He...ranne away no faster than his legges could carye hym. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 6 Vse your legs, take the start, run awaie. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* I. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 248 Mandevile went farre. Beyond all English legges that I can read off. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. vii. I thank Heaven my legs are very able to carry me. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 132 Gashes that would frighten a thousand of their companions into the vigorous use of their legs. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 287 He would rather trust to his legs.

transf. and fig. 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iv b. He perceiueth not...that I have his leg in a string still. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 15 Buyenge and sellenge is one of the legges wherupon euery common welthe dothe stand. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iii. 193 The sprightly voice of sinew-strengthening Pleasure Can lend my bedrid soule both legs and leisure. 1652 COLLINGS *Caveat for Prof.* xviii. (1653) 77 Mr. Fisher...saves himself upon the legs of his old distinction. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & Philemon* 148 They haste, and what their tardy Feet deny'd, The trusty Staff (their better Leg) supply'd. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 561 One leg by truth supported, one by lies, They side to the goal.

2. Phrases. a. General references. *All legs and wings*, said of an overgrown awkward young person; also *Naut.*, of an overmasted vessel. *On the leg*, (of a dog) long in the leg, leggy. *The boot is on the other leg* (see BOOT sb. 1 b). *To pull (or draw) Sc.* a person's leg, to impose upon, 'get at', befool him (colloq.). † *To fight at the leg* (see quot. 1785). *To give a person a leg up*, to help him to climb up or get over an obstacle, mount (a horse, etc.); hence *fig.*, to help over a difficulty. *To have a bone in one's leg* (see BONE sb. 9). *To have one's leg over the harrows*, to be out of control. *To lift, lift up* (or *heave up*) *the leg*: said of a dog voiding urine.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 41 When did'st thou see me heave up my leg, and make water against a Gentlewoman's farthingale. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1659 Nor any bold presumptuous cur shall dare To lift his legge against his sacred dust. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. s.v. *Leg*. *To fight at the leg*, to take unfair advantages, it being held unfair by back sword players to strike at the leg. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. 'She has her leg over the harrows now', said Cuddie, 'stop her what can'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xvi. The wall is very low, sir, and your servant will give you a leg up. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-friend* x. [He] came shambling, all legs and wings, up the hatchway. 1867 ANDERSON *Rhymes* 17 (E. D. D.) He preached, an' at last drew the auld body's leg, Sae the kirk got the gatharins o' our Aunty Meg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Legs and wings: see *Overmasted*. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 216 Then I shall be able to pull the leg of that chap Mike. He is always trying to do me. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* iv. She was now devoting all her energies to giving them a leg up. 1893 KENNEL *Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 A little dog...with...good carriage of stern, but a trifle 'on the leg' and out of coat. *Ibid.* 215/2. 1899 *Pail Mail Mag.* Apr. 474 'She wouldn't marry you?' 'My dear fellow, the boot was on the other leg. I wouldn't marry her.'

b. With reference to walking or running. *To change leg*, (of a horse) to change step. *To have the legs of*, to travel faster than, to outrun. *To put (or set) one's best leg foremost*, to go at one's best pace; to exert oneself to the utmost. *To shake a leg*, to dance. *To shake a loose (or free) leg*, to lead an irregular life, live freely. *To stretch one's legs*, † (a) to increase one's stride, walk fast (*obs.*); (b) to exercise the legs by walking. *To take to (or betake oneself to) one's legs*, to run, run away; so *to take leg* (*lit. and fig.*), give legs.

1530 PALSGR. 749/1, I take me to my legges, I fye a waye, je me mets en fuyte. 1579 TOMSON *Catvins Sermon*. Tim.

171/2 They...set the better legge before. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. iv. 34 Come knocke and enter, and no sooner in, But euery man betake him to his legs. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 1, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 83 When aunc her chastity took leg. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. ix. (1878) 233 While luck lasts, the highwayman shakes a loose leg! 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* *Scotl.* xii. (1855) 116 We have landed to...stretch our legs'. 1856 MAYHEW *Gr. World Lond.* 87 Those who love to 'shake a free leg', and lead a roving life, as they term it. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Gny Lifer*, ix. He [the horse] is in a white fether of foam, and changes his leg twice as he approaches. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xli. The beggar had the legs of me. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Ten Pys: Tenant v.* It would be positively indecent for a man at a hundred to shake a leg as merrily as a man at thirty. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts & Cond.* xviii. I explain that the stage is ready for them, if they like to act;...or the dancing-room, should they wish to shake a leg. 1883 *Daily News* 15 May 7/2 The best way is to make a snatch and give legs for it, it's better than loitering. 1886 HONART *Sk. Life* 135, I knew we had the legs of her [a gumbout].

c. *On one's legs*: (a) in a standing attitude; said esp. of a parliamentary or other public speaker; so jocularly on one's hind legs; (b) well enough to go about; 'on one's feet'; (c) *fig.* in a prosperous condition, established, esp. in to set (a person) upon his legs; also *transf.* of things. *To fall on one's legs*: to be lucky or successful. *To get on one's hind legs*: *lit.* of a horse, hence jocularly of a person, to go into a rage. *To stand (or to come) upon one's own legs*: to be self-reliant. *Not a leg to stand on*: no support whatever.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 251 A pound, that would...put him into fresh trading, set him upon his legs, and make him a man for ever. a. 1628 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 54 Then a man cometh upon his own legs. 1666 PEYS *Diary* 7 Jan. I do fear those two families...are quite broken, and I must now stand upon my own legs. 1697 COLLIER *Immun.* Stage (1730) Pref. Throwing in a Word or two; to...keep the English upon his Legs. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 117, I engage in a few weeks to set you once more upon your legs. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 17 Apr. I...might have been upon my legs by this time, had the weather permitted me to use my saddle-horse. 1792 ANECD. W. PITT. (1797) I. xii. 249 Mr. Pitt, upon his legs, in the House of Commons, charged [etc.]. 1799 *Med. Tract.* I. 22 He was obliged to be on his legs the whole day. 1801 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 321 We found Mr. Sheridan on his legs, moving the adjournment. 1818 CORRETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 9 A thing totally destitute of talent could never expect long to stand upon its own legs. 1841 LYTTON *At. & Morn.* II. iii. 112 A man who has plenty of brains generally falls on his legs. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 That English credit is not good enough to set Egypt...on her legs again. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 131 The latter hypothesis...has not a leg to stand on. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/4 Mr. S. was on his hind legs arguing with...force. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Maricotta's Marr.* xxx. 217 'Don't get on your hind legs', returned Betty composedly.

d. *One's last legs*, the end of one's life; *fig.* the end of one's resources; said also of things; chiefly on or upon one's last legs.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law.* i. *Eugenius*. My husband goes upon his last hour now. 1st *Courier*. On his last legs, I am sure. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 1883 III. 287 He had brought me to my last legs. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 184 You was pretty near your last legs. 1846 DE QUINCY *Syst. Heaven's Wks.* (1854) III. 174 If the Earth were on her last legs. 1857 A. TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* i. The bishop was quite on his last legs; but the ministry also were tottering.

e. *To dance (run, walk, etc.) a person off his legs*: to cause (him) to dance, etc. to exhaustion.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 326 Purging Comfits and Ants Eggs, Had almost brought him off his legs. 1668 PEYS *Diary* 25 Nov. These people...will run themselves off of their legs. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. s.v. *Hag*. I am hagg'd off my legs. 1890 'ROLY BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 159 Girls, who will dance him off his legs, unless he's very fit indeed. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 205 Soon walk him off his legs.

f. Put for 'the power of using the legs', as in to feel (FEEL v. 6 d), find one's legs. To keep one's legs, to remain standing or walking. *Sea-legs*: see SEA.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 147 We must have you finde your Legges. Sirra Beadle, whippe him till he keape over that same Stoole. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 5 They...walk firm, where all other Creatures tumble; and seldom can keep their Legs long, when they get upon Terra firma. 1855 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 The fighting men...were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 345 Carried most of the way, not able to keep his legs.

g. *In high leg*: in high spirits, exalted.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Lett. to Lady Holland* 8 Oct. *Mem.* (1835) II. 38 The Mufti in high leg about the Spaniards.

h. The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or bird for use as food.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* II. i. (1541) 16 b, Biefe is better digested than a chykens legge. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Aa, A breast or legge of Mutton. a. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iii. What say you to a leg of Beef now, sirra? 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 118 Then came up a leg of mutton. 1875 A. WOOD *Howard's Dead Cities* *Zuyder Zee* 75 The butcheress...still had a leg of veal.

b. *Leg-of-mutton adj. phr.*, resembling a leg of mutton, esp. in shape. *Leg-of-mutton sail*, a kind of triangular sail (also called shoulder-of-mutton sail); so *leg-of-mutton rig*. *Leg-of-mutton sleeve*, one very full and loose on the arm but close-fitting at the wrist; a gigot-sleeve.

1840 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* I. 218 Mrs. Button had dressed herself in leg-of-mutton sleeves [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/1, I had rigged her with a leg-of-mutton sail. 1884 *Girl's Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 410/1 'The old-fashioned "gigot", or leg-of-mutton sleeve. 1885 F. GORDON *Pyotshaw* 26 He brandished his leg-of-mutton fist. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) May 148/1 The leg-of-mutton rig...is the simplest.

4. An obeisance made by drawing back one leg and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Also in phrase to make (rarely cast away, scrape) a leg. Now arch. or jocular.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* v. (Roxb. Club) 141 Hang rascall, make a leg to me. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* (Grosart) III. 146 Whither...have you brought mee? To Newgate, good Master Doctor, with a low leg they made answer. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 152, I turned me to the Bashia, and made a low legge, saying, Grand mercie Signior. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1212 His hungry sire will scrape you twenty legges. For one good Christmas meale. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* IV. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 64 To shew my Courtship In the three quarter legges, and settled looke. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horn-bk.* 64 A Jew never bends in the hams with casting away a leg. 1629 P. SMART *Holy Commun.* *Durham Cath.* 14 To teach the Coristers going up to the Altar to make legs to God. a. 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 85 'Tis good to learn to dance, a man may learn his Leg, learn to go handsomely. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor...gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* I. vii. He is one that cannot make a good leg. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xlii. Each made a leg in the approved rural fashion.

fig. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 98 The India Bill came simpering on...and made its little leg to an applauding public.

5. *slang*. Short for BLACKLEG 2.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 39 The Goose that laid the Golden Egg should be a lesson to the legs on the turf. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xlii. He was a horse chaunter: he's a leg now. 1884 H. SMART *From Post to Finish* xxiii. 172 The world regards me as a compound of leg and money-lender.

6. *Cricket. a. Leg before wicket*: the act of stopping with the leg, or other part of the person, a straight-pitched ball, which would otherwise have hit the wicket (a fault in play for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, *leg before*. Abbreviated *l.b.w.*

1774 *Laws Cricket* in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 17 Or if a striker puts his leg before the wicket with a design to stop the ball, and actually prevent the ball from hitting his wicket by it [he is out]. 1795: cf. *l.b.w.* under 1, *the letter* 7-1. 1850 *Bat's Cricket Man.* 47 The hitter is given out as...leg before wicket'. 1862 LILLYWHITE *Cricket Scores* I. 191 In this match [in 1795], 'leg before wicket' is found scored for the first time. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Blackham was out leg before to Lillywhite.

b. (Also *the leg*). (a) That part of the 'on' side of the field which lies behind, or about in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in (a hit) to (the) leg. (b) The side of the pitch on which the batsman stands.

(a) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* Frontisp., The 'long on'...is for the most part done away with, and placed either...between the slip and cover-point, or to the 'leg'. *Ibid.* 17 The hitting to the leg is by far the most effective. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. A beautifully pitched ball for the outer stump, which the...unfeeling Jack...hits right round to leg for five. 1866 LE FASU *All in Dark* I. viii. 66 William, whose hit to leg was famous.

attrib. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The South Australian got his first ball to the leg boundary.

(b) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 As soon as ever the ball is pitched to the leg. 1851 PYCROFT *Cricket Field* ix. 181 So a cricket ball, with lateral spin, will work from Leg to Off, or Off to Leg, according to the spin. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13, 306 The first ball they bowled me was slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1888 *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) vii. 282 Farmer Miles...bowled under-arm...his balls curling in from the leg.

c. Hence, the position of a fieldsman placed to stop balls hit 'to leg' (see above); also, the fieldsman, or his position, at a long or short distance from the wicket or about square with it.

1816 in Box *Eng. Game Cricket* (1877) 34 *Leg*, the person who takes this place should stand a little back from the straight line of the popping crease. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 44 Long Leg must be occupied by a good thrower. 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 688/2 *Leg* should stand rather behind the striker, in a diagonal line, about twelve or sixteen yards from the wicket. 1877 Box *Eng. Game Cricket* Gloss., *Short Leg*, the fielder stationed within a few yards of the wicket behind the batsman. *Square Leg*, this fielder stands nearly square with the batsman. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 The men were placed thus:—Mr. Jarvis, wicket-keeper;...Bannerman, leg [etc.]. 1894 *Ibid.* 23 May 7/3 He was taken at short-leg.

II. Something more or less resembling a leg, or performing its function as a support for a 'body'.

7. A representation or figure of a leg; esp. in Her.

c. 1500 *Sc. Poet. Heraldry* in O. *Elit. Acad.* 100 Thire be also raschit, as legge or heid. 1745 COATS *New Dict. Her.*, Legs are born in Coat-Armour, either naked, or shod, or booted. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 457 b 'Gules, three Legs armed proper, conjoined in the Fess-point'. This is the coat of arms of the Isle of Man... 'Or, three Legs couped above the knee Sable'; borne by the name of Hosi.

† b. *Sc.* Short for leg-dollar. *Obs.*

1687 [see leg-dollar in 17].

8. An artificial leg. Also cork leg, wooden leg: see the adjs.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23199, I made me a leg of tre.

9. (See quot.)

1727 *BOVER Eng.-Fr. Dict. s.v. Leg*, A Leg of Wood to put in a Stocking, *forme, pour enformer les Bas*.

10. That part of a garment which covers the leg. 1580 *Stanford Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary XVII. 171/2* It, for a payre of boote Leggs, to mende bawdrycks, viij*d*. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect. ii*, To put my hunk of bread-and-butter down the leg of my trousers.

11. A bar, pole, or the like used as a support or prop; esp. in *Shipbuilding and Mining*.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 324* Carpenters which made the seild ladders and legges of tymbre. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy. II. i. 73* One end of the Carriage is supported with two Legs, or a Fork of three Foot high. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening 81* 'Tis set upon the Ground by means of three Legs or Staves... put into as many Sockets below the Ball... The lesser sort... require but one Leg. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Leg. 1* [Scotland]. A wooden prop supporting one end of a bar. 2. [Yorkshire]. A stone which has to be wedged out from beneath a larger one. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log iv. 68* The yacht is likely to fall over, and breaking her leg under her, receive serious damage.

b. One of the poles or masts of a sheers.

1896 *Law Times Rep. LXXIII. 634/2* The engine then brought the other wagon under the shear legs to have it unloaded. 1898 *Daily News 30 June 4/5* A pair of steel legs eighty-seven feet in height, which had a lifting power of 75 tons.

12. One of the comparatively long and slender supports of a piece of furniture or the like.

1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc. 177* The Legs and Cheeks are to be fastened with Braces to the Floor... of the Room the 1. the stands in. 1784 *COWPER Task i. 19* Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Upright they stood. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick xiv*, I was always used to a four-poster afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well. *Ibid. xlviii*, Mr. Pickwick grated the legs of his chair against the ground. 1852 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett. II. 175* Tables with their legs in the air.

13. A beam upon which tanners dress skins.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Shanny*, They [skins] are... laid on a wooden leg or horse.

14. One of the branches of a forked, jointed, or curved object.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc., Printing xiii. 4* The Legs of a Carpenter's Joyn-Rule. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron. I. 490* Imagine a Canal fill'd with a Fluid, and bent... the Fluid in the Leg of the Canal AC is in equilibrio with the Fluid in the Leg PC. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Compasses of three legs. 1801 *JEFFERSON Writ. (ed. Ford) VII. 482* A rainbow, therefore... plunges one of it's legs down to the river. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig. (ed. 20) 18* The Sector. This instrument consists of two legs or rulers, representing the radii of a circle. 1866 *Croquet to A* ball is wired when it cannot effect the stroke desired on account of the leg of a hoop (wire) intervening. 1893 *SLOANE Electr. Dict., Leg of circuit*, one lead or side of a complete metallic circuit.

b. One of the sides of a triangle, viewed as standing upon a base (so Gr. σκέλος); one of the two parts on each side of the vertex of a curve.

Hyperbolic, parabolic leg (see quot. 1727-41).

1659 *Moxon Globes vi. i. (1674) 184* The Legs of a Right Angled Spherical Triangle. 1702 *RALPHSON Math. Dict.*, Isosceles Triangle is a Triangle that has two equal Legs. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Curve*, Lastly, the legs of curves... are either of the parabolic or hyperbolic kind; an hyperbolic leg, being that which approaches infinitely towards some asymptote; a parabolic, that which has no asymptote.

c. *Gold-mining*. One of the two nearly vertical lateral prolongations of the saddle of a quartz-reef. 1890 *Melbourne Argus 16 June 6/1* In payable saddle formations a slide intersects the reef above the saddle coming from the west, and turning east with a wall of the east leg, where the leg of reef is observed to go down deeper.

15. *Naut.* a. A name applied to various short ropes (see quot. 1794). *Leg along* (see quot. 1867).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. v. 24* Legs are small ropes put throw the bolt ropes of the maine and fore saile, neere to a foot in length, spliced each end into the other in the leech of the saile, hauing a little eye whereunto the martens are fastened by two hitches. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist. 143* Cat-harping Legs. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship I. 169* Legs, short ropes which branch out into two or more parts, as the bowline-legs or bridles, bunt-line-legs, crowfoot-legs, &c. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 213* The two meet and fall to deck in one leg. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leg along*, ropes laid on end, ready for manning.

b. A run made on a single tack. Chiefly in *long, short leg*. *A good leg*, 'a course sailed on a tack which is near the desired course' (Webster, 1897).

1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island 20* I'll fetch down on a long leg, and catch the 'Pengeley' on a single tack. 1895 *Daily News 8 July 8/6* Valkyrie... preferred a series of short legs off Wemyss Bay to weather the Skelmorlie.

III. 16. *Attrib. and Comb.* Simple attrib., as *leg bath*; objective and obj. gen., as *leg-maker, tripping*; locative, as *leg-tired, weary* adjs. (so *leg-weariness*); also *leg-like* adj.

1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure 56* *Leg Bath*. The thighs and legs... ought to be put into a bath. 1897 *19th Cent. Aug. 297* Others unmistakably 'leglike'. 14... *Nom.* in *W. Wulker 686/29* *Hic tibiaris*, 'legmaker'. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 149* If he... change his Feet, it denotes he is 'Leg-tired'. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 11. 211 He overcame in 'leg-tripping'. 1880 W. DAV *Racehorse xix. 183* Horses often pull up lame from 'leg-weariness'. 1755 *SHEBBEAR Lydia* (1769) I. 243 The

exciseman began to be 'leg-weary'. 1890 'ROLF BOLDFREW' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 319 The slow, hopeless, leg-weary jog.

17. Special combinations: *leg-bird*, a dial. name for the Sedge Warbler; *leg-bone*, the shin-bone, tibia; *leg-boot*, a boot for a horse, covering the leg between the knee and hoof; *leg-business slang*, ballet-dancing; *leg-dollar* (see quot. 1687); *leg-foot*, the foot of a post or the like; *leg-guard*, a protection for the leg; in *Cricket*, a covering for the knee, shin and ankle, worn by the batsmen and wicket-keeper as a protection against injury from the ball; *leg-ill*, a disease of sheep, causing lameness; *leg-iron*, a shackle or fetter for the leg (whence *leg-ironed* adj.); *leg-lock* = prec.; *leg money* (see quot.); *leg-muff*, 'one of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many humming-birds' (*Cent. Dict.*); *leg-pad Cricket* = *leg-guard*; *leg payment* (see quot. and cf. *LEG-BAIL*); *leg piece*, *† (a) in pl.*, greaves; (*b*) *Theatrical slang* (= F. *pièce aux jambes*), a play in which 'leg-business' is prominent; *leg-rest*, a contrivance for supporting the leg of an invalid when seated; *leg-rope v. (Austral.)*, to catch an animal by the leg with a noosed rope; *† leg-saw* (meaning obscure); *leg-shield*, a shield to protect the leg from being crushed against the barrier in jousting; *leg-splint*, a plate of armour to protect the leg; *leg-wood dial.*, large branches cut from trees (also *attrib.*); *leg-worm*, the GUINEA WORM (q.v.) which attacks the legs. Also *LEG-HARNES*.

1848 *Zoologist VI. 2290* The sedge warbler, a 'leg bird'. 1885 in *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds*, 1615 *CROOK Body of Man 1003* The while and the 'leg-bone are joyned by adartulation. 1871 Mrs. ANN. EDWARDS *Ought we to visit her? III. i. 11* She was... in the 'Leg Business', your Grace. 1670 *Proclam.* in *Cochran-Patrick Coinage Scot. (1876) II. 158* These dollars commonly called 'leg dollars'. 1687 A. HAIG in J. RUSSELL *Haig xi. (1881) 331* To Daick, a six-dollar and half a leg, which is £4. 06. 0. [Note, A rex-dollar was worth £2 18s. Scots, or 45. 10d. sterling; a leg-dollar £2 16s., or 45. 8d. sterling. The latter coin was so-called from having on it the impression of a man in armour with one leg, the other being covered by a shield containing a coat of arms.] *Ibid.* 332 A 'leg-dollar for parchment and drink-money. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona III. 29* Old daft limmers sit at a 'leg-foot [of a gibbet] and spae their fortunes. 1849 'BAT' *Cricket Man. Adv.*, Gauntlets, 'Leg Guards [etc.]. 1807 *Ess. Highl. Soc. III. 431* 'Leg ill. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect. xvi*, A convict's 'leg-iron which had been filed asunder. 1884 E. YATES *Revol. I. III. 115* Convicts... handcuffed and 'leg-ironed. 1860 [Mrs. W. P. BYRNE] *Undercurrents Overlooked II. 218* Manacles and chains, whips and 'leg-loops. 1812 *Examiner 7 Sept. 575/1* If not able to pay 'leg money, or a fee for knocking off the irons [at Newgate]. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man. 51* 'Leg-pads. 1611 *COTGER., Payer en gaubades*, to make 'leg-payments, to runne away in debt. 1676 *HOBBS IIId (1677) 151* His 'leg-pieces he down to th' ankles tied, With silver buckles leg-pieces of brass. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Fl. III. 8* Tom advanced before him, carrying the 'leg-rest. 1889 'ROLF BOLDFREW *Robbery under Arms (1890) 7* We could milk, 'leg-rope, and bail up for ourselves. 1662 *Stat. Rel. (1765) II. 464* 'Leg-saws the piece 6s. 8d. 1860 *HEWITT Auc. Arm. III. 390* The 'leg-shield of the saddle is found in woodcut No. 49. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot. (1864) II. 78* Breastplate, greaves, and 'leg-splints. 1872 T. HARDY *Greenway T. I. III. (1876) 22* We shall have a rare 'leg-wood fire directly. 1898 *Oxford Chron. 22 Jan. 1* A large number of Faggots and Legwood. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy. II. II. 79* Two hairy Worms growing in the Authors Legs. Dangerous 'Leg-worms in the West Indies. 1857 tr. *Küchenmeister's Man. Parasites Hum. Body I. 398* Amongst the Germans it is known as... the skin-worm... leg-worm... and Pharaoh's worm.

b. in *Cricket*: *leg ball*, stump, that nearest the batsman; *leg ball*, break, a ball which pitches on or breaks from the leg side; *leg-bye* (see *BYE*); *leg hit*, stroke, a hit to leg (hence *leg-hitter, -hitting* sbs.).

1882 *Daily Tel. 27 May*, The new-comer... immediately afterwards had his 'leg-ball removed. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser. IV. 29* He missed a 'leg ball of Ned Smith's. 1836 in 'BAT' *Cricket Man. (1850) 100* Pilch... wrote down three with a 'leg hit. 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket 17* He will soon become an effective 'leg-hitter. *Ibid.*, On 'leg-hitting. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide (1888) 23* A ball... pitched on the inside of the 'leg stump.

Leg (leg), v. [*f. LEG sb.*]

1. *intr.* To leg it: To use the legs, to walk fast or run; also simply to leg (Sc. and dial.).

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils 3* Let vs legge it a little. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems 7* The wifes leg hame an' trim their fires. 1837 *HALIBURTON Clockm. Ser. I. xxiv*, He was a leggin it off hot foot. 1899 R. KIRLING *Stalky & Co. I. 4* We're goin' along the cliffs after butterflies... We're goin' to leg it, too. You'd better leave your book behind.

†2. To leg it, to 'make a leg'. To leg unto, to bow to (*indirect passive* in quot.). *Obs. rare.*

1628 Sir F. HOBART *Edw. II. cclii*, [They] Are leggd and crouch'd unto for feare they sting. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in a Cage v. i*, He'll kisse his hand and leg it.

3. *trans.* To propel or work (a boat) through a canal-tunnel by means of the legs (see quot. 1861); to navigate (a tunnel) in this way; also to leg through.

1836 Sir G. HEAD *Home Tour 144* Two hours is the time occupied in 'legging' a boat through. 1861 *SMILES Engineers I. 441 note*, The men who 'leg' the boat... lie on their backs... and propel it along by means of their feet pressing against the top or sides of the tunnel. *Ibid. II. 421* After legging Harecastle Tunnel... the men were usually completely exhausted. 1885 *Harper's Mag. May 863/1* To 'leg through' this 'ere tunnel. 1891 V. C. COLES *2 Girls on Barge 86* A little... boy was lying on his back, legging the boat along.

4. To leg up (a yacht): to shore up or support with legs or props when in dry harbour.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log iv. 68* To lay ashore and leg-up a yacht.

5. To hit on the leg. (Cf. *WING v.*)

1852 *Blackw. Mag. LXXII. 303* Those [pebbles] aimed at his head and body he turned aside, and jumped over those that threatened to leg him.

6. *dial.* and *slang*. To trip up (a person) by seizing his leg.

1882 *Sat. Rev. 22 Apr. 488/1* The policeman ordered them to move on... Presently they 'legged the copper', and he fell to the ground.

Legable, a. *rare* = *legable*. [*ad. mod. L. legabilis*, f. *l. legare* to bequeath.] (See quot.)

1721 *BAILEY, Legable*, that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy.

Legacy (l'gāsi), sb. Forms: 4 *legasy*, 4-7 *-cie*, 6 *-cye*, *-sey*, (*pl. legacies*), 7 *leagacie*, 5-*legacy*. [*a. OF. legacie* a legateship (see 1 b), = Sp. *legacia*, *ad. med. L. legātia* (see -ACY) the district of a legate, f. *legātus* LEGATE sb.]

I. Legateship, legation.

†1. The function or office of a delegate or deputy. (Cf. *EMBASSY* 1.) *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor. v. 20* Therefore we ben sett in legacye [*L. legatione fungimur*]... for Crist. 1555 *EDEN Decades 133* As I passed by in my legacye to the Soldane of Alcair. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M. II. 1178/1* Who... conferred... with Tho. Cromwell to associat him in that legacye.

†b. *spec.* The function or office of a papal legate; a legateship. To send in legacy: to send as legate. *Legacy of the cross*: see *LEGATE* sb. 1.

1387 *TREVISA Higden (Rolls) VIII. 260* Pis Baldewyn had be office of legacye of the cros [*L. crucis legatione fungens*]. 1537 *THROCMORTON Let. to Cromwell* in *Froude Hist. Eng. (1858) III. 228*, I suppose you have a great desire for a true knowledge of his mind and acts in this legacye. 1548 *HALL Chron. (1809) 448* Innocent Bishop of Rome had sent in legacye Adryan of Castella. 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey (1893) 174* A strawe, quoth my lord of Norfolk, for your legacye. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron. III. 920/1* Two great crosses of silver, the one of his archbishoprike, the other of his legacye. 1726 *FINDEN Wolsey II. 189* There were no fires in Smithfield during his [Wolsey's] Legacye.

†2. The message or business committed to a delegate or deputy. *Obs.*

1550 *BALE Eng. Volaries II. 75 b*, His legacye there performed, and all his bagges were stuffed, he returned agayne to London. 1555 *EDEN Decades 75* Quicquid et Colmenaris were brought before the king and declared their legacye in his presence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform. xlii. 602* God gave to hame giftis maie their legacye for till discharge. 1599 *MINSHEW Sp. Dict.*, *Legacia*, a legacye, an embassage, a message from a Prince. 1611 *CHAPMAN IIId vii. 349* He came, and told his legacye. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conf. China 113* This Legacye comming to nothing... both parties prepare to take the Field.

†3. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; also, the act of sending such a body. (Cf. *EMBASSY* 3.) *Obs.*

1375 *St. Leg. Saints vii. (Jacobus Minor) 555* In his samynne tyme com legasy to vaspaciane reuerently. 1582 N. T. (Rheims) *Luke xiv. 32* Otherwise whiles he is yet farre off, sending a legacye, he asketh those things that belong to peace. 1598 *HARLUYT Voy. I. 125* Offa by often legacies solicited Charles le Maigne the king of France, to be his friend.

II. †4. The action or an act of bequeathing = *BEQUEST* 1. Also *legacy parole*, nuncupative bequest. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron. VI. cciii. 213* Henry, than duke of Burgoyne... bequeathed his dukedome unto Kyng Robert; but the Burgonyons withstode that legacye. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton. 86* Sundry parcels gave hee besides by legacye parole.

5. A sum of money, or a specified article, given to another by will; = *BEQUEST* 2. †Formerly also in generalized sense, what one bequeaths.

121660 *HENRYSON Test. Cressid 597* Quhen he had hard hir greit infirmite Hir legacy and lamentation. 1514 *PAGE Let. to Wolsey in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. I. 176* To thintent they be not deprived off such legacies as my late lorde didde bequest unto them. 1577 H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades II. v. 162* Thou art left wealthie enough by thy fathers legacie, if y^e thou art godly, painfull, heedfull and honest. 1590 *SWINBURNE Treat. Testaments 14* A Legacie... is a gift left by the deceased, to bee paid or performed by the Executor, or administrator. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C. III. ii. 141* Bequeathing it as a rich Legacie Vnto their issue. 1660 C. MAUND in *Wood's Life (O. H. S.) I. 350 note*, I have given Mr. Powell 5*l.* for a legacie. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett. xl. 204* You have paid... his legacy, at the hazard of ruining the estate. 1818 *CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) I. 528* It has been stated that a purchaser is bound to see to the payment of legacies. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law xx. 155* The residue greatly exceeded in value the aggregate amount of all the legacies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. = anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.

1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps. LXXXIX. x*, His sonnes... Shall find like blisse for legacie bequeathed. 1697 *DVDEN*

Æneid x. 1263 Forbear thy Threats, my Business is to dye; But first receive this parting Legacy, He said; And straight a whirling Dart he sent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 3 Books are the legacies that a great Genius leaves to mankind. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 9 One of the many fatal legacies left to Spain by the French, was [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv, Leaving great legacies of thought, Thy spirit should fall from off the globe. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days Working People* v. (1864) 117 The difficulty has left sundry legacies behind it.

6. attrib. and Comb., as legacy-duty; legacy-hunter, -monger, one who pays court to old and rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy; so legacy-hunting.

1810 W. CAMPBELL (*title*) The Value of Annuities... with the amount of the several Rates of Legacy Duty, payable on the value of Annuities. 1804 LEBY *Stat. Pract. Utility* 1263 *note*, Foreign or colonial personality is liable to legacy duty if [etc.]. 1693 T. POWER in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 304 He exercises his Satyrical Vein upon the Heredipetor, or Legacy-Hunters. 1888 MISS TUPPOLE *Village Ser.* iii. 286 Her decline was rapid, and her latter days much tormented by legacy-hunters. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 105 To stoop to the pitiful expedient of 'legacy-hunting.' 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 287 Which made Coranias, like a common captator or 'legacy-monger, court his own sonne.

† Legacy, v. obs. Also 6 legacy, -asy. [f. prec.] 1. trans. To send as a legate.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1373/2 You are legasyd by thauroritie of the Pope.

2. a. To give or leave as a legacy. b. To bequeath a legacy to.

1546 WILLS & *Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 126 The reste of all my goodes not beinge legaced nor gyven. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 185 Where yet living, hee might behold his flesh legaced amongst the foules of the aire. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* ix. vi. 302 Inheritances might be legaced to them. 1643 SIG. T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 3 My acquired parts must perish with my self, nor can be legaced among my honoured Friends. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xv. 206 Her intimacy there had made him seriously determined on her being handsomely legaced hereafter. 1886 A. G. MURDOCH *Readings* Ser. I. (ed. 2) 29 The ten pounds legaced to... Kate Dalrymple.

Legal (lĕgāl), *a.* [ad. L. *lĕgālīs* (perh. through F. *lĕgal*, recorded from 14th c.), f. *lĕg-*, *lĕx* law. The popular OF. representative of the L. adj. was *leial*, *loial*; see LEAL, LOYAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to law; falling within the province of law.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 161/2 Albeit the matter of the precepte is morall and the daie legall, so that it maie be changed, yet wil... no man thinke [etc.]. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Reft.* introd. Pref. (1848) 29 To make use of a Legal Artifice to hinder... the Publication. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 313 [God] hath full right to exempt Whomsoe it pleases him... From National obstruction, without taint Of sin, or legal debt. 1728 VENERA *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 7 Sharp rebukes and legal severities. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 1. i. 18 The rudiments of legal knowledge. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 238 A system of legal construction had been established in former cases. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 135 One Menelaus having raised some legal objection to the decree. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 241 Debarred from the aid of the legal advisers of the state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 452 His legal knowledge... was merely such as he had picked up. 1861 GRAHAM *Eng. Word Bk.* introd. 8 Words of Latin origin relating to legal and military affairs. 1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 603 Protected... by skillful legal advice.

¶ b. Legal man: = Law Latin *legalis homo*, a man who has full legal rights, being neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor in any way disqualified from appearing in courts of law. So legal person.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 183 Let the Minister of the Bishop and his Clerks come thither... with legal men of that province. 1869 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 40 The next thing requisite to a Person being Commissioned is that he be a Legal Person.

c. Belonging to or characteristic of the profession of the law.

1810 BYRON *Juan* i. clxiv, As he [the attorney] revolv'd the case, The door was fasten'd in his legal face. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, iv, As all this here property is a very great temptation to a legal gen'tl'm'n. *Mod.* Whether he is a lawyer or not, he seems to have a legal mind.

d. nonce-uses. Observant of law; devoted to law. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 218 Each generation must be born better tamed, more calm, more capable of civilisation—in a word, more legal than the one before it. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1896) II. xiv. 111 Edward was by instinct a lawgiver, and he lived in a legal age.

2. Such as is required or appointed by law; founded upon law; deriving authority from law. Legal charity: relief dispensed under the Poor Laws.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xlii. viii. (1620) 793 What more legal and fixed order doth any part of nature keepe? 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 14 It [a marriage] is not compleat till the legal conjunction or solemnizing. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all it had contracted under Age. 1688, in Somers *Tracts* I. 273 It is not enough to say that it is a legal House without them; for a House of Commons of forty Persons is a legal House. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 153 ¶ 11 Preparing to take a legal possession of his fortune. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlii. 239 There is no... legal power without a legal course to carry it into effect. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* i. 67 There are many who believe that an immediate abolition of our legal charity would cause less misery than its long continuance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 447 All disputes were referable to legal tribunals. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 207 A bill of lading entitles the legal holder of it to certain... packages of goods.

b. Legal tender: coin or other money, which a creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered in payment of a debt. Also attrib.

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 6 The Court of France were obliged to ordain, that there should be no other legal Tender but Silver-Coin. 1816 *Act 56 Geo. III.* c. 68 § 12 Whereas it is expedient that the Silver Coin of the Realm should be a legal Tender by Tale... to any Amount not exceeding the Sum of Forty Shillings. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 98 § 6 A Tender of a Note or Notes of the Bank of England... shall be a legal Tender, to the Amount expressed in such Note or Notes. 1865 II. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 49 The Virginia convention had made the continental bills a legal tender. 1870 *Act 33 Vict.* c. 10 § 4 A tender of payment of money... shall be a legal tender—In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount: In the case of silver coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings... In the case of bronze coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. 1870 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 8 The objectionable features of legal-tender laws.

c. That is such in the eye of the law.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, Miss Brass... had passed her life in a kind of legal childhood.

d. Such as is recognized by 'law' as distinguished from 'equity'.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 386 Having treated of legal and customary estates, we now come to discuss the nature and properties of what are called equitable estates. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 153 A general devise of real estate... passed the legal estate in hands of which the deviser was mortgagee in fee. 1875 DUGG *Real Prop.* vii. § 4 293 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the *cestui que trust*, who has the equitable estate.

3. Permitted, or not forbidden, by law; lawful.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 11 It is as legal... for the king to pardon, as for the party to accuse. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 35 His fourth was a Virgin Daughter of... which made up the legal number of four, so many being allowed by their Prophet. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* (1692) 9 The Lender... will rather lend it to the Banker at the legal Interest, than [etc.]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 970 If it were a legal capture, they were entitled [to a return of premium]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 260 The periods fixed for the regular gaol-deliveries had been protracted beyond the legal limits. 1849 RUSKIN *Sen. Lamps* iv. § 14. 106 Those false forms of decoration which are most dangerous in our modern architecture as being legal and accepted.

4. Theol. a. Of or pertaining to the Mosaic law; existing under or founded upon that law. b. Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or based upon the law of works, i.e. salvation by works, as opposed to salvation by faith. † Of persons: Upholding the law of works.

¶ a 1500 CHESTER *Pl.* viii. 290 Rites Ceremoniall of the old Testament, with legal observance shall utterly cease. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 195 Paul... for legal righteousness, a man before men unblemishable. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 349 Under the gospel there are many that do judaize, are of as legal and servile spirits as the Jews. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 184 Neither could he be opposed to the legal priest, as not dying himself, but giving another. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 45 These [Ranters] would... condemn me as legal and dark. 1756 LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 154 What folly to tell you, that you are only in a legal state, unless he could prove to you that [etc.]. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* i. iii. 124 A legal bias toward a doing for life, in opposition to a believing on Christ for life. 1884 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 26 Christ without any of the notes distinctive of sacerdotal and legal piety.

5. quasi-sb. Something connected with law; a legal formality; a legal notice. Also in *Sc. Law*, short for legal reversion; see REVERSION.

1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that he sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyse, neyther the cerymonyes, nor legalles and customes. 1822 SCOTT *Fort. Nigel* x, If it [the money] is not raised, there will be an expiry of the legal, as our lawyers call it. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 10/2 A Gentleman who has influence with advertisers and is successful in obtaining Prospectuses, Legals, and Auctions.

Legalism (lĕgālīz'm). [f. LEGAL + -ISM.]

1. Theol. Applied reproachfully to the principles of those who are accused of adhering to the Law as opposed to the Gospel; the doctrine of justification by works, or teaching which savours of that doctrine.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 748 The theory of Dissenters is national legalism; the theory of Churchmen is national gospel. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i, The frigid legalism of the creed of Islam. 1861 TRENCH *J. Ch. Asia* 83 The first great battle which the Church had to fight was with Jewish legalism. 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 533 A new system of Christian legalism arose which reigned for centuries. 1901 *Expositor* Jan. 12 It is by its relation to legalism that Paul has to define Christianity.

2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule in any department of action.

1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* i. 3 That disposition towards... legalism of mind. 1885 DICEY *Lect. Stud. Law Const.* 160 Federalism, lastly means legalism... the prevalence of a spirit of legalism among the people. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 444/2 Englishmen and Americans... are profoundly influenced by the spirit of legalism.

Legalist (lĕgālīst). [f. LEGAL + -IST.]

1. Theol. An adherent or advocate of legalism; one who believes in or inclines to the doctrine of justification by works.

1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* Title-p., Wherein every one may clearly see how far he... deserveth the name of Legalist. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. f. § 6 (ed. 2) 8 To make Salvation the end of Duty, is to be a Legalist. 1678

R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 8. 252 There were no difference... betwixt those who are under the Gospel, and meer Legalists. 1846 J. JAY *Chr. Contemplated* ii. 78 They were not Antinomians: they were not Legalists. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 370 He is not afraid of being called a legalist, a preacher of good works, instead of a preacher of faith. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 73 Becoming a Jew to the Jews, a legalist to legalists.

2. A stickler for legality.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 1 They are so far from being disorderly that they are the most prudish of legalists.

3. a. One versed in the law; one who views things from a legal standpoint.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ix. xxii, A sorry legalist were he Who could not in thy boasted plea Detect its fatal flaw. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men Charac.* J. Runnymede ii. Wks. 1864 III. 174 John, however, could not silently assent to the position of the legalist. 1861 GEN. P. THOMSON *Andi Alt.* III. clxvi. 187 No legalist dars maintain that [etc.]. 1897 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 473 The whole attitude was... that of the legalist rather than the moralist.

b. An officer of the law; a bailiff. jocular.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 867 The prostrate legalist... lay motionless.

Hence Legalistic a., of or pertaining to a legalist; characterized by legalism.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1770 Legalistic Jewish Christians. 1894 *Thinker* V. 439 Malachi was compelled to raise his voice against the extreme legalistic standpoint.

Legality (lĕgālītī). Also 5 legalite, 6 legalitee. [ad. (directly or through) F. *lĕgalité*, med. l. *lĕgālīs*, f. L. *lĕgālīs* LEGAL.]

1. Attachment to or observance of law or rule.

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1126 Poems 94 [And] for trouthe a[n]d noble legalite [i.e. *et propter veritatem et legalitatem*]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Legality*, the keeping the Law. 1849 RUSKIN *Sen. Lamps* iii. § 3. 65 Much contest between two schools, one affecting originality, and the other legality. 1899 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 291 It made an idol of asceticism, which has been gradually compromised away into one of legality.

b. Theol. Insistence on the letter of the law; reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free grace. Also personified.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 29 He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name Legality. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 200, I have heard them cry out against the Legality of their wicked hearts.

c. The spirit or way of thinking characteristic of the legal profession; pl. points of manner or speech indicative of this.

1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* i. 225 Legality delights in the ingenious contrivance of delays. 1893 D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xlvii. 268 Their militarism and legalities made the more... sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease.

2. The quality of being legal or in conformity with the law; lawfulness. In early use, Legitimacy.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 1 The right legalitee of the succession. 1637 C. DOW *Innos. Charged upon Ch. & State* Pref., The legality of the bishops exercising their jurisdictions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiii. 183 In these, as in all doubtful recreations, be well assured first of the legality of them. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 340 By signifying their approbation... concerning the legality of their Ordination. 1792 SIR W. H. ASHURST in *Term Rep.* IV. 595 The expenses of litigating the legality of the fine. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 339 The legality of their conduct had been virtually recognised by the Eleans. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. ix. 213 To try the legality of the proceedings... against him. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 It was the masterpiece of William's policy of outward legality.

3. pl. Obligations imposed by law.

1855 *Cornwall* 243 Mines not so conducted are established under the provision of the joint-stock act, and shareholders in them become liable to its legalities.

4. slang. The name of a gambling game.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/2 Betting on the tape is quite a tame affair in comparison to 'legality'... At the 'legality' table I saw a person, whom I [etc.].

Legalize (lĕgālīz), *v.* [f. LEGAL + -IZE.]

1. trans. To make legal or conformable to law; to invest with the authority of law; to authorize, justify, sanction.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1723) VII. 75 The conditions required to legalize such a defence of ourselves and fortunes. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallie.* Wks. 1846 III. 143 It... could not... legalize the acts of the body which created it. 1824 — *Sp. Ho. Com.* i June ibid. 410 We may now be said annually to legalize military law. 1860 HOOK *Lives Alps*. I. i. 2 There was a period in our history... when oppression was legalised. 1884 SIR H. HAWKINS in *Law Times Rep.* L. 816/1 The intention of the Legislature to legalise... mere games of skill.

2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law; to pervert in the spirit of legalism. rare.

1774 FLETCHER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 181 What, will you still persist to legalize the gospel?

¶ 3. intr. To practise as a lawyer. nonce-use.

1855 *Cornwall* 244 Jobson still legalizes in Gray's Inn. Hence Legalization, the action of legalizing.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 As soon as he has completed the form of legalization. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxxiii. § 3 (1876) 389 The legalization of joint stock associations with limited liability. 1864 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 373 The open encouragement and legalisation of vice.

Legalized (lĕgālīzid), *pp. a.* [f. LEGALIZE + -ED.]

1. Made legal, sanctioned by law. Of a wife: Legally married.

1788 II. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 20 The extreme outward devotion of the duchess... seems to announce a legalized wife. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 947 The recruiting service, this legalized creeping. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 2 Legalized facilities for divulging the property and resources of individuals. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 332 The Church remained in the legalised servitude to which Napoleon had reduced it.

2. Imbued with the legal spirit.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* ix. The doctrines of a legalised formalist, such as Saddletree.

Legally (lĕg'ali), *adv.* [f. LEGAL + -LY.] In a legal manner; according to law, lawfully. Also, in a legal sense; from the point of view of law.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. xxii. (1634) 460 Hee... bindeth not himself with a certain law to call all men legallie. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Fismire* 1 That man might... performe actions... legally according to a rule. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 68 The King was as Legally possessed of that Right, as of any thing else he had. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Ph.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 332 Putting a criminal legally to death, is not thought sinful. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* xxxi. I never was legally married to any woman. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 24 His trustees would be legally seised according to the uses of his will. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 190 The laws of Holland had... prohibited the aborigines from being legally sold. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 213 They determined to pursue the matter legally before the judges.

Legalness, *rare*. [f. LEGAL + -NESS.] = LEGALITY (in quot. sense 1 b).

1665 J. GORDWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 387 They impute legalness, as they call it... to the ministry, under which they have no mind to continue. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Legantine (lĕg'āntin), *a.* [as if ad. Lat. type **legantinus*, f. *legant-*, pr. pple. of *legāre*: see LEGATE and -INE.] Incorrect synonym of LEGATINE.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21 § 1 Jurisdictions legantine. 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 65 There was made a solemn procession, and my lord Cardynall went presently in the same, apparelled in his legantine ornaments. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 229 Sending... Bishops and Archbishops... with a kind of Legantine power. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1778) IV. 16 Wolsey... erected an office, which he called the legantine court. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xl. 304 To exercise his legantine functions with the most ample power. 1847 VEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xl. 118 The summons... to attend a legantine Council. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* vi. (ed. 2) 517 They met... under his [Wolsey's] Legantine authority.

Legar, *obs.* form of LEDGER.

† **Legatarian**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. med. L. *legatarius* (f. *legatus* LEGATE) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a legate or deputy.

1766 AMORY *J. Bunce* (1770) IV. 83 Jesus Christ came with a legatarian power from God, the Supreme Being, to declare his will to mankind.

Legatary (lĕg'at'ari), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 legatarie, 6, 8 legatory, (7) ligatory, 8 legatory. [ad. L. *legatarius*, f. *legat-*um a bequest, f. *legāre* to bequeath.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a bequest; of the nature of a bequest.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 30 The Promissory and Legatary part thereof [Gods Testament] was the second time confirmed by a solemn Oath. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 201 The testator intended to use his subsequent words of recommendation in a legatary sense.

B. sb. One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee. 1542 RECORD *Gr. Artes* (1575) 411 The mind of the testator is to be taken favorably, for the nyde of the legatories [1646 legatories] when there ryeth suche doubts. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 11 Contributed by the legatories to the heire. 1615 DONNE *Serm.* cxlii. V. 538 But if those goods be liable to other debts, the legatories shall have no profit. 1700 RHODE *Isl. Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 424 If any executor shall refuse or neglect to appear... upon the complaint of a legatory. 1726 AVULFE *Parergon* 21 As when a Man makes his Debtor his universal Heir or Legatory. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 26 The Law supposes the benevolence of the testator toward the legatory to have continued. 1802 LEVITY & SORROW II. 148 (F. H.) Legatory.

Legate (lĕg'at), *sb.* 1 Also 2-7 legat, (6) lyget. [a. OF. *legat*, ad. L. *legatus*, pa. pple. of *legāre* to send as a deputy (also, to bequeath).]

1. An ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope and armed with his authority. † *Legate of the cross*: one entitled to have a cross borne before him, as an emblem of dignity.

1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1123 (Laud MS.) On þa ilca tyma com an Legat of Rome Henri wæs gehaten. c. 1205 LAV. 24501 Of Rome he was legat and of þan hirede prelat. 1300 CURSOR M. 29358 Alle þaa his hand on clerk behous ga to be pape or his legat, to soiled be. 1307 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 Bonifas, archbishop of Canterbury, þat was legat of þe croys. 1516 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) 217 Ther comes a lyget from Rome to my lord Cardenall. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 65 Looke where the holy Legate comes apace. 1638 PENIT. Conf. xii. (1657) 323 In his dayes there entred this Kingdom a Legat from Rome. 1745 SWIFT *Hist. Stephen* in *Lett.* (1768) IV. 291 Henry the youngest was bishop of Winchester, and the pope's legate in England. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. 244 The Pope... made the archbishop of Canterbury his legate. 1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* iii. i. I hear this Legate's coming To bring us absolution from the Pope.

b. The ruler of a legation, i.e. one of the provinces of the Papal States.

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 85 Urban... sent him Legate to the City of Ferrara. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 188 At present he is Legat of Ferrara, a considerable Legation. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 243 The most illustrious Domenico Maria Cursi being legate... of Ravenna.

c. Legate a (or † de) latere († also in semi-English or English form, of *latere*, of the side): the designation of a legate of the highest class, one whose acts are regarded as virtually those of the Pope himself.

1521 ABP. WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 239 Which wer forbidden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate de latere o. the See apostolicke. 1528 ROY *Kode me* (Arh.) 50 He hath a tyle of S. Cecile, And is a Legate of latere, a 1550 *Image Ipoer.* iv. 28 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 And then the Cardinall With tytles all of pride, As legates of the side. 1554 Act 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary c. 8 § 1 The Pope's Holiness... sent hither... the Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate de latere. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 77 Any Cardinal that goes Legat a latere to any Foreign State. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4444/2 The Pope chang'd his design of sending a Legate Latere to her Majesty. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 133 A further hardship was the sending of special ministers, legates 'a latere'.

transf. 1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 904 These [God's ministers] are Legati a latere—Dispensers of the Mysteries of Heaven.

2. gen. An ambassador, delegate, messenger.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* lvii. 9 Thou... sentist thi legates aferr. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5038 The dishonour ye did to my dere legat. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2732 Legates with letters afir him went. 1579 LILLY *Euphues* (Arh.) 146 A certaine Gentleman heere in Athens invited the kings Legats to a costly and sumptuous feast. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbury* 119 We gave also to your Legates two special horses. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 18 The Apostles were the Legats and Interpreters of Christ. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 338 There stands The legate of the skies. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* iii. v. II. 291 He suffered the legates from Utrecht to return... with their heads upon their shoulders.

3. Rom. Hist. The deputy or lieutenant of a general, or of the governor of a province; under the empire, the governor himself. Also *transf.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 45 The rookes ben vycayrs and legates of the kynge. 1577-87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* x. in *Holinshed Chron.* I. 31 It [Wight] was... wounne from the Britons by Vespasian the legat. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commw.* (1603) 120 With the armie they sende divers of their gentlemen as Legats or providors, who never stirre from the side of the captaine Generall. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 483 The legates who commanded legions upon the frontiers.

† **Legate**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also *legatte*. [a. OF. *legat* = It. *legato*, ad. L. *legatum*, neut. pa. pple. of *legāre* to bequeath.] A legacy or bequest.

1447 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 129/2 John Brokley... by his Testament... made other diverse Legates to diverse perones, grete and notable. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 849 III. 267 The funeral costes, dettes, and legattes. 1501 BURY WILLS (Camden) 91 These my legattes heere conteynyth truly fullyllyd. c. 1530 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 32 In dysposyng thy legatys, pay firste thy servannits.

Legate (lĕg'at), *v.* Also 6 leggett. [f. L. *legat-*, ppl. stem of *legāre*.] *trans.* To give by will, to bequeath. Often, to give and legate.

1546 WILLY in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 26, I gif and leggett vnto Richerd my sonn all my housholde stuff. 1582 WILLY of R. Milles (Consistory Crt. Canterbury). The towne hundred poundes to them legated shall... come wholly vnto my sonne Thomas. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 497 Leggingt peace as his proper blessing to all his followers. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Digest* 528 There were four forms of legating...—vindication, damnation, permission, and preception. 1888 *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 376 The oval inlaid table I legate to —.

† **Legate**, *pa. pple.* north. *Obs.* [ad. L. *legatus*, pa. pple. of *legāre* to bequeath.] Legated, disposed of by will.

1533 WILLS & Inv. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 111 The resydue of my goodes not legat nor bequest.

Legatee (lĕg'at'), *sb.* [f. LEGATE *v.* + -EE.] A person to whom a legacy has been bequeathed.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 99 Thomas Hayter, a legatee to John Moorhouse. 1693 T. POWELL in *Dryden's Juvenal* xii. (1697) 313 The former Legates are blotted out. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xii. 281 Legacies and fortunes left, on condition that the legatee shall take the name and style of the testator. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 20 A legacy cannot be charged on a legatee.

Hence † **Legatee** *v.* *rare* -1, *trans.*, to hand over to a legatee, to transfer by will. 1797 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 189 A mortification, legated by Mr. John Kemp.

Legateship (lĕg'at'ship), [f. LEGATE *sb.* 1 + -SHIP.] The dignity and office of a legate.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archebyschoppe of Cantorbury... was degraded of hys legateshippe. 1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 86 In his Legateship of Ferrara he carried himself very wisely. 1774 J. COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The cardinal Anagni... had succeeded Albano in the legateship. 1876 TENNYSON *O. Mary* v. v. The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole.

Legatess, *nonce-wd.* A female legate.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* III. 212 She was... his Castle-Stewardess, and Legatess a Latere for his domestics.

Legatine (lĕg'atin), *a.* [f. LEGATE *sb.* 1 + -INE.] Substituted for the earlier LEGANTINE and LEGA-

TIVE.] Of or pertaining to a legate; having the authority of a legate. *Legatine constitution* (see quot. 1765). *Legatine synod*: one held under the presidency of a (papal) legate.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 487/2 [The Papal Legate] studied to make vpp that by his Legatine Glory which hee wanted by his Princes countenance. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* Introd. 2 The Bishops... had acknowledged his Legatine authority, in prejudice of the Kings pre-eminence. 1647 N. BACON *Diac. Govt. Eng.* i. viii. 26 This was allowed of by Offa the great in a legatine Synod. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. viii. 178 Becket had obtained from the pope a legatine commission over England. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 82 The legatine constitutions were ecclesiastical laws, enacted in national synods, held under the cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from pope Gregory IX and pope Clement IV. 1879 MISS YONGE *Camden* IV. iii. 36 Having accepted the legatine commission without the King's consent. 1883 C. BEARO *Reform.* ix. 308 The acceptance by the clergy of Wolsey's legatine authority.

Legation (lĕg'at'ion), *Also 5-6 legacion, -yon.* [ad. L. *legation-em*, n. of action f. *legāre*: see LEGATE *sb.* 1 Cf. F. *legation*, Sp. *legacion*, Pg. *legação*, It. *legazione*.]

1. The action of sending a deputy or representative, esp. a (papal) legate; the fact of his being so sent. Also, † to send in legation.

1460 CAXTON *Chron.* (Rolls) 260 To which Parlement cam the duke of Gloucetrir fro Yrlond expressing the Kyngis costis in Yrlond; and his legacion was so acceptable, that the clergy graunted him a dymne, and the lay fe a fiftene. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. x. 1 To the Priests and Levites sent in legation from the Sanhedrim, he professed that himself was not the Christ. 1738 WARBURTON (*title*) The Divine Legation of Moses. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 214 The object of Moses was to support his divine legation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 108 The legation of a cardinal was... bound up in the popular mind with heavy fees.

2. The object for which an ambassador or legate is sent, his mission or commission.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. [They] wente toward Rome and shewed their legacion & message to the potestate and Senate. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 77 Anne her [Dido's] suster went incontinent towarde enea, to make unto him her feble legacion. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clix. 148 The sayde Lewys... gaue answers concernyng theyre legacions and messagys. 1530 PALSGR. 238/1 Legation, a message, legation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 144 Alfred... could not give any assent to their legation. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. ii. (1864) V. 208 Innocent had chosen a German by birth, perhaps from his knowledge of the language, for this important Legation.

3. *concr.* The body of deputies sent on a mission; a diplomatic minister and his suite. Now chiefly (exc. in *secretary of legation*) used when the minister has not the titular rank of 'ambassador'. 1603 North's *Plutarch* (1612) 1161 (*Cæsar Augustus*) Cornelius the Centiner chief of this legation or ambassade. 1619 VISCIT. DONCASTER *Lett. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 148 To give him thanks for honoring this legation thus. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 420 A secretary of legation... supplying their place. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 74 The report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia.

b. The official residence of a diplomatic minister.

1863 FORTUNE *Pedo & Peking* iv. 72 His Excellency... gave me quarters in the Legation. 1886 MISS GORDON CUMMING *Wand. China* II. 257 Really good robes... are... offered for sale at all the Legations and other European dwellings. 1901 ALLEN *Siège Peking Legations* v. 113 Next morning we heard that the Belgian Legation had been burnt.

c. attrib.

1886 MISS GORDON CUMMING *Wand. China* II. 337 The recently restored Legation buildings. 1900 MARTIN *Siège in Peking* v. 84 The marines... were occupying commanding points on the legation walls, or making sorties from the legation gates. 1901 ALLEN *Siège Peking Legations* vi. 211 Answer was returned that the Legation guard were simply acting on the defensive.

4. The dignity and office of a legate (see LEGATE *sb.* 1, 3); a legateship.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 93 By vertue of his Legation it belonged vnto him to dispose of all things taken in that sacred war. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 58 He had accepted a Legation from the Pope. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 He was appointed to go as Legate to the Proconsul of Africa. That Legation being performed, Marcus [etc.]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. iv. (1864) IV. 149 The Archbishop had... received from him the legation to France. 1864 W. FORSYTH *Cicero* (1867) 438 He wrote... to Antony to request that he might have a legation given him.

5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal States, governed by a legate.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* III. 30 Deputies... assembled in the end of 1796, and erected the two papal legations with the Modenes duchy into a commonwealth. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 583 Cardinal Bernetti notified... his holiness's determination to send his troops into the legations.

† 6. A gift by will, a legacy. *Obs.* *rare* -1. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 301 He... is bounde to beare the name, by cause this is a condicional legation or gift.

Hence **Legation** *v. inlr.*, to go on a legation. **Legationary** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legation, qualified or ready to go on a legation.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 460 Now Legationing in foreign parts. *Ibid.* 506 Plenty of legationary Sieurs. 1865 *Ibid.* v. 623 The Marischal's legationary function.

Legative (lĕg'ativ), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L. *legativus*, f. *legāre*: see LEGATE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

A. adj. **a.** In *legative bull, commission*: Empowering as a representative, deputing; conferring the authority of a legate. **b.** Of or pertaining to a legate. **c.** *rarely*. Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

1537 *Irish Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 1 Appeals, jurisdictions legative, . . . and instruments of sundry natures. **1548** *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI, 100b, By a Bull legative, whiche he purchased at Rome, he gathered so much treasure, that [etc.]. **1613** *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 339 All those things you have done of late By your power Legative [i.e. legative] within this kingdom. **1631** *J. Burges Anst.* Rejoined 86 If the Church have a ministry to appoint . . . then must shee needs have a commission legative. **1638** *Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Tower 27* Thus did Cardinal Wolsey with Wareham the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and all other the Bishops of the Kingdom after hee had got his Legative power. **1886** *Law Times LXXX.* 146/2 An *attaché*, not being a domestic servant of an ambassador, was not entitled to the legative privilege of exemption from process in the courts.

†B. sb. ?Something entrusted with a message. **1657** *J. Pettus in Loveday's Lett.* (1659) Aiv, The latter Age hath even robb'd the poor of their rages, torturing them with Mills and other Engines, till in paper they are made Legatives to most of our humane affairs.

†Legatnait. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med. L. *legāt-us nāt-us* lit. 'legate born', i.e. having an inherent right to the dignity of a legate. Cf. *F. légat-né*.] An archbishop (e.g. of Canterbury) who in virtue of his office exercised the rights of a papal legate.

1552 *Abp. Hamilton Catech.* (1884) 1 Johnne Archbishop of sanct Androus Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland.

†Legato (*legā'to*), *a. (adv., sb.)* [It.: lit. 'bound', pa. pple. of *legare* to bind:—L. *ligāre*.] Smooth and connected, with no breaks between the successive notes: used as *adv.* or *adj.*, esp. as a direction to a performer to render a passage or piece in this style; also as *sb.* (Opposed to *staccato*).

1811 in *Busby Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). **1815** *European Mag.* LXVIII. 154 Var. 11 is another instance of good legato style. **1848** *Rimbaud 1st Bk. Piano 91* Legato, in a smooth and connected manner. **1885** *W. Glover Mem. Camb. Chorister* i. xxiv. 275 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato [etc.].

Legator (*lēg'ā'tōr*). [*a. L. legātor*, agent-n. f. *legāre* to bequeath.] One who gives something by will; a testator.

1651 *G. W. tr. Cowell's Inst.* 132 A Legator may make a Substitution Pupillary. **1687** *Dryden Hind & P.* ii. 375 A fair estate, Bequeath'd by some Legator's last intent. **1845** *McCulloch Taxation* ii. vi. § 3 (1859) 298 The greater number of legators might have defeated the tax. **1878** *J. Stark Scot. Claims* 18 The residue of the legator's estate.

Hence **Legatorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legator or testator.

1883 *J. Pavn Thicker than Water* III. xli. 115 Knowing that his codicil was secure, the legatorial anxieties which were obviously consuming those about him were not without their charms for him.

Legatory, obs. form of **LEGATARY**.

†Legature. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. LEGATE sb.* + *-URE*.] The dignity and office of a legate; legateship.

1674 *Clarendon Reliq. & Policy* vi. (1811) I. 278 The Parliament . . . forbade him to usurp the privileges of his Legature.

Legauance, legauns, obs. forms of **LIGEANCE**.

Leg-bail. Used in the jocular phrase *to give (Sc. take) leg-bail*, to run away, decamp: see **BAIL sb.** 1 c. Hence sometimes used (in allusion to this phrase) = unauthorized absence or departure, 'French leave', etc.

1774 *Fergusson Poems* (1807) 234 They took leg-bail and ran awa Wi' pith and speed. **1785** *Gosse Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Leg*. To give leg bail and land security, to run away. **1808** *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 We have more occasion . . . for leg-bail than they have. **1861** *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 107 [He] was giving them leg-bail as hard as he could foot it. **1889** *Century Mag.* Feb. 632/1 Judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with leg-bail or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.

Lege, obs. form of **LEAGUE**, **LEDGE**, **LIEGE**.

†Legeance 1. *Obs.* Aphetic f. **ALLEGANCE** 1. **13..** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* ff. xxiv, He felede no legeance of his peyne.

†Legeance 2. *Obs.* Aphetic f. **ALLEGANCE** 2. **1425** *Saints' Lives* Prol. in *Anglia VIII.* 107 Legauns and auctorities of holy writte. **1425** *St. Mary of Oignies* Prol. ibid. 134 Amonge his wrytynge . . . hee puttith legeauns and figuratif spekynges.

Legea(u)nce, obs. form of **LIGEANCE**.

Legge-bell = *lich-bell*: see **LICH**, body, corpse.

Leged, obs. pa. t. **LAY v.**; obs. f. **LEGGED**.

†Lege de moy. *Obs.* ? Also *lege moy.* App. the name of some dance.

1559 *Skelton Col. Clout* 953 And howe Parys of Troy Daunced a lege de moy [i.e. a lege moy]. — *E. Rummyng* 587 She made it as koy As a lege de moy [i.e. lege moy].

†Legem pone. *Obs.* The first two words (forming the heading) of the fifth division of Psalm cxix, which begins the psalms at Matins on the 25th day of the month; they were consequently associated with March 25th (quarter day), and Vol. VI.

hence used as an allusive expression for: Payment of money; cash down.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* x. (1878) 22 Use (*legem pone*) to paie at thy daie, but vse not (*Orenus*) for often delate. **1592** *Harvey New Letter* 18 Without *Legem pone*, wordes are winde and without actual performance, all nothing. **1594** *Barnfield Sheph. Content* xxxix, If *legem pone* comes, he is receau'd, When *Vix haud habeo* is of hope bereau'd. **1611** *G. Ruggle Ignoramus* ii. vii. (1630) 64 Ille est *legem pone*; hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ. **1618** *MYNSIEU. Ess.* Prison 26 All their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detainee thee. **1694** *Motteux Rabelais* iv. xii. 48 They were all at our service for the *Legem pone*.

Legen, obs. form of **LACCIN**.

†Legence. *Obs.* Also 5 *legeans*. App. = **LIGENCE**.

14.. *MS. Cantab.* ff. v. 48, ff. 44 (Italiw.). If he my3t have legeans for his synnes to do penans, Schrifte he thought to take. **1518** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 94 The legence gevin to vnfrenien to sail with merchandise.

Legend (*lē'džend*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *legend e*, 4, 6 *legend*, 4-7 *legende*, 5-6 *-ent e*, 6 *-eant*, 5-*legend*. [*a. F. légende* (recorded from 12th c.) = *Sp. leyenda*, *Pg. legenda*, *lenda*, *It. leggenda*, *ad. med. L. legenda* 'what is read', *f. légère* to read.

For the formation of fem. verbals from the gerundive stem, cf. *med. L. prāvenda* 'prebend', *It. lavanda* washing, [etc.].

1. The story of the life of a Saint.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Marcius*) 108 To sancte march turnand myn hand, as I in his legend fand. **1386** *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 301 In the lyf of seint kenelm, I rede . . . how . . . I hadde leuere than my sherte That ye hadde rad his legende, as haue I. **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 65 Thys glorious virgyn seynt Kateryne had alle these zeftes as hir legende sheweth tofore. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* xxx. 21 In haly legends haif I hard alleuin, Ma sanctis of bischoppis, nor freiris, be sic sevin. **1597** *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 9 Legends being growne in a manner to be nothing els but heapes of fruolous and scandalous vanities.

2. A collection of saints' lives or of stories of a similar character. The *Legend*, spec. a mediæval collection of saints' lives written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century; now usually called the *Golden Legend* (*Legenda Aurea*), the name popularly given to it in the Middle Ages.

1340 *Cursor M.* 20900 (Fairf.) Qua wille haue mare of his matere rede be legende & 3e mai here. **1380** *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Aftir bileve of hooli writt, þat tellip of Petre and oþir apostlis . . . taken we biside bileve of many oþir þat þei ben seintis, as of Clement and Laurence and oþir þat þei ben legende spekiþ of. **1483** *CANTON (colophon)* Thus endeth the legende named in latyn *legenda aurea*, that is to saye in englysshe the golden legende. **1611** *COTGR.* *Legendier*, the golden Legend: a booke of the liues of the Saints. **1612** *BACON Ess.* *Atheisme* (Arb.) 330, I had rather beleuee all the fables in the Legend, and the Alcaron, then that this vniuersall frame is without a minde. **1649** *Alcaron* p. ix, They [Mohammedans] inuoke their Saints, of whom they haue a large Legend. **1662** *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* i. v. § 5 The next Legend the world hath should be called *Legenda Orientalis*. **1740** *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Lady Pomfret* 29 June, A belief in all the miracles in the Legend.

† 3. A story, history, account. *Obs.*

1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prol. 473 The moste partye of thyn lyf spende In makynge of a glorious legende Of goode wemen. **1386** — *Shipman's T.* 145 Thanne wolde I telle a legende of my lyf, What I haue suffred siþ I wasa wyf. **1508** *DUNBAR* *Life Mariit wemen* 504 This is the legende of my lif. **1560** *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* iii. 653 Allegeand baith the aid and new Testamentis Historyis, Scriptouris, & vtheris lang legentis. **1601** *CHESTER in Shaks. C. Pruzie* 43 The true legend of famous King Arthur. **1613** *JACKSON Creed* ii. xxxi. § 11 Christ Jesus, who hath left us these his sacred laws, and legend of his most blessed life. **1616** *BULLOCKE, Legend*, a story of olde matters. **1645** *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) 98 Those rambling letters . . . are nought else than a legend of the cumberston life and various fortunes of a cadet. **1671** *MILTON Samson* 1737 Acts enroll'd In copious Legend, or sweet Lyric Song.

† 4. A roll, list, record. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 376 Pat I man made was my name yentred In þe legende of lyf longe er I were. **1536** *BELLEDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 100 Thocht he be nocht nowmerit among the legend of papis. **1601** *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 356 Sir, I enrowle you in the Legend of my intimates.

5. *Eccl.* A book of readings or 'lessons' for use at divine service, containing passages from Scripture and the lives of saints. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 293/2 *Legende* (S. boke), *legenda*. **1459** *Paston Lett.* I. 489 Inprimis, ij. antyfeners. Item, j. legende of hoolle serveyce. **1482** *Will of M. Paston* ibid. III. 283 A compleet legende in oon booke, and an antiphonier in an other booke. **1549** *Act* 3 § 4 *Edu. VI.* c. 10 § 1 All Bookes called . . . Processionales, Manuelles, Legends, Pyes, Portuytes, Prymars . . . shalbe . . . abolished. **1556** in *Warton Life Sir T. Pope* (1772) App. xvi. 319 A fair leageant of parchment lymned with gold. **1605-6** *Act* 3 *Jas. I.* c. 5 § 15 Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legendes, and Lives of Sanctes. **1746** *Lewis in Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 165 A Legend; in which were written the Lessons to be read at Matins. **1849** *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 212 The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins.

6. An unauthentic or non-historical story, esp. one handed down by tradition from early times and popularly regarded as historical.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 That yee may know the Indians want not their Metamorphoses and Legends, they tell that a man . . . had a daughter, with whom the sunne was in love. **1685** *STILLINGFL. Orig. Brit.*

i. 11 Having their minds naturally framed to believe Legends. **1687** *T. Brown Saints in Upoor Wks.* 1730 I. 77 The kingdom . . . is ten times as populous as when the legend supposes you and your sister-trollops to have lived there. **1768** *H. WALPOLE Hist. Doubts* 84 note, It would have required half the court of Edward the Fourth to frame a consistent legend. **1838** *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 89 To Æolus himself no conquests and no achievements are attributed by the legends of his race. **1860** *Hook Lives Abbs.* I. vi. 323 The legend which would attribute to Alfred the foundation of the University of Oxford. **1900** *G. C. BRODRICK Mem. & Impressions* 156 It was deliberately and skillfully employed to break down what has been called the Gladstonian legend. **1901** *Spectator* 23 Feb. 277/2 The voracity of the pike is the subject of innumerable legends.

b. in generalized sense.

1847 *EMERSON Rep. Men. Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334, I think of him as of some transmutating votary of Indian legend. **1855** *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* iv. x. (1864) II. 434 Legend dwells with fond pertinacity on the holiness of the saint.

7. A writing, inscription, or motto; chiefly spec. in *Numismatics*, the words or letters impressed upon a coin or medal.

For attempts to distinguish *legend* and *inscription*, not now recognized by numismatists, see *quots.* 1611, 1727-41.

1611 *COTGR.* *Legende*, a Legende, a Writing; also, the words that be about the edge of a peece of coyne. **1702** *ADDISON Dial. Medals* iii. 153 We are now come to the Legend or Inscription of our Medals. **1727-41** *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., In strictness, the *legend* differs from the *inscription*; this last properly signifying words placed on the reverse of a medal, in lieu of figures. . . Every medal has properly two legends; that on the front, and that on the reverse. **1855** *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. As . . . their edges were inscribed with a legend, clipping was not to be apprehended. **1863** *Reader* 4 July 5 'Who is Griffiths?' is now a legend marked in paint on many of the walls about London. **1869** *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 38 No legend or effigy marks the graves of the royal Ladies.

b. gen. Written character; writing; rare.

1822 *SHELLEY Fragn. Unfin. Drama* 152 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam crases half, and half leaves legible. **1836** *CARROLL WISEMAN Sci. & Reliq.* II. viii. 67 The learned . . . applied themselves to the study of the enchorial, or as it has since been called, the demotic legend.

† Misused for **LEGION**.

1598 *SHARS. Merry W.* i. iii. 59 She has all the rule of her husbands Purse; he hath a legend of Angels. **1682** *MRS. BEHN Koonthead's v.* i, A Legend of his Divels take him for t.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *legend* *book*, *lay*, *maker*, *-monger*, *tale*; *legend-circled*, *-like*, *-stored* *adjs.*

1495 *Duchess of York in Wills Doctor's Comm.* (Camden) 4, I geve to Sir John More, a 'legend boke and a colett boke. **1842** *FABER Styrian Lake* etc. 316 Thou 'legend-circled thing, dread Euxine Sea! **1821** *JOANSA BAILLIE Metr. Leg.* Wallace ii, My 'legend lay receive. **1563-87** *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 80/1 They seeme more 'legendlike than truthlike. **1674** *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 282 Legend-like stories. **1621** *FLETCHER Wildgoose Chase* ii. 1, A glorious talker, and a 'Legend maker Of idle tales. **1820** *W. TOOKER tr. Lucian* I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. **1871** *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 61 Norman panegyrist and legend-makers. **1680** *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 233 No 'Legend-mongers, nor intruders of absurd and impossible doctrines. **1893** *W. C. BORLASE Age Saints* 13 Gilbert de Stone, a legend-monger of the fourteenth century. **1840** *T. A. TROLLOPE Summer Brittany* I. 2 The traditions of its gloomy and 'legend-stored history. **1605** *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 5, 34 That 'legend tale of Gregorius Magnus.

† **Legend**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. LEGEND sb.*] *trans. a.* with *out*: To tell stories of; to tell of in legend.

b. To tell as a legend.

1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat.* i. 1. 2 Nor ladies wanton love, nor wandering knight Legend I out in rimes all richly dight. **1647** *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* xi. 2 Some have legended of him [sc. Elias], that when he drew his mothers breasts, he has been seen to suck in fire. **1670** *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks. 1851 V. 131 Some of these perhaps by others are legended for great Saints.

Legendarian (*lē'džendē'riān*). [*f. LEGENDARY* + *-AN*.]

† 1. The writer of a legendary. *Obs.*

1677 *W. HUGHES Man of Sin* Pref. Biva, Which is the Case of all their Legendarians, brought as Witnesses here.

2. One who regards something (in quot. the gospel history) as of legendary character.

1882-3 in *Schaff Encycl. Reliq. Knowl.* i. 748 The Broad-Church type of thought . . . also includes the rationalist and the legendarian.

Legendary (*lē'džendāri*), *a.* and *sb.* (*f. légendaire*, OF. also as *sb. légendier*), *f. legenda* see **LEGEND sb.** and *-ARY*.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a legend; connected or concerned with legends; celebrated or related in legend. *Legendary period*, age: a one of which the accounts are mostly of the nature of legends.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 All which legendarie miracles I leave to the reader to judge of them as shall seeme good unto him. **1641** *MILTON Prel. Epica* Wks. 1851 III. 78 That other legendarie piece found among the lives of the Saints, . . . does bear the name of Polycrates. **1679** *J. GOOMMAN Penitent Pardoned* iii. iv. (1713) 332 These things are no Romances, nor have I dressed up any legendary Hero. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* iii. ix. 393 The character given of them in the legendary accounts of the Roman Missionaries. **1762-71** *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 6 Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories. **1796** *BP. WATSON Apol. Bible* 237 Had they agreed in nothing, their testimony ought to have been

rejected as a legendary tale. *a 1854* H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ii. (1855) 47 The legendary period of British history. *1856* STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 132 The view, whether historical or legendary, of Mahomet over Damascus. *1875* JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 261 The legendary Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb. *1900* J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 45 Relics of a mythical or legendary past. *absol.* *1871* EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 25 Something of the legendary hangs over his personal history.

b. Of writers: Relating legends.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 33 Not to meddle at all with miraculous Authors, or any Legendary relations. *1685* STILLINGFEL *Orig. Brit.* i. 45 These Proofs... depend chiefly on the authority of Simeon Metaphrastes or other Legendary Writers. *1748* ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. vii. 212 These legendary writers, of whose misrepresentations and falsities we had almost daily experience.

2. Containing the 'legend' on a coin.

1830 [E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 9 Between the outer angles and the inner legendary circle.

B. sb.

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints; occas. = the Golden Legend.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2586 Among her sisters all she caused to be redde. The sweet legendary, for a memory. *1571* GRINDAL *Injunc. at York* Biv. Antiphonary, Masse books... Processionals, Manualles, Legendaries. *1577* DE L'ISLE (title) A Legendarie containing an Ample Discourse of the life and behaviour of Charles Cardinal of Lorraine, and the house of Guise.

2. A writer of legends. *1625* JACKSON *Credul.* v. xxiii. § 3 The Legendaries, the latter Jewish Rabbines, and the Poetical Encomiasts of heathen Gods or Heroines. *1630* W. T. JUSTICE *Relig. Professed* x. 80 Their shameless Legendaries report indeed, that we have put men into Beares skines, and set dogges to worry them. *1663* J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 398 The ancient Grecian Historians and more Modern Legendaries studied onely to make their Relations miraculous enough. *1749* Bp. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1752) 57 The Legendaries own that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman. *1849* JAS. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* vii. 67 A... monastery, built... by special desire (say the legendaries) of St. Michel the archangel.

† 3. A legendary or unhistorical personage. *Obs.* *a 1664* HEYLYN *Laurel* (1668) 474 The expunging of some Saints (which they falsly call Legendaries) out of the Kalendar.

Legended, *a. rare*. [f. LEGEND sb. + -ED 2.]

1. Bearing a legend or inscription.

a 1849 POE *Ulalume* viii. The door of a legended tomb. *1886* CENTURY MAG. XXXII. 595 The land of the legended fan and the lacquered box.

2. Celebrated in legends.

1893 ILLUSTR. LOND. NEWS Christmas. No. 9/1 The legended pursuit of Daphne by Apollo.

† **Legender**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LEGEND sb. + -ER 1.] A writer of a legend.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. vi. § 11. 487 Which to be true, a Legender of his Miracles can best relate.

Legendist (le'dzéndist). [f. LEGEND sb. + -IST 1.] A writer of legends.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 472 Lying Legendists. *1832* SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 312 This was decidedly an invention of the legendist. *1850* RILEY *Lib. Albus* Pref. 10 The Legendist... the Romancer, and the Poet.

Legendize (le'dzéndáiz), *v. rare* -o. [f. LEGEND sb. + -IZE 1.] *trans.* To affix a legend to; to inscribe with a legend. *1889* in *Century Dict.*

Legendless, *a. rare* -1. [f. LEGEND sb. + -LESS 1.] Of a coin: Bearing no legend.

1884 TRAILL *New Lucian* 130 That coin of language which, once so glittering and clean-cut, has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless.

† **Legendous**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. LEGEND sb. + -OUS 1.] Legendary.

1686 SPEC. BEATE VIRGINIS 29, I have also passed over the many Legendous stories that are told of her.

Legendrian (lédzéndrián), *a. Math.* [f. name of Adrien Marie Legendre (1752-1833), an eminent French mathematician.] Pertaining to or invented by the mathematician Legendre, as Legendrian coefficient, function, symbol.

1882 ENCYCL. BRIT. XIV. 414/1 The theory of the Legendrian Coefficients.

Legendry (le'dzéndri). [f. LEGEND sb. + -RY.] Legends collectively.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 8. 100 In places where its legendry may be plainly read, as in painted windows. *1880* T. SINCLAIR in *Academy* 3 Apr. 247 Mr. Gilbert's fairy legendry. *1884* BERESP. HOPE *Brandreths* II. xxix. 226 The broidure bright of homespun legendry On Homer's and on Virgil's awful robe.

† **Le'ger**, *sb. Obs.* Also legier, lieger. 'A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier' (Nares). Hence † **Le'gering** *vbl. sb.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) D 2 b, The Law of Legering which is a deceit that Colliers abuse the Commonwealth withall, in hauing vnlawfull sacks. *Ibid.* The Leger, the craftie Collier I mean. *Ibid.* He carryeth the country collier home to his legering place, and there at the back gate causeth him to vnload, and, as they say, shoot the coles down. *1599* — *Upst. Courtier* E iii b, I am... a Collier of Croyden, and one sir that haue solde many a manne a false sacke of coales. Indeepe I haue bene a Lieger in my tyme in London, and haue played many madde pranks, for which cause... the Pillory hath eaten off both my eares.

† **Le'ger**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 lieger, lyger, 7 leagar. [a. F. léger (=Sp. ligero, Pg. ligeiro, It. leggiero): popular L. type *leviarius, f. levis light.] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also, nimble. Hence **Le'gerly** *adv.*

1481-90 HOWARD *Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 425 Item, my Lord payde to the armer of Flandres upon his leger harness vjs. viiij d. *a 1533* LO. BEARNERS *Huon* cxi. 382 Huon, who was leger and light, leapt by the syde of the serpent and gaue hym a great stroke. *1565* COOPER *Thesaurus*, Agilis, nimble, light, lieger, quicke, quiner. *Ibid.*, Agiliter, nymbyly, lightly, liegerly, quinerly. *1598* DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* G iv b, By his Physiognomy ye would iudge him leger and inconstant.

Leger, *obs. form of LEDGER.*

† **Legerdeheel**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [An alteration of *legerdamein* by the substitution of *heel* for the last syllable.] 'Light-heeled' pranks.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools Plays* 1873 l. 151 If your wines play legerdeheele, though you bee a hundred miles off, yet you shall be sure instantly to find it in your forehead.

Legerdamein (ledzədméin). *Forms:* 5 lygarde de mayne, lechardemane, legerdameyn, 6 legerdameane, -dymeyne, -du-maine, -dimeane, legerdameine, -mayne, ligier de mayne, -dameyne, du mayne, legier du mane, ligierdameyne, lieger-du-mayne, liger, legyier, lygier daine, 6-7 legerdameine, -mayne, -mane, legierdamein(e), -dumaine(e), leigerdumaine, -dameine, 7 leger du main, mein, leiger du mayn, legger-, leigerdameine, 8 leigerdamein, 6- legerdamein (in 6-8 written as two or three words, and with hyphens). [a. F. léger de main, lit. 'light of hand': cf. LÉGER a.]

1. Sleight of hand; the performance of tricks which by nimble action deceive the eye; jugglery; conjuring tricks.

14.. LYDG. *Dauince of Macabre*, Lygarde-de-mayne now helpeth me right noughte. *c 1475* Cuth. Angl. 212/2 (Add. MS.) To play lechardemane, pancraciari. *1528* ROY *Kede me* (Arb.) 114 O churchie men are wyly foxes More crafty then jugglers boxes To play ligier du mayne taught. *1562* BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 304, Many Inkepers with their hostlers through a cast of legerdamein: can make a pecke of draffe and Beanes, buye three bushelles of cleane Pease or Beanes. *1584* R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, xiii. xxii. (1886) 263 The true art... of juggling consisteth in legerdameine; to wit, the nimble conueiance of the hand. *1596* SPENSER *F. Q. v. ix. 13* For he in slights and juggling feates did flow, And of legerdameine the mysteries did know. *1613* R. C. Table Alph. (ed. 3), *Legerdameine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conueiance. *1622* BEAUM. & FL. *Beggar's Bush* iii. i, Will ye see any feates of activity, Some sleight of hand, legerdameine? *1707* FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* v. v, What's here? Legerdamein! By this light, my lord, our money again! *1756* C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 220 The name of a magician... has... been assumed and abused by masters of leger de main. *1876* COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 116 The professors of legerdamein at our village fairs, pull out ribbon after ribbon from their mouth. *1856* DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* ii. ii. 115 The legerdamein of the skilful trickster who deceives our very senses.

2. *transf. and fig.* Trickery, deception, hocus-pocus.

1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 Hys lygier daine in stealing. *1565* JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 529 Wel may we iest at your vnhandsome and open legierdameine, that so vainly seeke to blinde vs with a painted shadow of the Spirit of God. *1699* Hist. *Jetser* 13 This whole business was nothing but pure Legerdamein and Knavery. *1711* SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) l. *Advice to Author* i. i. 155 There is a certain Knack or Legerdamein in argument. *1796* MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vii. 134 By this sort of legerdamein, some fine estates are juggled into France. *1823* LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 282 The theological legerdamein, by which Cranmer pretended to nullify the oath of obedience. to the pontiff. *1875* JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 We are inclined to regard the treatment of them [paradoxes]... as a mere legerdamein of words.

† b. An instance of this; a trick, a juggle. *Obs.* *1550* BALE *Eng. Votaries* ii. lii, They prey legerdameines were not much to be trusted. *1570* LYTLE *Euphues* (Arb.) 119, I would not that all Women should take Pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdameines of a few. *1625* Gonsalvius's *Sp. Inquis.* Contents, The treacheries and legerdameines of the Inquisition in practice and exercise. *1663* GERBER *Counsel* 48 He must with his Eyes follow... the line wherewith the Joyner's work is measured, that it be not let slide through the Measurers fingers, since... a Leger de Mayne may be prejudicial to the paymasters purse.

† 3. A sleight-of-hand performer, a conjurer. *Obs. rare* -1.

1695 CLARKE *Love's Last Shift* II. (1696) 25 The Fool diverted me and I gave him my hand, as I would lend my Money, Fan, or Hankerchief to a Legerdamein, that I might see him play all his Tricks over.

4. *attrib. or as adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of legerdamein or jugglery; juggling; tricky.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnis Complex.* ii. ii. 101 Some Iuglers, & Legier du maine players. *1683* DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Ded. 25 These legerdamein authors are for telling stories to keep their tricks undiscovered. *1707* CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 91 Jugglers, who show Legerdamein Tricks. *1742* LOND. & COUNTRY *Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 39 In such a Legerdamein Manner, as gulled and infatuated the ignorant Drinker. *1760* J. RUTTY *Spirit. Diary* (ed. 2) 171 A legerdamein-man getting four guineas a day. *1812* SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 96 Phantasmagoric and legerdamein miracles. *1836* J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* ii. (1852) 47 The legerdamein kind of criticism resorted to by our adversaries.

Hence † **Legerdamein v. intr.** (also with *it*), to perform tricks, to use deceit; **Legerdameiniah** *a.*, resembling that of legerdamein; **Legerdameinist**, a performer of legerdamein; a conjurer.

1483 Cuth. Angl. 212/2 To Legerdameyn... pancraciari. *a 1678* MARVELL *Hist. Poem in Poems Affairs State* (1697) 99 Baal's wretched Curates Legerdamein'd it so, And never durst their Tricks above-rated shew. *18..* WORCESTER 1860 (citing *Observer*) Legerdameinist. *1877* F. C. BURNANO *Ride to Kibira* 10 Von know what a good Legerdameinist I am. *1888* SAT. REV. 21 Jan. 71 No one ever performed that operation in a more legerdameinish fashion. *1891* CRITIC (U.S.) 31 Jan. 57/2 The handkerchief tricks of the legerdameinist.

† **Legerity**. *Obs.* Also 6 liger-, leiger-, legieritie. [ad. F. légèreté: see LÉGER a. and -ITY.] Lightness (*lit. and fig.*); nimbleness.

1561 THORNTON *Lett. to Ellis*, 29 Apr. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 146 Some others of her nation that be inclined to greater legierity, inconstancy, and corruption. *1598* BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 12 A signe of great legieritie and lightnesse. *1599* SHAKES. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 23 The Organs... newly moue With casted slough and fresh legieritie. *1599* B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i, I have... the Legieritie, for [certain feats of legerdamein]. *1600* DR. DODDPOOL III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 133 The legieritie of her sweet feete. *1640* tr. *Vanderer's Rom. of Rom.* II. 164 Considering that his legierity would more advantage him then his force, he concluded to combat him with judgement. *1822* W. TRENNANT *Thane of Fife* vi. 37 Worming his way with strange legierity. *1830* GALT *Laurie* 7. iii. xvi. (1849) 138 Had I not cause for thankfulness on this occasion that I had been formed with such legierity.

† **Legge**, *v. Obs. rare*. [Aphetic form of ALLEGE v. 1] *trans.* To alleviate.

c 1400 ROM. ROSE 5016 Som socour, To leggen hir of hir dolour.

Legge, *obs. form of LEDGE v. 1*

Legg(e)aunce, *obs. forms of LIGEANCE.*

Legged (legd), *a.* [f. LEG sb. + -ED 2.] Having legs (of a particular kind, shape, or colour); freq. in parasynthetic combination with adjs., as BAKER-legged, bare-legged, black-legged, BOW-LEGGED, crook(ed)-legged, long-legged, two-legged, etc. In *Heraldry*, having legs of a specified tincture.

1470 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 637 II. 394 He is legged right i now, and it is reportyd that hys pyntell is as long as hys legges. *a 1529* SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 50 Legged lyke a crane. *1552* HULOET, Legged crokedy and ill fauored. *c 1570* PRIDE & LOWL. (1841) 64 But he were legged as was Actaeon. *1572* BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 26 An Owsell d'Argente, beaked golde, legged gules. *1610* SHAKES. *Temp.* II. ii. 35 Leg'd like a man. *1652* GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 The spindle legde are fearful; hairy leggd, lustful; stump leggd servile; bow-leggd, various. *1697* tr. *Le Comte's Mem. China* ii. (1737) 39 A row of eunuchs... stood on each hand close legged. *1765* TREAT. DOM. PIGEONS 134 The Trumpeter is a Bird... very feather-footed and leg'd. *1822* SCOTT *Pirate* vii, Triptolemus was a short, clumsy, duck-legged disciple of Ceres. *1864* BOUTELL *Hier. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 15 (ed. 3) 204 Three popinjays or, collared and legged gu. *1898* DAILY NEWS 24 Nov. 2/2 Stiff-backed, legged chairs, legged sofas... are out of place in an Eastern house.

b. *Legged dollar* = leg-dollar (see LEG sb. 17).

1672 CORSHILL *Baron-Crt. Bk.* in *Archaeol. & Hist. Coll.* Ayr & Wigton (1884) IV. 104 Withholding from him ane legged dolour, at 55, anent the niffer of ane horse. *c 1689* DEPRD. CLAN CAMPBELL (1816) 100 Ane leggit dolour.

Hence **Leggedly** *adv.*

1659 TORRIANO, *Gambescaménte*, leggedly, according to the fashion of shanks.

Leggen, *obs. form of LAY v.*

Legger (leg'ar). [f. LEG v. + -ER 1.] A man who propels a canal barge through a tunnel by thrusting his legs against the walls.

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 143 These men... are called 'leggers' for they literally work the boat with their legs, or kick it from one end of the tunnel to the other. *1841* BRESS *Gloss. Terms Civ. Engin.*, *Leggers*, the name given to the men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

Legger, variant of LEDGER.

Leggery (leg'ari). *nonce-wd.* [f. LEG sb. + -ERY 1.] A manufactory or storehouse of legs.

1830 COLERIDGE *Const. Ch. & State* 212 That mundus immundus on which we, and others less scantily furnished from nature's Leggery, crawl, delve, and nestle.

Leggett, *obs. form of LEQATE v.*

† **Leggiadrous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. It. leggiadro light, sprightly + -OUS.] Graceful, elegant.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xviii. xl, Those Beams of leggiadrous Courtesy Which smil'd in her Deportment. *Ibid.* xix. xvii, The queen of soft leggiadrous Love.

Legginess (leg'inés). Leggy condition.

1893 KENNEL *Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 She [a bitch]... was much out of coat, which increased her legginess.

Legging (leg'in), *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Also 8-9 *pl.* leggings. [f. LEG sb. + -ING 1 (but cf. -ING 3).] In *pl.* A pair of extra outer coverings (usually of leather or cloth), used as a protection for the legs in bad weather, and commonly reaching from the ankle to the knee, but sometimes higher.

1763 in F. B. Hough *Siege Detroit* (1860) 200 The Men to be clothed, but in a light Manner; a cloth Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggings, &c. will be sufficient. *1809* A. HENRY *Trav.* 156 A pair of leggins, or pantaloons, of scarlet cloth, which cost me fifteen pounds of beaver. *1821* CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 With leather leggins on, that stopt

the snow. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 203 A hunting-shirt of dressed deer-skin... and leggins of the same, fringed from hip to heel. 1866 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 415 Long leggins reaching over the knees, and made of halftanned leather.

Hence **Legged**, *a.*, having leggins.

1837, 1852 [see *leather-leggins* in *LEATHER* s. 5 d]. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karb.* 39 My yellow leggins foot.

Legging (le'gi), *vb.* sb. [f. *LEG* v. + -ING¹.]

Making a 'leg' or obseance.

1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* (1881) 160 All the bowing and legging I had seen in the Royal Navy.

Legging, *pl.* *a.* [f. *LEG* v. + -ING².] That makes a 'leg' or obseance.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B, A legging foote, a well-embracing hand.

Leggy (le'gi), *a.* [f. *LEG* sb. + -Y.] Conspicuous for legs; having disproportionately long legs; lanky-legged.

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 32 If you are a short man, you spur the saddle cloth; if you are leggy you never touch him [the horse] at all. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 170 Great numbers of our racers... have always been too leggy. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 67 He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the road.

b. *slang.* Characterized by a display of legs.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/3 This festival... has been pitifully vulgarised... by Christmas numbers of periodicals, Christmas concerts, leggy burlesques. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1/2 'Leggy' burlesques.

Legh, *obs.* form of *LEE* sb. 1, *LIE* sb. 1, *LYE*.

+ **Leg-harness**. *Obs.* Forms: see *LEG* sb. and *HARNES* sb. Armour for the leg.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 6 And stelyn legharnes [1388 boots of brass] he [Goliath] hadde in the hipis. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8178 Legharnes ys lefft be-hynde. That thou mayst, at lyberte, Hyr dartyng and hyr brondys fle.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vii. 114 Hys lymms in leg-harnes gold begane, Claspit full clos. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 514 Nalles, studs and tacks implead about greues and leg-harnes. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* x. 36 Shoes, or legg-harnes, whereby men are enabled to hold out in their way. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 67 Armed with... leg-harnes, sword, spear, and dagger.

fig. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 130 Good hope his legges harnes sholde be.

Leghe, *obs.* form of *LEAGUE* sb. 1, *LIE*.

Leghed, *obs.* pa. t. *LAY* v., *LIE* v. 2

Leghere, *obs.* form of *LIAR*.

Leghorn (le'ghorn, le'ghorn). [Use of the place-name *Leghorn*, ad. It. *Legorno* (16-17th c.), now replaced by *Livorno*, repr. the classical L. name *Liburnus*.]

1. The name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets, made from a particular kind of wheat, cut green and bleached, and so called because imported from Leghorn in Tuscany; a hat or bonnet made of this plaiting or some imitation of it. (Used both simply and in attrib. use, as *Leghorn bonnet*, *chip*, *hat*, *plait*.)

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 412/2 Hats of a foreign manufacture, imported from Italy, and therefore denominated Leghorn Chip. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 223 The Gold Medal of the Society was this session voted to Mr. William Corston, of Ludgate-Hill, for a substitute, of his invention, for Leghorn Plait, for Hats, &c. *Ibid.* 231 A specimen of plaited straw, manufactured... in this country, similar to that imported from various parts of Europe, under the denomination of Leghorn. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 64, I bought myself a *chapeau de soleil*, with corn flowers stuck in the side of it—a regular Leghorn. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Tracts*. (1825) I. 6 She... split the young lady's Leghorn by one thump of her fist. 1893 PEEL *Spun Valley* 271 The great leghorn bonnets which they prized so highly.

2. The name of a breed of the domestic fowl.

1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 485, 15 hens, mostly Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. *Ibid.*, Mixture of Leghorn and native breed. 1874 L. WRIGHT *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* 423 While most Spanish breeds are delicate, the Leghorns are extraordinarily hardy, besides being much superior as layers. *Ibid.* 425 The white Leghorn cock.

Legia(u)nce, *obs.* form of *LIGEANCE*.

Legibility (led'zibil-i), *a.* [f. *LEGIBLE*: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being legible.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 105 The divine goodness did supply that defect, as to the greater lines of virtue and vice, by the plain legibility of its providence. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 181 Perhaps they... should have been accompanied with an expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv. The words emblazoned in all the legibility of gilt letters and dark shading. 1864 LADY LLANOVER in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. n. III. 289 note, A hand which for clearness, compactness, and legibility exceeded any writing the Editor ever saw. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 143 A few slight variations, often repeated, will make a great difference in the legibility of a page, to the eye that is unaccustomed to such variations.

Legible (led'zibil-i), *a.* (sb.) Also 4 *legeable*, 5 *legibylle*. [ad. late L. *legibilis* (6th c.), f. *legere* to read = BLE.] That can be read.

a. Of writing: Plain enough to be read; easily made out or deciphered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 283 And wrytine ves in þat tabil rycht fare lertre & legeable. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 212/2 Legibylle, *legibilis*. 1560 WARDEN *Dr. Alexis* Sec. II. 8 b, Dresse the letters after thys maner... and they shalbe

legible. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. i, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 403 Strange Characters... so eaten out by time, that they were not legible. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*. Wks. 1755 II. n. 11 Their heads held down... within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 218 Over each box should be a legible inscription.

b. Of compositions: Accessible to readers (nonce-use); also, easy to read, readable. *rare*.

1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* Pref. For their sakes who... were denied the opportunity to be of the Auditor, I have condescended to make it legible. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymn to Mercury... My next effort will be, that it should be legible, a quality much to be desired in translations. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 127 French books are supposed to be sufficiently legible in England without translation.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* n. iii. § 2. 16 That excellent correspondence, which is between Gods revealed will and his secret will... is not legible to the Natural Man. 1649 HILTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Rd., I have... endeavoured to make my thoughts as legible as I can. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (O. H. S.) III. 112 His epitaph is legible in the large volumes of his works. 1703 COLLIER *Ess.* n. 102 People's opinions of themselves are commonly legible in their countenances. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 141 The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, My fellows in the office would sometimes rally me upon the trouble legible in my countenance.

d. as *sb.* *pl.* Matter for reading. *rare*—1.

1864 *Keatin* 10 Feb. 1 National education too much resembles the powerful winch of a literary air-pump, screwing up the demand for legibles, and lightening the atmospheric pressure of criticism on the supply.

Hence **Legibleness**, legibility.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Legible (led'zibil-i), *adv.* [f. *LEGIBLE* + -LY².] In a legible manner; in legible characters; so as to be easily read. Also *fig.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. lxi. (1612) 269 His banner had the picture, and in gold King Edwards Cozen Eleanor was legibly inrould. 1664 H. MORE *Myat. Imp.* 97 Whether written in the outward word, or legibly engraven upon the Table of his Heart. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 240 It's yet legibly and plainly HIPPOTEROSTE. 1709 STERLE & AUDISON *Tatler* No. 101 7 A shaking Hand does not always write legibly. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 84 The rules... shall be legibly painted upon boards. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 364 Whether his books treat of love or political economy, theology or geology, it is there, the history of man legibly printed. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 356 The great tale of which it became the theatre is legibly written on its natural features.

Legicide (led'zisd-i), *rare*—1. [f. *L. legi-*, *lex* law + -CID-1.] A destroyer of laws.

1689 TETCHIN *Heroic Poem* 7 A Tyrant Troop of Legicides... Such as Free Rome of old, Destroy'd and Fought.

Legier, *obs.* form of *LEGER*; var. *LEGER* sb. *Obs.*

Legierdmain, *etc.*, *obs.* ff. *LEGERIEMAIN*.

+ **Legifer**. *Obs.* [a. *L. legifer*, f. *legi-*, *lex* law + -fer bearing, bringing.] A legislator.

1602 W. WATSON *Deccardon* 53 Thus have all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme to be had of every person. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 213 That the Legifers should have no lesse regard to Love, than to Lawes. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downfall* 57 Such Lords, lawlesse Sirs, and Legifers they take themselves to be.

+ **Legiferous**, *a.* *Obs.*—0 [f. *prec.* + -OUS; cf. -FEROUS.] 'That maketh or giveth laws' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Legific (led'zifik), *a.* [ad. L. type **legificus*, f. *legi-*, *lex* law + -ficus: see -FIG.] Pertaining to the making of laws.

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* x. App. (1876) 224 Practically, in many cases, authority or legific competence has begun in bare power.

+ **Legiform**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. assumed L. **legiform-is* (f. *legi-*, *lex* law + *forma* FORM sb.) + -AL.] ? Of a legal form or character.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlii. 344 There are Heaps of these Legiform Papers.

+ **Legify**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. *L. legi-*, *lex* law + -FY.] *intr.* To make laws.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 95 Is it fit that those that have no right no foundation should legify amongst us?

Legion (lê'dzon). Also 3-5 *legium*, 4 *legioun*, *lygioun*, 4-5 *legyoum*, 5-6 *legyon*. [a. OF. *legiun*, *legion* (mod.F. *légion*), a. L. *legiō-em*, *legio*, f. *legere* to choose, levy (an army): cf. -ION.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, composed of different numbers at different periods, ranging from 3,000 in early times to 6,000 under Marius, and combined usually with a considerable complement of cavalry.

c 1205 LAY. 6024 Werren on alche legiun þus feole leod-kempnen, six þusend & six hundred & sixti iferen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 30 Fro Charles kyng sanz faille they brought a gonfaynour pat Saynt Morice in bataille [bare] befor þe legioun. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 75 When at the prayer of Genuis be queene... legiouns of Rome were isende in to Irland, þo was Caerleon a noble citee. 1494 FARNYAN *Chron.* III. iv. 36 Claudius sent certayne Legions of his Knyghts into Irland to rule that Countre, and retourned hym selfe to Rome. 1598 FARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Legion, amongst the ancient Romaines,

was certaine companies of their people of warre: consisting of 5 or 6-000 footmen, and 300 horsemen. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 72 You keepe by Land the Legions and the Horse whole, do you not? 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. iii. 24 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display, To try the Fortune of some doubtful Day. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. i. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 [The Roman] disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 398 The legion was light, elastic, adapted to every variety of circumstance.

b. Applied to certain military bodies of modern times. *Foreign legion* [= F. *légion étrangère*]: a body of foreign volunteers in the French army in the 19th century, employed in the colonies or on distant expeditions.

1598 [see *LEGIONARY* B.] 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The British legion which served in America. *Ibid.*, The Polish and Belgic legions, that form part of the French army. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 219 A legion is I understand a corps consisting of one, two or more battalions of infantry and a proportion of cavalry and artillery. 1815 *Ibid.* XII. 313 It appears impossible for the Hanoverian Government to bear the expense of the Legion as now constituted. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk.* N. Germ. 154 The Farm of La Haye Sainte... was at first occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion. a 1877 Mrs. NORTON *Bingen on the Rhine*, A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

2. Vaguely used for: A host of armed men.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 633 (Ritson) The spere that Charle-mayne was wonet to bere To fore the holy legioun. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 605 The lege-mene of Lettow with legiouns ynwene. c 1440 *Parsonage* 269 Wyth hym a legioun Of his knyghtis. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 59 The adverse windes... have given him time To land his Legions all as soon as I. 1715-20 *Pope* *Ilia* XIII. 845 Nor knew great Hector how his legions yield. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* II. 318 With lightning blast their legions.

3. A vast host or multitude (of persons or things): freq. of angels or spirits, with reminiscence of Matt. xxvi. 53.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15809 If i mi fader wald be-seke, I moight wit-ten lett Haf tuclue thousand legions. 1362 *LANG.* P. I. A. I. 109 Lucifer with legiouns lered it in heuene. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. II* 43. III. 264 Many legiouns of angels. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 77 No doute but many a legyon wenten to the foote of Olyuet, ordeneing theyr processoun to byngne hym therupon. 1500-20 *De Near Poems* viii. 9 With angelis licht, in legions, Thou art illuminyt all about. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 55 Not in the Legions Of horrid Hell, can come a Diuell more damn'd In euils, to top Macbeth. 1634 CANNON *Necess. Sefar.* (1849) 234 To sustain even a legion of reproaches. 1667 MILTON P. I. i. 301 He... called His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay in-trans'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 7 10 Immense legions of appetites and passions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trar.* II. 19 As I approached the house, a legion of whelps sallied out. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 So now his [Satans] legions throng the vestibule. 1865 LUCKY *Kation* I. i. 25 The air was filled with unholy legions.

b. In Mark v. 9 and echoes of this passage; esp. in the (somewhat inaccurate) allusive phrase *their name is Legion* = 'they are innumerable'.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* v. 9 A legioun is name to me; for we ben manye. 1526 TINDALE *Ibid.*, My name is Legion, for we are many. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 95 If all the diuels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possess him. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scopis Sci.* xviii. 116 The same undivided essence... is here multiplied into Legion. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlv, 'Their name is Legion', she replied. 1873 HELLS *Anni. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 The number of such sayings anticipated by this original maxim is legion.

4. *Legion of Honour* [= F. *légion d'honneur*]: an order of distinction, founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, conferred as a reward for civil or military services, etc.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* V. 63. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxix, The innkeeper was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nom. & Real* Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The world is full of masonic ties, of guilds, of secret and public legions of honour.

5. *Nat. Hist.* (See quot.)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Legion*. A term occasionally used in Natural History classification to express an assemblage of objects intermediate in extent between a *class* and *order*. A class may thus embrace several legions, and a legion contain many orders.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Innumerable, multitudinous.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 282 By this it [Pride] becomes a Multiplied, a Legion evil. 1795 SOUTHEY *Tout of Arc* x. 443 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorale* 148 The poor curate's wife... with the legion family clothed from the odds and ends of her rich sister's cast-offs.

Legionary (lê'dzonari), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *legionarius*, f. *legiō-em* *LEGION* sb.: see -ARY.]

A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to a legion.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 371/2 Ostorius... had no legionary soldiers, but certene bands of aids. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* Annot. (1591) 52 In former times... the Legionary Cohorts were equal, of five hundred a piece. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 249 Of the four principle or Legionary standards, that is of Judah, Ruben, Ephraim, and Dan. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 Altars and monumental inscriptions, which instruct us as to the legionary stations of the Romans in Britain. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiii. 223 The whole multitude of legionary soldiers. 1893 *Archæologia* I. 111. 550 The bronze eagle, probably rightly supposed by Mr. Joyce to have been a legionary one.

b. Of an inscription, mark, etc.: Designating a particular Roman legion.

Legionary ring (Rom. Antiq.): a finger-ring bearing a number, formerly thought to have been worn by Roman soldiers, the number being supposed to be that of the legion. This view is now abandoned, as the numbers go up to 100, while the highest legionary number was 28.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 38 Its legionary inscriptions indicate the several portions—erected by the different legions and cohorts. *Ibid.* 67 The legionary tablets of the Scottish wall are its most interesting relics. 1863 Q. Rev. CXIV. 382 The legionary mark of the tile. 1869 FORTNUM in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* XXVI. 146 Bronze 'Legionary ring' on which is engraved the so-called legionary number.

2. Constituting or consisting of a legion or legions.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 55 The Silures beset the Prefect of his Camp, left there by Legionarie Bands to appoint Garrisons. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 25 The whole body of legionary infantry amounted to six thousand one hundred men. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 52 The Roman legionary force. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 100 Without one earthly weapon she faced the legionary masses.

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 12 Too many betwixt jest and earnest, betray the cause of truth, and incensibly make up, the legionary body of error.

B. sb. A soldier of a legion, ancient or modern; a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Lb. As touching the [French] Infantry, Francis the first was the first that instituted the Legionaries. . . 8 Legions, and every Legion to containe sixe thousand. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 675 Twelve thousand Legionaries, Picards, Normands and Champanois. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 173 If any of the legionaries were permitted to return from the Italian expedition. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvi. Wks. 1870 XI. 276 Three hundred and fifty legionaries [of the Legion of Honour]. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 154 The covering legionary, with whom to hear was to obey. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 4/3 Day was just dawning when the Marine Infantry and the Legionaries advanced.

Legioned (lɛdʒənd), a. poet. [f. LEGION + -ED.] Arrayed in legions.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxxii, An Iberian Priest . . who led the legioned West. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 43 So once more days and nights aid me along, Like legioned soldiers. 1820 — *Rev. St. Agnes* xix, While legion'd faeries paced the coverlet. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 515 We met the vultures, legioned in the air. 1851 J. B. HUME *Poems* 150 The clarions of all the legion'd winds!

† **Legioner**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LEGION + -ER.] A legionary soldier.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 992 The legioners did cover themselves as they had done before with their shields.

† **Legionet**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LEGION + -ET.] A small legion.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* xxxv. xlix. 917 You should see in this kings camp hardly two pretie legionets [L. *legionculæ*], and those but lame ones neither.

† **Legionize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LEGION + -IZE.] *trans.* To form into legions.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* I. 4, Descend sweet Angels (Legioniz'd in Ranks).

Legionry (lɛdʒənri), [f. LEGION + -RY.] Legions collectively.

1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* vii, To drive away From earth the dark infernal legion Of superstition, ignorance and hell.

Legior, *obs. form* of LEDGER.

Legislate (lɛdʒɪsleɪt), *v.* [Back-formation from LEGISLATOR, LEGISLATION.]

1. *trans.* To make laws for. *rare*—1.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 66 The Parliament sate . . Legislating the Nation.

2. *intr.* To perform the function of legislation; to make or enact laws.

1805 BR. WATSON *Charge* (1808) 16 Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect Constitution than he gave them. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 119 The emperor had a right to legislate for the whole country. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 247 The renunciation by the British Parliament of the right to legislate for that kingdom [Ireland]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 All states legislate under the idea that there are two classes of actions, the voluntary and the involuntary.

3. *quasi-trans.* To bring or drive by legislation into or out of. Also *rarely trans.* to bring about or control by legislation.

1845 [see LEGISLATED *ppl.* a. below]. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* ii. (1848) 39 The same power which legislated the very circumstances, alone can release them. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 401/2 Trades' unions . . should be educated, and not legislated into usefulness. 1854 *Act U. S. A. Congress* in *Encycl. Brit.* (1860) XXI. 442/2 Not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State. 1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* iv. 237, I do not want to see a people legislated into poverty. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* i. (1899) 78 It [this sentiment] is beginning to die down and to be legislated out of our national character.

Hence **Legislated** *ppl.* a., **Legislating** *vbl.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 178 Schemes of legislated instruction. 1890-1 J. ORR *Christian View* God (1893) 131 The . . presence of a morally legislating and commanding Reason within us. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/5 The legislated depreciation of this one estate . . had cost him . . not less than £120,000. 1899 A. E. GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* 33 He analyses the conceptions of the condemning and of the legislating conscience.

Legislation (lɛdʒɪsleɪʃən), [a. late L. *légis-*

latiō-em, properly two words = 'bringing of a law' (*légis*, genitive of *lēx* law + *latiō-em* bringing: see LATION). Cf. F. *législation*.]

1. The action of making or giving laws; the enactment of laws, lawgiving; an instance of this.

a 1655 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Conf.* III. (1705) 116 Let me to treat you to explain what you mean by this way of Divine Legislation. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 213 Gods Legislation was a real Action; but the Law made doth not act. 1747 LD. LYTTLETON *Observ. Convers.* Paul 18 Pythagoras, who join'd Legislation to his Philosophy, and . . pretended to Miracles . . to give a more venerable Sanction to the Laws he prescribed. 1828 CAROLINE FRV *Script. Rdr.'s Guide* ix. 124 When the inspired historian tells his story of . . the wars and legislations of other ages. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 395 Legislation, as we understand it, did not, in the ideas of those times, fill any prominent place among the duties of a king.

† 2. A legislative body, a legislature. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Common-Council-Man is a Man of Authority, a Member of the City-Legislation.

3. The enactments of a legislator or legislature; the whole body of enacted laws.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. I. 297 A legislation in which, as in that of Moses, religion is . . the main element. 1872 VEATS *Growth Comm.* 137 The acts . . are largely taken up with legislation affecting the national commerce.

Hence **Legislational** a., pertaining to legislation.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 22 A legislative proceeding.

Legislative (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɪv), a. and sb. [Formed after LEGISLATION, LEGISLATOR, by substitution of suffix: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *législatif* (recorded from the 14th c.), Sp., Pg., It. *legislativo*; a med.L. **legislativus* probably existed.]

A. adj.

1. That legislates or makes laws; having the function of legislating.

Legislative assembly (Fr. Hist.), the body of legislators which succeeded the National or Constituent assembly in 1791; also, the legislature which succeeded the Constituent assembly of 1849.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 269, I have learned to distinguish between . . the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, It is the conversion of a parliament . . to a legislative power always sitting. 1674 *Baker's Chron.* 584, The peoples Legislative Deputies in Parliament. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 146 If half of the members met, and half absented themselves, who shall determine which is really the legislative body, the part assembled, or that which stays away? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 173/3 On the 30th of September [1791], this National Assembly . . dissolved itself, and gave place to the succeeding Legislative National Assembly. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 154 The Legislative Council [of India].

2. Of or pertaining to legislation or the making of laws.

c 1641 DENHAM *On Strafford's Trial & D.* 25 Their Legislative frenzy they repent, Enacting it should make no President. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xx. 106 It belongeth therefore to the Sovereign . . to prescribe the Rules of discerning Good and Evil, . . and therefore in him is the Legislative Power. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 79 During the early Periods of Civilization, the legislative Art is always of an imperfect Form. 1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 383 Legislative acts require the exactest detail of circumstances . . in order . . to elicit principles . . to direct a practical legislative proceeding. 1870 D. MACRAE *Amer. at Home* II. x. 151 All the Legislative Halls throughout the country.

b. Enacted or appointed by legislation.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 Nor did the Estates mention the use of torture among the grievances which required a legislative remedy. 1872 VEATS *Growth Comm.* 308 Legislative penalties were imposed. 1878 LECKV *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 The remedy for the evil was found in the legislative emancipation of Scotch industry.

B. sb.

1. The power of legislating or making laws; the body in which this power is vested, the legislature. Opposed to 'executive'. *Now rare.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 294 What authority is equal to this Legislative of the Bishops? 1689 W. A. LD. CHIEF *Just. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 5 The King has not the Legislative exclusive of others. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* II. § 141 xi. (1694) 276 The Legislative cannot transfer the Power of making Laws to any other hands. 1712 BEAURELEV *Pass. Obedience* § 22 To pay an absolute submission to the decrees of some certain legislative. 1836 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) V. 26 It [the Polish constitution] fell when the legislative became more corrupt than the executive.

† 2. ?Something appointed by legislative enactment. *Obs.*

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right* Tythes xvi. 94 He this Edgar, had them questionless from Alfred . . from Ina, Offa, Ethelbert, &c. to whose tendries he added what seemed fit of the Legislatives of West-Saxony.

Legislatively (lɛdʒɪsleɪtɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs in Law* 6 Whatsoever passed before it [the absolute supreme Court] *pro re natâ* legislatively judgeth, maketh, and declareth Law. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Execr. Usurped Powers* 27 Those who . . assume a power not legally in them, and act legislatively. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* i. 154 It was only legislatively that the Lords could have to deal with this matter. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 3/2 Our national characteristic is . . a tendency to deal legislatively in a permissive or tentative style.

Legislator (lɛdʒɪsleɪtər), [a. L. *légis-lātor*, properly two words, = 'proposer of a law' (*légis*, genitive of *lēx* law + *lātor*, used as agent-n. to *ferre*

to bear, carry, bring).] One who makes laws (for a people or nation); a lawgiver; a member of a legislative body.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. III. *Law* 168 This Boat . . saves from wrack the future Legislator [Moses]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 10 He draweth the absolute authority of Man, not from God as he is God, but as he is Legislator only. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 For the Legislator is he, not by whose authority the Lawes were first made, but by whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 74 Heroes in animated marble frown, And Legislators seem to think in stone. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 Laws in doubtful points are to be interpreted according to the design of the legislator. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 77 Legislators have long since discovered the absurdity of attempting to fix prices by law.

transf. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* IV. i. I will be a legislator in this business. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 403 The alleged legislator of science. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 29 Aristotle is the legislator for the human intellect through eighteen centuries after his death.

Hence **Legislators**, the position of legislator.

1654 J. SPITTLEHOUSE *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 19 Do they not . . dethrone and degrade the Lord Jesus of his Legislators and Judicator? a 1695 LD. HALIFAX *Cautious Choice Members in Parlt.* (1699) 16 There ought to be a difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and leaping into Legislators. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* I. II. i. 223 The principle of hereditary legislators.

Legislatorial (lɛdʒɪsleɪtərɪəl), a. [f. as next + -AL.]

1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legislator or legislature.

1819 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 At a public meeting holden on July 12, . . the managers . . proposed that the same Sir Charles [Wolseley] should be sent up to parliament as 'legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham'.

1841 DE QUINCEY *Homew. Wks.* 1857 VI. 349 Solon, the legislative founder of Athens. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 357 One may imagine a community governed by a dependent legislative body or person.

2. Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislature.

1774-5 BENTHAM *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1843 X. 76 A System of Rules for the Conversion of Long Sentences into Short Ones, for the Legislative Style. 1829 *Examiner* 306/2 A capital legislative *Jeu d'esprit*. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 246 He would have done better to stick to his legislative duties.

Hence **Legislatorially** *adv.*

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 30 The judges legislatorially refuse to acknowledge certain rights of the landlords.

† **Legislatorius**, a. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. type **legislātorius*, f. *legislātor* LEGISLATOR.] = prec.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 26 The judgment of Matrimonial causes. . . Legislative actions [etc.] . . should be committed to the Bishops.

Legislatress (lɛdʒɪsleɪtrɛs), [f. LEGISLATOR + -ESS.] A female legislator.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. 252 See what that Country of the Mind will produce, when by the wholesome Laws of this Legislatress it has obtain'd its Liberty! 1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Cress Ossory* (1848) I. 24 That lamb and legislatress the Czarina would suffer no patriot orations. 1846 *Mss. Goae. Eng. Char.* (1852) 83 Queen Bess, that shrewdness of legislatresses. 1885 MAINE *Pop. Govt.* 155 Nature, a beneficent legislatress.

Legislatrix (lɛdʒɪsleɪtrɪks), [L. fem. of *légis-lātor*.] A female legislator.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 53 This right Reason is the great Legislatrix and Judge of all human affairs. 1797 W. FOOTE *Cath. II* (1798) II. v. 45 No woman had yet been a legislatrix. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxx. 565 Laws supposed to emanate from . . the fancied legislatrix nature.

Legislature (lɛdʒɪsleɪtʃər), [Formed after LEGISLATOR by substitution of suffix: cf. -URE. Cf. F. *législature*, cited by Hatz.-Darm. from 1789.]

1. 'The power that makes laws' (J.); a body of persons invested with the power of making the laws of a country or state; *spec. (U.S.)* the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress.

a 1676 HALE *Hist. Common Law* (1713) 2 Without the concurrent Consent of all Three Parts of the Legislature, no such Law is, or can be made. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Miscell. (1711) 131 By the Supreme Magistrate is properly understood the Legislative Power. . . But the Word Magistrate seeming to denote a single Person, and to express the Executive Power, it came to pass, that the Obedience due to the Legislature was, for want of knowing or considering this easy Distinction, misapplied to the Administration. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 16 ¶ 6 In the very Notion of a Legislature is implied a Power to change, repeal, and suspend what Laws are in being, as well as to make . . new Laws. 1781 COWPER *Fable* 9 Two April, as the bumptious say, The Legislature called it May. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 85 The Statute books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The legislature gave to the King's proclamations the force of statutes of parliament. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* III. v. 656 Bills of the colonial legislatures relating to trade. *attrib.* and *comb.* 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 124 Here and there a patch of real law—of legislature-made law—stuck in. 1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xx. He once said to them in the legislature room of Matagorda [etc.].

† 2. The exercise of the function or power of legislation. *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 319 It was very inconvenient to have both the legislature and the execution

in the same hands. 1724 SWIFT *Drapiers' Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 30 Mr. Wood takes upon him the entire legislature, and an absolute dominion over the properties of the whole nation. 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 395, I think them very considerable in the science of legislature. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 46 For legislature, is the greatest act of superiority that can be exercised by one being over another.

Legist (lɛdʒɪst). [ad. F. *legiste* (recorded from 13th c.), ad. med.L. *legista*, f. *leg-*, *lex* LAW; see -IST.] An versed in the law. (Cf. JURIST.)

1884 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. x. My fader was no legist ne neuer knewe the lawes. 1536 BLENDEEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 135 Ulpianus, the flour of legists in his dayes. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple, The honorable assembly of the Inner Temple with all the gentlemen, students and professor Legists in the same. 1616 BACON *Lett. to King* 12 Feb. *Lett. & Life* (1869) V. 242 As legists, they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 He had a Legists place and took the degrees in the Civil Law. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 169 We shall bring together the names of some of the great legists of Britain. 1858 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) II. 327 An able legist... he brings into literature the habits and possessions of his position. 1895 RASH-DALL *Universities* II. 568 Ten were to be Legists, and seven Canonists.

†**Legister**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *legistre*, -ystro, 5 *legistry*, 6 *legistere*, 5, 7 *legistor*. [a. OF. *legistre* variant (influenced by *ministre*, etc.) of *legiste* LEGIST.] = LEGIST.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5410 Lordynges cunseyllours Wykkede legystrys [F. *legistr*] or fals acountours. 1362 LANGL. P. *Pl. A.* viii. 62 3e legistres and lawyers 3e witen where I lyge. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 69 Among legystres there dare I not come. 14... *Nom.* in Wr. Wulker 680/43 *Hic legista*, a legistry. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xviii. (1554) 90 a. Legistes folowynge their ententes Greatly reioyce in lucre. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 He was... a grete legister of lawe positive, and canone, and civile bothe. 1555 ABB. PARKER *Ps.* lx. 170 Juda legistere. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Legistres*, Lawyers. 1656 IN BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Legister**². *Obs.* [App. f. L. *legere* to read + -STER fem. agent-suffix.] In a nunnery: A woman charged with the duty of reading aloud.

14... in Augier *Hist. Syon Monast.* (1840) 374 When all he sette, anone the legister schal begyn to rede... And sche muste rede suche mater as the abbes or chauntries assigneth.

||**Legit**. *Obs.* [L. *legit* he reads, or *legit* he has read, pres. or pa. t. 3rd pers. of *legere* to read.] Claim to 'Benefit of Clergy' based upon the fact of being able to read a verse of the Bible.

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 76 They took the drunken Readers [that could scarce yet have a *Legit* to save their necks, if they needed it] to be fitter men then we to edefie the Flocks.

Legitim: see LEGITIME.

Legitimacy (lɛdʒɪtɪməsi). [f. LEGITIMATE: see -ACY.] The fact of being legitimate.

1. The fact of being a legitimate child.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 207 A virulent libell... endeavouring to prove the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, is printed. 1754-6a HUME *Hist. Eng., Hen. III.* II. 54 It had been formerly usual for the civil courts to issue writs to the spiritual, directing them to inquire into the legitimacy of the person. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 107 The innumerable refinements of the Romish canon law, which affected the legitimacy of children.

† b. *transf.* Genuineness. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 36 The Legitimacy and Reality of these Marine bodies vindicated... I now re-assume my original design.

2. Of a government or the title of a sovereign: The condition of being in accordance with law or principle. Now often, with respect to a sovereign's title, in a narrower sense: The fact of being derived by regular descent; *occas.* the principle of lineal succession to the throne, as a political doctrine.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 233 No one... will be found in this country to maintain that mere birth alone constitutes royal legitimacy. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 215 We were seated near the princesses... in the very foyer of ultra legitimacy. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1880) 16 The doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the alias of Legitimacy. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings* 368 His [Oliver's] rule only wanted the stamp of legitimacy to entitle it to nearly unmixed praise. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* vi. 180 We may differ in opinion as to the legitimacy of Urban or Clement.

3. *gen.* Conformity to rule or principle; lawfulness. In *Logic*, conformity to sound reasoning.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 158 It has, however, been objected, that the difference in circumstances forbids the legitimacy of our assumption. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 175 It seems better to test the legitimacy of each step. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 28 It is easy to see the causes which have led to this large advance, and impossible not to recognize their legitimacy. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 An argument... in favour of the legitimacy of such philanthropic labours.

† 4. *Austral. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N.S. Wales* I. i. 16 The suspicion each entertains of legitimacy being the cause of the other's appearance. *Note.* Legitimacy, a colonial term for designating the cause of the emigration of a certain portion of our population; i.e. having legal reasons for making the voyage.

Legitimate (lɛdʒɪtɪmət), *a.* Also 5-6 *logytymat* (e, 6 -ytymat, -ittimat. [ad. med.L. *legitimat-us*, pa. pple. of *legitimare* to declare to be

lawful, to cense to be regarded as lawful offspring, f. L. *legitimus* lawful, f. *leg-*, *lex* law.

Etymologically, the word expresses a status which has been conferred or ratified by some authority; = LEGITIMATE. In English, however, it has taken the place of the older LEGITIM, and even in the earliest examples shows no trace of the original participial sense.]

1. Of a child: Having the status of one lawfully begotten; entitled to full filial rights. Said also of a parent, and of lineal descent. (The only sense in Johnson.)

According to English law, all children are legitimate who are born in lawful wedlock, and no others. According to the civil and canon law, a child born of unmarried parents who might at the time lawfully contract marriage becomes legitimate if his parents afterwards are lawfully married.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxv. 253 This Kyng Wylliam vsed alway lemmans, wherfore he dyed without issu legytymat. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 137 The children of their owne wyues they counte to bee not legitimate. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 141 Thy true begotten, most legitimate And loved issue. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 173 By Lineal and Legitimate Descent the true and unquestionable Heir. 1754-6a HUME *Hist. Eng., Hen. III.* II. 54 The common law had deemed all those bastards who were born before wedlock: by the canon law they were legitimate. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 347 A person who at the date of the will was dead, leaving... no legitimate children. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 The offspring of his female slave... if begotten by him... he may recognise as his own legitimate child. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 4 Legitimate co-parent of a child.

† b. *transf.* Genuine, real: opposed to 'spurious'. *Obs.*

1551 BIBLE *Apocrypha* To Rdr., They are not receaved nor taken as legytymate and lawfull, as wel of the Hebrews as of the whole Church. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* xxvi. vii. (1678) 633 By the Taste... we... distinguish the true legitimate [Medicines] from the adulterate. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 307 Mr. B. maintains *Astypala* to be a legitimate word, because we read it *Astypala* in the present copy of Scylax. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 347/2 The above remarks do not apply to what I shall call collections of legitimate remains. 1818 TODD, *Legitimate*. 2. Genuine; not spurious; as, a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an author.

2. Conformable to law or rule; sanctioned or authorized by law or right; lawful; proper.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 13 An evil that should last so long, might in some sort seeme to be made legitimate. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 226 The Text therefore uses this phrase, that they shall be one flesh, to justify and make legitimate the rites of Marriage-bed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 257 A Legitimate Husband. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 79 They [Moors] are a nation... without a legitimate country or a name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 238 What would, under ordinary circumstances, be justly condemned as persecution, may fall within the bounds of legitimate self defence. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 436 There is... a legitimate way of influencing the will. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ix. 152 Its ancient and legitimate owner.

b. Normal, regular; conformable to a recognized standard type; + *spec.* of a gun (cf. BASTARD a. 6a); + of a disease (= EXQUISITE). In *Sporting*, applied to flat-racing as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeplechasing. *The legitimate drama:* the body of plays, Shaksperian or other, that have a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also ellipt. (*Theatr. slang*) the legitimate.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 Gunners call them Legitimate Pieces, as have due length of their Chase, according to the height of their bores; Bastard Pieces are such as have shorter Chases, than the Proportion of their bore doth require. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* v. 161 The Physician must not use astrangers, in a legitimate Burning fever. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Delivery*, A legitimate delivery is that which happens at the just term, i.e. in the tenth lunar month. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 468 Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. 1877 *Era Almanack* 97 Always willing to patronise the legitimate. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. v. 211 My youthful admiration of Shakespeare and the legitimate drama. 1888 *Sportsman* 28 Nov. (Farmer), The winding up of the legitimate season.

c. Of a sovereign's title: Resting on the strict principle of hereditary right. Hence, said of a sovereign, a kingdom, etc.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 8 We like the style of the Legitimate poets, as we respect the court and Legitimate monarchs. 1847 DISRAELI *Tauried* III. vi. But in these days a great capitalist has deeper roots than a sovereign prince, unless he is very legitimate. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 457/1 It is not in irony, but in sober earnest, that we express our belief, that any throne is, in practice, called legitimate which has not had the consent of the nation to its... existence. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* III. (1899) 96 In literature it [the Catholic Revival] appeared as Romanism, in politics as legitimate and theocratic theory.

d. Sanctioned by the laws of reasoning; logically admissible or inferrible.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) v. 221/2 If the first principles be clear and evident, and every syllogism in some legitimate mode or figure, the conclusion of the whole must infallibly be admitted. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. iii. § 1. 247 Every such process of reasoning... may be resolved into a series of legitimate syllogisms. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 397 Both [methods] were legitimate logical processes. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 409 We have followed them [principles] to their legitimate consequences. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. ix. 249 This bloody catastrophe was a legitimate result of the policy which he advised.

† 3. *quasi-adv.* *Obs.*

1578 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 427 Both he and his chylidren of his body legytymat begotten.

B. sb. 1. a. A legitimate child.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 97, I had rather we had many legitimates than many illegitimates. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Their legitimates do them small honour, sometimes. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 8 Legitimates and natural children were brought up... or shaken up together.

b. A legitimate sovereign. Also, one who supports or advocates the title of such sovereigns. Cf. A. 2 c.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess., On Parties in Poetry* (1851) I. 6 Waller, a true Legitimate in politics. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 268 The experiment of what has been termed constitutional government, has been tried and failed. The legitimates refused this, while they might have had it. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (1890) I. 374 No longer the throne was occupied... by a small class of legitimates.

† c. *Austral. slang.* (See quot. and cf. LEGITIMACY 4.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N.S. Wales* II. xxiv. 116 Our society is divided into circles as in England... Next, we have the legitimates, or cross-breeds, namely, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma.

† 2. Something to which one has a legitimate title. *Obs. rare* -1.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* (1770) 31 Many princes have been rigorous in laying taxes on their subjects by the head, but of any King heretofore that made a levy upon their wit, and seized it as his own legitimate, I have not whom beside to instance.

Legitimate (lɛdʒɪtɪmət), *v.* [f. med.L. *legitimat-*, ppl. stem of *legitimare* (see *prec.*). Cf. F. *legitimer*, Sp. *legitimar*, It. *legitimare*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a bastard) legitimate; to establish the legitimacy of (a person) by an authoritative declaration or decree.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 280 With the Popes aouch, who legitimated him. 1663 PEYS *Diary* 9 Nov. It is much talked of that the king intends to legitimate the Duke of Monmouth. 1701 DE FOE *Power Coll. Body People* Misc. (1703) 149 Another Parliament Legitimated Queen Elizabeth. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 What is impressment of seamen?... No parliament ever dared to legitimate or sanction it. 1818 HALLAM *Mil. Ages* (1872) III. 75 One object of which was to legitimate the duke of Lancaster's ante-nuptial children. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 176 The children were according to the law... legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

Fig. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 15 Straining their wittes to legitimate bastards broods of opinions. 1640 JACKSON *Cred.* XI. xviii. § 5 The seeds of this accursed sin are more than legitimated, ranked amongst the essential parts of honour.

2. To render lawful or legal, to give a lawful or legal character to; to authorize by legal enactment. In early use, To give (a person) a legal claim to (something).

1531 *Dial. on Lavos Eng.* II. xlv. (1532) 115 Whether the Pope may legitimate one to temporal thynges. 1586 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* II. lxvii. 285 With Marriage, that legitimates our Propagation. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Eucnides* Ch. 65 These men can do more then God, they can legitimate any wickedness. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 Nay, a particular edition shall be legitimated and consecrated. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 566 Their feudal laws, by legitimating orderly gradations of oppression, completed the misfortune of the times. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. to He not only supplies himself with a magazine of arms, but with a portfolio of judges' orders legitimating their use.

3. To affirm or show to be legitimate; to authorize or justify by word or example; to serve as justification for.

1611 W. SCLATER *Kcy* (1629) 164 [An hypocrite] countenanceth, yea, legitimateth, wilfull rebellion against the law of God. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* III. § 8 (1727) 108 Our Blessed Lord was pleased to legitimate fear to us, by his agony and prayers in the garden. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvii. 466 The Gospel legitimates no hopes of salvation, but such as are accompanied with serious efforts of mortification. 1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* 292 All such terms and Phrases as are not expressly legitimated by the sacred writers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xvii. (1840) 306 Necessity legitimates my advice; for it is the only way to save our lives. 1750 SHENSTONE *Economy* i. 179 Unless Economy's consent Legitimate expense. 1820 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* xii. (1848) 557 Sculpture lent her hand to legitimate the sacrilege. 1824-9 LANOIR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 215 National safety legitimates all means employed upon it. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 4 He warns him that Pharaoh will require him to legitimate his mission.

Hence Legitimated ppl. a.

1670 COTTON *Espermon* II. viii. 415 Gabrielle a legitimated Daughter of France, one of his own natural Sisters. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6161/1 *Paris*. The King has settled the Ranks and Honours of the legitimated Princes. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 130 According to a legitimated statement already mentioned. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, a legitimated son of John of Gaunt.

Legitimately (lɛdʒɪtɪmətli), *adv.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -LY².] In a legitimate or lawful manner; in accordance with rule or propriety; legally, properly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (x613) 97 But sure legitimately (or as they shold) they are not brought vp. 1651 HORRES *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 3. 112 A King legitimately constituted in his

Government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 320 Whatever the result may be, it shall at least legitimately grow out of the premises. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. v. 193 Biblical Theology can legitimately extend no farther than Revelation does.

Legitimateness (lĕj'zĭ-tim'ĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being legitimate, in various senses.

1618 BARNEVELL'S *Apol.* D. If New-kerke . . . will give you a Testimonie of your legitimateness, I will easily beleue it. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 536 They cannot make the least scruple concerning the legitimateness of the Instrument. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 352 The Fathers of Constantinople . . . highly asserting the legitimateness of his Ordination. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 181 Babeuf . . . maintained the merit and the legitimateness of the Constitution of 1793.

Legitimation (lĕj'zĭ-tim'ĕ-jon). [ad. med. L. *legitimationem*, n. of action f. *legitimare* to LEGITIMATE. Cf. F. *légitimation*.] 1. The action or process of rendering or authoritatively declaring (a person) legitimate.

1460 CAGRAVE *Chron.* 263 The duke of Lancaster purchased a legitimation for the childrnn that he had begotten of dame Katherine Swynforth. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1641) I. 188 The lettres of legitimatoun maid to the said Robert. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1093/1 Cranmer . . . alledging manie reasons . . . for the legitimation of both the kings sisters. 1611 GUILLM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 63 By such legitimation they are discharged of all those dishonours which in former time they were subject unto. a 1683 STONEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxvi. (1704) 342 The intricacy of his Marriages, and the legitimation of his Children were settled by the same Power. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 110 Legitimation or the Tryal of Bastardy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 22 Mar. an. 1776, I talked of legitimation by subsequent marriage, which obtained in the Roman law, and still obtains in the law of Scotland. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 843/1 Nor can his agnates succeed to him [a bastard], unless he has obtained letters of legitimation from the king.

† 2. The condition of being legitimate; legitimacy. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 392 The quihlk wedding was lauchful prolouation of his barnis legitimatoun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 248, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 His infancie and doubt of legitimation, secluded him awhile from enjoying any Sovereignty. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 50 That Son giveth cause of suspition of his Legitimation who will not mourn at his Mothers death. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* § 123 (1694) 120 From whence also will arise many Questions of Legitimation, and what in Nature is the difference betwixt a Wife and a Concubine.

fig. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 137 Mr. Bayes having gone so many months, more than the Civil Law allows for the utmost term of legitimation.

b. *transf.* Of a literary work: The fact that it is the work of its reputed author; authenticity, genuineness. *Now rare.*

1635 E. BAGSHAWE *To Rdr.* in R. Bolton *Two Serms.* (1635) A ij b, These Sermons are truly his owne . . . There are hundreds of people . . . who . . . can with me . . . attestate their legitimation. 1640 IIR. HALL *Episc.* II. xi, We are yet beholding to him for asserting the truth, and legitimation of these seven Epistles of our Martyr. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 238 In this relation concerning these three doubtful Books of Mr. Hookers. . . I leave my Reader to give sentence, for their legitimation. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* x. 167 The legitimation refused to this book [the Apocalypse] is therefore not the authenticity in the literary sense of the word.

† 3. The action of naturalizing (an alien) *Obs.*

1579 J. STURGES *Caping Gulf* C j b, The most large and most beneficial Legitimation made to any alien.

† 4. The action of giving a lawful character to something forbidden by law; a dispensation. *Obs.* a 1550 *Image 1600*. II. 376 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 He robbeth all nations With his fulminations . . . Legitimations. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 219 A Dispensation is . . . in our Books sometimes stiled a Legitimation.

5. *gen.* The action of making lawful; authorization; rarely *concr.* a document of authorization.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubiti.* I. v, A direct uncharitableness . . . which can receive no warrant or legitimation by the intention of the propounder. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 193 The judicious and mature Legitimation of timpling Houses. 1799 CARLTON *Ho. Mag.* 293 The legitimation of Money, and the giving it its denominated value, is one especial part of a King's prerogative. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 364 Herein is the legitimation of criticism, in the mind's faith, that the poems are a corrupt version of some text in nature. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., Persons going about their lawful business, and fortified by adequate legitimations.

Legitimist. *rare.* [f. as next + -IST.] = LEGITIMIST.

a 1860 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

Legitimacy (lĕj'zĭ-tim'ĕ-iz), *v.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render legitimate or lawful, in various senses, *esp.* to render (a child) legitimate by legal enactment or otherwise.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 32 The approbation of the men legitimatizes the government. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] i. iii. 115 The Turk does not deign to legitimatize his possession of the soil he has violently seized. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 158 She might have been legitimized by act of parliament. 1868 FROULKES *Ch. Creed or Crown's C.* 60 The wily forger . . . sought to legitimatize them by the high authority which he claimed. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 20 June 7/4 The alteration . . . will have the effect of legitimatizing the offspring of past marriages.

Hence Legitimized *ppl. a.*

1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* xvii. 285 The legitimated son of himself [Louis XIV] and Madame de Montespan. 1885 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 271/2 Jean Beaufort, the legitimated daughter of John of Gaunt.

Legitimature. *nonce-ud.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -URE.] An office to which one has a legitimate claim.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* XVI. ii. (1872) VI. 144 Regent having stripped her Husband of his high legitimatures and dignities.

Legitime (lĕj'zĭ-tim), *a. and sb.* Also 6 *legytym*, 6-7 *legittime*, 8-9 *legitim*. [a. F. *legitime* adj. and sb., ad. L. *legitimus*, f. *leg-*, *lex* LAW.]

† A. *adj.* *Obs.*

1. = LEGITIMATE a. 1. In early use *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XI. 210 Pe grace That leelle legitime by lawe may cleyne. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 182 The Kings highnes should make and declare the said Lady Mary to bee legitime. 1568 MARY *Let. Jun.* in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett.* Mary Q. *Scots App.* (1824) 30 To . . . cause him [the Erle of Murray] to be declarit legitime to succeed unto the crowne of Scotland.

b. *transf.* Genuine: = LEGITIMATE 1 b.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in Arb. *App.* to *Jas. I Counterbl.* 116 To apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legitime Tabacco.

2. = LEGITIMATE 2.

a 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marlowe* III. cxlii. (1869) 131 Engendred in legitime marriage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 258 If after the legitime appellacyon he hath proceeded in cause. c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Aristotle deuideth Justice in ii. kyndes, one, legitime or legall, and an other, equyte. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 37 He calls it [the Lord's Prayer] the legitime and ordinary prayer. 1669 *Treaty betw. Chas. II & Dk. Savoy* in *Magens Insurances* (1755) II. 639 To constitute Sir John Finch Kn^t . . . his true and legitime Plenipotentiary. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iii, The Elders and Brethren . . . were assembled in a legitime Council at Jerusalem. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 50 A species of right never adopted for legitime before 1779.

b. Of persons: Obedient to law.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 47 Those things wherein the order and ornament or goodness of the mind consistes, we call legal and Law: whence men become legitime and orderly.

c. = LEGITIMATE 2 b.

1651 E. PRESTWICH *Hippolitus* Ep. Ded., A Legitime Poem often falls a sacrifice to the many-headed and no brained Multitude.

d. = LEGITIMATE 2 d.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 State legitime is whan the controuersy standeth in defynicion.

B. *sb.* Civil and Sc. Law. (See quot. 1845.) = L. *legitima* (*pars*).

a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 606 That which falls to the children, is sometimes, from the Roman law, styled the legitim, or the portion given them by the law. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 851/1 Children are entitled . . . after their father's death, to a share of his moveable property, which is called their legitime, or portion natural, or barnis' part of gear. 1881 *Times* 9 Feb. 10 The York Prize for 1880 . . . was offered for the best essay on 'The History of the Law of Legitim'.

Legitimism (lĕj'zĭ-tim'iz'm). [ad. F. *légitimisme*, f. *légitime*: see next and -ISM.] In French or Spanish politics: Adherence to the claim of the so-called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/4 The patrons of Napoleonism and Legitimism. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* v. 143 The theory of sovereignty and government called Legitimism . . . is still a factor in French and Spanish politics.

Legitimist (lĕj'zĭ-tim'ist). [ad. F. *légitimiste*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIME and -IST.] A supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a monarchical title claimed on the ground of direct descent; *spec.* in France, a supporter of the elder Bourbon line, driven from the throne in 1830.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* III. 66 The papal secretary of state was denounced as a secret adherent of the legitimists. 1865 MARREI *Brigand Life* I. 231 Naples became the rallying point of the legitimists. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 145/1 The legitimists and clericals soon tied a stone to it and sent it to the bottom. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 430 Isabella II. was, in the eyes of Legitimists and extreme Catholics, a revolutionary usurper.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to the legitimists; brought about by legitimists; expressing their sentiments. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 627 He is not likely to have made the strong legitimist harangue which is put into his mouth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 190 The accession of the house of York was stiled a legitimist restoration.

Hence Legitimistic a., inclined to the opinions of the legitimists. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 381 He is too Legitimistic for me.

Legitimity. *rare* -1. [ad. F. *légitimité*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIMATE a. and -ITY.] Legitimacy.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 457 Ferocious . . . man, enemy to legitimacy and religion!

Legitimize (lĕj'zĭ-tim'ize), *v.* [f. L. *legitimare* see LEGITIMATE a. + -IZE.] = LEGITIMATE.

1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. BLANC'S *Hist. Ten Y.* II. 148 The French laws oblige me to do so in order to legitimise my child. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xl, He seemed to

be legitimizing his presence. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* III. x. 495 Such a comparison . . . is not indispensable to legitimise the Christian's exclusive homage to Jesus.

Hence Legitimization, the action of legitimizing.

1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 113 Had Elizabeth's prospects been liable to be affected by the legitimization of her sister, the queen would [etc.]. 1886 in *Antiquary* Feb. 70/2 In consideration of . . . 25,000 crowns . . . his Holiness is willing to grant the act of legitimization.

† Legitimately, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *legitimus adj. (f. L. *legitimus* + -OUS) + -LY 2.] In a lawful or proper manner.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kourij* xxiv. 244 The Sacraments legitimately administered for matter and form.

Leglen (lĕj'glĕn). *Sc.* Also 8-9 *leglin*, 9 *leglan*. [? variant of LAGGIN.] A milk-pail. Also *attrib.* leglen-girth, the lowest hoop upon a leglen. To cast a leglen-girth: to have an illegitimate child (cf. LAGGIN 3).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. [When] I to milk the ewes first tried my skill, To bear a leglen was nae toil to me. c 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song, 'Flowers of the Forest'* II, Ilk ane lifts thy leglin, and hies her away. 1822 SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, Miss Edgeworth . . . carries her literary reputation as . . . easily as the milk maid in my country does the leglan. 1822 - *Nigel* xxvii, Ganging a wee bit glead in her walk through the world; I mean in the way of, casting a leglin-girth, or the like. 1881 SANDS *Sketches of Tranent* 20 A leglen or milking pail of excellent small beer.

Legless (lĕj'glĕs), *a.* [f. LEG *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no legs; deprived of legs.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* ix. 4 A legless body is my kingdom's map. 1848 C. LANMAN *Angler in Canada* 207 His [a seal's] clumsy and legless body. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* III. 69 The larvæ of ants . . . are small, white, legless grubs.

Leglet (lĕj'glĕt). [f. LEG *sb.* + -LET.]

1. A little leg.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 424 High raised in air to . . . wap his [a jointed toy soldier's] supple leglets in their view. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 263 [A nurse tells a child] to put down her frock, and cover two very pretty white leglets.

2. An ornament for the leg. (After *armlet*, etc.)

1836 CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* (1882) v. 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Trav. Soga* xviii. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan.

Leguan (lĕj'gĭ-ăn). [? a. F. *iguane* (*iguane* iguana, with def. art.)] = IGUANA, GUANA.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Trav. Soga* xviii. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan.

Leguleian (lĕj'ul'ĭ-ăn), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *leguleius* a pettifogger (f. *leg-*, *lex* law) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to petty questions of law or to law language; pettifogging. *rare.*

1677 NEEDHAM and *Pacquet Adv.* 21 It is a small matter with our Factious Leguleian Scriblers to form up Opinions upon forged Interpretations of Law. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism Wks.* 1858 VIII. 90 It seems impossible to determine whether he uses it in the classical English sense, or in the sense of leguleian barbarism.

B. *sb.* A pettifogger; a contemptuous term for a lawyer.

1631 BP. WENRE *Quietn.* (1653) 254 Our spruce attornies, and upstart Leguleians. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ix. M's Wks. 1851 VIII. 209 You do but that over again . . . which some silly Leguleians now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 124 To distinguish a jolly young medical from a prematurely sharp leguleian.

So Leguleious a. = LEGULEIAN a.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IV. xiii. 131 The leguleious Cavils of some Pragmatick Pettifoggers.

Legume (lĕj'gĭ-m, lĕj'gĭ-m). Also 7 *legum*.

[a. F. *legume*, ad. L. *legūmen*, f. *leg-ere* to gather, in allusion to the fact that the fruit may be gathered by hand.]

1. a. The fruit, or the edible portion of a leguminous plant, e.g. beans, peas, pulse. b. By extension: A vegetable used for food; chiefly in *pl.*

a. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 621 The boyling of Legumes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 7/2 There is a great Plenty of Legumes, and Garden-product. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Farinaceous Legumes, as Pease, Beans, &c. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 443 Chestnuts, maize, haricots, and other legumes, form principal objects of consumption.

b. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* Pref. In those early times 'tis probable they knew no other Gardens than those of Fruits and Legumes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turnips*, Turneps are a legume used in several sauces. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 131 The tyrant of Sicily demanded a tenth of the corn, but not a tenth of . . . hay or legumes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 656 The dry edible fruit and other species of food, which we call by the general name of legumes.

† 2. A leguminous plant. *Obs.*

1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Arachyda's, and some other Legumes, which flower above, but seed under ground. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Legumes*, . . . in Botany it is that Species of Plants, which we call Pulse.

3. The pod or seed-vessel of a leguminous plant. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 36 The legume or pod. 1877 *Fam. Plants* 1. 29 Legume long, compressed, cloth'd with a double bark. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 376 The legume compressed, brown, ciliated.

1862 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 230 The fruit .. although a legume, is of a rounded shape.

Legumen (lġiū'mēn). Pl. **legumens**, || **legumina**. [a. l. *legūmen*: see prec.] a. = **LEGUME** 1 a. b. = **LEGUME** 2. Also *collect. sing.* c. = **LEGUME** 3.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcv. (1495) 662 Greynes that ben . . gretter . . thanne greynes of whete other of barly be properly callyd legumina. 1680 BOYLE *Produs. Chem. Princ.* ii. iv. Some legumens, as peas, or beans; which if they be newly gathered and distilled in a retort .. will . . afford . . an acid spirit. 1721 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 200 These Vessels . . are more easy to be discovered in Beans and Pease, than in any sort of Legumens or Grains.

b. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 71 The haulm of beans, pease, and other *legumina*. a 1722 LISLE *Ihus*. (1757) 354 Grass-butter rises in price by reason of its consumption of those legumens. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. vi. 54 The Country adjacent produces Barley, Wheat, and Legumen. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv. (1853) 123 They are to be met with in gardens on kidney-beans or any legumens.

c. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. vi. (1765) 13 *Legumen*, a Pod . . is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 619 Lotus. Legumen cylindrical; filled with cylindrical seeds. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food Man* 211 The seeds are contained in an oblong legumen, or pod . . of two valves.

Legumin (lġiū'min). *Chem.* Also **legumino**. [f. **LEGUME** + -IN.] A proteid substance resembling casein, found in leguminous and other seeds.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 690 A peculiar principle, to which he [Braconnot] has given the name of legumin. c 1865 *Circ. Sci.* 1. 329/2 The largest proportion of phosphorus exists in legumine. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Legumin occurs in largest proportion and in the larger number of kinds of pulse.

Leguminar, a. *Bot.* [f. l. *legūmin-*, *legūmen* + -AR.] Resembling or characteristic of a legume: said of dehiscence by a marginal suture. In some mod. Dicts.

Leguminiform, a. [f. as prec. + -(T)FORM.] Having the form of a legume. In some mod. Dicts.

Leguminose (lġiū'min'ōs), a. [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 764 Herbaceous and arborescent Plants, the greatest part of them pomiferous or leguminose. 1713 PETIVER *Ibid.* XXVIII. 207 Leguminose or Pea-bloom Plants. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 252 We have the leguminose plants.

Leguminous (lġiū'min'ōs), a. [f. l. *legūmin-*, *legūmen* + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to pulse; of the nature of pulse.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 45 Raising leguminous crops like field pease. 1827 STEWART *Planter's G.* (1828) 498 This practice will by no means preclude the cultivation of leguminous crops. 1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med. V.* 591 Meat, leguminous vegetables and bread contain the same alkali.

2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Leguminosae*, which includes peas, beans, and other plants which bear legumes or pods.

1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. iii. v. (1682) 187 The Cod of the Garden Bean (and so of the rest of the Leguminous kind) opens on one side. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 39 The greater part of the leguminous or pulse tribe. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 446 Linnæus . . asserts . . that 'among all the leguminous or papilionaceous tribe there is no deleterious plant to be found'. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Myrspermum, a spurious Leguminous genus. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fl.* i. ii. 50 A most elegant leguminous tree. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 24 Climbing leguminous plants escape both floods and cattle.

b. Resembling what pertains to a leguminous plant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 97/1 The top [of Goats Rue] is branched, upon each stands many leguminous, or pulse-like flowers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Sainfoin*. They are leguminous flowers. White and sometimes Red. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 87 Another and a more invariable character [of the Pea tribe] is to have a leguminous fruit.

Legyor, obs. form of LEDGER.

Lehm (lēm). *Geol.* [Ger. = LOAM.] = LOESS. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species, which overspreads a great part of the valley of the Rhine, between Basle and Cologne. . . This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess', or, in Alsace, 'Lehm'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 405 The 'loess' or 'lehm' of the Rhine—a pulverulent yellowish, sandy loam.

Lehmanite (lēmān'it). *Min.* Also lēm-. [Named by J. C. Delamétherie, 1797, after Lake Lehman (Leman), its locality: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of saussurite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrif. L.* 207 Lehmanite of felspar and quartz, from Cornwall. 1837 DANA *Min.* 293 Lehmanite.

Lehmannite. *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after Prof. J. G. Lehmann, of St. Petersburg, its discoverer: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of crocoite.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 557 Lehmannite.

Lehrbachite (lērbach'it). *Min.* [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after *Lehrbach* in the Harz Mountains, its locality: see -ITE.] Selenide of lead, found in blackish grey masses.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 153 Lehrbachite

. . decrepitates when heated. 1885 ENRI *Min.* 236 Lehrbachite gives with soda on coal, globules of lead.

Lehter, var. LAHTER *Obs.*; obs. f. LAUGHTER.

† **Lehtrie**, v. *Obs.* [OK. *leahtrian*, f. *leahtr* LAHTER, vice.] *trans.* To reproach.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxv. (Z.) 144 *Criminor* ic leahtrje.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Pat he . . lehtrie þo þe on sinne līð.

Lehuntite. *Min.* [Named after Captain Lehunt: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of natrolite.

1831 BRUCE *Tables Min.* etc. (Chester). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 The Lehuntite of Thomson is met not uncommonly at Glenarm.

Lehzen, obs. form of LAUGH v.

Lei, obs. form of LAY, LIE.

Leibnitzian (lōibnits'ian), a. and sb. Also **Leibnitian**, -ieian. [f. the name of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Leibnitz or his philosophical doctrines or mathematical methods. 1765 MACLAINE in *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) V. 23 note, The Leibnitian and Wolfian philosophy. 1778 MILNER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 362 The Leibnitian doctrine. a 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 73 The Leibnitian distinction of the Eternal Reason, or nature of God . . from the will or personal attributes of God. 1877 F. CAIRO *Philos. Kant* ii. xiii. 504 The Leibnitian Monadism. 1884 MEYER *Leibniz* 211 The great body of Leibnitian and Kantian thought.

B. *sb.* A follower of Leibnitz.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* II. 1293 Some Leibnitians do not assume . . that action or force is proportional to the pressure and space. 1882 W. WALLACE *Kant* 101 Still the Leibnitians have almost all the experiences on their side.

Hence **Leibnitzianism**, the doctrines of Leibnitz or his followers.

1874 MORRIS in *Überweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 120.

Leicester (lē'stər). [The name of an English county town.] Used *attrib.* or *adj.*, and hence ellipt. as sb., to designate a valuable long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire.

1834 VOUATT *Cattle* vi. 208 Where a few of the long-horns do linger, the improved Leicesters are gone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 291/2 The improved Leicester has gained a footing, and will not soon lose it.

Leiche, **Leicht**, obs. forms of LERCH, LIGHT.

Leid (e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of LAY v.

Leide, obs. form of LEAD.

Leidger, obs. form of LEDGER.

Leidyte (lē'id'it). *Min.* [Named by G. A. Koenig, 1878, in honour of Dr. Joseph Leidy: see -ITE.] A complicated hydrous silicate found in fine yellowish-green scales.

1878 in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 84. 1882 DANA *Min. App.* 68 Leidyte . . consisting of fine scales with silky lustre.

Leie, obs. form of LAY, LIE.

Leif, obs. f. LEAF, LIEF, LIVE; Sc. f. LEVE v.2

Leifull, **leifull**, variants of LEEFUL.

Leige, obs. form of LIEGE.

Leigeance, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

Leiger, obs. form of LEAGUER, LEDGER.

Leigeritie, variant of LEGERITY *Obs.*, lightness.

Leigh, obs. pa. t. of LIE v.1 and v.2

† **Leighster**. *Obs.* rare = 1. [repr. OE. type **lēigstre*, fem. agent-n. to *lēogan*, f. LIE v.2: see -STER.] A female liar.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 106 Yif ich say ich hadde a bi-leman . . Than ich worth Be hold leighster and fals of tong.

† **Leighton**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lēc-, léah-, léhtun, 3 ley(h)un, leizhtun, 4 lahtoun, leiz-, leyztun, lecutun, 7 liten, 8 laghton, laighton. [OE. *leahtrun*, earlier **lēahtrun*, f. *lēac* LEEK + *trun* enclosure: see TOWN.] A garden.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 19 Ongelic is corne senepes þætte gemenn was monn send in lehtune his. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 460/30 *Ordus olerum*, lehtun. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 291 in O. E. Misc. 45 Iwis þu were myd ihesu crist in þe leyhtune. 13 . . *Chidh. Jesu* 1618 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 34 Jacob . . bad him go . . A non right down into þe leightone, For to bringen heowu wuyrtone. a 1327 *Treat. Drengis in Ret. Ant. I.* 264 Lahtoun make ant to-delve. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.). Some of pondes bep stremes to water and moyste gardines and leightons [ed. 1535 orcheyardes]. *Ibid.* xvii. 1. Some tren and herbes growep in leyztuns [ed. 1535 croffes]. 1674 RAY in C. Words 30 *Litten*, a Garden. 17 . . R. RICHARDSON in *Leland's Itin.* (ed. Heame 1745) I. 140, I have met with several British Words that are still in use, such as Laghton for a Garden. 1775 WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 542 Loughton, a Garden.

Hence † **Leightonward**, a gardener.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wulcker 127/14 *Olitor*, lectunward. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 576 in O. E. Misc. 53 Heo wende hit were þe leyhtunward þa to hire spek.

Leigier, obs. form of LEAGUER, LEDGER.

Leihe, obs. form of LYE, lixivium.

Leighter, obs. f. LAUGHTER; var. LAHTER *Obs.*

Leik, obs. form of LICH, LIKE.

Leill (e, leill, obs. forms of LEAL.

Leime, obs. Sc. form of LEAM sb.1

Lein, **Lein** (e, obs. forms of LAY v., LEAN.

† **Leind**, sb. *Obs.* Also lend. [a. ON. *lynda*, f. *lyfna*: see LAIN v.] A hiding-place, refuge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 652 Aha! þat wreche wit-vten freind, þat on na side mai gett him leind [Götl. lend]. *Ibid.* 24728 We prai þat linedi be vr leind [*Eidinh.* lend].

Leind, variant of LEND v.1 *Obs.*

Leing, obs. form of LYING.

Leint, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pple. of LEAN v.1

Leio- (lō'io), also lio-, comb. form of Gr. *λεῖος* smooth, appearing as the first element of certain scientific words, as: **Leiodera** (lō'io'dēra) *Zool.* [Gr. *λεῖος* skin], one of the genus *Leiodera* of American iguanoid lizards (*Cent. Dict.*).

Leioglossate (-glō'sāt) a. [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having the characteristics of the group *Leioglossa* of octopod cephalopods, which have no radula. || **Leiomyoma** (-mō'io-mā) *Path.* [see MYOMA], 'the form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Leiophyllous (-fī'los) a. *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον*], having smooth leaves. **Leiotrichous** (lō'io'tri'kōs) a. [Gr. *τριχ-*, *τριχ-* hair], smooth-haired, belonging to the group || **Leiotrichi**, one of the two primary divisions into which mankind is considered by some to be divisible.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 Bory de St. Vincent's two primary divisions of the genus *Homio*, the *Leiotrichi*, or smooth-haired, and the *Ulotrichi*, or crisp-haired. 1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 115 This species belongs to the orthiocarpous leiophyllous Hymenaceae.

Leiotropic, *erron.* form of LEOTROPIC.

Leip (o) = see LIP (o).

Leir, obs. form of LAIR, LERE v., LIEFER.

Leir, var. LEAR1, LEAIR; LEAR2 *Obs.*

Leirne, obs. Sc. form of LEARN.

Lois, Sc. var. LEASE a. and sb.2, LEESE v.1,

LEEZE (me), LESE(-MAJESTY).

Leisur, **leisour**, obs. forms of LEISURE.

Leisch, **Leiser** (e, obs. f. LEASH, LEISURE.

Leish, obs. f. LEASH; var. LISSE, fine thread.

Leisk, Sc. form of LISK, flank.

Leisom (e, **leisoum**, variants of LEESOME.

Leispound, variant of LISPOUND.

Leiss, Sc. var. LEASE, LEESE v.1, LEEZE (me).

Leist, obs. form of LEAST, LEST, LIST.

Loist, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of LAY v.1

Leister (lē'stər). Also 6 leyster, 6, 9 lister, 7-8 leester, 9 leister. [a. ON. *lioster* (Noiw. dial. *lioster*, Sw. *lyster*, Da. *lyster*), f. *liōsta* str. vb., to strike.] A pronged spear for striking and taking fish, chiefly salmon.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No. person . . shall take . . in . . any . . crele, raw web, lister, fish, or any other engine . . the yonge fish . . of any kinde of salmon. 1551 TUCKER *Herbal* i. f. vj. Their leysters or salmon spers. 1638 A. *Riding Rec.* IV. 101 A yeoman presented for that he did kill . . with a certain engine called a leister much salmon.

1785 BURNS *Death Dr. Hornbook* vi. A three-taed leister. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi. [He] came running up the stairs with a salmon lister in one hand. 1843 W. SCROPE *Salmon Fish.* Tweed xi. 239 The men . . wielding their long leisters. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 753/2 Celebrated . . as a poacher and as a great hand at the leister in shape.

b. *Comb.*, as *leister grain*; *leister-shaped* *adj.*

1634 *Acts Durham High Comm. Ct.* (Sutees) 102 Did see Mr. Haslehead take upp the leister graines and throw them awaie. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 23 Rather leister-shaped in construction, with five barbed prongs.

Leister, v. [f. LEISTER sb.] *trans.* To spear with a leister.

1834 HOGG *Dom. Mann.* Scott (1882) 11 He [Scott] and Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about midnight, leistering kippers in Tweed. 1861 J. BROWN *Horse Subs.* II. 243 The poaching weaver who had the night before leistered a prime kipper. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 530 They burned the water and leistered the salmon. Hence **Leistering** *vbl. sb.* Also **Leisterer**. 1843 W. SCROPE *Salmon Fish.* Tweed xi. 237 The side on which the leisters strike the fish. 1867 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/6 Conviction of Salmon Leisterers. *Ibid.* The process of salmon leistering by night with the aid of torch and spear.

Leisum, variant of LEESOME a.

Leisurable (lē'zūrā'b'l), a. [f. LEISURE sb. + -ABLE; perh. on the supposed analogy of *comfortable*, *honourable*: cf. *pleasurable*.] 1. Proceeding or acting without haste; leisurely, deliberate. [a 1540 implied in LEISURABLY.] 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansu. Oser.* 479 Chosing rather to broyle him with leasurable tormentes . . then to kill him at once. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 264 His [Pompey's] over-great power . . moved envy among the leasurable [L. *otiosus*] Citizens. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 81, I shall humbly reserve [this] to a more leasurable inquiry.

2. Not requiring haste; leisure (time). *rare*.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 40 You must doe it by such leasurable times, that nature haue no more then she is able to digest, may . . come to be orderly satisfied. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med. Pref.*, This I confesse . . I had at leasurable hours composed. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 261 A leasurable period of the year. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epic.* II. ix. (ed. 2) I. 149 Such a theory, at more leasurable moments, would, of course, have its precepts to propound.

Leisurably (lē'zūrā'b'l), *adv.* Now *rare*. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a 'leisurable' manner; leisurely, without haste, deliberately.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 358/2 If thou wilt leasurably lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye. 1658 SIA T. MAYERNE *Receipts Cookery* cxl. 90 Let it boyl leasurably. 1695 Bp. ROCHESTER *Disc. Clergy* 13 Setting forth the public Prayers to all their due Advantage, by pronouncing them leasurably, fitly, warmly, decently. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 172 Let him speak leasurably. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* June 164 He. pricked leasurably down the slope.

Leisure (le'z'ür, lē'z'ür). Forms: 4 leisere, leysir, *Sc.* lasere, 4-5 leiser, leysere, *Sc.* lasair, 4-6 laiser, layser, leysir, *Sc.* laser, -are, 5 laisir, -our, -ure, laysar, -ir, leysir, -soure, lesure, 5-6 leysar, *Sc.* lasar, 6 laisere, -ure, layso(u'r, -ure, leisar, -our, leaser, -our, leesar, leser, leysour(e), leys(s)or, *Sc.* lasoir, lasar, lazar, laisar, 5-7 leysure, 6-8 leasure, 7 liesure, leizure, 6-leisure. [a. OF. *leisir* (mod. F. *leisir*), subst. use of the infinitive *leisir*, repr. L. *licere* to be permitted. In Fr. the word has undergone much the same development of sense as in Eng.]

†1. Freedom or opportunity to do something specified or implied. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 28 þe seruyng man þat seruþ yn þe zere Owþe to come when he hap leysere. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 229 When þou sees leysere, þat he ne perceye þi witte . . . with þe knyfe him to smite. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 462 No more was there. . . To clothe her with . . . Gret leysir hadde she to quake. c 1386 — *Miller's T.* 107 She wol been at his comandement, When that she may hir leysir wel espie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3119 Þai hade laisure at lust þere lykyn to say. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 295/2 Leysere, oportunitas. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xliii. 169 Sadoyne folowed hym of so nyghe. . . that with grete peyne gaf them leysir to saue hem self. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 8. I cry the mercy, and lasar to repent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneth* iv. 8. 3 Quhy will thou nocht fle spedely be nycht, Quhen for to haist thou hes laisar and mycht? a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* xci. 291 Ilon mette with hym so hastily that he had no laisure to stryke hym. 1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. viii. 75 The Jewes. hold, that after twenty years of age, who so finds (the lezer) in himselfe, is bound under paine of sin to marry.

†b. An opportunity. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr's T.* 485 Whil þat I haue a leysir and a space Myn hatin I wol confessen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 If so is, that I may hente Somtime amonge a good leysir. *Ibid.* II. 242 That she with him had [= might have] a leysir to speke and telle of her desir. 14. — *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 116 They haue a leysir found To take her leysir. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* *Troy* i. v. Euer eft on him she cast an eye When that she founde a leysir oportune. 1430-40 — *Bochas* ix. xxxiii. (1554) 212b. To their entent a leysure they did spie.

2. In narrower sense: Opportunity afforded by freedom from occupations.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 999 Waitand bot lasire (when he mycht purchace oportunitie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 234 Gif God will me gif Lasir and space so lange till lif. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137. I . . . saw all þis . . . and mykill mare þan I haue layser for to tell. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* i. xxii. 70 Noo layser they had to putte hem self in ordynance. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iii. 20 They had not leasir so moche as to eate bread. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. Aij. I travelled so muche as my leysure myghte serve therunto. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 84 If your leysure seru'd, I would speake with you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 510 He wonderd, but not long Had leasure, wondering at himself now more. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 5 It does not give us Time or Leisure to reflect on ourselves. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. They had leisure to laugh at their late terrors. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. ii. 38 As long as every man is engaged in collecting the materials necessary for his own subsistence, there will be neither leisure nor taste for higher pursuits.

b. Duration of opportunity; time allowed before it is too late. Now rare.

1553 BALE *Vocacion* vi. More than .xxvj. dayes of layser for the payment therof (of the ransom) might not be granted. 1555 EDEM *Decades* 100 That Tumanama. . . might haue no leasure to assemble an army. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 137 The Turkes had scarce leasure to leape to land, and to lye into the country. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 259 The unfortunate youth had scarcely leisure to deplore the elevation of his family. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 547 The authority of the government of Batavia, for whose sanction there was no leisure to wait. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix. He found himself unexpectedly in Echin's close neighbourhood, with scarce leisure to avoid him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 383 The young blades in the field have leisure to expand and grow again before the scythe returns to cut them down a second time.

3. The state of having time at one's own disposal; time which one can spend as one pleases; free or unoccupied time.

13. — *R. Alls.* 234 Heo thought heo wolde him y-here, When heo was of more leysire. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 413. I . . . praye [them]. . . at their ceasons of leysoure to rede . . . this present boke. c 1540 GARDINER in *Styve Cranmer* II. (1644) 75 To spend some of my layser to wryte. . . to your Grace) who hath lesse layser. 1576 FLEMING *Pampl. Epist.* 255 To the performance of such an enterprise, much leasure and labour is required. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxix. Oh absence what a torment wouldst thou proue Were it not thy soure leysure game sweet leane To entertaine the time with thoughts of loue. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 97 Where Ambition and Avarice have made no Entrance, the Desire of Leisure is much more Natural, than of Business and Care. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug. I am not grown, I am afraid, less idle; and of idleness I am now paying the fine by having no leisure. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 91 Charles commanded his Lordship to employ some of his leisure in a dramatic composition. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 143 The first volume of 'Modern Painters' took the best of the winter's leisure.

personified. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 49 And adde to these retired Leisure, That in trim Gardens takes his pleasure.

b. In particularized sense: A period or spell of unoccupied time. Now rare.

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* II. xv. 236 That thei go in pilgrimage thame or in sum other leysir which thei wolen to hem self point. a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 432 To spare a leysoure for hym to here the bottom of his mynde. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 115. I will then take my leasur of you for this time, till my next leysure. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justine* I. 2 In the leysures which in this City I enjoyed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 110 It is because he [Bacon] had imagination, [and] the leysures of the spirit . . . that he is impressive to the imaginations of men. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 181 In keeping with that sense of endless leysures which it is one chief merit of the poem to suggest.

c. To tarry, attend or stay (upon) a person's leisure: to wait until he is unoccupied; to wait his time. Also fig. arch.

1577 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 4 note, If ye be not contente to tary my Leysure, departe when ye wille. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxviii. 14 (16) O tary thou y^e Lordes leysure. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 58 The aduerser windes Whose leysure I haue staid, haue giuen him time to land his Legions all as soone as I. 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. i. 68 Wee'll make our leysures to attend on yours. 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii. 148 Worthy Macbeth, wee stay vpon your leysure. 1656 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 91 Not contented to wait the Lords Leisure.

†4. Leisureliness, deliberation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29370 þe toþer [case] es of dward or porter. þat clerk wyl laiser smites oght. 1450-80 *Secreta Secret.* 25 Ete with leysir and good masticacion. 1486 *Sheriffs Misc.* (1888) 55 Sex kinges . . . with certayne convenient laisour, aduisedly shall comyt a ceptour unto Salamon. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 Tellyng. . . to thayne the lettres. . . in sik lair that the barnis may easely writt eftir his pronounciation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 123 Much leysure and accurateness were used in filling the Tube. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* ccvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 563. I having presented him your letter, he read it with great leysure.

5. Phrases. a. At leisure: with free or unoccupied time at one's disposal; without haste, with deliberation. Also with qualifying adjs., as *all, best, convenient, full, less, more*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7239 (Trin.) Hir time she toke a leiser þere And whil he slepte kut his here. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 390 He . . . sat and ete at all lasare. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. ¶ 761 Som folk stonden of hir owene wyl to eten at the lasse leysir. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219 Whou hath no dyner, at leysir must abyde, To staunche his hungir abyde upon his flood. c 1450 *Merlin* 7 Go your wey, and anothir tyme, we shall speke more at leysir. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte?* 622 My lorde is nat at leysir. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 100. I will debate this matter at more leysure. 1598 *Epulario* Hiv. And so let it hake at leysure, strawing Sugar. vpon it. 1613 HEYWOOD *Siluer Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 92 The full circumstance I shall relate at leysure. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 17 We for the present are well at Leisure, we will present the Reader with the Description of their severall Principalities. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bush.* v. i. (1693) 50 Marry'd in Haste, we may repent at leysure. 1823 BYRON *Tuan* xiii. vi. Men love in haste, but they detest at leysure.

Const. for; also inf. or a clause introduced by *that*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1250 They were not at leysure now to send such great forces as they had before used, into Hungarie. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 95 We complain . . . of those who are in place and authority. . . that they are never at leysure that we may speak to them. 1732 BARKELEY *Alphir.* vi. § 20. I am not at leysure to peruse the learned writings of divines. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. The dinner being now fairly sent in, the whole kitchen was at leysure to gossip with her. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 334 The wardens . . . shall be men of ability, and at leysure to take care of the public interest.

b. At one's leisure: when one has unoccupied time at one's disposal; at one's ease or convenience. Also with adjs. as in a.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey Prol.* 5 To whom I humbly beseeche, at theyr leysir and playisr, to see & here redde this symple boke. 1813 — *G. de la Tour* Div. Wherefore atte his beste leysir he shewed her his deceyvable purpos. c 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 518 A thousand kisses buyes my heart from me, And pay them at thy leysure, one by one. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. i. 5 Trebonius doth desire you to ore-read (At your best leysure) that his bumble suite. 1605 — *Macb.* II. i. 24 At your kind'st leysure. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 232 Mend when thou can'st, be better at thy leysure. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 48 [They] think they can continue in their sins. . . and then repent of them and forsake them at their leysure, whensoever they list. 1901 KIPLING *Kim in Cassell's Mag.* Jan. 176/2 He would go to Umballa at his leysure.

†c. By leisure (also by good leisure): with deliberation, in a leisurely manner; at one's leisure; in course of time, by degrees; slowly. Also (= Gr. *συχολῶν*), barely, not at all. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 65 Thilke Inge is wys that soone understondeth a matiere and luggeth by leysir. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* (1544) Prol. 34 From the truth shall I not remone But on the substance, by good leysar abyde. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 46 William the brussmaker Selleth the brusses by leysir. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 99/1 By the stuffing of his paunch so ful, it bringeth in by leysour, the dropsy [etc.]. 1555 in *Styve Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Let him tary, and . . . work by leysure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 301 Ile trust by Leisure him that mocks me once. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 20 Though it take fire quickly, yet it takes light by leysure. 1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 41 He gaue order to Salomon to see to the execution of them by leysure. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* i Not all together and at once, nor in this perfect form, at first. . . but

by leysure and degrees. c 1700 To *Celia* in *Coll. Poems* 54. I must to lengthen on the Pleasure, Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leysure.

†d. In (good) leisure: at leisure. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 Ine leysir other in haste. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 904 þe bischope . . . made hym chifte In gud lasere to here hyr schrif. *Ibid.* xxix. (*Placidus*) 34 He þat . . . penance to do here wyl begyne & in gud lasare mend his syne.

6. *adverb.* often passing into *adj.* a. Of periods of time: = Free, unoccupied; *occas.* compared with *more* and *most*. †b. Leisurely (*obs.*). c. Leisured.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 161 Some will expect. . . other sort of Questions. For them, and their leisure-time, I have inserted these . . . following. 1673 O. WALKER *Edic.* (1677) 112 The product of his leasure hours. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achit.* 612 If any Leisure time he had from Pow'r. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) I. 90 It did not establish it self like other kingdoms in a slow and leysure manner. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vii. In his leysure minutes, he was posting his books. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 34 By the leysure Putting over the Bowls of Water, the Goodness of the Malt is the more extracted and washed out. . . than if the Wort was drawn out hastily. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 198 This was the most leysure time of the year. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* iv. Hae ye a leysure-moment's time To hear what's comin? 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. xiii. His leysure p'ce. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxiv. 194 A more leysure occasion. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 110 That the leysure classes are not more misled and perverted than they are. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* (1874) 325 They are in part the fruits of a leysure fortnight spent this autumn. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 258 This is an advantage which the working classes, certainly possess over the leysure classes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 249 Let us pass a leysure hour in story telling.

Leisured (le'z'ürd), a. [f. LEISURE + -ED 2.]

1. Of time, action: Characterized or accompanied by leysure.

1631 HEYWOOD *and Pl. Faire Maid of W. Ded.* Wks. 1874 II. 1 Please you at any of your more leysured hours to vouchsafe the perusal of these slight papers. 1647 BOYLE *Let. to Harth* 8 Apr. Wks. 1772 I. Life 39 The particulars . . . do not only ask a profound knowledge. . . but likewise a leysured and a great multiplicity of reading. 1899 *Alt-but's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leysured and level life, free from excitement, hurry and physical exertion or fatigue.

2. Of persons: Having ample leisure, esp. in the leysured class(es).

1794 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1132 Foliage op'ning to the day Courts the leysur'd mortal's stray. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 4 (1876) 140 The services which a nation having leysured classes is entitled to expect from them. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 347 The leysured student. 1891 A. CALDERCOTT *Eng. Coloniz.* 101 The absorption of energy in the making of fortunes has prevented the formation of any such leysured class.

Leisureful (le'z'ürf'ül), a. [f. LEISURE + -FUL.] a. Having abundant leisure. b. Leisurely.

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* v. xi. 541 If this present argument be take . . . into depe leysurful consideration. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 114 He was neuer more leasurlesse than when he was leysurful and neuer less alone than when he was all alone. 1883 MRS. MACQUOID *About Yorksh.* 63 A large, leysurful handwriting. 1885 — *Louisa* I. xii. 226 It always cost his easy, leysurful nature an effort.

Leisureless, a. [-LESS.] Having no leisure.

1536 Ld. BUTLER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 358 Being as nowe leysurles, I omitt moche other matter. 1553 [see LEISUREFUL]. 1877 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* VII. 337 Making all Time leysurless. [Plato *Legg.* 831 C *ναρὰ χρόνον ἀσυχολοῦν μοῖραν*.] 1901 H. ROBERTS *Chron. Cornish Gard.* Ded. To the gardenless, the leysurless toilers of the world.

Leisureliness. [f. LEISURELY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being leysurely.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 147. I thought you might have a leysureliness at tea-time. 1863 J. BROWN *Horse Subs.* (ed. 3) 144 There was a fine leysureliness and vague stare. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 133 The habitual leysureliness of Eastern travelling.

Leisurely (le'z'ürli), a. [f. LEISURE + -LY 1.]

1. Of persons: Having leisure or unoccupied time; proceeding without haste.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 515 With these and manifold other antiquities, Gillius can best acquaint the more leysurely Reader. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 318 The men of leysurely minds. 1824-5 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 236 The leysurely and rich agriculturist, who goeth out a-field after dinner.

2. Of actions or agents: Performed or operating at leysure or without haste; deliberate.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. ii. 500 They spent fourscore yeares in this manner of leysurely travell, the which they might have done in a moneth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 4 Upon a more leysurely Survey of it. 1746 BERKELEY *Sec. Let. Tar-water* 2 to Wks. 1871 III. 475 The same medicine. . . is a leysurely alterative in chronic disorders. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* IV. xix. 614 A leysurely journey across the south of France.

Leisurely, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] At leysure, without haste; with deliberate or leysurely motion or action.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bivb. Than softe and layserly fall oppon yowre kneys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b. That he syngre or saye his duty distinctly and leysurely. 1598 *Epulario* GJ. Let it broile very wel and leysurely. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 4 Afiel the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations, as they journey'd leysurely from the East. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Let it do leysurely, keep it basting. 1807 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* i. xiv. A flock of sheep that leysurely pass by One after one. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 105 In the afternoon we . . . proceeded leysurely with our two guides on the slope.

Leisureness, rare. [f. LEISURE (taken as adj.) + -NESS.] Leisureliness.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 18 The Leisureness of their Drying endows them with a Softness. 1867 C. PITCHARD *Anal. Progr. Nat. & Grace* i. (1868) 6 The majestic leisureness of unbounded power.

Leit, variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. form of LET.

Leitacamp, variant of LETACAMP *Sc. Obs.*

Leitche, obs. form of LEECH.

Leith, obs. f. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LAY *v.* 1

Leith, obs. form of LITH, LOATH.

|| **Leitmotiv** (leit-mo-tiv). *Mus.* Also -motif, -motive. [Ger. f. leit-leading- + motiv MOTIVE.] In the musical drama of Wagner and his imitators, a theme associated throughout the work with a particular person, situation, or sentiment.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Leitmotiv*. 1880 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 115/2 When these situations recur, or the personages come forward in the course of the action, or even when the personage or idea is implied or referred to, the figure which constitutes the leit-motif is heard. 1881 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (1883) 120 Another feature of the score of Parsifal is the variety and number of its representative themes, or 'leit-motives'.

Leiv, **Leivin**, obs. ff. LEAVE, LEVEN (lightning). **Lek** (lek), *v.* [? a. Sw. *leka* to play: see LAKE *v.* 1 (cf. quot. 1884 s. v. LAKING *vbl. sb.* 1.)] *intr.* Said of grouse: To congregate. Also **Lek sb.**, a gathering or congregating.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xiv. (1883) 405 As many as forty or fifty, or even more birds congregate at the leks. The lek of the capercaillie lasts from the end of March to the end of May. 1884 DIXON in H. Seebohm *Hist. Birds* II. 436 Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black grouse] congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called.

Lek, obs. form of LAC², LEAK.

Lekame, variant of LICHAM.

Leke, obs. form of LAKE *sb.* 3, LEAK, LEEK.

Lekerous, variant of LICKEROUS.

Lekk, **Lekkege**, obs. ff. LEAK, LEAKAGE.

Lekyn, obs. form of LAKEN.

Lel, **Lelalie**, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leland (e), obs. form of LEA-LAND.

Lele, **Leleli**, -ly, **leli** (k, obs. ff. LEAL, LEALLY.

Lelile, -y, obs. forms of LEALLY.

Lell, obs. form of LEAL; variant of LILL *v.* *Obs.*

Lelli, -ich (e, -ik, -yche, **lelly**, obs. ff. LEALLY.

Lely, obs. form of LILY.

Lely, **lelyly**, obs. forms of LEALLY.

Lem, obs. form of LEAM *sb.* 1

Lemaille, obs. variant of LIMAIL, filings.

Leman (lem-ān, lēm-ān). *arch.* Forms: 3 *leſ-*, *leof-*, *leove-*, *levemon*, 3-7 *lemman*, -on, 3-4 *leſman* (*pl.-men*), 4-5 *lemmone*, 4-8 *lemmane*, 5 *lemanne*, *lemone*, *lemmande*, *limman*, 5-6 *leman*, 5-7 *lemon*, 6 *leymon*, *lemonde*, *leſe man* (*pl.-men*), *Se. lamen*, 7 *leyman*, *leiman*, *leaman*, *lemain*, 3- *leman*. [Early ME. *leofmon*, f. *leof* LIEF, dear + MAN.]

1. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a lover or sweetheart; † *occas.* a husband or wife. c 1205 *LAV*. 18611 To Tintiael he sende his leofmon (c 1275 *wif*) þa wes hende. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 782 Do sente he after abram, And bi-tahte he him is leman. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 53 þo floriz therde his leman nempne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4345 'Ioseph', sco said, 'to þe leman, Hendeſt of all i mak mi man.' c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 494 My blyse, my beld, my leſman dere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 320 Now deere leman quod she go farewel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxviii. 166 Maydens of england sare may ye morne for tȝt haue ye lost your lemans at hannokesborpe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 198 Ane sang, The schip sailis ouer the salt fame. Will bring thir merchandis and my lemane hame. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1838) I. 106 And ilk young man in courtlie caroling With his lamen thairfor to dance and sing. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 40 He... offred kingdomis unto her in vew, To be his leman and his Lady trew. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 26, I sent thee sixe pence for thy leman, hadst it? 1725 *Song, 'The Cock-laird'* i, 'Thou'se be my ain lemmene Jo, Jennie, quo' he. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 291 The tender parley which these lemans held.

† b. Often used, in religious or devotional language, of Christ, the Virgin, etc. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 17 Mi lunc... towart to lincunde godd mi leofsume leofmon. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Godes spuse, Jeshu cristes brude, þe lauerdes leofmon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10664 To godd þan haue i giuen me... O þair husband mai i haf nan, Of him haf i made mi leman. *Ibid.* 20517 Cums wit me to mi leman, Mi moder es scho, hir sun i am. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 69 Ihesu, mi leman. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 805 In Iherusalem was my leman slayn. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 65 Hayls that madyn, my leman, As heyndly as thou can. *Ibid.* xxviii. 337 Mercy, ihesu, rew thir leman, mans saull, thou bought full soure.

2. In bad sense (cf. *paramour*): One who is loved unlawfully; an unlawful lover or mistress. In later archaistic use chiefly applied to the female sex.

c 1275 *LAV*. 6356 Peos Damus... hadde a leman hende (c 1205 *ane chiese*). 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7069 He... huld ire as is lefmon, as wo seip in hordum. *Ibid.* 10206 Alle clerikene lefmen in prisioun the king brouȝte. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8887 (Trin.) Quenes had he hundrides senen, þe hundride lemmens [Cotton concubins]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 100 His wif anon hath for hir leman sent Hir leman? certes this is a knauyssh speche. 1393 *LANGT.* VOL. VI.

P. Pl. C. iv. 188 And prestes hne menteyneb To holde lemanes and lotehyes al here lif-dayes. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10 On a derke night, as she yede towards her leman to folow. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *v.* 693 With my gud will I wyl no leman be To no man born. 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 343 We present Wylliam Perkyunsun and hys leymon for bawdre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 28 b, They founde greater gaires by priestes lemmans then they were like to haue by priestes wives. 1598 GREENE *Tact.* *Ann.* iv. i. (1622) 90 He [Sejanus] putteth away Apicata his wife. Jesh his lemmen should haue her in ialousie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 237 It is a bravery much used to their Wives and Lemons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 22 It may be his wife ith' mean time had got her self another Lemon and therefore she acknowledged not her husband. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* 187 And Rochester's address to lemons loose. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. ix, Vea! none did love him—not his lemans dear. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 50 Hope Love's leman is, Despair his wife. 1871 DIXON *Tower IV.* v. 45 A lover whom his lemans dupe and cheat.

Hence **Le-manless** a., without a leman. **Le-manny** (in 6 *Sc. lamenry*, -ie), illicit love.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213 A Lemanny, concubitus, concubinus. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* III. 481 Gif sicklik lufe cummis of your Lamenrie. 15... *Priests of Pells* (1603) C 4 b, He beddit noch richt oft, nor lay hir by, Bot thour lightnes did lig in Lamenry. a 1755 *Edom of Gordon* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* III. 434 And mony were the fair lads Lay lemanles at heme. a 1828 *Two Knights* iv. *ibid.* V. 25 Lay never your love on lemanry. a 1830 *Lady Margery* xxiii. *ibid.* III. 119/2 I'll make many lady lemanles.

Leman, obs. form of LEMON *sb.* 1

Lemanite, var. LEHMANITE, *Min.*

Lembeck, -bike, etc., obs. ff. LIMBECK.

Leme, obs. f. LEAM *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1, LIMB *sb.* 2

† **Lemeke**, **lem** (o'ke, **lempke**, **leomeke**.

Obs. (See BROOKLINE.)

c 1205 *Voc. Plants* in W. Wülcker 556/13 *Fanida*, fauede, leomeke. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich 85 Take groundswede, lemke, chicken mete. c 1450 *Alphita* (Aneid. Oxon.) 61/2 *Fabaria aquatica*, angl., lempke. *Ibid.* 86/2 *Iposmia*... lemeke uel lemoke.

Lemel, mod. technical form of LIMAIL, filings.

Lemma 1 (lem-ā). Pl. *lemmas*, || *lemmata* (le-mā-tā). [a. (either directly or through Lat.) Gr. λήμμα, pl. λήμματα (f. root of λαμβάνειν to take, *pf. pass.* ελήμματα) something received or taken; something taken for granted; an argument, title. Cf. F. *lemme*.]

1. *Math.*, etc. A proposition assumed or demonstrated which is subsidiary to some other. See also quot. 1837-8.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. xxxiii. 347 The Mathematicall occasion, whereby... Hippocrates... was led to the former Lemma. 1656 HOBBS *Six Leſs.* Wks. 1845 VII. 209 The sixth definition is but a lemma. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 3. 194 We must first lay down this lemma or preparatory proposition. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 367 From these Lemmata... are deduced the following Propositions. 1822 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 73, I lay down, then, these Lemmas: 1st [etc.]. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 267 Lemmata, that is, propositions borrowed from another science in order to serve as subsidiary propositions in the science of which we treat. 1845 DE QUINCY *Haslitt* Wks. 1862 XI. 295 Whatever is—so much I conceive to have been a fundamental lemma for Haslitt—is wrong. 1885 LEUDESCHOR *Cremonia's Proj. Geom.* 189 The foregoing lemma.

2. a. The argument or subject of a literary composition, prefixed as a heading or title; also, a motto appended to a picture, etc. b. The heading or theme of a scholium, annotation, or gloss.

1616 B. JONSON *Poetaster* To Rdr., I will only speake An Epigramme I here haue made: It is 'Into true Soldiers. That's the lemma. Marke it. 1623 CROCKRAN, *Lemna*, an argument. 1660 tr. *Angyaldis Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 9 The Discourses seem to diuert a little from the subject which the Lemmas of the Chapters promise. 1679 T. BARLOW *Poetry* 25 The lemma or title to that impious extravagant of Pope Boniface the eighth. 1722 SWIFT *Let. to Earl Oxford* 11 Oct., Wks. 1765 XVI. 185, I have hitherto taken up with a scurvy print of you, under which I have placed this lemma: *Petrus actus primanque* [etc.]. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 201 note, In the year 1445, several pageants were exhibited... with verses written by Lydgate, on the following lemma. *Ingrudimini et replite terram* [etc.]. 1866 W. G. RUTHERFORD *Schol. Aristoph.* I. p. vii, Adequate information about... the lemmas, the spelling, the accentuation [of scholia]. *Ibid.* p. xxvii, He marks off the lemma from the body of the note in cases in which a lemma is given.

Lemma 2 (le-mā). Pl. *lemmata* (le-mā-tā). [ad. Gr. λέμμα, f. λείν-ειν to peel.] † a. The husk or shell of a fruit. b. *Embryol.* (See quot.)

a. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lemna*, in pharmacy, a term used to express the husk or shell of certain fruits, as the almond...; and in general, whatever is taken off in decortication. Thus the husks of oats, barley, &c. are the lemmata of those seeds.

b. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) Gloss, 280 *Lemna*, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle.

Lemman, erroneous variant of LEMNA.

Lemman, obs. form of LEMON *sb.* 1

† **Lemmatical**, a. *Obs.* [f. Gr. λημματ-, λήμμα LEMMA + -ical + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a lemma; of the nature of a lemma.

1665 BARROW in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 45 Some short scholiums, that might be conveniently inserted, as lemmatical and preparatory to their demonstrations. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2260 Of those five Lectures the two first are Lemmatical. 1704 *Ibid.* XXV. 1608 Lemmatical Propositions.

Lemming (le'min). Also 8 *leming*, 9 *leeming*. [a. Norw. *lemming*; other forms are Sw. *lemmel*, 16th c. *lemb* (pl. *lemmar*), Norw. *lemende*, *limende*; cf. Lapp. *luomek* (Ihre).]

1. A small arctic rodent, *Myodes lemmus*, of the family *Muridae*, resembling a field-mouse, about 6 in. long, with a short tail, remarkable for its prolific character and its annual migrations to the sea. Also *lemming mouse*, -rat.

1555 OLAF MAGNUS *Hist. de Gentibus Septentr.* xviii. xx. 617 Quod... in Noruegia... enenit, scilicet vt bestiolæ quadrupedes, Lemmar, vel Lemmus dictæ, magnitudine soricis, pelle varia, per tempestates & repentinos imbres è celo decidunt.] 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 727 There are certaine little Four-footed beastes called Lemmar, or Lemmus, which in tempestuous and rainy weather, do seeme to fall downe from the cloudes. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 56 note, A kind of Mice, (they call Leming...) in Norway, which eat up every green thing. They come in such prodigious Numbers, that they fancy them to fall from the Clouds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 283 The leming... is often seen to pour down in myriads from the Northern Mountains. 1802 RINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 376 The Lemming Rat. These animals feed entirely on vegetables. 1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 69 Under such a compulsion does the lemming traverse its mysterious path. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 225 In Eldfald, says the chronicler, on the 2nd of August, 1633 there rained from the sky a fall of lemmings. 1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 807 The migratory instinct that carries the lemming into the deep sea.

2. Applied to other rodents of the same or allied genera. Banded lemming (Lydekker, *Nat. Hist.* 1894 III. 136); Collared or Snowy lemming (*Riverside Nat. Hist.* 1885 V. 105), *Cuniculus torquatus*.

Lemmon, obs. form of LEMON.

Lemna (le-mnā). Also 8-9 *erron*. *lemma*. [a. mod. L. (Linnaeus) *lemna*, Gr. λέμνα.] A genus of aquatic plants; = *DUCKWEED*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lemna*... is... the name of a small water plant well known to the antients... confounded by late writers among the duck weed kinds.] 1802 HUXLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 490 The Convolvularian Vorticella is frequently found on the stalks of the lemna or duckweed. attrib. 1882 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Garland Jr. Greece* 80 Not hid... under... thick Lethe's lemna-scum.

† **Lemnad**, *Bot.* [LEMNA + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Lemnaceæ* (Duckweeds).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 123, 124 [in text Lemnod; corrected in Index].

Lemnian (le'mni-ā), a. [f. L. *Lēmnias*, Gr. Λήμνιος (f. *Λήμνος* the island Lemnos) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos. *Lemnian earth* (see quot. 1797) = SPHRAGMIE. *Lemnian reddle* (see quot. 1865). *Lemnian smith*: Hephaestus or Vulcan.

1611 COTGR., *Spargitide*, *Terre spar.* Lemnian earth. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. i, 'The Lemnian Smith Sweets at the forge for hire. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 73 After the taking of a little Lemnian earth [he] did recover. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Com. Chaucer* (1901) 63 It seems our Venus had been at her Lemnian Forge. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 784/2 Lemnian Earth, *Terra Lemnia*, a medicinal, astringent sort of earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour... It derives its name from the island of Lemnos, whence it is chiefly brought. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (1823) 54 Lemnian earth is yellowish grey, or white, frequently with ochreous spots on the surface. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Lemnian reddle*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, occurring in conjunction with the Lemnian Earth, and used as a pigment.

† **Lemnisc**, *Obs.* Also 8 *lemnisk*. [ad. L. *lemniscus*, Gr. ληνίσκος in sense 1.]

1. A ribbon.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylvæ* (1776) 397 The ends and stalks of the tender branch were tied together with a lemnisc or ribbon.

2. = LEMNISCUS 1.

1718 PRIOR *Aux Connect. O. & A. Test.* II. t. 55 The Lemnisk was a strait line drawn between two points (as thus ÷).

Lemniscate (le'mni-skāt). *Math.* [ad. mod. L. *lemniscāta*, fem. of L. *lemniscātus* adj., adorned with ribbons, f. *lemniscus*: see LEMNISC.] a. *Geom.* The designation of certain closed curves, having a general resemblance to the figure 8. b. *Alg.* Used attrib. in *lemniscate function*, one of a class of elliptic functions first investigated by Gauss (*Werke* III. 404), in connexion with formulæ relating to the properties of this class of curves.

1781 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Lemniscate* [sic]. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 74/2 *Lemniscate*. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* xv. v. 218 The rings and lemniscates produced by dipolarizing crystals. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* II. (1879) 44 The curve being then known as the lemniscate of Bernoulli. 1879 CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1896) XI. 65 The formulæ given by Gauss... for the lemniscate functions sin lemn (at ±) and cos lemn (at ±). 1891 — *ibid.* (1897) XIII. 191 The elliptic function *sn* of the lemniscate form.

|| **Lemniscus** (le'mni-skōs). Pl. *lemnisci* (-ni-sai). [L.; see LEMNISC.]

1. The character ÷ used by ancient textual critics in their annotations.

1849 W. FITZGERALD *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci.

2. One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans.

-1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. luv. Anim.* xi. 652 The development of the Echinorhynchus now approaches completion. The lemmings appear.

Lemon (le'mon), *sb.* ¹ Forms: 5-7 *lymon*, 6 *lemmon*, *lemone*, *limone*, *pl.* *lemmanz*, 6-7 *lemmon*, *limmon*, 6-8 *limon*, 7 *leamon* (d, *lei-* *mon*, *lemond*, 7- *lemon*. [*ad. F. limon* (now restricted to the lime; formerly of wider application) = *Sp. limon*, *Pg. limão*, *It. limone*, *med. L. limōn-em*, related to *F. lime*: see *LIME sb.* The words are prob. of Oriental origin: cf. *Ar. ليمون* *limūn*, *Pers. limin*, *Arab. ليمون* *limāh*, collective *ليم* *lim*, fruits of the citron kind, *Skr. nimbu* the lime.]

1. An ovate fruit with a pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. Largely used for making a beverage and for flavouring. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields oil or essence of lemons, used in cookery and perfumery.

c.1400 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) xxi. 98 *Pai enoynt pam*... with be ius of be fruit pat es called lymons. c.1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Oregis, almondis, and the pomegranate, lymons, datez. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1539) 45 b. The juce of oregis or lymons may be taken after meates in a lyttell quantite. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 8 Pomegranates, Lemmans, and Pipins. 1594 *LADY RUSSELL* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. iii. 46. I drank... water and limmons, by Phisitions advise. 1645 *WALLER Summer Islands* i. 6 That happy Island where huge Lemmons grow. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. (1682) 79, I cut a Limon asunder and put both halves into two Receivers. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iv. xvi. Safer... than Letters writ in Juice of Limon, for no Fire can fetch it out. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 664 The lemon and the piercing lime. Their lighter glories blend. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* i. ii. I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 Oil of lemons is extracted from the rind of the lemon. 1870 *VEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 180 The scurvy has hardly been known in our navy since limes and lemons were ordered by law to be carried by all vessels sailing to foreign parts.

2. The tree (*Citrus Limonum*) which bears this fruit, largely cultivated in the South of Europe and elsewhere. Cf. *lemon-tree* in 7.

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* (1621) 3 Groves of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Fig-trees [etc.].

3. With modifying word prefixed. Applied to plants of different families bearing a yellow fruit. *Sweet lemon*: the *Citrus Lumia*, cultivated in the South of Europe (*Treas. Bot.*). *Water lemon*: *Passiflora laurifolia* of the W. Indies. *Wild lemon*: (a) *Podophyllum peltatum*; (b) an Australian timber tree (*Canthium latifolium*).

1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 328 The Water Lemon. It grows frequent in the woods. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Water Lemon, *Passiflora*. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 127/1 The flowers... are succeeded in May by oval yellowish fruits called wild Lemons.

4. The colour of the lemon; pale yellow. More fully *lemon-colour*.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 28 [Colours] Lemon or gold yellow—the purest. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 396/2 The reds and lemons and greens of its [Upsala's] houses... form a charming bouquet of colour.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lemon-bloom*, *-bush*, *-colour*, *-decoction*, *-flower*, *-garden*, *-grove*, *-hue*, *-juice*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-peel*, *-pickle*, *-pip*, *-tea*, *-water*; also of things flavoured with oil of lemons or lemon-juice, as *lemon-cake*, *-cheesecake*, *-cream*, *-ice*, *-pudding*, *-puff*; b. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similitive, as *lemon-coloured*, *-faced*, *-flavoured*, *-scented*, *-tinted*, *-yellow* adjs.

1820 *SHELLEY Fioridissima* 47 Rods of myrtle-buds and *lemon-blossoms. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 82/2 Entangled its long flexible in a thorny *lemon-bush. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make *Lemon Cake. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. 142 To make *Lemon Cheesecakes. 1598 *FLORIO, Lemonia*, a kinde of *lymond colour. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* v. xvii. (1708) 128 The Dyers use it [Weld] for dying of bright Yellows and Limon-colours. 1758 *Rein tr. Macquer's Chem.* i. 218 As soon as the Sulphur is melted it will sublime in *lemon-coloured flowers. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. 143 *Lemon Cream. 1808 *P. MANSON Trop. Dis.* vi. 126 Crudele speaks highly of *lemon decoction... as a prophylactic [for malaria]. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* v. 178 The unfortunate husband of that *lemon-faced woman with the white ruff. 1819 *SHELLEY Rosal. & Hel.* 1250 Bowers, Of blooming myrtle and faint *lemon-flowers. 1864 *M. J. HIGGINS Ess.* (1875) 188 The celebrated *lemon-gardens of the old principality. 1830 *TENNYSON Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 67 Far off, and where the *lemon grove In closest coverture upsprung. 1845 *Budd Dis. Liver* 125 A jaundice, bearing the lighter tints, from a sallow suffusion to a fainter or more decided *lemon hue. 1617 *F. MORISON Itin.* i. 255 A little Greeke Barke loaded... with tunnes of *Lemons Juicy which the Turks drinke like Nectar. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4584/4 Also 11 pieces of Lemon Juice, neat, an entire Parcel. 1807 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* iii. 19 We now can ascribe little or no therapeutic value to the lemon juice treatment first introduced by Owen Rees. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 40 Sow Orange and *Lemon-kernels in Pots. 1611 *FLORIO, Limonaro*, a *Lemon hort-yard. 1875 *J. H. BENNET Winter Medit.* i. 1. 13 Even at Palermo... the lemon orchards are protected by walls. 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in a Wood* iii. 13. 43 Warrant her breath with some *Lemon Peel. 1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cxxvii. (1714) 152 Never without Limon-Pill in her Mouth, to correct an unsavoury Vapour of her Own. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* June 815/2 His round face the colour of lemon-peel.

1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 73 A tea spoonful of *lemon pickle. 1889 *T. HARDY Mayor of Casterbr.* i. Grains of wheat, swollen as large as *lemon-pips. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 309 To make a *Lemon Posset. 1852 *READE Peg Wolf.* (1853) 194 He never failed to eat of a certain *lemon-pudding. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 277 To make *Lemon Puffs. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xliii. 234 A bushy *lemon-scented geranium. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. iv. § 4 (1822) 64 Tea... is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water, as... *lemon-tea &c. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* iv. 288 It is this pigment [urobilin] that causes... the *lemon-tinted skin. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* iv. v. If you want *lemon-waters, Or anything to take the edge o' th' sea off, Pray speak. 1807 *I. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) ii. 417 An extraordinary portion of carbon gives... a *lemon-yellow colour. 1900 *J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg.* xi. 40 With his pallor was mixed a certain degree of lemon-yellow tint.

6. *quasi-adj.*, short for *lemon-coloured*. So in names of pigments, *lemon-cadmium*, *lemon-chrome*. 1875 *J. D. HEATH Croquet Player* 89 The finest vermilion, 'drop black', and 'lemon chrome', for red, black, and yellow respectively. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 64/3 The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 8/2 A Lemon and White Setter Dog.

7. Special combs.: *lemon-balm*, the *Melissa officinalis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *lemon-bird* (see *quot.*); *lemon-cutting*, the feat of cutting in two a suspended lemon with a sword when riding at full speed; *lemon-drop*, a sugar-plum flavoured with lemon; *lemon-grass*, a fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schananthus*) yielding the grass oil used in perfumery; also *attrib.*; *lemon-kali*, a mixture of tartaric acid and soda bicarbonate, which when dissolved form an effervescent drink; *lemon-plant* (*Aloysia citrodora*), the so-called lemon-scented verberna; *lemon-rob* (see *quot.*); *lemon scurvy grass*, the *Cochlearia officinalis* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855); *lemon-squash*, a drink made from the juice of a lemon, with soda-water, ice, and sometimes sugar; also a liquid preparation sold under this name for mixing with water; *lemon-squeezer*, an instrument for expressing the juice from a lemon; *lemon-thyme*, a lemon-scented variety of thyme; *lemon-tree*, (a) = sense 2; (b) = *lemon-plant*; *lemon-verberna* = *lemon-plant*; *lemon-walnut*, 'the butter-nut' (*Juglans cinerea*), so called on account of its fragrance' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lemon-weed* = *SEA-MAT*; *lemon-wood*, a New Zealand tree, the Tarata.

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 65 Linnet (*Linota cannabina*). *Lemon bird (West Riding). A name given to those male linnets in the breeding season which have a yellowish hue on the breast. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/1 In *lemon-cutting the most dexterous performers were [etc.]. 1837 *ROYLE Ess. Antig. Hindu Med.* 82 *Andropogon Schananthus* or *Lemon-grass. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* (1860) i. 25 These sunny expanses... are covered with tall lemon-grass. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 423 An odour somewhat analogous to that of lemon-grass oil. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Lemon-kali, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid. 1862 *ANSTEO Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 499 The *Aloysia citrodora* of botanists, the common *lemon plant, formerly called a verberna. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, *Lemon-rob, the inspissated juice of limes or lemons, a powerful anti-scurbutic. 1876 *World V.* No. 115. 14 The orator sipped his accustomed glass of *lemon-squash. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lemon-squeezer. 1884 *Health Ex-lib.* Catal. 110 Lemon Squeezers. 1713 *J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 193 Its Leaves plain and small as *Lemon Tyme. 1557 *BARET Abv. L.* 445 A *Lemon tree, *citrea*. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 302 They went into an Orchard beyond... the trees being Orange and Lemond trees. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Lemon Tree*, a frequent name for *Lippia (Aloysia) citrodora* Kth., in allusion to the scent of the leaves. The verberna. 1883 *WOOD in Good Words* Sept. 603/1 Very few persons, if they were shown a gigantic octopus, an oyster, and a piece of 'sea-mat', or 'lemon-weed', could believe that they belonged to the same class. 1879 *J. B. ARMSTRONG in Trans. N. Zealand Instit.* xii. 329 The tarata or *lemonwood, *Pittosporum eugenioides*, a most beautiful tree also used for hedges.

Lemon (le'mon), *sb.* ² [*app. a. F. limande.*] Used *attrib.* in *lemon-dab*, *lemon-sole*, names given in various parts of England to certain species of plaice or flounder.

In London *lemon-sole* is the fishmonger's name for a kind of plaice somewhat resembling the true sole. In Australia this name has been transferred, through association with *LEMON sb.* 1, to a flat-fish of a pale yellow colour, and in New Zealand it is applied to the Turbot.

1835 *JENYNS Man. Brit. Verteb. Anim.* 457 *Platessa microcephala*, Flem. (*Lemon Dab). 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6/1 The lemon-dab or queen... belong to that strange family of fish. 1876 *Trans. N. Zealand Instit.* viii. 215 *Ammotretis rostratus*,... a fish not uncommon in the Dunedin market, where it goes by the name of *Lemon Sole'. 1880 *E. P. RAMSAY Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 26 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) *Plagusia unicolor*, is known under the name of the lemon sole; it is of a pale olive-yellow when alive. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/6 Prices... Soles, 1s to 1s 4d per lb. *lemon soles, 6d per lb.

Lemon (le'mon), *v.* [*cf. LEMON sb.* 1] *trans.* To flavour with lemon. Hence *Lemoned ppl.* a. 1767 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 352 To make a lemoned honey-cake. 1869 *Pail Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10 The Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. 1883 *P. ROBINSON Sinners & Saints* xxi. 264 [It] throws into an over-sweet landscape just that dash of sin and suffering that lemons it pleasantly to the taste.

Lemonade (lemənād). Also 7-8 *limonade*. [*ad. F. limonade*, *f. limon* lemon.] A drink made of lemon-juice and water, sweetened with sugar.

In England now very commonly applied to 'aerated lemonade', which consists of water impregnated with carbonic acid with the addition of lemon-juice and sugar.

1663 *KILLGREW Parson's Wed.* iv. v. Captain, make some Lemonade. 1697 *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 2 We wanted not for Limonade, and other refreshing waters. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* iv. vi. Thou and thy wife and children should walk in my gardens... drink lemonade. 1791 *GIFFORD Baviad* 51 With lemonade he gargles first his throat. 1812 *T. MOORE Intercepted Lett.* vi. 33 A Persian's Heav'n is easily made, 'Tis but—black eyes and lemonade. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* lxxv. Her lover brings the lemonade. 1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Mat. Med.* 63 It [sulphuric acid] is administered with great success in the form of lemonade in bilious and typhoid fevers. 1867 *LAOY HERBERT Cradle L.* vi. 150 Deliciously cool lemonade and Turkish coffee preceded the more substantial evening meal.

† **Lemonado**. *Obs.* [*ad. Sp. limonada*, *f. limon* LEMON: see *ADO.*] Lemonade.

c.1640 *SHIRLEY Capt. Underwit* iv. i. In Bullen O. Pl. II. 375 The Lemonados cleere sparkling wine The grosser witts too, doth much refine. 1668 *T. ST. SERFF Tarugo's Wiles* 18 Cooling those fiery Blisters upon the Liver that's procur'd by extraordinary drinking of Lemonado. 1676 *SHADWELL Libertine* i. 9, I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistris.

Lemonish (le'monish), *a.* Also 8 *limonish*. [*f. LEMON sb.* 1 + *-ish*.] Somewhat resembling the colour or taste of the lemon.

1719 *LONDON & Wise Compt. Gard.* 57 Full of Juice, but of a little Limonish Tartness. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* iv. 70 The skin may have a lemonish yellow hue.

Lemony (le'moni), *a.* [*f. LEMON sb.* 1 + *-y*.] Resembling the smell of the lemon, tasting of lemon. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt* 11. 293 [They] ordered our sherbet, or soup, to be made more lemony and peppery than ever. 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* i. 23 The sweet lemony scent of the pines floated in.

Lempeck, lempet, *Sc. forms* of *LIMPET*.

Lemur (le'mūr). Pl. *lemurs*, *lemures* (le'miūr). [*a. L. *lemur*, pl. *lemures*.]

1. In Roman mythology: *pl.* The spirits of the departed.

1555 *EDEEN Decades* 26 In these they graue the lyncly Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquite cauled Lemures. c.1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iii. iii. in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 68 Harpyes, Gogmagogs, lemures. 1629 *MILTON Nativity* 191 The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1657 *H. PINNELL Philos. Ref.* 26 To the Earth doe belong Gnomes, Lemurs, Sylphs [etc.]. 1834 *LYTTON Ponceit* iv. vi. Lest he beheld one of those grim lemures, who... haunted the threshold of the homes they formerly possessed.

2. *Zool.* A genus of nocturnal mammals of the family *Lemuridae*, found chiefly in Madagascar, allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed muzzle like that of a fox; an animal of this genus.

1795 *tr. Thunberg's Cape Gd. Hope* (ed. 2) ii. 206 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets. 1863 *LYELL Antip. Man* xxiv. 474 His order Primates... embraced not only the apes and lemurs, but the bats also. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* x. 213 A little lemur was once seen to leap about from branch to branch.

Lemuridous (le'miūr'idəs), *a.* [*f. mod. L. Lemuridae* (see *LEMUR* 2) + *-ous*.] Belonging to the family Lemuridae.

1830-1 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 109 The other [was stated by Mr. Bennett to be] a Lemuridous species. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1879 in *WEBSTER, Suppl.*

Lemurine, *a.* and *sb.* [*f. LEMUR* + *-INE* 1.] = *LEMUROID*.

1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 650 Here the Professor [Owen] incontestably proves the lemureine... affinities of Chiromys. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 495 In the Fort Bridger beds of the Green River basin Marsh finds... some Lemurine Monkeys.

Lemuroid (le'miūr'id), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. LEMUR* + *-OID*.] *A. adj.* Resembling the lemurs; pertaining to the sub-order *Lemuroidea*, of which the genus *Lemur* is the type.

1873 *MIVART Man & Apes* 70 They are the largest animals of the Lemuroid sub-order. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 296 The extreme antiquity of the Lemuroid fauna. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Knowledge* 368/1 The fruit-bats seem to be... specialised lemuroid animals.

B. sb. A lemuroid animal.

1873 *MIVART Man & Apes* 69 All the Lemuroids eat vegetable food or insects. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* v. 481 America can so far lay as good a claim to having been the original home of the lemuroids.

Lemyet, *obs.* form of *LIMIT*.

† **Lemyre**, *v.* *Obs. rare* 1. [*f. leme* LEAM, after *glimmer*.] *intr.* To glimmer.

c.1435 *Torr. Portugal* 291 In to the hale sche hym lad, That lemyred as gold bryght.

Len, *obs.* variant of *LEND sb.* 2 and *v.* 2

Lenard (le'nārd). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 *lenarde*, 7 *lenaret*, 9 *dial.* *len(n)ard*, *lennert*, *linnard*, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [Of obscure origin; perh. adopted from some unrecorded OF. derivative of *lin* flax: cf. the OF. *linenul* and *linot*, *linnet*.] = *LINNET*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 238/2 Lenarde a byrde, *linette*. 1615 *BRAITHWAT Strappado* (1878) 87 When the cheerful Robin, Larke, and Lenaret, Tun'de vp their voices.

† **Lench**, *sb.* ¹ *Sc. Obs.* [Sc. variant of LAUNCH, *sb.* ¹] A leap, spring.

1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 37 That being prevented by death (as he was by the Lyons lench) he should neuer see home.

Lench, *sb.* ² *dial. Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* Lij b, *Lench*. These nappen in Shafts or Sumps, and may happen by the Vein taking some small leap, or by [etc.], in which Cases the best or softest part of the Vein flies more to one Hand, and there stands jutting out a part of the Side within the Shaft, Sump or Gate, this we call a Lench. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lench*, salt-mining term; the middle portion of a seam of rock salt, lying under the Roof Rock; usually from four to six feet thick. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lench* or *Lencheon*, a shelf of rock. A Derbyshire word.

† **Lench**, *v.* *Obs. intr.*

c1325 *Old Age in Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I lench, I len, on lyme I lasse. 1847 *HALLIWELL*, *Lench*, to stoop in walking. *Line*. [1900] 'Not known to our correspondents' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*.)

† **Lench**, *sb.* ¹ *Obs.* Forms: *pl.* *lendenu*,

lendenu, *lendu*, *3 lenden*, *Orm.* *lendes*, *3-4 lenden*, *4-5 lendes*, *-is*, *-ys*, *leendes*, *lyndes*, *6 leyndis*, *7-8 lende*, *sing.* *3-5 lende*, *4-5 lende*, *6-7 lende*, *8-9 lende*, *10-11 lende*, *12-13 lende*, *14-15 lende*, *16-17 lende*, *18-19 lende*, *20-21 lende*, *22-23 lende*, *24-25 lende*, *26-27 lende*, *28-29 lende*, *30-31 lende*, *32-33 lende*, *34-35 lende*, *36-37 lende*, *38-39 lende*, *40-41 lende*, *42-43 lende*, *44-45 lende*, *46-47 lende*, *48-49 lende*, *50-51 lende*, *52-53 lende*, *54-55 lende*, *56-57 lende*, *58-59 lende*, *60-61 lende*, *62-63 lende*, *64-65 lende*, *66-67 lende*, *68-69 lende*, *70-71 lende*, *72-73 lende*, *74-75 lende*, *76-77 lende*, *78-79 lende*, *80-81 lende*, *82-83 lende*, *84-85 lende*, *86-87 lende*, *88-89 lende*, *90-91 lende*, *92-93 lende*, *94-95 lende*, *96-97 lende*, *98-99 lende*, *100-101 lende*, *102-103 lende*, *104-105 lende*, *106-107 lende*, *108-109 lende*, *110-111 lende*, *112-113 lende*, *114-115 lende*, *116-117 lende*, *118-119 lende*, *120-121 lende*, *122-123 lende*, *124-125 lende*, *126-127 lende*, *128-129 lende*, *130-131 lende*, *132-133 lende*, *134-135 lende*, *136-137 lende*, *138-139 lende*, *140-141 lende*, *142-143 lende*, *144-145 lende*, *146-147 lende*, *148-149 lende*, *150-151 lende*, *152-153 lende*, *154-155 lende*, *156-157 lende*, *158-159 lende*, *160-161 lende*, *162-163 lende*, *164-165 lende*, *166-167 lende*, *168-169 lende*, *170-171 lende*, *172-173 lende*, *174-175 lende*, *176-177 lende*, *178-179 lende*, *180-181 lende*, *182-183 lende*, *184-185 lende*, *186-187 lende*, *188-189 lende*, *190-191 lende*, *192-193 lende*, *194-195 lende*, *196-197 lende*, *198-199 lende*, *200-201 lende*, *202-203 lende*, *204-205 lende*, *206-207 lende*, *208-209 lende*, *210-211 lende*, *212-213 lende*, *214-215 lende*, *216-217 lende*, *218-219 lende*, *220-221 lende*, *222-223 lende*, *224-225 lende*, *226-227 lende*, *228-229 lende*, *230-231 lende*, *232-233 lende*, *234-235 lende*, *236-237 lende*, *238-239 lende*, *240-241 lende*, *242-243 lende*, *244-245 lende*, *246-247 lende*, *248-249 lende*, *250-251 lende*, *252-253 lende*, *254-255 lende*, *256-257 lende*, *258-259 lende*, *260-261 lende*, *262-263 lende*, *264-265 lende*, *266-267 lende*, *268-269 lende*, *270-271 lende*, *272-273 lende*, *274-275 lende*, *276-277 lende*, *278-279 lende*, *280-281 lende*, *282-283 lende*, *284-285 lende*, *286-287 lende*, *288-289 lende*, *290-291 lende*, *292-293 lende*, *294-295 lende*, *296-297 lende*, *298-299 lende*, *300-301 lende*, *302-303 lende*, *304-305 lende*, *306-307 lende*, *308-309 lende*, *310-311 lende*, *312-313 lende*, *314-315 lende*, *316-317 lende*, *318-319 lende*, *320-321 lende*, *322-323 lende*, *324-325 lende*, *326-327 lende*, *328-329 lende*, *330-331 lende*, *332-333 lende*, *334-335 lende*, *336-337 lende*, *338-339 lende*, *340-341 lende*, *342-343 lende*, *344-345 lende*, *346-347 lende*, *348-349 lende*, *350-351 lende*, *352-353 lende*, *354-355 lende*, *356-357 lende*, *358-359 lende*, *360-361 lende*, *362-363 lende*, *364-365 lende*, *366-367 lende*, *368-369 lende*, *370-371 lende*, *372-373 lende*, *374-375 lende*, *376-377 lende*, *378-379 lende*, *380-381 lende*, *382-383 lende*, *384-385 lende*, *386-387 lende*, *388-389 lende*, *390-391 lende*, *392-393 lende*, *394-395 lende*, *396-397 lende*, *398-399 lende*, *400-401 lende*, *402-403 lende*, *404-405 lende*, *406-407 lende*, *408-409 lende*, *410-411 lende*, *412-413 lende*, *414-415 lende*, *416-417 lende*, *418-419 lende*, *420-421 lende*, *422-423 lende*, *424-425 lende*, *426-427 lende*, *428-429 lende*, *430-431 lende*, *432-433 lende*, *434-435 lende*, *436-437 lende*, *438-439 lende*, *440-441 lende*, *442-443 lende*, *444-445 lende*, *446-447 lende*, *448-449 lende*, *450-451 lende*, *452-453 lende*, *454-455 lende*, *456-457 lende*, *458-459 lende*, *460-461 lende*, *462-463 lende*, *464-465 lende*, *466-467 lende*, *468-469 lende*, *470-471 lende*, *472-473 lende*, *474-475 lende*, *476-477 lende*, *478-479 lende*, *480-481 lende*, *482-483 lende*, *484-485 lende*, *486-487 lende*, *488-489 lende*, *490-491 lende*, *492-493 lende*, *494-495 lende*, *496-497 lende*, *498-499 lende*, *500-501 lende*, *502-503 lende*, *504-505 lende*, *506-507 lende*, *508-509 lende*, *510-511 lende*, *512-513 lende*, *514-515 lende*, *516-517 lende*, *518-519 lende*, *520-521 lende*, *522-523 lende*, *524-525 lende*, *526-527 lende*, *528-529 lende*, *530-531 lende*, *532-533 lende*, *534-535 lende*, *536-537 lende*, *538-539 lende*, *540-541 lende*, *542-543 lende*, *544-545 lende*, *546-547 lende*, *548-549 lende*, *550-551 lende*, *552-553 lende*, *554-555 lende*, *556-557 lende*, *558-559 lende*, *560-561 lende*, *562-563 lende*, *564-565 lende*, *566-567 lende*, *568-569 lende*, *570-571 lende*, *572-573 lende*, *574-575 lende*, *576-577 lende*, *578-579 lende*, *580-581 lende*, *582-583 lende*, *584-585 lende*, *586-587 lende*, *588-589 lende*, *590-591 lende*, *592-593 lende*, *594-595 lende*, *596-597 lende*, *598-599 lende*, *600-601 lende*, *602-603 lende*, *604-605 lende*, *606-607 lende*, *608-609 lende*, *610-611 lende*, *612-613 lende*, *614-615 lende*, *616-617 lende*, *618-619 lende*, *620-621 lende*, *622-623 lende*, *624-625 lende*, *626-627 lende*, *628-629 lende*, *630-631 lende*, *632-633 lende*, *634-635 lende*, *636-637 lende*, *638-639 lende*, *640-641 lende*, *642-643 lende*, *644-645 lende*, *646-647 lende*, *648-649 lende*, *650-651 lende*, *652-653 lende*, *654-655 lende*, *656-657 lende*, *658-659 lende*, *660-661 lende*, *662-663 lende*, *664-665 lende*, *666-667 lende*, *668-669 lende*, *670-671 lende*, *672-673 lende*, *674-675 lende*, *676-677 lende*, *678-679 lende*, *680-681 lende*, *682-683 lende*, *684-685 lende*, *686-687 lende*, *688-689 lende*, *690-691 lende*, *692-693 lende*, *694-695 lende*, *696-697 lende*, *698-699 lende*, *700-701 lende*, *702-703 lende*, *704-705 lende*, *706-707 lende*, *708-709 lende*, *710-711 lende*, *712-713 lende*, *714-715 lende*, *716-717 lende*, *718-719 lende*, *720-721 lende*, *722-723 lende*, *724-725 lende*, *726-727 lende*, *728-729 lende*, *730-731 lende*, *732-733 lende*, *734-735 lende*, *736-737 lende*, *738-739 lende*, *740-741 lende*, *742-743 lende*, *744-745 lende*, *746-747 lende*, *748-749 lende*, *750-751 lende*, *752-753 lende*, *754-755 lende*, *756-757 lende*, *758-759 lende*, *760-761 lende*, *762-763 lende*, *764-765 lende*, *766-767 lende*, *768-769 lende*, *770-771 lende*, *772-773 lende*, *774-775 lende*, *776-777 lende*, *778-779 lende*, *780-781 lende*, *782-783 lende*, *784-785 lende*, *786-787 lende*, *788-789 lende*, *790-791 lende*, *792-793 lende*, *794-795 lende*, *796-797 lende*, *798-799 lende*, *800-801 lende*, *802-803 lende*, *804-805 lende*, *806-807 lende*, *808-809 lende*, *810-811 lende*, *812-813 lende*, *814-815 lende*, *816-817 lende*, *818-819 lende*, *820-821 lende*, *822-823 lende*, *824-825 lende*, *826-827 lende*, *828-829 lende*, *830-831 lende*, *832-833 lende*, *834-835 lende*, *836-837 lende*, *838-839 lende*, *840-841 lende*, *842-843 lende*, *844-845 lende*, *846-847 lende*, *848-849 lende*, *850-851 lende*, *852-853 lende*, *854-855 lende*, *856-857 lende*, *858-859 lende*, *860-861 lende*, *862-863 lende*, *864-865 lende*, *866-867 lende*, *868-869 lende*, *870-871 lende*, *872-873 lende*, *874-875 lende*, *876-877 lende*, *878-879 lende*, *880-881 lende*, *882-883 lende*, *884-885 lende*, *886-887 lende*, *888-889 lende*, *890-891 lende*, *892-893 lende*, *894-895 lende*, *896-897 lende*, *898-899 lende*, *900-901 lende*, *902-903 lende*, *904-905 lende*, *906-907 lende*, *908-909 lende*, *910-911 lende*, *912-913 lende*, *914-915 lende*, *916-917 lende*, *918-919 lende*, *920-921 lende*, *922-923 lende*, *924-925 lende*, *926-927 lende*, *928-929 lende*, *930-931 lende*, *932-933 lende*, *934-935 lende*, *936-937 lende*, *938-939 lende*, *940-941 lende*, *942-943 lende*, *944-945 lende*, *946-947 lende*, *948-949 lende*, *950-951 lende*, *952-953 lende*, *954-955 lende*, *956-957 lende*, *958-959 lende*, *960-961 lende*, *962-963 lende*, *964-965 lende*, *966-967 lende*, *968-969 lende*, *970-971 lende*, *972-973 lende*, *974-975 lende*, *976-977 lende*, *978-979 lende*, *980-981 lende*, *982-983 lende*, *984-985 lende*, *986-987 lende*, *988-989 lende*, *990-991 lende*, *992-993 lende*, *994-995 lende*, *996-997 lende*, *998-999 lende*, *1000-1001 lende*, *1002-1003 lende*, *1004-1005 lende*, *1006-1007 lende*, *1008-1009 lende*, *1010-1011 lende*, *1012-1013 lende*, *1014-1015 lende*, *1016-1017 lende*, *1018-1019 lende*, *1020-1021 lende*, *1022-1023 lende*, *1024-1025 lende*, *1026-1027 lende*, *1028-1029 lende*, *1030-1031 lende*, *1032-1033 lende*, *1034-1035 lende*, *1036-1037 lende*, *1038-1039 lende*, *1040-1041 lende*, *1042-1043 lende*, *1044-1045 lende*, *1046-1047 lende*, *1048-1049 lende*, *1050-1051 lende*, *1052-1053 lende*, *1054-1055 lende*, *1056-1057 lende*, *1058-1059 lende*, *1060-1061 lende*, *1062-1063 lende*, *1064-1065 lende*, *1066-1067 lende*, *1068-1069 lende*, *1070-1071 lende*, *1072-1073 lende*, *1074-1075 lende*, *1076-1077 lende*, *1078-1079 lende*, *1080-1081 lende*, *1082-1083 lende*, *1084-1085 lende*, *1086-1087 lende*, *1088-1089 lende*, *1090-1091 lende*, *1092-1093 lende*, *1094-1095 lende*, *1096-1097 lende*, *1098-1099 lende*, *1100-1101 lende*, *1102-1103 lende*, *1104-1105 lende*, *1106-1107 lende*, *1108-1109 lende*, *1110-1111 lende*, *1112-1113 lende*, *1114-1115 lende*, *1116-1117 lende*, *1118-1119 lende*, *1120-1121 lende*, *1122-1123 lende*, *1124-1125 lende*, *1126-1127 lende*, *1128-1129 lende*, *1130-1131 lende*, *1132-1133 lende*, *1134-1135 lende*, *1136-1137 lende*, *1138-1139 lende*, *1140-1141 lende*, *1142-1143 lende*, *1144-1145 lende*, *1146-1147 lende*, *1148-1149 lende*, *1150-1151 lende*, *1152-1153 lende*, *1154-1155 lende*, *1156-1157 lende*, *1158-1159 lende*, *1160-1161 lende*, *1162-1163 lende*, *1164-1165 lende*, *1166-1167 lende*, *1168-1169 lende*, *1170-1171 lende*, *1172-1173 lende*, *1174-1175 lende*, *1176-1177 lende*, *1178-1179 lende*, *1180-1181 lende*, *1182-1183 lende*, *1184-1185 lende*, *1186-1187 lende*, *1188-1189 lende*, *1190-1191 lende*, *1192-1193 lende*, *1194-1195 lende*, *1196-1197 lende*, *1198-1199 lende*, *1200-1201 lende*, *1202-1203 lende*, *1204-1205 lende*, *1206-1207 lende*, *1208-1209 lende*, *1210-1211 lende*, *1212-1213 lende*, *1214-1215 lende*, *1216-1217 lende*, *1218-1219 lende*, *1220-1221 lende*, *1222-1223 lende*, *1224-1225 lende*, *1226-1227 lende*, *1228-1229 lende*, *1230-1231 lende*, *1232-1233 lende*, *1234-1235 lende*, *1236-1237 lende*, *1238-1239 lende*, *1240-1241 lende*, *1242-1243 lende*, *1244-1245 lende*, *1246-1247 lende*, *1248-1249 lende*, *1250-1251 lende*, *1252-1253 lende*, *1254-1255 lende*, *1256-1257 lende*, *1258-1259 lende*, *1260-1261 lende*, *1262-1263 lende*, *1264-1265 lende*, *1266-1267 lende*, *1268-1269 lende*, *1270-1271 lende*, *1272-1273 lende*, *1274-1275 lende*, *1276-1277 lende*, *1278-1279 lende*, *1280-1281 lende*, *1282-1283 lende*, *1284-1285 lende*, *1286-1287 lende*, *1288-1289 lende*, *1290-1291 lende*, *1292-1293 lende*, *1294-1295 lende*, *1296-1297 lende*, *1298-1299 lende*, *1300-1301 lende*, *1302-1303 lende*, *1304-1305 lende*, *1306-1307 lende*, *1308-1309 lende*, *1310-1311 lende*, *1312-1313 lende*, *1314-1315 lende*, *1316-1317 lende*, *1318-1319 lende*, *1320-1321 lende*, *1322-1323 lende*, *1324-1325 lende*, *1326-1327 lende*, *1328-1329 lende*, *1330-1331 lende*, *1332-1333 lende*, *1334-1335 lende*, *1336-1337 lende*, *1338-1339 lende*, *1340-1341 lende*, *1342-1343 lende*, *1344-1345 lende*, *1346-1347 lende*, *1348-1349 lende*, *1350-1351 lende*, *1352-1353 lende*, *1354-1355 lende*, *1356-1357 lende*, *1358-1359 lende*, *1360-1361 lende*, *1362-1363 lende*, *1364-1365 lende*, *1366-1367 lende*, *1368-1369 lende*, *1370-1371 lende*, *1372-1373 lende*, *1374-1375 lende*, *1376-1377 lende*, *1378-1379 lende*, *1380-1381 lende*, *1382-1383 lende*, *1384-1385 lende*, *1386-1387 lende*, *1388-1389 lende*, *1390-1391 lende*, *1392-1393 lende*, *1394-1395 lende*, *1396-1397 lende*, *1398-1399 lende*, *1400-1401 lende*, *1402-1403 lende*, *1404-1405 lende*, *1406-1407 lende*, *1408-1409 lende*, *1410-1411 lende*, *1412-1413 lende*, *1414-1415 lende*, *1416-1417 lende*, *1418-1419 lende*, *1420-1421 lende*, *1422-1423 lende*, *1424-1425 lende*, *1426-1427 lende*, *1428-1429 lende*, *1430-1431 lende*, *1432-1433 lende*, *1434-1435 lende*, *1436-1437 lende*, *1438-1439 lende*, *1440-1441 lende*, *1442-1443 lende*, *1444-1445 lende*, *1446-1447 lende*, *1448-1449 lende*, *1450-1451 lende*, *1452-1453 lende*, *1454-1455 lende*, *1456-1457 lende*, *1458-1459 lende*, *1460-1461 lende*, *1462-1463 lende*, *1464-1465 lende*, *1466-1467 lende*, *1468-1469 lende*, *1470-1471 l*

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. ix. And many a flower and many a tear Old Teviot's maids and matrons lent. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. God in his mercy lend her grace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Grey, who... was ready for any undertaking, however desperate, lent his aid. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xli. 8 A mirror Sure would lend her a soberer reflexion. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 362 The Mongols of lower rank lending dignity to their superiors by attending them to and from the palace.

absol. or *intr.* a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 210 Loue hem, and lene hem so the lawe of kynde wole. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. ix. (Skeat) l. 78. I pray to the holy gost, he lene of his oymntes, mennes wittes to clere. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 131 Wyth all theyr myght runnyng to Elynour Rummyng, To haue of her tunnyng: She leneth them on the same.

† b. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *clause*: To grant. *Obs.* The sense closely resembles that of LEVE v.; in MSS. it is often uncertain whether the word is *lene* or *lene* (leve).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4159 In swile dewes lene us to cumen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27820 (Cotton Galba) God len vs to forgiþ man kyn. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1750 (Harl. MS.) God lene vs for to take it for the beste. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 2083 *Ariadne*, God. lene [vrr. leen, lene] me neuere swich a cas be-falle. And leue [vrr. leve, leen, lyve, lene] here afyr that I may 30w fynde... 1500 *How Merchandise dyd Wyfe betray* 215 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 206 Were sche dedd (god lene hyt wolde þ).

† c. To hold out (a hand) to be taken. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2224 Lene me youre hond, for this is oure accord. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 188 Lend me thy hand, and I will giue thee mine. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 340 Your gentle hands lend vs, and take our hearts. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 71 Lend me thy hand, He helps thee.

d. To lend an ear or one's ears: to listen, pay attention; often with qualifying adj. † To lend a deaf ear: to refuse to listen. † Also to lend audience, hearing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 92 Pane wald scho... til hym len a def ere ay. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. ii. O God... to my plaint thou hast not audience lent. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 6 The sweeter the Syren singeth, the dangerouiser is it to lend hir our eares. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 278 Lending soft audience to my sweet designe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 78. 1602 — *Ham.* i. v. 5 Lend thy serious hearing To what I shall vnfold. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 272 To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) i. ix. 351 The King... lent a deaf ear to all the representations that were made to him. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 266 A song about Adam that John should lend all his ears to. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* i. 136 Charles X... lent a cold ear to the... reports brought him by the general. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi. The young king seemed to lend a willing ear.

e. To afford the use or support of (a part of the body); esp. in to lend a hand (or a helping hand), to render assistance, assist, help.

1598 FLORIO *Ep. Ded.* 4 The retainer doth some seruice, that now and then... lendes a hande ouer a stile. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. i. Wks. 1856 l. 91 Too squemish to... lend a hand to an ignoble act. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 447 Sweet Isabel, doe yet but kneele by me... Oh Isabel! will you not lend a knee? 1608 — *Per. v.* i. 264 Sir, lend me your arme. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii. I'll lend a helping hand To raise your fortunes. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xx. (1737) 85 Lend's a Hand here. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of C.* i. Wks. 1799 l. 168 Thinking that this would prove a busy day... I am come... to lend you a hand. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. xiii. 72 Lend a helping hand. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* v. 206 Without a shudder, the slave-soldier lends his arm to murderous deeds. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. I could not sleep if I had lent a hand to rob a church. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* ii. 175 Lend me your arm, said Pepperil.

f. To give or deal (a blow). Now dial.

c 1460 *Trameley Myst.* xxii. (136) A swap fayn, if I durst, wold I lene the this tyde. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xiv. With forks and flails they lent grit flappis. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* ii. (1592) 25 The women... among whom he leant some lustie buffets. 1598 GREENE *Tacitus' Ann.* ii. ii. (1622) 154 A blow which the Tribune lent her. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* ii. 281 Vpon the head hee lent so violent a stroke That the poor emptic skull like some thin pot-sheerd broke. 1783 FIELDING *Quix.* Eng. iii. xiv. If thou dost any more, I shall lend thee a knock. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 67 Tom gat up and lent a girl drive at Sam. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Loire 140 [She] lent him such a slap upon the face as made the wood ring again!

g. To spend (one's energies), devote (one's strength) to. *rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 534 [They] lend their little Souls at every Stroke [L. dant animos plagae]. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xlii. (1893) 221 Plying the whip, and lending his very soul at every lash. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* ii. xiii. 367 A man who could thus lend every fibre of his body to mere work.

3. *refl.* To accommodate or adapt oneself to. Of things: To admit of being applied to a purpose or subjected to a certain treatment.

1854 S. BROOKS *Aspen Cr.* i. ix. 122 She wore a plain blue cloth dress, which lent itself to her exquisite figure. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 227 None lends itself better to architectural purposes. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vi. § 3 (1879) 308 Playing on the credulity of such as lent themselves to his clever deceptions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 250 Cæsar neither then nor ever lent himself to popular excesses. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/1 He loves Ireland too well to lend himself to such a policy.

Lendable (lendäb'l), a. [f. LEND v. 2 + -ABLE.] That may be lent.

1611 CORGE, *Prestable*, .. lendable, which may be lent.

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 13, I shall direct Artaxerxes to send you a copy, for it will be more lendable than the quarto. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 196 A government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of their citizens. 1887 *Standard* 12 May. Money was lendable yesterday at 2 per cent.

† **Lended**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. LEND v. 2 + -ED 1.] = LENT ppl. a.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Let no man then shee [viz. Fortune] seemes to fador most To highlie of her lended faunings bost. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xii. 346 As he [viz. Jesus] lived in lended houses, so he was buried in a borrowed sepulchre.

Lender (lendä), Forms: a. 1 lēnere, 4 leenere, lenere, 4-5 lenner, 5 lenner, 5-7 lenner. β. 5 lendare, 6- lender. [OE. *lēnere*, agent n. f. *lēnan* LEND v. 2. The mod. word is a new formation on LEND v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who lends; esp. one who makes a business of lending money at interest.

a. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/21 *Creditor*, lenere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Per is anoper lenere corteys þet lenep wyb-oute chapfare makiinde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A Leyner (MS. A. Lennier), accomadator. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 3 The same forfeiture to renne upon the Seiler or lenner therof. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 227 As yf... the lenner were in domage. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 40/1 Ordaines the lenners to pay the same yearlye and termle.

β. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 296/1 Lendare, or he þat [lendythe] a thyng, *lenerator*. 1526 *Tindale Luke* vii. 41 There was a certayne lender which had two detters. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 75 Neither a borrower, nor a lender be. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Of Usury* (Arb.) 546 Let these Licensed Lenders bein Number Indefinite. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 68 The merit of generosity is on the side of the lender only. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 To insist that the lender shall lend at his own risk.

† **Lending**, vbl. sh. 1 [f. LEND v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LEND v. 1; in quot. *concr.* dwelling-place, abode.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Macchor*) 1170 One a bere brocht till a kirk þat befor to þaim lending was.

Lending (lending), vbl. sh. 2. Forms: a. 4 lennyng, lynyng, 4-5 lening, -yng(e). β. 5 -lending, (5-6 -yng, -inge, etc.). [f. LEND v. 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of LEND v. 2; esp. the letting out of money at interest.

a. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxv. 27 [The rightwis] lennyng, lerand and gifand almshusede till pore... and that is bot lennyng til god. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 þis is þe nerste manere of gauleyng þet is lenyng kuedliche. c 1380 WYLLIF *Wks.* (1880) 277 Pat... borwyng & lynyng be frely don to pore men for goddis sake. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 204 Pe eneres þat þou takyst for þe lenyng. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* iii. iv. Giiij. Hit is sayd in reproche when I lene I am thy frende, and when I axe I am thy enemy; as who saith, god at the lenyng, and the deuyll atte rendryng. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. xxiv. 312 Yf wyngnyng come frely to the lener for his lenyng without couenaunt.

β. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 296/1 Lendyng, *mutuacio*. 1516 *Gateway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 397 The lending or selling of any the said vessells. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 117 It is left to mens own inclinations to limit lending. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* iii. i. x. (1786) 133 There exists no reason, in the law of nature, why a man should not be paid for the lending of his money. 2. *concr.* Something lent; a. *gen.* (fig. in plural).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. v. Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trow friend, ha? Two of the rarest lendings of the heavens. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. iv. 113 Vnaccommodated man, is no more but such a poore, bare, forked Animal as thou art. Off, off you Lendings: Come, vnbutton heere. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 439/1 If we except the lendings of recognised slang, the total number of such additions... is itself not considerable.

† b. *spec. pl.*, money advanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot be given. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 89 Mowbray hath receiue'd eight thousand Nobles, In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers. 1599 *MINSHEW Span. Dialog.* 59/2 The other [ducate] was taken out for lendings. [Note, Succors or lendings which they giue souldiers when there is no paie, and when the paie comes they take it off.] 1611 CORGE, *Capr-soulde*, a Gentleman of a Companie; or one that hath extraordinarie Lendings; also extraordinarie Lendings, or entertainment. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xviii. (1810) 193 The ready money which was payed to the Companie yearly for their Lendings. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* ii. 131 To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past lendings three paid us in hand, and Bills of Exchange given us for one and twentie lendings more.

3. *attrib.*, as *lending-department*; *lending-house Hist.*, applied spec. to certain institutions for lending money without interest or at a low rate to the poor.

1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 21 Those who have as yet determined the origin of lending-houses... place it... from 1464 to 1471. 1850 *Spectator* 14 June, 24,000 [books] for the general lending department [of the Edinburgh Public Library]. 1897 *Tablet* 9 Oct. 567 It was Fra Barnaba who, in the 15th century... recommended the establishment of charitable lending-houses.

Lending, ppl. a. [f. LEND v. 2 + -ING 2.] That lends. *Lending library*, a library from which books are lent out.

c 1586 C'LESS *Pembroke Ps.* cxli. v. He is... Most liberrall and lending. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* iii. xii. 475 [The Libraries] of Cambridge are Lending-libraries; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any book

he wants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 401 The collection was... divided into what we should now term a Lending Library, and a Library of Reference.

† **Lene**, a. and sb. *Phonetics. Obs.* [ad. L. *lēnis* smooth.] A designation formerly applied to a voiceless stopped consonant; by some later writers, to a stopped consonant generally.

In Worcester and later U. S. Dicts. the word is marked as disyllabic, and regarded as *la lene*, neut. sing. of *lēnis*; but there is no analogy for such a use of the neuter.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 79 The rest are mutes; of which π, κ, τ, are termed lenes. *Ibid.*, A lenne consonant, when its vowel is cut off, before an aspirate, is changed into an aspirate. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* ii. 107 *P*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, *s*, *z*, are Lene; *f*, *v*, *p*, *h*, *x*, *y*, *σ*, *ς*, are Aspirate. *Ibid.* 108 All the so-called Aspirates are Continuous; and with the exception of *s* and *z*, all the Lenes are Explosive. 18... D. R. GOODWIN (Worcester), By lene we mean a determinate consonant sound defined by a simple contact or particular position of the organs; and by aspirate we mean [etc.].

Lene, obs. f. LAIN v., to conceal; obs. f. LEAN.

Lenefie, obs. form of LENIFY.

† **Lenend**, *Obs.* In 1 lēnend, 4 Kent. lynchend. [Substantival use of OE. pres. ppl. of *lēnan* (see LEND v. 2).] A lender, insurer.

a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/40 *Fenerator*, .. lēnend, *uel* strude. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Per byþ zeue manere gauleres: lenynde þat lenep zeluer nor oþren [etc.].

Leneret (Cockeram 1623), obs. f. LANNERET.

Lenessee, obs. form of LEANESSEE.

† **Leng**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 1 leng, 4 leng.

[OE. *leng* = OS. *leng*; -OTent. **lajngiz*, adverbial comparative of **lajgo*-LONG a.] Longer.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 2 Azyf þine scire, ne miht þu lengc tun-scire bewitan. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xix. 19 And þære byman sweg weox swa leng swa swiðor. c 1205 *LAV.* 11015 Hit heold hine bi þan ribben, þat ne mihte he na leng libben. 13... *Sir Beues* 3808 (MS. A.) Out of þe reinge he com ride, & Beues nolde no leng (MS. O. lenger) abide. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Pro.* 18 That ilke fruyt is euer leng the wers, Til it be roten in mullok or in stree.

† **Leng**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lengan, 3-4 lengen, 4 lengin, ling, 4 lengh, 4-5 lenge, 4-6 lenge, lynge, 6 ling. [OE. *lengan* wk. vb. = OS. **lengian* (MLG., Du. *lengen*), OHG. *lengian* (MHG. *lengen*, mod. G. *längen*), ON. *lengja*; -OTent. **lajngan*, f. **lajgo*-LONG a. The normal mod. form, if the word had survived, would be *ling*.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to delay.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 646 Ne lengde þa leoda aldor witezena wordwyde, ac he wide lede metodes mihte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Pennie beoð þine dages ilenged. c 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 391 in O. E. Misc. 127 Ne miht þu bi lif lengen none wile. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12408 We sal it lif [Göth. lenth, *Fairf. lenght*, Trin. lenghe] a quantite. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 5 Wa til me for my wongne is lenghid [Vulg. *prolongatus est*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 Hi habbeþ ylunged þet lyf of þe poure be hare elmesse.

2. *intr.* To linger, tarry, remain, abide, dwell; to continue in some condition. Also const. *inf.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb to be.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1890 On messenger þat lengs lang to bring answare. *Ibid.* 12127 Pat wat i wel... hu lang bi life sal last. For to be lengand in þis world. c 1340 *Ibid.* 14138 (Trin.) In his sekene he lenged so þat he had no fote to go. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1457 þe grette lordes of your land beþ lenged now here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 158 Ich haue no lust... to lunge a-mong monkes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 461 Now hafe I... all to lunge lengid fra fame. *Ibid.* 2162 If any life leng in oure brestis. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 415 (1600 MS.) If þou be curteys knyght, Late lengid [Thornton MS. *lyghte*, and lende] al nyghte, And tel me þi nome. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1014 At this tyme I will not lunge. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) B. J. With hym I loue to lunge. a 1586 in *Maitland Poems* (1786) 183 Mony gay gelding Befoir did in our mercat ling.

b. To lean or rely on. *rare* -1.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1769 Who graidly may trist Any lede on to leng, as for lele true?

Hence † **Lenging** vbl. sh., dwelling; † **Lenging** pres. ppl. used as prep. = DURING.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1239 All þat left were on lyue, lengand þat tyme. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxix, Fere!... my lenging is no lengur her.

Lenge, obs. form of LING, the fish.

† **Lenger**, a. and *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *lengra*, neut. and fem. *lengre*; -OTent. **lajngan*-, compar. of LONG a.]

a. *adv.* Longer.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 þis ealond hafað mycelle lengran dazas on sumera... þonne ða sudðales mid-danzearde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 490 (Trin.) He fel wiþouten lenger abade [Cath. langer bade]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 330 Of his array telle I no longer tale. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 42 The parchemyn that he wrote in was shorte, and he plucked harde to haue made it lengger with his tethe. c 1450 *Mertin* 110 The barouns hadde sente for hym that he sholde come with-oute longer a-biding. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1331) 100b. We haue made this chapter somewhat longer than we entended. 1558 *Eury Willis* (Camden) 152 My saide iiii children or the lenger hyver of them. c 1561 NORTON & SACKVY *Corbodie* iv. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 136 Our present hande coulde staie no longer tyme.

b. *adv.* Longer.

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Do ne mihte his holinesse ben no lengere for-hole. c 1290 *Beket* 219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 113 þis child wolde lengore gon to scole, aces is fader him nolde finde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3948 (Trin.) Iacob... So shal þi name no lenger be [Cott. Sal þou na langer thetten]. c 1385 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 129 And euer the lenger she loued him tendirly. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5296 Pe scottys

bare na lenger duell. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 340 This persecucyon lenger continued than the other twayne. 1533 MORE *Ausro. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 These folke do not long to eate and drinke, to lyue the lenger, but long to lye, to eate and drinke the lenger. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 22 Why do ye lenger feed on loathed light?

b. Farther. rare = 1.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 10 An hospitall howse a litill lenger of from the chyrche by hymself.

† **Lenigest.** a. and adv. Obs. Also 3 **lenigest**, 4 **lyniguste**. [OE. *lenigst*: -O. *Teut.* **laygisto-*, f. **laygo-* LONG a.; cf. prec.]

A. adj. Longest, very long.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xii. 40 pa onfoð lengestne [*Lindisf. lengra*] dom. c. 1290 *Michael* 313 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 308 'Longueman' hatte þe middleste [sc. finger] for he lengest is. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 256 And lengest lyf in hem lent of ledez alle oþer. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 65 Arthures scheen boon... was lenger by þre ynches þan þe leg and þe kne of þe lengest man þat was þoo 1-founde. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 3776 A large man of lym, lengest of stature. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 133 Bi eeldist and lengist voce of bileuyng in the Chyrche. 1530 R. WYTT-FORD *Werke for Househ. A.* The lengest lyfe of this worlde is very short.

B. adv. Longest.

a. 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) He hæfde þa oþ he ofsof þone aldormen þe him lengest wundode. a. 1250 *Proo. Ælfred* 351 in O. E. *Misc.* 124 So me may þane lunge lengest lede. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2652 Qua lenges [*Fairf. langest*] lijs in sin Ynnethes he mai þar-ve win. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 18 Rancour and euyl wille dwellþ lengest amonges hem of alle oþere men. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 427 And wheþer of hem lyvede lengest [*M.S.* y lungeste] schulde þe oþere heyre. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. xviii. They began fyrst and lengest endured.

† **Length.** Obs. Forms: 1 **leng**, o **lengu**, 1-2 **læng**, 5 **leyngh**, 4-5, 7 **length** (e). [OE. *leng* n, *lengo* wk. fem. = OHG. *lang* f. *MIIG. lense*, mod.G. *länge*], Goth. *laggei* = -O. *Teut.* **laygin*, n. of quality f. **laygo-* LONG a.] Length (of time or space); in OE. also height, stature. At the length: in the long run.

c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xviii. § 3 Tele nu þa lenga [*M.S.* B. *lengel*] þære hwile. c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Heo... toætoetion lengeo þære bryh twætra fingra gemet. a. 1000 *Salomon & Sal.* (Kemble) 180 Hu lang was Adam on lenge gesecepan? c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 39 Ne wradde mid ðe ne wuned ones daiges længe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12393 A treen bedd, þat sulð o length [*Fairf.* length, *Gott.* length] thre eln haf. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 416 In lenghe of dayez þat euer schal wage. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xx. 2 Þou gaf til him lenghe of dayes. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5086 Lamprays sloþis, þat sex cubettis clere was of clene lenghe. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 72 In þis tyme þe day and þe nyght ys of oon length. c. 1450 *Lynard in Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Elyevne myle on lenghe the parke es mett. 1483 *Act. 1 Rich.* III. c. 8 Preamb. Clothes... drawn out in leyngh and brede. 1612 in *2nd Rep. Rec. Ire.* 265 They knew that they must be imprisoned at the length, and therefore (said they) as good now as hereafter. a. 1699 *LAOY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 67 The third was a man that had a horse on the left side of the hinder part of his head... and his wife told mee shee had cutt the length of her finger off... because the weight of itt was troublesome.

Length (lenp), sb. Forms: 1 **lengp**, **lengpo**, 3-7 **lengthe**, 4 **leinth**, **lenkith**, **leynthe**, **lengpe**, **lyngpe**, **lynt** h, 4-5 **lengthe**, 4, 6 **linth**, 4 6 **length**, **lenth**, 4-8 **lenth**, 5 **laynth**, **lennthe**, 5-6 **lenketh**, 4-length. [OE. *lengþu* fem. = Du. *lengte*, ON. *lengd* (Da. *længde*, Sw. *längd*): -O. *Teut.* **laygþa*, noun of quality f. **laygo-* LONG a. Cf. *LENGL.*]

I. Quality of being long.

1. The linear magnitude of anything as measured from end to end; the greatest of the three dimensions of a body or figure; longitudinal extent.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1122 (Laud MS.) Hi sægon on norð east fr micel & brad wið þone eorde & weax on lengþe. c. 1275 *Lav. A.* 21993 Hit his on lengþe four and twenti mundes. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8244 A-boute þat tre, A siluer cerle son naid he... to... knau þe wax o gret and length [*other MSS.* length, *lenth*]. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* II. 210 þe hede of an elnþez þe þarge lenkþe bade. a. 1400 *Octonion* 407 The French seyd he was of heghth Ten foot of length. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe crosse... was of lenth viii. cubits. 1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 101 Another bordcloth... in lenkethe ij. jerdes, & on halfe large. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* xxi. 16 The length and the breth, and the heighth off hit, were equal. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25, I gather the lengthe of a degree to be the .360. parte of the heven. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* I. Def. ii. 2 A line... is conceived to be drawne in length onely. 1653 *WALTON Angler* viii. 162 The Carp... will grow to a very great bigness and length. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 893 A dark illimitable Ocean... Without dimension, where length, breadth, and highth, And time and place are lost. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 11 Taking the Length of XY from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from X to Y. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Philos. Necess.* 177 The most exalted piece of matter possible must have length, breadth, and thickness. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvi. 117 The full length of the rope between us.

† b. In length and (in) breadth (or brede), length and breadth, etc.: throughout the whole area (of a country), in all parts or directions.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 174 Ich babbe on brede and ek on lengþe Castel god on mine rise. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 38/138 Ne scholde no man so euene a provz in lengþe and in brede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7911 þat folc... robbedde Wircestreire In lengþe & in brede. a. 1300 *Cursor M.*

2130 þe folk... fild þe world o lenth and brede. *Ibid.* 5027 Lauerd... þat... taght adam on lenth and wide. 13... *Sir Beues* 537 (MS. A) A fairer child neuer i ne sis, Neiper a lingþe ne on brade. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3055 Deliver þi londres ægen in lengþe & in brede. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. III. 196 He hedde beo lord of that lond in lenkthe and in brede [1377] — B. III. 202 A lengthe and a brede]. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Marcus) 50 Of al þis world, lynth & bred. a. 1400 *Octonion* 548 Ten schyppmen to londe yede To se the yle yn lenth and brede. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 20 About the park thai set on breid and lenth... All likly men. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvii. 65 Unto the crosse of breid and lenth, To gar his lymis langar wax. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xiii. 17 Arise, and go thorow the londe, in the length and breth [1611 in the length of it, and in the breadth of it].

c. Phrases. To find, get, know the length of (a person's) foot: see FOOT sb. 26 c. The length of one's nose, tether: see NOSE, TETHER.

d. with a and pl. An instance of this.

1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 61 Inches, feet, &c. are settled, stated lengths. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 153 i. Given, the area of a parallelogram, and the ratio of its sides; required, the lengths of those sides. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 229 Three lengths are given in the above table, for each mean girth.

2. Extent from beginning to end, e.g. of a period of time, a series or enumeration, a word, a speech or composition. † In length of time: in course of time.

a. 1240 *Swaetes Waerde in Cott. Hom.* 261 þe imeane blisse is seouenfold lengþe of lif. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 423 þe lenþe of Noe lyf. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 444 To... leden perinne our lif þe lengþe of our daies. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Nicholas) 882 God hym lent linc & space hyme to repent. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 519 The length of the siege. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 353 The equinoctial is, when the date and night is both of one length. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 273 In length of Time produce the lab'ring Yoke. 1726 *LEONI Alberici's Archit.* I. 31/1 The Stone has in length of time closed up the Mouth of the Valley. 1860 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 34 A stay of any length there would not suit me at all. *Mod.* The chapters of the book are very unequal in length.

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of time, esp. a long period.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 717 After such a length of rowling Years... — *Æneid* XII. 1280 She drew a length of sighs [*l. multa gemitus*]. 1786 A. GIB Sear, *Contempl.* i. iv. 52 There are consistent delays of it for various lengths of time. 1824-8 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Ser. I. Wks. 1846 I. 4 How delightful it is to see a friend after a length of absence. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1839) IV. xx. 348 He had to bear a length of years in loneliness. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hædes* I. 8 The weary lengths of Time.

3. The quality or fact of being long; opposed to shortness. † Of length: long.

1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* xc. 16, I schal fülle hym with the lengthe of daies [COVERDALE & 1611 long(e) life]. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iv. i. 11 Is not my arme of length? That reacheth from the restfull English Court As farre as Callis. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 135 To end a tale of length. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xii. 12 With the ancient is wisdom, and in length of dayes, understanding. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxvii. 139 Such Customes have their force, onely from Length of Time. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 778 Peace would have crown'd With length of happy days the race of man. 1762 *LD. KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 164 Secondly, the length of an Hexameter line hath a majestic air. 1805 *WORDSW. Hag-goner* II. 146 'A bowl, a bowl of double measure', Cries Benjamin, 'a draught of length.' *Mod.* The length of the journey was the chief objection to it.

b. Prolixity, lengthiness. Now rare.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. i. 94 Come, come, in wooing Sorrow let's be briefe, Since wedding it, there is such length in Griefe. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iv. 46, I will o're-take thee Cleopatra, and Weepe for my pardon. So it must be, for now All length is Torture. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 87 The clash of arguments and jar of words... Decide no question with their tedious length. 1791 *BURKE Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 67 Excuse my length. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 456 There is no reason why brevity should be preferred to length.

4. A distance equal to the length of something specified or implied. At arm's length: see ARM sb. 1 2 b. Cable's) length: see CABLE sb. 2 c.

1413 *Pilgr. Swale* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvi. 71 A litel hows whiche hath in euery side skars a mannes length. 1474 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 311 Within the laynth of a myle unto the citie. a. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 223 Nott two payre of boot lenthis distant from the toun. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. i. 88 He took me by the wrist, and held me hard; Then goes he to the length of all his arme. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xii. § 89 When they come within little more than a horse-length. 1686 *J. DUNTON Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 31 We could scarce see the Ship's length before us. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 261 Adorn'd with Porticos of Timber Work, the Length of the Building. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 19, I might... have gone the Length of a... Street. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* xli, Six spears lengths from the entrance Halted that deep array. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scalp Hunt.* xxxi. 241 They had got the mustang some fifty lengths of himself out on the prairie. 1885 *SIR C. P. BUTT in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 The look-out... saw... at a distance of two ship's lengths, a red light on board the smack.

b. One's length: the extent of one's body or form from head to foot or end to end.

a. 1286 *STONEV Arcadia* II. (1590) 118 b, Laying all his faire length vnder one of the trees. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. II. ii. 429 Faintnesse constraineth me. To measure out my length on this cold bed. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 357 A needless Alexandrine ends the song That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 74 The

roof, though moveable through all its length As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* iv. 567 The serpent that would clasp her with his length. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* v. 56 All her fair length upon the ground she lay. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 81, I fell all my length.

c. Sport. The measure of a boat, a horse, etc., engaged in a race, taken as a unit in measuring the amount by which the race is won.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. III. 1100 Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And heat, at least three lengths, the wind. 1700 *DRYDEN Cinyras & Myr.* 381 Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The Future but a Length behind the past. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 186 This was a most excellent race, and only won by a length. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 116 Owen... was some lengths behind in the last hundred yards. 1887 O. W. HOLMES 100 *Days Europe* i. 52 One [horse] slides by the other, half a length, a length, and a half. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 12, 2 The Oxford crew won by three and a half lengths.

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word: Distance. The length of: as far as. Now *Se.*

c. 1450 *Merlin* 161 Ye myght here the strokes half a myle of length. a. 1550 *Mery Jest Mylner of Aylington* 77 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 103 The mylners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1578 *HUNNIS in Par. Dainty Devices* 2 They be the lines that lead the length, How farre my race is for to runne. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. § 80 He [Essex] had marched to the length of Exeter. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2251 4 Which we had scarce done when the other three Ships had got our length. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 78 We had found it very cold, before we came this length, but now we began to feel the extreme of it. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1198 When you get that length, you are very carefully... to explore, such rivers... as may appear to be of considerable extent. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 111 The loan of a horse 'the length' of Highgate. 1886 K. OLIPHANT *New English* I. 295 In Scotland they say, 'I will come your length'.

Fig. 1753 *Swiss Mag.* Jan. 8, 2 That [treaty] never came any great length. 1837 *CARLYLE Lett.* 28 Aug. in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 305/1 You do not say that the disorder has got that length with you.

b. fig. in advb. phrases: The distance or extent to which one 'goes' (in a line of action, opinion, etc.); the degree of extremity to which something is 'carried'. Chiefly, to go (to) the length of, to go a (great, etc.) length, to go (all, etc.) lengths.

1697 *COLLIER Immor. Stage* i. (1730) 6 The Royal Leonora... runs a Strange Length in the History of Love. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettwell* II. lxvi. 551 Others who could not... go their lengths. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 224 They had not come to that length. 1749 *FIELLING Tom Jones* xviii. viii, I think you went lengths indeed. 1779 *HUME in H. Calderwood Hume* (1858) iii. 30 Your spirit of Controversy... carries you strange lengths. 1792 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 When matters get to such lengths, the natural inference is, that both sides have strained the cords beyond their bearing. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vii. iv. He would go... any lengths for his party. 1865 *CARLYLE Fradk. Gl.* x. vi. (1872) II. 104 The cunningest of men, able to lie to all lengths. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 404 They do not go the length of denying the pre-existence of ideas.

† 6. The extent of space within which it is possible to touch or act upon something; reach. Obs. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6373 Er he be led out of length, & lost of your sight. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. i. 168 If I can get him within my Pistol's length. 1628 *DICKEY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60 They could not open my shippes till they were within halfe the length of our ordinance.

7. Archery. The distance to which an arrow must be shot in order to hit the mark.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 106 Phi. Howe manye thynges are required to make a man euer more hyt the marke? Tox. Twoo. Phi. Whiche twoo? Tox. Shootinge streight and keepynge of a lengthe. *Ibid.* 150 The greatest enemy of shooting is the wynde and the wether, wherby true keepynge a lengthe is chiefly hindred. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 290 Length, the distance shot.

8. Pros. Quantity (of a sound or syllable). Also, long quantity (opposed to shortness).

1762 *LD. KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 110 The emotion raised by the length or shortness, the roughness or smoothness, of the sound. *Ibid.* 103 The different lengths of syllables, i.e. the difference of time taken in pronouncing. 1884 A. GOSSET *Fr. Prosody* i. 1 Some theorists forbid rhymes between syllables, whose difference of length is marked by a circumflex accent.

† 9. = LONGITUDE. Obs.

1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 24 Without knowledge of the latitude of the place by the Poale, and the length, by other starres.

10. Cricket. The proper distance for pitching a ball in bowling; that distance which constitutes a good pitch. Also = length ball.

1776 in C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 14 Ye bowlers... measure each step, and be sure pitch a length. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *Ibid.* 4 How to stop a ball dropped rather short of a length. 1850 'BAR' *Cricketer's Man.* 41 Good lengths depend entirely on the pace. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Such a good length did the bowlers keep that during the first half-hour only 20 runs were made.

II. Concrete senses.

11. a. A long stretch or extent.

1595 *SHAKS. John* I. i. 105 Large lengths of seas and shores Betwene my father, and my mother lay. c. 1600 — *Sonn.* xlv. To leape large lengths of miles. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 415 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 222 From the bounded level of our mind Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. 1715-20 — *Iliad* II. 649 Down their broad shoulders falls a length of hair. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 252 Not distant far, a length of colonnade Invetes us. *Ibid.* 355 He

brandishes his plant length of whip. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 3 With lengths of yellow ringlet, like a girl.

b. A piece of a certain or distinct length, esp. one cut off or separable from a larger piece.

1645 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) 111. 112 Samll Milles hath libertie to cut 400 lengths of hoops poles on the common. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Printing ii. 2 The Compositor may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1703 — *Mech. Exerc.* 247 Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them about sixty feet in length. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 37 Cut into lengths like twigs. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 328 The structure is in separate lengths, each having an independent spring.

12. *Theatr. slang.* A portion of an actor's part, consisting of forty-two lines.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* i. Wks. 1882 X. 129, I have a part in both too; I wish any one else had them, for they are not seven lengths put together. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii. I've got a part of twelve lengths here, which I must be up in tomorrow night. 1865 L. B. BROUGHTON in *Edin. Rev.* CXXXIII. 293 Kean said [c1815] that 'Iago was three lengths longer than Othello'. A length is forty-two lines.

13. *Brewing.* (See quot. 1830.)

1742 *London & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 71 It is the common Length I made for that Purpose. 1743 *Ibid.* ii. (ed. 2) 129 In making your Length short, and then making it longer with Small-Beer. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 159 A... copper boiler, ... sufficiently large to... boil each of the lengths drawn from the different mashings. By the word *lengths* the brewer means the quantity of wort drawn off from a certain quantity of malt.

III. Phrases.

14. *At length.* a. To or in the full extent; fully, in full; without curtailment. Also *at full, great, some, etc. length.* † Rarely, *at the length.*

c1500 *Sc. Poem. Heraldry* 30 in *J. Ellis Acad.* 94 The... most populus, mortal were, as thebes, quiche at lenth I did write. c1530 L. D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* 157 Whan Arthur had red wel at length these letters. 1530 BAYTON in *Falsgr.* Introd. 12 Whiche thyng for substantives, he declarith some thyng at the length in his thyrde boke. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 The Catechismus buke Declairis it at lenth. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 4. 28 The Fellow talks of Rogue and Rascal at full Length. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 188 The words pronounced at length sounded faint and languid. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 91 Lord Eldon, though he spoke at some length on the other question, did not advert to this. 1838 TREVELYAN in *Life Macaulay* (1876) II. vii. 33 Macaulay gives his impressions at greater length. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 138 Gardiner spoke at some length respecting the Holy Sacrament. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 559/3 While Australia is described at length, the development of Canada since the Peace is hardly mentioned.

b. After a long time; at or in the end; in the long run. † Also *at the length.*

1525 L. D. BERNERS *Proiss.* (1812) II. xxiv. 64 They were all withdrawn into the castell, for they knewe well at length the towne wolde nat holde. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1275 Euer at the length I make hym lese moche of thyf strength. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 117 To come at the length to highest perfection. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. i. 11 At length it brought them to a hollowe cave. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bringeth vp his seruant from a child, shall haue him become his sonne at the length. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East iii. iv. This was the mark I aimed at; and I glory. At the length, you so conceive it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 506 Of thy birth at length, Announc't by Gabriel, with the first I knew. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 31 They... pressed for Admittance... which at Length was granted them. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 271 Thou wilt find, at the length, that the first will do us best service. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Aid.* 210 At length she spoke, 'O Enoch! you are wise'.

† c. (a) At a distance; (b) in an extended line; tandem-fashion; (c) of a portrait = FULL LENGTH i.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 503 Now no more Our fight must stand at length (Gr. *ἀνταρὰν*), but close. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I had so fitted my selfe that galleys could not hurt mee att length. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. viii. 20 As he is good at hand, so is he good at length. 1715 *London Gaz.* No. 5384 to Drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses at Length. 1786 W. HERBERT *Ames' Typogr.* Antip. II. 1287 A copper-plate portrait of Chaucer, at length, with his pedigree and arms.

d. With the body fully extended, to the full extent of the body or the limbs. Now usually *at (one's) full length.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 When they sleep they lie at length. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 7 [They] pray vpon the earth, with their armes and legs at length out. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 120 The...serpent... is never seen at his full length till dying. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. vi. 4 We...discovered two men stretched at their length in the street. 1818 BYRON *Juan* l. xc, He threw Himself at length. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* vi. 14 Laid at his length in a cavern, Silenus slumbering sound.

† 15. *In length.* a. Lengthwise. b. To the full length or extent. c. To a long distance; for a long time. Obs.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 45 If bat a senewe were woundid in lenkpe (Add. MS. in lenkpe, L. *per longum*). 1580 BLUNDELVE *Curing Horses Dis.* lxxxvii. 37 b, The Horse will forsake his meat, and will stand stretching himselfe in length, and nener couet to lie downe. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1612) 108 Agricola...fearing, lest he should be assailed on the front and flanks both at one instant, displayed his army in length [i. *ductis ordinibus*]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 757 Their position runneth all in length. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* ix. [x.] 5 But if the

trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune [Vulg. *si autem prolixior atque concisus clangor incroperetur*].

† 16. *On length.* a. At length, finally. b. To a distance, away. c. To the full extent of the body. Obs.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. xi. § 3 On lengðe mid him he bezeat ealle þa eastond. c1220 *Bestiary* 559 Wo so listneð deuceles fore, on lengðe it sal him rewen sore. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1231 My lorde & his ledez ar on lenpe faren. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 7946 Pe lyght of þe son... May fleghre fra þe est tyll þe west on lenche. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. xiv. (Skeat) i. 99 She streight ber on length and rested a while. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8179 Tristly may Troiell tote ouer the walle, And loke vpon length, er his loue come. *Ibid.* 13561 Fowle foloweth the hert, Thurgh the londres on length. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 379 Laie hym on lenche on his lande. c1450 *Bk. Curtyse* 188 in *Babes Bk.*, Fro styrl and bade draw þe on lengþe.

17. *To draw (out) in, into, at, or on length:* to prolong, protract; rarely with personal obj. = to delay, prolong the stay of (obs.). Now only *to draw out to a great, etc. length.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5806 He sal me dran wit lite and lenth (Götl. lith and lenkith, *Trin.* drawe forþ on lengþe). c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 9 Men cessis... to spedful penance to begyne, bot drawis I erare in to lenth, til of his body falseis stenth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/1 To Draw on longe or on length, *crastinare, prolongare, differre*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ambages*, — a circuite of woordes, a tale drawn in length. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. xii. (Arb.) 134 A sound is drawn at length either by the infirmite of the tongue [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 23, I speak too long, but 'tis to peize the time... and to draw it out in length, To stay you from election. 1611 *Bible Ps.* xxxvi. 10 O continue [margin. draw out at length] thy louing kindnesse vnto them. 1612 COTGR., *Alonger*, to... draw out in length. a1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 191 They will draw their negotiations into length. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

IV. 18. *attrib. and Comb.: length ball* Cricket, a ball pitched a 'length' (see sense 10); † length compass, ? a ship's 'log' (see quot.); † length keeping Archery (see sense 7).

1833 C. C. CLARKE *Ayrton's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 19 The reaching in to stop a 'length'-ball will prevent it from rising or twisting. 1851 Pycroft *Cricket Field* vii. 99 All balls that can be bowled are reducible to 'length balls' and 'not lengths'. 1627 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Lit. de Fabr. Machin. Militair.* Wks. 1711 235 [List of *de inventions*] Instrumentum quoddam, quo itineris marini quantitas exacte supputatur, & longitudinis locorum differentie. *Μηροσκεπτης*, vulgo le 'Length Compass' appellatur. 1545 ASCHAM *Talaph.* ii. (Arb.) 155 Howe muche it [the wynde] wyll alter his shoote, eyther in 'lengthe keypyng, or els in streight shyotyng.

† Length, v. Obs. [f. LENGTH sb.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5400 Now haue we noight ware-wit we mai length our lue wit fra þis dai. *Ibid.* 21099 Thomas sought þat estrin thede... And tar he lenthid his sermon, Bituix-and til his passion. *Ibid.* 28850 Almus... it lenkithes man in life to lende. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 433 Lengþeþ now my lif for loue of heuene king. 1393 *Langl. P. P.* C. xxi. 53 And beden hyu drynke Hus deb to lette and hus dayes lengthen. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 156 Lengþe þou þe handyl of þi penauns wyth his iiii. spanne of lengþe, þat is, of restitucyoun. a1450 *Story Alexander in Alexander* (1886) 281 Howe might a man make other mennes liues euerlastyng when he may not lennthe his awne life one houre? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xi. [x.] 139 Gif goddis likit lenth my life langar space. 1530 *Palsgr.* 665/1, I length a thyng, I make it longer, *je allonge*. 1610 DANIEL *Telphs Fesite.* F 3 b, When your eyes haue done their part, Thought must lengthen it in the hart. c1614 SIR W. MURRE *Dido & Æneas* ii. 472 A rod he bears, by which he... Lenthes and abridges life, as he desires. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. 1630 iii. 5/2 Drinke was ordain'd to length mans fainting breath.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gorr. Lordsh.* 74 In þat tyme þe nyght lengthysþ, þe days shorten. 1574 *Houren Regiment for Sea* Introd. (1577) Cij b, The day dooth... length and short according unto the swiftnesse and slownesse of the Sunnes declination.

Lengthed (lenht), a. rare. [f. LENGTH sb. + -ED 2.] Having length; only in Comb. as equal-lengthed, † well-lengthed.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clvi. 144 His body was... viii. foote long, and his armes and leggis well lengthed and strenghted after the proportion of y^e body. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 622 To the version there given we prefer, as more equal-lengthed and compact, Mr. Garnett's version.

Lengthen (le'p'n), v. Also 6 Sc. lenthin, 7 lenthen. [f. LENGTH sb.; cf. LENGTH v. and -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, increase the length of, whether in material or immaterial sense; to elongate, prolong, protract. Also with out († rarely on).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 6 Quhen that the nycht dois lenthin houis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 All suche as sayled towards the West dyd greatly lengthen the day. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* l. ii. 12 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. What, is 't too short? He lengthen it with mine. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 43 This vengeance... will lengthen out My daies unmeasuredly. 1611 *Bible Kings* iii. 14 Then I will lengthen thy dayes. 1614-15 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 487 For lenthning a wymbel. c1700 *To Celia in Coll. Poems* 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 2 3 Sometimes he will be lengthening out a Verse in the Singing-Psalm, half a Minute after the rest of the congre-

gation have done with it. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 5 We lengthen'd our Mizen-Mast four Foot and a half. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 6 He lengthened his visit till there was no longer an excuse for doing so. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiii. 317 The bare white roads Lengthening in solitude their dreary line. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jmbs.* (1874) i. 35 The corridor was of immense length, and seemed to lengthen itself before us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 101 The life of peace is that which men should chiefly desire to lengthen out and improve. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 945/2 Twenty-nine such works are enumerated, and the list might be lengthened.

b. with reference to phonetic quantity.

1666 [see LENGTHENING vbl. sb.]. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram., Of Vowels*, It [E] does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as glōve, live, give. 1891 H. BRADLEY *Stratmann's NE. Dict.* Pref. p. viii. A short vowel which has been lengthened by position.

† c. Used for: To eke out, cause to last longer. Also with out. Obs.

1670 NARRBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 56, I do intend to salt up a quantity of each, to carry to Sea with me to lengthen out my Provisions. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 255 We agreed for the Gallapagos to get Turtle to lengthen our Provisions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 220 We took a number of them [green turtle] with us to sea, which proved of great service... in lengthning out our store of provision.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 21 One may as well make a Yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as [etc.]. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 257 The stems will soon show themselves, and lengthen. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 408 His breath lengthens, and his pulses beat. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* i. 205 And eyes that languished, lengthening, just like love. 1813 SHELLEY *J. Mab* v. 52 The chain 'that lengthens as it goes. 1877 MARCH *Gram. Anglo-Saxon* 26 Under the accent the simple vowels a, i, u, lengthen by prefixing a and a. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 82 Daylight fades, the shadows slowly lengthen.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, To lengthen out, in a military sense, means to stride out.

Hence † Lengthener.

c1560 *Misogonus* iv. i. 158 (Brandl *Quellen* 482) Thou art the lengthener of my lif, the curar of my care.

Lengthened (len'p'nd), *apl. a.* [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ED 1.] Made longer. Also, extended in duration, prolonged, long; (of compositions, etc.) extending to great length, lengthy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 208 After many length'ned howies of grieke. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 13 Cowards... lying to dye with length'nd shame. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 260 Is not this Letter fairly lengthened?.. Wherefore 'tis high time to end the same. 1788-46 THOMSON *Spring* 431 At once he darts along, Deep-struck, and runs out all the lengthened line. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 498 Seeds crowned with the hairy lengthened styles. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 67, I am too busy to make lengthened remarks. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, Chem. 251 Professor Faraday undertook a lengthened investigation of the theory. 1861 GLAOSTONE *Sp.* 15 Apr. *Financ. Staten.* (1863) 218 Before absolutely closing this lengthened retrospect, I must say [etc.]. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 After a lengthened interview.

Lengthening (len'p'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LENGTHEN.

1573 BARET *Alm.* L. 280 The lengthning of the dayes. 1611 *Bible Dan.* ix. 27. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* F v a, You might... have been invited for the lengthening of her dayes in this world. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Besides so many other helps of grammatical figures, for the lengthening or abbreviation of them [syllables]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 148 The lengthening of the long-bow. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Anscult.* 169 A rapid contraction of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the aorta. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* l. 13 The use... of the long mark (—) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *attrib.*

c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 They are distinguished as... futtocks, top timbers, and lengthening timbers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 12/2 A 'lengthening-bar'... is an extra brass rod, which fits into the socket in the leg of the compass.

Lengthening (len'p'nin), *apl. a.* [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ING 2.] That lengthens, in senses of the vb.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 10 My heart... drags at each remove a lengthening chain. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, He heard only the lengthening echoes of his own voice. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 2 Is this peremptory severance wrought out in lengthening measurements of space? a1872 B. HARTE *Lost Gallion* 141 To cut a lengthening story short.

Lengthenment. rare. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -MENT.] The fact of being lengthened.

1814 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 300 Mr. Park, for the defence, admitted the lengthenment of the risk by [etc.].

Lengthful (len'p'ful), a. *Poet.* (Now rare.) [f. LENGTH sb. + -FUL.] Of great length, long.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xl. 182 He... shooke his lengthfull dart. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 295 The lengthfull keele. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xi. 359 The driver whirls his lengthfull thong. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 30 The latest stage Of such a lengthful life!

Lengthily (len'p'li), *adv.* [f. LENGTHY a. + -LY 2.] In a lengthy manner; at length.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 334, I have written somewhat lengthily to Mr. Madison. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 729 Informing her very lengthily... to borrow an Americanism... that her father has promised her hand. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xvi. 33 The reasons against it need not be urged lengthily. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/4 The case was lengthily and learnedly argued on both sides.

Lengthiness (len'p'nēs), [f. LENGTHY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.

[1812 I. POLLENFEN in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/2 (*In pseudo-archaic spelling*) If the plying bee of ordinarie lengthynesse.] 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.*, *Abq. Petit. Justice* 31 In lengthiness of delay. vying with. the equity courts. 1863 LYTON *Caxtoniana* I. ix. 144 Oratory, like the Drama, abhors lengthiness. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 658 If we want to see lengthiness of language carried out to an extreme and exaggerated development. 1875 MASKELL *Forbes v. 44* Characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

† **Lengthing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LENGTH *v.* + -ING *1*.] = LENGTHENING *vbl. sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 223 Pat tyme of be 3ere .. quene pat be dais takis lenthynge. c 1450 *Howland Howlall* 34 Not all thar names to nevyn as now it nocht neid is. It war prolix and lang, and lenthing of space. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 85 All the resydew of mony.. I wyl jt be bestowyd vpon the lengthyngh of the north yle. 1543 *Privy Purse Exp. Pcess Mary* (1831) 114 Payed to Mabell the goldsmith for the lengthyngh of a girdle of goldsmith worke, and a pomander lxxix. 1595 in *Norw. Antiq. Miscell.* (1883) 11. 330 P4 for the Lengthing of owle bares ij.

Lengthsome, *a. rare*. [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -SOME.] Lengthy. Hence **Lengthsomeness**.

1836 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1837) XV. 611 We have here the fanatic Newton's lengthsome letters. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. iv. 21 This music of the Alleluia at the gradual, in losing its lengthsomeness, also lost its name.

† **Lengthway**, *Obs.* [f. LENGTH *sb.* + WAY.] The direction of the length of something. Only used in advb. phrase (the lengthway of . . .), and attrib. (quasi-adj.) = LENGTHWISE *a.*

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 121 The three perpendicular length-way sections following. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 3 A notch, in which . . . lies the end of a pole, the length way of the frame.

Lengthways (leŋ'pweɪz), *adv.* [f. as prec. with advb. -s.] In the direction of the length.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M 4 b, Cut lengthways in halves, and applied to the soles of the feete. 1634-5 *BIRRETON TRAN.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 A long table . . . placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1753 *HOGARTH ANL. Beauty* x. 53 Imagine the horn. . . to be cut lengthways by a very fine saw. 1822 *COLERIDGE Lett., Convers.* etc. xxvii. 11. 68 A hollow tube split lengthways. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* xv. (1878) 561 The ornaments of the chiefs are actually pierced lengthways.

† **b.** quasi-*sb. Obs.*

1702 *Providence Rec.* (1894) V. 168 The lengthways of the said land lying Eastward and westward. 1703 *Ibid.* 150 The lengthways of this sd Piece of land last mentioned Also lieth Northward and southward.

Lengthwise (leŋ'pweɪz), *adv. and a.* [See -WISE.] **A.** *adv.* = LENGTHWISE.

c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iii. iii. in *Archiv. Stud. uen. Spr.* (1897) 90 Slend thys square stick length-wise into two. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 362 Beginning about two degrees north of the line and so downward length-wise for about a thousand miles. 1842 *Act 5 & 6 Vict.* c. 79 § 13 Allowing for every passenger . . . a space . . . of sixteen inches, measuring in 23 straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat. 1894 *HALL CAINE Alanxman* iv. viii. 228 The child slept, and Grannie put it on the pillow turned lengthwise at Kate's side.

B. adj. Following the direction of the length; longitudinal.

1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 112 Lengthwise splits mean going on well. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamics* 132 The component velocity of any point on the [moving] line may be called the lengthwise velocity of the line. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 133 That wretched driver . . . was reposing in a sort of doubled-up, lengthwise position.

Lengthy (leŋ'pi), *a.* Also **g lengthy**. [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -Y. Before the 19th c. found only in American writers; in many of the early British instances it is referred to as an Americanism.

We have 10 examples from Jefferson between 1782 and 1786; Washington and A. Hamilton also use the word very frequently. T. Paine (quot. 1796), though of English birth, resided much in America.]

Characterized by length; having unusually great length. **a.** Of compositions, speeches, discussions, etc. : Extending to a great length; often with reproachful implication, prolix, tedious. Hence *occas.* of a writer or speaker.

1759 J. ADAMS *Diary* 3 Jan., I grow too minute and lengthy. 1773 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1837 V. 190 An unwillingness to read any thing about which [such remote countries as America] if it appears a little lengthy. 1793 *Brit. Critic* Nov. 286 We shall, at all times, with pleasure, receive from our transatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue: but we shall hardly be induced to admit such phrases as that at p. 93—"more lengthy", for longer, or more diffuse. 1796 *PAINE Writ.* (1895) III. 251 In the mean time the lengthy and drowsy writer of the pieces signed Camillus held himself in reserve to vindicate every thing. 1812 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* VII. 320 That, to borrow a transatlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work. 1816 *BENTHAM Chrestomathia* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 178 One most lengthy and perplex proposition. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 476. I must not be lengthy, though I have hardly skimmed the poems. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canonate* Intro. ii. The style of my grandire . . . was rather lengthy, as our American friends say. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* clx. (1862) 494 When he publishes what in America would be called a lengthy poem, with lengthy annotations. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxviii. This address . . . was unusually lengthy for him. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 379 After much lengthy correspondence. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 67 The lengthy pleadings in the great suit. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 200 But I grow lengthy.

b. said with reference to physical length. *rare* exc. U.S. and *techn.* of animals.

1760 P. COFFIN in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1855) IX. 341 There is an Hill . . . the most steep and lengthy to ascend which I have ever seen. 1795 in *W. Guthrie's Syst. Mod. Geog.* II. 330 The lengthy moss, depending on almost every branch. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.* 126 And is Jack Douglas there? said the horseman. He is a great, lengthy fellow. [Author's note: Lengthy is the American for long.] 1806 M. LEWIS in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* (1893) 994 note, Down a steep and lengthy hill. 1808 *PIKE Sources Missis.* II. App. (1870) 4 Which would still leave the Arkansas near 800 miles more lengthy than the White river. 1849 *THORAU Week Concord* Ric. (1894) 248 Many a lengthy reach we've rowed. 1850 *SCORSBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. vii. (1850) 101 Dealing his blows unsparingly . . . with all the force of his lengthy frame. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 347 On our left . . . rose a lengthy and stupendous cliff line. 1890 'ROLF BOLDBROOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 312 He sees the steers grow glossy of hide, thicker, lengthier, ripen into marketable bullocks. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 A nice lengthy bitch.

† **Leniate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *leni-s* mild + -ATE.] *trans.* To render mild or soft; to soften, soothe.

1622 *Strangling Gl. Turk* 2 Yet, in these cases, as the Emperor's fury is leniated, they many times escape. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Soldier* 26 Those hearts . . . were leniated with a more justifiable triable [trial?]. 1659 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 15 Others [catharticks] which only by leniating and solving the belly, educe humours.

† **Lenic**, *a. (sb.) Mining. Obs. rare-1*. [? f. Gr. *leni-s* wine-press + -IC.] (See quot.)

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* 37 Lenicks are peculiar Metallical instruments which worke their operation and effect by pressing, impressing, or moulding. . . There is great use of these Lenick instruments, for the tempering and commixing of Sea-coale and Stone-coale.

Lenience (lɛnɪəns), [f. LENIENT: see -ENCE.] Lenient action or behaviour, indulgence.

1796 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) IV. 163, I am indebted rather to this skiey-lenience, than to any great decrease in the complaint itself. 1815 *HOBHOUSE Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 211 It will be necessary that this acceptance should be followed up by measures of the utmost lenience. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 84 To look with lenience on the faults. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* IV. 185 An ignorant unkindness, the most remote from Deronda's large imaginative lenience towards others.

Leniency (lɛnɪənsi), [f. LENIENT: see -ENCY.] The quality of being lenient.

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 9 June, After all the leniency and forbearance of the ministry. 1794 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) I. 71 All the fellows tried to persuade the Master to greater leniency, but in vain. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 392 No leniency towards him could appease his resentment. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iii. 38 Leniency to malefactors. . . was cruelty to the good and peaceable subjects.

Lenient (lɛnɪənt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *lenient-em, leniens*, pr. pple. of *lenire* to soothe, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] **A. adj.**

1. Softening, soothing, relaxing, both in a material and immaterial sense; emollient. † *Const. of.* Somewhat arch.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 Taking . . . a little Cassia, or some such lenient medicament. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 659 Lenient of grief and anxious thought. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 271 One should begin with the gentlest [Remedies] at first, as the lenient, relaxing, diluent, demulcent. 1760 *DODD Hymn to Good-Nature* Poems (1767) 4 Touch with the lenient balm of thy soft love . . . the heart morose. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 84 The rapturous God . . . With lenient words her virgin fears disarms. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* iv. xiii. 251 Softened by the lenient hand of time. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* viii. Wks. 1834 III. 147 Nor these alone possess the lenient power Of soothing life in the desponding hour. 1832 *BRYANT Poems, Hymn to Death* 103 When thy reason . . . taught Thy hand to practise best the lenient art.

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also of an enactment: Indisposed to severity; gentle, mild, tolerant. *Const. to, towards.*

1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 170 The lenient laws of this happy isle do not compel men to get or save. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. i. vi. 153 This venerable Protestant was . . . disgusted at the lenient measures pursued by the Queen. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Car.* vii. 86 Archie's family thought him much too lenient towards Mr. Callum. 1857 *BUCKLE Civilis.* I. iv. 201 The greatest observer and the most profound thinker is invariably the most lenient judge. 1870 *DICKENS Es. Drood* xiii. We have so much reason to be very lenient to each other. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xii. 155 Cicero, who was inclined at first to be severe, took on reflection a more lenient view.

† **B. sb.** A soothing appliance; an emollient.

1672 *WISSEMAN Wounds* I. ix. 99, I . . . cleansed the wound, and dressed him up with lenients. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* in. 50 In the Stone in the Kidneys . . . I think it safer to use Lenients. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 205 How necessary it may sometimes be found . . . to use lenients and anodynes.

Leniently (lɛnɪəntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lenient manner; gently, indulgently.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 He . . . exhorted his brother to act prudently and leniently. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 33 The tribunal . . . had dealt with him more leniently than his former friends. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1325/1 It is easy to look leniently upon his tortuous diplomacy at the Congress of Westphalia.

Lenify (lɛnɪfi), *v.* Also 6-7 **lenefie**, -*ifie*. [f. L. *leni-s* soft, mild + -FY.]

† **1. trans.** with material object: To relax, make soft or supple (some part of the body); to render (cider) mellow. Also, to mitigate (a physical condition). *Obs.*

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 29 Egges . . . poched . . . do aswage and lenifie it [the lower part of the belly]. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 49 Oyle of Elder-flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin. a 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xxi. § 7 He must . . . enforce himself . . . to lenify the rotten sores of their ulcerous consciences. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lx, The Mucilage [of Fleawort] . . . helps to lenifie the drynesse of the mouth and throat. 1664 *EVELYN Pomona Gen. Advt.* (1729) 95 Two or three Eggs welle put into an Hogshhead of Cider . . . sometimes rarely lenifies and gentlifies it. 1694 *SALMON Bale's Dispens.* i. (1713) 250 It is an excellent Pectoral. . . lenifies Roughness, takes away Hoarseness.

absol. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 145 The uses of this [Emulsion] are great . . . summarily to Lenify, Supple. 1712 tr. *Ponet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 Unrefined [Sugar] to levigate and lenify.

2. With immaterial object: To assuage, mitigate, soften, soothe (pain, suffering, etc.). Also, to mitigate (a sentence). *Now rare.*

1568 tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Rom.* 355 The feare is eyther lenified, or els sometimes utterly layd away. 1569 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Ep. Ded., Musike . . . lenifyth sorrowe. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trag.* 76 She hung about his knees, and . . . desired him the sentence might be lenified. 1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* iv. v, This Cataplasme of a well coven'd Lawyer, laid to my stomach, lenifies my Fever. 1656 *BAXTER Reformed Pastor* 447 Lenifie their minds by a deprecation of offence in a word. 1681 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 260 Lord Treasurer Clifford . . . could not endure I should lenify my style. 1697 *DRYDEN Amind* xii. 594 These first infused, to lenifie the pain. 1707 *Koffex upon Kidnicke* 184 To lenifie the ill Humour of our Slanderers. 1882 *Col. Words* 786 She was able to look on the whole blunder with calmness, lenified in the humility it brought.

Hence **Lenifying** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 36 It hath a lenifying and anodine quality. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 51 Cow milke . . . is . . . proper for . . . all manner of Lenifying. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* II. (1654) 259 The lenifying of exasperated and exulcerated minds. 1662 H. STURGE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 37 This he reputes to be hot and moist, and of a lenifying nature. 1758 *DESCR. Thames* 177 The Fat of a Trout is of a lenifying and dissolving nature.

† **Leniment**, *Obs. rare-0*. [ad. L. *leniment-um, f. lenire* (see LENITIVE).]

1623 *COCKERAM, Leniment*, an asswaging, an appeasing.

† **Lenition**, *Obs. rare-1*. [as if ad. L. **lenition-em*, n. of action f. *lenire* (see next).] An assuaging, a mitigation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* Fijij b, But of the cure of phlegmon by barly meale is sooner lenition than curacyon.

Lenitive (lɛnɪtɪv), *a. and sb.* Also **7 lenative**, lenetive; also *corruptly* lenety, lenetive. [ad. med. L. *lenitivus* (cf. F. *lenitif*), f. L. *lenire* to soften, assuage, soothe. In sense 2, taken as if f. *LENITY* + -IVE.] **A. adj.**

1. Of medicines and medical appliances: Tending to allay or soften; mitigating, soothing; gently laxative; esp. in *lenitive electuary*.

1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* 100 b/2 Lenitive chlysters & suppositories. 1562 W. TURNER *Bathes* 10 Cassia fistula or suche lykwise lenitive or gentell purger. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. xcii. 179 This [glisten] is lenitive and a great easer of paine. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 11. (1651) 237 Where nature is defective, art must supply, by those lenitive electuaries [etc.]. c 1623 *LODGE Poore Mans Talent* (1881) 43 A Clister lenety made of the decoction of mallowes [etc.]. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 436 As if he meant to cure a gangren'd arm with a lenitive plaster. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* in. 52 Lenitive Purgers should be made use of. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet* i. 246 Apples are likewise pectoral, cooling, and lenitive. 1822-34 *GOOCH's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 192 The pulp of Cassia, alone or in the compound of lenitive electuary.

† 2. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Displaying leniency, gentle. *Obs.*

1620 *Sweetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 78 Old Iago is a froward Lord, Honest but lenatiue. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1848 Taking some advantage of the lenative and tractable disposition of the Emperour. a 1652 *BROME Love-sick Crt.* I. i, He has been Too long too lenitive. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* x. Ded., Such Writers . . . use the most lenitive language in expressing distastfull matter.

B. sb.

1. A lenitive medicine or appliance. Also *fig.*

1563 T. GALE *Euchirid.* 14 (Stanf.) Suppositorie, clyster or lenitie lenityne. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 18, I will assay a while therfore with lenities, & meane fomentations. 1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Biand's Civill Warres* iv. 87 The gangren'd sores of their soules were not to be cured by Lenities. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 926 But Lenitives fomented the Disease. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* v. iii. (1734) 137 It is so gentle a Lenitive, that three times the Quantity they usually give, will hardly move any Horse. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 74 The gentle lenitives of virtue . . . might have proved healing ingredients to so deep . . . a wound. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 429 He demanded a lenitive which would put fire into the wound. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-sv.*, Nature . . . caused to grow out of the earth her sassafras for a sweet lenitive. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 240 Festering wounds had more need of corrosives than lenitives.

2. Anything that softens or soothes; a palliative. 1614 A. JACKSON (title) *Sorrow's Lenitive*. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's G.* (1645) 72 Soul-solacing Lenitives of the Gospel. 1677 *HALE Contempl.* II. 179 He hath under his greatest Misery the Lenitive of Hope. 1775 tr. *Cless D'Annou's Wks.* 161 If such an enormous Crime can admit of any Lenitive. 1743 *FIELDING Journey* I. xxi. It wants the lenitive which palliates and softens every other calamity. 1781 *MAG. D'ARBLAY Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov., This consanguineous fondness. . . I consider . . . one of the lenitives of life. 1825 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 376 Friendship . . . the lenitive of our Sorrows and the multiplier of our joys. 1878

Downen *Stud. Lit.* 412 Against the artificial he used the artifice as a lenitive. 1891 *SHORTHOUSE Blanche Lady F.* 205 Mundane prosperity, which is a wonderful lenitive to some natures.

Hence **Lenitively** adv., **Lenitiveness**.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet* L. i. i. Vet should these waste you but lenitively. 1726 *PENN Life Wks.* 1. 37 All Laws are to be considered Strictly and Literally, or more Explanatorily and Lenitively. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lenitiveness*, softening or assuaging Quality.

Lenitude (len'itūd), rare. [ad. L. *lenitudo*, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] †a. In a material sense: Smoothness. *Obs.* b. = LENITY (in the first quot. perh. misused for lenitude).

1627 W. SLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 269 Lenitude, rather than lenity of Magistrates. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lenitude*, the same [as *Lenity*]. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 34 Some [purge] by lenitude as viscid. .medicaments.

Lenity (len'iti). Also 6-7 lenitie. [ad. OF. *lenité* or L. *lenitāt-em*, *lenitās*, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition or behaviour). Also, an instance of this.

1548 *Udall, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mark* xii. 1-8 But they now made worse through his lenity and gentleness, cast stones at him. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 300 Hee is the verie soole of lenitie. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 103 A little more lenitie to Lecherie. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* ii. 6 That he do not there exercise lenitie, where the case requirith seueritie. 1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Hoesa* v. 38 Such stiffness and sownesse as is inconsistent with the lenity of holiness. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xvi. If I indulge, and not chastise my Boy, My Lenity his Morals may destroy. a 1711 *KEN Lett. Wks.* (1838) 93 To apply such ghostly lenities to her sorrow, as may set her at ease. 1748 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 308 It is said, that our common fault towards the poor is... too great lenity and indulgence. 1779 *JEFFERSON Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 234 If it produces a proper lenity to our citizens in captivity, it will have the effect we meant. 1833 *I. TAYLOR Fanat.* i. 13 Shall we, as Christians, wish to creep under the shelter of a corrupt lenity? 1853 *Geo. ELIOT Renoula* lviii. Lenity to the prisoners would be the signal of attack for all its enemies.

Lenity, *obs.* incorrect form of LENITIVE.

Lenn, **Lenner**, *obs.* ff. *LEND sh.2, v.2*, **LENDER**.

Lenness, **Lennet**, *obs.* ff. *LEANNESSE*, **LENNET**.

Lennilite (len'ilait). *Min.* [f. *Lenini* in Pennsylvania, the locality where it was found + *-LITE*.] A greenish variety of orthoclase.

1866 *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 110 'Lennilite'. 1868 *DANA Min.* 356 *Lea* has named... a greenish orthoclase... Lennilite.

Lennow, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 lenow, 9 dial. lennaow. [Of obscure origin; the Lancashire dialect has *lennock* in the same sense (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*.)] Flabby, limp.

1859 *R. ROBINSON Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 My lennow limes grow dry and stiffe. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Gavache*, lennow, flaggie, limber. 1616 *SUREL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 607 The branch falleth broad, lenow, and soft. 1882 *W. Worcester Gloss. s.v.* When I were young an' lennaow I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock.

Lennthe, *obs.* form of LENGTH.

Leno (lēno). [Possibly a corruption of F. *linon* (pronounced lino).] A kind of cotton gauze, used for caps, veils, curtains, etc. Also attrib.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 338 Twenty year ago... I bought a lot of 'leno' cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then. 1866 *Mrs. H. Wood St. Martin's Eve* ix. (1874) 83 The broad leno lappets of her cap thrown off from her face. 1881 *G. MACDONALD Mary Marston* I. ii. 38 He looked up from a piece of leno he was smoothing out. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 5/3 A large space cut away... and filled in with fine net or leno.

† **Lenocinant**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lenocinānt-em*, pr. pple. of *lenocināri* to pander, wheedle, f. *leno* pander.] Enticing to evil.

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* xv. 52 Animated and emboldened by the counsel or example of their lenocinant leaders. 1848 in *CRAIG*; hence in later Dicts.

† **Lenocinate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *lenocināt-*, ppl. stem of *lenocināri*: see prec.] intr. To wheedle. Hence † **Lenocinating** ppl. a.

1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 305 Bellarmine (the lenocinating Pander to the Whore of Babilon).

† **Lenociny**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lenocinium* alluremt, f. *leno* pander.] An enticing medicine.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 140 We mix benevolent lenocinies with purgatives.

† **Lenonian**, a. *Obs. rare-oo*. [f. L. *lenōni-us* (f. *leno* a bawd) + *-AN*.] 'Belonging to a bawd'. 1666 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Lenow, variant of LENNOW *Obs.*

Lens (lenz). Pl. *lenses*; also 8 *lens*, *lens's*, and in Latin form *lentes*. [a. L. *lens* lentil, from the similarity in form.]

1. A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, with two curved surfaces, or one plane and one curved surface, serving to cause regular convergence or divergence of the rays of light passing through it.

Now sometimes applied to analogous contrivances for producing similar effects on radiations other than those of light, as in *acoustic lens*, *electric lens*.

1693 *E. HALLEY in Phil. Trans.* No. 205, 960 Finding the focus of any sort of lens. 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* i. (1721) 8 A Glass spherically Convex on both sides (usually called a Lens). *Ibid.* 57 According to the difference of the Lenses, I used various distances. 1719 *DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans.*

XXX. 1017 Telescopes made up of Convex Lenses. 1726 *Dr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 347 By the help of Speculums or Lenses. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 385 He claps his lens, if haply they may see, Close to the part where vision ought to be. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* v. § 51. 45 Images are formed by lenses in the very same manner as they are formed by mirrors. c 1865 *J. WYLDE in Cinc. Sci.* I. 65/1 The Coddington lens is an equally valuable little microscope. 1881 *ROUTLEDGE Science* xii. 279 The property of a lens to form an image depends upon its power of refracting the rays of light.

b. *spec.* A lens or combination of lenses used in photography.

1841 *FOX TALBOT in Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 313 The object lens. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens.

2. *Anat.* a. = *crystalline lens* (see CRYSTALLINE a. 6). b. One of the facets of a compound eye.

a. 1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v. 1806 *Med. Jur.* XV. 106 Indistinct vision... can only be remedied by the depression of the lens. 1840 *G. ELLIS Anat.* 96 It is this artery... that is to be avoided when the needle is used to depress the lens. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 54 Except in Owls and aquatic Birds, the lens is flat.

b. 1868 *DUNCAN Insect World* Intro. 2 Eyes [of insects] composed of many lenses.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1, 1 b) *lens-shutter*, *-tube*; *lens-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; (sense 2) *lens-cap*, *-sule*, *-matter*, *-sector*; *lens-eye* = 2 b; *lens-form* = LENTIFORM.

1874 *G. LAWSON Dis. Eye* 128 The 'lens-capsule' may be so tough that the point of the needle will puncture but not lacerate it. 1839-47 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The 'lens-eyes of insects'. 1879 *Fam. Plants* I. 16 Seeds solitary, 'lens-form'. 1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 660/1 It [i.e. the facet] is convex on its external and internal surface, or 'lens-like'. 1874 *G. LAWSON Dis. Eye* 157 In cases where there is some 'lens matter enclosed between the anterior and posterior layers of the capsule'. 1879 *Rep. St. George's Hosp.* I. 484 A zone of central opacity in each lens, with the normal 'lens-sectors' strongly marked therein. 1839 *LINDLEY Intrad. Bot.* (ed. 3) 447 'Lens-shaped...; resembling a double convex lens; as the seeds of Anaranthus'. 1887 *W. PHILLIPS Brit. Diacynocytes* 365 The conical points expand into lens-shaped... discs. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 158 Your 'lens shutter, note book and other trifles are bestowed in your pockets. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 198 The hood is... arranged to slide out and in on the 'lens tube'.

Hence **Lensed** a., provided with a lens or lenses. **Lenless** a., having no lens or lenses.

1859 *SALA Two round Clock* (1861) 274 If you eye him narrowly through the many-lensed lorgnette. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct. 431/3 An eye lensed like a microscope, though also lensed like yours and mine. 1899 *CAGNEY tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 80 The lenless spectroscope consists of two tubes.

† **Lense**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *hēnsian*, f. *hēne* lean; cf. *hēnsian* to cleanse.] a. *trans.* To make lean; to macerate. b. *intr.* To become lean.

a 1000 in *Napier OE. Glosses* 32/1156 *Macern*, ic hēnsize. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Mon lenseð his fleis hwene he him 3efoð lute to etene and lesse to drinke. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 Mannes lichame ihalsneð [*Lamb. MS.* lenseð] iwis, þenne me hine pined mid hunger and mid þurste.

Hence † **Lensing** *vbl. sb.*, macerating.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ac he muneð us an oðer rode to berene þe in innemmed *Curnis maceratio* fleises lensing. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 An oðer [rode]. þat is cleped *Curnis maceratio* þat is lichames lensing.

† **Lensher**, *Obs.* App. early Se. f. LANDSHARD. 1672 *St. Acts Chas.* II (1820) VII. 139 2 Lenshers, aqueducts... water workes, and others usefull and necessary for winning and vpholding of the saids coalls & coalhewghs.

Lent (lent), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *leinte*, *leynte*, 4-6 *lente*, 6- *lent*. [Shortened from LENTEN.]

1. The season of spring. *Obs. exc. in Comb.* (see 4). c 1275 *Lan. 30626* Par after com leinte [c 1205 leinten] and dages gonne longe. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 107 Þe evenes of þe day and of þe nyȝt is ones in þe Lente, and eft in heruest.

2. *Ecl.* The period including 40 weekdays extending from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-eve, observed as a time of fasting and penitence, in commemoration of Our Lord's fasting in the wilderness. † Also *Clean Lent*.

c 1290 *St. Eng. Leg.* I. 229/352 Fram þulke tyme forto in leinte no lond buye ne seiȝe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. XIII. 350 As wel in lente as oute of lente. c 1400 *A. DAVY Dream* 117 On Wednesdays in clene leinte. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 On 3if if it be in lente, lef þe ȝolkys of Eyroun. 1527 *Warden's Acc. Morebath, Devon.* The 2 Sonday in clene Lente. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 241 The first Sondaie in Lent, Stephyn Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, preached at Pauls crosse. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 143 An old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. 1616 *R. C. Trivies' Whistle* IV. 1434 Cocus... hath an intent, To curry favour, to dresse meat in Lent. 1769 *GRAY in Corr. with Nicholls* (1843) 87 Palgrave keeps Lent at home, and wants to be asked to break it. 1797-1809 *COLERIDGE Three Graves* xix. Ellen always kept her church All church-days during Lent. 1861 *M. PATTONESS. Ess.* (1889) I. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent... was there.

b. An instance of this; the Lent of some specified year.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 251 But þe nexte Lente [MSS. a and ß leynite] þerafter he wente into Normandie. 1538 *COVERDALE N. T., Ded. to Cromwell*, This last lent I dyd with all humbleness directe an Epistle vnto the kynges most noble grace. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 376 What is a loynt of Mutton, or two, in a whole Lent? 1740 *GRAY Let. Poems* (1775) 78 The diversions of a Florentine Lent. 1842 *TENNYSON St. Sim. Styl.* 179 If it may be, fast Whole Lents, and pray.

c. *transf.* (cf. 3 b) and fig.

1598 *TOPE Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet Love is fast, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate at last. 1599 *H. BUTTS Dyets drie. Dinner* A a iii. Spice sweets White-meats Lent. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 157 After that weeke of cleane Lent without eating or drinking. 1634 *Br. HALL Charac. Man* (1635) 6 If, in the former, there be a sad Lent of mortification; there is in the latter, a cheerful Easter of our raising and exaltation. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. v. xiii. 408 He is half starv'd in the lent of a long vacation. 1660 *MILTON Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Servitude, they may permit us a little Shroving-time first wherin to speak freely. 1713 *SWIFT Cadmus & Van.* 90 There live with daggled mermaids pent, And keep on fish perpetual lent.

d. *pl.* At Cambridge: The Lent-term boat-races. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 11/2 In the Lents' on Saturday both Jesus and Trinity Hall pursued their victorious career.

† 3. In extended senses. a. A period of forty days, esp. in *lent of pardon*, an indulgence of forty days.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 158 b/2 There is seven yere and seven lentes of pardon. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 146 And aboute this is grauntyd xxviii. C. yere of pardon, and the myrtis of as many lents or karyns. 1535 *Gody Primer* Admon. to Rdr., Promising moche grace, and many yeres, dayes, and lentes of pardon.

† b. A period of fasting prescribed by any religious system. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Eng. Wks.* (1880) 41 Po holy lenten þat bygyneþ fro þe twelve day of cristemasse to þe fulle fourti daies. 1555 *EKEN Decades* 99 They have obserued a longer and sharper lent then euer yowre holiness inoynded. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 They observe their houres, and two Fastis or Lents. 1653 *GREAVES Scraglio* 143 The Ramazan being ended, which is their day-lent. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Ctess [Bristol]* Lett. 1887 I. 241 Their lents... are at least seven months in every year. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* The ancient Latin monks had three Lents; the grand Lent before Easter; another before Christmas, called the Lent of St. Martin; and a third after Whitsunday, called the Lent of St. John Baptist; each of which consisted of forty days. 1757 *HUME Ess. Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1817) II. 446 The four lents of the Muscovites. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xviii. (1788) IV. 604 Five annual lents, during which both the clergy and laity abstain... even from the taste of wine [etc.].

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lent-corn*, *-crop*, *-grain*; *lent-sown* adj.; (sense 2) *Lent-diet*, *-fast*, *-meal*, *-provisions*, *-season*, *-seed*, *-sermon*, *-stuff*, *-time*; † *Lent-cloth*, a cloth hung before images in Lent; *lent-lily*, (a) the yellow daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (b) adj. of the colour of this flower; *lent-rose* = *lent-lily* (a); also, in S. Devon, *N. biflorus* (Britten & Holland); **Lent-term** (at the Universities), the term in which Lent falls.

1495-6 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 45 Pro annulis pro le 'lentecloth coram S. Nich. Ep. iijid., et pro factura eiusdem iijid. 1552 *Trin. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 44 One great clothe of canves called Lente clothe. 1523 *FITZGERA. Insh.* § 148 Vnto the tyme that thou haue sowen agayne thy wynter-corne & thy 'lente-corne. 1889 *M. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lent-corn*, barley and oats; also beans, if sown in the spring. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* II. 1. 113 Whether it be a Wheat, or 'Lent-Crop, that is set on the Soils, Rolling is one main Preservative of such a Crop. 1855 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 721/2 *Breach or Lent Crops* (East Eng. &c.), all spring crops. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* 286 In a 'Lent Diet People commonly fall away. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* II. 58 And the like also for the different manner of observing the 'Lent-fast in respect of the time. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* II. 1. 55 The two first [sc. Barley and Pease] as well as Oats, etc. are called 'Lent-Grains, as being to be sown about Lent time. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lent-grain*, the spring crops. 1826-7 *K. DIGBY Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 364 The lent daffodil was 'Lent-lily. 1872 *TENNYSON Garth & Lyn.* 911 A silk pavilion... all Lent-lily in hue. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu 'leinte mete and enes o dai. 1403 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 375 b/1 In aduent he ete neuer but lente mete. 1663-4 *PERYS Diary* 10 Feb., My wife... being with my aunt Wight to day to buy 'Lent provisions. 1796 *W. MARSHALL W. Eng.* I. 328 'Lent rose... the Narcissus or Daffodil. 1573 *BARET Ab.* L. 284 'Lent season, quadragesima. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. XIII. 190 Lynne-seed and lik-seed and 'lente-seedes alle. a 1695 *Woon Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 178 And therein doth the Vicechancellor sit, to heare the 'Lent-sermons preached. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 The dryness of April and May was against the vegetation of the 'Lent-sown seed. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* lvi. (1878) 37 Take shipping or ride 'Lent stuffe to provide. 1721 *AMHERST Terraz Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 223 These disputations... are so order'd, that they last all 'Lent-time.

† **Lent**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also *lente*. [ad. L. *lent-em*, *lens*.] *collect. sing.* Lentils.

1382 *WYCLIF Eek.* iv. 9 Take thou to thee whete, and barli, and bene, and lent. 1388 = 2 *Kings* xxiii. 11 Forsothe there was a feed ful of lente.

Lent, *sb.* 3 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lente*, 7 *lenth*, 9 *length*. [f. *lent*, pa. pple. of LEND.] The action of lending; loan.

14.. in *Arnolde Chron.* 281 That for y^e most part the conuenable seyn of themploynage of the good lente was passed. 1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 163 Major Nehemiah Bourne, is granted ye lent of one drake from Dorchester. 1682-3 *Hartland Ch. Acc.* (Hartland Gloss.), Pd for the lent of two sarges 15. 6d. a 1704 *DE LA PRYME Diary* (Surtees) 163 Thanking him exceedingly for the lent thereof. 1740 *TWELLS Life Pocock* (1816) I. 207 Upon the lent of Mr. Pocock's copy. 1797-1805 *S. & H. LEE Canterb.* 7. III. 456 Owens offered him the lent of his scythe. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lent*, *length*, the loan of a thing.

Lent (lent), *a.* Also *lente*. [*a. F. lent*, ad. L. *lent-us*.]

† **1.** Slow, sluggish; said esp. of a fever, a fire. *Obs.* 14. in *Landfranc's Chirurg.* (1893) 299 note, Boile hit with a lente fyre. 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Phisick* 392 Make a distillation with a lente and soft fyre. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. ii. We must now encrease Our fyre to *Ignis ardens*, even as past *Finus equinus*, *Balut*, *Cicris*, and All those lenter heates. 1658 *BAILLIE* in *L. Lloyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 36/2 A lent fever and defluxion. 1662 — *Lett. & Fruls.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 433 The last trick they have fallen on, to usurp the Magistracie, is... to get the deacons... created of their side;... but this lent-way does no satisfie. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* (1736) 342 A continual Lent-Fever, with Rigors invading with uncertain Periods.

† **2.** quasi-*sb.* Slowness, delay. *Obs.*

1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2561 Without lent, They wesh and to mete went.

2. *Mus.* = **LENTO**. Now rare.

1724 [see **LENTO**]. 1726 *BAILEY, Lent* [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *Largo*. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lent* (*F.*), Slow, *lento*. 1882 *JAS. WALKER Janet to Auld Reekie*, etc. 31 Wha played like thee a lente solo, Reel or Strathspey.

Lent (lent), *pple. a.* Also 4-5 *lant* *e.* [*pple. of LEND v.2*]. In senses of the vb. **LEND**. (Formerly often used where we should now say 'borrowed'.)

13. S. *Erkenwolve* 192 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 270 He [the dead man] dryues owte wordes burghum sum lant goste, lyfe of hyme bat al redes. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii. For gud his butte a lante lone, Sum tyme men haue hit, sum tyme none. 1560 *BECON New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 402 Examples... which may ascertain vs of this liberality and lent good wil of God toward us. 1619 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III. H. 3. In happy howe, I paid th' arrearages of his lent Good. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 5 When pale Ladie Luna, with her lent light, Through the dawning of the Day was driven to depart.

† **Lent**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. lent*, *obs. pa. pple. of LEAN v.1*]. *intr.* To lean.

1658 A. Fox *Wurte's Surg.* v. 363 A Child overturning himself or leaning backward... may soon get hurt.

Lent, *obs. pa. t. and pple. of LEAN v.1*

-lent, suffix, occurring in adjs. from Latin. The *l.* ending *-lentus* (which in some words has an alternative form *-lens*) has approximately the sense of the Eng. *-ful*. It is believed to have been orig. a compound, formed by the addition of the suffix *-ento*, *-ent-* (cf. *cruentus* gory) to derivative stems in *-lo* or *-li*; these stems, however, have not been preserved (exc. in the case of *gracilis* slender, whence *gracilentus* †gracilent), and in classical times *-lentus* was a productive suffix. Normally it is preceded by *u*, as in *turbulentus* turbulent, *pulverulentus* pulverulent (see **-ULENT**); but there are a few cases in which the stem-vowel of the primary *sb.* appears, as *pestilentus* (*-lens*) pestilent, *f. pestis* plague, and some which have an unexplained *o*, as *violentus* (*-lens*) violent, *f. vi-s* force (cf. *violare* to violate), *sanguinolentus* bloody, *f. sanguin-*, *sanguis* blood.

† **Lentally**. *Her. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure.] (See *quots.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b. iij b. *Lentalli* is calde in armys whan y^e cootarmure is Endentid with .ij. dyuerse colouris in the berde of the cootarmure. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 79 He beareth Ermine and Ermines parted per Fesse dented. This is called Lentally. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentie* 208 The second manner of Endentelies, was called Lentally, and that was, an indenting of the coate with two diuers cullors in the bend of the coate-armour.

† **Lentamente** (*lente'mente*), *adv. Mus.* [*It.*, *f. lento* slow.]. Slowly, in slow time.

1762 *STERN Tr. Shandy* VI. xi. What Yorick could mean by the words *lente'mente*, *lente'mente* [sic], *grave*, and sometimes *adagio*—as applied to theological compositions... I dare not venture to guess. 1876 in *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lentamente*.

† **Lentando** (*lenta'ndo*). *Mus.* [*It. pr. pple. of lentare* to become slow.]. A direction to the performer to play more and more slowly.

1854 J. W. MOORE *Encycl. Mus.*, *Lentando*, a word indicating that the notes over which it is written are to be played, from the first to the last, with increasing slowness.

† **Lented**, *pple. a.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [*f. LENT sb.1* + *-ED*]. That shows traces of Lent or fasting; emaciated.

1594 *WILLOBIE Avise* (1880) 94 Well met friend Harry, what's the cause You looke so pale with Lented cheeks?

Lenten (lent'n), *sb. and a.* Forms: *a.* 1 *lencten*, *leng(c)ten*, *lenten*, *-on*, 2 *læng-*, *lengten*, 2-3 *leinten*, 3 *lencten*, *Orn. lenntenn*, 4 *lente*, *-in*, *-out*, 4-5 *lente*, 5 *lentyn* (ne, 5-7 *lenton*, 4-*lenten*). *B. Sc. and north.* 4 *lentyne*, *lentrine*, 4-5 *lentryn* (e, 4-6, 9 *lentrin*, *lentrone*, 5 *lentrone*, *lentryn*, 6 *lanten*, *lenten*, *lenterane*, *lentrin*, *lentren* (e, *lentrone*, 6-7 *lentrone*). [*OE. lencten* str. masc. corresponds to MDa. *lentin*, OHG. *lengizun* (*mānth*), shortened *lentrin*; app. a derivative or a compound of the shorter synonym which appears as MLG., MDa., Du. *lente* fem., OHG. *langiz*, *langaz* str. masc. (MHG. *langez*, mod. Ger. dialects *langis*, VOL. VI.

etc.), also OHG. *lenzo* wk. masc. (MHG. *lenze*, mod. G. *lens*). The shorter form (? *OTent.* type **laygito*, **laygiton*—) seems to be a derivative of **laygo*—Long *a.*, and may possibly have reference to the lengthening of the days as characterizing the season of spring. It is doubtful whether the ending of the longer form is a mere derivative suffix, or whether it represents an *OTent.* **tinoda*, cognate with **tinno* in Goth. *sintein* daily, and with Skr. *dina*, OSL. *dint*, Lith. *dend* day.

The ecclesiastical sense of the word is peculiar to Eng.; in the other Tent. langs. the only sense is 'spring'. As an ordinary *sb.* *lenten* has been superseded by the shortened form **LENT sb.1**; but the longer form has survived in attributive use, and is now apprehended as an adj., as if *f. lent* + *-ENT*.

With the *β* forms cf. the ONorthumbrian *fēru* = *WS. fēfen*, *fēstern* = *fēsten*, *wēstern* = *wēsten*.]

† **A.** As separate *sb.* *Obs.*; superseded by **LENT sb.1**

1. Spring; = **LENT sb.1** 1.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 148 Nis nan blodlæstid swa god swa on forewærdne lēntene. a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 On lēntene ecrean and implan. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 8891 Ilke lēntenn foren þe 33 Till fersalæmness cheestre A3 att se Passkemessedays. c. 1205 [see **LENT sb.1**]. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 43 Lenten ys come with love to toun.

2. = **LENT sb.1** 2. Also *clean lenten*. *Lenten's day*: ? Easter-day.

a. a. 1023 *WULSTAN Hom.* lviii. (Napier) 305 Þe ma, þe man mot on lēntene... fæscen brucan. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Holded silence... iðe lēnten þreo dawes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 Efterward ine one time þanne in an-opre ase in lēnten oþer in ane hepe messeday. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 106 Ye secounde [morwespeche] shal bene ye lēnten day of lēntene. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 81 To lene ne to lere ne lēntenes to faste. 14... *Customs Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 60 Excepydd Burgese þe sellys heryng in Lēntyn. a. 1450 *MYRC* 75 Lēste he forget by lēntenes day [i.e. ester day]. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74, I wrole that the seyd prest abyde in Rome alle Lēnten. 1513 *BRODSIAW St. Werburge* 1, 2083 Truly for to fast the holy tyme of Lēnton. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244 The fyrt Sonday in cleane lēnton.

β. 1375 *BARRBOUR Bruce* x. 815 Fra the lēnteryne, that is to say, Quhill forth the Saint Iohnnis ines. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane)* 1135 Þe next lēntryn, quhen begonnyn was þe fastine. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. xvii. 2698 At Sayntandrewys than bad he, And held lēnt lēntyn in reawte. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. ix. (Wolf & Fox)* viii. 'Schir', said the fox, 'it is lēntene, ye see; I can not fische'. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xii. 1 Off Lēntren in the first mornyn. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxiv. Passand, in the tyme of Lēntroun, throw the seis Mediterrane, ay selland thair fische. 1562 *WYNTON Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 The scrille abstinence of forty days afore Pasche, callit Lēntren. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 7 On a Sabbath day in the tyme of Lēntren.

B. attrib. and as adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in *Lenten day*, *discipline*, *fast*, *indult*, *lecture*, *pastoral*, *penance*, *sermon*, *tide*, *time*.

c. 1020 *Rule St. Benet* xli. (Logeman) 73 On lēntene fæsten oð eastran. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1885) V. 111. 312 Uer ys lēnten tīma. a. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 In lēnten tyme wilem mon gād to scrifte. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12921 Til he had fasten his lēntendie. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 514/1 By these tradicions haue we the holy Lēnten faste. 1563 *WYNTER Four Score Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 127 Quhy obeyt 3e nocht 3our selfis the last lēntene tyme 3our inagistris. a. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 Sermones he had taught befor the haill Lēnterande preceding. 1610 *WILLET Hexapla Dan.* 39 Pintus vpon this example groundeth the lēnten-fast of 40 daies. 1628 W. PEMBLE *Worthy Receiv. Lord's Supper* 16 As Popish Postillers and Preachers doe in their Lēnten Sermons. 1638 *SHIRLEY Duke's Mistress* ii. C4. To read morall virtue, And lēnten Lectures to you. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 42 And perhaps it was the same polittick drift that the Diuill whipt St. Jerom in a lēnten dream, for reading Cicero. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 75 'This being the day in which their Lēnten disciplines expir'd. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lxxviii. Yet mark their mirth—ere lēnten days begin. 1876 *SPURGEON Commenting* 94 To listen to these sermons must have afforded a suitable Lēnten penance to those who went to church to hear them. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The Lēnten Pastoral Letters of the Catholic Bishops have appeared.

2. Such as is appropriate to Lent; hence of provisions, diet, etc., such as may be used in Lent, meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance, etc., mournful-looking, dismal.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. *Descr. Scot.* 7/2 For the Lēnten prouision of such nations as lie vpon the Levant seas. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. T.* v. 9 A good lēnton answer. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 329 To thinke, my Lord, if you delight not in Man, what Lēnton entertainment the Players shall receive from you. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Honest Man's Fort.* iv. i. Who can reade In thy pale face, dead eye, or lēnten shute, The liberty they ever giving hand Hath bought for others. 1660-61 *PEPYS Diary* to Mar. Dined at home on a poor Lēnten dinner of coleworts and bacon. 1689 *DAVIDEN Hind & P.* iii. 27 Meanwhile she... with a lēnten salad cooled her blood. 1722 *Prod. to Steele's Conscious Lovers*, Believe me 'tis a Lean, a Lēnten Dish. 1745 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 489 He was welcome... if he could live on our lēnten fare. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 702 There were large quantities of Lēnten food, particularly herrings. 1840 *BARNAM Inqul. Leg.* Ser. i. St. Nicholas xiv. His lēnten fare now let me share. 1855 *BROWNE Twins* v. For Dabitur the lēnten face No wonder if Date rue.

3. Special combs. and collocations: † **lenten-**

chaps, contemptuously applied to a person with a lean visage; † **lenten-cloth** = *Lent-cloth* (**LENT sb.1** 4); **Lenten-corn**, corn sown about Lent; **lenten-faced** *a.*, lean and dismal of countenance; **lenten fig**, † (*a*) a dried fig; (*b*) *dial.* a raisin; **Lenten-grain** = *lenten-corn*; **lenten-kail** *Sc.*, broth made without meat; **Lenten lily rare** = *Lent-lily* (**LENT sb.1** 4); **lenten man nonce-wd.**, an observer of Lent; **lenten pie**, a pie containing no meat; † **lenten stuff**, provisions suitable for Lent; † **lenten top**, some kind of toy, ? used at Shrove-tide; **Lenten-veil** = *lent-cloth* (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* v. ii. I'll have my swindge upon thee; Sirha! Rascal! You 'lenten Chaps, you that lay sick, and mockt me. 1485 *Inv.* in J. M. Cowper *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* xii. j. 'Lentyn cloth called a vayle. 1546-7 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 274, vij yards of Oson brigges for to make Seynt Thomas a lēnton' clothe at iijjd the yarde. 14... *Treyce in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 44 'Lenten come as... otycs pecys barly & soyche oþer graynes. 1901 *Times* 21 Feb. 3:1 Warm seed-beds for Lenten corn are likely to be the exception. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* C 1 b, Hee... was conducted through two or three hungry norons... by a 'Lenten faced Fellow. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Figue de Caresme*, a drie fig, a 'Lenten fig. 1669 *WORDSWORTH Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 This is a principal Seed-month for such they usually call 'Lenten-Grain. 1805 A. SCOTT *Lentyn Kail Poems* 39 (Jam.) O 'Lentyn kail, meed of my younger days. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xiv. Monks... are merriest... when they sup beef-brewis for lēnten-kail. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxix. And there's the 'Lenten lily That... dies on Easter day. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 21 And the Flesh Eaters will ever defend themselves, if not beat the 'Lenten Men. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 139 No Hare sir; vnlesse a Hare sir in a 'Lenten pie. 1494 *FARFAN Chron.* vii. 638 'Lentyn stuffe for y^e vyttaylynge of hyr hoost. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hec. VI* (1809) 147 The most part of the carriage was leryng & Lēnten stuffe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linen* Wks. ii. 169/1 Round like a whirlligge or 'lenten Top.

Lenterane, *-eryne*, *lenterne*: see **LENTEN**.

Lenth e, *obs. form of LENGTH*.

Lenticel (lentisel). [*ad. mod. L. lenticella* (De Candolle, *F. lenticelle*), dim. *f. lent-em*, *lens lentil*: see **LENS**.]

1. *Bot.* A lenticular corky spot on young bark, corresponding to one of the epidermal stomata. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 61. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 91 Lenticels are a peculiarity of cork-forming Dicotyledons.

2. *Anat.* A lenticular gland.

1888 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Lenticellate** *a.*, producing lenticels; having corky spots on the bark.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lenticellatus*, .. lenticellate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 174 *Viburnum Opulus*... Guelder-rose... branches slender, lenticellate.

Lenticle *e*, *obs. form of LENTISK*.

Lenticular (lentik'ulār), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. late L. lenticulāris*, *f. lenticula*, dim. of *lent*, *lens* lentils: see **LENS**. Cf. *F. lenticulaire*.]

A. adj.

1. Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; resembling a lens or lentil in form; double convex.

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Lenticular optick Glasses of crystal. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1692) 24 The Crystalline Humour, which is of a lenticular Figure. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* II. 1049 The lenticular seed-vessels white. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* I. 521 They have all a lenticular form very much flattened. 1830 R. KNOX *Bichard's Anat.* 46 Hewson... found the red particles of the human blood to be lenticular. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 151 It [duckweed] consists of lenticular floating fronds. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. vii. 93 The Zodiacal Light is a peculiar nebulous light of a conical or lenticular form. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 58 Lenticular grains (e.g. in the endosperm of wheat) have a lenticular nucleus.

b. Special collocations: **lenticular bed** *Geol.*, 'a bed which thins away in all directions' (*Green Phys. Geol.* 1877); **lenticular bone** = the orbicular bone (*Syst. Soc. Lex.* 1888); † **lenticular fever**, a fever attended with an eruption of small red pimples (*Worc.* 1860 citing *Dunglison*); **lenticular ganglion** = *ciliary ganglion* (see **CILIARY**); **lenticular gland**, (*a*) = **LENTICEL** 1; (*b*) one of the lentiform mucous follicles at the base of the tongue; **lenticular instrument**, knife, a scraper used in osteotomy; **lenticular loop**, a set of fibres that pass outward beneath the optic thalamus through the internal capsule; **lenticular nucleus**, the lower of the two grey nuclei of the *corpus striatum*; **lenticular ore** (see *quot.* 1862); **lenticular process**, a process on the incus of a mammal; **lenticular stereoscope** (see *quot.* 1869).

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* viii. 176 Including some 'lenticular beds of conglomerates. 1793 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 The 'lenticular ganglion. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 94 The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, a small roundish-shaped body, is redder in colour in one subject than in another. 1835 *LINOLEY Intrad. Bot.* (1839) 67 'Lenticular glands are brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants. 1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* i. ix. 95 This is to be done by the 'Lenticular instrument made for that purpose. 1846 *BRITTON Tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 167 The disc of bone having been removed, and the edges levelled with a 'lenticular knife. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 501 That degeneration of the central link of the bulbar

nuclei associated with symmetrical lesions of the cortex . . and in particular of the outer segment of the *lenticular nucleus. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 234 Beds of red argillaceous iron-ore, called *lenticular ore, from the small flattened grains which compose it. 1869 TYNDALE *Notes Lect. Light* 31 The instrument most used by the public is the *Lenticular Stereoscope of Sir David Brewster. In it the two projections are combined by means of two half lenses with their edges turned inwards.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a lens. *rare*.

1875 BUDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 Its consumption of oil and stores . . is not more than that of the lenticular light.

b. Of or pertaining to the (crystalline) lens of the eye.

1822-44 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 The most frequent species of lenticular cataract is that called hard or firm. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 493 Tension of the left eye, in which there was commencing lenticular opacity.

3. Comb., as *lenticular-shaped*.

1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaff* Wks. 1864 I. 17 The lenticular-shaped phenomenon . . called the zodiacal light. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/2 Filled up with lenticular shaped blocks. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 191 These pendulums have generally lenticular shaped bobs.

† B. sb. Obs.

a. A lenticular glass or lens. b. = A lenticular knife (see A. 1 b).

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* XVII. 368 A Convex Lenticular kindleth fire most violently. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Van's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 68 We . . contented ourselves with removing some Asperities at the Circumference of the Fracture with the Lenticular. 1802 *Med. Trans.* VIII. 434 The Lenticular is an instrument, apparently better adapted to its intent, than experience can allow to be the case.

Lenticularly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lenticular manner; after the fashion of a lens. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xii. 407 It is manifestly in the nature of a thin lenticularly-formed atmosphere, surrounding the sun.

Lenticule (lentik'ul). [ad. L. *lenticula* lentil.] A lentil-shaped body. 1884 in OCLIVIE.

Lenticulite (lentik'ulit). [f. L. *lenticul-a* (see LENTICULAR) + -ITE.] A fossil shell of a lenticular form. 1848 in CRAIG. Hence in later Dicts.

Lentiform (lentif'orm), a. [f. L. *lentis* lentil + -I-FORM.] Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lentiform Prominences*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 165 Seeds lentiform, pendulous. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* (1874) 337 The form of the eye-orbit . . was lentiform in the Coccothous.

Lentigerous (lentid'jēras), a. [f. L. *lenti-*, lens + -ger- carry + -OUS.] Having a crystalline lens; said of the eyes of some molluscs. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Lentiginose (lentid'jīnos), a. [f. as next + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lentiginose*, covered with minute dots, as if dusted. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

Lentiginous (lentid'jīnos), a. Also *g* lentiginous. [f. L. *lentigin-*, *lentigo* + -OUS.] Full of freckles; affected with lentigo. Also *absol.*

1597 A. M. GUILLÉMEAU'S *Fr. Chirurg.* 52/1 Of the lentiginous, their blood is to sharp or tarte. 1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Lentigo** (lentai'go). Pl. *lentiginēs* (lentid'jīniz). [L. f. *lent-*, lens lentil.] A freckle or pimple; now usually collect. for an affection of the skin (see quot. 1876).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 190 Lentiginēs ben purgid wip a strong purgacion. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lentigo*, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil. 1842 BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 244 Lentigo generally occurs in persons with a fine, white skin. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 336 Lentigo consists in a pigment deposit, characterized by small, pin-head or pea-sized, yellowish or yellowish-brown spots, occurring for the most part about the face and the backs of the hands.

Lentil (lentil). Forms: 4-6, 8 *lentille*, 5 *lentyle*, 6 *lntell*, *lyntell*(e), 6-8 *lntell*, 6-9 *lentile*, 7 *lentill*, *lntile*, ?*lntle*, 3- *lentil*. [a. F. *lentille*: popular L. **lenticula* (= class. L. *lenticula*), dim. of *lent*: see LENS.]

The other Rom. forms represent the class. L. word with unchanged quantity: Sp. *lenteja*, Pg. *lentilha*, It. *lentichia*.

1. Chiefly pl., in early use occas. collective sing. The seed of a leguminous plant (*Ervum lens*, *Lens esculenta*); also the plant itself, cultivated for food in European countries.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1488 Jacob An time him seð a mete Dat man callen lentil 3ete. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Whitker 664/25 *lec lens*, lentille. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 47 Lentilles are sown in come felde and growe as Tares do. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 153 Horsecorne, I meanne, beanes, otes, tares and lntels [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. xxiii. 11 A piece of ground full of lentiles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 331/1 The dreggs of Chaff, and the small Seeds of Tares & Lintels which are in it. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 260 Spots, which are here sometimes as big as a lentille. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Ad. 47 Beans, pease, vetches, lntels. 1840 HOOO *Up Rhine* 174 Our black bread, and black puddings, and lntels! 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 58 His corn was exhausted, and his men were obliged to have recourse to lntels! 1877 C. GENIE *Christ* I. xv. 222 [In the bazaar] there were booths for Egyptian lentiles.

† b. A name for DUCKWEED (*Lemna*). More fully, *Water lentil* [= F. *lentilles d'eau*]. Obs.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 47 Lens palustris . . is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Lentilles, in duche wasser linsse. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 355 Kanker to kill, apply water Lentils with Barrows grease. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1893) IV. 69 Water lntels which the Romanes take for a token of death and mourning. 1597 GUARDE *Herbal* II. ccci. (1633) 829 Duckes Meat . . some term it . . Lentils.

† 2. pl. Freckles or spots on the skin. (Cf. LENTIGO). Obs.

1558-68 WARDIE *Alexis's Secr.* 30 There is neither spotte nor lyntell or any kynde of redde burgeons in the face of a man, the whiche being washed with this water . . will not go out. 1578 LVRE *Dodoensis* III. xxxiv. 365 The luyce of the roote [of Thapsia] with honie, taketh away all lntels and other spots of the face. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 80 Wheat flower . . cleaseth the face from lentils and spots. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 680/4 The Face, or other Parts of the Skin troubled with Lentils.

† 3. A lentil-shaped metal disc. Obs. *rare* -1.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 363 This pendulum, which is no other than a simple steel rod fixed to a lentille, made at Para 98740 oscillations in 24 hours of mean time.

4. A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. In mod. Dicts.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *lentil-broth*, -*form*, -*porridge*, -*potage*, -*seed*, -*soup*; *lentil-grey*, -*shaped* adjs.; † *lentil-dew* [a. F. *lentille d'eau*] = sense 1 b; *lentil-ore*, -*powder* (see quots.); † *lentil-pulse* = 1; *lentil-shell* (Zool.), the genus *Ervillia*.

1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 note, The *lentil-broth was boiled and served up with fowls and vegetables in it. 1800 W. TAYLOR in ROBERTS *Mem.* (1843) I. 345 *Lentil-dew, a name given to the duckweed . . in old herbals. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/6 Lady A. . . was dressed in *lentil grey cloth. 1896 CHERSTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Lentil-ore, an early name for lironite, because its crystals are lentil-shaped. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Al.* II. 275 Upon fish-dayes we had a messe of *lentill porrige. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 27 He prefers a dish of red *lentill potrage before a venison. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Lentil-powder, Pharm., a powder made of the pulverized seeds of the lentil. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, A *Lentil pulse, or lentle; *lentille*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 102 Certayne smaule graynes of golde no bygger then *lntell seedes. 1607 TORSELL *Hist. Four-f.* 165 (1678) 65 Take thereof the quantity of a Lentil seed. 1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 11 Tubercles *lentil-shaped. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 313 *Ervillia*, Turton. *Lentil-shell. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 That the cook may . . from inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their *lentil-soup.

† **Lentile**, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. L. *lent-*, lens lentil + -ILE.] Of or pertaining to a lens or lentil. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 103 A gentleman . . produced a circular piece of ice, which he reduced to a lentile form.

† **Lentiner**. Obs. Also *lentenr*. [? f. LENTEN + -ER 1.] A hawk taken in Lent; a March hawk. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 204 And of the same condition are Lentiners for the most part, the which are called with us March Hawkes, or Lentiners, because they are taken in Lent with lime, or such like meanes. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. (1661) 14 The Ramish-Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentiners. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1219/4 A Lentiner Falcon of the Kings lost from Chelsey the 24 of this instant July, with the Kings Vervells on. 1727 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hawk*.

Lentiscine, a. *rare*. Also 5 *lentescyne*. [ad. L. *lentiscin-us*, f. *lentiscus*: see next.] Of or belonging to the mastic-tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 428 Oyl lentescyne. *Ibid.* 433 As oyl lauryne is lentescyne of take. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

|| **Lentiscus** (lentisk'us). Pl. *lentisci*, *lentiscus*'s. [L.: see LENTISK.] = LENTISK.

1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxv. (1495) 619 Cypress is a medycynall tree and byght Lentiscus by a nother name. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1627) 85 The buds or branches of Lentiscus and wild olive trees. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 13 Such Plants . . as . . Lentiscus, Myrtle-berries [etc.]. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 204 Lentiscus's and most other Greens, had suffered miserably. 1717 BERKELEY *Let. to Pope* 22 Oct., Thickets of myrtle and lentiscus. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* xiii, Foam dashed over the low undergrowth of lentiscus and myrtle.

Comb. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The Lentiscus-leaved Ash . . is a medium-sized tree of somewhat upright habit.

Lentisk (lentisk'). Forms: 5-7 *lentiske*, 7 *lentick*(e), 7, 9 *lentiso*, 8 *lentisk*, 7- *lentisk*. Also 7 in It. or Sp. form *lentisco*. [ad. L. *lentisc-us*, Cf. F. *lentisque*.] The mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). Also attrib.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 429 Lentiskis greynes fele and ripe a slepe Thou brynge a day and nyght to hete yfere. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 29 The rosine of y^e lentiske tree called masticke deserueth . . prayse. 1616 B. JONSON *Drill* an *Ass* IV. i, Oyles of Lentisco. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 2 The Lentisk that beareth Masticke. 1645-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1277 The Lentiske tree . . is well high onely proper to Sio. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Sept., Rosemary, lavender, lentisks, and the like sweet shrubs. 1664 MORTUUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 257 Gymnast was making Tooth-pickers with Lentisk. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 694 The Lentisk Wood, distilled by the Retort, yields an acrid Phlegm in considerable Quantity. 1766 FAWKES tr. *Theocritus Idyl* VII. 154 Who courteous bad us on soft beds recline Of lentisk, and young branches of the vine. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 390, Where I set her Moorish lentisk, by the stair, To overawe the aloes. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 540 Lentisk and beach-loving myrtle, both ex-

ceeding green and bushy. 1894 P. PINKERTON *Adriatica, Dravm.* By the lentisks of Taurmina.

Lentitude (lentitud'), [ad. L. *lentitudo*, f. *lentus* slow. Cf. F. *lenteur* (Cotgr.).] Slowness, sluggishness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lentitude*, slownesse. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 3. 207 *Lentitude*, Stupor. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 210 There is a serenity—might we say a lentitude of the physical temperament. 1862 MRS. SPENCER *Last Y.* Ind. 41 The struggle between English punctuality and oriental lentitude.

Lentitudinous, a. *rare*. [f. L. *lentitudin-*, *lentitudo* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Slow, sluggish. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 The . . rehearsal of the lentitudinous representations of Rastad.

† **Lently**, *adv.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. LENT a. + -LY 2.] Slowly.

1654-66 EARL ORREERY *Parthen.* (1676) 154 He therefore past lently the River Vulturius.

Lentner, variant of LENTINER Obs.

|| **Lento** (lent'o). Mus. [It.] A direction indicating a movement slower than *Adagio*.

1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.*, Lento, or Lento, or Lente-ment, do all denote a Slow Movement. 1736 in BAILEY (fol.). 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

Lentoid (lentoid'), a. [f. L. *lent-* LENS + -OID.] Having the form of a lens or lentil; lens-shaped.

1879 in WEBSTER, *Suppl.* 1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 245/2 The other lentoid gems take their places in series with those which have been collected from the Greek islands. 1884 SAYCE *Anc. Emp.* East 230 The lentoid gems . . are all closely allied in artistic style to the Hittite carved stones. 1900 A. S. MURRAY in *Brit. Mus. Return* 64 Haematite lentoid seal, engraved with the figure of a man with horse's head.

Lentor(o), *Lenton*(e), obs. ff. LEANTO, LENTEN.

Lentor (lent'ar, lent'ar). Also 7 *lentour*. [ad. F. *lenteur* or L. *lentor* (sense 1), f. *lentus* slow.]

1. Of the blood, etc.: Clamminess, tenacity, viscidit. Now *rare*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 All Matter whereof Creatures are produced by Putrefaction have euernore a Closenesse, Lentour, and Sequacity. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 486 In this Disease the whole Blood does not presently acquire that lentor or slimness. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 36 Arborecent Holi-hocks . . by reason of their clamminess and Lentor, banished from our Soil. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 52 There is lentor and smoothness in the blood of healthy strong people. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 3 This medicine . . extinguishes the inflammatory lentor. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 560 That [hypothesis] of Boerhaave founded on the doctrine of a peculiar viscosity, or lentor of the blood.

† b. *concr.* A viscid component of the blood.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. viii. (1738) 38 A great deal of Lenter may undoubtedly be squeezed through the smallest vessels. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2), *Lentor* hath been used . . to express that size, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels.

2. Slowness; want of vital activity.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 228 Persons of a phlegmatic constitution have . . a lentor which wine may naturally remove. 1779 J. LOVELL in *J. Adams's Wks.* (1854) IX. 487 Nor can I omit to call to your mind . . that the lentor of proceedings here should account for the appearances of injustice done you. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 297/1 The extreme lentor of all their [serpents'] digestive functions.

Lentoun, obs. form of LENTEN.

† **Lentous**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *lent-us* slow + -OUS.] Clammy, viscid.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall . . is a mineral body . . made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lentous*, soft, tender.

Lentran(e), -*tren*(e), -*trin*(e), obs. ff. LENTEN.

† **Lentrinware**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 *lentrynvar*, *lentrinva*(i)r, *lenterwar*(e), 6 *lentrinvare*, *lentrineveyr*. [f. *lentrin*, Sc. form of LENTEN + WARE.] Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; 'still called *lentrins*' (Jam.).

1435 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 604 De custuma 760 pelliū que dicuntur 'lentrinware'. 1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 47 A lettre, vnder the sam sell, of the freing of the custum of lenterwar, futevel, and other sic. 1493 *Ibid.* 49 ij dusane lentrinvar . . j dusan of lentrinware. 1496 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 115, 2 sekis skynis contenanad 986 skyns, and 350 lentrynvar, and 300 futevell. 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), vj dossane of Lentrine veyr skynnis. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 580/2 Skynnis vndirwritin callit in the vulgar toung Scoringis, scaldingis, futefallis, lentrinvare.

Lentron(e), *lentroun*, obs. ff. LENTEN.

Lent-stock, variant of LINSTOCK.

† **Lentular**, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [as if L. **lentul-us*, dim. of *lent-em* LENS + -AR.] Lens-shaped. 1761-9 tr. *Voltaire's Wks.* XXVI. 196 (Jod.) A lentular spectacle glass.

L'envoy, *lenvoy*, sb. See ENVOY sb.¹ I.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxv. (1494) Eijij b/1 Make a Lenvoy that men all may it rede. [The Lenvoy follows.] 1570 *Barclay's Ship of Fools* 2 b, The Lenvoy of Alexander Barclay Translatour. [Also in other passages; but ed. 1509 has always *The Envoy* or *Thenvoy*.] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. I. 81 Page. Is not lenvoy a salve? Ar. No, Page, it is an epilogue. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. iv. After these, a Lenvoy to the City for their sinnes? 1636 MASSINGER *Banish. Lover* IV. i. Do I know my self? I kept that for the Lenvoy. a 1656 USSHER *Annals* VI. (1658) 276 Of 10 thousand talents brought forth, there were 130 left all paid, with this lenvoy over and above of Curtus [Latin:]

a *Curtio etiam hoc adjecto epiphonemate*. So that, saith he, that army... brought yet more honour and glory, then spoil and riches out of Asia.

Hence † **Lenvoy** *v. trans.*, to give (a person) his lenvoy; to say farewell to him.

1506 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 134 Wee shall lenvoy him, and trumpe and poepe him well enough if... he will needes fall a Comedizing it.

Leny(e, obs. form of **LEAN** *v.1*

† **Lenye**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 lenze, linze, 7 lenyie. [*a. OF. ligne, lingie*, thin, slender (said both of textile fabrics and of a person's figure: see Godef.)]—*L. lineus* made of linen, *f. linum* flax.] Fine, thin, slender.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. i. 30 Rych lenze [*L. tenuis*] wobbis natly weiffis sche. *Ibid.* vii. i. 73 A linge wattry garmond dyd hym vaill [*L. cum tenuis glauco velabat amictu Carbasus*]. 116... *Barbour's Bruce* (1616) i. 387 His body weis weyll maid and lenye [*MS. has a blank; ed. 1670 lenyiel*].

Lenyn, obs. form of **LINEN**.

Lenzinite (lenzini't). *Min.* [Named by J. F. John, 1816, after Dr. J. G. Lenz: see -IN and -ITE.] An opal-like variety of halloysite.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 87 Lenzinite... has been divided into two varieties. 1837 *DANA Min.* 250 The Lenzinite of John, from Kall, in Prussia.

† **Leo** (lĕo). *Astron.* [*L. see LION.*] The Lion, the Zodiacal constellation lying between Cancer and Virgo. Also, the fifth sign of the Zodiac (named from this constellation), entered by the sun about the 21st of July. *Leo Minor*, a modern constellation containing stars of minor magnitude, lying between the Great Bear and *Leo*. *a. 1000* *Ag. Man. Astron.* in *Pop. Treat. Sci.* (1841) 7 An para tacna ys ze-haten aries... fifta leo; synta virgo. 1391 CHAUCER *Astron.* ii. § 6 As thus every degree of aries bi ordre is nadir to every degree of libra by ordre &... leo to aquarie [etc.]. 1611 CORG., *Lion*, a Lion; also, the (Zodiacal) Signe *Leo*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 676 Thence down amaine By *Leo* and the Virgin and the Scales. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) ii. 548/1 Hevelius's Constellations made out of the unformed stars. *LYNX*, The *LYNX*... *Leo minor*, The Little *Lion*. *Ibid.* 568/1 When the sun is in Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, *Leo*, and Virgo, the north pole of the earth is enlightened by the sun. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 135 The pole of the globe being represented by a point in the constellation *Leo*.

Leo, OE. and early ME.: see **LION**.

Leo, obs. form of **LEE** *sb.1*, *Lo int.*

Leaf, **Leafsum**, obs. *ff.* **LEAF**, **LIEF**, **LEESOME**.

Leafful, variant of **LEEFUL**.

Leom(e, obs. form of **LEAM** *sb.1*

Leon, obs. *f.* **LION**; rare obs. var. *I.YAM*, *leash*.

Leonard(e, var. **LANNARD** *Obs.*, a kind of falcon.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* viii. (1877) 60 We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonerettes, fawcons [etc.]. 1623 CROKER *Eng. Dict.* iii. *HAUKS*, *A Leonard*, the male is called a *Leoneret*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leonard Hawk*, a kind of Hawk, so call'd by Fowlers.

Leone, obs. form of **LEAN** *v.1*

† **Leonell**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [app. a derivative of *L. leon*- *LION*.] Of or resembling that of a lion.

1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ii. 1495 They themselves are of darke yellow colour, commonly called Leonell colour.

Leonerett, obs. *f.* **LANNERET**, a kind of falcon.

1550 [see **LEONARD**].

Leonhardt (lĕonhārdit). *Min.* [Named by Blum (1843) in honour of C. C. von Leonhardt: see -ITE.] A variety of **LAUMONTITE**, containing less than the usual amount of water.

1848 in CRAIG. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 401 *Leonhardtite*... Lustre of cleavage-face pearly, elsewhere vitreous... Usually whitens on exposure like laumontite.

† **Leonic**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. leon*- *LION*

+ *IC*.] Pertaining to the constellation *Leo*.

a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Engag. Stated* 14 The Sign's in Cancer and the Zodiack turns Leonick.

Leonid (lĕonid). *Astron.* Also *pl.* in *L. form* *Leonides* (lĕonidiz). [*f. L. leon*- *LION* (*LEO*) + *ID*.] One of a group of meteors which appear to radiate from the constellation *Leo*.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The *Leonids* and the *Andromedes* of November 14 and 27. 1878 *Times* 25 Nov., Knowing thus... the true velocity of the *Leonides* as they rush into our air. 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 116 If the path tends from that particular part of the constellation *Leo*... the probability of the meteor being a *Leonid* is increased. *attrib.* 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 A practised observer can thus distinguish an *Andromede* from a *Leonid* meteor.

† **Leonine**, *sb.1* *Obs.* Also 8 lionine. [*ad. med.L. leonina*, app. fem. of *leōninus* (see next), but the reason of the name is not clear: cf. quot. 1749.] A counterfeit coin, of the reign of Edward I, brought into England from abroad.

[c. 1350 W. HEMINGBURY *Chronicon* (1849) II. 187 Monetas plurimas et pessimi metalli, pollardorum... leoninarum dominiunt, et aliorum diversorum nominum.] 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 309/1 There were diverse monies in those daies [1300] current within this realme, as pollards, crocords, staldings, eagles, lionines, and all these were white monies, artificiallie made of silver, copper, and sulphur. 1749 J. SIMON *Ess. Irish Coins* 15 note, These... foreign coins, called Mitres, Lionines, Rosaries, &c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were privately brought from beyond the seas, and uttered here for pennies.

Leonine, *sb.2*: see **LEONINE** *a.2*

Leonine (lĕonĭn, -nin), *a.1* [*a. L. leoninus*, *f. leon*- *LION*. Cf. *F. leonin*.]

1. Resembling a lion or that of a lion; lion-like. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 656 So was he ful of leonyn corage. c. 1430 LYOG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 168/6422 They ben of wisdom Serpentine And of force leonyne. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlery* (1641) 338 Neerer resemblance had Leēna's name with her Leonine nature. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Funeral Dr. Brounrig* Q vj b, And bring them from that which in their Physiognomy is... leonine (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1822 WORDSW. *Ecl. Sonn.*, i. *Rich. I.*, Redoubted King, of courage leonine, I mark thee, Richard! 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v. (1872) 208 Great sensibility... which he had an over-tendency to express even by tears... a singular sight in so leonine a man. 1869 DIXON *Tower I.* iii. 30 In her youth she had none of that leonine beauty of her later years. 1887-9 T. A. KLOPPE *What I remember* II. xiv. 245 Landor... was a man of somewhat leonine aspect.

2. *Leonine monkey*: the *Macacus leoninus* (Cent. Dict.). *Leonine seal*: ? the *SEA-LION*.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 183 *Leonine* Seals are found in great numbers on the eastern shores of Kamtschatka... The *Leonine* Seal has the head and eyes large... and along the neck of the male there is a mane of stiff curled hair.

2. Of or relating to a lion.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 91 And first the Lyone... With visage bawld, and curage leonyne. 1755 JOHNSON, *Leonine*, belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion. *Ibid.*, *Tiger*, a fierce beast of the leonine kind. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 59 As is the piper's art to the pipe... so is the soul of the lion to the body leonine. 1861 GEIKIE & WILSON *E. Forbes* ix. 248 They styled themselves 'Red Lions', and, in proof of their leonine relationship, made it a point of always signifying their approval or dissent by growls and roars.

3. Roman Law. *Leonine convention* or *partnership* [*L. leonina societas*] (see quot.).

Cf. *Sp. contrato leonino*, in S. America a contract in which the advantage is, in the judgement of the Court, manifestly and unfairly one-sided; such a contract may be held void.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 426 Aristo records the decision of Cassius that a partnership on the terms that one should take all the profits and another bear all the loss, which he calls a leonine partnership, is not binding.

4. Comb. *leonine-coloured* adj.

a. 1697 AUBREY *Lives*, S. Butler (1898) I. 138 He was of a leonine-coloured hair, middle-sized, strong.

Hence **Leonly** *adv.*, in the manner of a lion.

1751 J. HARRIS *Hermes* i. xi. (1765) 209 Adverbs may be derived... from Substantives, as from *leōn*, a Lion, λεοντωδώς, *Leonly*.

Leonine (lĕonĭn, -nin), *a.2* and *sb.2* [*ad. L. leoninus*, *f. leon*- *LION*, *Leo* proper name: see -INE.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to one of the popes named *Leo*. *Leonine City* [*mod.L. Civitas Leonina*], that part of Rome in which the Vatican stands, which was walled and fortified by *Leo IV* (c. 850).

1870 N. & Q. Ser. iv. VI. 294 r. In describing the present course of events in Italy, constant mention is made by the papers of the 'Leonine City'. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/2 The Pope's plea for jurisdiction over the Leonine City.

2. *Leonine verse*: a kind of Latin verse much used in the Middle Ages, consisting of hexameters or alternate hexameters and pentameters, in which the final word rhymes with that immediately preceding the caesural pause. *See leonine poet, rime.*

[Prob. named from some medieval poet called *Leo* (or *Leonius*) who made use of this kind of versification: for conjectures as to his identity see Du Cange.]

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 61 These rime-doggrill verses, not *Leonine*, as I think they are usually called.

a. 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 276 If the date of this poem be true, the general opinion, that the *Leonine* verse owes its name to *Leonius*, seems to be false. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. i. 87. 77 Those who attempted to write verse have lost all prosody and relapse into *Leonine* rhymes.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXI. 385/1 Sir A. Croke has given examples from more than fifty *Leonine* poets from the IIIrd to the XVth centuries. 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 15 *Leonine* verses were invented, according to Camden, in the reign of Charlemagne.

B. sb. pl. *Leonine* verse.

1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 186 Its author has mixed *leonines* with his elegiacs. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 306 *The Spectator* is not... written either in classical metre or in *leonines*.

Leonnœux: see **LIONCEAU**.

† **Leontiasis** (lĕontoiāsĭs). *Med.* [*mod.L., a. Gr. λεοντίασις, f. λεοντ-, λέων LION*: see -ASIS.] A form of leprosy in which the face assumes a dusky, wrinkled, and somewhat lion-like appearance.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 211 Elephantiasis, Satyriasis, Leontiasis. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 396 The bloated, dusky, wrinkled, greasy, passive countenance [of the leper] acquires the repulsive appearance very appropriately designated 'leontiasis'.

† **Leontodon** (lĕontōdŏn). [*mod.L., f. Gr. λεοντ-, λέων LION* + *δοντ-, δόους tooth*: a transl. of DANDELION.] A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, of which the *Dandelion* was the original type.

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. Wks. 1823 I. 64 There Arums, there *Leontodons* we view.

Leonys, obs. form of **LEONES**.

Leopard (lĕopard). *Forms*: *a.* 4 labarde, lubard, 4-6 lebarde, libarde, lybard, 4-8 libard, 5 leberde, labbarde, 5-6 lybarde, lybbard(e,

lyberd(e, liberd(e, 4-7 (and 8-9 arch. libbard. *β.* 3 leupar, 3-5 lepard, 4-5 lupard(e, 4-6 leparde, 4 lepart, lip(p)ard, (5) lupart, lupaerd, lyepart(e, lyppart, 6) lyparde). *γ.* 4 leoperd(e, 4-5 leopart, 4, 6 leoparde, 4, 6- leopard. [ME. *leopard*, also *lebard*, *lubard*, *leupard*, etc., *a. OF. leopard*, *lebard*, *leupard*, etc. (*mod.F. leopard*), *ad. late L. leopardus* (*Hist. Aug.*), *ad. late Gr. λεοπαρδος* (S. Ignat., Galen), also λεοντόπαρδος (and λεοντοπάδαλος, ? 4th c.), *f. λεοντ-, λέων LION* + *παρδος* *PARD*.]

The animal orig. so named was supposed to be a hybrid between lion and 'pard': cf. *Plin. N. H.* viii. xvii, '[Leones] quos pardi generaverunt']

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis pardus*, otherwise called the Panther, a native of Africa and southern Asia. Its coat is yellowish fawn shading to white under the body, with dark brown or black rosette-like spots. (In popular language, the name is often restricted to the smaller varieties of the species, the larger being called panthers.)

Black leopard, a black-coated variety of the leopard, formerly regarded as a distinct species, found in Southern India and the Malay peninsula, Java, etc.

a. 13... *Coer de L.* 212 Then answered Kyng Richard, In deed lyon, in thought libbard. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13795 Was neutre luhard ne lyoun... pat was so wod. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 271 Leons, leopordes [i.e. lebardis, luperdes] and Beres. a. 1400 *Isambard* 183 A labarde ther com and tuk that othir. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 201 1/2 Labbarde, K., S., P. libbard, leoparde. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. ix. 246 (Hart. MS.) A litte lle, fulle of leones, leberdes, berys, and oþere wyde bestes. 1531 ELIOT *Gov. L.* xviii. In the vacation season from warres they hunted lions, libberdes, and suche othir bestis. a. 1599 SPENSER *P. Q.* vii. vii. 29 He in Forrest greene Had hunted late the Libbard or the Bore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. i. 466 The Libard is not hurtfull to men except they annoy him: but killeth and eateth Dogges. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1679) 306 There is no Leopard or Libbard but such as is begotten between the Lion and the Panther, or the Panther and the Lioness. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 773 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear, Graze with the fearless flocks. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. 185 Twelve sphered tables, rear'd On libbard's paws.

β. a. 1290 S. *Eustace* 410 in Horstn. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 219 Lions and leuparx... And bestes suipe fellie. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11638 Moder, he said, had þou na ward, Noþer o leon ne o lepard [Gott. libpard]. 1340 *Asenb.* 14 Vor let bodi of þe beste was ase libard. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1328 Aboute this kyng ther ran on eury part ful many a tame leon and leopard. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Camelon is... in colour liche to a lupard. c. 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 3294, I wot... thou woldest tynde And fle from hir... As doth an hare the lypart. c. 1450 *Mertin* 314 In that londe is the wolf that the lupart shall bynde. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 52 Tho spak sir fira-peel the lupard whiche was sylbe somwhat to the kyng. 1483—*Gott. Leg.* 416 r. There was a lyparte there aboutes whiche destroyed the people of the countre. 1535 COVERDALE *Eclis.* xxviii. 23 It shal... deuoure them as a lepard. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 435 The Panther is a beast little differing from a Leopard or Lippard.

γ. 13... *K. Alis.* 5228 Vnces grete, and leopardes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 93 Ac þere ne was lyoun ne leopart þat on laundes wenten... þat ne fel to her feet. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxii. (1495) 781 The Leoparde drynkth mylke of the wyldte gote. c. 1450 *Mertin* 304 Is not the leopart more of strength than is the wolf. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvii. 13 The slouthfull sayeth: there is a leoparde in y^e wyie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 343 Wert thou a Leopard, thou wert Germane to the Lion, and the spotted of thy kindred, were lurers on thy life. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 918 The lively shining leopard speckled o'er With many a spot, the beauty of the waste. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 246 The South-African leopard differs from the panther... in the form of its spots.

b. Applied to other animals of the genus *Felis*, as *American Leopard*, the jaguar, *F. onca*; *Hunting Leopard*, the cheetah (see *HUNTING* *vbl. sb.* 3 b); *Snow Leopard*, the ounce, *F. irbis*.

2. With reference to its spotted coat, as a type of unchangeableness, after Jer. xiii. 23.

1382 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep.* St. Jerome vii. 71/1 [Mentions *Jeremiah's* allusion to] the lepard as spuylyde his colours. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Jer. xiii. 23 Can the blacke More change his skin? or the lepard his spotted? 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 174. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 573 They haue washed off their Libbards spots. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlery* (1641) 308 The Blackmoore may sooner change his skin, the Leopard his spots.

3. A figure of a leopard in painting, heraldry, etc.

13... *Coer de L.* 5121 Many wer the fayre geste Theron were wryten, and wyldte beste, Tygrys, dragons, leons, lupard. ? a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 894 With briddes, lybardes, & lyouns, And othir beaistis wrought ful welle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1373 And all of marbill was made with meruellus bestes, Of lions & Libardes & othir laith wormes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 590 Wheron stood a lybard crownyd with golde and stones. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 551 With Libbards head on knee.

b. Anc. Her. A lion passant guardant [*F. lion leoparde*], as in the Arms of England.

[c. 1300 *Siege of Carlawerock* (Nicolas 1828) 22 En sa baniere trois lyparte.] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 Pei sauh kyng's banere, rampand þre lebardes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 24 The said King Henry the seconde bare in armes frome that day forth the saide libarde of gold wythe the othir two libards of the same that is borne for Duke of Normande. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Protes.* II. ccii. [xcviii.] 623 He lefte the beryng of the Armes of Engleland, or the lybardes, and flour delyces quarterly. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.*, In royal blazonry leopards and lions were synony-

mous terms, and used indifferently. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxxv. Though ne'er the leopards on thy shield Re-treated from so sad a field, Since Norman William came.

c. A gold coin, having on the obverse a lion passant guardant, struck by Edward III, c 1344; and by the Black Prince, for circulation in France.

In the proclamation authorizing its issue 18 Edw. III, it is called 'a gold coin with one leopard', and is stated to be of the value of a florin of Florence. A coin called *leopardus auri* is mentioned in a monastic document of Bordeaux dated by Du Cange a 1305; but the date may be an error.

† d. The leopard's (i. e. lion's) head seems to have been used as an assay-mark for silver. Obs.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 257/1 That no Goldsmith... nor other Man that worketh Selver Hernois, put noon therof to the sale... or that it be touched wyth the touche of the Liberdished.

† 4. The fur of the leopard. Obs.

1490 *Will of Peyton* (Somerset Ho.), Gown... furred w^t lybbarbs. 1506 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 249 It [ane cote] was lynnt wyth leopards.

† b. ? quasi-adj. = leopard skin.

1772 *Town & County Mag.* 71 To consult about the cut of his next coat, or the trimming of his next leopard soursout.

5. Sea leopard = leopard-seal: see SEA.

6. attrib. and Comb., as leopard skin, whelp; leopard-coloured, -like adjs.; leopard man, one who has charge of a leopard.

1611 COTGR., *Leopardé*, libbard-like. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 5 The Religion of that place was but motly and meagre, their affections Leopard-like. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 257 Item pro lecto, vino, candelis et pro aliis expensis, per le libbardman ibidem, j. scut. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 113 Coates of the Turkes fashion, of libbard skinned. 1739 *Will in Payne Eng. Cath.* (1889) 55 My leopard-skin saddle trimmed with gold fringe. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 262 She... led lyric poetry, like a tamed leopard-whelp.

b. in the names of animals, etc. spotted or marked like the leopard, as leopard cat, (a) the African wild cat, *Felis Serval*; (b) the wild cat of India and the Malay Archipelago, *F. bengalensis*; (c) the American ocelot, *F. pardalis*; leopard-mackerel, a scombrid fish, *Scomber leopardus* Shaw, *Cybiium interruptum* Cuv., common in India; leopard moth, a collector's name for a large white black-spotted moth, *Zenzera resculi* or *Z. pyrina*; leopard-seal, -shell (see QUOTE); leopard-tortoise, *Testudo pardalis*; leopard wood, the wood of a S. American tree, *Brosimum Aubletii*.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 The 'Leopard Cat. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 273 A... young man, who had the skin of a leopard-cat... tied round his neck. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 459 The Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*) is either very variable in color and markings, or there are, as enumerated by Dr. Gray, four or five distinct species. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. Intro. 12 The leopard-mackerel and the mango fish. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 246 *Zenzera resculi* (wood leopard-moth). 1870 J. R. S. CLIFFORD in *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 449/3 A memorable wood-boring... caterpillar is that of the Leopard Moth (*Zenzera resculi*). 1894 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) II. 142 The 'leopard-seal' (*Ogmorhinus leptonyx*) may be taken as the best known representative of four genera confined to the Southern and Antarctic Seas... The leopard-seal or, as it is often called, the sea-leopard. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A neat Rhombus, spotted with black and white, call'd therefore by some the 'Leopard Shell. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 252 The Ethiopian region of natural history has the greatest number of species of Tortoises, and the 'Leopard Tortoise' (*Testudo pardalis*),... and the little Geometric Tortoise are familiar examples. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 41 Partridge and 'leopard woods.

Leopardess (le'poidés). Also 6 libardesse. [f. LEOPARD + -ESS.] The female of the leopard.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 92 The Lion and Libardesse [having conjunction] bring forth a third kind. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *One I.* xi. 263 She had the supple grace of movement of... a leopardess.

attrib. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 317 This glimpse of her, with her leopardess beauty... is all we have.

† Leopardine, a. Obs. rare -1. [f. LEOPARD + -INE.] Characteristic of a leopard.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 26 There was a transmigration of the same Wolvisch, Leopardine, Leonine spirit into Domitian the Emperour.

† Leopardized, ppl. a. ? nonce-rod. [f. LEOPARD + -IZE + -ED.] after *F. leopardé*. A lion represented as passant guardant.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 77 A lion leopardized azure, with nine hearts gules.

Leopardling (le'poidling). rare -1. [f. LEOPARD + -LING.] A young leopard.

1861 DU CHAILLU *Explor. Equat. Afr.* xii. 167, I beheld an immense leopard... with a tiny little leopardling near her side.

Leopard's bane. Forms: 6 lyberdes, libardis, leopardes bayn(e), libardbain(e), -bayne, 7 lib(b)ard, libbard's bane, libbardsbane, 6-leopard's bane. [See BANE sb. 1 2 b.] A plant of the genus *Doronicum*, esp. *D. Pardalianches*. Also applied to *Arnica montana*, *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris), etc.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 8 The one kynde [of Aconitum] is called Pardalianches, which we may call in englishe Libardayne or one bery. 1551 - *Herbal* i. Bij, Leopardes bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hyr vitterly amased and Num. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 739 Libardbain or Wolf-bain. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens*, Night-shade, moon-wort, libbard's bane. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufets Theat. Ins.* 909 The venomous herb called Lib-

bardsbane, or Wolf-wort. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* vi. 478 Leopard's-bane whose root is like a scorpion. 1785 MARTYN *Roussau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 394 Leopard's-bane, a wild plant of the Alps, and now common among the perennials of the garden. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 137 When a more active stimulant is necessary, that of leopard's bane (*arnica montana*) may be found useful. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 247/1 The Leopard's-bane... grows in great patches in the woods.

Leopoldite (lê'poldite). Min. [Named from Leopoldshall in Prussia, its locality.] = SYLVITE.

1882 DANA *Man. Min. Gen. Index*, Leopoldite v. Sylvite.

Leorne, obs. form of LEARN.

Leos, str. pa. t. LEESE v. 1

Leose n, variant of LEESE v. 1

† Leoth. Obs. [OE. *leoth* str. neut. = DN. *lied*, OHG. *liod* (MHG. *liet*, inflected *lied*, mod. G. *lied*), ON. *lið*, Goth. **liup* (in *awiliup* thanks-giving) :- O'Leut. **leuþa*.] A song.

Beowulf 1159 (Gr.) *Leoth* was asungen. c 1050 *Suppl. Alfried's Gloss.* in Wr. Wülker 188/29 *Poema*, *leoth*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De defes sed is... hoker and scorn, spel and leoth. c 1205 LAV. 22078 Per sungen beornes seolcude leodes of Ardure þan kinge. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah schulen weimeres leod al mare in helle [singen].

b. Comb., as leoth-scop, a poet.

c 1205 LAV. 22976 Ne al soh [read nis al soð] ne al les þat leod-scapes singeð.

Leou, obs. form of LOU int.

Leoun, Leounesse, obs. ff. LION, LIONESS.

Leouwe, obs. form of LEESE v. 1

Leove, variant of LEVE v. 2 Obs.; obs. f. LIEF.

Leowse, obs. form of LOOSE.

Lep, obs. or Sc. form of LAP, LEAP.

Lepadoid (le'páidoid), a. and sb. [f. Gr. *λεπιδ-*, *λεπας* limpet + -oid.] a. adj. Resembling a barnacle or goose-mussel. b. sb. A lepadoid animal.

1843 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* I. xiii. 155 The Cirripedes are divided... into two primary groups, viz. the pedunculated, or Lepadoids, and the sessile, or Balanoids.

Le'pal. Bot. [f. Gr. *λεπας* scale, after *petal*, *sepal*.] A barren stamen transformed into a scale.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1839) 181 Dunal calls these sterile stamens *lepalis* [lepalai]; a term which has not yet been adopted. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

Lepamine (le'pámain). Chem. [f. LEPIDINE + AMINE.] (See QUOTE).

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 571 Lepamine, a volatile base containing the elements of 1 at. diamylamine and 1 at. lepidine; $C_{10}H_{23}N$, $C_{10}H_{23}N = C_{24}H_{32}N_2$, produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine. *Ibid.* 573 Diamyllepidine or Lepamine.

Lepard(e), -art, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lepe, obs. or Sc. variant of LAP, LEAP.

† Leper, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 3-6 lepre, 4-6 leper, 5 lepyr, -ur, leepre, 5-6 lepir, 6 lypper, lipper, lypre, lippre, leaper. [a. OF. *lepre*, *liepre* (mod. F. *lépre*), ad. L. *lepra*, a. Gr. *λεπρα*, properly fem. of *λεπρός* adj., scaly, f. *λερός* scale.] Leprosy.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3690 Dor wurd þe ðanne wið lepre smiten. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Misc.* 31 Si lepre be toknen þo gete sennen þæt bieth diadliche. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 þe leper of naaman cleynd to hyne... euer after. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Gen. Lordsh.* 81 Wyn þat bysnyng yn lepre. 1482 *Mouk of Evesham* (Arb.) 92, ii. yonge vytygyn... ful soore infecte wyth the grete plague of lepr. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 132 He was syke of the lypper, so þy fleshe fell in peces. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 The disease now called Lepre, but Elephantiasis of olde writers. 1595 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 152 He pronounced not, who was cleane of Leaper, who was not, before that hee had viewed the colour.

fig. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 267 (Harl. MS.) Receyve medycyn of satisfaccion; and thenne þou shalt be clansyd fro all synfull lepr. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantius's Catech.* 90 Nocht to iudge of ye lepre of ye body bot of ye saul.

Leper (le'pə), sb. 2 and a. Forms: 4 lepyre, 4-6 lepre, 5 leepre, lepere, lypre, 5-6 lipper, 6 lippir, lepar, liper, 6-8 leaper, 7 leeper, 4-leper. [Related to prec.; perh. originating as adj. from the attributive use of LEPER sb. 1; the ending -er would naturally confirm the tendency to regard the word as a personal designation.]

a. sb. One affected with leprosy; a leperous person.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) VI. 387 A leper þat was i-heled. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) þe brothir of hure husband... was a foul lypre. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Upplondyrm.* (Percy Soc.) p. li. Sometime a leper is 'signed to thy bed. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 65 Fore blind peple, which thynck themselves to be healed, when thei remayne lepers styll. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. ii. 75, I am no loathsome Leaper, looke on me. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 21 Gave certayne landes to the Madwellen of Tenby towards the relieffe of the Leepers. 1611 BIBLE a *Kings* v. 27 A leper as white as snow. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 313 Ten Leapers were healed. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* x. (1862) 217 note, When through the Crusades leprosy had been introduced into Western Europe, it was usual to clothe the leper in a shroud, and to say for him the masses for the dead. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 75 Lonely... as a leper cast out.

fig. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* 3rd *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 310 Euen as he was a leper of his body, so are we lepers of our soules. 1825 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* i. (1858) 23, I have... been afraid to join the society of the pious... I looked upon myself as a leper. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 203 A moral leper, I, To whom none spake.

b. attrib. and Comb., as leper asylum, centre,

lodge, spital; leper-house = LAZAR-HOUSE; leper-juice, the liquid matter of a leproma; † leper's herb, a name for St. Paul's Betony, *Veronica serpyllifolia*; leper's window, name given to a supposed hagiogscope for lepers.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 384 The rulers and clergy... took measures by instituting 'leper asylums... to restrict the spread of [leprosy]. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 381 As the country was... a 'leper centre, some individuals were contaminated. 1616 SURFEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 204 The distilled water of Paulus Betonie, doth perfectly cure the Leprosie... this is the cause why this hearbe is called the 'Leapers hearbe. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 104 This hospital, or 'leper-house, was then fresh from the hands of its founder. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 407 Pricking the now pallid leproma, and then collecting on a cover-glass the droplet of 'leper juice' which exudes from the puncture. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 438 This 'lipper lodge [ed. *Thynne leper lodge*] tak for thy burelle bour. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Epidemics* 99 The 'leper-spitals of Scotland. 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 111/1 'The 'leper's window' through which, it is concluded, the lepers who knelt outside the building witnessed the elevation of the host at the altar. 1882 HARVEY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 470 There was a leper window at Elsdon church.

B. adj. Leprous.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 46 In al tyme in which he is lepre [1382 *Lev.* Vulg. *leprosus*] and vncleane. 1427 *Se. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) II. 16/1 Pat na lippr folk notbir man nor woman fra thyn furth enter na cum in to na burgh. 1429 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 78 It' to ye lepreman of Newcastle xli. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 372 He lukit on hir ugly lipper face. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, God was wrothe with her and made her to become lepre. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w.* *Kennedie* 154 Ene laithly luge that was the lippr memnis. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 7 Playand... the part of lippr Giezi in this mater, sayand, Quhat will ye geve me? a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxiv, Cative Cresside, vhair she lippr lay. *absol.* 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 63 Ye crippil gangis, ye lipper al maid leyde.

Hence Lepordom, the realm of lepers; † Leperize v. trans., to smite with leprosy; † Leperness, leprosy.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* viii. 3 And bi and bi his lepernes was clesed. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iv. vii, Moses by Faith doth Myriam leperize. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 141 Curiosities of Lepordom.

Leper, v. [f. LEPER sb. 2] trans. To affect with leprosy; fig. to infect, taint.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* i. iii. 57 Some vagrant miscreant meets, and with a look Transmutes me his, and for a whole sick day Leper me.

Leper, obs. form of LOPPER v., to curdle.

† Lepered, a. Obs. [f. LEPER sb. 1 or v. + -ED.] Affected with leprosy; fig. foully infected.

1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 34 This sinne lepered age. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. v. Wks. 1856 I. 87 If he is lepered with so foule a guilt.

† Leperhead, -hood. Obs. Also 6 lepered, lypered. [f. LEPER a. + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Leprosy.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxi. (1495) 279 The fourth manere leprede cometh of redde Colera corrupte in the membris with Melancoly. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 101 b, He was heled of a leperhode that he had. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxxi. (1870) 293 The .xxxii. Chapytte treatyth of a dyete for the which he have any of the kyndes of lypered. He that is infectyd wyth any of the .iiii. kyndes of the lepered [etc.].

Leperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

† Lepery, a. Obs. rare -1. In 6 leparie. [f. LEPER sb. 1 + -Y.] Leprous.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* 8 b, By this same secret haue bene healed certayne persons; which had their faces as it were Leparie [i. e. *viso como leproso*].

† Lepi, a. Obs. [See ANLEPI, ONELEPI.] Single. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xiii. 2 [xiv. 3] Whilke þat gode dos es þare name, Es þare name to lepi. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9147 Ne slepte onely a lepy wyne.

Lepid (le'pid), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *lepid-us*.] Pleasant, jocose, facetious, amusing. Sometimes, Charming, elegant.

1619 SIR S. D'EWEES *College Life* (1891) 73 In gues'ing at the lepid derivation [of English words]. 1649 BULWER *Pathology* II. i. 84 From this Tonicque motion Taurellus took his Lepid Paradox. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Terra filius*, one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting speeches at an Act at Oxford. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* i. xxxiii. 149 Apes, the greater part black as jet, some small ones black and white, very lepid. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some... figures... of rhetoric... are not easily differenced from those sallies of wit wherein the lepid way doth consist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 22 He was... esteemed... for his lepid and jocular discourse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 49. 3/2 Solve the Above, ye Lepid Gods. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 339 These histories... are probably not many degrees elevated above the lepid fables of Mrs. Goose. 1807-8 SVO. SMITH *Phyney's Lett.* Wks. 1839 II. 163/1 As for the joyous and lepid consul, he jokes upon neutral flags and frauds [etc.].

Hence Lepidly adv.

1650 BULWER *Anthropom.* (1653) 66 Lucian very lepidly derides an old Woman, who... would have her Haire of a yellow tincture.

Lepidine (le'pidine), sb. Chem. [f. mod. L. *Lepidium*, a botanical genus, ad. Gr. *λεπίδιον*, dim. of *λεπς* scale; see -INE.] A volatile oily base obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids.

1856 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 6) 580 Lepidine contains $C_{20}H_{29}N$, crypidine $C_{22}H_{31}N$. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* VI. 456.

Lepidine (lep'idīn), *a.* [f. Gr. λεπίδ-, λεπίς scale + -INE.] Composed of scales.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 481/2 In C the scale widening.. the edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact with the ganoin layer.

+ **Lepidity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **lepiditas*, f. *lepid-us*: see **LEPID** *a.* and -ITY.] Faciousness, wit; an instance of this.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cohler* 84 For *Levity*, read *Lepidity*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lepidity*, delectableness, or good grace in speech. 1694 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 144/2 In a discourse upon so grave a subject some lepidities had been left out.

Lepido- (lep'ido), repr. Gr. λεπίδο-, combining form of λεπίς scale, used in certain scientific terms (the more important are given as main words): **Lepidochlore** (-klōr) *Min.* [Gr. χλωρός green], an impure chlorite containing mica. **Lepidocroite** (-krō'sait) *Min.* [Gr. κροκίς fibre], an obsolete synonym of goethite. **Lepidodendroid** (-de'n-droid) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; *sb.*, a plant of this genus or of the group of which it is the type; also **Lepidodendrid** *sb.* || **Lepidodendron** (-de'n-dron) [Gr. δένδρον tree], a genus of fossil plants common in coal-measures, characterized by the presence on the trunk of leaf-scars; a plant of this genus; also attrib. **Lepidogonoid** (-gə'noid) *a.* *Ichthyol.* [see GANOID], pertaining to the *Lepidogonidae*, a group of ganoid fishes having regular scales instead of plates; *sb.*, a fish of this group. **Lepidogonoid-dean** *a.* = prec. adj. **Lepidomelane** (-mel'ān) *Min.* [Gr. μέλας, μέλαν-ος black], a highly ferruginous mica, usually found in aggregations of small black scales. **Lepidomorphite** (-mōr'fīt) *Min.* [Gr. μορφή form], a fine scaly mica, the result of the alteration of oligoclase (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). **Lepidophaeite** (-fē'zīt) *Min.* [Gr. φαίς dun], a fibrous and scaly variety of lampadite (Cassell 1884). **Lepidosaurian** (-sō'riān) [see SAURIAN] *a.*, pertaining to the sub-class *Lepidosauria* of Reptiles, characterized by a scaly integument; *sb.*, one of the *Lepidosauria*. || **Lepidosiren** *Ichthyol.* [see SIREN], a genus of dipnoan fishes; a fish of this genus. **Lepido-steid** (-stē'id), **Lepido-steoid** (-stē'oid) *a.*, pertaining to the family *Lepido-steidae* of rhombogonoid fishes; *sb.*, a fish of this family.

1859 C. V. SHEPARD *Rep. M. Pisgah* 6 (Chester) *Lepidochlore. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 476 *Lepidokroite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 170 Scaly-fibrous, or feathery columnar.. the Lepidocroite. 1863 — *Geol.* 395 The large *Lepidodendrids of the Coal era. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 316 Gigantic Lepidodendrids and Sigillariids. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 223 Year after year these *Lepidodendroid stems are becoming better known. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* xliii. 475 The Lepidodendrids and Sigillariids have now [in the Trias] completely disappeared. 1875 W. C. WILLIAMSON in Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 421 The Lepidodendroid plants. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid.* I. 468 The internal structure of the *Lepidodendron. 1857 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. (1870) 82 Lepidodendrons and Sigillariids were intermediate between pines and club-mosses, though approaching more nearly the former. 1861 HENRY *Gloss. Sci. Terms*, *Lepidogonoid, a sub-order of fossil fishes. 1863 DANA *Geol.* 279 Scale-covered Ganoids, or *Lepidogonoids. 1844 — *Min.* (ed. 2) 322 *Lepidomelane.. was named in allusion to its structure and color. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 136 Lepidomelane occurs in small discoidal tabular crystals, or in aggregations of minute scales. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. Organ.* Nat. I. 172 The 'Lepidosiren', and many fossil fishes. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 99 The 'Lepidosiren' or mud fish.

Lepidoid (lep'idoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. Gr. λεπίδ-, λεπίς scale + -OID; cf. Gr. λεπίδοειδής scale-like (Galen).] *a.* adj. Scaly; pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*, a family of fossil fishes having large rhomboidal scales. *b.* *sb.* A fish belonging to this family.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min. Consid.* I. 282 (heading) Lepidoid Fishes. *Ibid.* note. The Pycnodonts, as well as the fossil Saurids, have enamelled scales, but it is in the Lepidoids that scales of this kind are most highly developed. 1854 A. ADAMS etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 562 All the lepidoid and sauroid fishes which [etc.].

Lepidolite (lep'idōlīt). *Min.* [f. Gr. λεπίδο-, λεπίς scale + -LITE.] A variety of mica containing lithia.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 *Lepidolite*, Lilalite of some. 1837 DANA *Min.* 264 A violet variety [of common mica] occurring in small scales, has been distinguished by the name lepidolite. 1863 FOVNIUS *Chem.* 208 The best material for the preparation of rubidium, is lepidolite, which has been found to contain .02 per cent. of that metal. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 134 Before the blowpipe lepidolite colours the flame purple-red.

Lepidopter (lep'idōptēr). *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *Lepidoptera* (see next).] One of the *Lepidoptera*. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1863 DANA *Geol.* 420 note, Lepidoptera have large wings covered with minute scales; as the Butterfly and Moth. 1881 ELWES tr. *De S. Pinto's How I crossed Afr.* I. v. 120 This gigantic lepidoptera, when young, feeds upon the grasses.

|| **Lepidoptera** (lep'idōptērā), *sb.* *pl. Ent.* [mod. L., f. Gr. λεπίδο-, LEPIDO- + πτερον wing.]

A large order of insects, characterized by having four membranous wings covered with scales; it comprises the butterflies and moths.

1735 LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* (1758) I. 458. 1773 T. P. YEAZS *Inst. Entomol.* 18 *Lepidoptera*, which have four wings, all membranaceous, and imbricated. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* i. (ed. 4) 38 Baits to tempt the nectar-loving Lepidoptera.

Hence **Lepidopteral**, **Lepidopteran** *adjs.*, lepidopterous.

1828 WEBSTER. *Lepidopteral*, belonging to the order of Lepidoptera. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Lepidopteral*, -terous, -teran. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* xix. 409 The tiny cylindrical cases that are made by certain lepidopteran larvae.

Lepidopterist (lep'idōptērīst). [f. LEPIDOPTER-A + -IST.] One who studies the natural history of Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 192 If a Lepidopterist goes into the wood to capture moths in the day-time. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 48 Great competition.. between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

Lepidopterous (lep'idōptērās), *a.* [f. LEPIDOPTER-A + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera.

1797 J. ABBOTT (title) *The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia.* 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 533 With regard to setting Lepidopterous insects. 1835 *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* I. 188 note, A detailed generalization of the Lepidopterous wing. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 131 The lepidopterous insect 'collas edusa', is bright with orange and green.

Lepidote (lep'idōt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *lepidot-us*, *a.* Gr. λεπίδωτός, f. λεπίδ-, λεπίς scale.] Covered with scurfy scales; leprose, leprous. Also **Lepidoted** *a.*, in the same sense.

1836 PENNY *Cycl. V.* 253/1 *Lepidote*, covered with a sort of scurfiness. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 Scurfs (*lepidotes*) are roundish minute scales, attached to plants by their middle..; a part covered by them is said to be *lepidote*. 1860 WORCESTER, *Lepidote*, *Lepidoted*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* xvi, Elaeagnaceae.. Shrubs with lepidote scales.

Lepocyte (lep'ōsīt). [ad. mod. L. *lepo-cyta*, f. Gr. λέπος scale + κύτος cell.] 'A nucleated cell provided with walls' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Lepolite (lep'ōlīt). *Min.* [Named, 1847 *lepolite*, by A. A. Jossa, f. Gr. λέπος-shusk + -LITE.] A variety of anorthite from Finland.

1885 in Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

Lepored: see **LEPERHEAD**.

Leporicide, *nomine-vul.* [f. L. *lepor-i-*, *lepus* hare + -CIDE *i.*] A killer of hares.

1788 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 77 If he could pay the duty.. he would cut off every soul of all the hares in the country.. He will depute a gamekeeper; and then, to you! he executes all his threats by deputy, and by deputy becomes a leporicide and a gentleman.

Leporide (lep'ōrid). [ad. F. *leporide*, f. L. *lepor*, *lepus* hare: see -IDE.] An alleged 'cross' between a hare and a rabbit.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 817 Leporide, the name given by the French to a remarkably prolific hybrid between the common European hare and the rabbit. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 193/1 Some few years since many of these animals were sold as leporides or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid.

Leporiform (lep'ōrifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *lepor-i-*, *lepus* hare + -FORM.] Having the form of a hare; lagomorphie. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Leporine (lep'ōrēn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *leporinus*, f. *lepor*, *lepus* hare: see -INE *i.*]

A. adj. Pertaining to a hare or hares; of the nature or form of a hare; lagomorphie. *Leporine* seal: perh. *Phoca barbata* (Fabr.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Leporine*, of or pertaining to an Hare. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* II. 523 Leporine Seal, *Phoca Leporina*.. [Seal] with fur, soft as that of a hare, upright and interwoven. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leporinus*, hare-like; leporine; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 44 The large, leporine, grooved-incisor species of South America.

B. *sb.* = **LEPORIDE**.

1862 Melbourne *Leader* 13 Sept. 13 The bill of fare included.. leporine, which is betwixt hare and rabbit.

Leppey, *a.* *Mining.* ? *Obs.* Soft.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Leppey*. 'Tis when Work is Soft, Kind and Winable enough, without any Hardship, as Boreing, Cutting, Blasting, or such like. *Ibid.* U ij b, We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or Leppey.

|| **Lepra** (lep'rā). *Path.* [Late L., *a.* Gr. λέπρα; see **LEPER** *sb.*] A skin disease characterized by desquamation: (a) formerly used as a synonym for psoriasis; (b) now commonly applied to leprosy (*Lepra cutanea* or *Elephantiasis Græcorum*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1405) 279 In four manere wyse Lepra meselry is dyverse as the four humours ben passyngly and dyversly medlyd. 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 196 Lepra is a foul sykkes bat cometh of malancolie corrupt. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. lxviii. 114 *Lepra* the Leprosie is that which affecteth the whole Body or a part thereof with Scurff like Scales. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 152 Scrofulous swellings, lepra, and some other cutaneous diseases. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 43 *Lepra* and psoriasis are identical, though the two names are retained. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 439 The

common form of *Lepra* is characterized by a nodular formation. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLVI. 76 Attended with lepra or psoriasis.

attrib. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 56 A large collection, or several clusters, of characteristic lepra-cells. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 391 A direct and early implication of the nervous system by the lepra bacillus. *Ibid.* 412 A Sandwich Islander.. was inoculated from a lepra tubercle.

b. *Bot.* 'A white mealy matter, which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants; leprosy' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Lepre: see **LEPER** and **LEPROY**.

|| **Leprechaun** (lep'rēchōn). *Irish.* Forms: 7 lubrican, 9 leprehaun, leprechawn, leprechaun. [Written *lupracán*, *lugaracán*, *lugracán*, in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl.; in the body of the Dict. it is spelt *leithbrágan*, doubtless by etymologizing perversion, the spite being 'supposed to be always employed in making or mending a single shoe' (*leith* half, *bróg* brogue); O'Reilly also gives *luachman* as a synonym. In some mod. Irish books the spelling *lioprachán* occurs. All these forms may be corrupted from one original; cf. Middle Irish *luchrúpan* (*Windisch Gloss.*), altered form of O' Irish *luchorpán* (Stokes in *Revue Celtique* I. 256), *f. lu* small + *corp* body.] In Irish folk-love, A pigmy sprite 'who always carries a purse containing a shilling' (O'Donovan in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl. 1817).

1604 MIDDLETON and Pt. *Honest Wh.* III. i. Wks. III. 175 As for your Irish lubrican, that spirit Whom by preposterous charms thy lust hath rais'd In a wrong circle. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 28 Mounted on a spirits back, which ran With mandrakes-shrikes, and like a lubrican. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 By the Mandrakes dreadful groanes, By the Lubricans sad moanes. 1818 LADY MORGAN *P. MaCarthy* (1819) I. v. 289 There, your honor, them's my cordaries, the little Leprechauns, with their cathach heads, and their burned skins. 1860 *4th Year Round* No. 38. 282 A little, lisping, attenuated fableto voice, such as you would fancy would have proceeded from an Irish leprechaun. 1895 JANE BARLOW *Strangers at Lisconnel* 231 A little ould leprechawn.

Comb. 1883 W. BLACK *Shandon Fells* xvii, This little red-haired leprechaun-looking Andy.

+ **Lepress.** *Obs.* [f. *LEPER* *sb.* + -ESS.] A female leper. Also quasi-adj.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Exam. *La ares* Qij b, Yf the mother be a leprese, *Ibid.* Qiii, Than ought ye to enquire yf he hath had y^e company of any leprese woman.. A woman is nat so dangerous to be a leprese to habyte with a karene, as it shulde be a man to habyte with a lazarous woman.

Leprie (lep'rik), *a.* *rare*. [ad. mod. L. *lepric-us*, *a.* Gr. λεπρικός, f. λέπρα LEPRO: see **LEPER** *sb.*] Pertaining to lepra.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1864 J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Leprieus*, belonging to lepra; lepric.

Leprologist (lep'rōlōjīst). *rare.* [f. LEPRO + -OLOGIST.] A medical expert in leprosy diseases. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 May 1164 With the assistance of a number of well-known leprologists.

|| **Leproma** (lep'rōmā). *Path.* [f. LEPRO, on the analogy of words like *sarcoma*.] A leprosy tubercle. Hence **Lepromatous** *a.*, of the nature of a leproma.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 385 'The leproma, the nerve lesions, and the lepra cell. *Ibid.* 397 The eyes also [in a leper] are sooner or later attacked, lepromatous growth spreading from the conjunctiva on to the cornea.

Lepron, var. **LAPRON** *Sc. Obs.* young rabbit.

1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1900) II. 112 Ane man that brocht lepronis.. to the King.

Leprose (lep'rōs), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *leprōsus*, f. LEPRO.] Having a scaly or scurfy appearance; lepidote; *esp.* said of crustaceous lichens in which the thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Lichens* 34 Leprose species are also exceedingly common from our sea-coasts to our mountain summits. 1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 46 Thallus leprose or powdery, effuse or evanescent.

¶ In pseudo-L. combining form *leproso-*, with the meaning 'leprose and ..'

1871 LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 228 *Lecanora* *crystib.*.. leproso-granulose, thin, diffract. *Ibid.* 258 Thin, effuse, leproso-pulverulent.

+ **Leprosed**, **leproused**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *leprōsus* or Eng. **LEPROUS** *a.* + -ED *i.*] Made leprous.

1550 BAILE *Notaries* ii. (1551) 96 So many sycke.. leprosed.. changed, and deade. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 61 Miriam was leprous'd as white as snow. 1839 J. GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 49 And you, ye leprosd ills.. Make your abiding with the shunn'd and fear'd.

Leprosied (lep'rōsīd), *a.* *rare.* [f. **LEPROSY** + -ED *i.*] Tainted with leprosy. (In quot. *fig.*) 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 51. 3/2 They're Leprosy'd with Scandal.

+ **Leprosity**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *leprōsitätē*, f. *leprōsus* LEPROUS. Cf. OF. *leprosilē*.] Leprous quality or condition. In *Alchemy*, metallic impurity.

1555 EOEN *Decales* 28 With the.. tortoyes of this llande, many leprous men are healed and censed of theyr leprosy. 1626 BACON *Nat. Hist.* § 326 If the Crudities, Impurities and Leprosities of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1635 A. READ *Tumors & Ulcers* 222 The Grecian leprosy may be thus described.

Leprosy (leprōsi). Also 6 leprosie, 6-7 leprosie, 7 leprosie, leprosie. [?ad. med.L. *leprōsia (Du Cange has leprosia leper-house), f. leprōsus LEPROUS. Cf. It. lebbrosia.]

1. A loathsome disease (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), which slowly eats away the body, and forms shining white scales on the skin; common in mediæval Europe.

In the Eng. Bible it renders the Heb. צרעא *צרעא*, Gr. λέπρα, which seem to have been used as comprehensive terms for various skin diseases.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xiii. 3 Then is it surely a leprosy [1538 Wyclif a plague of lepre]. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, Buckingham ci, Thy deare daughter stroken with leprosie. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 163 Like unto a hereditary leprosie in a mans bodie is vncurable without the dissolution of the whole. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 They say it procureth the Leprosie in the children which are then gotten. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 71 These Waters dry up and heal. Leprosie and other Affections of the Skin. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. xi. Her skin was white as leprosy. 1801 COLEBROOK *Jrnl. in Life* (1873) 176 Last month, a young man... was going to be buried alive, on account of the leprosy. *Ibid.* 177 When one of the family dies of a leprosy. 1863 BARKING-GOULD *Iceland* 176 The people suffer severely from scorbatic attacks and leprosy.

b. fig.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* 14 My leprosie is a defiled soule. a 1623 W. FEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 9 The tongues, the pens, the practises of not a few discover unto us this leprosie of Atheistical contempt of Gods wisdom arising in their forehead. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xli. 265 Such men as are cleansed of the Leprosie of Sin by Faith. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaffesh. Charac.* 237 What this leprosy of false knowledge may end in, I am unwilling to say. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 96 When nations are to perish in their sins, 'Tis in the church the leprosy begins. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 202 Idleness is a moral leprosy; which soon eats its way into the heart.

† c. A similar disease in horses. *Obs.*

1580 BLUNDELL *Order Curing Horses Dis.* iii. 2 The cunkred mangesene, most commonlie called of the old writers the Leprosie. *Ibid.* cliv. 65 b. The Leprosie or vniuersall mangesene, called of the old writers Elephantia.

d. attrib. and Comb.

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* de Klippe van een Lazarus, the Clicket which a Leprosie man begs with. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/4 His Cordial Antidote for eradicating all Leprosie Humours out of the Blood. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 62 The Leprosy bacillus is by no means evenly distributed throughout the body. *Ibid.* 69 Instances of transmission in leprosy-free countries.

2. A leper-house. *rare*—

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 89 A malady for which a few centuries ago there were more than twenty thousand lazarettos in Europe. In the fourteenth century, in the domains of the Seigneur de Courcy alone, there were ten of these leproseries.

Leprous (leprōs). *a.* Forms: 3-5 leprous, 3, 6-7 leperous, 4 5 leprous, -ros, -rys, 5 -rose, leperus, (? luprus), 5-6 leprouse, 6 leporous (e, lyporous (e, 7 leap c'rous, 3- leprous. [a. OF. lepros, leprous (mod.F. l'proux), ad. late L. leprōsus, f. lepra leprosy.]

1. Afflicted or tainted with leprosy.

'Simon leprous' is a common ME. translation of *Simon leprosus* of the Vulgate (Matt. xxvi. 6, Mark xiv. 1) = 'Simon the leper' of the A. V.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Moyses hond . . bisemede oðe spitel-vuel, & þuhte leprus. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 464/79 A man of þat contrey þat heighe symond leperous. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xiii. 46 Al tyme that he is leprous and vncleane. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 459 As þa þat lepros e & lame. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 216 b/1 The hous of Symon leprous where as our lord dyed. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. Contents, Gehasi Elishes seruant is made leporous. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 All leprose and pore bedded creatures. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iv. 6 And when hee tooke it out, behold, his hand was leprous as snow. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 24 Leprous Egyptians, driven from their country on account of that loathsome distemper. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory Pract. Med.* (1878) 275 The children of leprous parents are more likely to become afflicted [with leprosy] than are the children of healthy parents.

† b. Causing or inducing leprosy. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xvi. (1870) 271 Olde beefe . . doth ingender melancolye and leporous humours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 64 And in the Porches of mine eares [he] did poure The Leaperous Distillment.

c. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanying, leprosy.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* II. 619 Leprous scurf o're his whole body cast. 1774 GOLOSME *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 241 That the whiteness of the Negro skin . . might be called rather a leprous crust than a natural complexion. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leprosy* 125 The dull pupils . . heat beneath the hot And leprous scales. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 669 Generating leprous eruptions and similar diseases. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 421 Nerve stretching . . has been strongly advocated . . for the cure of leprous neuralgia.

d. fig.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Bjb, Who so bringeth home a leprous soule and a tainted body. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 138 And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 493 The leprous humour of Popery. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Rel. Soc. Lond.* x. (1704) 176 Heal my leprous soul. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn.*, Thyself redeeming that leprous stain Nobility. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & P.* iii. (1873) 65 Her literature . . a leprous fiction which poisoned every virtue.

2. *transf.* Having a surface resembling the skin of a leper; covered with white scales. In *Bot.* = LEPROSE.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Hush.* xiii. 100 Myst and fog, which being naughty vapours, drawn from the infected parts of the earth, and falling vpon the come, doe . . make the graine leprous. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 70 Spawn, weeds, and filth, a leprous cum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 68 Its leprous leaves, superior fruit, and apetalous flowers, will at all times distinguish the Oleaster tribe. 1839 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 470 Leprous . . ; covered with minute peltate scales. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi. One old leprous screen of faded Indian leather. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 8 Where lichens make the trunks all leprous.

† b. Alchemy. Cf. LEPROSITY. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiii. 58 The physologists haue the same [sc. lead] in great esteeme, . . they cal it their sunne or leperous gold. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. iv. 38 The Quintessence of Gold is as to its quantity, exceeding small; and the residue of it is a leprous body.

† 3. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) A leper. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 31 Swo kam a leprus, a sik man. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 129 This forsaide leprus was made hale. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 205 Pei ben . . lemmans of foule sathanas þat is fouler þan any mesel or leprous in þis world. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 521/1 Certeyn Leprous of oure menialx Seruauntez.

Hence **Leprously** *adv.*, **Leprousness**.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 170 Clensyng theyer Leprouses. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSUYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Bij, The same water . . preserveth the body from leprousnes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 6 b, Leprouses and many other infectious sicknesses. 1607 TOURNIER *Rev. Trag.* iv. iv, How leproously That Office would have cling'd vnto your forehead. 1611 COTGR., *Lepreserie*, leprousnesse. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 464/2 It shone leproously white and blue.

Leproused, variant of LEPROSED *a. Obs.*

† **Lepry**. *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 lepry, -rie; 5 leperij, 6 leprye, -raye, leaperie, 6-7 leprey, leaprie, -ry. (For the form *lepre*, which may possibly in some instances belong to this word, see LEPRÉ.) [f. LEPRÉ sb. 2 + -y.] = LEPROSY.

1430-40 JNDG *Bochas* ii. xviii. (1554) God . . smote him with lepry [ed. 1494 lepre]. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Honsh. Ord.* (1790) 43 If any of this court be infected with leperij or pestylence. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 24 b, No parson, ones hauing the lepreye, shuld come amonge the congregation of the whole. 1563 HULL *Profrat. Art Garden.* (1593) 82 To heale a red lepry. . . Lay vpon the blisters and leapie. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xliii. (1878) 1. 350 This [spring] is good for scabs and leaperie. 1607 TORSELL *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* 503 The dust of a mole being bent, mingled with the white of an Egge, and anointed vpon a sheepe, is an excellent and medicabile remedy against the Leprie which commeth oftentimes vpon them. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* (1639) 66 These sundry sorts of Leprie in the body. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* i. iv. 42 The Lepry is a more grievous infirmity than the Cholick is.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 Where is worse lepry than property in religion. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* li. iv, Thy hisop . . shall clense the lepry of my minde. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 17 Their breath is contagious, their lepry spreading. 1654 VINVAIN *Theol. Treat.* i. 29 A spiritual Lepry which hereditarily infects the whole Man. Comb. 1608 TORSELL *Hist. Serpents* (1658) 663 Rough, hard, mangy, or lepry-like nails.

Leptandrin (leptændrin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Leptandra* + -in.] A bitter glucoside obtained from *Veronica* (or *Leptandra*) *virginica*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 818 The resinoid extracted from it (*Leptandra* or *veronica virginica*) has the name of leptandrin in the books and at the drug-stores.

Lepto, combining form of Gr. λεπτός fine, small, thin, delicate, used in many terms of Zoology and Botany: **Leptocardian** (-kārdian) *a. Zool.* [Gr. καρδιά heart], belonging to the *Leptocardii*, the lowest group of true vertebrates, having contractile pulsating sinuses instead of a heart; *sb.*, a vertebrate belonging to this group (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

Leptoccephalan (-sefālān), **-cephalid** (-sefālīd) *Ichthyol.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], a fish of the family *Leptoccephalidae*. **Leptoccephalic** (-sefālīk) *a.*, having a narrow skull; exhibiting leptoccephaly; *Ichthyol.*, as the designation of certain flat-fish (cf. *prec.*).

Leptoccephaly (-sefālī), narrowness of skull. **Leptodactyl** (-dæktīl) *Ornith.* [Gr. δάκτυλος toe] *a.*, having thin or slender toes; *sb.*, a bird with slender toes. **Leptodaetylous**, *a.* [-ous], = *prec.* *a.* **Leptodermous** (-dærməs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. δερμα skin], having thin skin, said of moss-capsules when pliable (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

Leptoglossal (-glōsāl) *a. Zool.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], of or pertaining to the division *Leptoglossa* of lizards, having slender tongues (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leptoglossate** (-glōsāt) *a.*, leptoglossal; *sb.*, a lizard of this group (*ibid.*). || **Leptomeningitis** (-menīndzī'tis) *Path.*, inflammation of the pia mater and the arachnoid (the *leptomeninges*).

|| **Leptophloem** (-flōrem) *Bot.* [see PHLOEM], in certain mosses (see *quot.*). **Leptophyllous** (-fīlās) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], slender-leaved (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leptoprosop** (-prōsōp) [Gr. πρῶσσω face], narrowness of face; the condition of having a long narrow-faced skull (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Leptoprosopic** *a.*, having a long narrow face. **Leptorrhine** ('leptorin) *a.* [Gr. ῥίς nose], having a long narrow nose; having a nasal index of 47 or under; also **Leptorrhinian**,

-rhī'nic *adjs.* **Leptosperm** (-spōsm) [Gr. σπέρμα seed], a plant of the genus *Leptospermum* of myrtaceous shrubs (*Cent. Dict.*). **Leptosporangiate** (-spōrē'ngziēt) *a. Bot.* [see SPORANGIUM], having sporangia which are developed from a single epidermic cell. || **Leptothrix** (leptōthriks) [Gr. θρίξ hair], 'a fungus belonging to the Order *Schizomycetes*, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); also attrib. **Leptoxylem** Bot. [XYLEM], a structure in certain mosses (see *quot.*).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Leptoccephalus*, *Leptoccephalidae*, the name of a family of fishes characterized by the smallness of the head, of which the genus *Leptoccephalus* is the type. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX. 114 Many young flat-fish . . assume that peculiarly elongated and strange form known as 'leptoccephalic'. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 251 These 'Leptoccephalids' are small, narrow, elongate. 1884 *Fogt's Lect.* Man ii. 30 Platycephaly stands opposed to 'leptoccephaly', though connected with it by gradual transitions. a 1884 HITCHCOCK cited in Worcester, *Leptodactyl.*, *Leptodactylus*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leptodactylus*, 'leptodactylous'. 1860 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 693 Sometimes inflammation of the pia mater is denominated 'leptomeningitis', in distinction from pachymeningitis which is inflammation of the dura mater. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 146 A 'leptophloem' or rudimentary phloem, in which the storing up and conduction of the food-material takes place. 1889 GARNER in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVIII. 23 The midfacial index . . in the three Yanesha skulls . . is very constant and averages 54.2, making them dolichofacial, or 'leptoprosopic'.

1884 J. E. LEE *Romer's Bone Caves* 31 In both the Wierchow skulls the nose is leptorrhine. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. ii. 257 The 'leptorrhinians', with the nasal skeleton elongated. 1891 *Athenæum* 25 July 132/3 Dr. Topinard communicates documents on the nasal index of the living . . 49.4 per cent. . . were leptorrhinian . . and 43 per cent. mesorrhinian. 1887 GARNSEY *Goebel's Classif. Plants* 193 Two divisions of the Filicinae, the 'Lepto-rangiate' and the Eusporangiate. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 259 The forms known as *Teramo*, *Bacterium*, *Vibrio*, *Spirillum*, 'Leptothrix', &c. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 718 Bacteria attached end to end in a string form filaments of leptothrix. 1855 KLEIN *Micro-Organismus* 89 Long leptothrix filaments composed of short joints. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The leptothrix fungus and spores are almost invariably present in the concretions of tartar that gather round the teeth. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 146 A 'leptoxylem' or rudimentary xylem which serves for the conduction of the transpiration-current to the lower portion of the sporangia furnished with stomates.

† **Leptology**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. λεπτολογία subtle discourse, quibbling, f. λεπτός small, fine, subtle + -λογία: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *leptologie*.]

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Leptology*, a description of mean and sordid things. 1823 in CRABB; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **Lepton** (leptōn). Pl. *lepta* (-ā), *erron*, *leptas*. [Gr. λεπτός (sc. νόμισμα coin), neut. of λεπτός small.] a. An ancient Greek coin of the value of about one-fourth of a farthing; and the 'mite' of the Eng. versions of the N.T. b. The smallest coin ('centime') of modern Greece, being the one-hundredth part of a drachma.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Lepton*, . . os od. 975. Sterl. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 86 Vessels of 20 tons, 50 leptas per ton. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvii. (1879) 687 Among others, came a poor widow, with her two leptas.

Leptynite (leptīnait). *Min.* Also **leptinite**. [app. f. Gr. λεπτίνειν (see next) + -ITE.] The same as *granulite*.

18. DANA (Worc.), *Leptynite*. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 211 *Granulite* (Weissstein or leptinite) is also composed of felspar and quartz, the felspar being orthoclase.

† **Leptyntic** (leptīntik). *Med. Obs.* Also **leptuntic**. [ad. late L. *leptynticus*, a Gr. λεπυντικός, f. λεπύνειν to make thin, f. λεπτός thin.] An attenuant.

1721 BAILEY *Leptynticks*, attenuating cutting Medicines which Part the Crass and viscous Humours, with their acute Particles.

Ler: see LEER, LERE.

Lerboard, **Lerch**, *obs.* ff. **LARBOARD**, **LURCH**.

† **Lere**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *lérān*, *Kentish* *lérān*, 2-4 *leren*, 2-3 *learen*, 3 *læren*, *Orm.* *lærenn*, 3-4 *lare*n, 3-6 *lere*, 3-5 *ler*, (4 *lerin*), 4-5 *leere*, 5-8 *lern*, *Sc. leyr*, 5-9 *Sc. leir*, 5-8 *lear* (e). Also *pa. pple.* 3 *i-læred*, *-learet*, *-lered*, 4-5 *y-lered*. [OE. *lérān* = OFris. *lêra*, OS. *lêran* (Du. *leeren*), OHG. *lêran* (Ger. *lehren*), ON. *lêra* :- O'Leit. **laizjan* (for which Goth. has *laisjan*), f. **laizd* LORE sb.]

1. *trans.* To teach; = LEARN *v.* 4. In various constructions: To give instruction to (a person); to teach (a person something, or to do something); to give instruction in (a science, art, etc.).

c 600 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (1890) 272 He was sende Ongolpode Godes word to bodienne & to laranne. a 1100 *Cerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 Ac ic lare þæt he do swa ic er cwæð. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 3if he halia gast ne leard þes monnes heorte. c 1200 *ORMIN* 18147 Sainn Johan Bapptiste comn to larenn þe folc to rihtenne here lif.

c 1205 *LAY* 432 þe nol alche dæie hien larden ludere crastes. a 1250 *And. & Nght.* 1053 þu . . lerdest hi to don schome And unriht of hire lichome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1934 Constantin let also in ierusalem cherehen rere & wide aboute elles ware cristendom to lere. c 1320 R. BRUNNE

Medit. 13 Y wyl þe lere a medytacyon. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 700 He . . þe barne in with hyr tuke to lere. c1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* iv. 162 Hue . . lereþ hem to lecherie þat lonyeh here zyftes. a1400 *Prymor* 97 The wey of thil rhytweßnesses lere thou me. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Prestes schal be dampned for wickidnes of þe peple, if þei lere hem not wan þei are vnkunmand. c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 100 þe kyng thocht to do lere him vpon sciences. a1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1856 Of alle thre þou oghtist be wele leered. c1449 *Peccock Repr.* 426 He is . . tauzt and leered of an holi man. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E.j. Lystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lere. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* viii. ProL 145. I sall leir the ane lessoun to leys all thi pane. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* (1864) 151 And, now, geue that 3e wald be leird to bruke and to Inioye the eird. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 37 Able to . . leir mate to knawe their dutie. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xii. xl. 221. I did the leare A lore, repugnant to thy parents faith. 1832-52 *MOTHERWELL in Whistle-Binkie* (S. Songs) Ser. 1. 42 'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink, To leir ilk ither lere.

b. To show the way to, lead, guide; to lead (the way).

c1300 *Sir Tristr.* 400 To wite þe riht way þe styres for to lere. c1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 343 Lere me to som man my Crade for to lerne. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 25 For Hengestes was þe first duke of hem, And into þis lond he dede hem lere. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1753 Graith gydys can thaim leyr.

2. To inform; = LEARN v. 5. Const. rarely of; chiefly with sb. or clause as second obj.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 21494 Me war leuer yow for to lere Quar lijs yow lauerd rode-tre. 1430-40 *LYND. Bochas* ProL (1554) 7 In which processe, like as I am leared, He [etc.]. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1110. I wott welle ye are leryd, My lordys doughter shall be wed To a man of myght. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxxiii. xxiii. [Arthur] also gate, as Chronycles haue vs lered, Denmarke [etc.]. a1500 *Chester PL* viii. 122 It is good that we enquire if any the way can vs leere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* iii. ii. 156 Apollous anseuer speir, Beseking him of succours to se leir. a1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* iv. i. (1651) 60 Lere me whyll way he wended.

3. To learn, acquire knowledge of (something); to study, read (a book); to learn to do something. Also with clause as obj.

c1220 *Bestiary* 328 And singid him þus þis wilde der So 3e hauen nu lered her. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 354 Nu wot adam sum-del o wo, Her-after se he leren mo. c1300 *Havelok* 796 Y wile with þe gange, For to leren sum god to gete. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 270 Thanne wrouzte I unwisly with alle the wyt that I lere! c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 398 Wyt is þat gerris þe fynd ite, þat þu lerit (nocht), and memore syne Is þat þu laris, þu nocht tyne, & vnderstandyng is [etc.]. c1400 *Beryn* 90 Yf yee lust to lere Howe they were I-leipid. c1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xxix. 132 All þe Iews . . lerez for to speke Hebrew. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1548 He bade him lere John evangelist. 1466 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 155 Master Jhon Doby swid half all the skill, owtakand that that leyryt to syng. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 54 Thay . . will at a nan nurtir leyr. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 5 Ane scholar quhilk is to leir yow special science. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 87 Leir him to dreid, and traist in till him syne. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 Then ye your self, in teaching men shall leir The rule of liuing well. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 8 They haue leiret nocht to defend their townes w' wallis. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* x. xiv. 184 On that sad booke his shame and losse he leared. 1719 *RAMSAY ProL* to *Orphan* 8 And lear—O mighty crimes!—to speak and act! 1724—*Some of Contents Evergr.* v. The sons may leir, How their forbears were unacquaint with feir. a1818 *MACNEILL Poems* (1844) 124 'Twas then my native strains ye leared.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* To acquire knowledge; to be informed; = LEARN 2, 3c. Const. of, on, at.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1832 þai wald nocht lere on noe lere. *Ibid.* 19538 þat he moght of his crastes lere. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 958 Of þir barnis herrod send twa to rome, to lere. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 3 And listeneth of my dreame to lere. 14 . . *Parlt. Love* 3 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poem* 48 Now 3ee that wull of lone lere, I counsell yow þat 3e cum nere. c1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 887 Lothe to Offende, and Louyng ay to Lere. c1460 *Urbanist* 1 in *Babes Bk.* Who-so wyll of nurtur lere, Herken to me & 3e shall lere. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 671 Lerand at scule in to their tendry age. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xli. 21 Be 3e so wyiss that vderis at 3ow leir. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 6326 Wald God, said I, 3e did remane all 3eir, That I mycht of your heunlye Lessonis leir. 1562 *WYNTERT Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 l. 24 Childer of happy ingynis, mair able to leir than I was to teche. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 13 As the old Cock crows, the young Cock lears.

Lere: see LEAR, LEER, LURE sb.1

Lered, *pple.* a. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 2 lered, 3-6 lerd, 4-5 *Sc.* leyryt, 5-6 lerid, -it, 9 leared. [*pple.* of LERE v.] = LEARNED. Also *absol.*, esp. in *lered* and *lewed*.

c1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 þe biscepes & lered men heom cusede æure. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 þe bisschupes, and þe oðre lerede þe wunden in þe lond. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24806 þis abbot. . . Was chosin . . A lerd man o mikel lere. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 782 Quhetheyr þai leyryt ore lawit ware. c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 283 For þe he lewed man or ellis lered. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 122 Patriarkis and prophetis, of lerit the laif. c1450 *ABP. Aristotill* 21 in *Q. Elix. Acad.* 65 Bothe lewid And lerid, Magnifie his mageste þat most is of myght. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 41 The lerit some of erll or lord. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars of Lond.* (Camden) 89 The leredmen of both the universities. 1855 *ROBINSON Whittby Gloss.* s.v. *Lave*, He was, after all, a mensefully leared man.

+ **Lerer**. *Obs.* [*f.* LERE v. + -ER1; cf. OHG. *lérari* (mod.G. *lehrer*), Sw. *lärare*, Da. *lærer*, Goth. *laisareis*.]

1. A teacher.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 21179 Spellers o trouth, lerers o lede. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxiv. 7 Cloudis are lerers of goddis worde. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 164 Bothe þo reders & þo herers has mykil nede, me þenk of lerers. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/2 Lerare, . . doctor.

2. A learner, disciple. *rare*.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/2 Lerare, or lernare, or he þat receyvythe the lore, . . discipulus.

Lerge, *Lergeness*, *obs.* Sc. ff. LARGE, -NESS.

+ **Lering**. *Obs.* [*f.* LERE v. + -ING1. Cf. ON. *léring*.] a. Learning. b. Instruction, teaching; doctrine.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 14811 For til him was þe lai bi-taght, þat he him thora lering laght. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 170 For a man excuses noght his unknynnyng That his wittes wese noght in leryng. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 28 And all the knawing þat we haue in þis world of him, Is of heryng, and leryng and techyng of othir. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 16 Anima that lady is ladde bi his leryng. c1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 831 Yowre sawces to make y shall geue yow leryng.

+ **Lerion**. *Obs.* [*? corruptly* a. F. *liron*.] ? The grey dormouse.

c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parlt. Beasts*) xvii, The mertrik. . . The bowranbane and eik the lerion.

Leripoop(e), -pup, variants of LIRIPOOP.

Lerk: see LIRK sb. and v. *dial.*

Lerkere, *obs.* form of LURKER.

+ **Lerm**, v. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*ad.* OF. *lermer*,

larmier to weep, f. *larme* a tear.] *intr.* To weep. c1530 *LO. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 268 Whan Arthur sawe . . the bysshop myrted and all barefoted, hys herte larmed and wepte for pyte.

Lern, *obs.* form of LEARN.

Lernæan (lɔrn'æn), a. and sb. Also *lernean*. [*f.* L. *Lernæus*, Gr. *Λερναίος* (f. L. *Lerna*, Gr. *Λέρνη*, the name of a marsh in Argolis) + -AN. The mod. use is prob. an allusion to the Lernæan Hydra, a monster inhabiting this marsh.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Lernæa*, a Linnæan genus of parasitic entomostacans, now limited to certain species infesting the gills of the cod.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 25 A very remarkable Lernæan parasite. 1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 4 The most degraded Lernæan forms have the sluggishness . . of the lowest worms.

B. sb. One of the genus *Lernæa*.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 22 The Lernæans . . he [Cuvier] has placed . . in his first order of Intestinal Worms. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 97 The Lernæans also have females excessively various in size and appearance.

Lernæoid (lɔrn'oid), a. [*f.* mod.L. *Lernæa* (see LERNÆAN) + -OID.] Having the appearance of a Lernæan; resembling the Lernæans.

1846 *DANA Zooph.* vii. (1848) 107 The Lernæoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephaloid.

Lernilite, erroneous form of LERNITE.

Lerot (lə'rɔt). *Zool.* [*a.* F. *lérôt*, f. *loir*, repr. pop.L. *glir-em* (L. *glir-em*, *glis*) dormouse.] The garden dormouse (*Myoxus nictela*).

1774 *GOLOSCH. Nat. Hist.* vi. i. (1869) l. 453 The middle [dormouse], which he [Buffon] calls the Lerot. 1849 *S.K. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 29 The Garden Dormouse, or Lerot. . . The greater Dormouse of Shaw.

Lerp (lərp). Also *laap*, *leup*. [*Native Australian*.] 'A kind of manna secreted by an insect, *Psylla eucalypti*, and found on the leaves of the Mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*)' Morris *Austral Eng.* 1808.

1848 *W. WESTGARTH Australia Felix* vi. 73 The natives of the Wimmera prepare a luscious drink from the laap. 1878 *R. B. SMYTH Aborig. Victoria* i. 211 Lerp.

Lerre i) poop, variant of LIRIPOOP.

Lerret (lə'rɛt), *dial.* Also *lerrett*, -it. [*Ety-mology unknown*.] A boat suitable for heavy seas, used on the coast about the Isle of Portland.

1828 *New Sailor's Mag.* 155 The 'Portland Lerret', or boat adapted for approaching this extraordinary isthmus, 'Chesel Beach' . . . A lerret of large size, about five tons burden. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Sept., Pilot George Brown, with a crew of four men, went in a 'lerret' to her assistance. 1877 *Times* 13 Sept. 4/3 In the face of such a sea . . none other than the well known Portland 'lerretts' could have been launched or beached. 1880 *T. HARDY Trumpet-Major* III. xxxiv. 120 The trip in the stern of the lerret had quite refreshed her.

Lerrie, *lerry*: see LURRY.

Lerroch, variant of LARACH sb.

Lerrup, *dial.* variant of LARRUP.

Les, *obs.* form of LEASH, LESS; var. LEESE.

Lesar, variant of LEESER1 *Obs.*

Lesarde, *obs.* form of LIZARD.

Lesbian (lə'zbiən), a. [*f.* L. *Lesbius*, Gr. *Λέσβιος* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos, in the northern part of the Grecian archipelago. *Lesbian rule*: a mason's rule made of lead, which could be bent to fit the curves of a moulding (Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* v. x. 7); hence *fig.*, a principle of judgement that is pliant and accommodating. (Very common in 17th c., but app. not always correctly understood.)

1601 *S. DANIEL To Sir T. Egerton* 131 That Lesbian square, that building fit, Plies to the worke, not forc'th the worke to it. 1605 *TIME Quersit.* II. ii. 111 The composition and

wonderful nature thereof is, as it were, a certaine example and Lesbian rule of our worke. 1666 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 1117 Another, leved by the Lesbian Squire Deep under ground (for the Foundation) joyns Well-polish Marble. a1628 *PRESTON New Court.* (1630) 233 Thou goest not by a straight rule, but by a leaden Lesbian rule. 1703 *Rowe Ulysses* II. i. 945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. 1711 *W. KING tr. Naudé's Ref. Politics* v. 188 It [artificial, politic Justice] is soft and pliant enough to accommodate itself as the Lesbian rule to human and popular weakness. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Cymatium*, Lesbian cymatium, according to Vitruvius, is what we otherwise call talon.

Lescun, *lescoun*, *obs.* forms of LESSON.

Lese, *obs.* f. LEACH sb.1 and v.1, LEASE, LEASH.

Lese, variant of LEESE v.1 and 2.

Lesed, *pa. pple.* and *pple.* a. *Sc.* Also 8 læsed.

[*f.* L. *las-us*, pa. pple. of *lādĕre* to hurt + -ED1.] That has suffered LESION, q.v.; damaged, injured.

16 . . in *Hector Judicial Rec.* (1856) 100 (E. D. D.) To assythe the sd John Bair as the party lesed. 1708 *CHAMBERLAIN'S St. Gt. Brit.* II. vi. (1743) 385 If the ordinary be clear to pronounce an Interlocutor to the dissatisfaction of either party, he who thinks himself lesed, may get Redress. 1724 *DR. HOUSTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 12 The Elasticity of these lesed Parts was . . impair'd. 1741 *A. MONRO Anat. of Nerves* (ed. 3) 24 The lesed Part of the Body.

Lese-majesty (lə'zɪmə'dʒɛstɪ). *Civil Law.* Also 6 lease-, leis-, 7 lese-, 8-9 leze-. [*ad.* F. *lèse-majesté*, *ad.* L. *læsa majestās* hurt or violated majesty, i.e. of the sovereign people.] Any offence against the sovereign authority; treason.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* iv. xii. (1494) sig. piij, Lyst he were accused to the states Of cryme called lese-majestatis. 1536 *BELLENDEN Chron. Scot.* (1821) l. 12 Nochtwithstanding qualatsumever offence of lese-majeste committit be thaim. a1578 *LINDESAV (Pit-cottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) l. 307 G. D. . . was banischit in Ingland for certane crimes of lei-majestie. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 6 The crime, quhilk in the Civil law, is called the crime of lese-majestie. a1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 336 The conspirators ashamed to expresse the king's murder, committed this fained rapt. a crime of lese-majestie. 1726 *CAVALLIER Mem.* iv. 332. I confess I am loaded with the Crime of Lese-majesty. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midl.* xi, Perduellion is . . a muckle worse than lese-majesty, or the concealment of a treasonable purpose. 1830 *BENTHAM Const. Code* Wks. 1843 IX. 38 Under a representative democracy . . there can be no lese-majesty. 1873 *LONGER, W. ay side Inn, Rhyme Sir Christopher* 20 Not having been at court Seem'd something very little short Of treason or lese-majesty.

transf. a1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Hist. Jus.* I, Wks. (1711) 9 King Henry [8th] was . . a rebel guilty of lese-majesty divine. 1841 *EMERSON Addr., Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 227 Why then goest thou as some . . listening worshipper to this saint or to that? That is the only lese-majesty.

Both in Fr. and Eng., the first member of this word has been treated as a verb-stem, to which a sb. may be attached in an objective relation, forming compounds with the general sense 'outrage upon the rights or dignity of' (what is expressed by the sb.). So in Fr. *lèse-catholicité*, *lèse-faulté*, *lèse-société*, etc. (see LITTRÉ); the Eng. examples below are mere nonne-wds.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 104 Persons whom the lese nation might bring under the administration of his executive powers. 1814 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 361 All flogging in schools is prohibited, as a crime of lese-liberty in a free country. 1831 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Etern.* (1842) I. 424 There is scarcely an honest or independent man among them, who has not in some way or other been guilty of Lèse-Toryism. 1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discurs.* (1852) 570 To enfeeble them [classical studies] would, be . . in a certain sort, the crime of lese-humanity. 1870 *LOWELL Poems, Cathedral*, I was a poacher on their self-preserve Intent constructively on lese-anglicism.

Lesenge, *obs.* form of LOZENGE.

Leser(e), var. LEESER1 *Obs.*; *obs.* f. LIZARD.

Lesewe, variant of LEASOW *dial.*

Lesh(e), *obs.* form of LEACH sb.1 and v.1, LEASH.

Leshpund, variant of LISPOUND.

Lesion (lə'zɪən). Also 6 le. *lessioun*, 9 *lesion*. [*ad.* F. *lésion*, *ad.* L. *lesiō-em*, n. of action f. *lādĕre* to hurt.]

1. Damage, injury; a hurt or flaw, whether material or immaterial.

1452 *DR. YORK in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 11 What . . lesion of honour & villany is said & reported generally unto the English nation. c1460 *G. ASHBY Dicta Philos.* 659 Yf ye finde any spotte, fylth, or lesion In any persone or in creature, Dishonour hym not with derision. 1858 *Times* 5 Oct., Looking for faults, for lesions, for bubbles in the gutta-percha. 1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr.* in *Frnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 89 If the hand after being dipped [in boiling water] shew any sign of lesion, the offence is proven. 1875 *BLACKMORE A. Lorraine* I. xxvi. 292 Nay, nay, Struan, be not thus hurt by imaginary lesions.

2. Damage or detriment to one's property or rights. Now only in legal use; chiefly in *Civil* and *Scots Law*, applied to such injury involved in a contract as may be pleaded as a ground for setting it aside.

1582-8 *Hist. Jus.* VI (1804) 161 Sum men of his . . destroyed all his coirnes and houses, to his great enorm. lessioun. 1839 *W. O. MAXWELL Law Nations* v. vii. (1875) 352 The contingency of lesion to the rights of who are not parties to the contest. 1875 *POSTE Gains* i. (ed. 2) 152 The first condition is a Laesion by the operation of civil law, i.e. a disadvantageous change in civil rights or obligations brought about by some omission or disposition of the person who claims relief.

3. *Path.* Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 301 The physician should.. examine the lesions of the different functions of these organs. 1808 *Med. Tract. XIX.* 441 Affected with tetanic symptoms, from the lation of a nerve. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 185 A lesion called anthracosis of the lungs.

fig. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 532 The lesion of moral and religious principle in the delinquent himself. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. 98 That great moral lesion of man's nature with which the Bible deals.

Lesk, obs. form of LEACH sb., slice.

Leske, obs. form of LASK v.; var. of LISK.

† Lesness. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lēsnis (s, 3, 4 lesnes (se). [OE. *lēsni*, f. *lisan*, *lisan* to loose.] Absolution, redemption, forgiveness (of sins).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Forðon gesohte & dyde lesnisse 1075 *Rushw. lesnisse* folces his. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 273/73 Pou mot in lesnesse of þine sunnes; habbe þine woneþinge þere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3604 & wo so her is nslawe is dep him sal be In lesnesse of al is sinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe enlefte [article of the Creed] is to leue þe lesnesse of zenne.

Lespond, variant of LISPOND.

Less (les), a. (sb.), adv., and conj. Forms: 1 inflected adj. *læssa* (*læssa* fem. and neut.), *Northumb.* *læssa*, uninflected *læs*, 2-5 *lasse*, 2-7 *les*, 3-7 *lesse*, 4 *lass*, 4, 6 *Se. lesse*, 4-5 *las*, 4- *less*. [(1) The OE. *læs* adv. (occas. used quasi-sb., and as uninflected adj.) corresponds to OFris. *lēs* = OTeut. type **laisiz*, f. **laiso* (not elsewhere found with the sense 'small') + -iz comparative suffix (see -ER³), which in OE. disappears by phonetic law, as in *BET. LENG. advs.* (2) The OE. *læssa* adj. corresponds to OFris. *læssa* = OTeut. type **laisizon*, f. **laisiz*; see above, and cf. -ER³ A. The disappearance of the middle vowel was presumably prior to the WGer. change of *a* into *o*; the OFris. *læssera* is doubtless, like Eng. *LESSER*, a new formation.

The OTeut. type **laiso*, pre-Teut. appears to be cogn. w. Lith. *lāsas* = 'small'. Whether there is any connection with *laid*, *laid* in Goth. *lailis* little is very doubtful. Cf. the alleged Crim-Gothic *lāsa* 'parum'.]

A. adj. Used as the comparative of LITTLE.

I. In concord with sb. expressed or understood.

1. Of not so great size, extent, or degree (as something mentioned or implied); of inferior dimensions, bulk, duration, etc.; smaller. Opposed (in mod. Eng.) to *greater*. *Obs.* with reference to material dimensions (superseded by *smaller*); still current with reference to number, degree, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 16 Þat mare leoht to hæð dæges litinge and þat lesse leoht to bære nihte litinge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þe more fishes in þe se eten þe lesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1689 Þe bisshop.. prechede hom þat hiil adde of deþ þe lesse fere. 1297 *Shires, etc. Eng.* in O. F. *Misc.* 145 On engle londe syndon two and þrytt schire, summe more and summe lesse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 436 Gōtt.) Summe of less þerrr lesse, lasse] and sum of more þisse. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* ii. iv. (1495) 51 The soule is noughte more in a more body, nother lasse in a lasse body. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5961 The light wax las. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. iv. 10 (Harl. MS.) Hit is wreten that of too Evelis þe lasse Evil is to be chosyn. 1449 *PECKOCK Repr.* i. xiv. 74 Herfore it is the lasse mervell. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 49 Akoniton.. hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1598 *VONG Diana* iii. 70 Other kindes of lesse trees. 1598 *Shaks. Temp.* i. ii. 335 Teach me how To name the bigger Light, and how the lesse That burne by day, and night. 1673 *KAY Journey Low C.* 38 Shags.. are very like to Cormorants, only less. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xix. (1703) 26 Rather then bear a LESS Misfortune to Hazard a Greater. 1718 *Prior Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1757 *Jos. HARRIS Coins* 41 Every one will see and understand that 19 is less than 20. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 83 The female is less than the male. 1816 *BYRON Prisoner Chillon* viii. And then the sighs he would suppress.. grew less and less. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 1 The peculiarities of his individual genius changed the mind and spiritual conformation of France, and in a less degree, of the whole of the West.

b. Of smaller quantity or amount; not so much.

Opposed to *more*.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1697 In lasse while þan þat was Might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Ninian*) 443 þan to be catel þat tuk les kepe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Anian* xxv. Somtyme the children whiche ben preyed and louded done lesse good than they whiche ben despayred and hated. 1501 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. 34, I owe him little Dutie, and lesse Loue. 1506 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 7 Lesse noyse, lesse noyse. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 44 The Queen knowing it less difficulty and danger to keep him, then to cast him out of her Dominions. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 19 We cannot yet give Credit, and less shall, to one Word he saith. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 854 More glorie will be wonn, Or less be lost. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 With less Trouble and Charge. 1853 *HIMLEY Ess.*, *Black House* 285 We should then have less crowd and no story. 1853 *GLADSTONE Sp.* 18 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 5 The estimate for the present year cannot, I fear, be expected to be much less, if at all less, than 530,000.

c. A smaller number of; fewer. This originates from the OE. construction of *læs* adv. (quasi-sb.) with a partitive genitive. Now regarded as incorrect.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 5 [6] Swa mid læs worda swa mid ma, swæðer he hit geredcan mazon. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* cl. 222 By cause he had so grete plente of men of hys owne countre, he called the fewer and lasse to counseill

of the noble men of the Cyte. 1579 *LVLV Enphues* To Gentl. Oxf. (Arb.) 208, I thinke there are few Vniuersities that haue lesse faultes than Oxford, many that haue more.

2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior. *Obs.* exc. in phrases like *no less a person* than.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 11 Sēde nutedlice læssa [*Rushw.* lessa] is in ric heofna mara is of ðam. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 390 Al þat is & al þat was is worse þenne he [God] and lesse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12166 Noht yee ne vnderstod forþi less I wat er yee þan i. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 19 Þis secounde feste was algatis lasse. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2948 Ladyes and ober les wemen. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 113/1 By colour of tenure of lasse Tenentz. c 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 14 To poure gentilmien, or to other of lasse degree. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xx. 24 'As ofte tymes as I was amonge men, I come a lasse man', þat is to say lesse holy. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Hos. Comm.*, Foure are called the greater prophetes, and twelve the lesse. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 40 Cotzenis and Moses Maimonides besides others of a less account. 1869 *TENNYSON Coming of Arthur* 12 And so there grew great tracts of wilderness, wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was less and less, till Arthur came.

† b. Of action: Not so great, worthy, or excellent. *Obs.* rare = 1.

1685 *EARL HALIFAX On Death Chas. II.* 104 'Tis less to conquer, than to make Wars cease.

† c. Less of, in: inferior in point of. *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* x, God lete him ner be worse man Then is fader, ne lasse of myht. 13.. E. F. *Allit. P. A.* 598 Þe lasse in werke to take more [is] able. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 49 Paulus wes lesse of dignite. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* v. 55 Ye are lesse of stature, then those that were before you. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. iii. 15 And hope to ioy, is little lesse in ioy, Then hope enioy'd. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iv. 299 A Grandams name is little lesse in loue, then it is the doting Title of a Mother. 1654 *EARL MONK. tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 32 By how much the Regent went every day less in her authority.

3. Used *spec.* to characterize the smaller, inferior, or (after Latin use) younger, of two persons or things of the same name; = *L. minor*. (Cf. *lesser*.) † Less Britain, † Britain the less: Brittany. *Obs.* exc. in the designation *James the Less*, and occasional imitations of this.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 40 Dæs iacobes leasse [*Yacobi minoris*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2120 Þe lasse brutaine þer ne come alius none. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13299 Þe less jam and sant Thomas. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxv. 259 Vnde the lesse. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) i. 145 Asia the lesse towcheth in the este parte Capadocy. c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1583) Sij, With .ix. graines of lesse spurge or of Pioni. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Betwixt *mi* and *fa* is not a full halfe note, but is lesse then halfe a note by a comma; and therefore called the lesse halfe note. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columns* 490 The Tyrant of lesse-Asia. 1613 *ZOUCH Dove* 39 Allan, the Earle of lesse Brittain. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 344 Barons with the rest vpward we call the Greater Nobilitie, the others beneath them the Lesse Nobilitie. 1843 *MACAULAY Mme. D'Arblay* Ess. 1865 111. 310 Dr. Franklin, not, as some have dreamed, the great Pennsylvanian Dr. Franklin, but Dr. Franklin the less.

† b. The less world = MICROCOSM.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 552 Man es clepid þe lesse world. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 293 Man is callyd the lasse worlde, for he sheweth in hymselfe lyknesse of all the worlde. c 1400 *tr. Secrety Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 88 It holdys yn him alle þe elyments, and it is callyd þe lesse world.. þe Eye [*i.e.* egg] of Philosophers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes, so y^e lesse worlde, that is man, is made.. perfecte by grace in these vij spiritual dayes.

† c. Less age (Sc.): minority.

1524 *ARRAN in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* iv. 158 Not as ane pupple in iuvene and lese age, bot as ane maist noble excellent Prince of perfite mature age. 1531 *HEN. VIII* ibid. 590 Laying apart excuses of mynorite and les age. c 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) i. 403 Money, cunzeit in our Sovereign less age. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Majest.* ii. lxx. § 2 Gif she being of les age, fallis in the warde of her over-lord.

4. Preceding († formerly also, following) a numeral or other quantitative expression, used to denote that the number or quantity indicated is to be subtracted from a larger one mentioned or implied; = MINUS. Also *transf.*, used (like *minus*) for 'not including', 'except'.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 641 (Laud MS.) He rixode two læs .xxx. zeara. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xlix. (Z.) 287 Man cwæð eac undeigint an læs twentiz, duodenigintitwam læs twentiz, duodetriginta twam læs þritiz. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2168 Tuelue scor o yeires bot an lesse [*Trin.* saue oon las]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2508 Tvelmoneth þre woukes las. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. lxiii. 84 This siege endured a long season, the space of a xii. wekes, three dayes lesse. 1695 *ALINGHAM Geom. Epit.* 1, a-b is thus read a less b, or the remainder after b is taken from a. 1880 *GOLW. SMITH in Atlantic Monthly* 213 The foundations of natural theology, less the mere name of Deity.

5. Used peculiarly by Shaks. with words expressing or implying a negative, where the sense requires 'more'. Cf. *LESS adv.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. ii. 57, I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to game-say what they did, Then to performe it first. — *Cymb.* i. iv. 23 To fortifie her iudgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat, for taking a Begger without lesse quality.

II. *absol.* (quasi-sb.)

From the point of view of the modern language, these substantial uses may be referred to the adj., though in OE. some of them originated from the adv., and the indeclinable form is therefore used.

6. The less: that which is smaller (of two things

compared). Also of persons: He who is or they who are less.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 372 The haire that couers the wit, is more than the wit; for the greater hides the lesse. 1594 *DANIEL Clecopatru* iii. Wks. (Grosart) 111. 59 Nemesis.. Who.. Doth raze the great, and raise the lesse. 1611 *BIBLE Heb.* vii. 7 The lesse is blessed of the better. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3 For spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

7. A less amount, quantity, or number (than one that is specified or implied). *Less than no time*: a jocular hyperbole for an exceedingly short time.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xvi. 17 And Israhela bearn dydon swa and gaderodon sum mare sum lesse. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc in Anglia* (1885) viii. 304 zif þær beo læs þon seofon. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum.. meil.. paie god mid lesse. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) vii. 403 3if þey wil þey mowe have lasse in þe somer tyme. c 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1869 Which herbe in lesse than halfe an houre Gan over all knit. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 12 Sum askis far less than he servis. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. i. 111 Lesse then a pound shall serue me for carrying your Letter. 1700 *DAYDEN Pal. & Arc.* iii. 841 Though less and less of Emily he saw. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. vii. 21 Trust me for sinking, burning, and destroying him in less than no time. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) i. v. 208 Our little may be more inexcusable than their less was in them. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cxi. Not being less but more than all The gentleness he seem'd to be. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) 192 The Turks of this day are still in the less than infancy of art. 1877 *SPURGEON Serm.* XXIII. 588 The less said about her the better. 1879 *WHITNEY Sanskrit Gram.* 236 Less than thirty roots form their present-system. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* i. 38 Even so late as less than half a century ago.

8. Qualified adverbially by *far*, *little*, *much*, *nothing*, *something*, or phrase denoting quantity. Also *no less* = 'nothing less'; for examples see No.

It is often impossible to say whether in the combinations *nothing less*, *something less*, the former word is used advb. or whether it is an indefinite pronoun in apposition with *less* used absol. The combination *nothing less than* has two quite contrary senses; in the use here treated it means 'quite equal to, the same thing as'; for the opposite meaning see B. 3.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 45 3if he arret dede litle te gode, ðar after he doð michele lasse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 For ten mark men solde a litle bulchyn, Litle lesse men told a bouke of a moutoun. 1387 *TREVISIA tr. Higden* (Rolls) iv. 251 lohn hadde tweite dayes lasse in his moder wouke. 1593 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 100 But yet methinkes, my Fathers execution Was nothing lesse then bloody Tyranny.

† c. O or of less than, in less than: unless. *Obs.* (For the fuller treatment of these phrases see UNLESS.)

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Na man schall come nere him but lordes, o less þan he call any man till him. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 22/2 [That] no Lawe be made of lasse than they fay therto their assent. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 46 Beware that ye aventure not your person.. by the See, till ye haue oder word from us, in less than your person cannot be sure there as ye ar.

B. *adv.*

1. To a less or smaller extent; in a lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc. Often in neg. phr., as *none the less*, *no less*, *not the less*; see No, NOT, etc.; also *NATHELESS*, *NEVERTHELESS*, etc.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiii. (1890) 424 Ober [dæl] wes nohte þon læs unarefdlice cele hægles & snawes. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 205/176 Þe lasse he was of heom a-drad. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1207 lesse crist hir barn sco bar, Hir child, and maiden neuer less [*Gōtt.* neuer þe lesse]. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Pro.* & T. 274 If that a prince use hasardrie.. He is.. Holde the lasse in reputacioun. 1422 *tr. Secrety Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 242 The natural hette atte myde-day is lasse stronge. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 102 No goode woman shulde.. sette the lasse bi hym for ani seniknesse that God sendithe. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit wemen* 322 The maie he loutit for my luf, the les of him i rakit. 1541 *BECON News out of Heaven* Pro. (1542) A v b, His worde is, that they shoulde sanctify the Sabbath-day.. But what do they lesse? 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Letitia's Hist. Scot.* i. 5 He fand hit and calde lesse vehemen in Scotlande than in france. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 478 Less faire, Less winning soft, less amiable milde, Then that smooth watry image. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng.* 147 None talk on't more, or understand it less. 1763 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vi. xvii. The rock shone bright, the kirk no less. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. ii. As the fading ray Less bright and less was flung.

b. Qualifying an adj. or ppl. adj. used attrib.: often hyphenated.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. i. 49 The enny of lesse happier Lands. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 538 He is to serve God though in that less-seemly or less-perfect Habit. c 1674 *MILTON* (title) A Brief History of Moscovia; and of other less-known Countries. London.. 1682. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* i. 54 If I were writing to a less knowing Man than yourself. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. 235 There are other over-officious and less-suspected hands. 1818 *CORRETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 In the less-enslaved cities and towns. 1856 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xv. The less practised eye of sanguine youth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 399 Some other less-known members of the Socratic circle. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 231 Less costly benefits and emoluments, and less extended patronage.

2. *Much less*, *still less* († formerly also simply *less*): used to characterize a statement or suggestion as still more unacceptable than one that has been already denied.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iii. You never fought with any, lesse, slew any. 1663 *GERRIER Counsel* G v b, Dimensions and Forms, which are not to be mended, lesse

contradicted. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 236 The world thou hast not seen, much less her glory. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *9. Kettlewell App.* 55 It is not easily to be expected that any should contradict those Inclinations, less that the Generality should do so. 1719 DE Foe *Crisoe* ii. xv. It had no power to help itself, much less help them. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 250 Mere empty spectres. Which merit not your notice, less your care. *Mod.* I do not even suggest that he is negligent, still less [or much less] that he is dishonest.

3. † *Nothing less*: least of all things, anything rather (than the thing in question) (*obs.*). *Nothing less than*: far from being, anything rather than; = *F. rien moins que.* (Now rare.)

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* i viij b. Therefore the before mentioned boke is nothing lesse then canonical. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 20 He returned again into hys countrey, nothyng lesse then lokyd for. 1567 IARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 31 Hee .i. saythe that he would be glad to take payne for his lyinge, although he meaneeth nothing lesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 34 Bush. 'Tis nothing but conceit (my gracious Lady). *Qu.* 'Tis nothing lesse. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 169 The barbarous people know nothing lesse then engines and subtle deuises in besieging and assaying of fortresses. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all 158 Pretending themselves to be the companions of Christ, when indeed they are nothing less. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxvii. Who, trusting to the laws., expected nothing less than an attack.

4. For OE. *þý les þe*, early ME. *þi les þe*, see *LEST* *conj.*

† *C. conj.* Unless. In early use *less than*, *less that*, *Sc. less nor.* *Obs.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 137 Lasse than a kynge .i. dred god. he shall .i. fall. in a shorte tyme. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 60/2 Lesse þan .i. [þei] leve a sufficient man. in their stede. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace iii. 304 That that sall do him nocht. less it be on thaim socht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* i. Prol. 233 Less than wyse autouris lene [*i.e.* lie]. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate in Wadrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 128 Les nor this medicyne be applyit dewlie, it is not profitable. 1567 *Safir. Poems Reform.* vii. 28 Les schamefullie thair office thay abuse. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Dial. Hor. & Trebatius. Less learn d Trebatius censure disagree. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 56 And the mute Silence hist along, Less Philomel will daign a Song. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in Constable* iii. Wks. 1874 i. 206 For Musicke, lesse the Virginals, I never car'd for any. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 7. I am sorry .i. my things should be talk'd of, less it should intimate that other people are less ostentatious.

† *Less, v. Obs.* Also 3-6 *lasse*, 4 *lessi*. [*ME. lasse, lessi, f. lasse, lesse LESS a.*]

1. *intr.* To become less, decrease.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1718 þe neauer ne linned nowðer ne lessed, al leasted aa mare. c. 1325 *Old Age* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149. I lench, i len on lymie, i lasse. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 414 His men lassed away tho. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 223 My grett desesse I hope xall lesse. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcviij. 174 Syr Thomas men lancastre lassed and slaked. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* Evij. And thenne shalle lasse the pestylence and pees shalle be. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xlvij. 88/1 Our synnes alwaye encreaseþ & lesseth not. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. ii. 357 That [the fire] of hell is eternal, & neuer lesseth. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cxxlix. 369 The englisshmen were sore displeased, for their strength dayly lassed. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36 The samyn lessed when seven of Sauls offspring were deliviered to the Gabaonites.

2. *trans.* To make less, lessen, diminish. *occas. const. of = by* (a certain amount).

a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xl. 2 Lessed ere sothenes fra mennes sones. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 127 Hyre poer nys nougt y-lessed. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 55 His dedys shall be defamyd, and his empir lessyd. 1429 in *Rymer Foedera* (1710) X. 420/2 Nowe that the People of this Land is Lessed and Decressed of late tyme, by Mortalitie. c. 1450 *Mertyn* 401 Holy cherche was lessed full sore of xxth thousande people that ther was slain of oon. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 164 They had ben mynnyshed moche and lassed in the batayle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 76 It wald me sumthing satisfie, And less of my malancolie. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1168/2 Wee .i. shall .i. fynd our heartes lighted, and thereby the grief of our tribulacion lessed. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 4 Polypody drieth and lesseth or thinneth the body. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 77 But silence thou mayst add but never lesse it.

b. To lower in position or station; to humble, degrade.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 233 In-to man lessit are we, to god þat we ma grawende be. a. 1400 *Prymor* (1891) 18 Thou hast lassed hym a litel fro angeles. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Lvij. Yf she tooke hym her parentes and frendes shold hold her lassed and hyndered.

c. *pass.* To decrease (in respect of).

1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 19 But for all this suffrance of Adherball: the mynde of Jugurth was nat more pacified, nor lessed of his crueltie.

-*less* (lès), *suffix*, forming adjs. The OE. *lās*, like its equivalents in the other Teut. langs. (see LEASE a., LOOSE a.), was used in the sense 'devoid (of)', 'free (from)', both as a separate adj., governing the genitive, as in *firena lās* free from crimes, and (more frequently) as the second element of compounds, the first element being a sb., as in *fācīnlās* guileless, *wiflās* without a wife. The adj., as a separate word in the relevant sense, did not survive into ME., and the ending -*lās* became a mere suffix, which was, and still is, very freely attached to sbs. to form adjs. with privative sense.

In many instances the sb. to which the suffix was attached was a noun of action, coincident in form with the stem of a related vb., and some of the

adjs. so formed had the sense 'not to be —ed', 'un—able', as in *countless*, *numberless*. On the supposed analogy of these words, the suffix has been appended to many verbs, as in *abashless*, *dauntless*, *describeless*, *expressless*, *quenchless*, *resistless*, *tireless*, *† topless* (= not overtopped), *weariless*.

Of the very common recent use of the suffix in the formation of nonce-wds. a few examples are subjoined.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* iv. Moneyless, wifeless, horseless, corporal-less. 1870 FURNIVALL *Boorde's Introd.* etc. Pref. 14 The possibility that the undated dedicationless Wyer was issued before 1542. 1885 *Athenaeum* 12 Dec. 764 Butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, coblerless, doctorless, bookless, milkless, postless .i. jungle. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 136 These peaceful gnatless days. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 341. 'I have not brought my card-case with me.' I said I was similarly card-caseless.

Lessee, *obs.* form of LEASE sb.

Lessee, var. LEASE a. and sb. 2, v. 3, LESSE v. 1

† *Lessed*, *ppl. a.* *Her. Obs.* In 5 lassed. [*f. LESS v. + -ED*]. (See *quot.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's*, *Her. bij b.* A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte. A lassed cotarmure is calde the coote of a gentywoman haung lyuelode weddyd to a man haung noo cotarmure.

LESEE (le'sē). Also 6-7 leas(s)ee, 7 lesse.

[a. *LEF. lessee*, OF. *lessé*, *pa. ppl.* of *lessor*, *lessier*, mod. *F. laisser* to leave: see LEASE v. 3 and -*KE.*]

A person to whom a lease is granted; a tenant under a lease.

[a. 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 Il y ad le Feoffor, & le Feoffee, le Donor & le Donee, le Lessor & le Lessee.] 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 2 Lessees. [shall] fynde goode and sufficient surtie. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 The lessees .i. shall defalke, abate, and retere. .i. as muche of the rentes dewe to the lessours, as they can proue, to haue expended on the same painings. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) i. 242 If the lessee be thought to be worth an hundred pounds. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 260 The Lessee most leauly the rent did reterne. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 17 The Lessees of our Society didd the Mines of Consumlock and Talibont. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1209 If executrix of lessee for years of a rectory take husband, the husband and wife may [etc.]. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* i. v. 187 The lessee .i. placed my name on his free list, and for years I went to his theatre once or twice a week.

Hence *Lessee'ship*, the condition or position of a lessee.

1812 HOLT in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 831/2 That lesseeship was worth nothing. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* i. v. 186 Mr. E. T. Smith .i. in his time entered on theatrical lesseeship on a large and varied scale.

Lessen (le'sn), *v.* Also 4 lasnen, 5 lessyn, 7 leasen. [*f. LESS a. + -EN* 5 i.].

1. *intr.* To become less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to decrease.

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 438 Þenne lassed þe llak þat large watz are. *Ibid.* 441 Þenne lassed þe loz lowkande togeder. 1423 JAS. I *Kings Q.* 187 Quhen lessen gan my sore. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. For kyng Goffarius peple might every day encrease mo & mo & Brute's lessen. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. xli. The world might die to live, and lessen to increase. 1725 DE Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 The river .i. lessened every step we went. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Foss.* i. (1729) I. 51 A Flint of Cylindric Figure, only lessening a little toward each end. 1745 WESLEY *Apost. Ch.* 10 My Regard for them lessen'd. 1798 LANDOR *Gehir* i. 182. I .i. seemed to lessen and shrink up with cold. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *New Year's Eve*, In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten.

2. To decrease in apparent size by the effect of distance: orig. said with reference to a bird's flight (also *refl.*).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 472 The Romaine Eagle From South to West, on wing soaring aloft Lessen'd her selfe, and in the Beames of 'th' Sun So vanish'd. 1660 FULLER *Myst. Contempl.* v. 9 The wealth of the Land doth begin (to use the Falconer's phrase) to flie to lessen. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 93 Away she flies. .i. She lessens to us, and is lost at last. 1771 GRAY *Ode Pleas. fr. Vicinia* ii. The sky-lark .i. lessening from the dazzled sight Melts into air and liquid light. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor P.* Poet. Wks. II. 56 As the white sail is lessening from thy view. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 195 Spain, lessening to a chart, beneath it swims. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 145 The warm dark roof lessening away into endless gloom.

3. *trans.* To make less in size, quantity, amount, scope, etc.; to diminish.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if þou lessen my life, na lowere þou wynnes. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 To lessyn his blood in blood-letyng. 1530 PALSGR. 607/1 His treasure is lessened sythe I knewe hym first. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 283 It could not .i. Lessen my zeale to you. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 273 Other things that serve to lessen the dependance of Subjects. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 34. 220 The late Tax upon Books and Pamphlets will lessen the Number of Scriblers. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. vi. 60 We once or twice lessened our water to forty fathoms. 1793 BLACKSTONE's *Comm.* i. 277 note. The increase of our paper has only a tendency to lessen the value of money at home. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xv. (1870) 199 She upbraided herself for the sentiment, but it could not overcome or lessen it. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 64 It is one thing to lessen the hours of work; it is another thing to increase the rate of wages per hour.

absol. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 13 Consider, When you aboue perceiue me like a Crow, That it is Place, which lessen's, and sets off.

† *b. Math.* ? To reduce (an equation). *Obs.*

1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 15 How to convert the false Roots into true, to avoid Fractions, and to lessen Equations.

† *c. pass.* To suffer loss or curtailment of; to be reduced in (some quality). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Kepe þe fro vche mysauentrous man, þat ys lessnyd of any membre. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xvii. (1739) 34 The Lords thus lessened in their judiciary power. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 38 Lessened. .i. in that only quality upon which our Frigatts most value themselves. 1793 NELSON 21 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 301. I will not suffer any poor fellow to be lessened of his due.

4. To make less in estimation, represent as less; to extenuate, palliate (faults); to disparage, cast a slur upon. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1585 FETHERSTONE *tr. Calvin on Acts* xxvi. 12. 564 They goe about to lessen or paint [*L. extenuare aut facere*] these things, for which they ought humbly .i. to craue pardon. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 They obscure the brightnesse of this our sunne of righteousness, and lessen the merits of his sufferings. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. 1. 2. I never attempted to abuse, or lessen any person, in my life. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 24 (1723) 143 Whenever .i. you have the evil Spirit upon you to lessen any body you hear commended. 1766 JUNIUS *lett.* xxvii. 129. I am far from wishing to lessen the merit of this single benevolent action. 1799 NELSON 9 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 96 Your Royal Highness will not believe that I mean to lessen the conduct of the Army; I have the highest respect for them all. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. 220 The meaner pleasure with which the ordinary observer often exerts himself to lessen a heroic figure.

† 5. To lower the dignity, position, or character of; to humble; to degrade, demean. *Obs.*

a. 1654 SELDEN *Tablet.* (Arb.) 69 The making of new Lords lessens all the rest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 304 Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume Mans Nature, less'n or degrade thine owne. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 192 When swift-wing'd ruinour told .i. How lessen'd from the field Bavar was fled. 1706 DE Foe *Jour. Div.* xii. 243 King Charles the First .i. when ever he invaded their Priviledges, had the Misfortune to see his Mistake, and lessen himself, by undoing all he had done before. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 245 It lessened him much in esteem of all the world. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 102 (F. H.).

Lessened (le'snd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED* 1.] Diminished.

1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* i. 12 You hold the Glass, but turn the Perspective; And farther off the lessen'd Object drive. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded. My eyes Upon its lessen'd garland casting. 1817 DAWSON in *Part. Deb.* 6 The prospect of a lessened expenditure. 1880 BRIDGES *London Snow*, *Shorter P.* ii. ii. With lessened load a few carts creak and blunder.

Lessening (le'snin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 1.] The action of LESSEN v., in various senses. Diminution; † a degradation, disparagement.

1428 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 8 Lessenyng of y^e sumes of y^e paymentes. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* v. ii. I take it as a Lessening of my torments. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Nov. Though I love the play as much as ever I did, yet I do not like the puppets at all, but think it to be a lessening to it. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 214 Their Thoughts run after Play and Pleasure, wherein they take it as a Lessening to be controll'd. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) i. 292 We contribute to the relief of him we have compassion with, and are instrumental to the lessening of his sorrows. 1732 SIR C. WOGAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 669/1 The very distinction [of English and Irish] carries in the face of it a lessening, and strikes the fancy with the ungrateful idea of misery. 1891 *Athenaeum* 18 Apr. 503/3 There is no lessening of this defect, but rather increase.

† *b.* See LESSEN v. 2. *Obs.*

1697 COLLIER *Inmour. Stage* ii. (1730) 47 A Flight of Madness, like a Falcon's Lessening, makes them the more gaz'd at!

Lessening, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2.]

† 1. In transitive senses: Disparaging; degrading, lowering. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 138 This kind of leaping not being successive, but all together, 'tis but even a lessening and underly way of speaking to call it Motion. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mul* iv. i. 1965 I'll strip off this vile lessening Habit And deck myself with all the Pomp of War. a. 1705 BERKELEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 426 The most lessening, vilifying appellations. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 8 Such Indecencies as are lessening to his Reputation.

2. In *intr.* senses: Growing less, diminishing.

1730 SWIFT *Power of Time*, If Mountains sink to Vales, if Cities die, And lessning Rivers mourn their Fountains dry. 1792 S. ROGERS *Floas. Mem.* ii. 45 From Guinea's coast pursue the lessening sail. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. iv. And of the trackers of the deer Scarce half the lessening pack was near. 1895 P. WHITE *King's Diary* 8 Amongst the lessening throng of dancers.

Lesser (le'ser), *a.* and *adv.* [A double comparative, *f. LESS a. + -ER* 3.]

A. adj.

1. = LESS a. Chiefly, and now only, used *attrib.* 1459 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 478 Item, ij. pillowes of lynch clothe of a lesser assye. *Ibid.* 487 Item, ij. aundryys, grete, of one sorte. Item, ij, lasse, of another sorte. Item, ij, lesser aundryis. 1552 HULOT, Beate .i. a thynge, wherby to make it lesser or thynner. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 29 To offer Sacrifices to spirites, lesser Gods or dead men of honor. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 16 The greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 171 Setting the lesser Lords at variance with their Prince. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xxiv. These lesser and if I may say more domestic virtues. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 83 The less the height of their descent, the lesser is the resistance they meet with in the

air. 1824 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 151 Woman is the lesser man. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (1876) l. x. 145 The lesser minds gave way to the greater. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 259 The lights of lesser craft dipped by, and came and went in the distance.

clipt. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II. xx.* 135 Three other gones whereof one grete and lesser. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. lv. For lesser cease, when greater griefs begin. 1660 BARROW *Enchiridion* III. To take away the right line BE equal to the lesser A. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiv. The parting with a great Fortune, as freely as with a lesser. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Titiles* II. 61 It must be either for a larger portion, or for a lesser. 1842 JAMES M. ERNSTEIN l. x. 185 When the lesser of the two scoundrels comes to me.

† b. Followed by *than*. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 115 This is in nothing lesser then that. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 40 We judged it [Amsterdam] to be... lesser than one half of London. 1692 S. PATRICK *Annu. Touchstone* 71 In these, none was greater or lesser than another. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Titiles* II. 62 The work and duty of the Christian Priesthood is lesser than was that of the Levitical.

2. In special or technical use, opposed to *greater*.

a. *Astron.* in the names of certain constellations, as the *Lesser Bear*. † Also *lesser circle*, a 'small circle' of a sphere (*obs.*). Also *Geog.* in *Lesser Asia* (now *arch.*), *Asia Minor*. b. *Mus.* Applied to intervals which are now usually called *minor*. c. in the names of plants and animals. d. *Anat.* e. For *lesser excommunication*, *line*, *litany*, see the sbs.

a. 1551, 1727-51 [see GREATER a. 4a]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 The iiiij. lesser Circles, which are the tropic of Cancer, the tropic of Capricorne, the circle Articke, and the circle Antarticke. 1594 [see CIRCLE sb. 2a]. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* III. xxi. When cold Boreas... Looks out from underneath the lesser beare. 1676 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 221 *Canis Minor*, the Lesser Dog. 1768 HUME *National Char.* *Essays* xx. Throughout... Greece, the Lesser Asia, Sicily [etc.].

b. 1674, 1727-51 [see GREATER a. 4b]. 1818 BUSBY *Gram.* *Mus.* 323 Lesser Sixth, with Lesser Third. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata Galuppi's* vii. Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh. 1873 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* l. xiv. But let the viol lead the melody, With lesser intervals, and plaintive moan Of sinking semitone. 1876 STAINER & BARRITT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lesser*, minor, as: with the lesser third, in the minor key; lesser sixth, a minor sixth.

c. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 144 The lesser Reed-Sparrow. 1822 COUCH in *Linnaean Trans.* XIV. 75 Lesser forked Hake. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 341 Lesser Cat-tail or Reed-mace. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* v. 190 Common Frog-bit... This plant was called by the old writers Lesser Water Lily.

d. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vnde M.* (ed. 2) 419 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wisberg. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 180 The lesser ischiatic notch.

3. *Comb.*, as *lesser-angled*, *-sized* adjs.

1713 G. C. PREF. H. MORE'S *Div. Dial.* vi. The lesser-sized Bodies. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 4 A longer-focussed and lesser-angled lens.

† b. *Adv.* *Less.* In quot. 1625 = to less purpose. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. iv. 54. I thinke there's neuer a man in Christendome Can lesser hide his loue, or hate, then hee. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 187 He (true Knight) No lesser of her Honour confident Than I did truly finde her. a 1645 FLETCHER *Latus Gaudy* II. i. I was an care-witness When this young man spoke lesser then he acted, And had the souldiers voice to helpe him out.

† *Lesserness*, *Obs.* rare. [f. LESSER + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lesser.

1540 SIR T. WYAT in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 241 In the originall it hathe no such relation to lessernes or grettenes of parsones.

† *Lesses*, *sb. pl.* *Hunting. Obs.* Also 7 leasses. [a. *obs.* F. *laisses* (also *laiz* in Godefroy; cf. mod. F. *laissées*), *quasi* 'leavings', ? f. *laisser* to leave.] The dung of a 'ravenous' animal, as a wild boar, wolf, or bear.

14.. *Master of the Game* (MS. Bodl. 546) If 75 He shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke and of be roo bukke, of be wilde boor, & of blake beestys, & of wolves, he shal clepe it lesser. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 97 In beasts of ravyne or pray, as the bore, the beare and such like, they shall be called the Lessees. 1611 COTGR. *Laisses*, the lessees (or dung) of a wild Boare, Wolfe, or Beare. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Lessee*, dongue of a rauenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, etc. 1630 [see FIANTS]. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 At last falling upon the fumets of a deer, the lessees of a badger. 1807 *Sportsman's Dict.* s.v. *Bear*, [Bears] cast their lessees sometimes in round crotyes.

Lessest, a. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. LESS a. + -EST, after *lesser*.] Least. (Also *absol.*)

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 200* Betwene two euils the lessest is to be chosen. a 1564 — *Humble Supplic.* Wks. II. 25 If these spiteful spiritual Sorcerers can not do the lessest, we can neuer beleue, that they are able to doe the greatest. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 513 *Lessest*, least. Sometimes *lessest*—*lessest*—*lessest*—little, and littelst.

Lessehe, *obs.* form of LEASE sb. 1, LEASHL.

† *Lessian*, a. *Obs.* [f. name of Leonard Lessius (died 1623) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lessius, esp. in *Lessian diet* (see quot. 1656).

1655 BAYLY *Life Fisher* i. 3 Austerly curbing his wanton appetite with the most spare and Lessian dyet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lessian*, pertaining to Lessius, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed Fourteen Ounces every day, whence that is called a Lessian Diet. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Gout* Wks. 1731 l. 144 Nor can this be determined by Measures and Weights, or any general Lessian Rules. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm. Evil Covetousness* Wks. 1717 l. 264 All the Religion he values himself upon, is a strict observance of the Lessian diet, which

he recommends to those few that can deny themselves to Dine with him.

† *Lessilver*, *Obs.* [Etym., sense, and form doubtful. The form *lef-silver* in 1706, possibly the original, would point to LEAVE sb. Cf. LADY-SILVER (*ladesilver*), *lathe silver* (s.v. LATHE sb. 1 b).]

1287 *Placit. Essexi Rot.* 6 in *Placit. Abbr.* (1811) 212 De... alius pascensibus... pro quilibet equo ii den. pullano... quinq. bidentibus i den. que praestatio vocatur Lessilver. c 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (Camden) 60 Debet etiam quilibet eorum pro quolibet animali etate duorum annorum vel amplius, dare domino ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptistae unum denarium quod vocatur Lessilver. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Danger*. In the Forest-Law, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding. In some Places, it is call'd *Lefsilver*, or *Lyf-silver*.

† *Lessing*, *vbl. sb.* [f. LESS v. + -ING l.] The action of the verb LESS; lessening, diminution; abatement.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 4 This es full joye... and if we vse it we sall be fyllyde eren withowtynne lessynge. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 335 In lessynge [*Lamb. MS.* lessynge] of payne. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 5 As of abundance is na lessynge na of his riches ne mynysing. 1438 *Buke Alex. Great* 107 To get lessynge of my torment. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 A lessynge of blood doth away be maladye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 100 Quhilk is ane lessynge of my payne.

Lessioun, *obs.* Sc. form of LESION.

Lessit, -yt, wk. pa. t. LEISE v. 1

Lessive (le'siv), *rare.* [ad. F. *lessive*:—L. *līxiva* neut. pl. adj. used as sb.] A lye of wood-ashes, soap-suds, etc., used in washing.

1846 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Tr. France* 303 The lessive, so the washing is called from the wood ashes employed in it. 1875 FORTNUM *Malpola* vi. 59 Take out the wares and allow them to soak in a lessive of soap-suds.

Lessness (le'sness), *rare.* [f. LESS a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being less; inferiority.

1635 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* 59 Otherwise there should be a greatness in being, and a lessness in working. 1889 MOULF *Secr. Prayer* v. (1890) 84 Unspeakable lessness, dependence and obligation.

Lesson (le'son, le'sn), *sb.* Forms: 3 *lescun*, 3-5 *lessoun*, *lessoun*, (4 les c) *zoun*, 5 *lession*, *lessoun*, 4-5 *lessone*, 5, 7 *lessen*, 4- *lession*. [ad. OF. *leçon*, F. *leçon*:—L. *lectiō-em*, n. of action f. *legere* to read. Cf. LECTURE.]

† 1. The action of reading. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* Prol. Affir that hymself he 3af more to bysynesse of lessoun [L. *ad diligentiam lectionis*] of lawe, and of profetes.

† b. A public reading; a lecture; also, a course of lectures. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10123 *heading* (Laud), Lystyn now to my lessoun That wille here of the conception. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 61 Ierome we sais in his lessone pat [etc.]. a 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camd.) 230 Doctur I've kepte the scolys at Poulys... and there he radde fulle nobyll lessounys to preve that Cryste was lorde of alle. c 1500 in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. xxx. The Bedell shall first every Inceptor in Arte to Scolys to rede his solemn Lesson. 1546 R. SMITH *Def. Sacram. Altar* title-p. Reader of the Kynges Majesties Lesson in His Grace's Universite of Oxoforde. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 52 He red openly in St Laurence church London, St Austins booke De Civitate Dei... His lesson was much frequented. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life Jas. Woodrow* (1828) 27 He waited on the divinity lessons of that great man Mr. Robert Baillie.

transf. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 187 His wife falling to read him a loud lesson.

2. *Ecl.* A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service.

Now chiefly applied to the portion of the O. T. ('first lesson') and to that of the N. T. ('second lesson') appointed in the Church of England to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. (For *proper lesson*, see PROPER a.) In the technical language of ritual, the word *lesson* is not applied to the Gospel of the mass, but sometimes to the Epistle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Siggeð Dirige, mit breo psalmes, & mit breo lessens enueriche niht sunderliche. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Wario* 500 þu most ben ofte in orisoun And in reding of lessoun. c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 709 Wel koude he rede a lesson or a storie. c 1400 *Table in Wyclif's Bible* IV. 623 Here bigynneth a rule, that tellith in whiche chapitris of the bible þe may finde the lessouns, pistils, and gospels, that ben rad in the churche al the ȝeer, after the vs of Salisbury.

c 1422 HOCCELEVE *Learn to Die* 925 The ix. lesson which is rad in holy chirche vpon all halwen day. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ord. Holy Script. The olde Testament is appoynted for the first Lessons... the newe... for the second Lessons. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 525 May it please your Maj. it is the proper lesson for the day, as appears by the Kalender. 1802, 1805 [see LECTONARY]. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 554 1/2 Our Brevery lessons for the first nocturn. *Ibid.* 555 1/2 Their [the Greeks] daily offices contain no lessons from Scripture. 1895 H. LITTLEHALES *Prymer* Pref. x. Dirige (Matins). Consisting of 3 Nocturns; each composed of—3 Psalms... 3 Lessons.

3. A portion of a book or dictated matter, to be studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Hence, something that is or is to be learnt.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Eue... told hire (the serpent) al þet lessun þet God hire hefde ilered. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6859 Sulik was þe lessun and þe lare. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 422 Catun... techyþ chylidryn þys lessun, '3eue no charge to dremys [etc.]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 118 Furst I leornede to lyce a lessun or twyne, And wikkedliehe or to weie was myn oþer lessun. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 34 (83) His lesson, þat he wende konne, To preyen hire

is burgh his wit y-ronne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b. Forreget not this lesson for tbyng that may fall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180, I beshrewe his herte y taught the that lesson. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 295 To learne Any hard Lesson that may do thee good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 605 This Psaphon... had let them file into the Woods, where chanting their lesson, they enchanted the rude people. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Ref. Exile* (1777) 352, I learned this important lesson long ago. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Helps*, Helps in the manage.—To teach a horse his lessons, there are seven helps, or aids, to be known. These are the voice, rod [etc.]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxv, The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word. 1838 JAMES *Robber* IV. The mind moralised upon it, and the heart took the lesson home. 1861 J. EOMONO *Childr. Ch. a Home* iii. 47 They should be industrious at their lessons.

† b. *transf.* Subject of discourse. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Now salle we turne ageyn tille our owen lessoun. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1944 But for to telle þe atryng of þat child... It wold lengeþ þis lessoun a ful long while.

4. A continuous portion of teaching given to a pupil or class at one time; one of the portions into which a course of instruction in any subject is divided. To give, take lessons: to give, receive systematic instruction in a specified subject. Hence occas. in text-books, a section of such length as to be suitable to be studied continuously.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/216 Euerche dai bi custome he seide þis oressun, he nolde bi-leue for no scale, ne for no lessoun. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* l. (1495) 2 In the fyrs lesson that I toke theenne I lerned a. b. And other letters by her names. 1660 PEPPYS *Diary* 21 June, Mr. Blagrove... did give me a lesson upon the flageolet. 1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. ix. 305 The conversation... was... not less profitable... than their lessons. 1854 J. HACKERAY *Newcomer* I. ii. 22 A distinguished officer... engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. *Ibid.* Tom Newcome took no French lessons on a Sunday.

b. *transf.* An occurrence from which instruction may be gained; an instructive example; a rebuke or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of the offence.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 119 b, She woulde giue her a lesson for walking so late, that should [etc.]. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Dist. Corresp.*, The kangaroos... with those little short fore puds, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 94 He [a monitor] showed me a knot in a long handkerchief, and told me I should receive a lesson from that handkerchief every day, with the addition of a fresh knot every time. 1882 J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* xiii. 140 His self-denial in the little things of daily life was a constant lesson. 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teach. & Teach. of Christ* II. 77 Christ is their Teacher. He is also their Lesson: not His words only, but His Life.

† 5. *Mus. a.* An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose. b. A piece to be performed, a performance. *Obs.*

1593 (title) A New Booke of Citterne Lessons. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 60 My Lessons make no musick in three parts. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. B 3, stage direct., A lesson of Cornets. 1646 BACON *Sylva* 8 161 Let there be a Recorder made, with two Fipples, at each end one... and let two play the same Lesson upon it, at an Unison. 1649 BROME *Antipodes* v. ix. stage direct., A solemn lesson upon the Records. 1665 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 214, I have here sent you some lessons for the guitar. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 112 Lessons for the Violin by Letters are prick'd on four lines... but Lessons by Notes are prick'd upon five Lines. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 76 She made Lucy give us a lesson on the harpsichord. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Lesson*, a word formerly used by most composers to signify those exercises for the harpsichord or piano-forte which are now more generally called sonatas. The length, variety, and style of Lessons... entirely depend on the fancy and abilities of the composer, and the class of practitioners for whose use the pieces are designed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lesson-book*, *-hour*, *-money*; *lesson-piece*, a piece of material on which to practise needlework.

1863 W. G. BLACKIE *Better Days W'king. People* i. (1864) 25 Superior 'lesson-books. 1890 L. FALCONER *M'le. Ice* I. 24 Her 'lesson-hour' was not till the afternoon. 1847 MENWEN *Life Shelley* II. 59 Receiving... part of the 'lesson money. 1880 PLAIN *Hints Needlework* 36 Let each child work a... button-hole on her 'lesson-piece in blue cotton.

Lesson (le'son), *v.* [f. LESSON sb.]

1. *trans.* To give a lesson or lessons to, to instruct, teach; to admonish, rebuke. Const. *in, on*, and with *inf.* or dependent clause. Also, To bring into or to (a certain state) by lessoning.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 223 He yet bothe barked the complaint of his felowes, and lessoned them againe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87 1/2 Willing to lesson you with sound and sage aduise. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 Metanoeon... had before hand lessoned him what he should say. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 58 To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without sumptuousness. 1682 R. ERASUS *Treat. Excommuni.* 20 The Disciples... had been severely lessoned by the Synagogue. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duelli* II. Each Stripling, lessoned by his Sire, Knew when to close, when to retire. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Serv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 361 When the eye has been for a short time lessoned to ocular surculousness, there will arise [etc.]. 1795 BURKE *Lett.* to R. Burke Wks. 1842 II. 459 It ought to lesson us into an abhorrence of the abuse of our own power in our own day. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvii, To rest the weary and to soothe the sad, Doth lesson happier men. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Slathem* xxviii. 312 If you will lesson me to find trouble is no trouble... I will thank you much for that. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 196 Oedipus has been

purged and lessoned to humility before the throne of Zeus. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 230 There was yet another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessoned me to purpose.

absol. 1807 D. GILSON *Serm. Pract. Subj.* x. 211 The apostle lessons well when he says that the man who provideth not for his own bath denied the faith.

2. To teach (a thing) as a lesson, to inculcate.

1821 [see the *phl. a.*]

Hence *Lessoned phl. a.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* Columbus xlii, Better than lesson'd saw.

Lessoning (les'ənɪŋ). [*f.* LESSON *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* LESSON; the action of giving a lesson or lessons; instruction, admonition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxii. 81 No longer any lessoning or warnings to be hearkened unto. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*, II. 1. § 1 (1622) 171 As being conscious unto himselfe, even by Natures inward lessoning, that his service is due unto him [God]. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. v. 220 My last day . . . was filled with . . . packing, leave-taking, bills-paying, and lessoning to Mlle. Jacobi. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 Our national usages and lessonings. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 206, I never needed lessoning more in the principles of the three great arts.

Lessor (les'sə). Also 6 *leas* (s) or, -our, 6-7 *lessour* (e), 7 *leaser*. [*a.* AF. *lessor*, *lessour*, *f.* *lessor*: see *LEASE v.* and *-OR*.] One who grants a lease; one who lets (property) on lease.

[1297 *Act 6 Ed. I.*, *Stat. Glouc.* c. 4 Establi est q'apres les deus annez passez et le lessour accoum a demander la terre en demaine. 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 Le Lessor est proprement lou ou home lessa a vn autre certaine terres ou tenemens purterme de l'ou pur terme des ans, ou a tener a volunt.] 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 16 The Occupier and termor of theyn from thence be discharged ayenst his lessour of the rente reserued vpon the same leesses. 1533-4 [see *LESSOR*]. 1592 WEST 1st *Pt. Symbol.* § 43 Where the lessor graunteth his lands or other things to the lessee. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xii. (1636) 52 If tenant for life and his lessor joyne in a lease for yeares. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I.*, *Stat. II.* c. 55 § 1 A Verdict shall be given for the Lessor of the Plaintiff in such Ejectment. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 442 Tenants for lives are now most commonly obliged, on the death of certain persons named in their leases, to surrender to their lessors their best beast. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Ansell* II. ii. 27 The lessee being bound to a multitude of things, and the lessor to little more than acceptance of the rent.

Lessow, obs. form of *LEASOW*.

Lest (lest), *conj.* Forms: 1 *læs* *pe*, *pe læs* *pe*, *pe læste*, 2 *pi les* *ð*, 3-5 *last* (e), *lestæ*, *les*, 5 *lesse*, 4-8 *leest*, 4-5 *lyst* (e), 6-8 *Sc. leist*, 6-9 *least* (e), 4- *lest*. [*OE.* phrase *þy læs þe*, lit. 'whereby less' = *L. quominus* (*þy* instrumental of the dem. and rel. pron. + *læs* LESS *a.* + *þe* relative particle). In ME. the first word of the phrase was dropped, and *les* *þe* became *les te* in accordance with the general rule that *þ* after *s* changed into *t*.]

1. Used as a negative particle of intention or purpose, introducing a clause expressive of something to be prevented or guarded against; = *L. nē*, Eng. *that . . . not, for fear that*.

1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v. 14 Ne synga þu þe-les þe þe on sumon þingon wyrs getide. 1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* I. 3675 *Ne . . . offenerit*, þe laste gehreinde. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Vnderfoð steore þi les þe god iwurde wrað wið eou. 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 209 Ne bi-hold þu ham [mine sunnen] nout leste þu wreoke ham on me. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 856 Go, man, while þat þu hast lit, Lest þe of-take þe derke niht. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 723 *Thisbe*, I kept . . . ful streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 337 Ich setelide how ich myghte Lette hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde hym martyre. 1400-50 *Alexander* 732 (Ashm.) Hauē a gud ȝe, Les [Dublin MS. *lest*] on þine ene here-afterward þine ossynge lyt. *Ibid.* 1372 (Dubl.) And band hir . . . Lest sho flechert or faylett with lyfe score ankers. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 5 Take hede lest eny man deceaue you. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 41 That he my fyve brether aduertis may, Lest thay in to this cairfull place descend. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Aiv b, The which leat I should seeme only idly to wish, I have [etc.]. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 41 Forge your work as true as you can, least it cost you great pains at the Vice. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 175 But, least you should be alarmed, if I don't come home by ten, don't expect me. 1795 BURNS *Last May a brave wooer* vi, But owre my left shoulder I gae him a blink Lest neebours might say I was saucy. 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 174 Nobody scarcely will venture to buy or draw bills, lest they should be paid there in depreciated currency. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the book at my elbow, lest I should misremember. 1855 *Cornwall* 262 Look to the Purser well, lest he look to himself too well. 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, he with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.

† *b.* *Lest that*: in the same sense. *Obs.*

1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 43 Nout to hot a medycine, leste þat he make þe lyme toswellyn. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8204 Lyst that she were wroth with me, I suffrede. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 9 Lest that ye lese him in your own default. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasie* 115 Least that the difficultie of the thing mighte somewhat discouragie you, I will [etc.].

† *c.* *Lest when* = *L. nequando*: lest at any time. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ii. 12 Gripes lare, leswhen [Vulg. *nequando*] laured wrethe ide. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 9 Forsake me noght leswhen [L. *ne forte*] þai be heghid.

2. Used after verbs of fearing, or phrases indicating apprehension or danger, to introduce a clause

expressing the event that is feared; equivalent to the *L. nē*, and in Eng. often admitting of being replaced by *that* (without accompanying negative).

1200 *ALFRIC Gen.* xxxii. 11 For þam þe ic hine [Esaū] swide ondræde, þe læs þe he come and oflea þa modra mid hiora cildum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10415 þe king was nei for drede wold. Laste þe king of fraunce & manning him soðle ssende. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 953 He was a-drad to þe deþ last sche him dere wold. 1400 *Arthur* 289 We dowteþ last he wel do soe, For he ys myghty know þer-too. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 My her trymbeth for fere lest he be deed. 1560 JAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 270 There is daunger, lest or euer they be ready, the enemy wyl haue inuaded his cuntryre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 95 A reuerend fr. . . lest they offend in things of honestie. 1597 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 42 All the daunger is least we take too much liberty herein. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 316 Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her infantia should vex herself sick. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20, I felt a strong inclination to sleep, and feared lest I should drop down. 1881 *Punch* 29 Oct. 198 Fearing lest they should succumb.

Lest, obs. form of *LAST*, *LEAST*, *LIST sb.* and *v.*

Lestage, *leste*, obs. ff. *LASTAGE*, *LEAST*.

Lest (e), wk. pa. t. and pp. of *LEESSE v.*

Leste (n), obs. form of *LAST v.*, *LISTEN*.

Lestercock (le'stərkɒk). *dial.* [*f.* O. Cornish *lester* a ship, Breton *lester*, Irish *lestar* small boat & Cock sb.3.] (See *quots.*)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 Upon the North coast where want of good harbours denieth safe road to the fisher boats, they have a device of two sticks filled with corks and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thred, and at the same hangeth a sailer; to this engine termed a Lestercock, they tie one end of their Boulter. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Lestercock*, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks.

† **Lestrignon**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. Lestrignon* = *pl.*, Gr. *Λαιστργον* = a cannibal people of Italy (Hom. *Odyss.* x. 116).] An inhuman monster, a cannibal. So *Lestrignoman*, in the same sense.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 388 Inhumane Monster, hateful Lestrignon. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lestrignons*, a kind of giants or fierce people of Italy, often mentioned in the *Odysses* of Homer. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 342 Lest . . . their Sons should . . . become . . . Tyrants, Lestrignons, and Cannibals to their Servants. 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 70 They were perfect cannibals with the tongue, perfect Lestrignons.

† **Lesty**, *a. Sc. Obs.* rare = *l.* [*repr.* OE. **listig*, *f.* *list* skill.]. Skilful, sagacious.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* c. liiij, There sawe I . . . The lesty beuer, and the ravin bare.

Lesue, obs. form of *LEASOW*.

Lesum, *Sc.* form of *LESOME*.

† **Lesure**. *Obs.* [*ad. late L. lesura*, *f. L. lēdere*, *lesum* to hurt.]. Hurt, injury, wound. Cf. *LESE n.*

1420 *Pallad.* on *Unsh.* iii. 733 And xxx foot asonder for lesure is hem to sette. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 He vengnyshd þat causyd þe lesure. 1460 G. ASHBY *Dialect Philos.* 648 Of whom ye shal haue no shame ne lesure.

Lesur (e), -uwe, *leswa*, -w(u)e, obs. ff. *LEASOW*.

Let (let), *sb.* 1 Forms: 2-6 *lette*, *pl.* *letten*, 4 *leet*, *leit*, 4-5 *late*, *lete*, 4-6 *lat*, 4-9 *lett*, 5 *lytt*, 6 *leatte*, 4- *let*. [*f.* LET *v.* 2.] Hindrance, stoppage, obstruction; also, something that hinders, an impediment. Now *arch.*: most common in phrase *let or hindrance*. (Cf. ME. *LITE*.)

In ME. verse the *phr.* *withouten let* (*Sc.* *but let*) is frequent, often as a mere expletive.

1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Oðer hit wið ȝewasse iþer pine of þe deaðe þe he her þaleð oðer efter mid eðelice lete. 1275 *LAV.* 4572 He þohte habbe Delgan cweene of Denemarche al him com mochel lete [1205 *letting*] ase him was alre lopest. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7395 (Gott.) þai did him fett widuten lete. *Ibid.* 8123 (Cott.) On nan-kyne lim ne had þai lete, For in þair sted ilkan war sette. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* 11. 179 Syne to Scone in hy raid he, And was maid king but langir let. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Moyse . . . hadde a lette of his tonge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 92 Ther ben oðtre vices slowe, Whiche unto love don gret lete, If thou thin herte upon hem sette. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 31 For the . . . eschuing of eny thing that mighte yeve empeschement or let thereto. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* v. xii. 142 Quhat is the let I may the nocht embrace? 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. ii. (1634) 21 By which means the foresayd muscles . . . haue the lesse impediment or let in their motion. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI.*, c. 1 § 2 The said Offices have remained void for a long Time, to the great Let of Justice. 1564 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 55b, The herbe wil growe in Englande also, if idleness wer not thelet. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 118 After which so great a victorie, the Turks without let or stay overran all the countryre. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* iv. i. He may undoubtedly enter upon it without the let or molestation of any man. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discipl.* xcv. (1643) 306 Vaeven, rough, bushie, and hilly grounds, are all lets and impediments to the horse. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* i. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 123 Love . . . through a thousand lets will find a way To his desired end. 1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 As singularity of Gifts recompensed His naturall let in speech. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gynn.* (1711) 200 There is a great Let of insensible Perspiration. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* *Introd.* § 4 Those lets and difficulties, which stay and embarrass the mind in its search after truth. 1824 S. LOVER *Nandy Andy* viii. 79 At last all let and hindrance to the merry lady ceased by the sudden death of her husband. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 159 Each man would have a portion of time to himself in which he was allowed to do what he chose without let or inquiry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 370 The enemy wrought his will

without let or hindrance. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 532 To maintain quarrels . . . to the let and disturbance of the common law.

2. In *Fives*, *Rackets*, and *Lawn-tennis*. Obstruction of the ball in certain ways specified in the rules, on account of which the ball must be served again.

1871 'STONEHENGE' *Rural Sports* (ed. 9) 635/1 [Rackets.] After the service . . . a ball hitting the gallery-netting, posts, or cushions, in returning from the front wall, is a let. 1885 *Laws Lawn Tennis*, It is a let if the ball served touch the net, provided the service be otherwise good. . . In case of a let, the service or stroke counts for nothing, and the Server shall serve again. 1890 A. C. AINGER *Fives in Tennis*, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 465 *Rules*. A 'let' may be claimed when a player is in any way prevented from returning or impeded in his attempt to return the ball by one of the opposite side.

attrib. 1890 PLEYDELL-BOUVIER *Rackets in Tennis*, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 403 Do not be absurdly modest about claiming a 'let' ball.

Let (let), *sb.* 2 [*f.* LET *v.* 1] A letting for hire or rent. (The sense in the first *quot.* is doubtful.)

1684 in A. NORA ROYDS *Reg. Par. Felkirk* (1896) 3 By ye Anciant Lett it amounts to 35 Pounds Yearly. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxiv, 'We've had a pretty good Let,' said Mr. Crummles. 'Four front places in the centre, and the whole of the stage-box.' 1868 *Perth. Free*, 18 June, John Dewar, at the Farm, will show the Boundaries; and the Conditions of Let may be learned on application. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 676 The reason the stair was not included in the lease was that the executors wanted to utilise it for the empty rooms, and make a separate let of it.

Let (let), *v.* 1 Pa. t. and pa. pp. *let*. Forms:

1 *létan*, *Northumb.* *létā*, (3rd *sing. pres. ind.* *léttes*), 2-3 *læten*, (*Orm.* -enn), 3 *leaten*, *leoten*, (3rd *sing. lat*, *let*), 2-4 *leten*, 3-4 *laten*, 3-6 *late*, *lete*, *latt* (e), *lette*, 3-8 *lett*, 3-9 (now *dial.*) *lat*, 4 *leet* (e), 4-5 *latyn*, 4-6 *Sc. leit*, 5 *lait*, *laatyn*, *leett*, 3- *let*. Pa. t. 1 *lét* (t, *léot*, *Northumb.* *leort*, (2nd *pl.* *létten*), 3 *liet*, 3-5 *lett*, *leet*, (3rd *pl.* *lætten*), 3-6 *lete*, *lette*, 4 *leite*, *late*, 4-5 *Sc. leyt*, 4-6 *Sc. leit*, 5 *late*, 6 *Sc. lait*, *luit*, *lut* (e), 8-9 *Sc. loot*, 2- *let*. *b. weak*: 5-6 *letid*, 5 *lettid*, 7- *ed*. Pa. pp. 1 (3e) *læten*, 3 *ilete* (n), *ilet*, (1 *late*, 3-5 *leten*, -in, 5 *lecten*, 3-5 *latin*, 3-6 *laten*, 4 *ylat*, *ylet* e, *ilaten*, 4-5 (y) *lete*, *latyn*, 4-6 *latten*, 5-7 *lett*, 5-9 (now *dial.*) *letten*, 6 *letton*, *lat* (t) *ne*, *lette*, *leate*, 7, 9 *Sc. latten*, 9 *Sc. lotten*, *looten*, 7-9 *lett*, 4- *let*. [*A Com. Teut.* reduplicating str. vb.: OE. *létan* (*Northumb. létā*), pa. t. *lét*, *leort* (chiefly Anglian and *foet.*), pa. pp. *gelétan*, corresponds to OFris. *lêta*, pa. t. *lêt*, *lêl*, pa. pp. *lêten*, OS. *litan*, pa. t. *liet*, *lît*, pa. pp. *gilitan* (Du. *latan*, pa. t. *liet*, pa. pp. *gelaten*, OHG. *lîzan*, pa. t. *liaz*, pa. pp. *gilîzan* (MHG. *lîzen*, pa. t. *liēz*, also shortened *lîn*, pa. t. *liē*, pa. pp. *gilân*; mod. G. *lassen*, pa. t. *liess*, pa. pp. *gelassen*), ON. *lita*, pa. t. *lît*, pa. pp. *littenn* (Sw. *lâta*, Da. *lade*), Goth. *létan*, pa. t. *lailôb*. The root, Teut. **lāt* = pre-Teut. **lād* = related by ablaut to Teut. **lat* (whence *LATE a.*) = pre-Teut. **lad* (whence *L. lassus* weary); Brugmann compares Gr. *ἀνάειν* (Hesychius) 'to be weary'. The primary sense of the *vb.* would thus seem to be 'to let go through weariness, to neglect'; cf. the development of the Romanic synonym (F. *laisser* = *L. laxare*, *f. laxus* loose). In all the Teut. langs., however, the word has the same senses as in OE.

The shortening of the root vowel (which is curiously parallel to the change of MHG. *lîzen* into mod. G. *lassen*) has not been satisfactorily explained, and no precisely analogous instance has been found, though in the *vb.* *scet* and *get* the normal lengthening of OE. *e* in open syllables has not taken place before *t*, and the OE. *æ*, *ea* are very generally shortened before *d* and *þ*, as in *dread*, *bread*, *breath*.]

1. To leave; to allow to pass.

† 1. *trans.* To allow to remain; to leave behind; to abstain from taking away, using, consuming, occupying, etc. *Obs.*

971 *Blithl. Hom.* 125 Hwilce hwile hine wille Drihten her on worlde lætan. 1205 *LAV.* 14778 Saxas . . . letten i þissen londe wiues & heore children. 1220 *Bestiary* 777 Amonges men a swete smel he let her of his holi speld. 1300 *Navelok* 1924 Summe in gripes bi þe her Drawen ware, and laten ber. 13 . . . *Coer de L.* 4136 Stondyng hous wyl he non lete. 13 . . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1620 Herhaudes bodi wiþ him he bar, For he nold it noust lete þar. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 218 And ȝaf to man fre power. þe euel to late and god to take. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 101 (Camb. MS.) As to the wyse folk ther nis no place lēten to hate þat is to seyn that ne hate hath no place amonges wyse men. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6556 If men wolde ther-geyn appose The naked text, and lete the glose. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 32 In that powder growe little worms, let the same therin. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 41 He giue him my Commission, To let him there a Month, behind the Geste Prefix'd for's parting. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras* *Don Fenise* 76 He asked me where I let my traine.

† *b.* To loose one's hold of, let go. *Obs.*

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1811 Quad iacob, ðe ne leate ic noȝt, Til ðin blissing on me beð wroȝt.

† 2. To leave undone, omit to do; to leave out, omit (in reading, recitation, etc.). Also with negative complement, to leave undone, etc. See also *let alone* (18 b). *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wisdom Wks.* 1687 I. 4 It will not let external mischances... to produce an inward sense which is beyond their natural efficacy. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 26. 437 Why does he let so many other Gods to do nothing at all? 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 17. 186 He was one of those mad Folks who are let to go abroad. 1812 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) I. 266, I never am let to write half so much as I wish. a 1866 KEBBLE *Let. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 201 If they be indulged and let to run wild.

c. with ellipsis of the infinitive.
a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv. He wald haif liden, scho wald not lat him. 1681 DRYDEN *SA. Fryar* v. 77 My dear, dear Lord Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him? 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mon.* IX. 8 We are as well as the heat will let us. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* i. xiii. I am very much obliged to my father for letting me. 1892 M. MORRIS *Montrose* ix. 172 A... declivity, by which they might march directly down upon Montrose's left flank—if Montrose would let them.

† d. *absol.* To allow, give permission. *Obs.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 95 Sum douts... of quibkly ryght faine, Gif laser lat, I wald resolut be. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* i. ii. The maist thrifty man could never get a well-stor'd room, unless his wife wad let.

13. To cause. Now only in *to let* (a person) *know* = to inform (of something).

In early use, often with ellipsis of an indefinite personal object, so that the active infinitive has virtually assumed a passive sense; cf. G. Lassen.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xviii.] (MS. Ca.). He sette scole, & on þære he let cnihtas laran. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1102 He let þær toforan castelas zekmakian. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Se almihti sceapende... hi alle... let befallen on þat ece fer þe ham zearod was. c 1200 *Ormin* 6362 To letenn swingenn himm. c 1205 *LAV.* 586 He hine leatte wel witen. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 54 Al þas þe holi Gost lette writen one boc uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 14/457 He liet... maken him king of al is fader lond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 541 Iburd he was in londone þat he let verst rere. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2171 Lete witte swibe at þe kichen weper þi misse any skinnis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. vi. 15 (Harl. MS.). He lete make a proclamation þorȝ all his Empire. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 V^e thynges that they desireden to late be knownen to theyr frendis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 607/2, I lette one to wyte, *je salue*. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 125 They were let to understande, what plots and meanes were made. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vi. 11 If your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is. 1630 J.D. DORCHESTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 260 To let the Ambassador know this Doctor may returne as hee is come. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. Pray let me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss. 1781 [C. JOHNSTON] *Juniper* *Pack* II. iv. v. 230 On my arrival at her house, I was not let to wait long. 1794 BURNS 'O saw ye my dear', She lets thee to wit that she has thee forgot. 1829 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. III. lxxxix. (1841) 446/2, I will let them know that they are the King's subjects, and must likewise submit to me. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/1 There was always some body of Churchmen which disliked them, and took every opportunity of letting them know it.

14. The imperative with *sb.* or pronoun as obj. often serves as an auxiliary, forming the equivalent of a first or third person of the vb. which follows in the infinitive.

The transition to this use from senses 12 and 13 may be seen in instances such as quot. 1423 below, in which *let* may be taken either in its ordinary sense, expressing a request addressed to a person, or in its function as an auxiliary.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 498 Lat me ta the state on me, And bring this land out of thyrrlage. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 855 Lat vs stynte of Custance but a throwe, And speke we of the Romain Emperour. 1423 Jas. I *Kingsis Q.* xcix. Vnto ȝoure grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ii. Lete vs set vpon hym or request. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 49 Latt every man say quhat he will. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Diij. Lat vs call to memorie, the princes of times past. 1535 COVERDALE *Song* 3 *Child.* 52 O let the earth speake good of the Lorde: yee let it prayse him. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abas.* ii. (1882) 102 Let it be granted that they are most necessary. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 228 If you denie to dance, let's hold more chat. 1609 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 84 Let there be an hole about an Inch deep, which shall serve to Prime it with Powder-dust. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* Misc. Wks. 1830 III. 222 Let her wealth be what it will. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 300 But come, I must love him! Let's find him out. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xii. Let us begone from this place. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 254 Let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks.

† b. Occasionally the nominative has been incorrectly used for the objective before the infinitive.

1634 MALORY's *Arthur* iv. iii. Let we [1485 lete vs] hold us together till it be day. 1647 T. HILL *Paul* (1648) A Letter a ij. Finally, let you and I counsell, encourage, watch over, and pray much for another. c 1650 CHRYSE *Chase* (Percy MS.) xxiii. Let thou and I the battell trye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 424 While Let thou and I withdraw. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 131 Let thou and all Bui's men do their best.

c. with ellipsis of *go*. (Very common in Shaks.; now arch.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 95 Let vs to the Tyger all to dinner. 1611—*Cymb.* iv. ii. 152 He throw't into the Creeke Behind our Rocks, and let it to the Sea. 1634 MILTON *Comms* 599 But com let's on. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 Let us now into the Towne. 1791 COWPER *Ud* vi. 505 Then let me to the tomb, my best retreat, When thou art slain. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i. Let us home ere the storm begins to rage. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 326 When one dance ends another is begun; Come, let us to it.

III. To behave, appear, think.

† 15. *intr.* To behave, comport oneself; to have (a particular) behaviour or appearance; to make

as though, to pretend. Also with cognate obj. *to let lates* (cf. ON. *lata lätum*). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xx. 20 Da sendun hiȝ mid searwun þa de riht-wile leton [Haton *Gosp.* letenn; Vulg. *qui se justos simulant*]. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* liii. (1883) 298 He... let him eadelic ymbe þæt. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1296 Bule lateþi modliȝ, & bereþþ upp hiss hæfæld. c 1220 *Bestiary* 429 He lat he ne wile us noȝt biwike. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2168 He let he knew hem noȝt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12456 (Cott.) Pe late þai thoru þe cite let. *Ibid.* 14608 (Gött.) Als wittles men sli late þai lete. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lord, that hast me lyf to lene, such lures let me leten! a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 12 Þai let as þai armyd þaim to stand wiþ god. a 1350 *St. Laurence* 137 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 114 He saw þam al lat sarili. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3832 Letande alles a lyone, he lawncches theme thorowe. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1809 Sho lete als þo him noȝt had sene. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 9 Sche leteþ as thou sche wyest not where he were. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE xl. 502 Wallace assayed at all placis about, Leit as he wald at any place brek out. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit uemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E. And lettis it is a luf-blenk. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 103 Vortyger... letid as though he had ben wroth with that dede. 1787 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss. Suppl.*, Letten, you Pretend to be. *Clesh.* You are not so mad as you leeten you.

† 16. To think (highly, lightly, much, etc.) of (occas. *by, to, OE. embe*). *To let well of:* to be glad of, welcome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* c. 6 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 310 Eala fela is... þæra þe... embe bletsunga oððe unbletsunga leohlice letað. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 260 Pet lutelet of godes borde, and godes worde. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3750 Þatt te birp... letenn swiþe unorneliȝ & litell off þe sellenn. c 1230 *Hall Met.* 33 3if þu him mucche luest & he let lutelet to þe. c 1325 *Meir. Hom.* 43 He... lates of pouer men hetheli. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 195 So wele it was of leten. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. xl. 29 Luytel he is loued or leten bi. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 250 Thai let of us wlichtly. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 88 Pare was na byuende lede he lete mare by. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 2007 So wele the lyon of him lete. c 1430 *Syr Gomer.* (Roxb.) 6764 He saw comyng Nathanael, He lete therof right wyl. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 247/2 Adam and Eue... well lete of themselves byfore they eate of the tree. c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1436 Quod Danger, 'Let not licht'.

† 17. *trans.* with complement. To regard as. Also with obj. and inf., or clause: To consider to be, that (a person or thing) is. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. i. § 5 Þæt hi hi selfe leton ætȝer ȝe for heane ȝe for unæræste. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1007 Maniȝ men leton þæt hit cometa ware. c 1200 *Vith. Coll. Hom.* 125 He leo letteh unefleah and lefde luf noht. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 130 (Heo) letteþ al nouht wuþ þæt heo wel doð. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19524 Goddis virtu or gret prophet, Or angel elles þai him let. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) Thow shalt nat wyne to leten thi self a wreche. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. v. 5 Somme... letten me for a lorel. c 1420 WYNTOUN *Chron.* viii. xxx. 4556 Inglis man... gert his folk wiþ mekil mayne Ryot halȝly the cwntré; And lete, that all hys awyne suld be. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 907 Thus let he no man his peir.

† b. *absol.* To think. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech god giue... cumeð of heuene dunward... þeþ be unbeliefsuwo ne lete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laatyng, wenyng, or demyn. *Ibid.* 289/1 Latyn, or demyn in word, or heit. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liii. ii. Nothyng is more redy for to mete Then couetous and fulshode as man lete.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

* with *adj.* as complement.

18. *Let alone.* (In OE. also *létan an*, ME. *† let one*.)

† a. To leave (a person) in solitude. *Obs.*

13... *Guy Warw.* (A) 525 þe leches gon, & lete Gij one, þat makeþ wel michel mone. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1828 þen lete þe lord þam allane & went till his fest.

b. To abstain from interfering with or paying attention to (a person or thing), abstain from doing (an action). *To let well alone:* see WELL.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 226 Let domne an ðæt gefeoht swa openlice sume hwile. 1400 *Cursor M.* 2898 (Fair.) Silbe and spouses ȝe lete an [Cott. tak yce nan]. a 1483 EARL RIVERS *Lett.* in Gardner *Life Ric. III* (1878) App. B. 395 Take hede to the vice that Maundy makes, and loke yef the foundation and the wallis be sufficiant... than lete hym alone with his worke. 1530 *PALSGR.* 607/1 Let that alone, *laissez cela*. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 269 The corrupt natures of women, if they be let alone to live at libertie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 95 Let them alone awhile, and then open the doore. 1601—*Twel. N.* ii. iii. 145 For Monsieur Maluoli, let me alone with him. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 18 Let him alone; let no man move his bones. So they let his bones alone. 1667 PERVS *Diary* 30 Apr. So home... to my accounts, and finished them... they being grown very intricate, being let alone for two months. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 P. 5, I would... advise all my Female Readers... to let alone all Disputes of this Nature. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 293 Why not avoid all this, as Napoleon might have done, by letting well alone? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v. Why don't you let the boy alone? 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Darren* xix. He is gentle as a lamb, if only he is let alone. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/6 It was best to let them alone to think quietly er their own position.

c. *absol.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2688 Nay, lene, lat ane [Dubl. MS. lett be]. a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) E. 1 b. For his other qualities, I let alone. 1891 H. JONES *Browning as Philos. Teacher* ii. 45 There is given to men the largest choice to do or to let alone, at every step in life.

d. *collog.* in imper.: *Let me (him, etc.) alone* to (do so and so) = I (he, etc.) may be trusted to do, etc. Also const. *for*, and in early use *elipt.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4372 Lete me allone, mi lef swete frende, anio þe na more. [1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1859) 2 Lete me alone therefore, to do that my ryght is; for nothing skillfully may lette me therof.] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 201 Let me alone for swearing. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* iv. 48 Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* iv, Let the charwoman alone to be the first.

e. The imperative *let alone*, or the pres. pple. used *absol.*, is used colloq. with the sense 'not to mention'. (The obj., whether sb. or clause, in this use follows the obj.)

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 263 We shall have no bed in the house... for Charles himself—let alone Henry. 1843 F. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* III. 33 Going out of town is very agreeable to me on my own account, letting alone my rejoicing for my children. 1853 TRENCH *Præcepts* 98 It... declares that honesty, let alone that it is the right thing, is also... the wisest. 1892 *Guardian* 20 Jan. 86/1 It is hard to get a gardener who can prune a gooseberry-bush, let alone raise a cucumber.

f. as *sb.*; now only *attrib.* in the sense of 'laissez-aller'.

1606 SHAKS. *Leary* iii. 79 *Gon.* Meane you to enjoy him? *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 298 Hy dint of practising the let-alone system. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 325 The old let-alone proprietors. 1873 II. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 351 Such a let-alone policy is eventually beneficial.

19. *Let loose.* To liberate, set free; now chiefly, a fierce animal or some destructive agency. Also, † to relax, loose one's hold, control), slacken (a bridle); † to abandon (an opinion). † Rarely *intr.* to give way to.

1530 *PALSGR.* 607/2, I let lose, *je mets an large*... Lette lose your houndes, we shall go hunte the foxe. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 286 Not letting loose the bridle of libertie to his concupiscence. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 286 It hes not bein the custome of England to let louse onie grip that they haue hade of Scotland at any tyme. 1597 T. BRADT *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 430 Their tongues are let loose to opprobrious speeches. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlix. 21 Naphtali is a hindle let loose. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 38 God intendeth only the care of the species or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 155 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire? 1667 CAUSIS *Decay Chr. Piety* i. § 1 If we should so far let loose to speculation, as to forget our experience. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 136 When their Enemies... have let themselves loose into an irregular Pursuit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P. 1 He was let loose among the Woods as soon as he was able to ride on Horseback. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolmaster*, He can no more let his intellect loose in Society, than the other can his inclinations. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 43 Like so many bedlamites or demoniaes let loose. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* liii. (1879) 695 Fierce wrath will he let loose on this nation.

** with a verb in the infinitive.

20. *Let be* (dial. *let-a-be*; † also contracted *labe*, *labbe*).

a. To leave undisturbed, not to meddle with; to abstain from doing (an action); to leave off, cease from; = *let alone*, 18 b. † Also const. *inf.*

c 1175 LAMB. *Hom.* 57 Let þu þæt nuele beon. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leteð ben swilc wurdas ref. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it helps noȝt. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1840 Letteþ be your bisnesse. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 475 Lat be thyn arguynge For louse ne wele nat Countyrpletyd be. c 1425 LYOG. *Assembly of Gods* 2070 Take therof the best & let the worst be. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iv. Syr late hym be... for he is vnhappy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. vi. 159 With thi complayntis... Lat be to vex me. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 1 Luvaris, lat be the frennysse of lueve. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 207 Soft you, let me be, plucke vp my heart, and be sad. 1641 MILTON *Animado* Wks. 1738 I. 10 Let be your prayer, ask not impossibilities. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 287 'Back on your lives! let be', said he, 'my prey'. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 383 Let it be... pass on. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 75, I do not understand Why you should harp on Ina. Let her be. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxiv. Oh, sick I am to see you, will you never let me be?

† b. To cease to speak of; also *intr.* Const. *of*. c 1205 *LAV.* 30455 Lette we nu beon Cadwailan and ga we to Edwine aȝan. c 1430 *Syr Trygam.* 127 Of the quene let we be.

c. *absol.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Læt beon ealne dæg. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1735 Lateþ beo and beoþ isome. c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 1757 Lat ben, moder, for hit is nede. c 1380 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 619 Lat be quod he, it shal nat be. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 18 God saith him self... 'lete be, lete be, for in me is the vengeance, and y shalle quyte it'. c 1475 *Rauf Coiltzcar* 293 'Lat be, God forbid', the Coiltzcar said. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 49 Other sayde let be: let vs se whyther Helias wyll come and delyver hym. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iv. 6 Ah let be, let be, thou art The Armourer of my heart. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems, Sq.-Cap* ii. She replies, good Sir, I-a-bee. If ever I have a man, Square-cap for mee. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 306 (E. D. S.) Labbe, labbe, Soze, labbe... Gi' o'er, gi' o'er. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 338, I waste my heart in signs: let be. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* I. 322/2 When Thomas is about to pull fruit... the elf bids him let be. 1891 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/2 The old doctrine of Let Be.

d. = *let alone*, 18 e. Chiefly *Sc.*

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 246 He could skarse sitt, to let be stand on his feet. a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1743) 619 These baser things are not worthy of an immortal spirit, let be a spirit who is a partaker of a divine nature. 1683 DR. HAMILTON 9 June in Napier *Duode*

(1859) I. II. 333 They would scarce give me civil answers, let be to confess a word. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. She speaks as if she were a prent book, — let a be an auld fisher's wife. 1828 MOIR *Blasie Wanch Prelim.* p. vii. Let-a-be this plain truth, another point of argument is [etc.].

21. Let fall.

† a. To put (clothing) on a person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4055 Pe kyng .. did on ioseph hand þe ring; and clahþyng on h:m lette he fall.

b. To lower (a bridge, a portcullis, a veil); *Naut.* to 'drop' an anchor; also (see quot. 1867).

c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 252 Clerevauld. .lete fall the bridge. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 139 Than ladyes fair lete fall thair mantillis grene. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 13 Tha .. Drew draw brigges, and lute portculleis fall. 1594 [see FALL v. 4]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Let fall your fore-sail. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 12 We let fall our Anchor. 1784 *COWPER Tusk* iv. 248 In letting fall the curtain of repose On bird and beast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Let fall! The order to drop a sail loosed from its gaskets, in order to set it.

c. † To allow (one's anger) to abate (*obs.*); to allow to lapse, proceed no further with, 'drop' (a business). ? *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3238 His angre somdele lete he fall. 1594 O. B. *Questions Profit. Concernings* 31 b. It seemed better vnto him to let fall his reuenge. 1621 *Mising Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 70 They lett the buisness of Flood be lett fallen, and they to proceed no further in yt. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 66 Some progress was made in the work; but within a small while after the Act passed it was let fall again. 1692 R. I. *ESTRANGE Josephus* v. i. (1733) 102 Having lost their Labour without making any Discovery, they let the Business fall. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 453 Seimour's election was let fall: But the point was settled, that the right of electing was in the House, and that the confirmation [by the King] was a thing of course.

† d. To lower (a price). *Obs. rare* —.

c 1475 *Ran Collyer* 833 Sa laith thay war .. to lat thair price fall.

e. To 'drop', utter (a word, a hint), esp. carelessly or inadvertently.

1826 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 The least word .. that you let fall out of your overflowing venomous mouths. 1696 *DRYDEN Aureng-z.* II. i. 27 My grief let unbecoming speeches fall. 1710 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 256 ¶ 4 Some Expressions which the Welshman let fall in asserting the Antiquity of his Family. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. II. 627 II. F. let fall some expressions which [etc.]. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 412 Vague hints .. let fall by the dying officer.

f. To shed (tears).

1816 SCOTT *Jock of Hazeldean*, But aye she loot the tears down fa' For Jock of Hazeldean. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* II. ii. 20 He .. lets fall some drops of natural pity over hapless infirmity.

g. Of a solution, etc.: To deposit.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 688 On cooling it lets fall a yellow matter similar to wax.

h. *Geom.* To draw (a perpendicular) to a line from a point outside it. *Const. on, upon.*

1667 [see FALL v. 4]. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 14 Find its Latitude, by letting fall the Perpendicular *Sb* on the true Meridian drawn through A. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 9 The length of perpendiculars let fall upon the lines of direction.

Let fly: see FLY v. 1 10.

22. Let go.

a. *trans.* To allow to escape; to set at liberty; to lose one's hold of; to relax (one's hold); to drop (an anchor).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16330 þe pouste es min to spill or latte ga? c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. 173 Nero .. þane leit paula a quhill ga. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fanne* II. 443 He .. lat the reynes gon Of his hors. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 254 What wolde þou þat we lete hym ga? 1530 *PALSGR.* 6072 Let go your capestan, and some be lyke to have a knocke. 1581 *Act 23 Elic.* c. 10 § 4 So as they .. do presently loose and let goe everye Feasaunte and Partridge so taken. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 60 Ruffian: let goe that rude vnciuill touch. 1639 *EARLE Microcosm.* lxvi. (Arb.) go He .. will not let the least hold goe, for feare of losing you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 150 Letting go their hold they were killed by the fall. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* III. (1721) 356 A Solution of Mercury in *Aqua fortis* being poured upon Iron, Copper, Tin or Lead, dissolves the Metal, and lets go the Mercury. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict. s.v. Go.* To let go the Anchor. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 214 The oxygen of the acid combines with the carbon .. and at the same time lets go a quantity of caloric. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 308/1 The Dauphin let go his father's hand. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 261 He requested the pipe-seller to let go his hold. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL in *My First Bk.* 34 A big ship .. let go her anchor in the Downs.

b. *intr.* = to let go one's hold. *Const. of.*

c 1430 *Anturs of Arth.* 470 (Douce MS.) 'Let go', quod sir Gawayne, 'god stound with þe rihte!' 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 241 Let go Slaue, or thou dy'st. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 A Spring that lets go immediately, and shuts the Mouth of the Itap. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Humorists, Steele* (1853) 112 Hill let go of his prey sulkily. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar., If once the heart lets go of the faith to which it used to cling.

c. To dismiss from one's thoughts; to abandon, give up; to cease to attend to or control.

1535 *COVERDALE I Sam.* ii. 3 Let go your grete boostinge of hye thynges. 1550 *CROWLEY Egipt.* 110 Such .. do turne into the ahouse, and let the church go. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido v.* ii. G. 2, Iarbus, talke not of Aeneas, Let him goe. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. ii. § 3 To let go the name, and come to the very nature of that thing which is thereby signified. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 22 July, I finding

that accounts but a little let go can never be put in order by strangers. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 113 Letting his own life go. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 859/1 Do only what is imperative and let the rest go. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect. etc.* iv. (1890) 107 Let go nothing that becomes a man of bodily or of mental excellence.

† d. To fire off (ordnance), discharge (missiles).

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 45 All suche ordnance as they had they lete go at ones. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* vii. xii, Thou .. ready art to let thynne arrowes go. a 1670 *SPALDING Tronb. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 109 Ane sudden fray .. throw occasion of a shot rakeleslie lettin go.

e. To cease to restrain; to allow to take its course unchecked. To let oneself go: in recent use, to give free vent to one's enthusiasm.

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxvii. 15 When the shippe was caught, and could not resist the wynde, we lett her goo and drave with the wedder. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* vi. 9 That he wolde let his honde go, and hew me downe. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., Once, and once only, does he let himself 'go', and then not till he has threatened to throw down his pen. 1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 488/2 'The multitude is taking its pleasure, is letting itself go.

f. as *sb.* An act of letting go.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 31 Shipping is subject ever, at the let go, to bee stayed. 1702 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 7 [A dog match] for a Guinea each Dog, five let-goes out of hand, .. which goes fairest and furthest in wins all. 1885 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNEL *Fishing* 84 Catastrophes .. averted only by an ignominious let-go of the gaff.

† 23. Let pass. *Obs.* as a combination; for to let (a person or thing) pass, see PASS v. *trans.* To let slip, miss (an opportunity); to pass by, neglect; to discontinue (a practice).

1530 *PALSGR.* 608/1, I lette passe a thyng, I let it go, or passe on. 1537 tr. *Latimer's Sermon. bef. Convocation* A viij b, I lette passe to speake of moche other suche lyke countrefayte doctrine. 1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 303 Although he let passe the unsatiable tyrannie practised in the time of Diocletian, yett ceased he not altogether from persecuting. 1598 *GREENWY Tactitus* Ann. II. xviii. (1622) 59 Letting passe the Islands [to] take wide and open sea. 1648 *HAMILTON Papers* (Camden) 164 That a people so wise .. can let passe ane oportunitie of so much credit and interest. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 479 Let me not let pass Occasion which now smiles. 1671 — *P. R.* II. 233, I shall let pass No advantage.

24. Let run. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. iv. 163 Having let run their sheets and balyards. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) *Faire contr.*, .. to let run, or over-haul any rope. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Let run, or let go by the run, cast off at once.

25. Let slip. (See also SLIP v.)

a. *trans.* To unfasten what is tied; to loose (a knot). ? *Obs.*

1526 *TINDALE Luke* v. 4 Carry vs in to the depe and lett slippe thy nett to make a draught. 1530 *PALSGR.* 608/1, I lette sylppe a thyng that is tyed fast.

b. To liberate, loose (a hound) from the leash in order to begin the chase. Also *absol.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 608/1, I let sylppe, as a hunter dothe his grayhounds out of his leashe. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. i. 278 Before the game's afoot, thou shalt let's slip. 1601 — *Jud. C.* III. ii. 273 Cry hauocke, and lett slip the Dogges of Warre. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/2 Let slip the Grey-hound. [1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 517 The cry .. was that Nottingham had kept his bloodhounds in the leash, but that Trenchard had let them slip.]

c. To allow to escape through carelessness; to miss (an opportunity).

1550 *CROWLEY Last Tronb.* 882 Take hede by time, let not sylppe this occasion. 1611 *BURLE Iteb.* II. i. We ought to giue the more earnest heede to the things which we haue heard, lest at any time we should let them slip. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 743 If you let slip time. 1730 *BERKELEY Let. Wks.* 1371 IV. 176, I would not let slip the opportunity of returning you an answer. 1776 *PAINÉ Com. Sense* (1791) 61 Most nations haue let slip the opportunity.

*** With adverbs.

† 26. Let abroad. To allow to go abroad; to permit or cause to 'get about'. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* Ep. Ded., In letting them abroad I desire onely to testifie [etc.]. 1727 *POPE, etc., Art of Sinking* 76 Small beer .. is .. vapid and insipid, if left at large and let abroad.

† 27. Let away. *Obs.*

a. To allow to go away, permit to depart.

11. *O.E. Chron.* an. 1011 (Land MS.) Ælmar abbot hi lætan awex. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5858 Ne i ne wil lat þe folk awai. *Ibid.* 6217 Quat ha we don, þat we let þus þis folk awai? 1826 *MOORE in Mem.* (1834) V. 37 [1] consented on condition of being let away early to my mother.

b. (a) To omit; to drop (a letter in a word).

(b) To put away or aside; to have done with.

a 1000 in *Thorpe Dipl. Ævi Sax.* 289 Ða let he þone ab awex. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 174 Ðas oðre letap ðone n awex on sopinum. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 177 Lete we a wel þes chestre. c 1275 *Moral Ode* 344 (Jesus MS.) Þeos letap awel al heore wil, for godes hestes to fulle.

† 28. Let by. *Sc.* = let alone 18 c.

1577 *LOCHLEVEN to Morton* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 72 Your own particulars [=personal friends] are not contented lat by the rest.

29. Let down.

a. To lower (a drawbridge, portcullis, steps of a carriage, etc.); in restricted sense, to cause or allow to descend by gradual motion or short stages. Also *occas. intr.* for *passive*.

1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Land MS.) Me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19844

A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dun. c 1450 *LONGELICH Gram.* xxxvi. 367 So wenten they into the towr .. and leten hynl down ful softelye. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 90 Leit breggis down, and portcules that drew. 1530 *PALSGR.* 607/1 Come let me downe from my horse. 1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 55 A vission of a shete latten downe from heauen. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olavinus Voy. Ambass.* 35 They would have let down the Anchor. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* in *Sylvia*, etc. (1729) 207 Letting the Tree down into a Pit of four or five Foot Depth. 1737 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* I. 12 We were let down into the hold. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* IV. iii. 59 The draw-bridge is let down. 1840 *DICHENS Barn. Rudge* liii, A passing carriage stopped, and a lady's hand let down the glass. 1844 — *Marl. Chuz.* liii, Draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* I. xii, Lights were brought in, the curtains let down. 1864 Mrs. H. WOOD *Twelvyn Hold* I. 313 A large board or table which would put up or let down at will. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* I. 89 Throwing the door wide open with a fling, and letting down the steps.

fig. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. (1679) 6 We can let down our thoughts but one step lower, and that is into the bottomless pit.

b. To lower in position, intensity, strength, or value; to depress; to abase, humble. Also, to disappoint.

1486-1504 *Let.* in *Denton Eng. in 15th c.* (1888) 318 note D, Vif ye suld support a synglere man to dryue yowr tenants out and lett downe yowre tenandres [i.e. tenants] as they doo. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Fryar* v. ii. 74 Every slack'd fisher drops his hold, Like Nature letting down the Springs of Life. 1747 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) I. cxxviii. 343 Nothing in the world lets down a character more than that wrong turn. a 1791 *WESLEY Serm.* liii. 15 Wks. 1811 IX. 161 He lets himself down to our capacity. 1795 *BURKE Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 348 When I found that the great advocate, Mr. Erskine, condescended to resort to these bumper toasts .. I was rather let down a little. 1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VI. 162 Poor M. de Narbonne! how will he be shocked and let down! 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note, that, at once, let down all Emma's hopes of surprising her friend agreeably. 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 187 He was .. gently let down from his high position.

† c. To reduce (overfed beef or mutton) by bleeding the animal before it is killed. *Sc. Obs.*

1555 *BURGH Rec. Peebles* (1872) 215 That all flescheours bring thair flesche to the mercat croce .. and that thair blaw nane thairfor, nor yit let it done. 1574 *BURGH Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 26 That thair be na mutton scotit on the bak .. nor yit latten down before [i.e. bled at the breast].

d. *techn.* (a) To lower the temper of (metal). (b) See quot. 1886.

1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 57 If your Steel be too hard .. you must let it down (as Smiths say) that is, make it softer, by Tempering it. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Letting-down, the process of lowering the temper of a steel tool or spring which [etc.]. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, s. v., Shellac and other resins, and similar substances, are said to be 'let-down' when they are, by means of spirit solvents, reduced or dissolved ready for use. The solvent itself is also known as 'let-down'.

e. To be let down: (of the claws of a hound) to be in contact with the ground. Also, the sinew of a horse, = 'to be broken down' (see BREAK v. 50d).

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19874 She is a pretty large Hound, very handsome, all her Claws are let down of one of her fore feet. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 338 If the Horse be, what the Jockies call, let down in the Sinew .. such a Horse can never be made so strong in that Part, but a hard Course, or Running a Race upon hard Ground, will let him down again. *Ibid.* (1757) II. 271 When a Horse .. is quite let down (as the Jockies call it) the Tendon is quite broken.

f. To be well let down in the girth: (of a horse, also of a hound) to be 'deep' in the girth.

1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 122 When a Horse is well let down in the Girth, he is a good-winded Nag .. He was a Round barrel'd Horse, and did not look much let down in the Girth.

g. To let (a person) down gently or softly: to treat considerately so as to spare (his) self-respect. *collog.*

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi. (1842) 313 By way of letting him down gently, I said nothing. 1843 H. GAVIN *Feigned & Fictit. Dis.* 32 It is always a prudent measure to afford a malingering an opportunity of giving in .. or in the language of the hospital, to let him softly down. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, She would let him down easily, so to speak, that there might be no over-tender recollections on his part.

h. Of cows: To yield (milk). *dial.*

1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xv, She's a bonny lass, she is! let down her milk, there's a pretty! 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 561 All cows will not let down their milk to strangers.

† i. *intr.* To deliver a blow at. *Obs.*

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 219 Taking his curtelas in both his hands, he let down at Rozalmond with such force that [etc.].

j. as *sb.* An act or instance of 'letting down':

(a) a drawback, incident disadvantage; (b) a come-down, a 'drop' in circumstances; (c) a disappointment. *slang.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 235, I met with such a let-down. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 14 The let-down to what is known as the 'cottage and cow system', has always been, that [etc.]. 1861 *Times* 17 Sept., Here comes another 'let-down', really worse than any before. 1866 *Lond. Misc.* 3 Mar. 57 (Farmer), I don't think that's no little let-down for a cove as has been tip-topper in his time. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats, Anyatt's Child* Fr. i, It would be

hard to say positively that any trace of a disappointment—what Arlington called a 'let-down'—marked his pleasant fresh face.

† **30. Let forth.** a. To allow to pass forth or out; to give passage to. b. (See quot. 1573). *Obs.*
1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 598 Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by. 1573 BARET *Adv. L.* 292 To let forth, or make a lease of a piece of land, *Joras locitare agellum* Ter. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 26 Schir James and his brother were latten furth at the request of the chancellor. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 388 The graues, all gaping wide, Eueny one lets forth his spright. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1029 To let forth my fowle defiled blood. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 464 Pricking vines, or other trees, . . . and thereby letting forth gum or tears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 207 Heav'n op'nd wide Her ever during Gates, . . . to let forth The King of Glorie.

31. Let in.

a. To admit, give admittance to (a person), esp. into a dwelling-house; to open the door of a house to; hence *refl.* to enter the house where one lives, usually by means of a latch-key.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 382 Petrus cnuoce of ðæt hi hine inne leton. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Let him in seið wit 3ef god wule he bringed us gleade tidings. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18066 Hell. . . open up pin yates wide. Lete in be king, wit-uten bide. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 700 She the dore of that gardyn hadde opened, and me leten in. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 6 Seth went forth to Paradys; but the angel wald noght late him in. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. cxv.* The maister portare . . . frely lete vs in, unquestionate. 1509 HAWKS *Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy *Col.*) 21 At the chambre in ryght ryche araye We were let in. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 154 in Dunbar's Poems (1893) 290 His knok scho kend, and did so him in lett. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 94 There he must stay until the Officer Arise to let him in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 566 Open, ye everlasting Gates, . . . let in The great Creator from his work returned Magnificent. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 1, I was let in at the Back-Gate of a lovely House. 1724 RAMSAY *Tout. Misc.* (1733) II. 134 And now she thanks the happy time That e'er she loot me in. c. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* (1833) II. ix. 389 Nurse Rooke . . . was delighted to be in the way to let you in. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 167 George went home again, musing as he walked along, and let himself in. 1891 NAT. GOULD *Double Event* 74. I have a latch-key, and I let myself in.

b. To give entrance or admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1558 Bp. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xviii. 112 So wee maye lette in shame into oure soule. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 The water may be let in by Trenches when you lyst. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6 (1686) 134 The more tender our spirits are made by Religion, the more easie we are in lett in grief if the cause be innocent. 1685 WALLER *Divine Poems, Last Verses*, The Soul's dark Cottage, batter'd and decay'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsch. v.* 62 A Woman's Heart's to be enter'd forth ways. . . An Essenc'd Peruke, and a Sweet Handkerchief; let's you in at her Nose. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr. I.* 221 Though God do not let in Heaven upon us. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 ¶ 8 A sashed Lord, which lets in the Sun at all Times. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. viii. 78 She let in the water at every seam. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xvi. And fears of sinning let in thoughts of sin. 1848 CLOUGH *Boothie ix.* 96 Half-awake servant-maids, letting in the air by the doorway. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Est.* (1877) I. 11 Skylights opened to let in upon human nature an infinite dawn from above.

c. To insert into the surface or substance of a thing; see also quot. 1867. (Cf. *let into*, II b.)

1575-6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 249 White the mason letting in the boltes above the quier dore *6d.* 1663 H. POWER *Exper. Philos.* 97 A Lead Pipe . . . into which at the top was let in a short neck'd weather-glass, or bolt-head. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Let in all the Half-timbers, and then get in your Kelson. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To let in, to fix or fit a diminished part of one plank or piece of timber into a score formed in another to receive it, as the ends of the carlings into the beams.

d. To make a way for something to happen; to give rise to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 19 They pleaded also that the Churlishness of the Porter let in this sad Accident, increased by the Indiscretion of those in his own Family. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 502 The bar or extinguishment of both, by the recovery . . . lets in the reversion in fee after both. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 It would . . . let in all the mischief against which the statute was intended to guard.

e. Office, etc.: To give way and allow (a person) to fall through into the water. Hence *fig.* (colloq.) To involve in loss or difficulty by fraud, financial failure, etc. To let in for (cf. *in for*, IX adv. 8): to involve in the performance, payment, etc. of.

1832 *Examiner* 826/2 The Major . . . had become security for several friends, who . . . taxed his friendship too much, by 'letting him in' to the amount of the security. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. i. vi. An old sea captain, who was once let in for it pretty deep by a man with a broader brim than common. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 124, I was so confoundedly let in by the Patent Artificial Flour Company. 1873 *Punch* 12 Apr. 149/1 If we interfere to promote the object, Turkey will infallibly let us in for the cost. 1886 LUCY *Diary Two Part.* II. 348 A young nian to whom nothing is sacred would probably find peculiar pleasure in 'letting-in' his own father.

f. *intr.* To become connected or implicated with. ? *University slang.*

1861 HUGHES *Ton Brown at Oxf.* I. i. 14 He has also been good enough to recommend to me many tradesmen . . . but . . . I shall make some inquiries before 'letting in' with any of them.

32. Let off.

† a. *intr.* To cease, 'let he'. *Obs.*

c. 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 52, I so long have been in your service, Pat for to leet of wol I neuer assente. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 182 'Let of', he sayde, 'no man be so hardy to do hym any harme'.

b. To discharge with an explosion. Hence *fig.*

To fire off (a joke, speech, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Firework . . . will be let off. 1720 SWIFT *Gulliver, Lilliput* ii. Charging it [my pistol] only with Powder . . . I let it off in the Air. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxxiv. 206 Instead of saying that tastes are different . . . you should let off a proverb, and say [etc.]. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Debates* 1873 An occasion for letting off his long meditated speech on that question. 1821 *Examiner* 509/2 He let off his puns with great dexterity. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 139 It reminds too much of letting off crackers in a cathedral. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix, I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

c. To allow to go or escape; to excuse from punishment, service, etc. (Cf. II b.)

1288 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 4 Mar. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 409 The poor devil had no shirt, and was so humble and penitent that he let him off. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxx, I will let Claverling off from that bargain. 1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* i. ii. 25, I am not able to let me off. Let me off for today. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 322 Did you ever hear any one arguing that a murderer or any sort of evil-doer ought to be let off? 1890 *Times* 21 Mar. 3/6 He was let off with an admonition and four strokes with the birch rod.

d. To allow or cause to pass away.

1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 Cocks, . . . for letting off the sediment.

e. To lease in portions.

1852 DICKENS *Black Ho. x.* The house is let off in sets of chambers. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 157 He mowed some worth 3*l.* and let off the grass of other land at 2*l.*

f. as *sb.* (a) A display of festivity, a festive gathering. (b) A part of a property which is 'let off'. (c) An outlet (*fig.*). (d) A failure to utilize some manifest advantage in a game; e.g. in *Cricket*, the failure on the part of a fielder to get a batsman out when he gives a chance. (e) *Waving*. The 'paying off' of the yarn from the beam; *concr.* a contrivance for regulating this; also *attrib.* as *let-off mechanism* (Posselt *Techn. Textile Design*, 1889).

1827 SCOTT *Diary* 1 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I am to set off tomorrow for Ravensworth Castle, to meet the Duke of Wellington; a great let-off, I suppose. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. ii. viii, My old lady . . . is agoin' for to give our Arabella . . . a let off to-night. 1887 *Religious Herald* 2 June (Cent.), Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got . . . just as a let-off for the angry passions of their masters. 1893 *Daily News* 19 May 3/5 At the time of this let-off Mr. . . . had scored 102. *Mod. Newspaper Advt.*, Wine and Spirit Vaults. . . Let-offs could pay all rent.

33. **Let on.** *intr.* To reveal, divulge, disclose, or betray a fact by word or look. *Const.* to (a person); often with dependent clause. *diat.* and *U. S.*

App. an absolute use of the phrase in quot. 1637.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) xxviii. 67 He . . . lets a poor soul stand still & knock, & never let it on him that He heareth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii, Let nae on what's past 'tween you and me. 1795 BURNS *Last May a Braw Wooer* i. 1, I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or car'd. 1825 SCOTT in *Lockhart* lxxv, I was more taken aback with Wright's epistle than I cared to let on. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems (1890) II. 109, I don't make no insinuations, I jest let on I smell a rat. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv, Don't go planting in the gully, or some one'll think you're wanted and let on to the police. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 225, I . . . was more wise than to let on.

34. Let out.

a. To give egress to; to cause or allow to go out or escape by an opening, esp. through a doorway (also *absol.*); to set free, liberate; to release from prison or confinement. † Also *intr.* (for *refl.*), to get out into the open. To let the cat out of the bag; see BAG *sb.* 18.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Sua ðe me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Wit . . . cleoped warschipe forð ant makid hire dureau þe warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 263 Pat he solde þe noble folc . . . Out of seruage lete. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 + 28 Per-wit he thirled his hert, Bothe blode & water oute lett. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 10 He lete out of the arke a culuer. 1386 CHAUCER *Ant.'s T.* 348 Duc Theseus hym leet out of prisun. c. 1450 *Merlin* 206 Merlin . . . seide than to the porter, 'I lete oute, for it is tyme'. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 7 That thou . . . let out the prisoners, & them that syt in darkness. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 98 A Feuer in your blood why then incision Would let her out in Sawcers. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 14 The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* xl. i, The early Morn lets out the peeping day. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 215 The ripening of an impostumation to be let out and evacuated by the lance. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 8 Why should we keep our selves and hearers so close muffled up in this thick Atmosphere of time, and not let out more into the open Air of Eternals? c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 140 A demy Circle of open pallasades, yt lets you out to ye prospect of ye grounds beyond. 1715-20 POPE *Hiad* xii. 168 Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul. 1824-9 LANOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 48 A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. 1853 LYTTON *My*

Novel iii. x, Letting themselves out from their large pew under the gallery. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/4 They might be let out on ticket-of-leave. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 Wide windows that let out between fluted Corinthian pilasters upon the broad open balcony.

b. To let out of; to permit to be absent from.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22656 Es na man in erth wraht [at agh to lat it vie o thought] [Trin. to lete hit out of his þoust]. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi, He could not let the money out of his sight.

c. † To 'let loose' (one's tongue) (*obs.*); to give vent to (anger, etc.).

a. 1250 *Orul & Night.* 8 Eiper agen ober swal And let þat uuele mod ut al. 1582 GOSSON *Plays Confuted*, To the Univ. A 7 b, These they very impudently affirme to be written by me since I had let out my inuective against them. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 340 Letting out their virulent and wanton tongues against him. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. v. 21 Whoever lets out this passion of hurtful and uncharitable anger against any man. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. x, 'He is Mr. Egerton's nephew, and', added Randal, ingeniously letting out his thoughts, 'I am no relation to Mr. Egerton at all'. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 39 [She] could not forbear letting out her wrath to me.

† d. To set free to (some action), to let loose upon; to allow to go forth freely to (an object). *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 11 The wildness of war by reason of these perpetual conflicts with strangers had so let out the people of the land to unlawful riots and rapine that [etc.]. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Court* 1. 131 God being good, he will let out himself unto his people. 1659 BOYLE *Motives Love God* 35 'The letting out our love to mutable Objects doth but enlarge our hearts and make them . . . capable of being wounded in more places. 1809 SVO, SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 173 A timid and absurd apprehension . . . of letting out the minds of youth upon difficult and important subjects.

e. To spread out. Also *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe boot into þe hey see, and late out your nettis to takyng of fishe. 1712 W. ROGERS *Fop.* 104 We immediately let our Reefs out, chas'd and got ground of her apace. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To let out, or shake out, a Reef, to increase the dimensions of a sail, by untying the points confining a reef in it.

f. To lend (money) at interest (? *obs.*); to put out to hire; to distribute among several tenants or hirers.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 33 There was a certayne housholder which set a vineyard . . . and lett it out to husbandmen. 1550 CROWLEY *Eppgr.* 1372 A manne that had landes . . . Surueyed the same, and lette it out deare. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. v. 107 They haue . . . let out Their Coine vpon large interest. 1671 H. M. tr. *Æsch. Colloq.* 267 He . . . calls upon him that let out the Horses. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 13 In Italy money will not yield above three per cent. to be let out upon real security. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* ii. xii. (ed. 6) 254 What Principal or Sum of Money must be put (or Let) out to Raise a Stack of 385*l.* 135. 7*sd.* 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 168 The proprietors . . . letted out the lands for settlement. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* v. 59 A girl who let out chairs for hire. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 508 The hieling who lets himself out for service. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Ek-Worm* i. 23 The easily accessible rooms . . . are let out as offices.

g. To disclose, divulge; freq. with clause as obj.

1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 114 That would be letting out my secret. 1857 KEADE *Course True* One Go That dear old man's fault for letting out that he loves me still. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* iii, She might as well let the murder out! 1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* ii. vii, You'll be letting out my private affairs, and I can't stand that.

h. To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly *absol.* or *intr.* To strike or lash out. Hence, to give way to invective, use strong language.

1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Fax* xxxix. 330 A month after marriage she begins to let out in a style of which he cannot approve by any means. 1869 H. J. BYRON *Not such a fool as he looks* i. 8 *Mur.* What did he do? *Mon.* Well, he let out. *Mur.* What! his language? *Mon.* No, his left. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, At length Grace let out at Garrett, again driving him to the on amongst the spectators for 4. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Laud Lion & Sun* 102 The horses . . . playfully biting and letting out at each other.

i. To give (a horse) his head. Also *absol.*, to ride with increased speed. *colloq.*

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 'I'm going to let her out, Pert', and he lifted and then dropped the reins lightly on the mare's back. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* ix, Jim's horse was far and away the fastest, and he let out to head the mare off from a creek.

j. *intr.* Of a meeting: To end, break up. *U. S.*

1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* x. 114 He . . . would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should 'let out'. 1895 *Sau Francisco Weekly Exam.* 19 Sept. 4/2 Q. When did the cooking class let out? A. About five minutes to 3.

k. as *sb.* An entertainment on a large or lavish scale. *Anglo-Irish.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 70 As if resolving the mighty project of a 'let out'.

35. Let up.

a. *trans.* † In OE., to put ashore (*obs.*); to raise (*lit.* and *fig.*).

11. . . O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 (Laud MS.) He com to Sandwic & let þær up pagislas. 1400 *Gamelyn* 311 Gamelyn jede to he gate & lete it up wide. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 11. 442 The system can only be let up or let down by slow degrees.

b. *intr.* To cease, stop. To let up on: to cease to have to do with, talk of, interfere with, trouble, etc. *U. S.*

1882 B. HARTE *Flip iv*, I promised you I'd let up on him. *Ibid.*, Don't go back on your promise about lettin' up on the tramps and being a little more high-toned. 1888 *Century Mag.* Aug. 670 This caused me to let up on the creature, when it lumbered away till it tumbled down a precipice, 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 45 When the storm let up. 1897 HOWELLS *Lionel's Head* 420 What do you suppose was the reason Jeff let up on the feller? *Ibid.* 452 What Jeff would hatchly done would 'n't to shake the life out of him; but he didn't; .. he let him go.

c. as sb. Cessation, pause; release from strain or stress, relaxation. *U.S.*

1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Shattuck* xxiii. 245 'It is the habitual command over oneself that I value'. 'No let-up to it?' said Rufus. 'No'. 1883 ANNA GREEN *Hand & King* ii. Blows like that no more much let-up about them. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 588 Our little let-up on Wednesday afternoons. 1895 *Educational Rev.* Sept. 168 Fine arts and music as a let-up with any of the severer studies.

Let (let), *v.* 2 *arch.* Forms: 1 *lettan*, 2-5 *letten*, 3 *letten*, *laten*, 3-5 *lat* (te), 3-6 *lette*, 4 *leitt*, 4-5 *lete*, 4-7 *lett*, 5 *late*, (*leit*), *lettyn*, 7 *Sc. lat*, 3-*let*. *Pa. t.* 3 *lette*, 4 *let*, *lette*, *Sc. lettitt*, -*yt*, *letyt*, 4-7 *letted*, 5 *lettid*, -*yd*. *Pa. pp.* 3 *ilet*, *illette*, 4 *lated*, -*y-lat*, *Sc. lettitt*, 4-5 *lettid*, 4-5, 7 *y-let*, 4-6 *lett(e)*, 4-9 *letted*, 5 *y-lettyd*, 5-6 *lettyd*, (8 *letten*), 4-*let*. [OE. *lettan* = OFris. *letta*, OS. *lettian* (Du. *letten*), OHG. *lessan*, *lessen* (MHG. *lessen*, *letzen*), ON. *letja* to hinder, Gotb. *latjan* intr. to delay, f. OTeut. **lato*-LATE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To hinder, prevent, obstruct, stand in the way of (a person, thing, action, etc.).

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 4 Ac ic þe halsige ðæt ðu ne lo ng ne lete, ac gætec me þone wez. c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 336 Hwi wille ge lettan ure sibfæt? c. 1200 ORMIN 1417 Swa summ þe waterr enreþþ forþ, 3iff þatt iit noht ne letteþþ. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Seint Iohan hit wið seide and lettede hit li his mihte. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 60, I am redy and i am noht lettid. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 241 The rayne thus lettitt the fechtyn. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Pai schuld see na thing þat schuld lettie þaire deuocioun. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1141 Bot þai war lett þe wynd and flode. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iii. 7 That your prayers be not lett. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Beyng at home, and not being otherwise reasonably lettid. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxix. (1636) 216 Much meat eaten at night, grieveth the stomach, and letteth naturall rest. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. iii. xii, And her bright flowing hair was not ylet By Arts device. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 26 There was som man there .. which disturbed and lettid all his doings. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* ii. 201 [An] open plain place, and lettid with no brambles or shades. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Tea*, Those who have a mind to .. study by Night, will find themselves no ways lettien or embarrassed. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 262 Persons who willfully let or hinder any sheriff or constable. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxiii, No spears were there the shock to let. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vii. § 6 None lettien them in their pilgrimage. 1857 INGELOW *Story Doom* iv. 21 Pray you let us not; We fain would greet our mother. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* July ii, If 'tis so, her child Will be a god, and she a goddess styled, Which, though I die to let it, shall not be.

þ. with infinitive or clause, indicating the action from which one is hindered. *Obs.*

a. 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* iv. (Napier) 285 Gyf þonne jissa þreora þinga anig hwylyne man lette, þat hine to ðam fæstene ne onhægie. c. 1205 LAV. 22009 What letteth þene fisc to uleoten to þan oðere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 320, I trow that sall lettitt be To purchas nair in the cuntre. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1034 When a man was set on o degree He lette nat his felawe for to see. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 239 Conscience hym lette, þat he ne felde nat his foes. 1419 *Surtees Misc.* (8888) 14 Rutes, wedys and erthe .. the whilk lettys the water to hafe the ryght issue. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 56 Whereby they be lettid to execute their office. 1532 HERVET *Neophon's Househ.* (1768) 9 What letteth you, that ye may not have the same science? 1570-6 LANARKE *Perramb. Kent* (1826) 160 Al the Popish ceremonies of espousing the Sea .. cannot let, but that the Sea continually by little and little withdraweth it selfe from their Cite. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 113 What lets but one may enter at her window? 1601 - *Twel. N.* v. 1. 256 If nothing lets to make ys happye both. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 528 But the consideration of this war letteth that he did not at first comming oppresse him. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xv. 17 They suddenly reply, what lets you should not see [etc.]. 1632 BACON *Reyn. VII.* 129 Hee could not let her to dispose of her owne. 1670 LENNARO tr. *Charron's Wisd.* i. xiv. § 2. 51, I let no man to sing.

c. const. *from*, † of (OE. *genitive*).

a. 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* v. (1848) 30 We þe þæs nu nellað lettian þæs þu ær geþoht hæfdest. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Monie þinges muwen lettien him of his jurneie. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2253 Mouthe noping him þerfro lette. ? 13.. *Cursor M.* 27691 (Cott. Galba) And þus þai let gude men of gude lose. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 303 What he lent 3ow of owre lordes good to lette 3ow for synne. 1430-40 *Lydg.* *Bochas* i. xviii. (1554) 33 b, Thou hast (quod he) no lordship of y sunne; Thy shadowe letteth his bemers for my tunne. 1470-85 MALORV *Arthur* vii. xxix. 260 When a good knyghte doth soo wel vpon some day, it is no good knyghtes parte to lette hym of his worship. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Ilouon* lxxxviii. 280 She could not let him of his enterpryse. 1588 J. UOALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 32 These men .. are lettied and stopped from dooing those notable duties of their calling. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* v. 4 Wherefore doe ye let the people from their workes? 1666 DRAYON *Ann. Mirab.* cxxvii, And now, no longer lettied of his prey, He leaps up at it with enraged desire. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaïne* 96 'Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole, And lets me from the saddle'. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii. 22 *Soul.* What lets me now from going to my Lord? *Angel.* Thou art not let. 1870

MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 228 And let none think that any brazen wall Can let the Gods from doing what shall be.

† d. with double object. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12418 Joseph þam it lettied noght. *Ibid.* 28253 And haue i thoru mi frauwardnes lettied oþer men þaire mes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 72 Ther was no ston. .. Which mihte lettien hem the weie. a. 1440 *Sir Degren.* 1583 A gret buschemet hadde he (sette). And thoughþ syre Degriuant lette The wayes ful grene. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 742 We shall fynde none that wyl let us the way.

† e. *absol.* To hinder, to be a hindrance. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 152 Heo lith aȝeyn the lawe and letteth so faste, That feith may not han his forth hir florins gon so thikke. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xii. 15 That no roote of bitterness vpward burynyngge lette [Vulg. *impediens*]. 1525 COVERDALE 2 *Thess.* ii. 7 Tyl he which now only letteth, be taken out of the waye. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* iii. 22 b, Not without aduiseement, and censure to speak it, what letteth? 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* *Mus.* Annot., You may .. fall to the fourth, in the due order of the six notes, if the property let not. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 16 If sin had not lettied.

† 2. *intr.* To check or withhold oneself, to desist, refrain; to omit to do (something). *Obs.*

Coincident with LET *v.* 1 2 b, c, to which some of these examples may belong; but the instances in Chaucer with weak conjugation and double t seem not to admit of such an explanation. Prob. in the intransitive use the two verbs were confused.

[c. 1330 etc.; see LET *v.* 1 2 b.] c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1040 (1089) Ther-with a þousand tymes er he lette, He cussed þo þe lette þat he shette. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 210 Hym worthit neyd to pay the det That na man for til pay may let. c. 1380 WYCLIF *W's.* (1880) 313 Here may we see openliche how crist lettied not for loue of petre to reproue hym sharpliche. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Meli.* 435 The cause final was for to sle the doghtrie; it lettied nat in as muche as in hem was. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 51 A gret mervaille it is forthi, How that a Maiden wolde lette, That sche hir time ne besette To haste unto that ilke feste, Whereof the love is al honeste. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettied he noght, With dynetes full dregh, till he to dethe paste. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 848 To tell you the trowth I wylle nott lett. 1535-1653 [see LET *v.* 1 2 b].

† b. To delay, tarry, wait. *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2167 *Ariadne*, And in that yle half a day he lette. c. 1386 - *Shipman's T.* 250 And down he gooth, no longer wolde he lette. - *Clerk's T.* 333 And to his paleys, er he longer lette, .. Conveyed hir. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2058 He bare it to the cite grett, There the kyng his fader lett, As a lord of gentile blood.

Let, *phl. a. rare*. [pa. pple. of LET *v.* 1 Cf. LETTEN.] In senses of the verb, chiefly with advs.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* ii. ii, And feed infection with his let-out [printed left out] li. 187. *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Let work*. When a master builder agrees with a tradesman, or a workman for the execution of a portion of his contract, it is said to be 'let work'. 1892 MARQ. CLANRICARDE in *Daily News* 5/8 The attack of this Commission upon my low-let property.

Let, obs. f. LATE *a.* 1, LEAT, watercourse.

Let, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LEAD *v.* 1

-**let**, suffix, appended to sbs. The oldest words in Eng. with this ending are adoptions of OF. words formed by adding the dim. suffix -*el*, -*ete* (see -ET) to sbs. with the ending -*el*, in some cases repr. the L. dim. suffix -*ellum*, -*ellam*, and in others the L. ending -*ale* of neuter adjs. (see -AL). Examples are *bracelet*, *chaplet*, *crosslet*, *forelet*, *frontlet*, *gauntlet*, *hamlet*, *mantelet*. It is somewhat difficult to see how these words gave rise to the Eng. use of -*let* as a diminutive suffix, as none of them, exc. the heraldic *crosslet*, have the appearance of being diminutives of Eng. words; possibly Fr. diminutives like *enfantlet*, *femmelette*, *osselet*, *tarlette*, were directly imitated by some Eng. writers.

An early diminutive in -*let* is *armilet* (sense 2, 'little arm of the sea', recorded 1538); others are *ringlet* (Shaks.), *kinglet* (Florio 1603, after F. *roitelet*). The formation did not become common until the 18th c.; from the first half of the century we have *streamlet* (Thomson), from near the end of it, *cloudlet*, *leaflet*. In the 19th c. the number of derivatives formed with the suffix is very great; among those recorded in this Dictionary are *booklet*, *brooklet*, *courtlet*, *crownlet*, *dukelet*, *hooklet*, *jokelet*, *keylet*, and in the formation of nonce-wds. -*let* is now perh. the most frequent of dim. endings.

In addition to its diminutive force, the suffix is in a few words (*anklet*, *armlet*, *leglet*, *necklet*, *wristlet*) appended to sbs. denoting parts of the body, forming names for articles of ornament or attire. The oldest word of this type, *armlet*, was perh. suggested by a false analysis of *frontlet* (cf., however, OF. *armillet*); in the formation, or at least the use, of the later words the analogy of *bracelet* has prob. been chiefly operative.

† **Letabund**, *a. Sc. Obs.* rare -1. [a. L. *letabundus*, f. *letari* to be joyful.] Full of joy. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 505 Of quhois come this nobill king EDWARD, As bird on beir was blyth and letabund.

† **Letacamp**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *leit*, -*let* (t)-*de-camp*, *leitacamp*, *lettgang*. [a. F. *lit de camp* (lit = bed). Cf. Du. *ledekant*.] A camp-bed. Also attrib. in *letacamp bed*.

1494 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 239 Ane harness to turs the Kingis letacampbed. 1502 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 36 Ane pane to the Kingis let-de-camp. 1501-2 *Ibid.* 134 The leit de camp. 1505-6 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 46 For ane lett de camp to the King. 1530 - in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 273 To cary the Kingis Lettacamp and Stule to the Oist. 1574 *Glasgow Burgh Recs.* (1876) I. 32 Item, ane lettang bed furneist with Flandreis wurdour, blancattis [etc.].

Let-alone, *sb.* and attrib.: see LET *v.* 1 18.

Letanie, var. LETTANIE; obs. form of LATTEN.

Letany(e), obs. form of LITANY.

† **Letating**, *phl. a. Obs.* rare -1. [f. **letate* vb. (f. L. *letare* to make glad) + ING *2*.] That makes joyful; gladdening.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Their pleasant Notes .. wake your Soul with their letating Sound.

Letation, var. LETTATION *Obs.*, a manuring.

Letch (letf), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 *o lache*, 6-7 *letch*, 8-9 *lach*, 9 *latch*, *leach*. [? f. OE. *laccan* vb.; see LEACH *v.* 2, and cf. LEACH *sb.* 2.] A stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch or hole; a bog. Also, see quot. 1781.

1138 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 9 De cruce ad cruce in Appeltreleche. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5/43 A Lache, *lacus*. 1598 *Mem. St. Giles' Durh.* (Surtees) 26 Paid for scowering of the bridge letch, *ij*. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. (1617) 10 A rotten ground full of letches. c. 1630 *Scot. Pasquil* 18 At every river, spring, or letch, I drinke. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Lying and lach*, a gutter washed by the tide on the sea shore. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxiii, Wither-shins' latch .. a narrow channel, through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream.

b. *transf.* A pool (of blood).

1868 B. BRIERLEY *Irishdell* viii. 163 He found that instrument to be broken in several fragments, one of which lay in a 'leach' of blood.

Letch (letf), *sb.* 2 [Of obscure origin; possibly f. LATCH *v.* 1.] A craving, longing.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Letch*, a whim of the amorous kind, out of the common way. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 126-2 [Somerset wds.] *Letch*, fancy, wish. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 1857 VII. 40 Some people have a 'letch' for unmaking impostors, or for avenging the wrongs of others. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR 1st Pt. *Arctvelde* ii. vi. 134 Then will the Earl .. pardon us our letch for liberty. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 5 The letch for blood which characterizes the savage. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 81 No trace .. of the fretful and fruitless prurience of soul which would fain grasp .. a creed beyond its power of possession, - no letch after Gods dead or unborn. 1893 *National Observer* 23 Dec. 141 2 The unconquerable letch he had upon sombre sorceries.

Letch, variant of LEACH *sb.* 2

Letcher, -ous, -y: see LECHER, etc.

Letchi, variant of LITCHI.

Let-down, *sb.*: see LET *v.* 1 29 j.

† **LETE**. *Cookery. Obs.* Also 5 *led(e)*, *let* (te), *lethe*. In Combs. *lete lardes*, *lete lory*, of obscure origin and meaning. Cf. LEACH *sb.* 1

? c. 1390 *Form of Curry* lxviii. (1780) 38 *Lete Lardes*. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 87 To mak ledlades of iij colours. c. 1420 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* 91 *Lete lardes y-fried*. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 *Lede lardes*. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 *Lety lory*. *Ibid.* 36 And 3if þow wolt haue it Motley, take þre pottys, & make letlardy in eche. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 85 *Lete lory*.

Lete, variant of LATE *sb.* 1 *Obs.*, look.

Letew(e)s, obs. form of LETUCE.

† **Let-game**. *Obs.* [f. LET *v.* 2 + GAME *sb.*] One who hinders the game; a spoil-sport.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 478 (527) Dreddeles cler was in þe wynde Of every pye and every lette game. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) l. 124 Let games, and purpose breakers. c. 1440 *Pronk. Parv.* 299/2 Lette game, or letware of play.

† **Leth**. *Obs.* Also 3 *leðde*. [OE. *lēðdu*, *lēðu*: -OTeut. **laipþā*, f. **laipþa*-LOATH.] Hatred, ill-will. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Ac us is to witenne þæt þreora cynna syndon morþas, læt is þonne þæt ærest, þæt man to oþrum læpþe habbe, & hine hatise. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten .. forgiat hire hire synnen for two þinge an is muchel leðde to hire sunne oþer muchel lene to hæn. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iii. ii. 229 Tyl his wyff he kest sik leth. *Ibid.* iv. xviii. 1750 Gendrye leth mare than delyte.

Leth, variant of LEATH, LITH, LITHE.

Lethal (lithāl), *a.* Also 6-7 *lethall*, *lethall*. [ad. L. *lēthāl* is deadly, f. *lēth* (h) *um* death.]

1. That may or will cause death; deadly, mortal. Said, e.g. of weapons, drugs, wounds. Now esp. of a dose of poison: Sufficient to cause death.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lethall*, mortal, deadly. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puer*. 127 There's no more need to throw the lethal Spear. 1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Juuent.* 96 Among beasts some live by what is lethal to others. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc.* Scot. I. 39 Lethal wounds. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate* lii, There needs no outward wound! Through her whole frame be num'd, a lethal sleep, Like the cold poison of the asp will creep. 1855 GARRON *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 123 Small doses raise the blood pressure .. lethal ones cause immediate paralysis of the heart. 1860 GOSSK *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 240 Implements so terribly lethal, that the slightest puncture of the skin .. is inevitably .. followed by .. death. 1885 HUXLEY *Addr. Roy. Soc.* 30 Nov. Those lethal agencies which are commonly known as the pleasures of society.

b. Resulting in death. 1890 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 104 The occasion .. out of which the lethal quarrel arose.

c. **Lethal chamber**: a chamber containing gases, in which to destroy animals painlessly.

1884 *Punch* 27 Dec. 309/t A sort of Lethal Chamber and Cat Trap combined. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/t They were quietly disposed of by euthanasia in a lethal chamber.

2. Causing or resulting in spiritual death; deadly; † esp. of sin = mortal.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* l. (1879) 27 Two kinds of sinne, the one venial, the other lethall. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xv. 358 To rouze, and awaken . . . the godly and religious soules, and raise them from out a lethall security. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 41 Such Epidemical and lethall formality in other disciplined Churches. 1860 READE *Choister & H. Iv.* (1896) 157 Discouraging of sinners and their lethall end.

3. Of or pertaining to death.

1607 E. SHARPHAM *Cupid's Whirligig* iv. G. 4, Vengeance wings brings on thy lethall day. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody death Chatterton* 57 On thy way forehead starts the lethall dew.

Hence † **Lethally** *adv.*, in a deadly manner.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 328 A . . . contagious matter, hurting all the actions of the heart suddenly and lethally.

Lethality (lɪˈpæˌlɪti), *rare*. [f. LETHAL *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *létalité*.] The condition or quality of being lethal; ability to cause death; deadliness; *pl.* (? nonce-use) lethal agencies.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lethality*, mortality, frailty. 1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1737) 24 The certain Punishment being preferable to the doubtful Lethality of the Fetish. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 595/t Why a person sur-named 'Deathless' . . . should have succumbed to such commonplace lethality as a horse's hoof and Prince Ivan's club we know not.

Lethalize (lɪˈpæˌlaɪz), *v. rare*. [f. LETHAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To destroy in a lethal chamber.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 7/4 If the proprietress consented to have the animal lethallised, as it was unfit for work.

† **Letharge**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *lēthargia*—*us*; see LETHARGY.] A lethargic patient.

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 255 He cannot sleepe nor wake, but twixt them both, sleeping and waking as a letharge doth.

Letharge, *obs. form of LETHARGE.*

† **Lethargean**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LETHARGY + -AN.] Lethargic.

1699 J. TATHAM *London's Tryumph* 6 Idleness, the Nurse of Ignorance; Which lulls mens braines, in a Lethargean Trance.

Lethargic (lɪˈpæˌdʒɪk), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4 *litargik*, -yk, 7-8 *lethargick(e)*, (6-7 *lethargique*), 7-*lethargio*. [ad. L. *lēthargia*—*us*, ad. Gr. *ληθαργία*—*os*, f. *ληθαργος*—*os*; see LETHARGY. Cf. F. *lēthargique*.] *A. adj.*

1. Affected with lethargy or morbid drowsiness. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. (1495) 791 The litargik man that hath the slepyngne euyl. 1720 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) II. 528 He was very lethargic, and was cupped.

b. *transf.* Affected with inertness or inactivity; dull, sleepy, sluggish, apathetic.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul* 2nd Anniv. 64 To be thus stupid is Alacritie; Men thus Lethargique have best Memory. a 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 31 Blind and Lethargick of thy heavenly Grace. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 153 [Nature] allows not such noble faculties to lie lethargic. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 58 The numerous, populous, bustling, and neat towns of that country, are likely to present . . . striking contrasts to the lethargic Flemish cities. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vi. Those he employed were lukewarm and lethargic. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iii. 83 The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the lethargic Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.

2. Of or belonging to a state of lethargy.

1595 JAS. VI. to Q. Elizabeth. in *Lett. (Camd.)* lviii. 111 That ye quho was so uachfull . . . as . . . to forsaime me of my perrell, . . . should nou, in the uerie heicht . . . thairoff, be fallen in so lethargique a sleip, as [etc.]. a 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 25 Sin's lethargick Sleep. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. x.* § 81 His constitution and temper might very well incline him to the Lethargick indisposition of which he dyed. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 501 The lord Trevors is said to be recovered of a lethargick fitt. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 132 They sank into a lethargic sloth and effeminacy. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxxv. (1857) 340 My lethargic apathy increased upon me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 265, I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 422 The lethargic condition of Germany rendered such threats superfluous. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 228 In three to six hours he comes out of his lethargic condition.

3. Causing lethargy.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xv. 876 Too long Jove lull'd us with lethargic charms. c 1765 FLOVO *Tartarian T.* (1785) 127/t A lethargick vapour deprived me of my senses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* v. Found to possess lethargic properties.

b. *sb.* A lethargic person; one who is affected with lethargy. ? *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxli. xxvii. The frowarde heretykes That . . . strayen oute as they were litargykes. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 58/2 It . . . revives Apoplecticks and Lethargicks. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 136 (216) The white, we think, restores health to the lunatic and lethargic.

Hence † **Lethargicness**.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi. A grain of glorie mint with humblesse Chus both a fever and lethargicknesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lethargical (lɪˈpæˌdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Affected with lethargy.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 4 (1686) 216 Distracted VOL. VI.

persons, lethargical, apoplethical, or any ways senseless and incapable of humane and reasonable acts. 1818 in TONO; and in later Dicts.

b. *fig. of things.*

1661 COWLEY *Disc. Cromwell in Verses & Ess.* (1669) 76 If the desire of rule and superiority be a Virtue (assure I am it is more imprinted in humane Nature than any of your Lethargical Morals). 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xxiii. (1713) 159 Terrestrial Goodness would even grow sluggish and lethargical, if it were not . . . quickened by [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to lethargy.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Ded. to Coriat, Tongue-tide taciturnity should have imprisoned this worke in the Lethargical Dungeon or bottomlesse Abisse of ever-sleeping obliuion. 1840 HOON *Up Rhine* 179 The Constrictor After dinner, while deep in lethargical sleep.

Hence **Lethargically** *adv.*, **Lethargicalness**.

1633 T. ANAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 6. 619 They are lethargically secure, no ruine but their owne can stirre them. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 4 Lethargically content to snore. 1664 H. MORE *Seven Ch.* ix. (1669) 160 That thou mayst be the more effectually rowzed up out of this Tepidity and Lethargicalnesse. 1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved*, etc. 13 The old Loyalty of the Church of England Party will rouse it self out of that Lethargicalness. a 1777 FAWKES *Voy. Planets* 111 In dismal gloom here drones inactive lull The lazy hours, lethargically dull. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* I, I became . . . lethargically drowsy. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 7 The cold kept them lethargically honest.

† **Lethargine**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LETHARGY + -INE.] Lethargic.

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accomplish'd Woman* 4 It is a Lethargine feeling, . . . they seem rather resuscitated than waked.

† **Lethargious**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *lytargious*. [f. LETHARGY + -OUS.] Affected with or causing lethargy; lethargic.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Ed. IV. (1809) 339 Daily obfuscate and seduced, with that lethargious and deceivable serpent, called hope of long life. *Ibid.*, Hen. VII. 12 Duke Frances was an impotent man, lytargious, . . . and well stryken in age. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226, 14 Lethargiousse, lethargious.

Lethargize (lɪˈpæˌdʒaɪz), *v.* [f. LETHARGY *sb.* + -IZE. Gr. had *ληθαργίζω* *pass.*, to be forgotten.] *trans.* To affect with lethargy. Hence **Lethargized**, **Lethargizing** *ppl. ads.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* v. 254 The Lethargiz'd is not lesse sicke, because hee complains not so loud as the aguish. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 Peter iii. 10. 1307 Others are lethargiz'd with a drowsie dullnesse. 1805 SOUTHEY *Maioe* l. 1, Some philtre . . . to lethargize The British blood that came from Owen's veins. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) I. 53 A . . . sergeant was giving a sort of lethargized attention . . . to the details which the elder dame was communicating. 1830 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 23 May, All bitters are poisons, and operate by stilling, and depressing, and lethargizing the irritability. a 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 8 The surest preventive or antidote against the freezing poison, the lethargizing hemlock, of the doctrine of the Sacramentaries.

Lethargy (lɪˈpæˌdʒi), *sb.* Forms: 4 *litargi*, *litargi*, -y, *lytargio*, -y, 4-6 *litargie*, *li*, *lytarge*, (7-*lytargie*), 5-6 *lethargie*, -ye, 6 *letharge*, *letharge*, 6-7 *lethargie*, (6 *lethargie*, *lethergie*), 6-*lethargy*. [a. L. *lēthargia* (med. L. *litargia*, after med. Gr. pronunciation), a. Gr. *ληθαργία*, f. *ληθαργος* forgetful, a derivative or compound of *ληθ-*, *λανθάνειν* to escape notice, *λανθάνεσθαι* to forget. Cf. F. *lēthargie* (OF. *litargie*), Pr. *litargia*, Sp. *letargia*, Pg. *lethargia*, It. *lethargia*. The ME. forms in -*arge* may represent L. *lēthargus*, Gr. *ληθαργος*; the adj. was used subst. as a name for the disease.]

1. *Path.* A disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep.

Negro lethargy, a disorder peculiar to the negroes of the west coast of Africa, characterized by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 674 (730) What slomberyst þou as in lytargye. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Flores perof [of almonds] sode in oyle awakeþ hem bat haueþ be litargy, the slepyngne euyl. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 310 And his canterrie is good for siknes þat ben in þe partie bihinde of a mannes brayn as for þe litarge. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hon.* l. xxvi. My daisit heid for þe litarge disselle, I raisit vp half in ane litarge. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* l. Wks. 1144/t Regarding nothing, thinking almost of nothing, no more then if they laye in a letharge. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 227 Stroke it on the temples for the Lytargie. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 26 At last a lethargy made an end of him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 54 The Lethargie must hane his quyet course: If not, hee formes at mouth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 367 A Lethargy is a lighter sort of Apoplexy. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* i. 445/t By lethargy is meant a torpor both mental and corporeal, with deep quiet sleep. . . This is the slightest form of coma. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvi, He soon fell into a lethargy.

2. A condition of torpor, inertness, or apathy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 Well myste we seuer þat slepe of litargi þat is fallen upon vs. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 87 We (surprised with a lethargy of sinne) do nothing but laugh and iest in the midst of our sleepe security. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* N. l. v. 132 Cosin, Cosin, how haue you come so early by this Lethargie? 1606 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xiv. xcii, Had not hate in scottish hearts bread Lethargie of feare. 1642 in CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 196 It was a strange fatal Lethargy which had seized Our good People, and kept them from discerning, that [etc.]. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Cong. Granada Del.* Epil. 174 Falling . . . into a carelessnes, and (as I may call it) a Lethargy of thought. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 128 No tear had pow'r to flow, Fix'd in a stupid lethargy of woe. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 148 Men, roused from

that lethargy in which they had so long slept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, That gentleman had gradually passed through the various stages which precede the lethargy produced by dinner. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 101 Oft I fall, Maybe for months, in such blind lethargies, That Heaven, and Earth, and Time are choked. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 356 Desperate at the lethargy of their commander, the aristocracy tried to force him into movement. *transf.* 1869 PHILLIPS *Fesur.* v. 152 The expiring stages or intermittent lethargy of a volcano.

† 3. A lethargic or sleepy person. *Obs.*

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* v. i. Dormant, why Dormant, thou eternal sleeper! Who would be troubled with these lethargies about him? Dormant, are you come Dreamer.

† **Lethargy**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. LETHARGY *sb.*] *trans.* To affect with lethargy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 249 His Discernings Are Lethargied. 1769 COLMAN *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 182 If lethargied by dullness here you sit.

Lethargy, *obs. form of LITHARGE.*

|| **Lethe** (lɪˈθi). Also 6 *Læthe*, 7 *Lethee*. [1. *Lēthē*, a use of Gr. *Λήθη* forgetfulness, f. *ληθ-*, ablaut-var. of *λαθ-*, root of *λανθάνεσθαι* to forget.

In Gr. *Λήθη* is not the name of the river, though it occurs as a personification; the river is *Λήθης ὄδωρ* 'water of Lethe']

1. Gr. *Myth.* A river in Hades, the water of which, produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past. Hence, the 'waters of oblivion' or forgetfulness of the past.

1567 Gismond of Salerno II. Chorus (Brand *Quellen* 560), The flood of Lethe can not wash out thy fame. 1593 PERLE *Hon. Garter* C 3 b, The Carle Oblivion stole from Læthes lake. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 250. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 583 Farr off from these a slow and silent stream, Lethe the River of Oblivion roles Her wat'rie Labyrinth. 1709 TATLER No. 61, 7 5 Who had long since been drowned in the Whirlpools of Lethe. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* Life 191 Severances of Soul for which there is neither balm nor lethe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. viii. 20 Thou poppy, that of Lethe art the flower.

2. [? Influenced by L. *lēt(h)um*.] Death. *rare*—1.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 266 Heere was't thou bay'd, braue Hart, Heere did'st thou fall, and heere thy Hunters stand Sign'd in thy Spoyle, and Crimson'd in thy Lethe.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Lethe-flood*, *lake*, *wharf*; *Lethe-wards* *adv.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 23 Tho will we little Love awake, That nowe slepeeth in Lethe lake. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 33 And duller should'st thou be then the fat weeds That rots it selfe in ease, on Lethe Wharfe. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* iii. xxiii, As if that Lethe-flood ran euery where. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 4 As though of hemlock I had drunk, . . . One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk.

† **Lethe**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *leyth*. [Of obscure origin: perh. shortened from *lethy*, LITHY, or from LEATHWAKE.] Flexible, supple.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302 1 Lethy, or weyke (S. leyth), *flexibilis*. 1530 PALSGR. 317/t Lethe delyver of ones lymmes, *sonple*.

Lethe, *obs. form of LEATH.*

Lethean (lɪˈθiən), *a.* Also 7-8 *Lethæan*. [f. 1. *Lēthē-us* (a. Gr. *ληθαῖος*, f. *Λήθη* LETHY + -AN.) Pertaining to the river Lethe; hence, pertaining to or causing oblivion or forgetfulness of the past.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. vi. 10, I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethean quality in them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 604 They ferry over this Lethæan Sound. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 786 Nine Mornings thence, Lethæan Poppy bring. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 475 The craftsman there [at the tavern] Takes a Lethæan leave of all his toil. a 1849 POE *Poems, Ulalume* v, The Lethæan peace of the skies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlv, If Death so taste Lethæan springs. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* lv. 178 No murmured Lethæan lullaby.

b. (See quot.; as if from L. *lēt(h)um* death.) 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lethæan*, . . . deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

† **Lethed**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *lēt(h)um* death + -ED.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II. *Dead*, Defunct, Lethed, Amort.

Letheon (lɪˈθiən), [In some way from Gr. *λήθη* (see LETHY); perh. meant for Gr. *ληθαῖος* LETHÆAN *a.*] Sulphuric ether when used as an anæsthetic (see quot. 1880).

1847 N. Brit. Rev. VII. 173 The discoverer of what has been termed 'the Letheon'—or, at least, of the system of 'Letheonizing'. *Ibid.* 205 A convict lately . . . has begged to be executed while under the Letheon's influence. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 241 Dr. [W. T. G.] Morton [of Boston] obtained a patent for the use of ether [as an anæsthetic], under the name of 'letheon', in 1846.

Hence **Letheonize** *v.*, *trans.* to subject to the action of letheon.

1847 N. Brit. Rev. VII. 178 A Mr. H. Wells . . . dentist, is announced as having practised letheonizing since October 1844.

Lether, *obs. form of LADDER sb.*

1741 Churchw. Acc. in *Rutland Gloss.*, For two Rounds for 3rd uper lether, *ad.*

Lether, variant of LITHER *Obs.*, evil, bad.

† **Lethied**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [app. for *Lethed* (as printed in mod. edd.) f. LETHY + -ED.] ? = LETHÆAN.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 27 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite, That sleepe and feeding may prorogue his Honour, Euen till a Lethied dullnesse—

Lethiferal (lɪˈpiˌfərəl), *a. rare*—1. [formed as next + -AL.] Cansing death, fatal. In quot. *fig.* 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Introd., I have noted two

hundred and three several interpretations, each lethiferal to all the rest.

Lethiferous (lɪˈfɪərəs), *a.* Also **letiferous**. [*f. L. lē(h)ifer, f. lē(h)um death: see -FEROUS.*] That causes or results in death, deadly.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 85 Lethiferous poisons. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabal.* (1713) 29 There is none... that bears so lethiferous and poisonous fruit, as the Tree of the knowledge of the good and evil. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 794 Convulsion and other lethiferous accidents. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii. As we murder bishops, so is there another class of persons whom we only afflict with lethiferous diseases. 1866 ROSE *Ovid's Met.* vii. 561 Pending lethiferous blasts by Auster shed.

Hence † **Lethiferousness**. *rare*—*o*. 1727 BAILEY *Vol. II*, *Lethiferousness*, Death bringing Quality.

Lethir, obs. *Sc. f. LEATHER; var. LITHER Obs.*

† **Lethy**, *a. Obs. rare*—*1*. In 7 **leathy**. [*f. LETHE + -Y.*] = **LETHAN**.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate Countess* iv. G 2 A dinell... That ha's... drown'd thy soule in leathy faculties.

Lethy, obs. *var. LITHY a.*, supple, pliant.

Leticant, -ate, etc.: see **LETIFICANT**, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvi. 35 Wyne moderately taken doth letyfyate and dothe comforte the herte. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* xiv b, Discreet taking of wine... dooth letyfyate the spirits of men. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 219 It letyfyates inan's heart.

Letil, obs. form of **LITTLE**.

† **Letless**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—*1*. In 4 **letles**. [*f. LET sb.1 + -LESS.*] Without let or hindrance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 568 Thai all sammyr raid thame fra, And the land letles leit thame ta.

† **Letment**. *Obs. [f. LET v.1 + -MENT.]* Letting.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 If the partition so made betwene them were such, y^t at tyme of letment were egall of yerely value.

Let-off, **Let-out**, *obs.*: see **LET v.1** 32 f, 34 k.

Letony, obs. form of **LITANY**.

Let-pass (let'pas'). [*f. vbl. phrase let pass: see LET v.1.*] A permission to pass; a permit.

1635 COKE in *Strafford's Lett.* (1739) l. 423 The Abuse of Let-Passes. 1647 SPRINGER *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 65 Having seen the petitions upon which a Let-pass is desired. 1657 W. MORICE *Cocua quasi xovm* Def. xxiv. 243 Suffering none to come to the Sacrament without their Let-passe. 1707 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 357 All vessels took from the governor a let pass. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. ii.* II. (1869) II. 498 Without requiring any permit or let-pass. 1792 Act 32 Geo. III. c. 50 § 2 Nothing... shall require any... let-pass... where the ship... does not go to open sea. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Let-pass*, permission given by superior authority to a vessel, to be shown to ships of war, to allow it to proceed on its voyage.

Letrure, variant of **LETTURE Obs.**

Letsome, -ness, *var. ff. LATESOME, -NESS Obs.* 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 54 He it but... the letsonness of his delivery... it is enough. 1650—*Comm. Exod.* 13 Slow of speech. Of a letsome deliverie, word-bound.

Lett (let). [*a. G. Lette*, ad. the native name *Latv.*] *a.* An individual belonging to the people called Letts, who inhabit parts of certain of the Baltic provinces of Russia. *b.* The language of this people; = **LETTISH**.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 61 The Letts, a simple-mannered and now-existing people. *Ibid.* 70 Henry the Lett, who wrote in the 13th century. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 150 The Lithuanian proper... The Lett, one of its branches, is spoken in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/1 Any Lett could make himself understood in India.

Lett, obs. form of **LATE a.1**, **LEAT**, **LET**.

Lettable (let'ābl'), *a.* Also **letable**. [*f. LET v.1 + -ABLE.*] That may be let.

1611 COTGR. *Affordable*, fcasable, lettable. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* Oct. We mean to make this a property saleable or lettable. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xviii. Whether the house is lettable or not... I do not know. 1893 DR. ARGVILL *Unseen Found. Soc.* x. 308 This absence of hireable land in a new country is 'the cause and origin' of lettable value 'arising'. 1894 MRS. FR. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* x. 244 A favourable position on account of... the limited number of lettable quarters elsewhere.

† **Lettag**. *Obs. rare*—*1*. In 6 **letage**. [*f. LET v.1 + -AGE.*] The action or process of letting.

1530 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 249 Too melche nete to be leten by y^e churchwardens for the tyme beyng, and halfe part of the mony comyng yearly of the letage of the sayd nete to go to [etc.].

Lettanie, **letanie**, obs. forms of **LATTEN**.

1648 60 ILEXHAM s. v. *Elck*, Lettanie, that is as thinn as a leafe of gold. *Ibid.*, *Fere*, Brasse, Copper, or Letanie.

Lettar *e*, obs. form of **LETTER sb.3**

Lett-de-camp, variant of **LETACAMP**.

† **Letted**, *apl. a. Obs. rare*—*1*. [*f. LET v.2 + -ED.*] Hindered, impeded.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10, V am of more lettid [Vulg. *impeditioris*] and slowere tunge.

† **Letten**, *apl. a. Obs. rare*. [*Obs. pa. pple. of LET v.1.*] Let; demised, leased.

1767 *Comm. Col. Rec.* (1881) XII. 616 The rents of the said letten premises. 1798 in *Root Amer. Law Rep.* I. 463 All his right in said letten premises.

Letter (let'ə), *sb.1* Forms: 3 **leattro**, **letere**, 3-5 **let(t)re**, 5 **lettere**, 4-6 **lettur**, (4 **littor**, 5 **lettir**), 3-**letter**. [*a. or ad. OF. and F. lettre: = L. littera* a letter of the alphabet (*pl. litteræ* an epistle, written documents, records), also *littera* (in

inscriptions *littera*), of obscure origin; the hypothesis that it is connected with *linere* 'to smear' is now generally rejected.]

I. An alphabetic character.

1. A character or mark designed to represent one of the elementary sounds used in speech; one of the symbols that compose the alphabet. † *These letters* = this inscription. For *capital, double, Roman, etc. letter*, see the adjs.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 *Pe uif lettres of vre lefdi nome.* 1240 *Sauvies Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 A gret boc... iwritten wið swarte smeale lettres. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 993 His name do wurð a lettre mor... For do wurð abram abraham. 1300 *Havelok* 2481 And þare be writen þese letres: 'Pis is þe swike' [etc.]. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 111 Vith goldine lettris wrytne brad. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 3 A capital letter that is cleped an X. 1400 MAUNDVEY. (*Roxb.*) iii. 9 Pai wrate letters with paire fingers. 1430-40 *Lvdg. Bochas* ii. xlii. (1554) 51 b, Cadmus found first letters for to wryte. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 73 Over whose hedde was writen in letters of Romayn in gold, *faicte bonne chere quy vouldra.* 1598 GRENEWEY *Tactis*, *Ann.* xi. iv. (1622) 145 He added and published new letters and characters. 1630 A. HUMPHREY *Tongue* (1865) 16 Thus have I breefely handled the letters and their sounds. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 141 In antient time, before letters were in common use. 1709 BERKELEY *Theory Vision* § 140 The monosyllable consisting of six letters. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. l. 12 By teaching me my letters he brushed up his own learning. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 116 The letters *a, b, c* express respectively the sides of the triangle.

b. sing. collective for pl. Now only in *before the letter* (= the more usual *before letters*): a proof taken from an engraved plate before the lettering is inserted.

1400 *Landfranc's Cirurg.* 93 *Pe cankre hab a propre sauour, þe which mai not be writen wið lettre.* 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exchq.* 43 His Clerk... writeth upon every Tally the whole letter of the Tellers Bill, that when the Tally is cloven both the foile and the stocke thereof, may have like letter upon them. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii. Your Strangers, and Rembrandt etchings, and Wilkies before the letter.

c. Phrases. † To affect, hunt, lick the letter: to practise, or study alliteration. Letter-by-letter: taking each letter in its turn; in quot. attrib.

1579 E. K. *Eph. Dod.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* I scorne and spue out the rakehellie route of our ragged rymers (for so themselves use to hunt the letter). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 56, I will something affect the letter, for it argues facilitie. 1605 [see *LICK v. 3*]. 1644 *IP. MOUNTAGU Gagge* Pref. 18, I could have played the fool in alliteration and hunted the letter as you have done. 1836 SMYTH *Cowper's Wks.* III. 226 'In a firm and delicate hand'... (no doubt the same letter-by-letter writing that has before been noticed).

d. pl. A round game in which the players have to form words out of letters inscribed on separate pieces of card or ivory.

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Com.* xxi. We sat round a large table and played at 'letters', sedulously 'shuffling' the handsome capitals as we gave each other long jaw-breaking words.

2. **Printing.** *a. pl.* Types. ? *Obs.*

1563 *Edin. City Rec.* in *Ann. Scott. Print.* xv. (1890) 157 [He] desyr't their lordships to deliuer him the saids imis and letteris. 1588 MARPLE *Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Waldegraves printing presse and Letters were taken away. 1613 PERCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printers Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth. 1683 S. SEWALL *Diary* I. 50 The last half-sheet was printed with my letters at Boston.

b. sing. Types collectively. Also, a fount of type; a particular style of printed characters.

1588 MARPLE *Epist.* (Arb.) 23 Another printer, that had presse and letter in a place called Charterhouse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 71 Caxtone... first printed Chaucers tales in one colume in a ragged letter, and after in one colume in a better order. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 'To Rdr.', The words... inserted in a different letter through the text of *Florus*. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 370 By broken Letter is not meant the breaking of the Shanks of any of the Letters, but the breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called *Py.* 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* *Intro.* 3, I have distinguished'd the Former Dissertation by printing it in a Greater Letter. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 204 He... is resolv'd to print in a Less Letter & in columns. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4617/4 Printed upon Extraordinary Paper, and with a New Brevier Letter. 1719 SWIFT *Raucus & Philemon*, The ballads pasted on the wall... Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 221 Lying pretensions... in all the varieties of a large and small letter. 1823 J. BANCROFT *Dom. Annun.* 144 When the usual page of letter (fust type) has been made ready for press, it is... surrounded with a moveable square of wood, which rises nearly as high as the beard of the letter. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., There is plenty of letter.

II. Something written.

† *a. sing.* Anything written; an inscription, document, text; a written warrant or authority.

b. pl. Writings, written records. *Obs.*

1325 *Metz. Hom.* to Malachye, And... Ysaie... Thai scheu bathie an wit sere letter. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1580 Alle loked on þat letter as lewed þat were. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 353 The gud erll Thomas Assseit, as the lettir said, Edinburgh. 1377 LAING. P. Pl. B. xi. 198 In the olde lawe, as holy lettre telteth, Mennes sons men callid vs vchone. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 136 þei wole þat men preche fables & lesyngis & þerto graunte

lette. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 218 In al that lond Magicien was noon That koude expounde with this lettre mentie. 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 56 To a lettere alone I me ledde, That wel was wretyn upon a wal. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passiō* Wks. 1316/1 Then foloweth it in the letter. 'Hee came then vnto Simon Peter' [etc.].

b. c. 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2527 And he dat disse letters wrot, God him helpe weli mot. 1533 I.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v. For except the diuine letters, there is nothing so well written, but that there maie bee founde necessite of correction. 1557 F. [EAGER] *Sh. Vertue* 185 in *Babees Bk.* 340 If letters had not then brought them to lyght The truth of suche thynges who coulde nowe resyght? 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 380 By letters alone the accounts of past actions can be handed down to us with accuracy.

4. A massive communication in writing, addressed to a person or body of persons; an epistle. Also, in extended use, applied to certain formal documents issued by persons in authority.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 3e ne schulen senden lettres, ne underson lettres, ne wrien buten leane. 1275 IAY. 4496 Po sende Delgan... one deorne lettre. 13... *Coer de L.* 1173 Kyng Rycharde dede a lettre wryte (A noble clerk it gan adyte). 1361 LAING. P. Pl. A. viii. 25 Vndur his secre seal Treupe sende a lettre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 288, I wole a lettre unto my brother... With al my wofull herte endite. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall a letter make unto your lady, and send it by my sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 14 When Ezechias had receaved y^e lettre of the messangers, & red it. 1630 MILTON and *Poem Univ. Carrier* 33 His Letters are deliver'd all and gon. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately solicited... by an unknown person who sent me a letter. 1700 PRIOR *Epist.* to *F. Shepherd* 12 By penny-post to send a letter. 1777 COWPER *Let.* 20 Apr., I once thought Swift's Letters the best that could be written; but I like Gray's better. 1848 in *Gilbert's Treat. Banking* I. 150 Government were obliged to interpose by a letter, in order to protect the public from the restrictive effects of the Act. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, I'd teach them to... write their own letters, and read letters that are written to them. 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 479/2 Her trustees... applied by letter to Messrs. Thompson for delivery of their bills of costs.

b. pl. with *sing.* meaning, after *L. litteræ*. Chiefly in the formal or legal sense, as in *letters dimissory, letters patent, letters rogatory*, etc., for which see the adjs. Also *letters of administration, caption, ejection, fraternity, horning*, etc., for which see those words.

1290 *Becket* 1219 in *S. Eng. Leg. l.* 141 To þe kinge of Fraunce heo comen and lettres with heom bere fram þe kinge of engelond. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1842 Loo here hire owne letters to lene it be beter. 1400 MAUNDVEY. (*Roxb.*) xi. 1, I had letters be of sowdan with his grette seale. 1420 *Kills Parlt.* IV. 345/2 Sende your Letters of Prive Seal. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1900) II. 126 Ormond pursewant, to pas to summond the lard of Fiveve and his folkis with lettrez in the second forme. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 286 Did the Letters worke upon his blood. 1629 LAUD in *Uskher's Lett.* (1686) 410, J... prevailed with his Majesty that I might write these Letters to you, which are to let your Grace understand that [etc.]. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 274, I had letters of the death of Mrs. Newton, my grandmother-in-law. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* i. xvi. 53 And I shall give these letters unto those Who there abide.

c. In phrases and special collocations. **Letter of advice** (*Comm.*), a letter notifying, e.g. the drawing of a bill on, or the consignment of goods to, the correspondent. **Letter of attorney**, a formal document empowering another person to perform certain acts on one's behalf (now more usually 'power of attorney'). **Letter of brotherhood**, = *letter of fraternity* (see **FRATERNITY** 4). **St. Agatha's letters**, letters written on her day (Feb. 5) as a charm against fire (see *quot.* 1563). **King's Letters** (see *quot.* 1770). **Queen's Letter**, a circular letter to the clergy first issued by Queen Anne (see *quot.* 1715). **Letters of slains** (*Scots law*): see **SLAIN**. *To run one's letters* (*Scots law*): see *quot.* 1861.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Why aske ye no letters of brotherhoods of other mens priars? 1467 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 50, I will... that myn executors... make hym a letter of attorney if need be. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 225 Instead of Vulcan and Vesta... our men have placed St. Agatha and make letters on her day for to quench fire with. 1683 W. LLOYD in *Lett. Litt. Men* (Camd.) 187, I desire that whensoever you send any thing for me you would be pleased to send your letter of advice by the Post. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers.* *Quak.* 120 The Queen's Letter for making a Collection in several Parishes, in and about London and in several Cities. 1770 HAILES *Henryson's Tale of Dog*, *Bannatyne Poems* 280 Charges to pay or to perform, issued in the name of the Sovereign, are still termed the King's letters. 1790 COWPER *Let.* 21 Apr., To receive it [a dividend] by letter of attorney. 1825 KNAFF & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* IV. 286/2 Having run his letters against His Majesty's advocate. 1849 FREERE *Comm. Class-bk.* 31 The letter wherein the drawing of the bill is advised, commonly called the 'letter of advice'. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Liberation*, The prisoner may run his letters, that is, he may apply in writing to any of the Lords of Justiciary... and within twenty-four hours the judge must issue precepts to intimate to the public prosecutor and party concerned... to fix a diet for trial.

5. The precise terms of a statement; the signification that lies on the surface. *The letter*: often used (after St. Paul's τὸ γράμμα) for the literal tenor of a law or statement, opposed to *the spirit*. † *After the letter*: literally. † *In letter*: in the more literal meaning (opposed to in *spirit*). *To the letter*: implicitly, to the fullest extent.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6759 *Þir* wordes, aftr þe lettre, er hard to here. 1382a WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 6 The letter sleith, forsoth the spirit quykeneeth. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 þai understand noȝt haly writte spirytually, bot aftr þe lettre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 God hath no suche bodyly membres, as this tēxte to the lettre dothe pretende. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 6 Cleaung as fast as we can to the lettre. let vs draw as neare as we may to the sense of Moses work. 1626 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. i. To tread on My sovereign's territories with forbidden feet The severe letter of the law calls death. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 219 That truth which they seemed before to hold, at leastwise in letter. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 609 To... Disdain the Pedantry o' th' Letter. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 160 A Prince is not oblig'd by the strict Letter of the Law. 1724 A. COLLINS *Chr. Gr. Relig.* 107 And to look on reasoning from the letter to be mean and low. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 270 A King may... impair the happiness of his people without violating the letter of any single Law. 1809-10 COLKIDGE *Friend* (1809) 27 He who most faithfully adheres to the letter of the law of conscience. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 354, I shall obey you to the letter. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 2 (1862) 31 Applying the strict letter of the law to the circumstances. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 406 The English criminal law was in its letter one of the most severe in Europe. 1886 HUGH CONWAY *Living or Dead* iv. You had better follow your father's commands to the letter. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 326 Jefferson... without venturing to propose alterations in the text of the Constitution, protested against all extensions of its letter.

6. Literature in general; hence, acquaintance with it, learning, study, erudition.

† a. sing. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 624 Arystotill... one of the conest clerks þat euer knew letter. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxix. 176 Lower than his fader in letter and connyng.

b. pl. + Also good letters (obs.). Occasionally, the profession of literature, authorship. *Man of letters* [= *F. homme de lettres*]: a man of learning, a scholar; now usually, a man of the literary profession, an author. *Commonwealth, republic of letters*: see those words.

a 1250 *Prov. Elfred* in O. E. Misc. 106 Ne may non ryhtwis king... But if... he cunne lettres lokie him selfe one, hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* lii b. By letters and by science is the man made semblable or lyke to god. 1532 Du WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palgr. 894 Well lerned in good letters. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 54 Learning and good letters to yong men bringeth sobriety. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 15 How knoweth this man letters, haueing neuer learned? 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 146 There were likewise the effigies of the most illustrious men of letters. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 50, I... have from my youth laboured in good letters. 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected*, He was bred to letters, and is master of a pen. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Sem.* 330 Such an Abuse of the Readers, as one shall seldom meet with among Men of Letters. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 112 He has always been a lover of letters. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. It was sufficient to show me that he was a man of letters. 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 191 Lord Minto, himself a man of letters, a poet and a native of Teintondale. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 188 That life of exile and privacy which religion and letters would have rendered tolerable to the King. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. vi. (1857) 95 Letters kept pace with art. 1880 *Athenaeum* 10 Jan. 56 Several guests well known in letters were present. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/1 Metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

7. attrik. and Comb. a. simple attributive, chiefly in sense 4, as letter-bag, -change, -clip, -envelope, -file, -post, -slit; b. objective and obj. gen., as letter-bearer, -ker, -opener, -sorter; letter-copying, -writing.

1809 T. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* XXII. 294 The 'letter-bag was saved. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlviii. The guard was standing at the door, waiting for the letter-bag. 18340 *Cursor M.* 7097 (Fairf.) Al 'letter-bearers for-þi ta ensaunple be vtry. 1846 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 233 On certain Initial 'Letter-changes in the Indo-European Languages. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xviii. 204 'Letter-clips, portfolios, music-cases. 1858 in *Abstr. Specif. Patents Printing* n. (1864) 3 Stands for 'letter-copying presses. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 24 Pencils, Cards, ... 'Letter-files, Maps and Pictures. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii. ¶ 4 They... left the 'Letter-Kerner, after the Letter was Cast, to Kern away the Sholdering. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 3/1 Newides in pencil-cases and 'letter-openers. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 286 Between Thessalonica and Athens... there was not... any established 'letter-post. 1845 *Punch* VII. 53 The Clerk... hearing a knocking at the outer door, looks through the 'letter-slit. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxii. 147 No ordinary 'letter-sorter in the Post-office is equal to it. 1788 COWPER *Lct. to Mrs. King* 6 Dec. My 'letter-writing time is spent, and I must now to Homer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 8 May an. 1781 We talked of letter-writing. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* xlix. (1873) VI. 235 He varied his style of letter writing according to the character... of his... correspondents.

8. Special Combs.: letter-balance, a contrivance for ascertaining the weight of a letter; letter-board (*Printing*), a board on which matter in type is placed for convenience in handling; letter-book, a book in which letters are († written or) filed, or in which copies of letters are kept for reference; letter-bound a., characterized by close adherence to the letter of a law; letter-box, (a) a box in which letters are kept; (b) one in which they are deposited for transmission by post or on delivery; hence letter-box v. *nonce-wd.*, to put

(a letter) into a letter-box; letter-carrier, one who carries letters either as a private messenger or as a public official; letter-case, (a) a case to hold letters; † (b) an envelope; letter-corporal, one entrusted with the duty of fetching and delivering letters; † letter-cover, an envelope; letter-cutter, one who makes punches for type-founding; so letter-cutting; letter-drop (*U.S.*), a slot into which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car (*Cent. Dict.*); letter-dropper *nonce-wd.* (see quot.); letter-founder, -founding, -foundry = type-founder, etc.; letter-head, (a) a sheet of letter-paper with a printed or engraved heading giving address, date, or the like; (b) *dial.*, a postage stamp; letter-heading (see quot.); letter-high a. (*Printing*), of the same height as the ordinary printing-type; letter-house *dial.* = Post-office; letter-leaf, an epiphytic orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum*, so named from the markings on the leaves; letter-learned, † (a) learnt from letters or books; (b) = BOOK-LEARNED; letter-learning = BOOK-LEARNING; letter-lichen, a lichen of the genus *Opographa* or order *Graphidei* (see quot.); letter-lock, a lock which can be opened only by arranging letters attached externally so as to form the word on which the lock is set; † letter-man, one of the Chelsea pensioners who was entitled to extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign; † letter-money, in the Civil War, the money contributed to the support of the royal army in response to Charles I's letters; † letter-monger *nonce-wd.*, a forger of letters; letter-office = Post-office; letter-ornament, a decoration made up of the forms of letters; letter-paper, paper for writing letters; as a trade term, restricted to the quarto size, the smaller sizes being called note-paper; letter-perfect a. (*Theatr.*), knowing one's part to the letter; letter-plant = letter-leaf; letter-punch, a steel punch used in making matrices for type; letter-rack, (a) a tray with divisions to hold an assortment of types; (b) a small frame in which letters or papers are kept; letter-racket slang (see quot.); † letter-receiver, one who receives letters for transmission by post; letter-stamp, a stamp used at a post-office for cancelling postage-stamps or for impressing notifications on letters or parcels; letter-struck a. *nonce-wd.*, smitten with the love of learning; letter-weight = paper-weight; † letter-will *Sc.*, one's testament; letter-winged a., of a kite, having the wings marked as if with letters (*Cent. Dict.*); letter-wood, the wood of the South American tree *Brosimum Aubletii*, which is marked with black spots resembling letters or hieroglyphics; letter-worship, an undue attention to the letter of a law or commandment; letter-writer, (a) one who writes letters (hence used in the titles of manuals of letter-writing); (b) a machine for taking copies of letters. Also LETTER-CARD, LETTER-PRESS.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* vii. *Letter-Boards are Oblong Squares... of clean and well-season'd Stuff. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 224 It would fill this 'letter-book to give you all the arguments for and against this measure. 1802 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 1234/1 The letter-book satisfies me that Mr. Norton was right. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. That 'letter-bound servility of the canon doctors. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 766/1 The libel was found in the 'letter-box of the Newspaper. 1849 THACKERAY 4 Sept. in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 683/1, I put the letter into the unpaid letter box. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 187 It is better... that I should 'letter-box it here. 1552 HULOET, 'Letter carrier, *ambulus, libello, tabellarius*. 1697 LUTBELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 304 A warrant is come from his majesty, appointing Mr. Vanhulst, the Dutch secretary, to be court letter carrier. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 20 Such another Dick and such another donkey, who acted as letter-carriers to that side of the village. 1672 T. JORDAN *London Triumph*. 16 By Ladies 'Letter-case, [He] Shall have a better place. 1790 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov. My memorial was always in my mind; my courage never rose to bringing it from my letter-case. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Ansem.* 44 Let a person choose any one of them [cards], and inclose it in a letter-case. 1896 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales*: Tips to the mess-servants, the 'letter-corporal, and colour-sergeant. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 233 Her Handkerchief, and 'Letter-cover. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. ¶ 1 A 'Letter-Cutter should have a Forge set up. *Ibid.* p. 81 'Letter-Cutting is a Handy-Work hitherto kept so conceal'd among the Artificers of it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 2 The Lipogrammatists or 'Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. ¶ 3 To let you know how the 'Letter-Founder Cuts the Punches. 1887 T. B. REED (*title*) *History of the Old English Letter Founders*. 1769 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 273 Resolved... that the Treasurer... pay out of the public treasury to said Buell one hundred pounds... conditioned that he set up and pursue the art of 'letter-founding in this Colony. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 88 At the village post-office they ask for 'Letterhead, please Sir', instead of a stamp. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 649/2 He drew up a note upon the 'lavera 'letter-head. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print-*

ing (ed. Ringwalt), *Letter-Headings, lines printed at the head of sheets of letter-paper, containing the residence, and generally the name and place of business, of the party for whom such work is done. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. ¶ 2 In the choice of his Brass Rules, he examines that they be exactly 'Letter-high. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 47 The 'letter-house had lately acquired another occupant. 1866 *Treas. Bol.*, *Letter-leaf or Letter-plant. 1649 Warr. *Jac. Reem* xxviii. 18 That self-reason which without Gods spirit is only 'letter-learned. 1770 WHITFIELD *Wks.* (1772) VI. 30 The letter-learned Scribes and Pharisees in our Saviour's time. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* (1841) 283 As for 'letter learning, we judge it not so much necessary to the well being of one. a 1845 HOOB To Tom Woodgate ix. All letter-learning was a line you, somehow, never crossed. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 245 *Graphideaceae*... in allusion to the resemblance of the apothecia... to ancient hieroglyphics or written characters. For the same reason the *Graphideae* are popularly designated 'Letter Lichens' or 'Scripture-words'. 1850 CHURCH *Locks & Keys* 6 Another description of lock is that well known by the name of the 'Letter Lock. 1724 *London Gaz.* No. 6230/2 All the Out-Pensioners (as well 'Letter-men as others) belonging to the said Hospital [Chelsea]. 180. in A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford & Light Div.* (1891) 34 An increase in the pay and in the number of letter men. a 1674 CLARENCE *Hist. Rel.* ix. § 27 The 'Letter Money and Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 171 Our 'Letter-monger has Herodotus's very words. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 2486/4 Whoever gives notice of the said Robbers to the General 'Letter-Office at London, shall be very well rewarded. 1711 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June, *ibid.* No. 4866/1 That... there be one General Letter-Office and Post-Office established in the City of London. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii. Sam... stepped into the stationer's shop, and requested to be served with a sheet of the best gilt-edged 'letter-paper. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocal.*, *Letter-paper*. This term is applied to quarto paper—note paper being octavo. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 123 He would be 'letter perfect in all by the following Thursday. 1871 *Amer. Eng. y. l. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), 'Letter-rack, a rack for containing wood and metal letters of such a size that it would be inconvenient to keep them in cases. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, 'Letter-racket, going about to respectable houses with a letter or statement, detailing some case of extreme distress, as shipwreck, sufferings by fire, &c. 1683 *London Gaz.* No. 1812/4 Many of the 'Letter-Receivers are Tradesmen. 1667 EVELYN *Pap. Employ.* 77 There is nothing more stupid than some of these *πονοπιστακτοί*, 'letter-struck men. 1596 in DICKSON & EDMOND *Ann. Scot. Printing* 473 Follows the Deidis Legacie and 'Lettrewill. 1598 *Ibid.* 365 Made his Testament and Lettre-Will. 1698 FROBER *Voy.* 129 'Letter-wood as they call it. 1892 *Manufacturer's Circular*, Letterwood, £12 10s. to £50 per ton. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 117 The subtil, idolatry of formalism and 'letter-worship. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 ¶ 4 Our 'Letter-writer here alludes to that known verse in *Lycan*. 1759 (*title*) *The Complete Letter-Writer*. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Letter-writer*... an instrument for copying letters. 1888 *Athenaeum* 14 Jan. 43/2 The same desire impels thousands of persons to write letters to the newspapers; but these letter-writers are not usually journalists.

Hence Letterlet, Letterling *nonce-wds.*, a little letter. † Letterlyadv., to the letter; literally. a 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvi. Vif they may fulfill letterly [*corrected* letterally 1499] the commandmentes of god. 1781 TWINING in *P. Papers* (1887) 5 Your reproaches about stretch-work, short lines, and letterlings. 1836 COLERIDGE's *Lett.*, *Convers.*, etc. II. 109, I judge... from the numberless Letter-lets in my possession.

Letter (let-ter), sb. 2. Also 4 letters, 8 Sc. letter. [f. LET v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who lets, in senses of the vb.; esp. one who allows another the use of (apartments, a horse, house, etc.) for hire.

1552 HULOET, Letter of house or lande, *canacularius*. 1671 CHOWNE *Juliana* I. dram. Wks. 1873 I. 28 By his tone a kind of letter of lodgings. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6175/6 Thomas Jenkins, ... Letter of Horses. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1861) II. 230 The letters of rooms are the most exacting in places crowded with the poor. 1885 *Last Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation... between hirers and letters of private carriages. 1893 *Field* 10 June 832/1 Builders and letters of boats might object.

b. In Comb., as agent-noun corresponding to various phrasal combinations of the vb., as † letter-blood, letter-loose, letter-out; letter-go, one who 'lets go'; in Sc. use (*letter-gae*) a jocular synonym for 'precentor', after A. Ramsay (quot. 1715).

a 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 299 A man þat schal be letere blood schal be 3ong. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content*. v. vii. (1615) 104 He which was chosen Fewterer or letter loose of the Grey-hounds. 1616 B. JONSON *Horace's Art Poetry* 234 A careless letter-go Of money. 1671 H. M. tr. *Evans. Colloq.* 267 The letter out of the Horses at first was silent. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xvi. The latter gne of haly rhyme, Sat up at the board-head. c 1750 ASTON *Suppl. to Cibber* 8 She [Mrs. Bracegirdle] was the Daughter of a... Letter-out of Coaches. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. There was no sae money hairs on the warlock's face as there's on Letter-Gae's ain at this moment. 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. v. (1890) II. 169 The lettergae trying new tunes.

† Letter, sb. 3. Obs. Also 4 letters, -our, 4-6 letter(e). [f. LET v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who lets or hinders.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16888 Yond traitur, yond letter of vr lai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 67 He is a lettere of loue. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* l. iii. (Skeat) l. 126 For soche lettours, it is hardy any soche iwelle to winne. 1434 MISYV *Mending Life* 107 Violence he doys to all his letters. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxlii. 283 The letter of this journey... was Rycharde duke of Guyon. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 1 If any clothmaker... be letted... than the letter... to... forfeit... xliid. 1563 A. PARKER *Articles*, Whether your Persons, Vicars and Curates be... letters of good religion. 1616 J. DAVIES *Complim. Verses in Capt. Smith's Descr. New Eng.*, Thy Letters are as Letters in thy praise.

Letter (lɛtə), *v.* [f. **LETTER** *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To instruct in letters or learning. *Obs.* c1460 G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 648 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 33 Yf god sende you children . . . Do them to be lettered right famously.

2. To exhibit or set forth by means of letters; also, to distinguish by means of letters.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. iv. 440 It would be convenient, that every one of these Instances should be Philosophically Lettered. 1869 TYNDALE *Notes Lect. Light* 46 Fraunhofer . . . lettered them and made accurate maps of them. 1877 FARRAR *In Days of Youth* i. 3 He [God] letters it [his name] in fire amid the stars of heaven.

3. To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book, a shop, etc.); to inscribe (a name) in letters. Also, to inscribe *with* (something).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 7, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both sides. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The binding each Book will be . . . Letter'd on the Back. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Warton* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, I hope to see my Dictionary bound and lettered next week. 1844 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) II. 420 The greater number of the shops are lettered in the same tongue [Italian]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxiii. There might be a hundred Ezra Cohens lettered above shop-windows. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 60 § 3 Every canal boat . . . shall be lettered, marked, and numbered in some conspicuous manner.

4. *intr.* In occasional uses. a. To carry letters.

b. To write letters. c1645, 1681, 1813 [see **LETTERING**]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rulce* xxiv. Our people go backwards and forwards . . . lettering, and messaging. 1851 BP. WILBERFORCE *Diary* 22 Feb. in *Life* (1882) III. i. 15 Did not go out at night, but lettered.

Letterane, obs. form of **LECTERN**.

†**Letterato**. *Obs.* [It. — *L. litteratus*; cf. **LITERATUS**.] A man of letters; a learned man.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 14 That unluckie Laconick Letterato.

Letterature, obs. form of **LITERATURE**.

Letter-card. [Cf. *F. carte-lettre*, *G. karten-brief*.] The official designation of a folded card, having a gummed and perforated edging, so as to be closed and sent through the post (with an impressed or an affixed stamp) as an ordinary letter.

Introduced in Belgium in 1882, in Great Britain in 1892, and now used in many countries of the world.

1892 (Feb.) *Instructions on Letter Card*. To open the letter card, tear off the edge at the perforation. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Feb. Letter-cards impressed with a penny postage stamp . . . are now on sale at every post-office. . . The letter-cards will be subject to all the regulations affecting letters.

Lettered (lɛtəd), *pph. a.* Forms: 4-5 **lett(e)rid** (d., -yd, -d), 4-6 **lett(e)red**, *Sc. letterit*, -yt, 5-6 **letterd**, *e*, 6 *Sc. letterit*, 4- **lettered**. Also 4 **y-lettred**. [f. **LETTER** *sb.* + *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Acquainted with or instructed in letters; learned, literate, educated.

1302 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Spynne* 7894 Prest wel y-lettrede ys to blamy, Pat [etc.]. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4088 A ful loueli lady lettered at be best. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Anchor*) 937 Twa of iland bat . . . sum dele lettery ware. a1400 *50 Alexander* 2241 Lettrid herne Quare-to feynys bou . . . his fare? 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxli. 238 Peter bertilmeu, clerk and but littl lettered. 1535 STEWART *Scot. Scot.* (1858) II. 684 Ane letterit man profound in all science. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 Agaynst those lettered heretikes Iohn speaketh plainly. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1033) 125 They inquired not whether . . . their Ministers were lettered. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* i. 48 Mounser, are you not lettered? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Epigr.* 14 A man well borne and better lettered. 1689 EVELYN *Ment.* (1857) III. 305 London, abounding with so many wits and lettered persons. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 94 ¶ 5 The lettered combs without good-breeding give . . . just occasion to rally. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶ 14 It may not be unfit for him who makes a new entrance into the lettered world . . . to suspect his own powers. a1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 17 The bucolic writers, who found patronage under the lettered tyrants of Sicily and Egypt. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 3 The unlettered barbarians willingly accepted the aid of the lettered clergy.

absol. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 125 Lereþ hit bis lewed men for lettered hit knowep. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* lvii. 134 He . . . toke, both of letred & of lewed, be cursed tallages of gold & of silver. 1433 LYG. *S. Edmund* App. 374 Symple and letterydr the heedyd did enclyne.

2. Of or pertaining to learning or learned men; characterized by learning or literary culture.

1709 PRIOR *To Dr. Sherlock on Death* 31 Wit may admire, and letter'd Pride be taught. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 317 And entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 137 This sheltered scene of lettered talk. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* i. 1, He was a man of lettered tastes. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* *Introd.* (1883) 45 This was my all of lettered intercourse. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i. He loved the more His own . . . letter'd peace.

3. Composed of (a specified) number of letters.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 346 That foure lettered name of God.

4. Inscribed with letters; *spec.* of a book: Having the title, etc. on the back in gilt or coloured letters.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 163 A letter'd and straight and long Order denotes. . . the Conflicts of Combatants. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Gilt-back, and Letter'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 ¶ 6, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both Sides. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 324 Phoebus' letter'd dome. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 12 The next thing which engaged my attention was the lettered floor. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 80 Hervey's Meditations, calf lettered. a1813 A. WILSON *The Church-*

yard Poet. Wks. (1846) 13. I woo thee, thoughtful, from this letter'd stone. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 82 One glance at the lettered back. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 169 Camden, who speaks of a lettered stone he saw.

Lettee (lɛtəri). [f. **LETTER** *sb.* + *-EE*.] (See *quot.*)

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) *Advt.*, By Lettees are meant persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the Second. *Ibid.* 2 There was restored to Lettees and Nominees . . . 60 [acres].

Letteret (lɛtəret). [f. **LETTER** *sb.* + *-ET*.] A little or short letter.

1817 BYRON *To Moore* 25 Mar., I have written to you . . . six letters, or letterets. 1822 LAMB *Letts.* xii. *To B. Barton* 114 Begging you to accept this letteret for a letter. 1835 HOOO in *Ment.* (1860) I. 107 A little letteret that cannot do anybody any harm.

Lettering (lɛtəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LETTER** *v.* or *sb.* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of writing letters; letter-writing.

c1645 HOWELL *Letts.* (1650) II. 118 You may give the law of lettering to all the world. 1681 *Disc. Tanager* 3 If I exceed the Laws of Lettering, your command is my Apology. 1813 BYRON in *Moore Letts. & Frills* (1830) I. 464, I hate lettering.

2. The action or process of putting letters upon (anything) by inscribing, marking, painting, gilding, printing, stamping, etc. Also *concr.*, the letters inscribed.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr.* I. 261 The letterings of his books had . . . afforded her a high hope of pleasure. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 241 The dial-plate is complete, with the exception of the figures or lettering. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 12 The rudeness of the lettering seems to suggest an early date. 1877 *Act 40 & 41 Vict.* c. 60. § 3 Such lettering, marking, and numbering shall include the word 'registered' . . . and the registered number. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 146 The book was to have . . . a smooth grey linen binding with silver lettering.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: lettering block, -box (see *quot.*); lettering piece, the piece of leather on which the title of a book is stamped; lettering-tool, 'a bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) 74 *Lettering-block, a piece of wood, the upper surface being rounded, upon which side-labels are lettered. *Lettering-box, the box in which the type are screwed up preparatory to lettering. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 30 Working the letters firm and straight on the 'lettering-piece'. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 31. 11 Some account-book lettering-pieces produced . . . for the trade are certainly wonderful specimens of lettering.

Lettering, obs. *Sc.* form of **LECTERN**.

Letterize (lɛtəraɪz), *v.* [f. **LETTER** *sb.* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To write letters.

1824 LAMB *Letts.* xiv. *To B. Barton* 134 The idea of letterizing has been oppressive to me of late. 1837 B. BARTON *Select.* (1849) II. 1 I have felt unequal to any letterizing.

Letterless (lɛtələs), *a.* [f. **LETTER** *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of letters.

1. Unacquainted with letters or literature; illiterate. Also *absol.*

a1618 SYLVESTER *Quadrains of Pibrac* xcvii. 'Tis to be more than Sylla Letter-lesse. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 125 A meer dardr letterless Commander can . . . promise himself no more success in his Enterprise than [etc.]. 1756 LAW *Letts. Import. Subj.* 24 They help the ignorant and letterless to . . . a knowledge of God. 1860 *Q. Rev.* CVIII. 225 Silbury Hill . . . the attempt of a letterless race to perpetuate the memory of some event. 1880 P. GREG *Errant* II. v. 5 Bookless captain and letterless subaltern. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 157 There was an illiterate generation, and a letterless race to be educated.

2. Having no letters or correspondence.

1837 *Letts. fr. Madras* (1843) 62 Unfortunate beings so letterless as to be able to pay them [sc. visits]. 1884 BP. THOROLD *Poke Christ* 105 A London Sunday . . . is absolutely letterless. 1886 MRS. A. HUNT *That other Person* II. 49 She wrote to him each day, and bemoaned her letterless condition.

3. Having no letters inscribed or appended.

1881 *Education* Feb. The title . . . was only retained by those who would have been absolutely letterless but for this domestic honour. 1886 MACLEOD *Clyde District Dunbartonsh.* i. 6 This ancient letterless slab.

Letterlet, -ling, **Letterly**: see **LETTER** *sb.*

Lettern, **Letteroun**, obs. forms of **LECTERN**.

Letter-press. [f. **LETTER** *sb.*]

1. (Now commonly written *letterpress*.) Matter printed from letters or types, as distinguished from what is printed from plates. Also *attrib.*, as in *letterpress printing* (for which the use of the word in this sense may be elliptical).

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* ii. 7 Four extraordinary pages of letter-press. a1764 LLOYD *Puff Poet.* Wks. 1774 I. 176 Plain letter-press shall do the feat. 1773 *Harford Merc.* 18 Sept. Suppl. 4/3 Letter-press Printing is neatly perform'd. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juristic. Evid.* (1827) III. 473 note, In the case of letter press, any such alterations are as yet, perhaps, without example. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 711 Plaster of Paris . . . is poured over the letter-press page. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. *Introd.* 1 They who condescend to read the letter-press will have the advantage of my fair correspondent. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 137 In letter-press printing, the types . . . are put together . . . with their faces upwards. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 11 The places where . . . letter-press printers . . . have to work for their living. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 William and Mary Howitt have contributed the letterpress. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 In this cartoon, and the letterpress concerning it, are commemorated [etc.].

2. A weight to keep one or more letters in place. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 78 They [pieces of rock] are often worked into . . . letter-presses, &c.

3. A press for taking copies of letters. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Van Helden . . . slipped a handkerchief upon his wrist, and fastened the other to the letter-press.

Letter(r)ure, variant of **LECTURE** *Obs.*

Lettes (se), **Letteuys**, obs. ff. **LETTEUCE**, **LETTEICE**.

Lettic (lɛtik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. **LETT** + *-IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or related to the Letts; = **LETTISH**. Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (by some philologists called *Baltic*) comprising Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, and to the group of peoples speaking these languages. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the Lettic or Lettish language.

1872 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* i. 8 The Lettic Languages. (1) Old Prussian. (2) Lettish or Livonian. (3) Lithuanian. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettic race proper still in Courland, in Livonia. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* i. xi. 466 note, A common name for these closely allied nations is sometimes needed. *Lettic* is the most convenient.

† **Lettice**. *Obs.* Also 5 *letuse*, -uce, *letvis*, 6 *letewis*, *letuis*, *letteuys*, *lettis(e)*, -yee, -ys, -ushe, 6-7 *letwis*. [a. OF. *lettice*, -is(s)e, etc., app. a. OHG. *illitio*, mod.G. *illiss* polecat; but the application of the name has varied at different times.] A kind of whitish grey fur (Cotgr.).

1363 *Act 39 Edw. III.* c. 12 QeIs ne usent rever derymes ne de letuses esclaire. 1373 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 440 In empone trium timbrarum de letusses cum dimidio, et septem letusses variu precii. a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1668) 65 Her good and gay clothing, and fures of gray meniere and letuse. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 49/2 As to beir gownys þt na woman weir merrikes nor letvis. 1502 *Will of Wratlesley* (Somerset Ho.) My secunde cap of letewis. 1542 *Inu. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 100 Ane gown . . . quhairof the slevis hes been linyit with letuis. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, 25 *Hen. VIII* (1800) 803 The lord Chauncelor in a robe of Scarlet open before bordered with Lettice. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 406 Letwis tawed, the timber, containing forty skins 8s. 4d.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lettice-bonnet*, -fur; *lettice-cap*, a cap of this fur, apparently worn as a means of inducing sleep; *lettice-ruff*, a person wearing a ruff or collar of this fur.

1599 MINSHUE *Sp. Diet.*, A *Lettice bonnet or cap for gentlemen, *v. Albanega*. [*Ibid.*, *Albanega*, a kind of networke coife that women wore on their heads.] 1544 *Will of R. Cressy* (Somerset Ho.), * Lettys cappes. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Arab.* i. (1879) 69 Some were Lettice cappes with three hornes, three corners I should say, like the forked cappes of Popish Priests. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. i. Bring in the Lettice cap. You must be shaved sir, And then how suddenly wee! make you sleep. 1621 *Inu. Cherrry & Theod.* v. ii. K 2 Phisitians, some with glisters, Some with lettice caps, some posset drinks, some pills. 1533 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 20 Gownes of scarlett edged with white *lettusse furre. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for month* II. iv. Is this *Lettice Ruffe your husband?

Lettice, obs. form of **LATTICE**, **LETTEUCE**.

† **Lettiga** (lɛtɪga). Also *lettica*, *latiga*. [It. *lettica*, *lettiga*; — *L. lectica* a litter.] (See *quot.*)

1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Letts.* (1864) I. 114 Wynn and Wadsworth were seated in a Lettiga, a kind of sedan chair that accommodates two persons who sit facing each other. 1811 J. BOWLER *Select Pieces* (1817) I. 54 Mr. Burguan had been so good to provide me with proper maps and a latiga for travelling. 1821 EARL ABERDEEN in Sir H. Gordon *Life* iii. (1893) 68, I must positively have you carried to the spot in a lettica. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Normans in Sicily* 148 The lettiga is a small vis-a-vis, carried on long poles by two mules.

Letting (lɛtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LET** *v.* + *-ING*.]

The action of **LET** *v.* in various senses.

1. The action of allowing the movement or passage of, giving loose or vent to; chiefly with adverbs, as *down*, *in*, *off*. Also *letting blood*, *letting go*.

1423 *JAS. 1 Kings* Q. xli. Onely throu lettng of myn eyen fall. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arh.) 107 The lythngys vypp of the crosse and the lythngys done ageyne. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lettyng of blode, *seigneur*. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. i. § 16 Man is formed with a mouth . . . for receiving and letting forth of air. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 149 The letting in of the Waters, and other things . . . were hindred. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 5 38 Letting go. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 219 The good we do is of His own good will.—The ill, of His own letting. a1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 97 Some wisecracks . . . would think it a woful letting-down. 1854 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. ix*, She couldn't wear one of your gowns, could she, by any letting down? a1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 692, I . . . knew the letting-off of steam, and rose. 1861 TRENCH *Sci. Ch. Asia* 78 Such a letting go of first love. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables* fr. *Nat. Ser.* iv. 109 He thought his father's argument a letting down of principle.

2. The action of allowing the use of (houses, lands, etc.) on payment of rent, etc.; leasing. Also *with out*.

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 8 All men which haue or hold any tenement of the lettynge of the master and the wardens. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1675) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xlii. 130 Not the Season for letting of houses. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 Where the letting of their land was by rent [etc.]. 1833 TH. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* II. 20 The letting of the Pearl banks had been accomplished. 1883 R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibyls* II. 83 He . . . reorganized the letting out of the estate. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any

land is comprised in a lease for .. lives, or in a letting for a term of years. 1894 Times 5 Feb. 4/3 The Irish grass lettings are making high prices.

Letting (let'ing), *vbl. sb. 2 arch.* [f. LET *v. 2* + -ING.] The action of LET *v. 2*; delaying, hindering, an instance of this; also quasi-concr., a hindrance, an obstacle; frequent in †but, without letting, without hindrance, without delay.

c 1020 Rule St. Benet (Logeman) 87 Oðer lettunge þæt he na þolige. a 1122 O. E. Chron. an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Se cýng syððan scipa ut on sæ sende his broðer. . . to lettunge. a 1240 Ureus in Cott. Hom. 187 Þe bitternese of mine sunnen attri is þe lettunge. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3204 Non man on hem lettung dede. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 263/76 With-oute lettunge In heo 3eode. a 1300 Cursor M. 3199 O þis lettung was he ful glad. Ibid. 4014 For drightin dos vs na lettung. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce II. 12 The lord the bruce, but mar lettung, Gert priuily bryng Stedys twa. c 1375 Se. Leg. Saints iii. (St. Andrew) 974 Þat mycht he hendringe to myn fame, and lettunge also to 3ore gud name. c 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 425 Seynt Poule biddes men preye wipouten lettunge. c 1400 Melayne 1503 Go we to your company. . . Late ther be no Lettunge. c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1183 And our he swam; for lettung fand he nocht. 1486 MARG. C'LESS OXFORD in Four C. Eng. Lett. 7 To the letting of his said purpose. 1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1506) I. i. 8 He may be in the waye of saluacyon if he haue none other lettunge. 1657 Divine Lover 299 The waye is. . . full of. . . theues, and many other grete lettungs.

† b. Wasting (of time). Obs.
1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xvii. xx. (1495) 616 Which were our nourse and grete lettunge of tyme to reherse them here al arowe. 1494 FAYAN Chron. v. cxvii. 92 To shewe here the vayne and dissynulyd sorowe that Fredegunde made for the Kyng, it were but lettunge of tyme.

† **Letting**, *pp. a. Obs. rare.* [f. LET *v. 2* + -ING.] That lets or hinders; hindering.

c 1450 tr. De Imitatione I. xvi. 26 Blisfull is he þat may putte away euery lettung distraccion.

Lettingmareday: see LATTER.

Lettis(e), obs. f. LATTICE, LETTUCE.

Lettitish (let'itsh), *a. (sb.)* [f. LETT + -ISH.] Pertaining to the Letts or their language. Also *absol.*, as *sb.*, the language of the Letts.

1831 For. Q. Rev. VIII. 63 One of the most important personages of the ancient Lettish mythology. 1841 LATHAM Eng. Lang. 3 The Livonian (or Lettish) of Livonia and of Courland. 1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man 183 These dialects are the Lettish, Lithuanian, and the Proper Pruthenian. 1881 FREEMAN Hist. Geog. Eur. I. xi. 466 note, Lett, with the adjective Lettish, is the special name of one of the obscurer members of the family. 1888 KING & COOKSON Somnol & Infelix. ii. 34 The Baltic family contains the three divisions of Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish.

Lettonian (let'ōn-ian), *a. and sb.* [f. mod. L. Lettōn-, Letto LETT + -IAN. Cf. LAPPONIAN, and F. Letton = LETT.] = LETTISH.

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. V.) VIII. 835 The Lettonian differs from the other Lithuanian dialects in having an admixture of Finnish words.

Lettorne, obs. form of LECTERN.

Lettoyre, obs. form of LECTUARY.

Lettoyr, obs. form of LECTERN, LETTER *sb. 3*.

Letture, -on(e), -une, obs. forms of LECTERN.

† **Letture**, *obs.* Also 4-5 *letturure*, (4 *letturure*, *letturure*, *letturure*, 5 *letturure*, *letturure*). [ad. OF. *letturure*, *letturure*: = L. *litterātūra*, f. *littera* letter.]

1. A writing, a written book, a story. *Holy letture* = Holy Scripture.

13.. K. Alis. 3516 Ac, for that letturure seith ther ageyn, Nul Y schewe hit to no man. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 27 'Lo I' seith holy letturure 'which lordes beth this shewes'. a 1400-50 Alexander 2170 Letturi hit þi, þe letturure & þe line þus it callis. c 1450 LUTELICH Graill iv. 240 In Caldey was this scripture, which is to vnderstande As be letturure.

2. Knowledge of letters or books; learning.

13.. E. E. Allit. Poems A. 750 Ne arystotel nawber þy hys letturure Of carpe þe kynde þese propertez. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter lxx. 9 For i. not knew letturure. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. i. 137 For in loue and in letturure lith be grete election. c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 138 He cowde not no letturure. a 1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ. 2073 Simple is my goost, and scars my letturure. 1447 BOKENHAM Scyntys (Roxb.) 275 She of letturure no Kunnyng had. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was quycke in engyne Swete in speche wyse in letturure.

3. Science of or skill in (arms).

13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1513 Þe lel layk of luf, þe letturure of armes.

Lettsomite (lets'ōm-ait). *Min.* [Named by Percy, 1850, after Dr. W. G. Lettsom: see -ITE.] A synonym of Cyanotrichite (see CYANO-).

1850 DANA Min. 523 Lettsomite. . . occurs in spherical globules. 1883 Encycl. Brit. XVI. 402 Lettsomite. . . [occurs] in tufts of capillary crystals.

Lettuce (let'is). *Forms* 3-6 *letus*(e), 4-6 *lettuse*, 5 *latewes*, 5-6 *letews*, *lettuce*, 6 *let(t)yse*, *lettuse*(se, -is, -us, -uze, -yce, *lectuse*, *lacteux*, -use, *laictuce*, *Sc. latouce*, 6-7 *lactuce*, *lettise*, 6-8 *lettice*, 7 *lettuce*, 8 *lattice*, 6- *lettuce*. [ME. *letuse*, connected with OF. *laituē* (Cotgr. *laictuē*, mod. F. *laitue*): = *lactūca*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk, the name having reference to the milky juice of the plant.

The exact origin of the Eng. word is uncertain. Prof. Skeat conjectures that it may be a. OF. **letuse*, **laictuse*: = L. *lactūca*, an adjectival derivative of *lactūca*. Palsgrave in 1530 gives *letus* as a Fr. word, and a vocabulary of c 1475

(Wright-Wülcker 787) gives *letusa* as the Latin equivalent of Eng. *lettuse*; but the genuineness of these is doubtful.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; esp. *Lactuca sativa* or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are much used as a salad; often collect. in *sing.* for the plants or their leaves. *Wild lettuce*: some plant of this genus growing wild; *spec.* in England = *L. Scariola* and *L. virosa*; in America = *L. Canadensis*. Also applied to various plants resembling this genus. For *Cabbage*, *Cos*, *Hare*, *Indian*, *Lamb's Lettuce* etc., see the first member.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 18/598 A fair herbe, þat men cleopex lettuse. a 1300 Cursor M. 6079 Wit theif bred and letus wild. 1382 WYCLIF Exod. xii. 8 Therf looves with wyld lettuce. c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 73 Wyld lettuce þat feldmen clepin skarioles. c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. II. 176 Lettuce is to be sette in Ianuer. c 1483 CAXTON Dialogues iv. 13 Yet ben in the gardynes. . . Letews, porcelane. 1533 EYVOT Cast. Helthe (1539) 39 Breade staped in white brothe, with sodden lettuse, or cykorie, are good to be used. 1562 TURNER Herbal II. 26 Muche vse of lettes hurieth the eyesight. 1566 PAINTER Pal. Pleas. I. 39 When the yong lactuse begin to growe, I cutte of the bitter and sower stalkes from them. 1614 J. COOKE Greene's Tu Quoque I. 3 b. Did I eate any Lettice to supper last night, that I am so sleepe. 1633 JONSSON Gerarde's Herbal II. xxxviii. 309 The greater wild Lettuce smelling of Opium. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year (1678) 108 A dish of Lettice and a clear Fountain can cool all my Heat. 1671 H. M. tr. Erasmus Colloq. 100 It is very fine Broth which he is served up in; the Lettice are very choyce ones. 1733 POPE Hor. Sat. II. l. 18 If your point be rest, [take] Lettuce and cowslip-wine. 1760 J. LEE Introd. Bot. App. 317 Lettuce, Wild, *Prenanthes*. 1876 HARLEY Mat. Med. (ed. 6) 540 Lettuce has glaucous vertical leaves.

† 2. Proverb. *Like lips, like lettuce* = 'like has met its like'; an echo of *l. similes habent labra lactucam*, an alleged saying of M. Crassus, when he saw an ass eating thistles.

a 1540 BARNES Wks. (1573) 189 i No doubt the prouerbe is true, such lippes such lettuse, such saintes such miracles. 1583 Leg. Ep. St. Andros 433 Sic lippis, sic lattuce; lordis and lownes. 1587 FLEMING Contin. Holinshed III. 1017/2 Like lips, like lettice, as is their cause so are the rulers. 1589 GREENE Menaphon (Arb.) 92 He left such lettice as were too fine for his lips. 1599 H. BUTTS Dyets Drie Dinner To Rdres. Here are Lettuses for euery mans lips. 1619 Pasquil's Palin. (1877) 130 If he like not these Lettice, let him pull backe his lips. 1677 W. HUGHES Man of Struiv. iv. 140 Well, but the Lettice and the Lips do well together.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lettuce-bed*, -*juice*, -*leaf*, -*seed*; † *lettuce-cabbage* = *cabbage-lettuce*; *lettuce-opium* = *LACTUCARIUM*; *lettuce-water*, a decoction of lettuce.

1897 MARY KINGSLAY H. Africa 380 The fierce currents of the wet season. . . play great havoc with these 'lettuce beds. 1731 Gentl. Mag. I. 408 Make Plantations of 'Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use. 1832 Veg. Subst. Food 299 The narcotic property of 'lettuce-juice has been long familiarly known. c 1540 Vicary's Anat. (1888) App. 227 Nightshade leaves, 'lactuce leaves, henbane leaves. 1816 A. DUNCAN in Mem. Calcd. Hortie. Soc. (1819) II. 312 A substance. . . which I have denominated Lactucarium or 'Lettuce Opium. 1577 MOUNTAINE Gardener's Labyrinth II. 43 'Lettice seedes. 1683 SALMON Doron Med. III. 660 Oyl of Lettice Seeds. 1713 DERHAM Phys. Theol. 9 note, Some Lettice-Seed being sown. . . in the open Air. 1836 J. M. GULLY Magendie's Formul. (ed. 2) 104 'Lettuce water 4 ounces.

† **Lettucier**, *obs. rare* = 1. In 6 *letticer*. [f. LETTUCE + -IER.] (See quot.)

1562 TURNER Herbal II. 45 The female (Mandrag) is called the letticer with lesse leaves and narrower then lettice.

Lettus(e), -uze, obs. forms of LETTUCE.

Lettushe, obs. form of LETTICE.

Lettuary, var. LECTUARY *Obs.*, lectuary.

Letty (let'i), *a. dial.* Also 7 *lette*. [f. LET *v. 2* + -Y.] That lets or hinders.

1642 BEST Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 110 When there is any lette Weather in Harvest time. 1886 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. *Letty-weather*, showery; rainy; lit. hindering weather—i.e. hindering harvesting or out-door work.

Lettuce, -ys(e), obs. forms of LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Letturure, variant of LETTUCE. *Obs.*

Lettuare, -ie, -y(e): see LECTUARY.

Lettuce, -uis, -us(e), obs. ff. LETTICE, LETTUCE.

Let-up, *sb.*: see LET *v. 1* 35 c.

Letvis, *letwis*, obs. forms of LETTICE.

Lettwary(e), -werye: see LECTUARY.

Letyrn, *Letys*, obs. ff. LECTERN, LETTUCE.

Leuceathiop (lū's-ā-thiōp). Also *leucoethiop*. [f. Gr. λευκός white (see LEUCO-) + Αἰθίοψ, Αἰθίοψ an Ethiopian.

Some have written *leucoethiop*, perh. influenced by the transliteration *leuca Ethiopis* (for λευκοὶ Αἰθίοπες) in the ordinary text of Pliny N. H. v. viii.]

An albino of a negro race. So **Leucoethiopia**, the constitution of a leucoethiopian. **Leucoethiopic a.**, characterized by leucoethiopia.

1819 W. LAWRENCE Physiol. 287 Their peculiar constitution. . . may be conveniently termed, after some modern authors, leucoethiopia. Ibid. 510 The same parents at different times have leucoethiopian children, and others with the ordinary formation, and characters. 1860 R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. I. 109 The people. . . call these leucoethiops [*sic*; but leucoethiops in Index] Wazungu, 'white men'. [Mod. Dicts. have chiefly *Leucoethiop*, *Leucoethiops*.]

Leucate (lū'k-ā). *Chem.* [f. LEUCO- + -ATE.] A salt of leucic acid.

1865 WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 576 Leucate of barium.

|| **Leuchæmia** (lū'k-ēm-ia). *Path.* Less correctly leuc-, leukæmia. [mod. L. as if Gr. *λευχαιμία, f. λευκός white + αἷμα blood.] Virchow's name for a disease characterized by an excessive production of white corpuscles in the blood, with morbid affections of the spleen and other parts; called also LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

1865 in MAYNE Expos. Lex. 1873 T. H. GREEN Introd. Pathol. (ed. 2) 148 Leukæmia. 1876 DURING Dis. Skin 503 Leucocytic lymphadenoma, or leukæmia. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med. (ed. 2) I. 114 Leuchæmia. 1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med. V. 635 Bennett gave the name leucocythemia to the disease, whilst Virchow called it leukæmia.

Hence **Leuchæmic a.**, affected with or characterized by leuchæmia.

1876 Clinical Soc. Trans. IX. 83 On finding the leuchæmic state of the blood I gave him phos-phorus. 1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med. IV. 445 Leukæmic tumours are small, scattered, roundish patches of lymph-cells.

Leuchtenbergite (loix'tn-bē'g-ait). *Min.* [named by A. Komonen, 1842, in honour of Maximilian, duke of Leuchtenberg: see -ITE.] A variety of clinocllore, often resembling talc.

1844 DANA Min. 317. 1887 Min. Mag. VII. 222.

Leucic (lū's-ik), *a. Chem.* [f. LEUCO- + -IC.] *Leucic acid*, a diatomic fatty acid, also called *Oxyhexoic acid*, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid. *Leucic ether*, an oily liquid obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl on oxalic ether.

1865 WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 576 Leucic ether. Ibid. Leucic acid. 1873 RALFE Phys. Chem. 54 Leucic Acid. . . This acid only exists in the body in its ammoniated form, leucin.

Leucin (lū's-in). *Chem.* Also *leucine*. [f. Gr. λευκός white + -IN.] A white crystalline substance, known also as *amido-caproic acid* (C₆H₁₃NO₂), one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter.

1826 HENRY Elem. Chem. II. 305 A peculiar white matter, called by Braconnot leucine. 1847-9 TODD Cycl. Anat. IV. 164/2 Leucin. . . is a crystalline substance closely resembling cholesterol in appearance. 1885 REMSEN Org. Chem. (1888) 194 Leucine is found very widely distributed in the animal kingdom, as in the spleen, pancreas, and brain.

attrib. 1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med. I. 177 Microscopic examination. . . might shew. . . leucin balls.

Leucite (lū's-ait). *Min.* Also 8 *leucit*. [a. G. *leucit* (A. G. Werner, 1791), f. Gr. λευκός white: see -ITE.] Silicate of aluminium and potassium, usually found in glassy trapezohedrons, occurring in volcanic rocks, esp. in lavas from Vesuvius.

1799 Med. Tral. I. 350 In the decomposition of the fossil, called leucit, he (Klaproth) found from 20 to 22 parts of potash in the hundred. 1800 HENRY Epit. Chem. (1808) 353 The volcanic leucite contained less potash than other kinds. 1876 PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol. vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates. . . leucite. . . and other precious minerals. attrib. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks Class. 135 Leucite rock may be regarded as a dolerite, in which the labradorite is replaced by leucite.

Hence **Leucitic a.**, containing or of the nature of leucite. **Leucitoid** (Crystallogr.), the trapezohedron or tetragonal trisohedron; so called as being the form of the mineral leucite. **Leucitophyre** [G. (por)phyry porphyry; cf. GRANO-RHYRE], 'a dark-grayish fine-grained cellular volcanic rock consisting of augite and leucite together with some disseminated magnetic iron' (Dana Man. Geol. 1868).

1830 LYELL Princ. Geol. I. 352 The foundations of the town (Pompeii) stand upon the old leucitic lava of Somma. 1879 RUTLEY Study Rocks x. 109 As in the little leucite crystals of the sperone or leucitophyr which occurs near Rome. 1880 G. F. RODWELL in Nature XXI. 352 The lava is very leucitic.

Leuco (lū'k-o), before a vowel leuc-, a. Gr. λευκο-, combining form of λευκός white, as in **Leuca niline Chem.**, a white crystalline coal-tar base (C₇₀H₂₁N₃) obtained from rosaniline by reduction and from other substances. **Leuca nthous a. Bot.** [Gr. ἀνθ-os flower + -OUS], white-flowered (Mayne Expos. Lex. 1855). **Leucaugite Min.** [AUGITE], a white or greyish variety of augite (Dana, 1868). **Leucoblast Biol.** [-BLAST], one of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes develop. **Leucocholy noun-wd.** [after MELANCHOLY] (see quot.). **Leucocyclite Min.** [Gr. κύκλ-os + -ITE], a synonym of apophyllite. || **Leuco-derma Path.** [Gr. δέρμα skin], deficiency of colouring matter or unnatural whiteness in the skin; hence **Leuco-dermic a.** (Cent. Dict.). || **Leuco-melanous a.** [Gr. μελαν-, μέλας + -OUS], having a fair complexion with dark hair. **Leucope-nia Path.** [Gr. πένια poverty] (see quot.); hence **Leuco-pe-nic a.**, characterized by leucopenia. **Leuco-phyll Bot.** [Gr. φύλλ-or leaf], a colourless substance found in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, capable of being transformed into chlorophyll. || **Leuco-pla-cia Path.** [Gr. πλκ-, πλάξ a flat surface], white patches appearing on the tongue or on the mucous membrane within the mouth. **Leuco-plast Biol.** [Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded] = next. **Leuco-**

plastid *Biol.* [PLASTID], one of the colourless corpuscles found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells around which starch accumulates. **Leucoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument contrived by Helmholtz for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colours, or for testing the power of the eye to distinguish colours. **Leucospermous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed + -OUS], having white seeds. **Leucosphere** *Astron.* [SPHERE], the inner corona. **Leucoxene** *Min.* [Gr. ξένος guest], a white decomposition product of titanite; probably titanite (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 Fowkes' *Chem.* 673 The action of sulphide of ammonium upon rosaniline gives rise to a base *leucaniline which contains two additional equivalents of hydrogen. **1901** *Brit. Med. J.* 29 June 1901 A partial exhaustion of the *leucoblastic function of the bone marrow. **1742** T. GRAY *Let. 27 May Wks.* 1884 II. 113 Mine... is a white Melancholy, or rather *Leucocholy, for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. **1829** *Nat. Philos., Polaris. Light* ix. 34 (U. K. S.) In other specimens of apophyllite, which Mr. Herschel calls *leucocyclite, from the rings being white and black. **1884** MAX MÜLLER in *19th Cent.* June 1917 A semi-human progenitor, suffering, it may be, from leprosy or *leucoderma. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 418 Any number of leucocytes below the arbitrary limit of 6000 [per cubic millimetre of blood] will constitute a hypoleucocytosis, or *leucopenia as the condition is also named. *Ibid.* 420 He was able to distinguish... a *leucopenic phase, or hypoleucocytosis, during which the number of haemic leucocytes falls [etc.]. **1895** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 584 *Leucophyll. **1885-8** FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 124 A similar affection of the tongue often follows *leucoplakia, or white syphilitic patches, at the end of several years. **1895** GOODALL *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 43 *Leucoplastids... are found in parts which are normally devoid of chlorophyll, such as tubers, rhizomes, etc. **1883** *Nature* XXVII. 277 Professor Helmholtz's new instrument, called the *leucoscope. **1871** tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* vi. 272 For this envelope the name *leucosphere has been proposed.

Leucochalcite (lū'kōkhal'sait). *Min.* [Named by Sandberger, 1881, f. LEUCO- + Gr. χαλκός brass: see -ITE.] Arsenate of copper, often found in silky white needles.

1883 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 69. **1892** *Ibid.* 837 Leucochalcite... occurs as a delicate coating with malachite.

Leucocyte (lū'kō'sait). *Phys.* [f. LEUCO- + -CYTE.] A colourless corpuscle, e.g. one of the white blood-corpuscles, or one of those found in lymph, connective tissue, etc.

1870 ROULESSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 18 note, In the absence... of certain animal 'cytoids' or 'leucocytes' the vaccine poison is inoperative. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 415 At the present day, the name 'leucocyte' has a somewhat wider significance than that of a mere synonym for the different forms of the white corpuscles.

Comb. **1879** J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 237 A scraping of the cut surface presents under the microscope a large number of... leucocyte-like corpuscles.

Hence **Leucocytal** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes. **Leucocytary** = prec. **Leucocytic** *a.*, of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by the presence of leucocytes. **Leucocytosis** [after Gr. words in -ωσις] (see quot. 1866).

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 217 An overgrowth of this tissue... may be associated with... *leucocytal excess. **1900** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 382 We can see the coloring matter penetrating the *leucocytary protoplasmic mass. **1879** J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 232 The albumen in *leucocytal blood is said to be diminished. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 637 Other organs [than the spleen] are not infrequently the seat of diffuse leucocytic infiltrations. **1866** A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 68 According to the nomenclature proposed by Virchow, a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood is called *leucocytosis. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 563 The leucocytosis diminishes rapidly with the fall of temperature.

Leucocythæmia (lū'kōsipi'miā). *Path.* Also leucocythemia. [f. LEUCO- + Gr. κύτος -CYTE + αἷμα blood.] J. H. BENNETT's name for LEUCÆMIA. **1854** J. H. BENNETT (*title*) Leucocythæmia or White Cell-blood in Relation to the Physiology and Pathology of the Lymphatic Glandular System. **1835** WOODHEAD *Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 128 Leucocythemia of the Liver.

Hence **Leucocythæmic** (also -emic) *a.*, affected with or characterized by leucocythæmia.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 41 Gelatin... is sometimes found in the blood of leucocythæmic patients. **1876** [see LEUCÆMIA].

Leucoethiop, leucæthiop: see LEUCÆTHIOP.

Leukol (lū'kpl). *Chem.* Also leukol. [f. LEUCO- + -OL.] = next.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 537 Leukol has somewhat the odour of bitter almonds. **c1865** LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 116 i There are evolved... aniline, leukol, picoline.

Leucoline (lū'kōlin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] An organic base derived from coal-tar, identical with quinoline. Hence **Leucolinic** (*acid*): see quot. 1892.

1852 FOWNES *Chem.* 562 Chinoline (Leucoline). **1892** MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, Leucoline C₁₀H₇N. This base, occurring in coal tar, has been shown... to be identical with quinoline. **Leucolinic acid** C₁₀H₇NO₂. Obtained from coal-tar quinoline (leucoline).

Leucoma (lū'kōmā). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λεύκωμα, f. λευκόν to make white, f. λευκός white.] A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation or of a wound; = ALBUGO.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucoma*, a white Scar in the Horney Coat of the Eye. **1802** *Med. J.* VIII. 399 The disease Leucoma, or Albigo. **1853** H. WALTON *Operat. Ophthal. Surg.* 605 The lower edge of the pupil adhered to the leucoma.

Hence **Leucomaine** (-mejin) *Chem.*, an alkaloid found in the living body as distinguished from one found in a dead or putrefying body (*ptomaine*). **Leucomatous** *a.*, affected with leucoma.

1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 247/3 It treats of the ptomaines and leucomaines... in relation to scientific medicine. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 404 The cornea ulcerates or turns leucomatous, and in the end sight is entirely lost. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 321 At present we know very little about the injurious effects of leucomaines and ptomaines.

Leucopathy (lū'kōpāpi). Also in L. form **leucopathia**. [f. LEUCO- + Gr. πάθεια, πάθος suffering.] = ALBINISM. Also *transf.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 587 The arts are infected with a 'leucopathy', architecture and painting rejoicing in universal glare. **1868** *Nat. Encycl.* I. 383 The name [Albino] is now used to designate any individual who exhibits peculiarities, which are very generally styled leucopathy. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 445/1 Albinism, or Leucopathia.

Leucophane (lū'kōfān). *Min.* [Named by Esmark, 1840, f. late Gr. λευκός, f. λευκός white + φαν-, φαίνεσθαι to appear, from its often showing whitish reflections.] Silicate of glucium, calcium, and sodium. Also **Leucophanite**.

1844 DANA *Min.* 235 Leucophane occurs in syenite with albite. **1868** *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 260 Leucophanite... crystals tabular and nearly rectangular. **1891** T. S. HUNT *Min. Phys.* 327 With these is also placed leucophanite.

Leucophlegmacy. *Path. Obs.* Also in mod.L. form **leucophlegmatia**. [ad. Gr. λευκο-φλεγματία, f. λευκός white + φλεγματ- PHEGMAT-] 'A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 *Physical Dict.*, *Leucophlegmatia*, a kind of dropsie. **1881** tr. Willis' *Rem. Med.* Wks. Vocab., *Leucophlegmatia*, the kind of dropsy that riseth of white phlegm throughout all the body, and makes the flesh spongy. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 381 It [Cachexy] sometimes disposeth to Consumptions, sometimes to Leucophlegmacy. **1747** tr. Astruc's *Feveres* 139 The urine thus retained in the blood, soon joins with the other humours of the body; whence the lymphatic ducts are over-loaded, and a leucophlegmatia induced.

Leucophlegmatic (lū'kōflegmæ'tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Affected with or characterized by leucophlegmacy.

1668 CULPENTER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 110 Leucophlegmatic persons. **1732** ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 363 Old Age attended with a... leucophlegmatic Constitution. **1771** SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Apr. (1815), He told me... my case was dropsical, or, as he called it, leuco-phlegmatic. **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 356 The vast expanse of his leucophlegmatic countenance. **1861** T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 183 A leucophlegmatic temperament.

Hence **Leucophlegmatical** *a.* = prec.

1658 ROWLAND *Moulet's Theat. Ins.* 988 They hurt not dropsie persons, nor such as are leucophlegmatical.

Leucopyrite (lū'kōpī'rait). *Min.* [f. LEUCO- + PYRITE.] A variety of löllingite.

1837 DANA *Min.* 400 Leucopyrite... occurs associated with copper nickel at Schlading, in Styria; with serpentine at Richtenstein, in Silesia [etc.].

Leucorrhæa (lū'kōr'hā). *Path.* [f. Gr. λευκός white + ροία a flow.] A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the lining membrane of the female genital organs; the whites.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 231/1 The Leucorrhæa, Fluor Albus, or Whites. **1875** H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 870 Some mothers with leucorrhæa infect all their children.

Hence **Leucorrhæal, Leucorrhæic** (also -rrhoic, on Gr. type -ρροϊκός; cf. f. *Leucorrhœique, -rrhique*) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to leucorrhæa.

1804 *Med. J.* XII. 521 The suppression of a leucorrhœic running. **1806** J. ROBERTSON *Treat. Cantharides* II. vi. 41 The leucorrhœal discharge. **1835** G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic Therap.* 129 A local leucorrhœal outflow. **1888** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Leucorrhœic*.

Leucosis (lū'kō'sis). [a. Gr. λεύκωσις, f. λευκόν to make white, f. λευκός white.] *a.* Pallor, whiteness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). *b.* The process of becoming an albino; the condition of an albino. *c.* The formation of leucoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leucosis*, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 79 Symptoms of leucosis in their eyes, hair, and skin.

Leucosoid (lū'kō'soid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Leucosia* (f. Gr. λευκός white) the name of the typical genus + -OID.] One of a family belonging to the tribe *Oxystomatæ* or pointed-mouth crabs.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 48 But in the Leucosoids, there is a higher perfecting of the branchial system.

Leucoturic (lū'kōtū'rik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. λευκός white + URIC, with inserted t, after *allanturic*.] Only in *Leucoturic acid* (see quot. 1866).

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 787 Leucoturic acid. **1866** ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 135 Leucoturic acid is a diamerone of lanturic acid and oxaluric or parabanic acid.

Leucous (lū'kōs), *a.* [f. Gr. λευκός white + -OUS.] Having a white skin; light-complexioned, blonde. Said esp. of albinos. Also *ellipt.*

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 78 To these two varieties

we must add a third, the leucous or the albino. **1849-52** Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 936/2 The leucous races of man... afford the most numerous examples of the sanguine temperament. **1859** K. F. HURTON *Centr. Afr. in Tral. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 85 They [albinos] much resemble Europeans of the leucous complexion.

Leucrocutanized, *apl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *leucrocota* (Pliny) a fabulous beast + -AN + -IZE + -ED1.] Uttered as by a 'leucrocota'.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvii, She soothes with Leucrocutanized sound.

Leud (lūd). *Hist.* Also in Latin pl. form **leudes** (lū'dēz). [repr. med.L. *leudes*, a. OHG. *liudi, liuti*: see LEDE.] In the Frankish kingdoms: A vassal or feudatory.

c1756-67 BURKE *Eng. Hist. Wks.* X. 338 This chief [of the ancient Germans] was styled Senior, Lord [etc.], the followers were called Ambacti, Comites, Leuds, Vassals [etc.]. **1845** M. PATTERSON *Ess.* i. (1886) 17 The king, attended by some of his leudes, armed only with their swords, entered. **1863** J. WHITE *Eighteen Chr. Cent.* vii. 137 The Leud, as he was called—our feudatory, as he would have been named at a later time. **1872** ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Introd. p. xxxv, They had exchanged the position of Leudes... for that of Antrustions.

Leud, Leude, obs. forms of LEDE, LEWD.

Leuge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.*1

Leugh, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Leuid, obs. form of LEWD.

Leuk, Sc. form of LOOK.

Leuke, Leun, obs. fl. LEAGUE, LUKE, LION.

Leungyie, obs. Sc. form of LOIN.

Leurne, Leuse, obs. fl. LEARN, LOOSE *v.*

Leuterer, -ing: see LOITERER, -ING.

Levable, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *levable*, f. *lever* to raise, LEVY.] That may be levied; = LEVIABLE.

1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 403 2 If any order... somme, be apoun any Decenne... putt, that hit be for noight, void, and noight levable. **1450** *Petit. City Winchester in Archaeologia* (1790) I. 91 The xv penny or tax is granted to your highness... the whiche whenne it is levable [etc.]. **1496-7** *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 5 Then the levying and payment of the said xv^{ms}... [shall be] put in suspence and not levable nor paid.

Levain'e, Levalto, obs. fl. LEAVEN, LAVOLTA.

Levament, *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *levamentum*, f. *levāre* to lighten.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Levament*, the comfort which one bath of his wife.

Levance. [See next and -ANCE.] = next.

1886 BLACKMORE in *Harper's Mag.* May 874 If... prescription for levance and couchancy conferred any right undefensable.

Levancy (levānsi). *Law.* [f. LEVANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being levant and couchant.

1695, 1818 [see COUCHANCY]. **1866** *Law Rep.* 1 Ex. 172 The condition of levancy and couchancy is only to be taken as the measure of the capacity of the land to maintain the cattle. **1879** *Law Rep.* 7 Com. Pl. 593 Levancy and couchancy is a mere measure of the number of cattle or other animals that may be put upon the common.

Levand, obs. form of LEVANT, LIVING.

Levant (lī'vānt), *sb.*1 (and quasi-*adj.*) Also (in sense 4 b) **6 levant, 7 leven**. [a. F. *levant*, pres. pple. of *lever* to rise, used subst. for the point where the sun rises; hence as in senses 1 and 2. (In Milton stressed *levant*.)]

1. Geog. + *a.* The countries of the East. *The High Levant* = the far East (cf. HIGH *a.* 3). *Cloth of Levant* = BEZETTA (see quot. 1558). *Obs.* *b.* *spec.* The eastern part of the Mediterranean, with its islands and the countries adjoining.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 218 A viage to be made into the levant. **1558** WARDE tr. *Alexis* Secr. iv. 80 To make a kinde of cloth, called cloth of Levant wherewith women use to colour their faces. **1561** *Eugen Arte Nauig.* III. i. 54 b, The Hydrographers... have changed the names, Calling the Leuant or Orient, East. The Ponent or Occident, West. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 99 My voyage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the Levant. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 2 It is the use of China, and the Kingdoms of the High Levant. **1688** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/3 Not to allow Pratique to any Ships coming from the Levant. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Levant*, in geography, signifies any country situate to the east of us. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 453/1 *Levant*... is also commonly used... to designate the eastern or Asiatic shores of that sea [the Mediterranean]. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eden* v. (1864) 66 That Grecian race against which you will be cautioned so carefully as soon as you touch the Levant.

2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter. ? *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 81 The 29, there came a fresh gale att S. E.; which... blowed constantly a strong Levante. **1693** *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 367 Carpathian Gale... We term it at Sea, a strong Levant. **1762** MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 450 Setting sail with a light Levant, to pass the strait to the westward. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Levant*, a wind coming from the east, which freshens as the sun rises.

3. A kind of leather = *Levant morocco* (see 4 b). **1880** *Times* 25 Sept. 4/5 The leathers known... as Levants, Memels and Cordovans.

4. attrib. and Comb. *a.* passing into *adj.* with sense 'east', 'eastern', as *levant sea, wind*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 129 It begins at the Levant sea of Oriental Indians. **1657** HOWELL *Londinop.* 386 She is built upon the utmost levant point of Europe. **1667** MILTON

P. L. x. 704 Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/2 She was driven by a strong Levant Wind from her Anchor in that Bay. 1798 *LADY HUNTER* 16 Nov. in *7th. Sir M. & Lady Hunter* (1894) 131 Some days before the rain came we had what they call a levant wind. 1819 *H. Buss Vestriad* III. 656 Breathless, the ponent wind in vain he plies, Nor can the levant lit him.

b. (sense 1 b, 'pertaining to or coming from the Levant'), as *Levant feathers, morocco, sea, skin, tuffeta, thrift* (a plant).

1593 *J. Ld. Treas. Acc. Stoll.* (1900) II. 239 Tua gret beddis of levand felderis. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* II. clxxvii. § 2. 482 *Caryophyllus Mediterraneus* Levant Thirif, or Lea Gilloflower. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* II. iv. A sharpe Prognostication that shal scower them... like leven taffaties. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3719/4 The Hon. Company of Merchants Trading to the Levant Seas. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* ix. II. (1819) III. 391 Sanuto... has left us a curious account of the Levant trade. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88 The French have the pre-eminence in the species of Levant skins marked with a handsome full-grain. *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Choicely bound in half crimson levant morocco.

Levant (lɪvənt), *sb.*² [f. *LEVANT v.*¹] The action of *LEVANT v.*¹; a bet made with the intention of absconding if it is lost. Only in phrases to come the levant, run or throw a levant.

1714 *T. Lucas Mem. Gamblers* (ed. 2) 111 He hath ventured to come the Levant over Gintlemen. 1728 *VANBR. & CRA. Prov. Husb.* I. i. 17 Throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality. 1731 *FIELDING Lottery* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 483 Matter! Why, I had a Levant thrown upon me. 1749 — *Tom Jones* VIII. xii. Never mind that, man; e'en boldly run a levant. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Levantiing or Running a Levant.*

Levant (lɪvənt), *a. Law.* [a. *F. levant*, *pr. pple.* of *lever* to raise, *refl.* to rise.] Only in phrase *Levant and couchant* (= med. L. *levans et cubans*, in continental as well as Eng. use); lit. 'rising up and lying down'; said of cattle. (For the specific interpretation see quot. 1768.)

1594 *WEST 2nd Pt. Symbol.* Chancerie § 100 To have common of pasture for their beasts and cattel upon the said lands levant and couchant at all times of the year. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 9 If the lands were not sufficiently fenced so as to keep out cattle, the landlord cannot distress them, till they have been levant and couchant (*levantes et cubantes*) on the land; that is, have been long enough there to have laid down and rose up to feed; which in general is held to be one night at least. 1864 *Bramby Enclosure Application* 38 Right of common which may be exercised in all times of the year for cattle levant and couchant. 1872 *Law Ref.* 7 *Com. Pl.* 592 All cattle, sheep, and other commonable animals levant and couchant within the borough.

Levant (lɪvənt), *v.*¹ [?ad. *Sp. levant-ar* to lift (*levantar la casa* to break up housekeeping, *levantar el campo* to break up the camp), *f. levar* = *L. levāre* to lift.]

1. *intr.* To steal away, 'bolt'. Now *esp.* of a betting man or gambler: To abscond.

1797 *MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* (1895) IV. xc. 261 She found that the sharps would dish me, and levanted without even bidding me farewell. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 57 [He] must produce a certificate that he has never levanted at any race-course. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxxix. One day we shall hear of one or other levanting. 1863 *Miss BRADDOCK Eleanor's Vict.* III. xix. 289 The clerk had levanted before his employer returned from America. 1880 *V. L. CAMERON Our Future Highway* I. iii. 46 He took the opportunity of his host falling asleep to levant.

† 2. *trans.* Only in *Levant me!*, a mild form of *imprecation.* *Obs.*

1760 *FOOTE Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a privanality.

Hence *Levantiing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1783 *G. A. STEVENS Adv. Speculist* I. 96 This [sc. gaming when one will not be able to pay in the event of losing] at Hazard-table is called Levantiing. 1847 *THACKERAY Brighton* II. Gutterbury House was shut up by the lamented levantiing of the noble Earl. 1855 — *Newcomes* II. 314 The levantiing auctioneer's wife. 1866 *Miss BRADDOCK Lady's Mite* I. Distracted by vague fears of levantiing tenants and bad debts.

Levant (lɪvənt), *v.*² [f. *LEVANT sb.*¹] *trans.* To make (leather) look like Levant morocco.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 336/3 Can [he] give me any information about the plan of mementing or levantiing leather?

Levanter¹ (lɪvəntər), [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*¹.]

1. *a.* An inhabitant of the Levant; = *LEVANTINE sb.* I. *rare.* b. A ship trading to the Levant. *rare.*

1668 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 211, I herewith enclosed send you the relation of Signor Pietro, as unpollished as the usual styles of the Levanters are. 1812 *W. TENNANT Anster* I. II. xlviii. Then brought him home in hold of stout Levanter. 1893 *F. F. MOORE I Forbid Banus* (1899) 146 The Levant and the Levanters... are usually in need of cash.

2. A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediterranean (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 86 Let them not break prison to burst like a Levanter. 1799 *NELSON* 28 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 125, I shall not keep the Persius by detaining her a moment with this fine Levanter. 1829 *MARRIAT F. Midway* v. We... tumbled down the Mediterranean before a strong Levanter. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapegoat* I. 155 The ripping of the levanter in her hair.

fig. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 906 The angry philosopher westward, by a fierce levanter of indignation, [was] driven westward to America. 1873 *F. HALL Mod. Engl.* 334 Such is the procedure, which... has provoked a very levanter of ire and vilification.

Levanter² (lɪvəntər), [f. *LEVANT v.*¹ + *-ER*¹.]

One who absconds; *esp.* one who does so after losing bets.

1781 *G. PARKER View Society* II. 168 Levanters, these are of the order and number of Black-Legs. *Ibid.* 170 If the horse which the Levanter betted upon has lost. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 303 Newmarket Levanter! 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 35 Boulogne whose inhabitants are partly composed of broken-down sportsmen and Levanters. 1888 *TRAILL Will.* III. iv. (1892) 36 A royal martyr is a much more impressive object than a royal levanter.

† **Levantian.** *Obs.* [f. *LEVANT sb.*¹ + *-IAN*.] = *LEVANTINE sb.* I.

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 380, I saw an Indian truck pearls with a Levantine (so they term us).

Levantine (lɪvəntɪn, lɪvəntɪn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-INE*. Cf. *F. levantin* (masc.), *-ine* (fem.).]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to the Levant; † in early use, pertaining to the east, eastern. Also, recalling or resembling the manners of the Levantines. Of a vessel: Trading to the Levant.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. § 4. 43 This star did not trouble Herod till the Levantine princes expounded the mysteriousness of it. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xxii. 58 [The seeds of the Platanus] should be gathered late in Autumn, and brought us from some more Levantine parts than Italy. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 583 Those Ansonia claims, Levantine regions these. a 1844 *CAMPBELL Spectre Boat* III. Where Mount Aina lights the deep Levantine sea. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3, I must say that his [Bourbaki's] manner was very Levantine. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Mar. 593/1 Even in the days of Thomas Cromwell a Duke of Norfolk would own Levantine merchantmen.

b. sb.

1. An inhabitant or native of the Levant.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Levantine*, the Natives or Inhabitants of the Levant, the Eastern People; also those that are employed on the Mediterranean. 1821 *BYRON Don Juan* III. xxix. The Pyrrhic dance so martial, To which the Levantines are very partial. 1844 *KINGSLAKE Ethen* xviii. (1864) 221 Europeans settled in the East, and commonly called Levantines. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3 A Levantine in blood, he [Bourbaki] instinctively understood how to appeal to the imagination of the Arabs.

2. [f. *Levantine*.] (See quot. 1882.)

1831 *PORTER Silk Manufact.* 298 Levantine is a stout, close-made, and twilled silk. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 1/2 Tigrine is a levantine of the very richest kind, spotted like a tiger's skin. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Levantine*, a very rich-faced stout twilled black silk material, exceedingly soft, and of excellent wear. Its face and back show different shades; if the former be a blue-black, the latter will be a jet and *ricer* *verso*.

† **Levantisco.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [Sp. (properly *adj.* = *Levantine*), *f. Levante* *LEVANT sb.*¹ + *-isco*; see *-ISH*.] A Levantine ship.

1597 in *St. Papers, Dom.* 360 There remain 70 ships of all sorts: six Levantiscos.

† **Levantisk.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [ad. *F. levantisque*, *ad. Sp. levantisco*; see *prec.*] = *LEVANTINE sb.* I.

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 354 A Frenchman, who under the stile of a Levantisk... had before made a voyage that way.

Levar, *Sc. f. liever* comp. of *LIEF*.

Levare, *obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.*²

† **Levation.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 *levation*. [ad. *L. levation-em*, *n.* of action *f. levāre* to lighten, raise, levy. Cf. *OF. levacion* (in sense 1).]

1. *Ecl.* The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people; = *ELEVATION* 1 c.

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 466 And so þo leuacion þou behalde. 1434 *F. E. Wills* (1882) 101 At the leuacion at the hie masse. 1404 *FABIAN Chron.* VI. ccx. 225 In the time of the leuacion of y^e sacrament, he laught. 1532 in *Pocock Acc. Ref.* (1870) II. 230 After the leuacion the deacon turneth to the people. 1559 *Bacon Display.* *Papish Mass* Wks. 1563 III. 43 b. The author of your Leuacion and lifyng vp y^e bred about your head was Pope Honorius the third.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Levation*, an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain.

† 3. *concr.* Something levied; a duty, tax. *Obs.*

1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 118 Without paying the same Duties or Levations towards the Company's charge.

† **Levative**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. type* **levātivus*, *f. L. levāre* to lighten.]

a. adj. Tending to alleviate or soothe; soothing.

b. sb. A soothing medicine.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 160* Gargarismes... whose faculty is either levative or repressive or evocative. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Levative*, medicines easing pain.

Levator (lɪvə'tɔr). Also 7 *erron.* *levator*.

[a. late *L. levātor*, agent-n. *f. L. levāre* to raise.]

1. *Anat.* A muscle whose function is to raise the part to which it is attached = *ELEVATOR* 1 a; also *attrib.*, as *levator-muscle*.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 741 Every levator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. xliii. 171 Levator muscles that raise an organ. 1874 *ROOSA Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 56 The levator is the largest of the three muscles. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 262 The large levator muscle of the appendage.

† 2. *Surg.* An instrument used to raise a depressed portion of bone; = *ELEVATOR* 2 *Obs.*

1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* I. x. 118, I put in a Levator, and raised up the deprest bone even with the rest. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 398/2 If [acheing teeth] chance to break in the pulling, the Levator helpeth to prise out the roots. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & *P.* 176 Two Bones of the Bigness and Figure of a Levator. 1789 *T. WHATELY*

in *Med. Commun.* II. 388 With levators and nippers 1 separated it piecemeal.

† **Levatory.** *Obs. rare* — 1. In quot. *erron.* *lavatory*. [as if ad. *L. *levātorium*, *f. levāre* to raise. So *OF. levatoire*.] = *ELEVATOR* 2.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 4 The Lavatory is a necessary instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Levatory*.

Levayn(e), *obs. form of LEAVEN*.

† **Leve**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 (3e) *léafa*, 2 i-*leafe*, leave, 3 leaf, *lefeve*, *Orm. læfe*, 3-4 *leve*. [OE. *gelaefa*, *léafa* str. masc. = *OFris. lēva*, *OS. gilōbo* (MDn, *gelōve*, Du, *geloof*), *OHG. giloubu* (MHG. *geloubē*, G. *glaube*); Goth. has *galaubains*, with different suffix; related to Goth. *galaubjan*: see *Y-LEVE*, *BELIEVE vbs.*]

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 10 Ne fand ic swa miclo leafa [*c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp. zelefan*] in israhel. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram. Pref.* (Z.) 3 Forðan ðe ðurh lare byð se zelefa zehalden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We sulen habben ure heorte and habben godne leafe to ure drihten. *Ibid.* 57 Mid al þis hæwe þu charite and soðfeste leafe. *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 2776 Godess þeowu birþ habben her A33 soðfast læfe o Criste. *c* 1205 *JAY*. 16840 Jif heo wuldest cristindom mid gode leafe vnder-son. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 384 Ich iseo wel. þat tu were iset zung to leaf & to lare. *c* 1275 *ÆLFRED* 548 in *O. E. Misc.*, Hæwe þu nowe leafe to be þad after þe bileued. *c* 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 247 Nobeles he wild haf bringid, be þis leafe & erreure.

† **Leve**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *léfan*, *lýfan*, 2-5 *leve* n, 3 *le(a)fen*, 4 *leeve*, *Sc. lewe*, 5 *leef*. [OE. (Anglian) *lēfan*, (WS.) *līfan* = *OHG. (ar)loufan* MHG., mod. G. (*er*)*louben*, ON. *lýfa*, Goth. *us loubjan*, *f. OEut *laubō* LEAVE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To grant permission to; allow, permit. Also (*esp.* of God or Christ), to grant. With personal obj. (? orig. *dat.*) and *inf.* or clause; also *absol.*

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 We hit noh-wæder ne selfe ne lufodon ne eac oðrum monnum ne lifdon. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 8 Moyses. lyfde eow eower wif to forletenne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þæt he us lewe swa libben on þisse scorte liue þæt [etc.]. *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 2873 Godd Allmahhtiz lefe us swa To forþenn Cristess wille. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 303 Vre louerd crist it leue us þat his lase us fede. *c* 1225 *Jubana* 28 Lef me þat ich mote þe treowlice luuien. *c* 1225 *St. Markar.* 12 Leaf me gunn. *c* 1225 *Ankr. R.* 88 Vre Louerd... ne leue o neuer stinken þene fule put. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2532 God leue hem in his blisse spilen among engeles & seli men. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 632 Þæt he wald leue þam to sey þe story of sancte nicholas. *c* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XII. 126 Of the kyngis curtasye, That leuit him delonariy Till do of his land his liking. *c* 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2083 *Ariadne*, And leue me nevere swiþ a cas be-falle. *c* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* 149 Crist... leue þe lede so þylynde þat leaute þe louye. *c* 1400 *Destr.* Troy 8048 And þes wordes ho warpiþ, as hir wo leuit. *c* 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 28 Þæt onely a man vse his power in to ilk þing, as God. Jeliþ him to vse it. *c* 1450 *HULLAND Howlat* 534 As our Roy leuit, The Dowglass in ames the bludy hart beris. *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 38 Thocht a subiet in deid wald pass his lord, It is nocht lewyþ be na rychtwis racord. *Ibid.* vi. 262 Wemen that leuit and preistis, on the morn, To pass that way. *c* 1510 *Gest Rob. Hode* I. in *Arb. Garner* VI. 430 God leue that he be true. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vi. 203, I am leuit with my wordis the to charge.

† **Leve**, *v.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 *léfan*, *liefan*, *lýfan*, 2-3 *luven*, 2-5 *leve* n, 3, 5 *lefen*, (3 *leaven*, *leove*), 3-4 *live* n, (4 *lieve*, *lyff*, *lyve*), 5-6 *leev*(e), *Sc. leif*. [OE. (Anglian) *lēfan*, (WS.) *līfan*, a shortened form of *gelafan*, *gelaefan*: see *Y-LEVE*, *BELIEVE vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To believe in, on, up, upon; also to trust, give credence to a person or thing; = *BELIEVE* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 To luene ine god mote fī þing. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueþ upen hwate. *c* 1200 *ORMIN* 939 Hu zuw birþ leden zuw And leffen uppo Criste. *c* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 328 Me hwet is mare med-schipe þen for to leuen on him. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 20 Lo here in my lappe þat leued on þat charme, Iosue and Iudith. 1382 *WYCLIF Echus* xxxii. 27 Who leueþ to God, taketh heed to the bestes. *c* 1400 *Fistill Susan* 358 Who so leuþ [*MS. A. leueþ*] on our lord dar hym not lese. *c* 1430 *Hymnis Virg.* 73 She, Conscience, now to þi wordis y leue. *c* 1430 *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 159 in *Babes Bk.*, Nocht leif to vantage gyltlotris. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 555 My wele, my wytt, ys all away, But ye leue on my lore. *c* 1470 *Gologros & Gau.* 1107 To leif in thi laute. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 944 My treuth I the plicht, That I sail lelely leef on thy Lord ay. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 168 That all quiliþ leuit vponne Christis hair, In his defence sould follow.

b. Without construction: To exercise faith.

c 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 8 Nov. 202 Da lyfde se gode ond fulwithe onfeng. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 We wolden sen sum fortoene of þe Warbi we mihten... leuen. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1703 Penne he laued þat lorde & leued in trawþe. *c* 1354 *Minor Poems* III. 16 Leves wele it es no lye. 1382 *WYCLIF Echus* xix. 4 Who leueth sone, is list in herte. 14... *How Wise Man taught Son* in *Ritson Anc. Pop. Poetry* 36 Common women, as 1 leue Make zong men evely to spede. *c* 1440 *Partoung* 83 Leuyth [*printed lenyth*] well this ys no fable. *c* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 396 Ther he lyves in flesh and blood, as fully leeven we.

2. *trans. a.* To believe, give credence to (a person); occas. to believe in, to trust. b. To believe, give credence to (a thing, also with obj. clause either with or without *that*); to accept (an alleged fact, a statement); = *BELIEVE* 5-8.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Swa is to lyfene þæt englas hie georne beheoldan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Þæt ne leueð

nan bute be gode cristene Mon. **a 1225** *Leg. Kath.* 430 3ef ha nalde lauen bat ha 3et lefde. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 635 Abram leuede dis hot in sped. **1297** R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6838 be kyng leuede him wel ynon. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 69 Pe lyt of hem myst no mon leuen. **13..** *Gay Warru. (A.)* 1584 Alias! Alias! That y no hadde leued this word! **a 1330** *Roland & V.* 302 Who bat wil noust leue me, In spaine men may be sope y-se. **c 1330** *Arth. & Mer.* 995 (Kilbing) Pine tale ich no leue. **1362** *LANG. P. Pl. A.* 1. 36 Leef not bi leuam, for lyser him techep. **1377** — *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 187 Leuestow that 3ond lyte unlooke mythe helle. **c 1385** *CHAUCER L. G. W.* Prolog. 10 But goddis forhode but men schulde leue Wel more thyng than men han seyn with eye. **c 1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 333 It wole listly be leueed of lewid men. **c 1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 221 We wolde never han leved it, had we not seen it. **1414** *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 31 Now may no man other leuyn. **1426** *AUDELAY Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere. **a 1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 82 That ye take no yettes, nor leuith none euelle counsaile. **c 1450** *Merlin* 11 The lecherye that thou hast told, wher-of I can not leue the. **c 1470** *Gologros & Gau.* 71 Lelf ye the lele. **1513** *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* 1. 852 A mountayne or hyll soner, leue ye me, Myght he remoued. **1514** 2266 They toke hym tenderly, ye may me leue full sure. **a 1547** *SUREV. Enceid* 11. 314 Cassandra then. Her prophetes lippes, yet neuer of ys leued, Disclosed eft. **c 1570** *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 67 And choose him how this matter he wyl leuen. Hence + *Leaving* *vbl. sb.*, believing.

1533 *More Confort. Tindale* viii. Wks. 799/2 Because it is a presumptuous hope, loking to be saued with damnable deulysh leuening.

+ **Leve**, *v.* **3** *Obs. rare* — **1**. [*ad. F. lever* to raise.] *trans.* To lift up. **c 1489** *CAXTON Blanchardyn xlix.* 191 Sadoyne. leued vp his guysarme vpon him.

Leve, *obs.* form of **LAVE**, **LEAF**, **LIEF**, **LIVE** *v.* + **Leveable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Also **4** *leveable*. [*f. LEVE* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be believed or trusted; credible, trustworthy.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* vi. 18 Thanne whether leueable [*vulg. credibil.*] it be, that [etc.]. **a 1483** *Liber Ricardi in Honach. Ord.* (1790) 74 Fower yomen leueable and discrete. **Levecel**, variant of **LEVESEL** *Obs.*

Leved, **Levedi**, *obs.* forms of **LEAVED**, **LADY**. **Levee** (*levé*, *levi*), *sb.* **1** *U.S.* Also **9** *levy*. [*ad. F. levé*, fem. of *levé*, pa. pple. of *lever* to raise.]

1. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a river.

1718 20 *DUMONT Plan N. Orleans* in J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* (1895) 151. **1770** P. PITTMAN *Europ. Settlement. Mississ.* 10 The town [New Orleans] is secured from the inundations of the river by a raised bank, generally called the Levee. **1812** J. CUTLER *Touper. Descr. Ohio* 90 Here commences the embankment or Levee, on the western side of the river. **1850** B. TAYLOR *Elislorado* i. (1862) 6 Broad fields of sugar cane... came down to the narrow levee which protects them from the floods. **1883** *Encycl. Amer.* i. 197/1 The levee—or levy, as it is often written—is the name of the embankment itself. **1895** J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 158 Perier had completed his levee along the river. *attrib.* **1877** *BURROUGHS Taxation* 29 A levee tax was laid.

2. A landing-place, pier, quay. **1842** H. CASWALL *City of Mormons* 3 The landing-place (or levee, as it is denominated). *attrib.* **1858** *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Levee-dues*, shipping or landing dues paid at a levee.

Levee (*levé*), *sb.* **2** Also **8** *levy*, **9** *levée*. [*ad. F. levé*, variant of *lever* (*litré* *lever* sb. 3) rising (subst. use of *lever* inf. to *lisse*): cf. *COUCHEE*.]

All our verse quotations place the stress on the first syllable. In England this is the court pronunciation, and prevails in educated use. The pronunciation (*levi*) or (*levi*), which is given by Walker, is occasionally heard in Great Britain, and appears to be generally preferred in the U. S.]

+ **1.** The action of rising, *spec.* from one's bed. *Obs.* **1700** *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. i. O, nothing is more alluring than a Levee from a Couch, in some Confusion. **1727** *PHILIP Quarll* (1816) 75 An old monkey... quietly waiting his levee, to entice him to come. **1784** R. BAGE *Barham Down* i. 129 Their levee was honoured with the presence of the constable. **1796** *STEEDMAN Surinam* II. xviii. 55 He [the planter] is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly every morning attends at his levee. **1827** R. POLLOK *Course T. vii.* Birds. In levee of the morn, dawn's advent hailed.

2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed; a morning assembly held by a prince or person of distinction.

1672 *DRYDEN Marr. & la Mode* II. i. You shall be every day at the king's levee and I at the queen's. **1697** *VANBRUGH Relapse* i. iii. Sure my Gentleman's grown a Favourite at Court, he has got so many People at his Levee. **1719** *D'URFEY Pills* (1872) i. 110 At his Levy no Crowds you see. **1733** *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 58 Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil; Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door; A hundred oxen at your levee roar. **1765** *GOLDSM. Double Transform.* 54 Fond to be seen, she kept a levy Of powdered coxcombs at her levy. **1819** *BYRON Juan* i. cxxxix. Without a word of previous admonition, To hold a levee round a lady's bed. **1820** *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Christ's Hosp.*, The Lions in the Tower—to whose levee... we had a prescriptive title to admission. **1874** *GREEN Short Hist.* x. s. 1. 716 The levees of the Ministers were crowded with lawn sleeves. **1887** E. DOWDEN *Life Shelley* i. i. 7 Louis XVI's last levée.

b. In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or his representative, at which men only are received.

1760 72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) i. 110 The minister had afterwards introduced him to his majesty in full levee. **1770** *Publ. Advertiser* 10 Mar., His Majesty's Levee began at a quarter past two. **1797** *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let. to Dr. Burney* 13 Sept., A levee is announced for Wednesday... and a drawing-room on Thursday. **1809** G. ROSE *Diaries*

(1860) II. 411 At the Levée... Mr. Wellesley Pole kissed hands. **1825** *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 i. 63 My presentation, as usual, to the King and Queen, at their levees. **1834** *MACAULAY Ess., Pitt* (1851) 301 The King would be civil to him at the levee. **1837** *THACKERAY Ravenswing* vii. He goes to the Levée once a year. **1896** *Law Times* C. 408/1 On the occasion... of Lord Cadogan's first Viceregal levee in Dublin Castle.

c. A miscellaneous assemblage of visitors, irrespective of the time of day; applied (*U.S.*) to the President's receptions.

1766 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) i. 12 A second grand levee at Ellis' Inn. **1831** *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 100 Several ladies attended the evening levee of the Minister of the Home Department. **1837** *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 96 The President's levee presents many facilities for ridicule. **1842** *DICKENS Amer. Notes* vii. It was on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which are held on certain nights, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, and are called, rather oddly, Levees. *transf.* **1825** *HONE Every-day Bl.* i. 993 The dogs... held a levee.

+ **3.** The company assembled at a levee; attendance of visitors. *Obs.*

1701 *FARQUHAR Sir H. Wildair* II. i. They were fisted about among his dirty Levee of Disbanded Officers. **1717** L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 2) 180 Sanctify my heart, that I may be worthy to be one of thy divine Levy. **1753** *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) i. iii. xxix. 127. I was again honoured with a numerous levee. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 171 Charlemagne received his levee in a great bath. **1771** *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Going round the levee, [he] spoke to every individual.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levee-day*, *-dress*, *-haunting*, *-hunting*, *-man*, *-morn*, *-room*, *-vow*.

1736 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. vi. At every 'levee-day repeat the same operation. **1789** *HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 44 The President to have a levee day once a week for receiving visits. **1833** *MARRIAT P. Simple* xi. The day after his arrival... was a levee day. **1897** *Geneal. Mag.* Oct. 325 All gentlemen present were 'levée dress'. **1712** *ADISON Spect.* No. 547 ¶ 5 Such as are troubled with the Disease of 'Levee-haunting'. **1744** *WARBURTON Rem. Occas. Ref.* 143 'Levee-hunting'. **1721** 2 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* xiii. (1726) 67 To domineer over their masters' clients, and 'levee-men'. **1812** *MOORE Intercepted Lett.* ii. 20 Last 'Levee-morn he look'd it through. **1760** 72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 123 The earl left his young friend a while in the 'levee-room. **1836** in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 533/2 On entering the levee-room at Holyrood. **1763** *CHURCHILL Duellist* iii. 48 The private squeeze, the 'Levee vow.

Levee (*levé*), *v.* **1** *U.S.* [*f. LEVEE* *sb.* 1] *trans.* To raise a levee or embankment along (a river); to raise levees or embankments in (a district).

1858 *De Bow's Review* Oct. (Bartlett), How are we to be protected [from overflow]? By leveeing. **1877** *BURROUGHS Taxation* 75 An act incorporated certain persons for the purpose of leveeing and draining a district.

+ **Levee**, *v.* **2** *Obs.* [*f. LEVEE* *sb.* 2] *trans.* To attend the levees of; to pursue at levees.

1725 *YOUNG Love Fame* iv. 129 Warm in pursuit, he Levées all the great. **1757** *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 158 You may levee him fifty Times, without being admitted by his Swiss porter. **1770** *FOOTE Lame Lover* i. 7 The patryambition of levying and following titles. **Leveful** *le*, variant of **LEEFUL**.

Levein, *obs.* form of **LEAVEN**.

Level (*levél*), *sb.* Also **4** *livel*, **5** *lewel*, **5** 7 *levell*, **6** *leavell*, **6** 7 *levill*. [*a. OF. livel* (13th c.), later *nivel*, mod. *F. niveau* = *Pr. livell*, *nivel*, *It. livello*, *Sp. nivel*, *Pg. level*, *nivel*:—popular *L. libellum* = classical *L. libella*, dim. of *libra* balance.]

1. An instrument which indicates a line parallel to the plane of the horizon, used in determining the position as to horizontality of a surface to which it is applied.

There are various forms of this instrument according to the materials used and the art in which it is employed, as *carpenter's, dumpy, foot, mercurial, plummet, spirit, surveying, water level*, etc.: see these words.

1340 *Ayebn.* 150 He depal to wyll and to be line, and to be reule, and to be leade, and to be leuele. **1362** *LANG. P. Pl. A.* xi. 135. I... lered hem liuel [*viz. level*] and lyne, þau3 i loke dimme. **c 1391** *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 38 Ley this ronde plate vp-on an euene grond... & ley it euen bi a leuel. **1412** 20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xi. To make them ioyne by leuell and by lyne. **1573** *BARET Ato.* L 243 A Leauell, lyne, or carpenters rule. **1594** *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* iv. i. (1636) 443. I... do thinke it better for you to have such a little levell made for purpose. **1616** *Ino. of P. Outfeild* in *Earwaker Sandbach* (1890) 136 A Levell and a staffe vj⁴. **1703** *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 123 If the Plumb-line hang just upon the Perpendicular dd, when the Level is set flat down upon the Work, the Work is Level. **a 1763** *SHERSTONE Elegy* x. 35 The poor mechanic wanders home Collects the square, the level, and the line. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 385 The Level, used by bricklayers, is similar to that of the carpenter. **1866** R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 20 A level is... hung on the axis of the telescope.

fig. **1578** *TIMME Calvin on Gen.* 281 The deeds of Men... are... to be examined by Gods level and line. **1583** *STRUBBS Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 11 The lawe in it selfe, is the square, the leuell, and rule of equitie and iustice. **1610** *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 239 We steal by lyne and leuell, and 't like your grace. **1641** *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 103 Should not he... by his owne prescribed discipline have cast his line and levell upon the soule of man? **1647** *WARD Simp. Cobler* 34 Statesmen frame and build by the level and plummet of his wisdom.

b. Erroneously glossed as = plumb-line.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/1 Level, rewle, *perpendicularum*. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 215/1 A Levelle, *perpendicularum* (MS. A.

plummett). **1552** *HULFORT*, Leuel or lyne called a plumb-lyne, *perpendicularum*.

+ **c. fig.** To give level to: ? to take as one's rule or standard. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* xcvi. 166 Neither doo they allowe the Traditions of ancient Doctours & Fathers, sayinge, that they maie be deceaved and deceaue, but they doo geue leuall to the Church of Rome alone, which, as they saie, cannot erre.

+ **2.** Level condition or position; horizontality. Chiefly in phrases: *on, upon a level*, in a horizontal line or plane; *the level*; the horizontal; *in level*, on the ground (cf. *L. in plano*). *Obs.*

a 1400 50 *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, now on-loft, now on lawe vndire. **14..** *For.* in Wt. Wülcker 580/30 *Equilibrium*, a leuel. **1594** *PLAT Jewell-ho.* ii. 15 Hee commeth to spread it [dung] all over the ground, and layeth the same in equall leuill. **1683** *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiii. § 3 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face to an exact Level. **1719** *DE FOE Crusoe* i. iv. The rising of the water brought me a little more upon a level; and a little after, the water still rising, my raft floated again. **1726** *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. iv. The current of a river whose course is more upon a level.

3. Position as marked by a horizontal line; an imaginary line or plane perpendicular to the plumb-line, considered as determining the position of one or more points or surfaces. *On a (or + the) level with*: in the same horizontal plane as.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Suche groundes as lye within the leuell of the said water marke. **a 1682** *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 150 At least twenty foot in direct height from the level where they stand. **1712** W. ROGERS *Voy.* 367 A Stage is made above the Water, on a Level with the Side of the Boat. **1717** *tr. Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 Two natural Ditches... sunk down almost to the Level of the Sea. *Ibid.* 313 The Rampart behind it is generally upon the Level with Earth-work. **1774** *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) i. 190 It has been said, that all fluids endeavour to preserve their level; and... that a body pressing on the surface, tended to destroy that level. **1820** *KEATS Hyperion* l. 46 To the level of his ear Leaning with parted lips, some words she spake. **1860** *TYNOALL Glac.* i. xv. 99 The line which marks the level of the ancient ice. **1879** *HARLAN Eyesight* viii. 116 Light coming from below the level of the head is worse than useless. **1880** *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* iv. 170 The level of the lake will continue to fall.

b. To find one's or its level: said of persons or things arriving at their proper place with respect to those around or connected with them.

The primary use seems to be that referring to the tendency of two bodies of liquid to 'find their level', i.e. to equalize the vertical elevation of their upper surfaces, when free communication is established between them.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 413 We have adopted a cant-phrase, That things will find their level... It is true with regard to prices, and was at first introduced under this acceptance; But with regard to population it is most incorrect. **1809** *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. 4. ¶ 64 It was in vain to fret about it; and I soon found my level. **1817** *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon*. 101 Instead of the position that all things find, it would be less equivocal... to say that Things are always finding their level. **1822** *HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. ii. i. (1865) 30 A member of parliament soon finds his level as a commoner.

+ **c.** To hold its level with: to be on an equality with. *Obs.*

1566 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 17 Could such inordinate and low desires... hold their leuell with thy Princely heart?

4. Position, plane, standard, in social, moral, or intellectual matters. *On or upon a level*: on the same 'plane', on an equality (*with*).

1609 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* iv. xviii. Above the leuell of subjection. **1665** *BOYLE Occas. Ref.* iv. xvii. (1848) 269 All these shall sink themselves to his Level. **1666** *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* Pref. They inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary level. **1693** *SOUTH Sermon*. 331 Men whose aspiring intellects had raised them above the common level. **1710** *SWIFT Let. to Abp. King* 10 Oct., Lett. 1767 i. 56 Their two lordships might have succeeded easier than men of my level are likely to do. **1712** *BERKELEY Pass. Obedience* § 20 Wks. 1871 III. 119 The precept against rebellion is one on a level with other moral rules. **1712** *ANDISON Spect.* No. 295 ¶ 4 Where the Age and Circumstances of both Parties are pretty much upon a level. **1732** *BERKELEY Alciphron*. i. § 13 To degrade human-kind to a level with brute beasts. **1809** *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. xii. ¶ 5 It was only reducing feasts and fasts to the level of bread and water. **1828** *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) i. 189 The popular man stands on our own level. **1832** *HT. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* vii. 94 The calamity... had reduced all to one level. **1856** *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A present madness which has brought down wisdom to a common level with folly. **1869** *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 3 We must place English and Norman writers on a level. **1874** *SWEET Engl. Sounds* 40 Middle English is practically on a level with Dutch. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 348 A much higher level of doctrine and ritual.

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level or flat surface. *Also fig.*

1634 W. TIRWITZ *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 80 To afford vs meanes to catch Trouts and Pykes, leauing them vpon the leuill [*f. sur la terre*]. **1725** *POPE Odyss.* xii. 187 The vessel light along the level glides. **1798** in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 274 The levels of many of the new streets improperly and irregularly laid out. **1820** *SHELLEY Edipus* i. 99 There's something rotten in us—for the level Of the State slopes, its very bases topple. **1840** *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* III. 367 The level of ecclesiastical or episcopal dignity gradually broke up. **1842** *FENNIVSON Morte d'Arth.* 51 He, stepping down by zig-zag paths... Came on the shining levels of the lake. **1874** *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 86 Of the Chancel levels and steps.

b. The level, the earth's surface. *rare* — **1**. **1848** *DICKENS Dombey* ii, 'Where have you worked all

your life?' 'Mostly underground, Sir, 'till I got married. I come to the level then.'

c. *On the level*: moderate in ambition or aim.

1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. (1842) 266 The Caracci... formed... a most respectable school, a style more on the level, and calculated to please a greater number.

6. A level tract of land; a stretch of country approximately horizontal and unbroken by elevations: applied *spec.* (as a proper name) to certain large expanses of level country, e.g. *Bedford Level* or *the Great Level* in the fen district of England; *The Levels* (formerly *The Level*), the tract including Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire.

1623 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 109 Our high levels of land are adorned with Woods. 1642 SIR C. VERMILION *Disc. Drain. Fens* 4 The Level lyeth in sixe Counties. 1661 N. N. (Hille) A Narrative of all the Proceedings in the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, Extending into the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; and the Isle of Ely. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 253 Such Tombs as we met with at Bonaru Level. 1751 J. HARTMAN *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 64 We... crossed a run and rode along a rich level for several miles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 284 The levels of Hatfield Chase, in Yorkshire. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 138/1 Bedford Level... is divided into three parts, which are distinguished as the North, the Middle, and the South Levels. 1841 J. C. BOOTH *Mem. Geol. Surv. Maryland* 89 The beautiful tract of land... appropriately called the Levels. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 162 In one level alone, fifteen thousand sheep were drowned. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The great saltbush levels of the interior.

7. Mining. a. A nearly horizontal 'drift', passage, or gallery in a mine. b. A 'drift'; often (more fully *water-level*) one serving for drainage purposes; also see quot. 1860. For *blind, dip-head, drowned*, etc. *level* see the first member.

1721 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 253 Any disagreement that may happen... amongst... less... concern'd in the mines aforesaid, about making any levels (or clearing and cleansing the said levels or shafts). 1805 R. FOSDYKE *Beauties Scott.* I. 270 This gentleman opened a level or mine from the sea... it drained the upper coal-works. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 137 The leaseholds had mostly been demised as 'coal-mines and levels at rents'. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Level*, a drain cut in the bottom stone, to set away or convey water. A pair of levels are a pair of drifts, driven in the water-level direction of the coal, for the purpose of winning coal. 1860 *Mining Gloss. Newcastle Terms, Levels*, gutters for the water to run in. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 129 When the coal to be cut away is a short block, as in the driving of levels.

† 8. The equinox. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*).

1548 ELVOT *Dict., Equidiale*, the tyme when the dayes and the nyghtes be of one lengthe, the leuell of the yere.

II. Senses derived from the verb.

† 9. a. The action of aiming a missile weapon, aim. *To give level to*: to aim (a gun). *To lay, bend, take level*: to take aim, to aim. Also, the line of fire, the range of the missile. Often in fig. context. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 36 b They shotte out of their towers peeces of ordinance and hurt such as came within their levell. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 388 The thing wherewith you lay the level of your thoughts and purposes. 1576 — *tr. Caius Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 245 Missing our mark wherewith we directed our level. c 1586 CRESS *Pemroke Ps.* cv. i, O blessed they whose well advised sight Of all their life the levell straight do bend, With endlesse ayming at the mark of right. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 131/2 A Hir statelie seat is set so high, as that no levell can be laid against hir walles. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 103 As if that name shot from the dead levell of a Gun, Did murder her. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 159, I am not an Imposture [sic], that proclaim My selfe against the levell of mine ayme. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 If you discharge but one glance from the levell of that set face, O, you will strike a wench. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 82 My Life stands in the levell of your Dreames. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War Ded.* 2 All his levells are at true Pietie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 How by the Table to give Level to a Piece of Ordnance, without the Gunner's Rule. 1700 DAYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 142 But in what quarter of the cops it lay His eye by certain level could survey. 1718 PAIOR *Solomon* III. 43 Be the fair level of thy actions laid, As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade.

† b. That which is aimed at; a mark. *Obs.*

1525 I.D. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. xxxviii. 115 The genoways crosbowes shotte so surely, that lightly they myst nat of their levell. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vis.* III. 4 So far as Archer might his level see. 1600 HAYWOOD *2nd Ft. Edw.* IV Wks. 1874 I. 101 My breast the levell was, though you the marke.

† c. *fig.* Aim, purpose, design. *Obs.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Yng. Man's Tusk* Serm. (1594) 239 This then is the level of our message. — *Humil. Paul* ibid. 465 That this should be the levell of all our thoughts [etc.]. 1605 *Play Study* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 187 That is the end or levels of my thought.

† 10. The 'sight' of a gun. *Obs.*

1611 COGGER, *Mire*, the leuell, or litle button at th' end of a Peece.

11. Surveying. † *To make a level of*: to ascertain the differences of elevation in (a piece of land). *Obs.* Also, *to take a level* = *LEVEL* v. 5 (absol.). [OF *level* occurs in this sense.]

1693 [see LEVELLER 1]. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 4 In 1785 Captain Twist made a survey and level to ascertain the expanse of a canal from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 454/2 Among the operations of levelling, which, within a few years, have been

performed on an extensive scale, may be mentioned the series of levels taken across the lands between the Black and the Caspian seas.

12. *Comb.*: level-error (see quot.); level-point (see quot. 1839); level-range (see quot.); level-staff = levelling staff.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Level-error, the microscopic deviation of the axis of a transit instrument from the horizontal position. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 10/2 The height of the level-point determined on the staff at this place. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 453/2 The relative heights of a series of points on the ground are obtained by means of their vertical distances from others which, on the supposition of the earth being a sphere, are equally distant from its centre; and these... are called level-points. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Level-Range, (in Gunner) the same as Point-blank Shot, or the Distance that a piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line. 1871 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Level staff, an upright staff five feet long, graduated to feet and decimals of a foot... The staff contains two thinner leaves called vanes.

Level (lev'el), a. and adv. [f. LEVEL sb.]

A. adj.

1. Having an even surface; 'not having one part higher than another' (J.).

1538 ELVOT *Dict., Planities*, a playne or lenell ground. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83 In any levell and plaine place, with your compasse make a circle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 47 That one might... see the revolution of the Times Make Mountaines levell. 1637 MILTON *Lucidas* 98 On the level brine. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 21 The Hearth of a Chimney ought to lie levell, without a border, raised hearths being dangerous. 1715-20 POPE *Hiad* xx. 272 Along the level Seas they flew. 1725 DE FOR *Foy. round World* (1840) 261 We found the vale fruitful, level, and inhabited. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) IV. xxv. § 17. 429 Switzerland... comprises the undulating level surface between the Alps and the Jura. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 186 A cylindrical roller passing in one direction only will not produce a level surface. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 92 The level waves of broad Garonne.

b. *fig.* Of quantities: Expressed in whole numbers. Of a race: Showing no difference between the competitors. (Cf. EVEN a. 16.)

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 316 At the close it was considered a level thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Level Tons*, weight of mineral wrought in tons, any odd cwt. not being taken into account.

2. Lying in a plane coinciding with or parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal; perpendicular to the plumb-line. *Level lines* (Shipbuilding): see quot. 1850.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 Placing your Instrument (which I name a Geographical plane Sphere) Flat, and levell. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 70 The first... graze of the Bullet on the Level-Line, or on the Ground called the Horizontal Plain. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 The Work is Level. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* When the instrument is level. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Level lines*. Lines determining the shape of a ship's body horizontally, or square from the middle line of the ship. 1871 *Dict. Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) s.v. As applied to a line, this word means any which lies at right angles to one drawn to the centre of the earth, or to a plumb line; or any line which is parallel to the horizon. As applied to a plane, the term 'level' signifies any in which all lines drawn in any direction are level lines as before defined.

3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as something else; on a level with. Also *fig.*, on an equality with; readily accessible or intelligible to.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 16 So that a man inhabiting under... the equinoctial, do perceive both... the North pole, and... the South, levell with the earth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 7 Every thing lyes levell to our wish. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 66 Young Boyes and Gyles Are levell now with men. 1642 *Living Holy & Prof.* St. i. iii. 8 He overshoots such low matter as he level to a woman's eye. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Court.* 14 All our actions ought to be level with reason. 1703 DAMPIER *Foy.* III. 32 Just by the Landing-place there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Ignor. Man* Wks. 1874 II. 207 We should... apply ourselves to that which is level to our capacities. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* v. 11 When the tall trees... Lie level with the earth to moulder there. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 228 Lincoln was master... of a truly masculine English... level at once to the highest and lowest of his countrymen. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vii, I have done my best to keep level with the latest results of foreign investigation.

b. *Level crossing*: a place at which a road and a railway, or two railways, cross each other at the same level. Also *attrib.*

1841 BREESE *Gloss. Civil Engin., Level or Paved Crossing* (on a railway). 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 117 Simultaneously-acting level-crossings gates for railways. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. The perils of level-crossings. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

4. Of two or more things with respect to one another: Situated in the same level or plane. Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 118 Where qualities were levell. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 To raise or fall Vessels out of one Canal into another, where they are not level. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iv, The level chambers... Were glowing to receive a thousand guests.

b. Equal in quantity or position. *slang.*

1804 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 328 I'll toss yer who pays for level drinks.

5. Lying, moving, or directed in an (approximately) horizontal plane: esp. *poet.*, e.g. of the rays of the sun when it is low down on the horizon.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 634 He... Now shaves with level wing

the Deep, now soars [etc.]. 1760 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* II. 108 The setting sun now beams more mildly bright, The shadows lengthening with the level light. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 21 Scarce yon level sun can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun. 1832 H.T. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VIII. 103 The last level rays were glittering on the stream. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 205 The level wind carried above the firs Clouds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 375 The shafts, being bent, bring the body level when at work. 1885-94 K. BUTCHES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. II, The level sunbeams search'd the grassy ground For diamond dewdrops.

6. Of even, equable, or uniform quality, tone, or style; of even tenor.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 21 In which Relation we much commend the even tenour thereof, consisting of so level Lies, that no one swelling Improbability is above the rest. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 221 Their level life is but a mould'ring fire. 1802 *Sketch of Paris* II. IV. 214 Her voice was formerly very full in the medium or level-speaking. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. 62 A passage... delivered... all in a level tone. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 569/3 The best of the pair... a nice level animal. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 212 A very plain and level account. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 The owner of a beautifully level pack of hounds. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leisuured and level life.

b. *Level-dyeing*: a method of dyeing devised to prevent unequal absorption of the colouring matter. In recent Dicts.

† 7. a. 'Equipoised, steady' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 123 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words... can thrust me from a levell consideration. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iv. 32 Let still the woman take An elder then her selfe, so weares she to him, So swayes she leuell in her husbands heart.

b. Said of the 'head' or mental 'make up': Well balanced. *Orig. U.S.*

1870 *Orchestra* 12 Aug. 331/1 To tell a woman her head is level is apparently a compliment in America. 1876 BEEER *Harte Gabriel Conroy* VI. vii, There is a strong feeling among men whose heads are level that this Minstrel Variety performance is a bluff. 1891 — *1st Fam. Tassajara* II. 71 Mrs. Ashwood's head was about as level as it was pretty.

8. Plain, point-blank, rare. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 701 He look'd and look'd again a level — No!

9. One's level best: one's very best; the utmost one can possibly do. *collog.* or *slang*; *orig. U.S.*

1873 E. E. HALE (title) *His Level Best*. 1882 *Illustr. Sport. News* 29 July 467/2 His was an honest old hairy-heeled hunter, no doubt, and did her level best. 1885 RIGER *Haggard K. Solomon's Mines* (1887) 102 Then came a pause, each man aiming his level best.

10. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as level-topped adj.; level-handed a., having the same amount in hand; level-headed a., having a 'level' head, mentally well balanced; level-lander *nonce-wd.*, a dweller on level land.

1835 *Ann. Reg.* 49 Now we are 'level-handed, you've got £5, and I've got £5. 1879 TOURNER *Fool's Err.* I. 8 Clear-headed, or, as they would now be called, 'level-headed, were these children of the Berkshire hills. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xiv. 245 The terse and caustic comments which Antony's level-headed friend Enobarbus... passes on the action. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 65 'Much you know of hills, you 'level linders!' 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 16 Crust forming cylindrical 'level-topped bundles. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 172 Umbel level-topped.

† B. adv. With direct aim; on a level with. *Obs.*

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* Wks. 1878 III. 27 Welcome, Basilisco, thou wilt carrie level, and knock ones braines out with thy prickling wit. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 42 Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot. *Ibid.* v. 151 It shall as levell to your judgement pierce As day do's to your eye. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* II. 92 If he mount a cannon, and point that levell against the enemy. 1659 GENTL. *Calling* I. (1697) 4 If he chuse either to look level on the same nature with himself, or direct his eyes upward.

Level (lev'el), v.¹ Inflected levelled, levelling (U.S. leveled, leveling). Also 5-7 levell, (6 levelle, leavell, -ill, leyvel). [f. LEVEL sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make (a surface) level or even; to remove or reduce inequalities in the surface of.

† Also, to spread or distribute in a flat layer.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Levell þj ground of þj welle be-nethe wyth þe levell of egypte. 1509 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 That y^e hwyghway... be made and levelde at my cost and charge w^t grawell and stonys. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2 I level, as a carpenter or mason dothe his grounde, or their tymber, or stones or they square them, with a lyne... This florthe is well levelled: cest astre est bien aplanée. 1641-2 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 213 Leveling y^e ground in y^e body of y^e Ch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Foundation being all made firm, and levelled. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 40 The rubbish, &c. dug in making the canal, is to be leveled on the adjoining ground in a proper manner. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 The road that grandeur levels for his coach. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6. 92 Street and lane were being levelled to make space for the famous Churchyard of S. Paul's.

fig. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Rev.* 132 Inflammatory writings inculcating levelling notions.

b. *To level out*: to extend on a level; † *fig.* to contrive, procure (an opportunity).

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xvi. 65 b [Demetrius hoped] to leuell out fit opportunity himselfe to invade the kingdom. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. 59 To limit and level out the direct way from vice to vertu, with straight and exactest lines on either side. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 *Levelled-out*, a line continued out in a horizontal

direction from the intersection of an angle; or where the cant-timbers may intersect the diagonal or riband lines.

† *c.* To balance, settle (accounts). *Obs.*

1660 in 1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass. (1898) I. 270 There last Rate did not Level all ac^{ts}. But... there is still £2 17s. 4d. for y^e Towne to allow, for y^e clearing of all ac^{ts}.

d. *Dyeing.* To make (colour) uniform or even.

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing*, etc. 549. This liquid [tartar] is employed by some dyers for 'levelling' certain colours... upon woollen and worsted goods.

2. To place (two or more things) on the same level or (horizontal) plane. Also *fig.*

1563 *Hyll Art Garden*. (1593) 14 You shall leuell your beds and borders of a height and breadth by a line laide out, whereby to weede the hearbes. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 The two passages were leuelled upon one floore, the one leading into Elysium, the other into Tartarus. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 44 Gunpowder leveled peasant and prince. 1867 OUIOA C. Castlemaine 1 Cecil Castlemaine was the beauty of her county and her line... her face levelled politics, and was cited as admirably by the Whigs... as by the Tories.

3. *fig.* To level (a person or thing) with (now rare), to, † *unto*: to bring or reduce to the level or standard of; to put on a level, equality, or par with.

Also *occas. intr.* for *pass.*, to be on a par with (? *obs.*).

1603 Jas. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 79 Sa mon ie leuell everie mannis opinions... unto you as ye finde thaine agree or discord with the reulis thaire sett down. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 240 With such Accommodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. a. 1626 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changing* I. ii. To levell him with a Headborough, Beadle, or watchman, were but little better then he is. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Priety* v. 85 Those brutish appetites which would... level its superior with its inferior faculties [etc.]. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 13 The Ariens denied his Deity levelling him with other men. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 86 To see a Person of Distinction... level himself with a Groom... is a Thing scarce credible. 1800 MAR. WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 739. In the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks. 1824 B. TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 327 It levels with the proposal to extract through the sclerotic. 1828 SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 31 His arrogance levelled the slave with the brute creation. 1849 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 204 Its heaven-descended aristocracy was levelled almost to the condition of the peasant. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xiii. 137 The recently created dukes were levelled to their ancient rank.

b. To level up, down: to bring up, down to the level of something (expressed or implied). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 21 July, Sir, your levellers wish to level down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear levelling up to themselves. 1809 SIR J. ANSTUTHER *Sp. Ho. Commons* 11 May in *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* 20 May 754 Another party... whose object was to level down all public men to their own very humble state. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. viii. (1876) 111 To which he may level up. 1897 MORLEY *Speech* 16 Jan., To level up the beer and spirit duties.

c. *simply.* To lower the position of, bring down.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 485 ¶ 1 'Tis infinite pleasure to the majority of mankind to level a person superior to his neighbours.

4. To bring to the level of the ground; to lay low, lay 'even with the ground', to raze. Also to level to or with the ground, in the dust.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 5. 41 All downe-right raines doe... beate down and leuell the swelling and mountainous billow of the Sea. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 He... levelled Alexia to the ground with fire. 1684 *Drway Windsor Castle* (1685) 13 The Hero level'd in his humble Grave. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 33 Here twice ten thousand Houses level'd are. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxiii. Many noble trees were levelled with the ground. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 395 Many of those tumuli have been levelled of late. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 106 Should I design to level in the dust Some city. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 12 May-dawn dews Saw the old structure levelled.

b. To knock (a person) down. Cf. LEVELLER.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 94, I ran one of the assassins through the body, Tirah levelled two more with his oaken staff. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 187 The unfortunate Mordecai, who had been levelled very often by the rough son of Neptune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To reduce or remove (inequalities).

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 3 Preparing and levelling their rough and high spirits for the Lord Jesus. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 82 These inequalities are soon levelled by a file. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Imperfect Sympathies*. The mercantile spirit levels all distinctions. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. vi. 220 Circumstances of trial, which, more than anything else, level all artificial distinctions.

5. *Surveying.* To ascertain the differences of level in (a piece of land); to ascertain the vertical contour of, 'run' a section of; hence, to lay out. Also *absol.* or *intr.*, to take levels.

1598, etc. [see *LEVELLING* *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 Taking the Profil of a Mountain, is, to level the Slope of it exactly. *Ibid.* 189 You may level the Hill according to the following Practice. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Levelling*. We are now able to level distances of one or two miles, at a single operation.

II. 6. To aim (a missile weapon); to 'lay' (a gun); also rarely, to bring (a spear) to the proper level for striking. Also to level one's aim. (Freq. in *fig. contexts*.) Const. *at, against, † toward, † to, † unto*.

1530 PALSGR. 609/2 He leavelleth his crosse bowe to shote at some dere. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 130/1 He charged his peece, and leueled the same unto the said Peter Carew. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 239 If all ayme but this be leueld false. 1655 *Cal. Worcester Cent. Inu.* viii. A way how to level and shoot Cannon by night as well as by day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 712 Each at the Head Level'd his deadly aime. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 48 They [the Means] were both level'd wide, and fell all short of the Mark. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 586 The papal thunders, from the wounds of which he was still sore, were levelled full at his head. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii. Against his sovereign, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 219 In the very act of levelling his musket. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 57 Levelling his bill as carefully as a marksman levels his rifle. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xv. 48 Forth from Ravenna's fort he levelled aim Against the popedom.

† b. To shoot (a missile) out (of a weapon). *Obs.*

1592 STOW *Ann.* 235 [He] leuelled a quarrel out of a cross bowe. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 250 A bullet levelled out of a great piece of ordnance. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 72 Roaring Guns... level'd out great leaden lumps.

c. To direct (one's looks); to dart (rays).

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 40 To... leuell the eye... at a gainefull, though inglorious object. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 543 The setting Sun... Against the eastern Gate of Paradise Level'd his evening Rayes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 459 The chord he drew, Thro' ev'ry ringlet levelling his view. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v. The fair one... hastily withdrew her eyes and levelled them downwards. 1817 BYRON *Deppo* lxvii. Others were levelling their looks at her.

d. *fig.* To aim, direct, point.

1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 273 All our actions are levelled... unto two ends. 1591 SPENSER *M. Humberd* 772 All his minde on honour fixed is, To which he levels all his purposis. 1690 LOCKE *Toleration* II. Wks. 1727 II. 279 You proportion your Punishments... contrary to the Common Discretion, which levels the Punishments against refractory Offenders. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 383 Pompey... made two Laws particularly levelled against him [Cesar]. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvii. This fellow's writings... are levelled at the clergy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 325 Considerable sarcasm has been levelled at the assumption by Henry of this title. 1894 *Solicitor's Jnrl.* XXXIX. 2/2 It is not necessary for the official receiver to level an accusation of fraud against any individual.

† e. Const. *inf.* To aim at doing something; to intend to. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 65 A few men, whose designs... were levelled to destroy the constitution both of religion and government. 1752 BEAWE *Lex. Mercat. Rediv.* 257 My endeavours have been levelled... to obtain this satisfaction. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 12 This exclamation produced all the astonishment it was levelled to excite in the old citizen.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To aim with a weapon; † *occas.* said of the weapon. Also freq. *transf.* and *fig.* as in 6 (with the same const.). Somewhat arch.

c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 73 That... they should leuelle & shote alle at ones. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph.* Cal. Mar. 85, I leuelle againe, And shott at him with might and maine. 1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 59 A wanton eye is the darte of Cephalus, where it leuelleth, there it lighteth. 1590 GAERNE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) II. 3 b, 1, so they gesse but leuell farre awry. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen.* IV. III. ii. 286 The foe-man may with as great ayme leuell at the edge of a Pen-knife. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. i. 1 These can be no man, who works by right reason but... he aymeth at some end, he levels at some good. 1626 T. H. CAUNSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 6 Every Christian is obliged to leuell at perfection. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 449 He to his engine flew... And rais'd it till it level'd right. 1699 POMFRET *Poems* (1724) 31 He levels blindly, yet the mark does hit. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 72 When they shoot at a mark, they level, and fire at first sight. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* I. 129 He lifts the tube and levels with his eye. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* IV. (1739) 54 The Author in this Satyr levels at Nero. 1879 BROWNING *M. Relf* 103 They level: a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke.

† b. To guess at. *Obs.*

1580 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 227 If thou couldest as well conceive the cure of a father as I can level at the nature of a child. *Ibid.* 289 Since your eyes are... so cunning that you can leuell at the dispositions of women whom you neuer knew. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 41 As thou namest them [my suitors], I will describe them, and according to my description leuell at my affection.

Level, *v.2* *Obs. exc. dial.* [? Corruption of LEVY, by association with prec.; but cf. OF. *le-vaille* tax; also *lit. livellare* to levy (Florio, 1611).] = LEVY *v.*

1552 T. BARNABE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 The chefe of the Frenche kinges reveuene is levelled upon salte. n. 1825 FORAY *Voe. E. Anglia.* *Level*, to assess. *Ex.* 'I will pay whatever you level upon me'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. Mr. Jones to shop 've a level'd a distress 'pon 'em vor the quarter's rent.

Levelage (lev'elédz). [f. LEVEL *v.* + -AGE.] Levelling.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 389 The Rara Avis Mining Company... give the best showing of any mine... for... development made through levelage.

† Level-coil. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 level (1 coyl) (e, coile, 7 levell acoile, levele cuil, leve-le-queue. [Corruptly ad. Fr. phrase (*faire lever le cul* à quelq'un), to make a person rise from his seat (*lever* to raise, *cul* buttock): see Cotgr., and cf. COIL *sb.4*. The Fr. name of the game is *leve-cul* (Littre s.v. *lever*): cf. the Eng. equivalent in quot. 1656. Florio has an It. *levaculo*.] A rough, noisy

game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player is in turn driven from his seat and supplanted by another; cf. LEVEL-SICE. Hence = riotous sport, noisy riot; plur. to keep level-coil. Also used *adpb.* = turn and turn about, alternately.

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 33 The next daye they had solempne disputations, where Luther and Carolostadius scolded leuell coyle. 1605 ARMIN *Fool upon Fool* (ed. Grosart) 21 They... entered the Parler, found all this leuell coyle, and his pate broken, his face scratcht [etc.]. 1611 FLORIO, *Lenaculo*, itch-buttocke, leue le cull. 1616 BRAHM & FL. *Faithf. Friends* I. ii. What coil is here? Level-coil, you see, every man's pot. 1621 CHARLES *Argalus & P.* I. (1629) 18 The mothers smile Brought forth the daughters blush; and leuell coyle They smild and blusht; one smile begate another. 1633 R. JONSON *Tate Tub* III. ii. Young Justice Bramble has kept level-coyl Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numbers*. To God, his gift 72 As my little Pot doth boyle We will keep this level Coyle. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 157 Thus did Episcopacy and Presbytery play Leve-le-queue, and take their turns of Government for about 30 years. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Level-Coile is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where only two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttocks, and sits out, and therefore called also Hitch-Buttock. 1684 *Observer* No. 129 An Ecclesiastical way of (Leve-Cul, or) Level-Coyle.

Level-free, *a.* Of a mine: Admitting of being worked or drained by means of a level or levels.

1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 411 The mine... is nearly 700 feet above the level of the valley, and must therefore always be level-free. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, Level-free, old coal or ironstone workings at the outcrop, worked by means of a day level driven into the hillside.

Levelish (lev'elish), *a.* Somewhat level.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 166 Over levelish, boggy country.

Levellism (lev'eliz'm). Also 7 levellism, 8 levillism. [f. LEVEL *a.* or *v.* + -ISM.] The principle of levelling distinctions in society. In early use *spec.* the principles advocated by the 'Levellers'.

1659 *Democritus turned Statesman*. in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 194 This day a Republican, to-morrow what you please; a favourer of Levellism [etc.]. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Jan. (1879) II. 210 He speaks against Levellism, Buying and Selling Men. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 480 We had given sufficient evidence of our ability to grapple with the levianth of levellism in matters ecclesiastical.

Levellization (lev'eləiz'ən). [f. LEVEL *a.* + -IZATION.] 'The act of levelling or reducing to equality'. a. 1860 *Gentl. Mag.* cited in Worcester.

Levelled (lev'eld), *ppl. a.* Also 6 levyled, 7 leveled. [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ED.] Made level; placed in a level position; aimed, directed.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* To Rdr. 'vj. A smothe, and plat leuyled poesye. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 47 No leuell'd malice Infects one comma in the course I hold. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1098 The infection Of thy high level'd thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 376 Opposite in level'd West was set his mirror. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fort.* *Poems* (1777) 231... fix'd my level'd telescope on man. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* II. 12 They poured in one well-levelled fire, and then a second. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xxxiv. Who kept their... level'd weapons still against the glaci. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* III. (1874) 43 The points of six levelled pikes. 1894 WOODBURN *Engl. Photogr.* 228 [It] is placed upon the... levelled glass plate.

Leveller (lev'elər). Also 8-9 (now U.S.) leverer. [f. LEVEL *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which levels.

1. In material senses:

† a. One who takes soundings. † b. One who aims, an aimer. † c. A level (the instrument). d. One who levels ground. Also, 'an earth-scraper for levelling a site' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). e. *Figurative*. A knock-down blow. f. One who uses a level or levelling-instrument. g. 'A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table' (Knight). h. (See quot. 1891.)

1598 FLORIO, *Scandagliatore*, a sounder, a leueller, or fadomer of the sea. 1611 COTGR. *s.v. Coupl.* The farre-off leueller shall neuer hit the white. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 41 Every Level... must be taken with the Rule and Leveller, which every body knows is a Triangular Instrument with a Lead... hung to a small Cord, and that fix'd to the obtuse Angle. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 115 Customs that are ordinarily follow'd by Levellers. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 68 B. put in some good body hits, but C. returned them by a leveller. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 548 The leveller and the shoveller... have taken the crown off his [a hill's] head. 1860 J. MULLAN *Rep. Constr. Road to Ft. Benton* (1863) 85 The level was used by myself until... sickness forced me to leave the party, Mr. Johnson taking my place as leveller. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s.v. *Cokemen*. In making coke, the coal is deposited in the oven by a tub which runs to the top eye, and is there tipped up, the coal naturally forming a conical heap at the bottom of the oven. The leveller rakes this coal level.

2. One who would level all differences of position or rank among men. The term first arose as the designation of a political party of Charles I's reign, which professed principles of this character; in later use, it has been applied more widely.

1644 NEEDHAM *Case Commu.* 77 Our Levellers now exclaim against the Parliament. 1647 *Newsletter* 1 Nov. (Clarendon MSS. 2638). They have given themselves a new name viz. Levellers, for they intend to sett all things straight, and rase a parity and community in the kingdom. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. viii. 44 The People... are not Levellers, nor know they why, and yet it is, because to be levellers, were to destroy themselves. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 44, I see, you are an everlasting Leveller; you won't allow any Encouragement to

extraordinary Industry and Merit. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 104 The levellers . . . only change and pervert the natural order of things. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 223 The commonwealth's men and the levellers . . . grew clamorous for the king's death. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xi. 386 The republicans, the levellers, the fanatics, —all ranged themselves on the side of the new ideas.

3. *pl.* The name of a rebel secret society in Ireland in the 18th c. (see *quots.*); identical with or similar to the 'Whiteboys'.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 183 What you, in Dublin, think of the White Boys, or Levellers, I cannot say. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 162 The mischiefs committed by those people called Levellers, in the county of Tipperary; by levelling park walls, breaking down fences, &c.

4. A thing which reduces all men to an equality.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1679) 77 Such a Leveller is Debauchery, that it takes off all distinctions. 1755 *Young's Centaur* II. Wks. (1757) IV. 146 Is diversion grown a leveller, like death? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 32 ¶ 5 Sleep is equally a leveller with death. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. i. Emotion, whether of ridicule, anger or sorrow, is your grandest of levellers. 1874 HELPS *Sci. Press.* xiii. 179 Familiarity is the great leveller, and a most unjust leveller.

Levelling (levē'lin), *vbl. sb.* Also 8-9 (now U.S.) leveling. [*f.* LEVEL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Aiming, aim.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Visée*, lenelling. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 429 A smooth stone, by which I may, if the Lord shall please so to bless my levelling, smite this Goliath in the forehead. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Our Aiming and Levelling at the End. 1796 *Jour. Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 263 In the firings, the loading is quick, the levelling is just.

2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface; the action of placing in an accurately horizontal position by means of a level.

1598 [see 4 below]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Levelling . . . signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and even. 1786 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 260 The levelling of the streets. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 289 The levelling of two or three hills, and the filling in of a few ravines.

b. *fig.* (See LEVEL *v.* 3.) Also with *up, down*.

1618 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) II. 417, I have, for 530 years, traced the waies wherein they severally walked, for the better levelling of the life of the present Lord George. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xi. 84 By Levelling, they who use the word, seem to understand, when a People rising invades the Lands and Estates of the richer sort, and divides them equally among themselves. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 476 The Jews . . . disdained such a Levelling with People held by them in the utmost Contempt. 1831 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. To Shade of Elliston*, Oignoble levelling of Death! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv. Levelling is comfortable but only down to oneself. 1869 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 353 Thus, by a process of levelling-up, Lamennais made the supernatural, in the ordinary sense of the word, disappear. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vi. To justify Rapp's and Ellis's levelling of Chaucer's long *e* under one sound.

3. *Surveying*. (See *quot.* 1887.)

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 169 Levelling is the art of drawing a line at the surface of the earth, to cut the directions of gravity every where at right angles. 1830 LYEEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 293 The levellings, recently carried across that isthmus . . . to ascertain the relative height of the Pacific Ocean at Panama. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* iv. 72 Instruments for levelling or determining the direction or position of horizontal lines. 1887 GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 707 Levelling is the art of determining the relative heights of points on the surface of the ground as referred to a hypothetical surface which cuts the direction of gravity everywhere at right angles. . . The trigonometrical determination of the relative heights of points at known distances apart by the measurements of their mutual angles . . . is a method of levelling. But the method to which the term 'levelling' is always applied is that of the direct determination of the differences of height from the readings of the lines at which graduated staves, held vertically over the points, are cut by the horizontal plane which passes through the eye of the observer.

4. *attrib.*: levelling-instrument, an instrument used in surveying and consisting essentially of a telescope fitted with a spirit-level; levelling pole, rod, staff, an instrument, consisting essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it, used in levelling; † levelling-rule = LEVEL *sb.* 1; levelling-screw, a screw used to adjust parts of a contrivance to an exact level; levelling-stand (*Photography*), an instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 456 b. The 'Levelling Instrument' to be used in this Work. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1087 Theodolites, sextants, levelling instruments. 1598 FLOTO, *Scandaglio*, a plummet, or line to sounde with a 'levelling rule. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 51 A strong T-shaped bar of iron, furnished with two levels, and placed on a board provided with 'levelling screws. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 19 Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar. 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Levelling Staves, are instruments used in levelling; serving to carry marks to be observed, and at the same time to measure the heights of those marks from the ground. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Levelling-stand. 1890 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* III. 220 The solution may be flowed on and off the plate or the plate placed on a levelling stand.

Levelling, *ppl. a.* Also leveling. [*f.* LEVEL *v.* + -ING 2.] That levels; esp. bringing all to the same social, moral, or intellectual level; also, of or pertaining to levellers and their principles.

a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 63 If God be a Father, and we be brethren, it is a levelling word, it bringeth mountains down, and filleth up vallies. 1648 BOYLE *Scraps. Love* xi. (1700) 56 So familiar and levelling an affection as Love. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 136 The barbarity of the Agitators and the levelling party. 1763 JOHNSON in *Roswell* 21 July, I . . . showed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 39 A levelling tyrant, who oppressed all descriptions of his people. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 There is always some levelling circumstance that puts down the overbearing, the strong, the rich, the fortunate. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. vi. If anything can save the aristocracy in this levelling age, it is an appreciation of men of genius.

Levelly (levē'li), *adv.* [*f.* LEVEL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a level or horizontal position or direction; on a level; † uniformly; with a level surface.

1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 [The line] is carried levelly or equally thoroughout the Escocch without either rising or falling. 1628 HOBBS *Thyncy*. (1822) 96 Neither would praises and actions appear so levelly concurrent in many of the Grecians. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Every Shot . . . equally Oblique or Levelly directed. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 479 A dense, slow-moving stream, . . . flowing levelly on for a few yards. 1851 *Frud. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 639 See the standing corn, short levelly low. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. viii. 175 Looking at him levelly with her own large eyes.

Levelness (levē'ness). [*f.* LEVEL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being level.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. ii. 109 So you must remember to draw them to express their levelness with the earth. 1787 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 190 *Romney Marsh*, from its levelness, seeming . . . to afford the best base. 1824 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 107 The very levelness of the political platform. 1891 J. WINCKO *Columbus* 543 Levelness of head. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 126/1 Her rich black and tan markings are American, but her clean physical levelness comes from her English ancestry.

Levelode, *obs.* form of LEVELHOOD.

Leve longe, *obs.* form of LEVELONG.

† **Levelry**. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [*f.* LEVEL *a.* or *v.* + -RY, with reference to *leveller*: cf. *velvety*.] The principles of the Levellers.

1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 5 There is no State nor Seat more suitable for a Levelry than a Court-Livery. *Ibid.* 5 From this Levelry I should never have dissented, had not the fulness of my Fortunes made me their Enemy.

† **Level-sice**. *Obs.* Also 6 *level* suse. [app. from an altered form of the *Fr.* *lever le cul* (see LEVEL-COIL), in which *assise* (seat) was substituted, as more decent, for *cul*. Skelton's form may be due to association with *F. sus up*.] = LEVEL-COIL.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 139 We have cast vp our war, And made a worthy trewe, With gup, levelle suse! 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 41 Ambitious hearts do play at Level sice [orig. *F. Ces cœurs ambitieux jouent au haute hors*].

† **Levely**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 3 *north.* levelike. [*f.* LEVE *v.* + -LY 1.] Credible.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 7 Pine witenesses levelike [*M.S. H. Mikel leuandlic*: Lat. *credibilia*] are pai.

Levelyheede, *obs.* form of LEVELHEAD.

Leven (in 4 *Sc.* *lewine*, *lewynne*, 6 *7* *leaven*), clipped *f.* LEVEEN and ELEVENTH. **Leventh** (in 4 *Sc.* *lewint*, 6 *Sc.* *levint*), clipped *f.* ELEVENTH.

a 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 429 þu lewne is: þat cheryte To frend & fa eure haf we. *Ibid.* vii. (Jacobus Minor) 477 And þare-for he lweyne Iowis of his consent tuk with hym. *Ibid.* xxiii. (Justin) 30 Als þare-[of] is made mencione in þe lewint distincion. 1570 LEVINS *Maup.* 69 Ye Leuente, *endecimus*. 1578 in *Mailt. Cl. Misc.* I. (1840) 8 The lewint buik of the Amades de Gaule. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind*. Tr. iv. iii. 33 Euey Leauen-weather toddlers. 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 591 In Arcady we have an institution called 'levens, when the labourers knock off work for awhile . . . and make pretence of enjoying a social meal [see ELEVEN].

Leven, *var.* LEVIN *sb.* and *v.*; *obs.* *f.* LEAVEN.

† **Levenness**. *Obs.* Also 5 *lefenesse*. [app. *f.* LEVE *v.* + -NESS.] Faith, confidence.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 627 And lered hem her lefenesse. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/1 Levenesse, or belevenesse, *fides*. *Levenesse*, or *grete troste*.

Lever (lē'və), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3 *levere*, 4 *levor*, 4-5 *levour*, 6-8 *leaver*, 5- *lever*. [*ME.* *levere*, *levour*, *a.* OF. **levere*, *levour* (*f.* *levere*), agent-n. *f.* *lever* to raise; in the sense 'lever' recorded only once (1487) as *levere*; the usual *Fr.* word is *levier* (recorded from 12th c.) formed on the same *vb.* with different suffix; *leviere* *fem.* occurs in the 14th c.]

1. A bar of iron or wood serving to 'prize up' or dislodge from its position some heavy or firmly fixed object; a crowbar, handspike, or the like.

In mod. use, this sense is more or less coloured by the scientific sense 2, which is alone formally recognized by Johnson.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3103 Hii . . . cables vette ynowe & ladden, & leuours & waste sioot & drowe. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1935 Ever men bare them up with leuours. 1382 Wyctif *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai visiten shal the Lord . . . vp on leuyathan, an eddere, a leuour [*Vulg. serpentem, vectem*]. 1433 *Lydg.* *St. Edmund* III. 1202 Oon with a leuour to lefte the doore on barre. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxx. 265 Other had grete leuers and plente of ropes and Cordes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other speakes, as

though his woordes had neede to bee heaved out with leavers. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 147 Surely so heavy a log needed more levers than one. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 148 The heavy Ship into the Sea they thrust With Leavers. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 36 As carriages and leavers and scaffolds are in architecture. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vi. Then clanking chains and levers tell, That o'er the moat the draw-bridge fell. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Leaver, lower*, a lever. 1881 S. H. HONGSON *Outcast* *Ess.* 402 (Hor. Od. III. xxvi) The lever, the bright torch, the bow, For laying doors and warders low.

fig. 1831 *Society* I. 230 Jealousy is a potent lever for quickening love. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 433 The new religion was only a lever by which a few artful demagogues had attempted to overthrow the King's authority.

† *b. gen.* A bar, pole, or rod. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2680 Eldol erl of gloucestre. Hente an stronge leuour. c 1320 *Sir Bevis* 1861 (MS. A) He tok a leuour in is hond, And forth to the gate he wond. c 1400 *Twaine & Guro*. 2386 The geant . . . bar a leuor of yren ful strang. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 366 Gonerar helde in bothe hys handes a grete leuer, wher-with he layde on amonge those knyghtes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xiii. 24 They cutte of a branch with the grapes therof, which two men carried upon a leaver. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 Fish-shells . . . so great that two strong men with a leaver can scarce draw one of them after them.

2. *Mechanics*. Adopted as the name for that type of 'simple machine' which is exemplified in the 'lever' (sense 1). It consists of a rigid structure of any shape (a straight bar being the normal form), fixed at one point called the fulcrum, and acted on at two other points by two forces, tending to cause it to rotate in opposite directions round the fulcrum.

The force which is regarded as intended to be resisted by the use of the lever is called the *weight*, and the force which is applied for this purpose is called the *power*. Levers are said to be of the *first, second, or third kind* or *order* according as the fulcrum, the weight, or the power is in the midmost position of the three.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Mag.* I. iv. 20 The second Mechanical faculty is the Leaver. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 43 Two Bodies hung at the Ends of a Balance or Leaver. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* iv. 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 117 Let A and B be two given weights, applied to the ends of the arms of a lever. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. iii. § 13. 6 (U. K. S.) If the power be in the middle, it is a lever of the third kind. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 186 Archimedes had established the doctrine of the lever. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 168 The levers attached to the jaws are five long and slender processes. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 172 The hard envelopes . . . serve, like the bones of the Vertebrata, as levers by which the motor powers of the muscles are more advantageously employed.

3. *Special applications*. a. A roof-beam of naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples or principals supporting the roof (*obs. exc. dial.*). b. *Steam-engine*. † (a) = BEAM *sb.* 1 (*obs.*); (b) a starting-bar. c. The piece by which the barrel of a breech-loader is opened. d. In *Dentistry* and *Surgery* = ELEVATOR 2. In *Midwifery* = VECTIS (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). e. The first row of a fishing-net. f. Short for *lever-watch*.

a. 1481-2 in *Charters Finchale* (Surtees) p. cccly. Pro . . . merenio empto pro j lever in tenemento Roberti Jakson.

b. 1758 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 727 The lever of the fire-engine [i.e. steam-engine] works up and down alternately. 1836 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Encycl.* II. 702 The attendant pushes the handle or lever which he holds.

c. 1881 [see *lever-pin*].

d. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 74 With the Lever.—Its extremity is passed between two teeth, a sound and the decayed one, or a sound one and a stump.

e. 1884 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359/1.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. with sense 'belonging to a lever', as *lever-actuation*, -edge, -pin; also *lever-like* *adj.* b. with sense 'acting as a lever, worked by a lever', as *lever-brace*, -corkscrew, -drill, -hoist, -jack, -knife, -pallet, -pendulum, -press, -punch, -shears, -spear, -valve.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 79 The frame . . . known as 'lever actuation. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 162 The 'lever corkscrew gave a zest to his wine. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 207 'Lever Edges . . . are polished in a swing tool. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 41 The pantry is beside them with . . . pepper . . . mustard, corkscrew, and 'lever-knife for preserved meat tins. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 190 The steel foot of Sir Jack's Staff was inserted beneath it, and 'lever-like pressure applied. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 524 The centre of the 'lever-pallet . . . is in a right line between the centre of the scape-wheel and the centre of the verge. *Ibid.* 526 In Ellicott's pendulum the ball was adjustable by levers, thence called the 'lever pendulum. 1881 GREENER *Gwa* 263 Next turn out the 'lever pin on top of lever. 1873 W. CORRY *Lett. & Truls.* (1897) 316 The 'lever-spar of a water-lift.

5. *Special combs.*: lever-beam *Steam-engine* (see BEAM *sb.* 1 11); lever-board, -bridge (see *quots.*); lever-engine, † (a) = beam-engine (*obs.*); (b) = side-lever engine (1876 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* and in later Dicts.); lever escapement (*Watch-making*), an escapement in which the connexion between the pallet and the balance is made by means of two levers, one attached to the pallets and the other to the balance staff (Britten); lever-fly,

a punching machine worked by a fly-wheel and a lever; **lever-frame** *U.S.*, 'in a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lever-man** *U.S.*, one employed to work the levers in a railway signal-box; **lever watch**, a watch with a lever escapement; **lever-wood**, the Virginian hop-bornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya Virginica* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1844 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 159 As the 'lever-beam was dismissed, he communicated the motion to the paddle-wheels by a rod and crank attached to the piston. 1853 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 **Lever-boards*, a set of boards, parallel to each other, so connected together that they may be turned to any angle, for the admission of more or less air or light; or so as to lap upon each other and exclude both. 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 312 That which is called a 'Lever Bridge' is made by cutting down trees, and sinking the butts of them in the bank on each side sufficiently deep that the parts which are buried may exceed in weight those which are out of the ground. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Experim. Philos.* II. 489 The *Lever Engine, often call'd Newcomen's. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/2 *Lever-escapement. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 141 The Lever Escapement... is generally preferred for pocket watches. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 131 The holes... are punched in the metal by the assistance of what the boiler makers call a *lever fly. 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/2 A saving... has been effected in the wages of *lever men. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 285/2 The *lever watch is so named from the lever escapement of Mudge.

†**Lever**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. LEVE v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] = BELIEVER.

1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 18719 þe leuer [*Cott. and Gott. trand*] & þe baptizid heþeþe be saued from alle loþe.

|| **Lever**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare*—1. [*Fr.*: see *LEEVE sb.* 2.] = *LEEVE sb.* 2.

1742 Miss ROBINSON in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* (1861) II. 191 We do not appear at Phœbus the Lever.

Lever (lɛvɪə), *v.* [*f. LEVER sb.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To apply a lever; to work with a lever. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ii. 31 It was all in vain that Hans and I... lifted, levered, twisted and pulled. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 They dived, and levered, and sweated.

2. *trans.* a. To lift, push, or otherwise move with or as with a lever; also with *along, away, out, over, up*. b. To bring into a specified condition by applying a lever.

1876 PERCE & SWEETWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 209 The bottom of the pole being 'levered' out of the ground. 1882 JEFFERIES *Revis* I. i. 11 He began to lever the raft along. 1887 BARRING-GOULD *Gawwerocks* I. vi. 89, I flung with such force that I levered the boat away. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* vi. 75, I levered up an eyelid with difficulty. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 9/3 On no account should the canoe be levered with one end of the pole on the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 5/3 The concrete fell... and levered the pier over. 1898 *Cycling* 77 By passing a bar through the frame... and levering it straight.

Fig. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 406/1 He seeks this by levering out of his place his best friend.

Hence **Levering** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1859 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* x. (1878) 174 A few more vigorous strokes, and a little smart levering, and the nails loosened. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/6 Snapped off by means of some powerful levering tool.

Lever, *obs. f.* *LIVER sb.*, *LIVER v.*, to deliver.

Lever, *obs. var.* *lever*, comparative of *LIEF a.*

Leverage (lɛvəɪdʒ), [*f. LEVER sb.* 1 + *-AGE*.]

1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is applied; also *concr.* a system of levers.

1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6273/8 An Engine... which... by means of a Leveridge and an Horizontal Fly... can Raise... Water. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 99 It resolves itself into a system of leverage. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 258 The length of leverage must vary inversely as the strength of the force.

2. The power of a lever; the mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever. *Leverage of a force* (see quot. 1830).

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* x. 135 The distance of the direction of a force from the axis is sometimes called the leverage of the force. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 146 The extension of the os calcis... affords a considerable leverage to the muscles of the calf of the leg. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xvi. (1891) 221 Leverage is everything. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 224 The stream worked at the roots, and the wind laid hold of him with fierce leverage. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 19. 403/2 The actual leverage increases as A W is increased, supposing the car's length to remain unchanged.

b. *fig.* Advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

1858 GLADSTONE *Hunger* III. 113 The leverage of this straightforward speech... produces an initial movement towards concession on the part of the great hero. 1868 HELPS *Reinhart* v. (1876) 86 And it will be putting additional leverage into his hands. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 790 With regard to such men the moralist has no leverage whatever.

3. *attrib.*

1838 POE A. G. *Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 162 A vast leverage power was obtained. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Ed. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 258/1 This bend gives a leverage power to the handle, when the griap is used to lift rank wet litter.

Leveray, *-ey, levère*, *obs. forms* of *LIVERY*.

Leveret (lɛvəɪt). *Forms*: 6 leverette, leav-, lyveret, 7 leverit, levoret, levert, -et,

-it, 5- leveret. [*ad. OF. levere, leurette*, dim. of *leure* (*f. lièvre*) hare.]

1. A young hare, strictly one in its first year.

14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 592/22 *Lepusculus*, a leveret. 1544 PHARR *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) H vj b, The mawe of a yong leuerette with the juice of plantaine, is exceeding profitable. 1607 FORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 211 In ancient time, if the Hunters had taken a young Leverit, they let her go again in the honour of Diana. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 123, I have seen Leverets there with the white spot in the Head, which the Old ones have not. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 81 ¶ 6 [It] is the claim... of the vulture to the leveret. 1814 CARV *Dante's Inf.* xxiii. 16 More fell They shall pursue us, than the savage hound Snatches the leveret. 1835 GRIMSHAW *Life Couper* (1865) 35/2 On his expressing a wish to divert himself by rearing a single leveret... his neighbours supplied him with three.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A pet, a mistress. b. A spiritless person. *Obs.*

1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Ep. Fly* (1628) 54 There's a Leuite of the Jesuits, or a prettie leuorite rather, to sucke a Kings heart-blood in time. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. § 28 (1670) 371 Arrogant Boasters... leverets in dangers. 1759 SHIRLEY *Gamster* I. i, Some Nature will bid her husband's leverets welcome. 1640 DK. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* II. i. (1649) 23, You meane, one wenche betweene us too is nothing: I know a hundred Leverets.

3. *attrib.*: leveret-skin, a Japanese glaze applied to ceramic ware, supposed to resemble leveret's fur. (*In recent Dicts.*)

Levero(c)k, -tucke, *obs. forms* of *LARK sb.* 1

Leverers. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 læfer, leb(e)r, 5 levre. [*OE. læfer*.] (See quot. 1879.)

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1823 *Scirpea*, corise, leber. 1000 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 278/23 *Scirpia* (read *Scirpea*), læfer. 1000 *Ælfric* *Voc.* ibid. 138/50 *Pirus*, gladiolus, læfer. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 Genim læfre neodwearde. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72 *Gladiolus*,... gallice glaiol, anglise leure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xli. 199 The wilde yellow Iris is now called... in English Lauers or Leuers. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 304 *Leveris*,... a name applied by Lyte... to *iris Pseudacorus*, L.; but bestowed on 'any sword-bladed plant'.

Leves, *obs. Sc. pl.* of *LEAF*.

†**Levesel**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 4 le(e)fsel, leveselle, levecel, 4-5 levasel, 5 leef-sele, levesell, lef-sale, lefe sale(e). [*repr. OE. *læfsele*, *f. læf* LEAF + *sele* hall; cf. *Sw. löfsal*, *Da. löfsal*.] A bower of leaves; a canopy or lattice.

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 448 Such a lefel of lof neuer lede hade. 1386 CHAUCEER *Reeve's T.* 141 The clerkes hors ther as it stood ybounde behynde the Mille, vnder a lefel. — *Parv. T.* 337 As the gaye lefelset aite 'Tauere is signe of the wyn that is in the Celer. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 337 A playne, Full of floures... With lef-salen ypon lofte lustie and faire, Folke to refresche for faintyng of hete. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 600 To bachus signe & to be leuesel His youpe him halib. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 300/2 Levecel be-forne a wyndowe, or other place, *umbraculuni*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 215 She hath the keyes and leith hem vnder the leuesel of the bed vnto the morow.

†**Levet** 1. *Obs. rare.* [*f. leve* (LEAVE *v.* 1) + *-ET*.] Only *pl.* Leavings, fragments.

1528 ROY *Kade me* (Arb.) 80 When they have eaten ynowe... Then gadde they vpayr levetis. *Ibid.* 98 The best meate awaye they carve... Then prol the servinge officers... so that their levetis are but thynne.

†**Levet** 2. *Obs.* Also 7 levett, 7-8 levit(t). [*ad. It. levata* 'the name of a march upon a Drumme and Trumpet in time of warre' (Florio), *f. levare* to raise.] A trumpet call or musical strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning.

1625 FLETCHER *Doub. Marriage* II. i, Come sirs, a quaint Levit. (Trump. a levit.) To waken our brave Generall. 1656 W. MEREDITH *Narr. Passages Irel.* in *8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 600/1 The enemy... were some distance from v'sounding levitts for joy of there supposed victory. 1687 COTTON *Winter* xxxii. Poems (1689) 649 The Æolian Trumpeters By their Hoarse Levets, do declare That the bold General Rides there. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Jan. (1879) II. 121 Col. Hobby's Negro... sends in... to have leave to give me a Levit and wish me a merry new year.

Levetenant, *obs. form* of *LIEUTENANT*.

Levey, **Leveyne**, *obs. forms* of *LEEVE*, *LEAVEN*.

Levable (lɛvɪəb'l), *a.* Also 6-9 levyable.

[*f. LEVY v.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. Of a duty, tax, etc.: That may be levied.

1484 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 313 All syche money as is not leviable of dyvers of the seyd fermors and tenants. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 8 The same some... [shall be] due & leviable immediately upon demaunde hade and denied. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 46 The sayd yerely tenth, that was... due and leuiale to the kinges vse. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII Mor.* & *Hist. Wks.* (1860) 409 To make the sums which any person had agreed to pay... to be leviable by course of law. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 815 An aid... due to the crown for the marriage of a king's eldest daughter and leviable from the time she attained the age of seven years. 1861 *All Year Round* 27 July 417 The amount of rates leviable under the Sewers Act... is now unlimited. 1881 *Standard* 16 June 3/4 The import duties now leviable in France upon live stock and agricultural produce. 1899 *Daily News* 16 May 3/4 The levyable expenses of a borough.

2. a. Of a person: That may be called upon for payment of a contribution.

1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/1 The number of leviable members is over 60,000.

b. *U.S.* Of a thing: That may be levied upon, capable of being seized in execution. (*In recent U.S. Dicts.*)

†**Le'viate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. late L. leviate*, ppl. stem of *leviare*, *f. levīs* light.] *trans.* To relieve = ALLEVIATE 2.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* iv. vi. (1552) 146 b, This oft washing shal... leuyate and lygthen the head with al the senses therein contained.

Leviathan (lɪvɪˈaθən). *Forms*: 4-6 levya-than, (4-ethan), 5 lyvyatan, -on, 5-leviathan. [*a. L. (Vulg.) leviathan*, *a. Heb.* לִוְיָתָן *livyāthān*.]

Some scholars refer the word to a root לָוָה *lāvāh* = Arab. *lawā* 'to twist' (cf. *לָוָה* *livyāh*, conjecturally rendered 'wreath'); others think it adopted from some foreign lang.]

1. The name of some aquatic animal (real or imaginary) of enormous size, frequently mentioned in Hebrew poetry.

1324 WYCLIF *Job* xli. [20 [21] Whether maist thou drawn out leuyethan with an hoc? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. [26 There is that Leviathan, whom thou hast made, to take his pastyme therein. 1555 EGEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The greates serpente of the sea Leviathan, to haue suche dominion in the Ocean. 1591 SPENSE *Vis. World's Van.* 62 The huge Leviathan, dame Natures wonder. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 412 Leviathan, Hugest of living Creatures, on the Deep Stretcht like a Promontorie. 1713 *Young's Last Day* t. 35 Leviathans but heave their cumbrous mail, It makes a tide. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 119 She [Scylla] makes the huge leviathan her prey.

b. *transf.*; esp. = a ship of huge size.

[1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* ii, Like leviathans afloat. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 91 They [floating baths] stretch their long sprawling forms on the water, like so many painted Leviathans. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxi. The oak leviathans. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 312 Your splendid river, bearing the leviathans of noble architecture, constructed on its banks. 1892 SUFFLING *Land of the Broad* (ed. 2) 13 These immense winged leviathans [wherries].]

c. *fig.* A man of vast and formidable power or enormous wealth.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 60 The lacquy of this great leviathan promise he should be maister. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 310 So can the Lord deal... with the great... leviathans of the world. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 96 The leviathan who swallowed these manors, was Sir William Paget. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 35 The duke of Bedford is the leviathan among all the creatures of the crown. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 155 A legal contest with so potent a defendant as this leviathan of two counties. 1884 PUNCH 1 Mar. 97/1 Punters, plungers, leviathans, little men.

2. (After Isa. xxvii. 1.) The great enemy of God, Satan. *Obs.*

1324 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai viseten shal the Lord in his harde swerd... vp on leuyathan... a crookid wounde serpent. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4423 This fende was the first bat felle for his pride... bat lynyatton is cald. 1412-20 *Lvdc. Chron.* Troy II. xvii. The vile serpent the Leviathan. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 150 By the envye deceyvful of hys enemy Clepyd serpent behemot or levvyathan. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Soun.* II, Breake thou the jawes of olde Levyathan, Victorious Conqueror!

3. Used by Hobbes for: The organism of political society, the commonwealth. (See quot. 1651.)

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 158 The multitude so united in one person, is called a Commonwealth... This is the generation of that great Leviathan, or rather, to speak more reverently, of that mortal god, to which we owe under the immortal God, our peace and defence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 20 What it is that makes up... harmony in that Leviathan, a well governed Commonwealth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. (1695) 17 An Hobbit... will answer; Because... the Leviathan will punish you, if you do not. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 195 The gods have... design'd that millions of you, when well joyn'd together, should compose the strong Leviathan.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* with sense: Huge, monstrous.

1684 MIDDLTON *Game at Chess* II. ii, This leviathan-scandal that lies rolling upon the crystal waters of devotion. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I had suspected that this leviathan hall must have devoured half the other chambers. 1861 A. SMITH *Med. Stud.* 12 He has duly chronicled every word... in his leviathan note-book. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemper.* v. 32 The leviathan liquor interests.

Hence **Leviathanic** *a.*, huge as a leviathan.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 789 The leviathanic railway that stretches out its fins amongst its contemporaries like Captain M'Quhae's sea-serpent.

†**Leviat'ion**. *Obs.* [*f. LEVY v.*: see *-ATION*.] The levying of a tax; quasi-*concr.* a tax.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 544 We desire and pray you to be now... diligent in the leviation thereof. 1681 *Treat. E. India Trade* 30 They... settle a Tax, which they call Levations, upon the Trade. *Ibid.* 37 How shall they maintain... them? By Levations upon Goods.

Levice'llular, *a.* [*f. L. levī-s* smooth + *CEL-LULAR*.] Consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

(*In recent Dicts.*)

Levie, *obs. form* of *LEAVY*.

Levier (lɛvɪə), Also 5, 8-9 levyer, 6 leavier.

[*f. LEVY v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who levies (in senses of the vb.).

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 436 Of this taxe to be levyers or gaderers was assigned y^r princypall men of the sayd townes. 1611 FLORIO, *Luellatore*, a leavier or raiser of taxes or fines. 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng. Freeman* 30 Any Levier of them [sc. taxes], or imprisonment of refusers of them. 1701 DE FOE *Power People* Misc. (1703) 136 You are... the Leviers of our Taxes. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exorc.* (1842) I. 482 Here is a distinct levying of war against the King's people; officers pointed out on whom the leviers

think dependence can be placed. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynami-ter* 203 The levers of a... war. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xiv. 7. I am not a lever of blackmail.

Levigable (levigā'b'l), *a.* [ad. med. L. *levigā-bilis*, *f. levigare* (see LEVIGATE *v.*)] + *a.* That can be polished. *Obs.* *b.* That can be reduced to powder. *rare* -1.

1670 EVELYN *Pomona* viii. 24 Useful is the Pear-Tree.. for its excellent colour'd Timber, hard and levigable.. especially for Stools, Tables [etc.]. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve* xviii. Dust and ashes levigable.

† **Levigatē**, *ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *levigāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *levigare*, *f. levig* light.] Lightened. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii. His labours beinge levigate and made more tollerable.

Levigatē (levigēt'), *ppl. a.* *Bot. and Ent.* Also *levigate*. [ad. L. *levigāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *levigare* (see next).] Smooth as if polished.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 269 *Levigatē* (*Levigatā*). without any partial elevations or depressions. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/1.

Levigatē (levigēt'), *v.* Also *erron.* *læv-*. [f. L. *levigāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *levigare* to make smooth, *f. levig* (sometimes *erron.* *lavis*) smooth.]

† *l. trans.* To make smooth; to polish. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 70 White starch.. levigateth the parts exasperated. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 121 By reason of their lenifying and detestive faculty, [they].. levigate the roughness of the winde-pipe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 410 A stone turned, rolled, and tossed about, to smooth, and levigate every side thereof. 1676 BOYLE *New Exper.* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 805 To enable them, by the help of Gravity, to levigate, or polish each others surfaces. 1791 COWPER *Osses* xii. 95 No mortal man might climb it or descend.. For it is levigated as by art. 1811 *Self Instructor* 536 Bran. Levigates its surface. 1826, 1835 [see LEVIGATE *ppl. a.*]

† *b.* in immaterial sense. *Obs.*

1690 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 314 The turning of a tender melting B. into a surly rigid R. is not to levigate or mollify but to make the name harder in pronunciation. 1794 MRS. PROZII *Synon.* I. 374 Such a soul levigated by prosperity soon mounts into airiness of temper.

2. To reduce to a fine smooth powder; to rub down; to make a smooth paste of (*with some liquid*).

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 334/1 Levigate it upon a Marble, till it becomes an impalpable Powder. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 181 Some have got the Art of levigating the testaceous Powders. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 9 Levigating it with the oil of sweet almonds. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 245 Shells, and other calcareous matter, levigated by the friction of the particles. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 345 It is sufficient to levigate them with water to obtain them very white. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 30. 32 Machinery for Levigating or Grinding Colours. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* II. 15 This clay, carefully levigated, yielded a red ware.

fig. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1153 He.. makes logic levigate the big crime small.

Hence **Levigating** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 272 A Levigating Lohoch. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* II. 67 Mix it with a levigating knife with spirits of wine. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 787 The glue is then to be put warm on a levigating stone, and kneaded with quicklime.

Levigated, *ppl. a.* [f. LEVIGATE *v.* + ED 1.] 1. Made smooth; polished. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Manu.* 29 The outersyde of Radius is rounde, and levigated. 1801 FUSKLI in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 350 A board, or a levigated plane of wood, metal, stone, or some prepared compound. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 250 The eye-cases.. surrounded on their inner side by a crescent-shaped levigated piece. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 208 The base is concave so as to play upon the levigated centre of the above protuberance.

2. Finely powdered; reduced to a smooth consistency.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 81 Take of this levigated Lime 10 ounces. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 67 The Chyle is white, as consisting of Salt, Oil and Water of our Food, much levigated or smooth. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 70 Our porcelain seems to be a partial vitrification of levigated flint and fine pipe clay. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dani. Anusim.* 65 Finely levigated chlorate.. of potash. 1881 J. GRIKIE *Preh. Europe* 161 The finely-levigated material derived from the grinding of glaciers.

Levigation (levigē'fōn). *Pharmacy.* [ad. L. *levigāt-ion-em*, *n.* of action *f. levigare*.] The action of LEVIGATE *v.*; 'the trituration or rubbing down of a substance in a mortar or on a slab, with sufficient moisture to make it soft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Then of this Water make Ayre by Levigacyon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Levigation is the reduction of any hard and ponderous matter by comminution, and diligent contusion into fine powder, like Alcohol. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 11 Either by the Mortar, or by Levigation upon a Marble. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. x. 246 The most ancient mills were undoubtedly those in which the method of levigation was rudely employed. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* viii. 73 In such crude examinations levigation may occasionally be advantageous. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. Dis.* II. iii. (ed. 4) 325 They were easily separated from the urine by levigation and decantation.

Levin, *obs.* form of LEVEL.

Levin (levin), *sb. arch.* *Forms:* 3-5 *levene*, 4 *leyven*, *leivin*, 5 *levyn*, 5-6 *lewyn* (e, 6 *leav'n*, 3-7, 9 *leven*, *levin*. [ME. *leven* (e, of obscure origin.

By some conjectured to represent an unrecorded ON. or

OE. cognate of ON. *leiptr* fem., lightning; but this is very doubtful. Phonetic laws as known at present do not allow of connecting ME. *levene* with MSw. *lygn-cler* (mod. Sw. *lygn*), *lyghna*, Da. *lyn-ild*, lightning, Da. *lyne*, to lighten; these words are cogn. w. OE. *h3* LEVE, and ultimately with LIGHT *sb.*

Lightning; a flash of lightning; also, any bright light or flame.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3265 Dunder, and leuene.. God sente on dat hird. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22477 Pe sterns wit þair leman [Göit. lemand] leuen. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2690 And forth rith al so leuin fares. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 277 With wilde thonder dynt and fry leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 77 The thonder with his fry leuene So cruel was upon the hevne. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy I. ii. Out of whose mouthe, leuen and wyde fyre, Lyke a flamme euer blased out. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 650 All the wod on a leuyn me thocht that he gard Appere. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxvii. 255 Out of the east parte appered a great leuyn or beam of brightnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. Pro. 10 All thoct he be the hart and lamp of hevyn, Forfeblit wolk his lemand gilty lewyne, Throw the declyning of his large round speir. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 109 Mars he resembles thee, when from fift heau'n Thou comst down guirt with ire and ghastly leau'n. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 40 As when the flashing Levin haps to light Vpon two stubborne oakes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* II. i. xxii. Swift as the levin from the sneezing skie. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxiii. The Mount, where Israel heard the law, 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin, And shadows, mists, and darkness, given. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg.* v. At Sea, See! from its summit the lurid levin Flashes downward. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 348, I would that.. the almighty sire Would hurl me with his levin to the shades. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Spring-tides*, *Gard. Cynodoc* 90 The leaping of the lamping levin afar.

b. attrib. and Comb., as levin-bolt, -brand (+ *brand*), *-fire*, *-flame*; *levin-darting* adj.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* II. 'God-a-mercy, my little 'levin-bolt,' said Stawarth. 1864 CONINGTON *Aeneid* vi. (1873) 200 The levin-bolt's authentic fire. c. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 30 And eft his burning 'levin-brand' in hand he took. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. xxv. Resistless flash'd the levin-brand. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* Pref. (2nd ed.) Some of those.. over whom he flashes the levin-brand of his denunciation. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xviii. They were not arm'd like England's sons, but bore the 'levin-darting' guns. 1820 — *Jeauho* xxiii. Crash after crash, as with wild thunder-dints and 'levin-fire. 1813 — *Rokely* v. xxxiii. Like waves before the 'levin flame. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Tr. Ovid's Met.* 229 The levin flame Forth from his eyes, forth from his nostrils came.

† **Levin**, *v. Obs.* [f. LEVIN *sb.*] *intr.* To lighten, emit flashes of light or lightning. Also *trans.* with cognate object.

13.. E. E. *Psalter* cxlii. 7 Leuen brightnesses [Vulg. *fulgura coruscationem*]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7723 His Ene leuenaund with light as a low fyn. 14.. *Voc.* in W. Wülker 665/7 *Fulgurat*, *lewines*. c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 304/1 *lyghtenyn*, or *leuenyn*, *coriscat*, *fulminio*. 1483 [see LEVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2 It leuenech, as the lyghtenyn dothe.. Did you nat se it even right now?

Hence † **Levining** *ppl. a.*

c. 1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter* Cant. 510 In shynynge of þi leuenaund spere. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1988 With a leuenyn light as a low fyre.

Leviner, corrupt form of LIMER, kind of hound.

Leving, *obs.* form of LIVING.

† **Levining**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* *Forms:* 2-4 *levening*, 4 *levynynge*, *levennyng*, 5 *leyfnyng*, *lewenynge*. [f. LEVIN *v.* + -ING 1.] Lightning. Also, the bright flashing of any light.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 533 Wynd pat blaws o loft, O quilk es thoner and leuening fedd. c. 1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter* lxxvi. 18 þi leuynyngis shane til be erth. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 With grete thunders and leuennynge and hidous tempestez. c. 1400 *Uraine & Gave*, 377 In my face the leuening smate. c. 1400 *Melayne* 815 The leuennynge of [hair] baners clere lyghthenes all þat lande. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 215/1 To Leuyn or to smyte with y^e leuennynge.

attrib. c. 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 853 Sins that the sire of Gods and king of men Strake me with thonder, and with leuening blast.

Levir (l'vēr), *Anthropology.* [a. L. *levir* brother-in-law; a common Aryan word = Skr. *dēvar*, Gr. *δαφν*, Lith. *dėvėr̃s*, OSi. *dēvert*, OHG. *zeihhur*, OE. *tācor*.] A brother-in-law, or one acting as such under the custom of the LEVIRATE.

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marr.* viii. 293 In the earliest age the Levir had no alternative, but to take the widow. 1898 *Folk-Lore* June 105 She is taken over by some other clansman, usually a widower, but in this case.. the new husband is compelled to repay to the Levir the bride-price.

Levir, *obs.* form of LIVER; *obs.* compar. LIEF.

Levirate (l'vērāt'), [f. L. *levir* brother-in-law + -ATE 1.] The custom among the Jews and some other nations, by which the brother or next of kin to a deceased man was bound under certain circumstances to marry the widow.

1795 T. LEWIS *Antiq. Hebr. Republ.* III. 268 The Law of Levirate. 1783 T. WILSON *Archaeol. Dict.* *Levirate*. 1855 W. H. MILL *Applie. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 202 Reasoning from the spirit of the law of levirate, as concerning only succession to property. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. (1875) 94 The next stage was.. that form of polyandry in which brothers had their wives in common, afterwards came that of the levirate. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Cust.* iv. 100 An institution.. known commonly as the Levirate, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the Niyoga.

b. attrib. passing into *adj.*

1865 *Tr. Renan's Life Jesus* xvii. 203 The Mosaic code had consecrated this patriarchal theory by a strange insti-

tution, the levirate law. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 264 The law of levirate marriage might be set aside if [etc.].

Hence **Leviratic**, **Leviratical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or in accordance with the levirate; **Leviration**, leviratical marriage.

1815 in J. ALLEN *Mod. Judaism* (1816) 415 *note*, The design of the precept of levitation was [etc.]. 1849 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* I. 159 (Matt. xxii. 24), The firstborn son of a leviratical marriage was reckoned.. as the son of the deceased brother.

Levis, *obs.* pl. of LEAF.

Levish, *obs.* variant of LOYAGE.

† **Levisomnous**, *a. Obs.* *rare* -^o. [f. L. *levi-somn-us* (*f. levī-s* light + *somnus* sleep) + -OUS.] 'Watchful, soon waked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Levit, variant of LEVET 2 *Obs.*

Levitant (levitānt'). [ad. L. *levitant-em*, *pres. ppl.* of *levitare* to LEVITATE.] One who practises ('spiritualistic') levitation.

1875 *Q. J. Natl. Sci.* XII. 42 about three centuries after this.. we find the pair of levitantes, Alaric and Pythagoras.

Levitate (levitēt'), *v.* [f. L. *levī-s* light, after GRAVITATE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rise by virtue of lightness; opposed to GRAVITATE 2 b. Now only with reference to 'spiritualism'.

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 186 A Lecture.. upon the Centers of Knowledge and Ignorance, and how and when they Gravitate and Levitate. 1865 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nature* vi. 183 When 'tis there, it ceases either to gravitate, or, as some schoolmen speak, to levitate. 1879 *Whitehall Rev.* 13 Sept. 412/2, I have a stepson who levitates. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 201 It is asserted that a man or a woman 'levitated' to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window.

2. *trans.* † *a.* To make lighter or of less weight. *Obs.* *b.* Chiefly in the language of 'spiritualists': To cause to rise in the air in consequence of lightness, or by reversing the action of gravity.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Air being of a sudden levitated to such a measure. 1875 *Q. J. Natl. Sci.* XII. 54 Many were levitated only in these unconscious states. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* V. 167 Tables turn, furniture dances, men are 'levitated'. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Enigma* 114 No reasonable man would receive Mrs. Guppy as an ambassadress from the Infinite and Eternal, merely because she was levitated. 1894 *Century Mag.* Apr. 834/1 The extra amount of gas required to levitate my person to the clouds.

Hence **Levitated**, **Levitating** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Levitative** *a.*, adapted for or capable of levitation. **Levigator**, one who believes in levitation or professes ability to practise it.

1859 HIRSCHFELD *Fam. Lect. Sci. Subj.* iii. § 45 (1866) 131 The levitating portion of it being hurried off—the gravitating remaining behind. 1875 *Q. J. Natl. Sci.* XII. 52 At least one Christian and one heathen case of levitated persons are recorded. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 202 Our reply to the levitators is just the same. Why should not your friend 'levitate'? 1890 *Edinb. Rev.* July 109 It had not indeed altogether escaped notice that bodies gain in weight through combustion; but the difficulty.. was evaded by attributing to phlogiston a 'levitative' power. 1892 A. M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* x. 263 The dream of a levitative art lurked nowhere within the Homeric field of view. 1893 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 380 The levitated boy.. flew over a garden.

Levitation (levitē'fōn). [f. LEVITATE *v.* (see -ATION).]

1. The action or process of levitating or rising in virtue of lightness. Opposed to GRAVITATION 1.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ix. (1713) 18 There being no such hard Pressure, no Levitation or Gravitation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 6 (1819) 206 The lungs also of birds contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for.. levitation.

b. The action or process of rising, or raising (a body), from the ground by 'spiritualistic' means.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29/2 Levitation is an old claim of the marvellous, as old as Pythagoras. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar. 11/6 Levitation.. or moving at will, wholly independent of the laws of gravitation, is a universal dream. 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus* 89 The scéances, manifestations, levitations [etc.].

† 2. The action or process of becoming lighter; also, the quality of being comparatively light; = BUOYANCY. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Currents in the Sea, as all Tides, are made by Levitation of the Humid Body. 1730 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Bridge 25 The Sides must rise by their own Levitation or Buoyancy.

Levite (l'vōit). (Now with initial capital.) Also 4-5 *levyte*. [ad. L. *levita*, also *levitēs*, ad. Gr. *levirēs*, *f. levī* Levi (Heb. לֵוִי *Lēvī*, which also means 'Levite').]

1. *Israelitish Hist.* *a.* A descendant of Levi; one of the tribe of Levi. *b.* One of that portion of the tribe who acted as assistants to the priests in the temple-worship.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21241 Marc.. after his kind.. was lenite. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 115 *Archa dei* in be olde lawe leuites it kepten. a. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1755 In be abhymynable oppressoun Of be leuytes wyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* B. (S. T. S.) 180 The Leuites at their awin hand Thay rest their teind. 1726 AVLEFFE *Parergon* 197 In the Christian Church, the Office of Deacons succeeded in the Place of the Levites among the Jews. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* II. i. 59 *note*, The singers were Levites. † 2. *trans.* (from 1 b.). A deacon. *Obs.*

A frequent rhetorical use of the word in med. Latin.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. III.* 130 Laurens þe levite hyggynge on þe gredire, Loked vp to oure lorde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/26 A Levite, *diaconus*. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acoſta's Hiſt. Indies* v. xiv. 365 The divell hath placed in the order of his prieſts, ſome greater or ſuperiors, and ſome leſſe, the one as Acolites, the other as Levites.

†3. Used ſomewhat contemptuously for: A clergyman. Also, in alluſion to Judges xvii. 12, a domeſtic chaplain. *Obs.*

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Conſtable* iv. G b, There ſhall a little Levite Meet you, and give you to the lawfull bed. 1655 SIR G. SONDES *Narr. in Harl. Miſc.* (1813) X. 51 If I had not a Levite in my houſe, I performed the office myſelf. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* iv. 1, I ſay he is a wanton young Levite. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage Wks.* 1730 i. 58 The Levite it keeps from parocſial duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hiſt. Eng.* iii. 1. 327 A young Levite—ſuch was the phraſe then in uſe—might be had for his board, a ſmall garret, and ten pounds a year.

†4. A looſe dreſs, ſo called from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to the dreſs of the Levites. *Obs.* [After F. *levite*.]

1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'eſſe Oſſory* 15 Nov. (1848) 1. 379 A habit-maker . . . is gone ſtark in love with Lady Oſſory, on fitting her with the new dreſs. I think they call it a Levite, and ſays he never ſaw ſo glorious a figure . . . but where the dence is the grace in a man's nightgown bound round with a belt?

Levitic (l'vī'tik), *a.* [ad. late L. *leviticus*, ad. Gr. *λεωτικός*, f. *λεωτης* LEVITE.] = next.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Laly* i. (1610) 11 For of the Ward-note Queſt, he better can, The myſterie, then the Levitic Law. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. II. ix. 139 This ſacred Inſtitution received a new ſtamp . . . under the Levitic Conſtitution. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 3 The vow which St. Paul undertook is highly ſignificant as a proof of his perſonal allegiance to the Levitic inſtitutions.

Levitical (l'vī'tikal), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the Levites or the tribe of Levi.

1535 COVERDALE *Mat. iii. heading*, Off the abrogation of the olde leuitical prieſthode. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 The Sacrifice of Conſecration ſhewed the difference between the Levitical Prieſts and Chriſt. 1776 G. HORNE *P's. II.* 297 We read, 1 Chron. ix. 33 that the Levitical ſingers were 'employed in their work day and night'. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 Later, it became a Levitical city. 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 255 Deuteronomy 18. 6-8 does not inſert a Levite with prieſtly but Levitical functions.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish ſystem of ritual adminiſtered by the Levites; alſo, pertaining to the book of Leviticus. *Levitical degrees*: the degrees of conſanguinity within which marriage is forbidden in Lev. xviii. 6-18.

1540 ACT 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 32 § 2 Any marriage without the leuitical degrees. a 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 140 Framers of the whole Moſaical economy and Levitical diſpenſation. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 52 By the Levitical Law, both the Man and the Woman were ſtoned to death. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regni Evangel.* i. 56 The proſelyte's bath of Levitical purification. 1895 J. A. BEER *New Life in Chriſt* III. xiii. 103 We have here under leuitical forms important Goſpel truth.

† b. *nonce-use*. Pertaining to ritual. *Obs.*

1670 MILTON *Hiſt. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1847) 515/2 Auſtin . . . ſent to Rome . . . to acquaint the pope of his good ſucceſs in England, and to be reſolved of certain theological, or rather leuitical, queſtions.

Hence **Leviticalism** = LEVITICISM. *Leviticality* *nonce-wd.* Levitical character or obligation. *Leviticallly adv.*, in a Levitical manner, according to Levitical law. † **Leviticalness**, Levitical character or quality.

1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* II. vii. 204 'Leviticalism . . . may be conceived of as a huſk to protect the kernel of ethical monotheism. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 624/1 We do not find in St. Paul any conception of Leviticalism as poſſeſſing a religious ſignificance. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 387 The 'Leviticality' of Tithing, being confined unto place, the Land of Promise. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. v. What right of juſdiction ſoever can be from this place 'Leviticallly bequeath'd', muſt deſcend upon the Miniſters of the Goſpell equally. 1892 *Times* 4 Feb. 6/2 An example of any Leviticallly clean animal. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy No. vii.* 48 The 'Leviticallneſſe of things of the Tabernacle, or Temple, conſiſted not in their materials . . . but in their typical relation to Chriſt.

Leviticism (l'vī'tiſiz'm). [f. LEVITIC + -ISM.] Levitical tenets and practice; an inſtance of this.

1888 A. CAVE *Inspir. O. T. v.* 257 Are we not alſo 'in full Leviticism' at the environment of Jericho? *Ibid.* 268 This long liſt of Leviticisms may be brought to a cloſe.

Leviticus (l'vī'tikſ). [a. late L. *Leviticus* adj. (ſc. *liber* book): ſee LEVITIC.] The name of the third book of the Pentateuch, which contains details of the Levitical law and ritual.

1400 WYCLIF *Lev. Prol.*, Here begynneþ the bok of Leuiticus. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Part.* 8 In Exodus and Leuiticus . . . are many thinges . . . very eaſie and plaine. 1649 ROBERTS *Clarke's Bibl.* (ed. 2) 45 Leviticus, ſo denominated by the Greek, from the chief ſubject or matter of the Book. 1891 CHRYNE *Pſalter* vii. 357 The ceremonialiſm of Leviticus.

Leviticism (l'vī'tiſiz'm). [f. LEVITIC + -ISM.] = LEVITICISM.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. xxxvi. § 2. 192 *note*, By 'works' Paul meant Levitism. *Ibid.* xxxix. 264 They went far beyond the requirements of Levitism.

Levitor, *erron.* form of LEVATOR.

Levitt, variant of LEVET² *Obs.*

Levity¹ (l'vī'ti). Forms: 6 levitye, 7 -tie, 7-levity. [ad. OF. *levité* = lt. *levitā*, ad. L. *levitatem*, *levitās*, f. *levis* light: ſce -ITY.]

1. As a physical quality: The quality or fact of having comparatively little weight; lightness. Also † specific levity: cf. specific gravity (GRAVITY 4 c).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/2 Conſidering their ponderouſneſſe or levitye. 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) 1. 221 He abounded in things petrified, . . . a morſel of cork yet retaining its levity, ſponges, etc. 1684 BOYLE *Poruſſus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* iii. 85 Marble itſelf abounds with internal Pores. . . as may be rationally conjectured from the Specific Levity of it, in comparison of Gold and Lead. 1756 C. LUCAS *Eſſay. Waters* I. 26 Rain-water . . . comes neareſt to dew in levity, ſubtility and purity. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Huſb.* 82 When they [vapours] aſcend into that region of the atmosphere of the ſame ſpecific levity, there they float. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 482/1 A covering which ſhall unite the qualities of warmth, levity, and leaſt reſiſtance to the air. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Reſ.* xxx. (1825) 166 The re-aſorption . . . being . . . retarded in conſequence of the ſuperior levity of the fluid. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* i. 12 Hydrogen . . . riſes in the air on account of its levity.

b. In pre-ſcientific physics, regarded as a poſitive property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or varying proportions, in virtue of which they tend to riſe, as bodies poſſeſſing gravity tend to ſink. Cf. GRAVITY 4 a. *Obs. exc. Hiſt. or alluſively.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 406 That levitie whereof they ſpake, can hardly and vnneth bee found and knowne by any other meanes than [etc.]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hiſt. World* I. (1634) to Hee . . . gave to every nature his proper forme; the forme of levitie to that which aſcended. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* x. (1658) 100 There is no ſuch thing among bodies, as poſitive gravity or levity. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 334 What alterations are made in the gravity or levity of the air from hour to hour. 1775 PRIESTLEY *Exper. Air* I. 267 That phlogiſton ſhould communicate abſolute levity to the bodies with which it is combined, is a ſuppoſition that I am not willing to have recourſe to. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philoſ.* III. xxxiv. 381 As paradoxical as the weighing of levity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 142 We know of no natural body in which the oppoſite of gravity, or poſitive levity, ſubſiſts. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 249, I had not levity enough in my framework to float across the lever.

c. *fig.* applied to immaterial things.

1704 SWIFT *P. Tub* Introduct. Little ſtarded conceits are gently wafted up by their extreme levity to the middle region. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior* Wks. 1787 III. 147 The burleſque of Boileau's Ode on Namur has, in ſome parts, ſuch airineſſe and levity as will [etc.].

† 2. Lightness in movement; agility. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 257 The natural conſtitution of a Horſe is hot . . . becauſe of his Levity, and Velocity. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 122 The Levittie of men made ſlight to enter thowr places ſcant paſſable.

3. As a moral or mental quality, in various senses.

a. Want of serious thought or reflexion; frivolity. Also (now chiefly), 'Trifling gaiety' (J.); unbecoming or unseasonable jocularity. (The prevalent sense.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* Aijj. As though they were ledde with a certayne irreligious levitie, to overthrowe and abolyſhe all thynges uſed before in religion. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 128 Our grauer buſineſſe frowneſs at this levitie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hiſt. Reh.* i. § 4 The levity of one, and the moroſity of another. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 880, I . . . unboſom'd all my ſecrets to thee, Not out of levity, but overpow'd By thy requeſt. a 1686 B. CALAMY *Serm.* (1687) 6 He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or oſtentation; but only as the neceſſities and wants of Men required it. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 108 The ſubject has been treated with indecent and diſguſting levity. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 116 It is mortifying to diſcloſe the levity of feeling of men of genius. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 But politics reſt on neceſſary foundations, and cannot be treated with levity. 1882 JEAN WATSON *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 He could be gay without levity.

b. Incapacity for lasting affection, resolution, or conviction; heedlessness in making and breaking promises; instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Leuitie*, lightneſſe, inſtancie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Miſc.* 76 The Cauſe that with my verſe she was offended, For women levitie I diſcommended. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* xiv. 19 This is the levity of the vulgar, that one day will ſacrifice as to Gods, to thoſe, whom after they would kill as male-factors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 94 The Sarmatians ſoon forgot, with the levity of Barbarians, the ſervices which they had ſo lately received. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 296 Maximilian forgot, with extreme levity, his promiſes and alliances. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1851) 303 Sick of the perfidy and levity of the Firſt Lord of the Treſury.

c. 'Light' or undignified behaviour; unbecoming freedom of conduct (said esp. of women); an instance of this.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 11, I know that women of levitie and lightneſſe are ſome downe. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. xx.* (1700) 195 Vain Pomp and indecent Levity ought to be guarded againſt. 1702 PENN in *Pennſylv. Hiſt. Soc. Mem.* IX. 171 Give him the true ſtate of things, and weigh down his levities. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 70 p. 6 An unbecoming Levity in their Behaviour out of the Pulpit. 1727 SWIFT *What paſſed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 184 Thoſe innocent freedoms and little levities ſo commonly incident to young ladies of their profeſſion. 1766 FOROVSER *Serm.* *Eng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 239 Their natural graces . . . are loſt in levity. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. Diſtinguiſhing between a levity of this kind and a more ſerious addreſs. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxiii. So many charges of impropriety and levity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hiſt. Eng.* vii. II. 256 Her elder ſiſter . . . had been diſtinguiſhed by beauty and levity.

† d. *nonce-use*. Lightness (of spirit), freedom from care. *Obs.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. (1640) 264 To what a bleſſed levity (if without levity we may ſo ſpeake) to what a cheerefull lightneſſe of ſpirit is he come, that comes newly from conſeſſion.

† **Levity**². *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *levitāt-em*, *levitās*, f. *levis* smooth.] Smoothness; an instance of this, a smooth surface.

1613 M. RIOLEY *Magn. Bodies* 20 Unleſſe they be drawne aſide by excreſcences and levities.

Levo, variant of LÆVO.

Levolto, obs. form of LAVOLTA.

Levor, Levoret, obs. ff. LEVER, LEVERET.

Levour, Levrat, -it, obs. ff. LEVER, LEVERET.

Levulin, variant of LÆVULIN.

Levy (l'vī), *sb.* Forms: 5 leve(e, levye, 5, 7 levie, 6 levey, 7 leavy, 5-levy. [a. F. *levée*, f. *lever* to raise, levy; = L. *levare* to raise.]

1. The action of levying: a. The action of collecting an assessment, duty, tax, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Labour and couſtes made for þe levee of þe ſame [revenue]. 1434 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hiſt. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The ſaid Maire and Baliffs have levee of the ſaid ciſtaine or dynſyn twice as much. 1496-7 Act 12 *Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 4 The Collectours deputed for the levy of the ſeld xviii^s and xviii^d nowe graunted. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 7 Suche direction and order for the levey and payment thereof as . . . ſhall they ſeme requyſite. 1635 *Muss. Col. Rec.* (1853) 1. 134 The conſtable of Dorcheſter is fined xxi for not returning his warrant for the laſt levy into the Court. 1714 *STERLE Lower* No. 16 (1723) 94 Sir Anthony ſtole the manner of this Levy from Lord Peters Invention. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. x. 252 The ſole object of the Government was to ſettle the legal levy of the duties. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxviii. 312 He decreed the levy of one-twentieth upon the ſucceſſion to property. 1874 *GREEN Short* *Hiſt.* v. § 4. 244 In the eaſtern counties its levy [poll-tax] gathered crowds of peaſants together.

transf. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 51 A levy was made upon nature for every delicacy of food and wines with which to ſpread the table.

b. The action of enrolling or collecting men for war or other purposes.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* v. 67 To . . . give unto The benefit of our Levies. a 1653 BUNNING *Serm.* (1845) 490 What meant the Levy appointed immediately after Dunbar. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* x, Arrange with bold Robin for a levy of as many yeomen as poſſible. 1859 JEFFSON *Brittany* viii. 107 The Government endeavoured to carry out the celebrated levy of three hundred thouſand men. 1879 *Froude Caſar* xxi. 354 As to the levies, the men enliſt unwillingly.

† c. The action of collecting debts or enforcing the payment of fines. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executours . . . make levy of my dettys. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennſylv. Hiſt. Soc. Mem.* IX. 150 As to fines—I have promoted and preſſed their levy in this county to my utmoſt.

2. The amount or number levied: a. † A duty, impost, tax. *Obs.* In a trade or benefit ſociety: A call or contribution of ſo much per head.

1640 in *Virginia Mag. Hiſt. & Biog.* v. 364 Francis Morcyon . . . being appointed to collect and receive the levy belonging to Mr. George Sandys. 1647 N. BACON *Div. Govt. Eng.* i. xi. 33 Offa charged this Levy upon the Inhabitants dwelling in Nine ſeveral Dioceſſes. 1662 PETTY *Taxers* Pref., Great and heavy Levies upon a poor people. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 171 None but Kings have Pow'r to raiſe A Levy, which the Subject pays. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. l. viii. 280 The other ancient levies were in the nature of a modern land-tax. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 5/4 It was decided to call up a ſpecial levy from next week to cover the amount neceſſary.

transf. 1873 *TRINTRAN Moab* x. 192 The only levy on our ſtores had been four bottles of raki.

b. A body of men enrolled; also *pl.* the individual men.

1611 BIBLE *I Kings* v. 13 The lewie was thirtie thouſand men. 1642 CHAS. *I. Message Parlt.* 8 Apr. 4 With the Addition of theſe Levies. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) 1. 37 Our new levies will be at your camp with all convenient expedition. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Deſp.* (1838) VI. 475 It has brought the Portuguese levies into action. 1846 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. vi. 79, I teach ſinging to the youths of the Connecticut levy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hiſt. Ref.* I. 181 The Levy was to conſiſt of 1058 horſe, and 3038 foot. 1865 CARLYLE *Freth. Ch.* (1872) VIII. xviii. 18 Daun . . . is . . . perfecting his new levies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 312 The Danes put the irregular Engliſh levies to flight. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) 177 Some new levies of horſe.

3. *Levy in mass* [F. *levée en masse*]: a levy of all the able-bodied men in a country or district for military service.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esphrielle's Lett.* (1808) I. 179 The levy in *mass*, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hiſt. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 425 Körner . . . ſtimulated the levy-in-mass of the nation.

4. In some public schools: A meeting called for discussion of any matter relating to the school.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A levy of the School had been held, at which the captain of the School had got up, and after preſenting that [etc.]. *Ibid.* i. iv, the levy of the ſixth had been held on the ſubject. *Ibid.* i. ix, Holmes called a levy of his houſe.

5. *Comb.*: levy-money, † (a) bounty-money paid to recruits; (b) contributions called for from the members of a trade or benefit society.

1671 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hiſt. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 To learn at what rate they may have men, both as to the levy-money and the conſtant pay. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 134 That there be allowed for levy

money for the dragoons, £12 for man and horse. 1777 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 791 An unexpected demand made by the Landgrave of Hesse for levy money. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 2/3 The refusal of the Federationists to share with them the English levy money.

Levy (levi), *sb.*² local U.S. [Short for *eleven pence or eleven-penny bit*.] †a. (See quot. 1859.) b. 'The sum of twelve and a half cents; a "bit"' (Cent. Dict.).

1837-47 *NEAL Charcoal Sk., Crooked Disciple* (1872) 204 (Funk), Give us a sip's worth of sheet and levy's worth of blanket. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer., Levy*, In Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, the Spanish real, twelve and a half cents. Sometimes called an elevenpenny bit.

Levy (levi), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 *leve*, (6 *lewe*), 5 *levee*, 5-6 *levie*, 6-7 *leavie*, -y(e, *levey*, 5- *levy*. [f. *LEVY sb.*¹ The early form *leve* may possibly be monosyllabic, and in that case would be a different word (cf. *LEAVE v.* 3). a. F. *lever* to raise, levy, from which the Eng. vb. *levy* derives most of its senses.] 1. *trans.* To raise (contributions, taxes); to impose (an assessment, rate, toll, etc.). Const. †of, on, upon.

1388 *Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 292 If the Maire .. will not leve and areye the said xls. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. cxviii. 204, xl. M. li. .. was leved of his subsidies, and named .. Dane Gelt. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII. c. 19 Preamble*, Your said Orator .. leved several Fynes of all the foresaid Manours. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 1205 To leavy grete fines, or to ouer the rent. 1608 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 60 A sement of ijs. the pounce shalbe leveyed presently through this parish. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. 104 Ship-money was leved with the same severity, and the same rigour used in ecclesiastical courts. a 1674 — *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 170 That he hath power to levy money. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 30 Bank keepers .. must have power to levy upon the general, what they happen to loose unto particular men. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* l. vi. The pension .. is leved by the emperor's officers. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 135 Levying the tribute of the whole on the little that remained. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. J.* II. v. 129 [They] declared, that these rates could no longer be leved without a grant of Parliament. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manus.* xxx. (ed. 3) 294 A fine should be leved on the delinquent. 1853 *BRONTE Villette* xiv. A subscription was annually leved on the whole school for the purchase of a handsome present. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 6.90 No toll might be leved from tenants of the Abbey farms.

†b. To raise (a sum of money) as a profit or rent; to collect (the amount of) a debt; also, to take the revenues of (land). *Obs.*

1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 48 That the ferme of the seid londys, go to myne daughter Margerye tyll the summe of x marke be leved for the seid Margerye. 1496 *W. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 469 For as moche as .. my dettis cannot be redely leved. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxix. 43 He .. wolde leuey the moite of their landes to his owne vse. 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 162 My .. mynde is y^t he enter into the said tenement and hould the same vntill owte of the revenues therof he shal have leved the same. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 419 To hold, till out of the rents and profits thereof the debt be leved.

c. To raise (a sum of money) by legal execution or process. Const. *on* (the goods of). Also, *To levy execution for* (a specified sum).

c 1506 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 198 The berer shall goe to the Shereff with this exigent, & have from him a warrant to leve the sayd money, or els to take your body. 1609-70 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 308 [The fine] shall be leved on the goods of any one or more persons that were there. 1795 *WYTHE Decis. Virginia* 13 By directing the execution to be leved for £1,000.

absol. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 389/2 An execution creditor .. leved on their goods for the purpose of realising his debt.

d. To impose (service) upon; to require (a person's) attendance.

[1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* ix. 21 Vpon those did Solomon leue a tribute of bond-service vnto this day.] 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. x. 203 They willingly undertook the tributary service which was leved upon them. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 179 Ho, there! my friend! I'll levy thee attendance.

e. U.S. = CHARGE *v.* 18.

1837 *CALHOUN Wks.* III. 36 Mr. Madison, under the impression that these papers would be favorably received by the Public .. had leved several legacies upon them.

2. *Law.* To levy a fine: see FINE *sb.* 6 b. (The expression also occurs with different sense: see 1.)

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 7 § 1 Notes and Fines leved in the King's Courts .. should be openly and solemnly read. 1642 *Perkins Profit. Bk.* iv. § 256. 114 If .. either of them levie a fyne unto other of the same land. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 420 When a fine was leved .. the estate was in the cognizee or feeoffee .. by the common law. *Ibid.* V. 67 If the fine was proved to have been duly leved, then the party who refused to adhere to it was attached. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 55 She was also prohibited from levying a fine.

b. To draw up (an objection, protest) in due form.

1660 *STILLINGF. Iren.* i. i. (1662) 7 This objection will be soon leaved, that it is [etc.]. 1868 *Sevo Bullion* 82 He must send the Bill to a Notary .. who then levies Protest in due form.

†3. In various obsolete senses: a. To set up (a fence, weir, etc.); to erect (a house); = AF. *lever*, Law Latin *levare*. b. To plan out (ground). c. To weigh (an anchor).

a. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. v. Weares and other Engynes for fissing ther made leved fixed. 1513 in *Fowler Hist.*

C. C. C. (O. H. S.) 60 The sayd Master and Prior of St. Frideswith hath begonne to build and levie one house for a College. 1549 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 2 It hapneth sometime, that some Man .. hath made or leved a Ditch or Hedge. 1619 *DALTON Country Just.* I. (1630) 135 The new levying or inhancing of Weares Mills [etc.]. 1741 *VINER Abridgem.* XVI. 23 Levying of a Goss to intercept the Course of Fish.

b. 1500-18 *Acc. Louth Steeple in Archaeologia* N. 74 Paid to William Thomas and William Palmer, levying the ground for to sett the bronch upon.

c. 1648 *GAGE West. Ind.* xxi. (1655) 195 We levying our anchor went on to Panama.

4. To enlist (armed men), enrol, bring into the field (soldiers, an army); to muster the available force of (a district). Also, to levy up.

c 1500 *Melusine* 135 The men of armes, that he leved for the garysons. 1557 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 To muster their May's People .. and to leve a number of them for the Service of their Majesties. a 1586 *SHUTE Arcadia* v. (1629) 447 With sufficient authority to leavie forces. 1614 *KALEIGH Hist. World* in. (1634) 63 This was the last Fight of that huge Army leaved against Greece. 1649 *H. GUTHRY Mem.* (1702) 45 The General and his Council appointed the Earl of Montross .. to levy Fife, Strathern, Angus, and Mernie. 1671 *L. ADDISON H. Barbary* 40 A small Cavila, not able to leve above 500 in all. 1701-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. xiv. 745 An army of twelve thousand men was suddenly leved. 1797 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 17 Tippoo Sultan suffered the military force which they had leved .. to land in his country. 1843 *H. GAYIN Feigned Dis.* 11 Men apprehensive of being leved, or actually leved, or forced into the military or naval services.

fig. 1599 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Old Lave* iv. ii. Why should nature have that power in me To leavy up a thousand bleeding sorrows. 1705 *J. PHILLIS Blenheim* 176 As when two adverse winds, .. Engage with horrid shock, .. Levying their equal force with utmost rage.

5. To undertake, commence, make (war). Const. against, on, upon.

Johnson says: 'This sense, though Milton's, seems improper', presumably because there is no similar use of F. *lever*; but it is a natural development from sense 4.

1471 in *Harworth's Chron.* (Camd.) 57 To levee werre against him. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The kynge .. is forced .. to leavy warre, and to prosecute his saide enemies. 1659 *Prior. Devotions in Gentl. Calling* (1679) 160 So levying War against Thee with thine own Treasure. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 219 The Syrian King .. Assassin-like had leved Warr, Warr unproclam'd. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 111 A meer design of deposition, imprisonment, or levying war, are not within the bare words of this law. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. xi. 238 They .. then proceeded without further ceremony to levy war upon the king. 1789 *Constitution U.S.* iii. § 3 Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvii. 47 [Those] that do levy war On the baptized. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* vi. vi. (1864) IV. 202 Crusades will hereafter be leved against those who dared impiously [etc.].

†6. To raise, discontinue (a siege); to break up (a camp). *Obs.*

1542 *SEYMOUR in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 201 The segge beyng leved before the towne of Pest the 7th day of October. 1548 *Edw. VI. Trul. in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 The sieg being leved th'erle of Shrewsbury entered it. 1579 *FENTON Guiccard.* (1618) 256 There was made no more doubt to levie the Campe. 1588 *Exhort. to Faithf. Subj. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 102 Porcenna .. forthwith leved the siege. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxvii. x. 925 Albeit he saw that the siege was leved .. yet [etc.]. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1629) 74 They sent Ambassadors againe to Athens commanding them to levy the Siege from before Potidea.

†7. Wrongly used for LEVEL *v.*

1618 *BRETTON Court & Country* (Grosart) 6/1 Winking with one eye, as though hee were leuying at a Woodcooke. a 1634 *RANDOLPH De Illustre 2 Poems* (1638) 26 Fair'd Stymphall, I have heard, thy birds in flight Shoot showers of arrows forth all leved right.

Hence *Leved ppl. a.*

1768 *HUME Ess.* xxxiii. 243 How distinguish the new from the old leved soldiers? 1819 *R. CHAPMAN Life Jas. I.* 160 They are only new leved men, and undisciplined. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III. 105 A new leved band of hunters and trappers.

Levy, obs. form of LEAVY *a.*, LEVEE¹ and 2.

Leveying (levijng), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LEVY v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. *LEVY* in its various senses.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 5 Then the levying and payment of the seid xv^{ms} .. [shall be] put in suspence. 1548 *Edw. VI. Trul. in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 223 [They] leved their siege, in the month of September; in the levying of wich ther cam [etc.]. 1587 *Q. ELIZ. in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225 That ye do assist the said Captains in the levying of their bands. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direc. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 51 The levying and disposing of them [the Rates]. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 82 To resist the king's forces by defending a castle against them, is a levying of war. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 229 The levying fixed proportions of troops or money, or both, from each tribe. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 160 The levying or suffering any such fines or recoveries. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 222 Opponents to the regular levying of the tithes.

†b. *gerundially* with omission of prep.

1642 *Roy. Comm. in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 57 There are now at or near .. London great forces levying and moneys raising.

Levyled, obs. form of LEVELLED.

Levyne (levin). *Min.* [named by Brewster, 1825, after Prof. Armand Levy.] A silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in colourless or slightly tinted tabular crystals.

1825 *Edin. Jnl. Sci.* II. 334, I propose to distinguish this species by the name of Levyne. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics*

xvii. 148 Levyne. 1843 *J. E. PORTLOCK Geol.* 219 Levyne of the ordinary form of crystals, at Magilligan Carnowry.

Levyne, variant of LEWYN *Obs.*, a kind of linen.

Levyng, obs. form of LIVING.

Levynite (levinait). *Min.* [f. *LEVYNE* + -ITE.] = LEVYNE.

1868 *DANA Min.* 431 Levynite occurs in crystals, usually tabular. 1894 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XLViii. 188 For the first group .. we have thomsonite .. levynite, gmelinite.

Levys, obs. pl. of LEAF.

†**Lew**, *sb.*¹ *Sc. Obs.* Also (*pl.*) *leois*. [perh. a sing. inferred from *lewis* (a. F. *louis*: treated as a plural.) The name of a French gold coin formerly current in Scotland; ? the *louis d'or* (Jam.).

1467 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 88/2 That .. he Inglist noble, henry, ande Eduarde w^t he ross, be franche crowne, be salute he lewe and he Ridar sail half coness in pis realme [etc.]. 1488 in *Inv. R. Warb.* (1815) 13 Four hundredth twenti & viii Lewis of gold. 1497 in *J. d. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 314 Three Harj nobles, and tua leois.

Lew (*liir, liir*), *a.*¹ and *sb.*² Now *dial.* Forms: 1. *xe/hleow*, 2-7 *lewe*, 5, (9) *lue*, 8-9 *loo(e)*, 4- *lew*. [OE. **hlēow* (implied in *hleowe* adv.), *gehlēow* (cf. *unhlēow*; all three occur only once) = ON. *hljyr* warm, mild.

The relation of this word to the synonymous OHG. *lūo* (MHG. *lū, lūw, G. lau*) is obscure; no cognates outside Teut. are known.]

A. adj. 1. †a. Warm; sunny (in OE.). b. Lukewarm, tepid.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 280 Þonne .. gereste him swiðe wel hleowe þær & wearme gleda bere man xelone him.] c 1000 in *Cockayne Narr. Angl. Conscrip.* (1861) 23 Ond ða on gehliwan dene and on wearmian we xewicodon. c 1300 *Harleik* 498 [He] Withdroun the knif, that was lewe Of the seli children blod. *Ibid.* 2921 Þe sunne, brith and lewe. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* iii. 16 For thou art lew [Vulg. *tepidus*], and nether cold, nether hot. 1390 *Form of Cury* in *Warner Antig. Culin.* 19 Take calwar samon, and seeth it in lewe water. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 33 Boyle hit. And kele hit, that he be bot luc. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 333/1 A Scimming Dish .. is to scum the Cream of the Lye Milk to Churn for Butter. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* Lew and Lew-warm, lukewarm. *Mod. Sc. (West)* The water is quite loo. (In eastern Sc. the current word is LEW-WARM.)

2. Sheltered from the wind.

1674 [see LEE *a.*]. 1735-6 *PAGGE Kenticisms* (F. D. S.), Lew, sheltered; an house is said 'to lye lew', i.e. the house lies snug under the wind. 1844 *W. BARNES Poems Rur. Life* 225 Milch cows in carriers dry an' lew. 1871 *W. CORY Lett. & Truls.* (1897) 278 The bit of brick wall gives me a very lew corner facing the east.

B. sb.

1. Warmth, heat. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. iv. 656 To th' end a fruitfull lew [orig. *chaleur*] May every Climat in his time renew. 1633 *GERARD Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 11 Lockombe. So called I should rather deeme from the lowe situation or Locombe from the warmnes, which wee yett call Lewe. 1824 *MACTAGGART Gallicid. Encycl.* s.v., Stacks of corn are said to take a 'lew', when they heat.

2. Shelter. See *house-lew*, OE. *hūshleow* (HOUSE *sb.*¹ 23), and LEE *sb.*¹ 1, 1 b.

Lew, *a.*² *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. OE. *gehlēwd* 'debilitatum' (*Ælfrie Exod.* xxii. 10 *Laud MS.*; Grein conjectured *gelefed*), also *hlēwe* in *limbhlēwe* lame in a limb, *hlēwa* 'inopia'.] Weak. Also, of a leaden or pale colour; pale, wan.

c 1325 *Old Age in Rel. Ant.* II. 211 Mi bodi weixit lewe [gloss *debile*]. 1611 *COCKR., Deconour* .. pale, bleake, wan, lew. *Ibid.*, *Liewde*, wan, lew, bleake, pale, of a leaden, earthie, or dead colour. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Liew*, thin, poor, diluted.

Lew, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *lue*, 9 *loo(e)*. [OE. *hliewan*, f. *hlēow* LEW *a.* Cf. ON. *hljja* to cover, shelter, make warm.]

1. *a. trans.* To make warm or tepid. †b. *intr.* To become warm. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þære sunnan hæto þe þas eorþan hlyweþ [MS. *hlypeþ*]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4374 All þe land with his leme lewis & cleres. 1808 *JAMIESON, To Lew*, to warm any thing moderately; usually applied to liquids; *lewed*, warmed, made tepid.

2. To shelter.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 101 This done, provide a Screene .. to keep off the wind; .. so as to be easily remov'd as need shall require for the luing of your pit. 1807 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., Those trees will lew the house when they're up-grown.

†**Lew**, *int. Obs.* Lo! behold!

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 507 Hence bot a litill, she commys, lew, lew!

Lew, *dial.* form of LEE *sb.*¹; variant of LUE *v.*

Lewan (e, variant of LEWYN *Obs.*

Lewee, obs. form of LOOSE.

Lewd (*liūd*), *a.* Forms: a. 1-2 *lēwede*, *lēwde*, (2 *ilewede*, *ileawede*), 2-3 *leawede*, *leawde*, 2-6 *lewed* (e, 3 *lewed*, (*Orm.* *lewed*)), *leouwede*, *lojede*, 3-5 *leuid*, 3-7 *leude*, 3-8 *leud*, 4 *lewet*, (? *lowed*), 4-5 *lewid* (e, *lewyd*), *leewid*, (*louwed* (e), ? *lood*, 5-7 *leaud* (e, 6 *leawde*, *Sc. lewit*, 6-7 *lude*, 4-7 *lewde*, 4- *lewd*, β. (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 2-5 *lawed*, 3-4 *laud*, *laud*, 3-6 *lawid* (e, 4 *lawyt*, 4-6 *lawd* (e, 4-6 (9 *arch.*) *lawit*. [OE. *lēwede*, of difficult etymology. The sense suggests formation on Rom. **laigo* = eccl. L. *laicus* (see LAY *a.*) with suffix -ede -ed²; but it is not easy to see the phonological possibility of this. The attempt

to trace the word to a late L. type **lūcātus* (u stem) is still more open to objection. It has been proposed to obviate the phonetic difficulties by assuming influence from the vb. *lūcan* to betray; but the sense is too remote, and *lūcāde* is not participial in form.]

†1. Lay, not in holy orders, not clerical. Also *absol.* Obs.

†890 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xii[i]. (1890) 428 Para manna sum was . . . bescoren preost, sum was lewde [v.r. lewede], sum was wifmon. *Ibid.* xiii[i]. 436 Sum wer inn lewdum hādē [l. *vir in laico habitu*]. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Ihadede men he muneð wel to lene lewede men. Ihadede and lewede seier lif and clene to leden. c1290 *Beket* 574 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 3if bi-twene twele lewede men were ani stringeue, Opur bi-twene a lewed man and a clerk. a1300 *Cursor M.* 26143 If þou mai no preist to wine, þus scau a leud [Fairf. lewed] man bi sine. 13. . . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 269 Hit wol a-vayle bope lewed and clerk. 1382 *Wyclif* 1 Sam. xxi. 4. I have not leueyd loonyys [Vulg. *laicos paues*] at hood, but onli hoodi breed. c1386 *Chaucer* *Prolog.* 502 For if a preest be foul, on whom we truste No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. c1400 *MAUNOEY*. (Roxb.) xiii. 60 Þai hafe þaire crownes schawen, þe clerkes rownde and þe lewed men foure cornerd. 1530 *LYNDESEY Test. Paynyng* 1008 Lawit men lies, now, religious men in curis. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246* Al thoe bene accused that purchasen writtes or letters of any leude courte. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 212 The hail o' them, by lawit fists, Were haul'd and howkit frae their kists.

†b. *Lewd frere*, a lay-brother. Obs.

c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 41 Late lewid freris seie four & twenti pater nostris for matynes. c1425 *St. Elia. of Spalbech in Anglia* VIII. 116/30 Wee . . . made hym a conuers, þat is to seye, a lewde frere. c1483 *Caxton Dialogues* vii. 24 *Bogars*, lewid freris. 1530 *Palsgr.* 239/1 Leude frere, *bour-dican*.

†2. Unlearned, unlettered, untaught. Obs.

a1225 *Juliane* 2 Alle lewede [v.r. lewede] men þat understonden ne mahen latines ledene. a1300 *Cursor M.* 249 To laud and Inglis man i spell þat understandes þat itell. c1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) xix, Then is a lewed priest No better than a jay. 1362 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* i. 125 Lereþ hit þis lewed men for lettrede hit knoweþ. c1430 *Art of Nymbyng* (E. E. T. S.) 3 This boke is called þe boke of algorym, or Augrym after lewder vse. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 143 Both to laud man and to clerk. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* *Prolog.* 412, I say nocht this of Chaucer for offence Bot till excuse my lawit insufficiency. 1536 *BELENDEEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 224, I have maid this translation mair for pleser of lawit men, than any vane curius clerkis. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. i. (Arb.) 21 Making . . . the poore man rich, the lewed well learned, the coward courageous. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 31 Much adoe there is here, and great debate betwene learned men; and contrariwise those of the leaud and ignorant multitude.

†b. *absol.*, esp. in the phrases *learned* (or *lered*) and *lewed*, *lewed* and *clerks*. Obs.

c1400 *ORMIN* 967 And mikell helpe to þe folc, to laredd & to leawedd. c1405 *LAY*. 31830 Quelen þa laredden, quelen þa leaweweden. c1370 *Sir Beues* 4020 (MS. A.) 3ong and elde, lewed and lered. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4424 And for the case is unknowen be course to be lewd, Here sumwhat I say. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxlii. vi. Thei bee as manly, learned and lewed, as any folke. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* iii. Wks. 224/2 The Jewes bee not letted to reade theyre law bothe learned & lewde. a1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* i. (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe.

†c. Of speech and the like: Rude, artless.

c1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 403 Othyr mynstrall had they none, safe Pan gan to carpe Of hys lewde baggye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. *Prolog.* 21 With bad harsk speche and lewit barbour tong. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* *Prolog.* 266 For common folk will call [this book] lawit and lidd.

†3. Belonging to the lower orders; common, low, vulgar, 'base'. Obs. (In the latest quot. used *arch.* with allusion to sense 7.)

c1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 40 Sum tyme weren monkes lewede men, as seintis in Jerusalem. c1386 *Chaucer* *Para. T.* 408 (Harl. MS.) Þe secounde is to chese þe lewedest [other MSS. lowest, loweste] place ouer al. c1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 568 He loueþ . . . lowyng of lewed men in Lentenes tyme. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 266 Rewid in his mynd at it was hapynt sa, Sa lewd a deid to hit him wrydta. 1543 *W. PATTEN Exped. Scot.* Hii b, Howbeit hereby I cannot count any lost whear but a fewe leude souldiers ran rashely out of array without standard or Captayn. 1554 *LYNDESEY Monarchie* 5339 Rychtso the steris thay do compare To the lawd comion populare. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. i. 25 Many men . . . shall you see in a lewd Ale house. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 173 The march-law, which in the statutes of Kilkenny, is said to be no law, but a lewd custom. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* 252 Robert Riddesdale, Captaine of the lewd people in Northamptonshire. [1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 179 A lewd tavern for the revels and debauches of banditti, assassins, bravos, smugglers, and their more desperate paramours.]

†4. Ignorant (implying a reproach); foolish, unskilful, bungling; ill-bred, ill-mannered. Obs.

c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 409 Þis is þe lewiderste fendis skile þat cure cam out of his leestings. c1386 *Chaucer* *Merch. T.* 1031 Ve men shul been as lewed as gees. a1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3864, I am as lewed and dulle as is an asse. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) Þes too knyghts . . . be wise knygt and þe lewde. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. ii. 488 A lewder and febler skile or argument can nonan make. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folsys* (1874) I. 60 Alas the Shepherd is lewder than the shepe. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) Cij b, Ve, I praye the, leue thy lewde claterynge. a1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* i. (Arb.) II The small discretion of many leude Scholemasters. 1570 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Wilful Rebel.* iv. (1859) 581 Not those woundis which are printed in a clout by some lewd painter. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 901 Amurath . . . rated them all exceed-

ingly, reproving their lewd counsel. 1620 *J. WILKINSON Coroners & Sherifes* 75 A lewd or an ignorant undersherif may both undoe his high Sherife and himselfe. a1639 *MARMION Antiquary* ii. i. (1641) D i b, I might have . . . gone on in the lewd way of loving you. 1710 *PHILIPS Pastorals* ii. 73 A lewd Desire strange Lands and Swains to know.

†5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Bad, vile, evil, wicked, base; unprincipled, ill-conditioned; good-for-nothing, worthless, 'naughty'. Obs.

c1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's* *Prolog.* 80 The lewedeste wolf þat she may fynde Or leest of reputation. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Al be hit that for somtyme theyr lewd liff displeid to them seluen. c1481 *E. PASTON in P. Lett.* 111. 279 Plesse 2ow . . . to forgeve me, and also my wyffe of owr leude offence that we have not don ower dute. 1538 *STARKE England* i. iv. 139 Every lude felow, now-a-days, and idul lubbar, that can other rede or syng, mykyth hymselfe prest. 1569 *GOLDING Heminges Post.* Ded. a The Scripture accounted him a leude servant, that hidde his Talent in the ground. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus*, *Hist.* i. lxxxiii. (1592) 46 A state gotten by lewde means [L. *sceleris quassation*] cannot be retayned. a1607 *MARKHAM in Topsell's Fourf. Beasts* 415 If the Smith that drieth such a naile be so lewd, as he wil not looke vnto it before the horse depart. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xvii. 5 Certaine lewd fellows [Gr. *ἀσέβας ἄνθρωποι*] of the baser sort. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* i. viii. 58 Dermont O'Conner hath played a lewd part amongst us heere. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climbe. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 169 To desist from his lewd Courses of Robbing and Stealing. 1709 *J. JOHNSON Clergyman. Vade M.* ii. p. c. So the lewd boy when he had set his mother's house on fire because she had corrected him . . . cried out [etc.]. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) l. 97 If not ashamed to beg, too lewd to work, and ready for any kind of mischief.]

†6. Of things: Bad, worthless, poor, sorry.

1362 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* i. 163 Chastite withouten Charite. . . Is as lewed as a Lampe þat no licht is inne. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 115 Hys merthis wer þat lewed, He was so sore dred of dethe. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 11. 107 He hathe here of Aveyreyes xliiii. tune wyf, whereof at the long wey he shal make the seyð Aveyr a lewd rekenyng. 1575 *CHURCHWARD Chippes* (1817) 107 For this assault, lewd ladders, vile and nought. The souldiours had, which were to shorte God wot. 1581 *T. HOWELL Denises* (1879) 245 Ne lewde is he on whom lewde luck doth light. 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* iv. iii. 65 A Veluet dish: Fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy. 1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Subj.* iii. i. I love thy face . . . 'tis a lewd one, So truly ill Art cannot mend it. 1678 *Mrs. BEHN Sir Patient Fancy* i. i. Then, Madam, I write the lewddest hand. 1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus, Antig.* i. xvi. (1733) 21 His way lay through Macedonia . . . which . . . is a lewd and incommodious Passage for Travellers.

7. [Developed from 5.] Lascivious, unchaste. (The surviving sense.)

c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's* *Prolog.* 37 Lat be thy lewed dronken harlotrye. c1430 *Freemasonry* 620 In holy church lef nyse wordes Of lewed speche, and fowle wordes. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. vi. (1895) 195 The peruerse and malicious flickering inticements of lewde and vn-honeste desyres. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd lowe-bed. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 259 lewde Ammon, thou didst lust in deede, and then thy Rape reiect. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 405 When lust . . . by leud and lavish act of sin Lets in defilement to the inward parts. 1682 *BURNET Rights Princes* v. 176 Being a lewd and vicious Prince, who had delivered himself up to his pleasures. 1712 *ARRUTHNOT John Bull* iv. i. He had been seen in the company of lewd women. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 38 p. 12 The lewd inflame the lewd. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* i. iv. Their harlot songs, and their dances of lewd delight. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxiv. 147 If once lewd pleasure attain unruly possession. 1883 *OUIDA Wanda* i. 296 A singer of lewd songs.

†Lewdhede. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 5 lewdheed. [See -HEAD, HEDE 2.] Ignorance; = LEWDNESS 1.

1401 *P. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, lak, mafey, me merveilith moche of this lewdheed.

Lewdly (liū'dli), adv. [f. LEWD a. + -LY 2.]

†1. In unlearned fashion; ignorantly; foolishly.

c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 289 He-to þei leggen bot lewdly goddis lawe. c1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's T.* 430 Ve han bigonne your question folly . . . ye axed lewdly. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. xix. 415 And so thilk opinioun . . . was take childeli and lewdli. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 28 Theie lewdly beleue every Conclusion.

†2. Wickedly, evilly, vilely, mischievously.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Mac.* ix. 2 Antiochus after the first loodly [1388 villiche; Vulg. *turpiter*] turnyde aȝein. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. 149 Our wit aboundit and visit was lewdlie. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 27 In this they most lewdly corrupte the olde institution. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. i. 167 A sort of naughty persons, lewdly bent. 1596 *SPENSER State Irek.* Wks. (Globe) 675/2, I thinke they are most lewdly aduen. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* i. xlix. 34 Fearing . . . that he had given an ill precedent for others, to take vantage against himselfe, attaining to the crown so leaudly. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Plut's Trav.* iv. 9 The goods you have so lewdly gotten by your wicked and cunning devices. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 182 Thy self not free, but to thy self enthrall'd; Yet leudly dar'st our ministring upraid.

†3. Badly, poorly, ill. To think lewdly of, to have a poor opinion of. Obs.

c1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's* *Prolog.* 59 Bycause drynke hath dominacion Vpon this man, . . . I troue he lewdly wolde telle his tale. 1596 *SPENSER State Irek.* Wks. (Globe) 621/1 Those sayd gentillmen children, being thus in the ward of those Lordes, are . . . thereby brought up lewdly, and Irish-like. 1672 *DAYDEN Assignment* l. i. Fur his Violin, it squeaks so lewdly, that Sir Tibert in the gutter mistakes him for his Mistress. 1678 *Mrs. BEHN Sir Patient Fancy* ii. i. I'll make such awkward love as shal perswade her . . . to think most lewdly of my parts.

4. Lasciviously.

1608 *SHAKS. Per. iv.* ii. 156 As my giuing out her beauteie stirs vp the lewdly enclined. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* v. E 3 b, Each Virgin keeps her turne, and all the night

They lewdly lauish in the Kings delight. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* iv. 169 This Macareus and Canace having most leaudly and incestuously loved one another. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* xv. 5 Touch not lewdly the mistress of my passion.

Lewdness (liū'dnēs). [See -NESS.]

†1. Ignorance; want of skill, knowledge, or good-breeding; foolishness. Obs.

1362 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* ii. 33 Schal no lewednesse þem lette, þe lewedeste þat I loue, þat he ne worþ avauuset. c1386 *CHAUCER Melib. Prolog.* 3 Thou makest me so wery of thy verray lewednesse. 1387 *TREVISA Vigden* (Rolls) VII. 299 Among his ober lewednes and folie. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 301/2 Lewednesse of clergy, *illiteratura*. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) I am a foole, And he is a wise man, And perfore he shold not so lightly haue levid my lewednesse. 1540 *HYRDE Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Rvj, What a lewednesse is it, not to consider how vaine a thing that money is. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Images* iii. (1859) 265 There is like foolishness and lewdness in decking of our images. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl.* Ep. 80 That is supposed a loose kinde of writing, to talke of any man uncreverely, for therein is lewedness discovered.

†2. Wickedness; evil behaviour. Obs.

1387 *TREVISA Vigden* (Rolls) VI. 239 So it is greet lewednesse and wretchednesse to forgerdre what is detty and ryful. c1460 *Sia R. Ros La belle Dame sanz Mercy* 607 (655) That to be werste turneth by his leudenesse a yifte of grace. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Repentance* ii. (1859) 541 When any thing ordained of God is by the lewdness of men abused. 1599 *FULKE Refut. Rastell* 736 It is great leudenesse and deceptiffulness to vrge the termes vsed by the doctors. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 321 The leudenesse of the Cappadocians grew into a Proverbe; if any were enormously wicked, he was therefore called a Cappadocinn. 1623 *BIXHAM Aethiophon* 99 What Citie, as friend, will receive vs, when they see such lewdness in our conuersation?

3. Lasciviousness, lascivious behaviour.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 44 A perfect wit is never bewitched with leudenesse neither entised with lasciviousnesse. a1592 *H. SMITH Serm.* (1614) 568 If harlots intice thee to leudenesse, . . . flie from them. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 17 Aug. The lewdnesse and beggary of the Court. 1685 *H. MORE Illustrat.* 155 Their gross idolatries and sensual Lewdenesses. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) i. iv. 145 The Lewdness of their History renders it unfit to be narrated. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. iv. 64 The last offence which I shall mention . . . is that of open and notorious lewdness; either by frequenting houses of ill-fame . . . or by some grossly scandalous and public indecency.

†Lewdsby. Obs. [f. LEWD a. : cf. *rudesby*, etc.] A lewd person.

1594 *O. B. Quest. Profit. Concernings* 31 b, Such mechanical lewdsbys are said to get more sleeping, then others can do waking.

Lewdster. rare. [See -STER.] = prec.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. iii. 23 Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery, Those that betray them do no treachery. 1839 *J. ROGERS Antipope*, xiv. ii. 307 To play the lewdster with their female confidents.

†Lewe, a. [Adjectival use of OE. *lēwa* traitor, betrayer.] Treacherous.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vi. 16 Iudam scarioð se was lēwa [Lindisf. *hlēwa*]. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Peos world is whilende and outful and swide lewe an swinful.

Lewe, obs. f. or var. LEAVE, LEVE, LIVE.

-lewe, ME. suffix, OE. *-lēwe*, forming a few adjectives: OE. *hūngorlēwe*, ME. *chekelewe*, *chokelewe*, *costlewe*, *drunk(e)lewe*, *gastlewe*, *siklewe*, *thurslewe*. The general sense is 'affected by', liable to, or characterized by' (something undesirable); in some of the instances above there are parallel and synonymous formations in -LY 1. The etymology is obscure, no corresponding suffix being known in any other Teut. lang.; connexion with Goth. *lēw*, occasion, may be suspected; cf. also LEW a. 2

1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund* ii. 223 His wounde bloody, his face ded and pale, His eyen gastlewh renersid bothe tweyne.

Lewer: see LEVER, LOUVER, LURE.

Lewes, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lewge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sb.* 1

Lewgh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Lewidore, obs. form of LOUIS D'OR.

Lewine, -ing, obs. forms of LIVING.

Lewine, Lewint: see LEVEN, -TH (eleven, -th).

Lewis¹ (liū'is). Also Lewiss, louis, luis. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. *Lewis* or *Louis* as a surname or Christian name. A dial. form *levis* (*Whitly Gloss.* 1876) suggests connexion with *F. lever* to raise; but the formation and the phonology are not easily explained on this hypothesis.] An iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone. Also called LEWISSON.

It consists of three pieces arranged so as to form a dovetail, the outside pieces being fixed in a dovetail mortise by the insertion of the middle piece. The three pieces are then connected together by the pin of the clevis passing through them.

1743 *W. STURKEY in Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) 111. 387 At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon to be suspended by the lewis in the hole of them. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 39 The instrument we now call the Lewis is of an old date. 1816 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 93/2 [They] succeeded in boring the stone, securing a lewis and making fast a purchase for heaving it up. 1825 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 317 Speedy lous, invented to expedite the hoisting of light stones in the erection of buildings. 1883 *Stonemason Jan.* A chain attached to a pair of lewises fixed in the face of the rock, and worked by a crane.

b. attrib. : lewis-bolt, 'a wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); lewis-hole, the hole into which a lewis is fitted.

1740 PINEDA *Sp. Dict., Impleta* . by us call'd a Luis hole. **1742** *De Poe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 254 The Lewis-holes are still left in many of the Stones. **1803** *Reliquary Jan.* 13 The walls are almost, if not entirely, of Roman worked stone. Cramp holes and grooves, lewis holes, and broached tooling are everywhere visible.

Lewis ² (lū'is). [f. the name of the inventor.] 'The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth' (*Ure Dict. Arts* 1839). In mod. Dicts. **Lewis**, obs. pl. of LEAF; obs. f. LOUIS.

Lewisson. Also (*error*) lewising. = LEWIS¹. **1842-59** GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* (ed. 4). Lewis or Lewisson. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 328 This breakwater is moored by lewising bolts [etc.]. **1864** in WEBSTER.

Lewit, obs. Sc. form of LEWD.

Lewke, obs. form of LEAGUE, LUKE.

† Lewkes. Obs. [ad. Flem. *Luiks* adj., f. *Luik* Liège.] Epithet of wares made at Liège.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 155 The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, and cloth of Arys. **1550-1600** *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097). Iron, voc. Lewkes or Spruse iron.

Lewme, obs. form of LEAM⁵.

Lewn. *dial.* Also 7 leaune, 9 leun, lune. [Of obscure origin.] A tax or rate, *esp.* a church-rate.

1582 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* **1642** *Brit. north Rec.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 429 [Order] concerning a lewn lately laid by the Bayliffes towards the charge of coales and candles for his Majesties army. **1690** (leanne), **1776**, **1840** in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* **1886** in *Cheshire Gloss.* (lewn, leun, lune, leur).

Lewne, variant of LUNE, falcon's leash.

† Lewness¹. Obs. rare -¹. [f. LEWE a. + -NESS.] Treacherousness.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Summe of us for bisse weorlde lewne. *ne mayen alre coste halden crist biðode.*

† Lewness². Obs. rare -². [f. LEW a. + -NESS.] Paleness, lividity.

1611 COTGR., *Lividit*, lividitate, lewnesse, wannesse, bleakenesse, palenesse, blewiness.

Lewre, var. LEER⁵ 1. Obs.; obs. f. LURE.

Lewse, obs. form of LOOSE, LUCE.

Lewte, obs. f. LUTE; var. LEWTY, LOUT².

Lewtennand, obs. Sc. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lewter, obs. form of LOITER.

Lewth (lūth). Now *dial.* Also 6 lothe. [OE.

hlōwþ, *hlýwð*, f. *hlēow* LEW a. 1: see -TH.] a.

Warmth. b. Shelter (cf. *house-leuth*, HOUSE 23).

c. 1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* xx. (1849) 28 Donne him cæð he ceph him hlywðe. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 144 To neste bæron, heora briddum to hleowþe. a. 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wulker 336/31 *Apricitas*, hleowþ. **1554** *Survey Malling Church in Sussex Arch. Coll.* XXI. 180 Cattell & swyne come daylie in to the church, in the somer for hette, and now for lothe. **1845** *Britton Beauties Wills* III. 375 Lewth, warmth.

1837 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xv. 311 With the sun or against the sun, uphill or downhill, in wind or in lewth.

1898 — *Wessex Poems* 204. In the lewth of a codlin-tree.

† Lewtifull, a. Sc. Obs. In 6 laute-, lawti-.

[f. LEWTY + FULL.] Loyal.

1563 WINSET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 1. 61 The lautefull and faithful peple. **1584** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 327/1 Maist loving and lawtiffull subiectis to their soueraine lord.

† Lewty, lawty. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms:

a. 4 leute(e), lewete, leautee, 4-5 leaute, 4-6 lewte(e), 5 lewted, leuty. b. Sc. (4 leawte), 4-6 lawte, lawty, laute, 5 lauta, lawta, 5-6 lawtie, 6 lautie, lawtay, 7-8 lata, 8 lawtith, lateth. [a. AF. *leulté*, *leulté*, f. *leaute*, *lealte*, *lealté*, mod. f. *loyauté* (=Pr. *loyaltat*, *leialtat*, *leialtat*, Sp. *lealtad*, It. *lealtà*) = med. L. *lēgālītāt* = em: see LEGALITY; cf. LOYALTY, LEALTY.] Fidelity, loyalty. Often in phr. *by or for my, thy* (etc.) *lewty*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1655 (Gött.) 3e eyth, for 3our tren leute Alone i haue granted mi gre. *Ibid.* 12252 (Gött.) Queben he come. I ne wate, be mi laute. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1743 Gode man . . for this leute, What is this name, telle thou me. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 364 Larg and laiffand als wes he, And our all thing luffyt lawte. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.*, *Priv.* 144 That brack the lewted that Stabild was to Profte of mann and heile. **1460** *Lybeaus Disc.* 1040, I woll yelde me, la trewthe and lewte, At thyne owene wyllie. **1470** HENRY *Wallace* viii. 11 Fra this tyme forth kepe lawta till our croune. c. 1510 *Gast R. Hode* III. in Arb. *Garner* VI. 438 'Now God so me help' said Little John, 'And be my trewe lewte' 1. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 116 3one on the leid that lawtie hee forlorne. a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 354 Upon our lautie, fidelitie, and honour. **1670** RAY *Prov.* 286 Lata is lang and tedious. **1721** KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 230 Lata is long and dwigh [*read* dreigh]. **1728** RAMSAY *Step-daughter* II. She neither has lawth [*i.e.* 9 lateth] nor shame.

Lew-warm, a. Now *dial.* Forms: see LEW a. 1; also 6 leau-, leuwarm. [f. LEW a. (used advb.) + WARM a.] Lukewarm.

c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 207 Hete hyt lew warm. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b. Let it stonde and wax lew warme. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xii. 81 Feche hiddir sone the well watir lew warm. **1588** A. KING tr. *Cavistus Catech.* 134 Thy . . quibik ar idil, sleutfull, and quhome the VOL. VI.

scripture callis leuwarm. **1878** STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 16 The . . egg was little more than loo-warm. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Lew-warm*, tepid, lukewarm. So **† Lew-warmed** a., lukewarm.

1588 A. KING tr. *Cavistus Catech.* Cert. Deuot. Pray. 33 Lat thy maist mightie gudenes fulfil that quibik my maist leuwarmed waikenes desyres to doe.

Lewxern, lewzern, obs. forms of LUCERN.

† Lewyn. Obs. Also 4 leuwyn, levyne, 5 lewan⁶. [f. Flemish *Leuven*, Louvain.] A kind of linen cloth.

1360 *Finchale Acc.* (Surtees) p. lii, Et xij ulnæ de leuwyn pro mappis. **1373** in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 444 In empcione 35 vinarum de levyne, varii precii, xxs. xd. **1390-1** *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Et pro Lewyn pro dictis torches et torticiis. **1485** *Inu. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 De panno lineo vocato lewan j par luthiaminum de lewane.

Lewyn(e) : see LEVIN.

Lewyn(g), obs. Sc. form of LIVING.

Lewys, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lexer, obs. aphetic form of ELIXIR.

a. 1500 in Ashm. *Treat. Chem.* (1652) 347 After that thy Lexer ys, De hit White or Rede I wys.

Lexical (leksikāl), a. [f. Gr. *λεξικ-ός* pertaining to words, *λεξικόν* LEXICON + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the words or vocabulary of a language. Often contrasted with *grammatical*.

1836 CARDL *Wiseman Sci. & Relig.* I. ii. 71 These methods may be respectively called, lexical and grammatical comparison. **1864** PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 512 The grammatical and lexical peculiarities, which establish its late date. **1873** WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 7 The language of the Vedas is an older dialect varying both in its grammatical and lexical character from the classical Sanskrit.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 602 All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and lexical works have been laid under tribute. **1885** *Academy* 3 Oct. 217.2 Lexical defining affords a wide scope for the application of the critical apparatus. *Ibid.* 432.2 The lexical index, we think, too long. **1892** F. S. ELLIS (*title*) A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley.

So **Lexical** a. rare = prec. 1.

1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 141 The new element does not much affect the lexical character, but exhibits itself in the structure, the inflections and the syntax.

Lexically (leksikāl), adv. [f. LEXICAL + -LY.]

a. In respect of vocabulary. b. According to the lexicons of a language; in the manner of a lexicon.

1858 ELLICOTT 2 *Thess.* iii. 5 A meaning . . not lexically defensible. **1862** MARSH *Orig. Eng. Lang.* 48 The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or lexically identifiable with the extant remains of any continental dialect. **1866** *Contemp. Rev.* II. 148 The Psalms are lexically easier, but syntactically more difficult than Job. **1880** GINSBURG *Massorah* I. title-p. The Massorah, compiled from manuscripts alphabetically and lexically arranged.

† Lexicographical, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *λεξικονγράφος* (see next) + -AL.] Lexicographical.

1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 5 [It] is as fond, as to pretend to give the . . Meaning . . of a Greek or Latin Author, while one is very raw and ignorant in the Lexicographical Part.

Lexicographer (leksikog'grāf), [f. late Gr. *λεξικονγράφος*, f. *λεξικόν* LEXICON + *-γράφος* writer: see -ER¹.] A writer or compiler of a dictionary.

1658 ROWLAND *Monist's Theat.* Ins. 935 Calepine and other Lexicographers of his gang. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1675) 322 Suidas, Stephanus, Hesychius, and I know not how many Lexicographers and Scholiasts. **1755** JOHNSON, *Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. **1811** BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 76 Pitt has furnish'd us a word or two Which lexicographers declined to do. **1860** MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 104 The best lexicographer may well be content if his productions are received by the world with cold esteem. **1875** WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 88 We use each word as we have learned it, leaving to the lexicographer to follow up the ramifications to their source.

Lexicographician, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Lexicographical.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 238 He would have produced a labour unparalleled in the annals of lexicographic literature.

Lexicographicic, a. and sb. rare. [f. Gr. *λεξικονγράφος* (see prec.) + -IC.] a. adj. = next.

† b. sb. pl. Lexicographical writings.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks and Tachard's Lexicographicks . . are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar. **1816** J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. vii. Whether that gentleman shall choose a lexicographic department in the field of philology. **1843** J. F. DAVIS in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 59 In addition to their uses in lexicographic arrangement, these roots [etc.].

Lexicographical (leksikog'refikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to lexicography.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Apr. n. 1755 When they find him displaying a perfect theory of lexicographical excellence. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 870/1 These grammatical labors [of Gesenius] did not meet with the same general favor as the lexicographical.

Hence **Lexicographically** adv., with regard to lexicography.

1879 FURNIVALL *Prospectus Philol. Soc. Engl. Dict.*, To place English lexicographically in a position abreast of any modern language.

Lexicographist, rare. [f. as LEXICOGRAPHER : see -IST.] A lexicographer.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxxiv. VI. 150 The good old lexicographer, Adam Littleton. **1880** MORRIS in J. A. H. Murray *Add. Philol. Soc.* 48 A new dictionary will no doubt follow the plan adopted by Sanskrit lexicographers.

Lexicography (leksikog'grāf), [f. Gr. *λεξικον* LEXICON + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] The writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary; 'the art or practice of writing dictionaries' (J.).

1680 DALGARN *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* vii. 59, I shall therefore only make some few reflexions upon Etymology and Syntax, supposing Orthography to belong to Lexicography. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.* B ij, Such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 58/2 He . . exerted his talents in occasional composition very different from Lexicography. **1878** N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 157 A master-work of lexicography. **1900** *Expositor* Oct. 270 Hebrew grammar and lexicography flourish a little later than Arabic grammar and lexicography.

Lexicology (leksikog'ldzgi), [f. Gr. *λεξικον* LEXICON + *-λογία* -LOGY.] That branch of knowledge which treats of words, their form, history, and meaning. Hence **Lexicological** a., pertaining to lexicology; **Lexicologist**, one skilled in lexicology (Ogilvie 1882).

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lexicology* [citing *Med. Repos.*]. **1867** LANE *Arab. Lex. Pref.* 8 The vast collection of lexicons and lexicological works composed by Arabs.

Lexicon (leksikōn), [? mod. L., a. Gr. *λεξικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), neut. sing. of *λεξικός* of or for words, f. *λέξ-ε* diction, word, phrase, f. *λεγ-* to speak.] A word-book or dictionary; chiefly applied to a dictionary of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic.

The restricted use is due to the fact that until recently dictionaries of these particular languages were usually in Latin, and in mod. L., *lexicon*, not *dictionary*, has been the word generally used.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* ii. 44 Any other translation or Lexicon. **1607** TOPSELL *Four f. Boasts* 77 1 b. He doth not neglect the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbered). **1616** BULLOCKAR, *Lexicon*, a Greek Dictionary for words. **1641** MILTON *Prod. Episc.* 6 [They] must make a new Lexicon to name themselves by. **1645** — *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 85 Lexicons and Dictionaries by Zivania do almost generally understand Lolium. **1702** S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 Jan. (1879) II. 52 Upon enquiry about a Hebrew word, I found he had no Lexicon. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 69, I He thought it right in a lexicon of our language to collect many words which had fallen into disuse. **1807** *Mod. Trav.* XVII. 49 Let Mr. D. go to his Lexicon for the word urethra. **1817** BYRON *Beppo* lii, And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling verse on, The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels. **1847** LIDDELL & SCOTT (*title*) A Greek-English Lexicon.

b. fig. (a) The vocabulary proper to some department of knowledge or sphere of activity.

(b) A list of words or names.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Discretion* 66 This barbarous Term you will not meet in all Love's Lexicon. **1656** — *Pindar, Odes*, to Dr. Scarborough iii, The vast and barbarous Lexicon Of Mans Infirmitie. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 419 Fate, or Fortune, (in the Profane Lexicon, and in the Christians undiscovered Providence). **1724** SWIFT *Use Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 3 All silks, velvets, calicoes, and the whole lexicon of female fopperies. **1751** EARL ORREERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 25 Such, who, in the Lexicon of Party, may be found ranged under that title (Whig). **1823** BYRON *Juan* viii. xvii, Fifty thousand heroes, name by name . . Would form a lengthy lexicon of glory. **1839** LYTTON *Richelieu* ii. ii. 362 In the lexicon of youth . . there is no such word As—fail!

c. attrib. and Comb.

1826 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 II. 100/1 The boy who is lexicon-struck in early youth looks upon all books afterwards with horror. **1848** CLOUGH *Bathic* ix. 120 Leaving vocabular ghosts undisturbed in their lexicon limbo.

Hence **Lexiconist**, a compiler of a lexicon.

1828-32 WEBSTER cites *Orient. Col.*

Lexigraphy (leksig'grāf), [f. Gr. *λέξ-ε* s word, expression + *-γραφία* writing, -GRAPHY.] A system of writing in which each character represents a word. Hence **Lexigraphic**, -**graphical** adjs., pertaining to or characterized by lexigraphy. (In quot. 1895, *lexigraphical* is used for 'lexical': cf. note below.) Also **Lexigraphically** adv.

In Dicts. from Webster 1828 onwards, *lexigraphy* has been defined as 'the art or practice of defining words', with corresp. definitions for *lexigraphic*, *graphical*. Cf. late Gr. *λεξικγράφος* 'lexici scriptor, vocabularius' (Stephanus).

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lexigraphy*, the art or practice of defining words (citing *Med. Repos.*). **1836** DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 36 The Chinese system of writing is improperly called ideographic; it is a syllabic and lexicographic alphabet. . . It is lexicographic because every syllable is a significant word. **1838** *Ibid.* Introd. 14 Instead of ideas, it only represents words, by means of the combination of other words, and therefore I have called it lexicographic. [In a quotation from this in *For. Q. Rev.* XXI. 323, *lexigraphy* is substituted for *lexigraphia*.] **1838** *Ibid.* 32 Those nations . . who use the Chinese characters lexicographically. **1855** OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Lexigraphic*, *Lexigraphical*, expressing words by distinct characters; representing words by the combination of other words. *Lexigraphy*, a representation of words by the combination of other words. **1895** W. BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* vi. 165 The lexicographical tablet in which this important word is found throws considerable light on the meaning. In the list of words from which the name is taken [etc.].

|| **Lexiphanes** (leks'i-fāniz). [Gr. λεξιφάνης phrase-monger (the title of one of Lucian's dialogues), f. λέξι-s word, phrase + φάνειν to show.] One who uses bombastic phraseology. Hence **Lexiphanic** (-fānik) *a.*, **Lexiphanicism**. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* Ded. 7. I generally found them [modern writings] more or less Lexiphanic in proportion to the share of fame and reputation their several authors enjoyed. *Ibid.* Ded. 17. Those Lexiphaneses, those Shiners, those dealers in hard words. *Ibid.* 131 Come, Doctor, let us have no more of your medical terms and solemnity. 'Tis no better than downright Lexiphanicism. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 140 The encumbering Lexiphanicisms of the ponderous numerosity of Johnson. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 624 Its Lexiphanic contortions of the tongue.

Lex, obs. pres. ind. of **LIE** *v*. 2
|| **Lex talionis** (leks teli'ōnis). [L.] The law of retaliation, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth'. (The accus. and abl. forms no longer occur in Eng. contexts.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* iii. 146 Wherefore I may *Lex* talionis laugh at incongruity as well as you might at vnfornality. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 56 He is presently without any judgement to have *Legem talionis*, that is, like for like, inflicted upon him. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 23 Gods *Lex talionis* is as firme as the lawes of the Meads and Persians. 1731 MEDLEY tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* (1738) I. 287 They take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives, hut, *Lex Talionis*, to plunder the Robbers of theirs. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobio. Writ.* (1892) I. 60 For other felonies should be substituted hard labor. . . and in some cases, the *Lex Talionis*. 1857 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* iv. 171 The *lex talionis* with which the revolutionary Nemesis requited her votaries.

Ley, obs. form of **LAY**, **LEE** *sb.*, **LYE**.

Leyar, variant of **LAIR** *sb.* 3 *Obs.*

Leyche, obs. form of **LEECH**.

Leyden (laid'n). The name of a city in Holland, used in the names of certain electrical apparatus, invented there in 1745-6: *Leyden jar* (formerly *phial* or *bottle*), an electrical condenser consisting of a glass bottle coated inside and outside with tinfoil to within a certain distance of its mouth, and having a brass rod surmounted by a knob passing through the cork, and communicating with the internal armature. Also *Leyden battery*, a battery consisting of a number of Leyden jars.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* etc. Wks. 1840 V. 348, I taught him . . . to charge the Leyden phial, and some other experiments. 1762 *Ibid.* 380 A Leyden bottle, charged and then sealed hermetically. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 133 A stratum of air is charged in the same manner as a glass bottle. . . is charged in the Leyden experiment. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 29 She was . . . like a Leyden jar always ready to be let off. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 191 As if it were a poor dead thing, to be bottled up in Leyden jars, and sold over counters. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Leyden Battery*, term for a number of Leyden jars, connected externally by being placed on tinfoil, or other good conductor.

† **Leye**. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 lē3, 2-4 lei, 3 lai, lē3e, lē33e, 3-4 lē33e, lēy, 3-6 lēye, 4 lēyhe, 4, 7-8 (dial.) lēye. *B.* 1 lē3, lē3, lē3, 4 lē, lē3e, lēyge, 4-5 lēye, 5 lēy. [OE. *lēg* (Anglian *lēg*) str. masc. corresponds to OHG. *loug*, *lauc* (MHG. *louc*, gen. *louges*), ON. *lūg-r*:-O'Ent. **laugi-s*:-pre-Tent. **louk*-abl.-var. of **leuk*:- see **LIGHT** *sb.*] Flame, blaze, fire. (On) a lēye: on fire.

a. Beowulf 3115 (Gr.) Wonna lē3. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* xii. 133 Hie onfengon þæm Halzæn Gaste to heora heortan on fyrenra lē3a onlic-nesse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 He him sceade an ouen on bernide fure he warp ut of him seofe leies. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Ech cristene oh to habben on honden to-dai in chirche lē3e bernende. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1369, I þe reade lē3e, & i þe lē3ende fur. a. 1240 *Loisong in Cott. Hom.* 215 Wið þe lai lōnerd of þe holigost . . . tend mine heorte. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6796 (Költing) þo seize þai al þe cuntra Stonden brenand on reðe lē3e. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 207 As wex and weyke and hote fyre toggyderes Fostren forþ a flaumbe and a feyre lē3e [C. xx. 172 lye]. 1398 *TAEVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxviii. (1495) 562 This stone . . . Crisallitus . . . yf it be set by the fyre anone it wexyth on a lē3e [Helmingsham MS. it wexþ a lē3e, ed. 1535 on a flame]. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 78 The lē3e off the flaumyd furnes. 1573 *Art of Limning* 11 You may . . . blacke over your paper with the lē3e of a Kandle or of a lynke. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 104 *Laye*, as *Lowe* in the North, the Flame of Fire; tho it be peculiarly used for the steam of Charcoal or any other burnt Coal. [Hence 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss. Suppl.*] *B.* Beowulf 727 (Gr.) Him of eazum stod lē3e ælcost leohit unfæger. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 325 (Gr.) Brand & brade lē3as. c. 1300 *St. Brandan* 406 The Lie of the fur stod on he3 as hit a was were. 13 . . . K. *Alis.* 3458 The fuyr was on so gret lyghe, That Danc hit sone syghe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 555 He was . . . lecbours of kinde þat in his lē3am lūst as a lie brente. 1398 [see *a*] 1422 *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 229 Tho that haue a brandyge colure like the lē3e of fyre. 14 . . . *Tundale's Vis.* 716 Owt of the mowthe the fure brast And fowle styngkyng lye com owt fast.

Leye, obs. form of **LAY**, **LEA**, **LEE**.

Leyne (n, obs. f. **LAY** *v*. 1; obs. pa. pple. of **LIE** *v*.

Leyerwit (e, variant of **LAIRWITE** *Obs.*

1596, 1706 in **PHILLIPS**.

Leyf, obs. form of **LEAF**, **LIEF**.

Leyff, **Leyffand**, -ing, obs. ff. **LIVE**, **LIVING**.

Leyffull, variant of **LEEFUL** *a.* *Obs.*

† **Ley-gager**. *Law. Obs.* [cf. **AF. gager** *sa ley* to **WAGE** one's law: see **LAY** *sb.* 3] **Wager** of law.

1625 *Act 1 Chas. I.* c. 3 § 2 No Privilege, protection, inhibition, or Injunction, Ley Gager, or Esoine shalbe allowed to the Defendant. [Hence in **BLOUNT**, **PHILLIPS**, etc.] **Leygh** (e, obs. or var. f. **LAUGH** *v*. 1, **LEYE** *Obs.*, **LYE**. **Leyhe**, obs. or var. f. **LAY** *v*. 1, **LEYE** *Obs.* **Leyk** (e, **Leyland**, obs. ff. **LAKE**, **LEA-LAND**. **Leyll**, **Leyly**, obs. Sc. forms of **LEAL**, **LEALLY**. **Leyme**, obs. Sc. form of **LEAM** *sb.* 1 **Leyn** (e, obs. f. **LAIN** *v*. 1, **LAY** *v*. 1, **LEAN**. **Leyne** (e, obs. pa. pple. of **LIE** *v*. 1

† **Leyne**. *Obs.* [cf. **LAIN** *sb.* 2] A layer or 'bed'.

(The word in quot. 1530 is of doubtful identity.)

1c. 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 43 Take brede itosted in wyne, lay þerof a leyne. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 37 Tythe

owth to be payed of all manere wode, of leynys of oystrys, of leynys of fisch, of pondys [etc.]. 1530 **PALSGR.** 235/2 *Leyne* [no French].

Leynes, obs. form of **LEANNESS**.

Leyngth, variant of **LENGH** *Obs.*, length.

Leyond, obs. pres. pple. of **LAY** *v*. 1

Ley-pewter: see **LAY** *sb.* 6

Leyr (e, obs. form or variant of **LAIR**, **LERE**.

Leyrewite, variant of **LAIRWITE** *Obs.*

Leyrn, **Leyrne**, obs. ff. **LIERNE**, **LEARN**.

Leyrs, **leysche**, **leyshe**, obs. ff. **LEASH**.

Leystall (e, obs. form of **LAYSTALL**.

Leyt (e, variant of **LAIT** *Obs.*, lightning.

Leyth (e, obs. form of **LOATH**, **LOATHE**.

Leyve, **Leyven**, obs. ff. **LEAVE** *v*. 1, **LEVIN**.

Leyward, obs. form of **LEEWARD**.

Leze-majesty: see **LESE-MAJESTY**.

Lhapwynche, obs. form of **LAPWING**.

Lherzolute (lī-zolūt). *Min.* [Named from Lake Lherz in the Pyrenees: see **LITE**.] A variety

of pyroxene of a deep green or olive green colour.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 63 When mixed with serpentine it [Coccolite] has been termed Lherzolute.

1870 *RUTLEY-Study Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite occurs in Lherzolute.

Lheuc, variant of **LUKE** *a.*

|| **Lhiamba**, **liamba**. [Native African name.]

Hemp, **Cannabis sativa**. (Cf. *hāng*, *hemp*.)

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xxiv. 419 The leaf is used to smoke. . . and has . . . narcotic effects. . . this liamba is nothing else than the . . . *Cannabis Indica*. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 667 The imported gin keeps the African . . . from his worst intoxicant liamba (*Cannabis sativa*).

Lhiip, **hip**, obs. pa. t. of **LEAP** *v*.

|| **Li** 1 (*lī*). Also 6 *lii*, 9 *le* (e). [Chinese.] The

ordinary Chinese itinerary measure (see quot. 1886).

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* i. vi. 12 The Chino's have amongst them, but only three kind of measures: the which in their language are called *lii*, *pu*, and *icham*, which is as much as to say, or in effect, as a furlong, league, or journey. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Tinkovsk's Trav.* I. 65 The Chinese li contains two hundred and eighty-five Russian fathoms. 1884 G. WILLIAMSON *Old Highw. China* 209 At a small town forty li from Peking we spent the night. 1886 VULE & BURNELL *S.V. Lee*, According to Mr. Giles, 27½ li = 10 miles. . . From several concurrent statements we may conclude that often the li is generalised so that a certain number of li, generally 100, stand for a day's march.

|| **Li** 2 (*lī*). Also 8 *lai*, 9 *le*. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, one-thousandth part of a liang.

(A li of silver is equivalent to the copper coin called by Europeans a **CASH**.)

1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 262 Kas, which the Chinese call *Lai*, is the only current coin which is struck in China. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Li*, another name for the Chinese copper cash.

li, obs. abbrev. **L. libra** pound, **libre** pounds.

c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Take iij li [sic] of rosyne, and i. li of wax. c. 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 322 Here is xx. li of money. 1521 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 74 For a li and a q. wexe. 1634 R. VERNEY *Lett. 7. Dillon* in *Forster Gr. Remonstr.* (1860) 256 He was fined in four thousand pounds by some, by others in 5,000li, in 6,000li, in 10,000li.

Liability (lī-ābiliti). [f. **LIABLE** + **-ITY**.]

1. **Law.** The condition of being liable or answerable by law or equity.

1794-1809 E. CHRISTIAN *Note in Blackstone's Comm.* III. 165 It exempts them from all liability to answer for a loss occasioned by fire. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1031 Of the Liability of the Master in respect of a tortious Act done by the Servant. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* ix. 259 The Pignoris Capio could be generally resorted to in the absence of the person under liability.

b. Comm. Limited liability: the position or state of being legally responsible only to a limited extent (usually the amount of one's stock or shares) for the debts of a trading company of which one is a member. Also *attrib.* in *limited liability company*. (For the shortened form *limited company*, see **LIMITED**.) Also *transf.*

1855 in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CXXXIX. 358 Bill read 2^d, as was also the Limited Liabilities Bill. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prof. Law* xxi. 162 A private company . . . has been formed for the purpose of executing trusts and executorships, but limited. Such associations are not only open to all the objections which I have pointed out, but their limited liability would deter a prudent man from intrusting them with his fortune. 1890 *Review of Rev.* II. 541st Barings were as good as the Bank once. Now they are only a limited liability firm. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to Date* 147 Those were the days of Joint Stock Companies, and the Act authorizing the formation of companies with Limited Liability had not yet been passed. 1897 *Times*

15 Feb. 9/3 This does not give her [Greece] a right to assume that she can make war with limited liability.

2. The condition of being liable or subject to something, apt or likely to do something.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 118 Their mode of life . . . accounts for their liability to these diseases. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets &c.* Notes 120 A genius for poetry is nothing but a finer liability to impressions. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 596 His [Bacon's] noble confession of the liability of every inquirer to error. 1883 *FAOUD Short Stud.* IV. iii. 294 Liability to military service is a universal condition of citizenship.

3. That for which one is liable; esp. *pl.* the debts or pecuniary obligations of a person or company.

1842 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 169 At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised to meet these liabilities. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 561 Although it was relieved of a part of its liabilities, it was burthened with a heavy annual payment. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 18 The effect of profits and commissions on the mutual liabilities of nations.

Liabile (lī-āb'l), *a.* Also 6-7 **lyable**, (7 **lay-able**). [Plausibly explained as *a.* **AF. *liable** = med. L. **ligibilis* that can be bound, f. *ligāre*, *F. lier* to bind; but if this be the origin, it is strange that the word is not known in **AF.** or **Law Latin**.]

1. **Law.** Bound or obliged by law or equity, or in accordance with a rule or convention; answerable (*for*, also const. † *to* with the same sense); legally subject or amenable to.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 4 His landes . . . and cattalles, shall be charged and lyable to the execution of the sayde recovery. 1627 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 208 None were liable to martial law but martial men. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* x. 131 Those that are lyable to your authority and jurisdiction. 1649 *LANGBAIN Answ. Univ. Oxford* 40 Their having the Custody . . . of the Gaole . . . and their being lyable to Escapes. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxii. 120 Every Member is lyable by himself for the whole (debt). 1761 *DESCR. S. Carolina* 34 The Species of Goods liable to Duties, are Sugar, Rum, Madeira Wine. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 107 The territory of England is liable to two divisions; the one ecclesiastical, the other civil. *Ibid.* 470 The freehold was vested in the parson; and . . . on his death . . . would be liable to his debts and incumbrances. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 493 It is somewhat doubtful whether trusts were originally liable to Crown debts. 1832 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 266 A sovereign . . . can never be liable to any legal duties. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* v. 126 A premature release of a party liable on the bill. 1867 C. S. PARKER in *Quest. for Ref. Parl.* 158 Persons liable to income-tax. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the partnership. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXXII 765¹ The defendants were liable as principals, as they had contracted in their own names without any qualification.

b. const. inf.

1637 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 268 There is a little demur whether an executor is liable to answer damages. 1683 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 160 Candles made up for sale shall . . . be liable to be weighed and forfeited for want of being full weight. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 219 Wherein Land were made Liable to pay debts. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 254 It is reasonable that, wherever they transgress it, there they shall be liable to make atonement. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) iii. App. 45 The property of any officer or soldier, who is killed on the field of battle . . . is not liable to be taken for debt. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 460 The estate descended is the creditor's, and liable to pay his debts. 1825 *Act 6 Geo. IV.* c. 50 § 1 Every man . . . who shall occupy a house containing not less than fifteen windows, shall be . . . liable to serve on juries. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Eklia of Gar.* ii. 27 Will our growing rich make us liable to pay what your honour calls real rent?

2. Of land: ? Subject to taxation. † Also said of the tax. ? *Obs.*

a. 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 46 The land was not lyable longer than his owne life time. 1647 in W. S. PATTIE *Hist. Old Braintree* (Mass.) (1878) 33 His tax shall be still liable as heretofore. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 292 No land tax is expected until five years after the purchase, when land becomes liable.

3. **a.** Exposed or subject to, or likely to suffer from (something prejudicial); in older use with *widersense*, † subject to the operation of (any agency), likely to undergo (a change of any kind). Normally const. *to*; rarely † *of*, also † *for* with acc. and inf.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 8 You should not be lyable to so much labe. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* 157 To shew himself lyable to no fault [L. *nulli obnoxium enipere*]. 1627 *PERROT Tithes* 62 He . . . is lyable to all those curses. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hlosa* ch. 2. iii. 263 She shall be laid open, lyable for all wilde beasts to come in and to devour her. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 52 [Crystall] by the art of Chymistry is separate unto the operations whereof it is lyable, with other concretions, as calcination, reverberation, sublimation, distillation. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. Either of doubtful signification, or otherwise liable to misconstruction. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 397 Not liable to fear or flight or paine. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 55 Those [perfections] which are less liable to our apprehension. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* i. 23 Some . . . Wretches or . . . Hypocrites are mostly justly . . . liable to these horrors of mind. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 56th 4 He . . . found that though they were Objects of his Sight, they were not liable to his Touch. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 421st 5 The Imagination is as liable to Pain as Pleasure. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 171 There is one mistake to which they seem liable. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* v. 27 Your declaration . . . is liable to two objections. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 213 Reasons . . . which . . . are omitted as being more liable to dispute. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* i. Her eyes were liable to a similar affection. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. vi. ix. 83 At edges of loose cliffs . . . and in other places liable to disturbance.

1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. § 31. 352 Sea breezes are not liable to the same extremes of temperature as those from the land.

b. Const. *inf.* Subject to the possibility of (doing or undergoing something undesirable).

1682 CREECH *Lucretius* l. 27 All would be liable to die, Subject to powerful Mortality. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The multitude of trees . . . being liable to retain mists and vapours. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 79 Human creatures are . . . continually liable to go wrong voluntarily. [1749] CHESTERF. *Lett.* 24 Nov., He thought that gentleman was more liable to be thanked and rewarded than censured. You know, I presume, that liable can never be used in a good sense.] 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 178 They were . . . liable to suffer the greatest extremities of penury. 1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 352 Difficulties, I am sensible, may be liable to occur. 1858 RUSKIN *Arctos Chace* (1880) I. 130 Some colours are . . . liable to darken in perpetual shade. 1893 LUDLOW, etc. *Life Pusey* I. xvi. 376 The method, however equitable the intention, is liable to be inequitable in effect. 1896 *Portfolio* June 80 Ground so liable to be overflowed must surely at one time have been a swamp.

† 4. Inaccurately used for: Incident *to*. *Obs.*

1631 DENISON *Heav. Bang.* 246 The curse of God is liable to every one. 1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 24 (1748) IV. 285 The faults of inadvertency are liable to us all.

† 5. Subject or subservient *to*; attached or belonging *to*. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPHO *Hist. Irel.* 26 Other lawyers they have, liable to certain families. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 490 Angiers, and . . . all that we upon this side the Sea . . . Finde liable to our Crowne and Dignitie. *Ibid.* v. ii. 101. 1596 *Edw. III.* i. ii. 8 Those are her own, still liable to her. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. lxi. (1612) 268 If sad were she, then sad was he, if merrie, merrie too. His senses liable to all, she did, or did not do. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Liable*, subject to, belonging to.

† 6. Suitable, apt. Also const. *inf.* *Obs.*

1570 Q. *Council's Let.* 7 Feb. in *N. & Q.* (1857) I. 188 To chuse persons lyable to give good information. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 97 *Pedant*. The posterior of the day . . . is liable, congruent, and measurable for the after-noon. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 226 Finding thee . . . Apt, liable to be employ'd in danger.

Liableness. Now rare. [*f.* *LIABLE* + *-NESS*.]

The condition or quality of being liable; liability. 1645 W. JENKYN *Stit-Destroyer* 40 Our liableness and readiness to be overtaken by it. 1665-6 PEYS *Diary* 31 Jan., By which I am . . . eased of a liableness to pay the sum. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. vi. 117 Our Liableness . . . to Prejudice and Perversion. 1869 WARLAW *Lect. Gas.* iv. 65 Mutability and liableness to change.

Liache, Liage, obs. *f.* LEECH, LEAGUE *sb.*

|| **Liaison** (liā'zōn, *Fr.* liāzōn). Also 8 liaison.

[*f.* — *L. ligatō-em*, n. of action *f.* *ligare* to bind.] 1. *Cookery.* A thickening for sauces, consisting chiefly of the yolks of eggs; † also, the process of thickening. (*Cf.* LEAF² 2.)

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1671) 146 The last things [Butter, Bread, Flower] cause the liaison and thickening of the liquor. 1759 W. VERRILL *Cookery* xv. 92 Prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream. 1797 *Lond. Art Cookery* 142 Make ready a liaison of two or three eggs and cream, with a little minced parsley and nutmeg. *Ibid.* 146 Skim and sift the sauce, add a little cullis to make it a liaison. 1877 in *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*.

2. † a. *gen.* An intimate relation or connexion.

1809 *Edin. Rev.* XIV. 226 The liaisons of Merlin with his man and Bazire gave rise to the following *jeu d'esprit*.

b. *spec.* An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

1821 BYRON *Yvan* III. xxv. Some chaste liaison of the kind—I mean An honest friendship with a married lady. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* *Prose* Wks. 1888 II. 333 He [Byron] has a permanent sort of liaison with Contessa Guiccioli. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix. 'If it were but a temporary liaison,' the excellent man said, 'one could bear it. . . But a virtuous attachment is the deuce'. 1853 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV.* Ser. III. l. ii. 35 He was always much addicted to Gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women.

3. *French Phonetics.* The joining of a final consonant (which would in pause or before a consonant be silent) to a following word beginning with a vowel or 'mute' *h*.

1884 GOSSET *French Prosody* 43 There is one letter in English, *r*, which admits in some cases of a sort of liaison in correct modern pronunciation.

Liale, Liam, obs. *ff.* LEAL, LYAM, leash.

Liamba: see LHIAMBA.

Liana, liane (liā'nā, liā'n). Also 8 lianne.

[The form *liane* is a. *F. liane* (1638 *liene* in Roche-fort), supposed to be a deriv. of *lier* to bind. The form *liana* is either a latinization of *liane*, or has arisen from the notion that the word was of Sp. origin.] The name given to the various climbing and twining plants which abound in tropical forests.

[1796] STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 231 The *nebes*, called by the French *liannes*, by the Spaniards *bejuco*, and in Surinam *ta-y-tay*.] 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 748 Lianes interwoven from trunk to trunk. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 267 Spite of all its brambles and lianas. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* II. 25 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 136 Palms of every variety, all covered with gigantic lianes. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxxvi. 321 A stone bridge . . . clasped with close lianas.

|| **Liang** (liāng). Also leang. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, about 1½ oz. avoirdupois; this

weight in silver as a money of account. Also called *tael*.

1827 H. E. LLOYD *tr. Tinkowsky's Trav.* I. 17 note, A lian (liang) is a Chinese weight containing about 83 zolotniks; the value of two roubles in silver. *Ibid.* II. 316 A good camel was sold for twenty or thirty liang.

Liar (liā'r). Forms: 1 *liogere*, *Norhumb.* 1636, 2 *li(h)gere*, 3 *lieger*, *liare*, 3-4 *leier*, 3-5 *lyere*, 3-6 *lier*, (4 *ly(e)gere*, *lyzer*, *lijer*, *leezer*, *leigher*, *liere*, *liyer*), 4-5 *legher* (e, *liher*, *lygher*, *lyare*, 4-6 *Sc. lear*, 4-7 *lyer*, 5-8 *lyar*, (7 *lyarr*), 7-*liar*. [*OE. lögere* (= *OLIG. liugari*, *Icel. ljúgart*), agent-n. *f.* *lōgan* LIE *v.* 2. See -AR², -ER¹ 2.] One who lies or tells a falsehood; an untruthful person.

c 950 *Liutolf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 5 Mið ðý zie gebiddas þe wosaz 3e suaz legeras [other versions licetaras; *L. lypocrite*]. a 1023 WULSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 79 U arisað lease leogeras. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne beo þu liheres ne for eye ne for lunc. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 333/302 A strong liare and man of false lawe. 1340 *Lyenb.* 62 Þe lyegere is ylich þe deulete þe is his uader. c 1374 CHAUCER *Trilogus* III. 260 (39) Aunantoure and a lyere al is on. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petras) 422 Quhedir he a lele man or a lear be. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12590 Thus lytherly þu lyghers lappit þere tales. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xvii. (1859) 18 He . . . hath ben found an open lyer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xiv. They that told yow the tales were lyers. 1552 AMB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 He is ane lear and in him thair is na veritie. 1581 SIBNEY *Ap. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Of all Writers vnder the sunne, the Poet is the least liar. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 466 Poets are lyars, and for verses sake Will make the gods of humane crimes partake. a 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to T. B. Esp. Post.* Wks. 1774 I. 96 Who are known lyars by profession. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1810) I. ii. 12 An habitual liar . . . must possess a poor and pusillanimous heart. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fer.* I. xiv. 'Now tell me I'm a liar', said the honest man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 359 You are a liar, Meletus, not believed even by yourself.

Proverbs. c 1520 *Ten Abuses in O. E. Misc.* 184 Old mon lechur, 3unch mon lieger [and text *lyere*]. 1539 TAYLOR *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 35 A lyer ought not to be forgetfull. a 1555 LATIMER in *Godly Confer.* w. Kidley (1576) b 2b, Lyers had nedde to have good memories. 1631 CHITTLE *Hoffmann* 12 b, lyer, lyer, lieke dish.

b. **Liar's bench** (see quot.).

1859 NARES, *Liar's-bench*, a place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

† c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Lying, deceitful. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6819 Tak þou noght wi tunge leier.

Liar, variant of LYAR *Sc. Obs.*

|| **Liard** (liā'r). Also 6 *lier* de, *lyard quasi-lt. liardo*, *Sc. lyart*. [*f.* prob. subst. use of *liard* *adj.* grey (see LYART *a.*). *Cf.* *grey groat*.] A small coin formerly current in France, of the value of the fourth part of a sou. Hence, typically, a coin of small value.

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 191 In bras they [French] have mietes, halfe pens, pens, doubles, liertes . . . a lier is worth three brassie pens. 1572 SATR. *Poems Reform.* xxiii. 15 Hauue we ane lyart, na baid bot all is thairis. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres* *Love* C. iv. 53 b, A pounce of course Cheese, one Sou and one Lyard. 1600 PORY *tr. Leo's Hist. Africa* III. 734 For the selling of eury duckats-worth they have two Liardos allowed them. 1657 DAVENANT *Entertainment*, *Rutland Ho.* *Dram.* Wks. 1873 III. 224 His fare being two brass liards, 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Fic.* (1779) II. xxix. 29 He knew to a liard what was given to each. 1820 SCOTT *Fraserhoek* xxii. Neither I nor any of mine will touch the value of a liard. 1847 DRAKE *Tancred* VI. xi. He would push about in the throng like a Hercules, whenever any one called out to him to fetch a liard.

Liard (liā'r'd). *Canadian*. [*a. F. liard*, subst. use of *OF. liard* grey: see LYART. (Continental *Fr.* has *liardier* black poplar.)] The balsam poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, of North America.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 128 note, *Populus nigra*, called, by the Canadians, liard.

Liard, variant of LYART, grey.

Lias (liā's). Also 5, 7-8 *lyas*. [Introduced into mod. geology from dialects; a. *OF. lias* (mod. *F. lias*) a compact kind of limestone.]

1. A blue limestone rock occurring in certain south-western counties of England. Also *attrib.*

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 In custodia vitarii ij par petrarum ex officio et j par vocat. lyas. 1649 GLANVILL in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 978 A sort of hard stone, commonly call'd a Lyas, blue and white, polishable. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Laundon, Som.*, On the N.W. side of this plain are dug a sort of head-stones, called lyas, which are blue and white, and polishable. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 202 note, Lyas is the general term for strata of stone of the species of Aberthaw, in several counties. 1813 YANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 27 A stratum of blue lais [*sic*] limestone. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 155 On the coast of the S.W. part of Somersetshire . . . a high shingle beach, principally composed of lias (the rock of the vicinity). 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1154 Blue lias lime is charged 24/- per yard.

2. *Geol.* A series of strata forming the lower division of the Jurassic series, consisting of thin layers of blue argillaceous limestone, and containing a great wealth of fossils.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 72 *Lias*, a provincial name adopted in scientific language for a particular kind of limestone. 1833 — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 415 The name of Gryphite limestone has sometimes been applied to the lias.

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 82 The lias, oolite, and other recent formations.

Liason, obs. form of LIAISON.

Liasic (liā'sik), a. *Geol.* Also *liasie*. [*f.* *LIAS* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the lias formation.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 378 Metamorphic rocks of the Eocene or Liasic eras. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 561 In the Liasic period of the secondary formations. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* II. 37 The first ammonite I ever saw was a specimen . . . from one of the liasic deposits of England. *Ibid.* xxi. 451 Both shale and nodules bore, instead of the deep liasie gray, an olivaceous tint.

† **Liatico**. *Obs.* Forms: 7 *leathick*, *leaticke*.

liatica. [*a. It. liatico* = *Alatico* (Florio)] A red wine made in Tuscany.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farwe. Tower Bottles* A 4, With Malmesie, Muskadell, and Corcia, With White, Red, Claret, and Liatica. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1837 Maluocsy, Muscadine, and Leaticke. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 25 Thou wouldest . . . drink nothing but Frontiniack, white Muscadines, Leathick-wine, and Vine de pary.

† **Lib**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [*OE. lyb, b, libb* medicine, drug, potion. *Cf.* CHEESLIP.] A charm.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 711 Obligationem, lybb [*Exfert libb, Corpus lyb, lybb*]. 1577 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 77 [In Perthshire] an common use of sorcerie, libbis, and charmes.

† **Lib**, *sb.* 2. *Cant. Obs.* [*f.* *LIB v.* 3.] Sleep.

1665 HEAD *Eng. Regue* I. iv. (1666) 29 Bien Drakmans then, Bonse Mort and Ken The bien Coves lings awast, On Chates to trine by Rome-Coves dine, For his long lib at last.

Lib (lib), *v.* 1. Also 7-8 *libb*. Now *dial.* [*repr.* an *OE. *lyban* = *MDu. lubben* to maim, geld, *f.* Teut. root **lub* : see LEFT *a.*] *trans.* To castrate, geld, 'cut'.

1396 [see *libbing*, below]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IV. 5 Thair wyffis . . . baid than lictissoun abyd At hame, and libb thaim of the pockis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lv. The steirkis . . . libbit to be oxin. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Nat. II.* vii. 19 Who pares his nailes, or libbs his swine. 1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* 321 They have used to libb their horses and take away their stonies. 1618 CHAPMAN *Heioid* 37 The bellowing Bullock libb, and Gote. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. i. I am libbed in the breech already. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* IV. *Dram.* Wks. 1873 III. 164 Sure he is lib'd; he hath certainly no masculine lussiness about him. a 1733 *Shetland Acc.* 28 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* 1832-3 XVI. 200 That none libb any beast upon Sunday. 1788 MARSHALL *Ferish.* II. 340 To Lib, to geld male lambs and calves. horses and pigs are 'gelded' h. 1855 ROBINSON *Widly Gloss.*, *Scrubbed and Libbed*, farmers' terms, or rather they are used as one word, —castrated.

b. *fig.* (*Cf.* CASTRATE *v.* 4.)

1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 250 In the latter end where he libbeth of the conclusion of Origens wordes, he translateth [etc.] . . . when he hath clipped, shaven, yared, gelded and falsified all that he can [etc.]. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Diatriba* 419 Aristotle . . . wrote *GNAY*. Bookes, or thereabout, *περί πολιτειων* . . . and yet none of these were libbed by Abbreviators.

Hence *Libbed ppl. a.*, *Libbbing ppl. sb.*

1396 *Whitby Abbey Rolls* (Whitby Gloss.) Pro libbing porcorum 10d. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IV. 20 Sum of hes forsakin all sic gammiss, That men callis libbing in the pockis. a 1600 *Hist. Eger Bacon* in *Thom. F. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 192 When the best libbing lib. 1616 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 123 A libbed gilt. 1638 FORD *Francis* I. ii. What a terrible sight to a libb'd breech is a sow-gelder! a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxii. 256 Like a libbed Eunuch. 1790 BURNS *'Kind Sir, I've read your Paper'*, How libbet libbet 1751 was singin'.

Lib, *v.* 2 *dial.* (*Suffolk*). 'Of a child or young animal: To suck persistently' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. xii. s. 1 (1669) 274-5 The growing child that lies libbing often at the Breast.

† **Lib**, *v.* 3 *Cant. Obs.* Also 6 *lyp*. [Origin unknown.] *intr.* To sleep.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1860) 84 In what lipken has thou lypped in this darkemans, whether in a lybbege or in the strumell? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. i. Oh I wud lib all the lightmans, Oh I wud lib all the darkemans. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lib*, to Tumble or Lye together. 1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* s. v. (*F.*), The coves lib together, the fellows sleep together.

Lib, *dial.* form of LEAF *sb.* 2

† **lib**, abbrev. of *L. libbre* pounds.

1442 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1844) I. 8 The sowm of iijij of lib. 1528 *Ibid.* 121 Twenty lib. Scottis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 333 Ane hundred libis stirling. 1655 in A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xx. (1876) 238, 8 lib. of pledge in money. 1705 HEARNE in *Rel. Heavn.* (1869) *passim*.

Libament. *Obs. exc. arch.* [*ad. L. libamentum*, *f. libā-re* to LIBATE + *-MENT*.] = LIBATION.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxii. 17 note, That solemn cuppe of wine, which belonged as a libament to the offering and eating to the Paschal lambe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1289 Before his time they dranke it [wine] not at all, neither made they libaments thereof unto their gods. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 324 Andromache was pouring libaments To th' ashes.

Libaniferous (libāni'fēros), a. [*f.* *L. libanus*, *Gr. libaniferous* + (-) *FEROUS*.] Yielding incense. 1895 19th Cent. Oct. 595 The libaniferous country.

† **Libanomantie**. *Obs.* [*ad. F. libanomantie* (Rabelais), *f.* *Gr. libavos* incense + *μαντεία* (see -MANCY).] Divination by the burning of incense.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Libanomancy [*sic*]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 208.

Libanophorous (libānō'fōros), a. [*f.* *Gr. libanophōros*, *f. libavos* incense + *-phōros* bearing, *phēreō* to bear: see -OUS.] Producing incense.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc., Bombay br.* 11. 387 Ptolemy's Libanophorous region is misplaced.

Libanotophorous (libanot'fōrōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *libanotophoros*, f. *libanotōs* incense (f. *libanos*: see prec.) + *-phoros* bearing.] Producing incense. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 710/1 The Libanotophorous region of the ancients.

Libant (lō'bānt), *a.* [f. L. *libant-em*, pr. ppl. of *libā-re* LIBATE *v.*] Tasting; touching lightly. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* vi. 131 She touched his eyelashes with libant lips.

Libard(e, Libardesse, obs. ff. LEOPARD, -ESS. + **Libardine.** *Obs.* Also 6 libardaine. [f. *libard* LEOPARD; the formation is obscure.] ? A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, ? = LEOPARD'S BANE. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 Libardaine of the Greeks is called Aconitum, it hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1607 TOPSELL *Foerf. Beasts* (1658) 32 The herb Wolfbane or Libardine is poison to . . . all beasts that are littered blinde.

Libate (lō'bāt), *v.* [f. L. *libāt*, ppl. stem of *libāre* to taste, pour out as an offering, etc.] *a.* *trans.* To pour out (wine, etc.) in honour of a god. Also, to make a libation to (a god). *b.* *intr.* To pour out libations.

1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* vi. 762 She libated the wine in sacrifice. 1867 — tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 227 Around the tables all libating stand, Invoking heaven. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* vii. xi. 441 A son of Israel has no gods whom he can libate.

Hence **Libated** ppl. *a.* 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Georg.* i. 360 Pay unto Ceres, nectars, rites divine, With milk and honey and libated wine. **Libation** (lō'bāt'jōn). Also 4 libacioun, 5 lybacioun. [ad. L. *libātiō-em*, n. of action f. *libā-re* to LIBATE.] The pouring out of wine or other liquid in honour of a god; *concr.* the liquid so poured out; a drink-offering.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 28 Thei . . . sacrificeden her libaciouns. 1490 CAXTON *Eucydus* xxii. 81 The good wyne of swete odour ordeyned for the lybaciouns or washynges of the sacrifices. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 They used this water for the tolemene libations at sacrifices. 1697 DRYDEN *Jenid* i. 1030 Sprinkling the first Libations on the Ground. 1743 J. DAVISON *Aeneid* vii. 184 Pour forth bowls in Libation to Jove. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. iii. The guests followed the prayer, and then, sprinkling the wine on the table, they performed the wonted libation. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 584 Water to be poured out at the time of the morning offering as a libation.

b. transf. (somewhat *ocular*). Liquid poured out to be drunk; hence a potato. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 47 Libations to his health, or, in plain english, bumpers were poured forth to the Draper. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III (1845) I. xxii. 313 Some jovial dinners and libations of champagne cemented their friendship. c. 1850 *Am. Nts.* (Rtdg.) 412 In consequence of their repeated libations, they began both of them to be considerably heated. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. App. 254 They prepared themselves for the task by a plentiful libation of gin.

c. ff. 1781 *Quarter Retirement* 226 He . . . weeps a sad libation in despair. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 273 Never yet . . . hath the sword More terrible libations poured! 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 344 Willing, nay glad, to pour out his whole life as a libation.

d. attrib. 1776 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* I. ii. 40 The spondean melody, that is the libation tune of Olympus. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 256 Bearers of libation-vases. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 80 A libation-table on which was engraved a hieroglyphic inscription to Apis-Osiris.

Libatory (lō'bātōrī), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *libātōrī-us*, f. *libāre*: see LIBATE *v.* and -ORY.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of libations. 1834 MEDWIN in *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 559 Phœbus has . . . received my libatory offerings. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 163 Bearers of libatory vessels.

+ **B.** *sb.* A libatory vessel. *Obs.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i. *Malac.* i. 23 The libatories [L. *libatōria*] and the phials.

+ **Libature.** *Obs.* In 7 libatour. [As if ad. L. type **libātura*, f. *libāre* to LIBATE.] 1632 HOLLAND *Cynopædia* 71 Hee there procured the gracious favour of Dame Tellus, with Libatours and liquid offerings.

Libbard, arch. variant of LEOPARD. **Libbe**, obs. form of LIVE. **Libbage.** *Old Cant.* [f. *LIB* *v.* 3] A bed. 1567 (see *LIB* *v.* 3). 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (1665) 33 *Libbage*, a Bed. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Libbage*, a bed.

Libber (lō'bēr). Now *dial.* [f. *LIB* *v.* 1 + -ER¹.] A gelder. 14 . . . *Nom.* in Wt. Wülcker 693/32 *Hic castrator*, lybbere. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Libbers have for libbinge of pigges, pennies a peece for the giltes, and half pence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 A Libber, a Sow-gelder. 1683 G. MERTON *Yorks. Dialogue* 4 The Libber comes to Morn; weese Libb th' awd Pigges.

+ **Libberla.** *Sc. Obs.* A staff, cudgel. c. 1500 *Rolls Cursing* 112 in *Iainc Anc. Poet. Scott.*, Their sall thar [devils] cary in their clukis Sum libberlais, and sum hell crukis, ? a 1550 *Freivris Berwick* 505 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 302 Vp he start, and gat a libberla In-to his hand.

Libbet¹ (lō'bēt). Now *dial.* Also 6 lyb(b)et, (also g) libbat, 7 libbit. [Cf. OF. *libe*, *libbe* block of stone.] A billet of wood; a stick to beat or throw at anything with.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 210 Leave that woode or Ile baste ye with a libbet. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 26 A longe lastinge lybbet. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxi. (1602) 99 With that he tooke a Libbat vp, and beate out his braines. 1589 *Ibid.* Pr. Add. (1602) 345 Libbats newly snatched from burning. 1736 *Isle of Tenet* 37, I took up a Libbit that lay by the Sole, and hove it at the Hagister. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Libbet*, a billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. *South.*

Libbet 2 (lō'bēt). Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. LAPPET.] *a.* A flap or lobe. *b.* A fragment, rag, jag. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) Pref. 3 One who lookes onely upon some libbet, or end of a peece of Arras. *Ibid.* 418 The tender libbets of their eares. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life Gloss.*, *Libbets*, rags in strips. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Libbet*, a fragment. 'All in a libbet', or 'all in libbets and jibbets', torn to rags. Also *Libbet*.

+ **Libbeccio** (libē'jō, It. libē'jō). Also *erron.* -*ecchio*. [It., f. L. *Lib-s*: see LIBS.] The Italian name for the south-west wind. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 706 Eurys and Zephir with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libeccio. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1880 IV. 178 The Libeccio here howls like a chorus of fiends all day. 1821 MRS. SHELLEY in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) 11. 395 After a whole week of libeccio rain and wind. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* 11. 314 The libeccio was blowing keenly as we crossed the square of Fiesole.

Libel (lō'bēl), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 libell, 5 libelle, 5-7 lybell(e, 6-7 lybel, (6 *Sc.* libal), 3- libel. [a. OF. *libel* masc., *libelle* fem. (mod. F. *libelle*), ad. L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book. Cf. Sp. *libelo*, Pg. *It. libello*, used in legal senses.]

+ 1. A little book; a short treatise or writing. 1382 WYCLIF *Nom.* v. 23 And the preest shal wryte in a libel [1388 *libell* book] thes cursid thingis. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 157 Here beginneth the prologe of the processe of the Libelle of Englyshe Polycye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxiii. 102 As before is shewyd in the .C. and .xiii. Chapitre of this libell. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 234/1 Yt no man should . . . translate . . . by way of boke, lybel, or tretise. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Paynyng* 20 Quintyn, Messar, Rowle, Henderson, hay, & holland, Thocht they be ded, yar libells ben lenand. 1576 A. FLEMING *Prof. to Cains Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* 111. 228 Cains spared no study . . . which seemed . . . requisite to the performance of this little libel. a 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 86 Certain Books, which he termed Codicello's; which in our Dialect, is the same with Libels or Little Books. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 69 His English Libels were these, viz. *A Merry Jest* [etc.]

+ 2. A written paper. Sometimes = LABEL *sb.* 1, for which it may have been substituted as etymologically more intelligible. *Obs.* 1603 North's *Plutarch* (1612) 183 With his testament there were three litle libels or codicils. 1642 tr. Perkins' *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 136. 60 That [the seal] was so fixed againe to the libell [ed. 1657 label, orig. AF. (ed. 1601) label] of the deed. 1682 KEIGWIN *M. Calvary* (1826) clxxxix, This lybell was fastened on y^e cross fast. And over the head of Christ put. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* i. 16 With every Medicament its Lybel upon it.

3. A formal document, a written declaration or statement. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (as occasional rendering of L. *libellus*), and *Latv* (see 3). 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10234 Hii sende him libel, & esste ek articles, pat nere nozt to graunti wel. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 31 Who euer shal lene his wyf, zene he to hir a libel, that is, a litle boke of forsaking [1388 a libel of forsaking]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 A cownsayle was kepde . . . where a libelle porrecte to Constancius. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxlv. [cxxxii.] 754 The knyght toke the kyng a lybell, the which was red; therein was conteyned that if there was nother knyght . . . that wolde say that kyng Henry was not rightfull kyng, he was there redy to fyght with him. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 16/2 The Arrians returning from their Arrianisme, offered vp and exhibited unto the bishops of Rome their libels of repentance. 1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewels* *Apol.* iv. 161 b, Moses permitted a libell of diuorce. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 366 Quha tuik al priat libalis and accusatiounis, and causet exeme thame. 1607 TOPSELL *Foerf. Beasts* (1658) 15 With their image did Augustus sign all his Exods, Libels, and Epistles. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla* *Grand.* 750 The libels or billes of dowie. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 294 A Libel, or Bill of Complaint. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. III. 75 A formal reply to the petition or libel of Symmachus.

3. *a. Civil Law.* The writing or document of the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. *b. Ecc. Law.* The first plea, or the plaintiff's written declaration or charges, in a cause. *c. Sc. Law.* The form of complaint or ground of the charge on which either a civil or criminal prosecution takes place. 1340 Ayrch. 40 Pe ualse notaryes . . . ualseþ þe celes makeþ þe kneade libelles and to ualeþ ore ualshedes. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's P.* 297 May I nat axe a libel, sir Somnour, And answer there, by my procurator, To swich thing as men wol opponen me? c. 1410 Love *Bonauent. Mirr.* xviii. (1510) Fv b, He that was domysman made the lybelle in theyre cause. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 A fals notarye, pat makyth false letters, libellies, or false actys. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 35 Let him that is my contrary party, sue me with a libell. 1548 Act 2 & 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 14 The same partle . . . shall bringe and deliver . . . the verie true copie of the libell dependinge in the ecclesiasticall Courte. 1599 *Sc. Acts* *Tas. VI* § 73 All criminall libellis sall contene that the personis complit on airt and pairt of þe crime libellit. 1601 A FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 You lay and alleage in your

libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. 1681 Act to *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libel, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. viii. (1737) 76 First [in Ecc. causes] goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. 51 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alleged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman . . . were the committee who drew up the libel. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. Surely the pursuer is bound to understand his own libel. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. xi. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the complainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. i. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compeared.

+ 4. Used jocularly for: The collective body (of lawyers). *Obs. rare* — 1. 1515-20 *Vox Populi* 722 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 293 With ij or iij great clothiers, And the hole lybell of lawyers.

+ 4. A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated; *spec.* one assailing or defaming the character of some person (in early use more fully, *famous libel* = Law Latin *libellus famosus*). 1521 Bp. LONGLAND in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 253 Suche famous lybells and bills as be sett uppe in night tymes upon Chirche doores. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1240/1 The bishops . . . durst not openlie publish the excommunication of the king, but secretlie cast libels about the high waies, which gaue notice therof. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. i. 33 Plots have I laide . . . By drunken Prophecies, Libels, and Dreames, to set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 94 Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant then an Ambassadour) dispersed a bitter Libell in Latine Verse, against the King. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 86 Cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city . . . traducing some, and proscribing others. 1689-90 WOOD *Life* 12 Mar. Two malicious fellows were found sticking up a libel reflecting on the fast. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 152 Singeing a pig with a new purchased libel. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1869) I. 218 He scattered libels through their camp.

5. *Latv.* Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such a statement or writing. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 87 And by the way, that which it may sometimes concerne us to know, yet it may be a Libell to publish it [surplusage]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 125 With regard to libels in general, there are . . . two remedies; one by indictment and another by action. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 2 In point of actual law, a libel is any paper in which he, who to the will adds the power of punishing for it, sees any thing that he does not like. 1840 L'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. i. 12 Condemned to imprisonment for publishing seditious libels. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (ed. 4) 134 It may be very difficult to obtain evidence of a libel. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The judge answered . . . that it was clearly possible to publish a libel for the public good.

b. In popular use: Any false and defamatory statement in conversation or otherwise. *transf.*, applied to a portrait that does the sitter injustice, or to a thing or circumstance that tends to bring undeserved ill repute on a person, a country, etc. 1618 WITHER *Motto* *Introd.* Wks. (1633) 504 If any should confesse Those sinnes in publique, which his soul oppresse; Some guilty fellow (moov'd thereat) would take it unto himselfe; and so, a Libell make it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vii. 18 The false report of the spies was in some respect but a libell of this land. 1667 CAUSES *Decay Ch. Piety* i. 10 Are we reproacht for the name of Christ, that Ignominy serves but to advance our future Glory; every such Libel here, becomes Panegyrick there. 1673-4 DK. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1885) III. xix. 27 Those addresses . . . have proved rather leik libells than truth. 1693 *Unimours Town* 132 They [Men] are living Libels [as to Women's virtue]. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 163 Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain, To wish their vile resemblance may remain! And stand recorded, at their own request, To future days, a libel or a jest! 1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* i. 160 A rich knave's a libel on our laws. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i. His whole conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 450 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice, That odious libel on a human voice. 1850 L'YVELL and *Visit U. S.* II. 163 The tale of suffering . . . was not authentic. . . Such libels are bailed with pleasure by the Perpetualists as irritating the feeling of that class of slave-owners who [etc.].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *libel-spawning* *adj.*, (sense 3) *libel summions*. *Libel Act*, the title of the Act 32 Geo. 3. c. 60, as shortened by Act of Parliament in 1866 (59 & 60 *Vict.* c. xiv). 1682 TATE *Abss. & Achil.* ii. 520 Parasites and libel-spawning imps. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud.* xlvii. 289, I saw the auld chap go direct to the Fiscal's office, and next day I had a libel summions chargin' me wi' every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun'. **Libel** (lō'bēl), *v.* [f. LIBEL *sb.*; OF. *libeller*, med. L. *libellare* existed in certain senses.]

+ 1. *intr.* To make libellous accusations or statements; to spread defamation. *Const. against, on; by, of* (Sc.). *Obs.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 157 Suppois þe crak, þe ly abak, And lybellis be the Law. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 1008 What suball I lyble of this towne? Not all the paper of this towne . . . May had the half that he hes done. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 17 What's this but libelling against the Senate? 1596 NASHB. *Suffron Walden* 80 He is verie seditious and mutiuous in conversation . . . libelling most excrebably and inhumanely on lacke of the Falcon. 1610 B. JONSON *Atch.* iii. ii, Nor shall you need to libel 'gainst

the Prelates. 1637 *LAUD Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 9 Hee Libels against the King and the State.

2. *trans.* To defame or discredit by the circulation of libellous statements; to accuse falsely and maliciously; *spec. in Law*, to publish a libel against.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vii. Thou shalt libell, and I'll cudgel the Rascall. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 With a spirit which equally disdaineth to libel or to flatter him. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 44 But what so pure, which envious tongues will spare? Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair. 1733 SWIFT *Beast's Confess. to Priest* 202, I would accuse him (fabling Æsop) to his face For libelling the four-foot race. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) 11, 492 Those who have deserted this service have been allowed to libel and defame his character. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 The Grub-street hacks, who in former times lived by libelling political personages.

fig. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) 11, 158 It misrepresents and libels God to the Conscience. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1860) III. v. 480 Beware of libelling what you profess to defend.

3. *a. Eccl. and Sc. Law.* To institute a suit against (a person) by means of a libel; also, to specify in a libel.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 220 Thai shall have alswa the Kings licence . . . to reduce their soifaultors, upon sick causes and considerations as they may libell. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 48 When he was Lybell'd, the Missal and Breviary had not receiv'd the Rasures before spoken of. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 In all capital Crimes, the Facts are to be libelled, with the Hour, Day, Month, . . . and Place in which the Fact happened. 1753 S. FRASER in *Scots Mag.* Apr. 1791/1 The facts . . . are not sufficient to infer the crime libelled. 1754 FASKING *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 457 If these admicines afford sufficient conviction, that the deed libelled did once exist. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict. c. 101* & 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decree for General Adjudication without such Alternative.

b. To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel, cargo, or its owner).

1805 *East's Reports* v. 317 The vessel and her cargo have been libelled in the Court of Admiralty for condemnation. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 628 Nickerson was libelled in the Special Court of Vice-Admiralty by Jonathan Sewall. 1820 MARRIAT *F. Multumy* xxi. The True-blooded Yankee was libelled in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6/5 The owners of the steamer instructed a firm of solicitors at Halifax to 'libel' the vessel for 10,000 dollars.

Hence *Libelled ppl. a.*, *Libelling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 33 Anent be libellit precept rasit at be instance of maister Robert Herbertson. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 368/2 False and infamous railings and libellings. 1641 *Milton Animadv.* Wks. 1738 l. 80 The practices . . . of libelling Separatists. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 668 A libelling look hath begotten very tragical mischiefs. 1697 DAYDEN *Virgil* (1721) l. 1 Life 29 Marc Antony . . . vex'd him with a great many Libelling Letters, in which he reproaches him with the baseness of his Parentage. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. F. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. l. 159 That towards the libelling of the said Pope there be a sum employed not exceeding six pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 385 His pictur'd person and his libel'd shape. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xi. 245 The art of libelling is no inefficient prelude to revolutionary measures.

† *Libella. Ent. Obs.* [mod. L. (Moufet 1634); perh. an application of *L. libella* (see *LEVEL sb.*), with reference to the horizontal extension of the wings.] An early scientific name for the dragon-fly. (Cf. *LIBELLULA*.)

1694 *Libellæ* [see *DRAGON-FLY*]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist., Insects* II. ii. Of the Libella, or Dragon-fly.

Libellant (lî-bèl'ant). Also *libellant*. [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-ANT*; after *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.]

1. *Law.* One who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. Also as *adj.*

1736 AVILIFFE *Parergon* 352 The party Libellant seems to confess whatever is contain'd within the compass and Words of his Libel. *Ibid.* If the Libellant propounds any thing in his Libel which makes against himself, he must abide by it. 1804-17 W. CROUCH *Rep.* (Webster 1828) The counsel for the libellant contended [etc.]. 1874 DEARY in *Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 201/1 The libellants shipped on the *Hermine*, as ordinary seamen. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 Successful libellants in a collision suit.

2. One who publishes a libel; a libeller.

In some recent Dicts.

Libellary (lî-bèl'ari), *a. Roman Law*. [ad. late L. *libellarius* (Du Cange), f. *libellus* *LIBEL sb.*] Characterized by the issuing of a libel, or written statement of his cause of action, by the plaintiff as the commencement of a suit.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 532 The Libellary system which prevailed in the time of Justinian. *Ibid.* 657 The Libellary procedure . . . having superseded the Formulary procedure.

† *Libellate, ppl. a.*, or *sb. Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *libellatus*, pa. ppl. of *libellare*: see *LIBEL v.* = *libelled* pa. ppl., or *LIBELLE*.]

1565 *Child Marriages* 43 Christopher Hartley . . . vncle to the said James libellate. 1604 *Chichester Registry Dep.* Nov. (MS.). The said Julian Legate, libellate, . . . is accompanied among her neighbours to be an honest woman.

Libellatic (lî-bèl'atik), *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *libellaticus*, f. *libellus*: see *LIBEL sb.* Cf. F. *libellatiques* sb. pl.] A Christian who, under persecution, obtained from a magistrate a false certificate that he had sacrificed to the heathen gods.

1873 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (1874) I. 164.

† *Libellartic, a. Obs. rare* -1. In 8 -atick. [ad. L. *libellaticus* (cf. prec.): see *LIBEL sb.* and -ATIC.] That writes libellous matter.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brill.* I. Pref. 81 Those Libell-artick Pamphleteers.

Libellee (lî-bèl'è). *Law*. [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-EE*.] One against whom a libel has been filed.

1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.*, *Libellee*, a party against whom a libel has been filed in chancery proceedings, or in admiralty, corresponding to the defendant in a common law suit. 1860 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1886 *Honille. Review* (N.Y.) Jan. 91 Vermont first put restrictions on the re-marriage of the libellee.

Libeller (lî-bèl'er). Also 7 libellour. [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-ER*.] One who libels another; one who publishes a libel or libels.

1589 COOPER (title) *An Admonition to the People of England*: wherein are answered . . . the slanderous vntuethies vntered by Martin (Marprelate) the Libeller. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* i. iii. In thee, as being the chief of thy profession, I doe accuse the qualitie of treason, As libellers against the state and Cæsar. 1634 PRICHARD *Gentil. Exerc.* i. iii. 9 To buy it [pleasure], with losse . . . of his eares for a libeller. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 285 If he hop't the Prelats had no intelligence with the libellours. 1709 *Tatler* No. 88 ¶ 7 The Squibs are those who in the common Phrase of the World are call'd Libellers, Lamponers and Pamphleteers. 1742 Ld. HARDWICKE in *Atkyns Rep.* (1794) III. 479 All the libellers of the kingdom know now, that printing initial letters will not serve their turn. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i. 240 Oh! had this false and flippant Libeller Shed his young blood for his absurd lampoon. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1860) III. v. 298 The Scotch divines . . . were the libellers of their species; they calumniated the whole human race.

Conb. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 106 Became an officious Agent, libeller-like to Rome, by writing against his brethren the seculars.

Libellist (lî-bèl'ist). [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-IST*. Cf. F. *libelliste*.] = *LIBELLER*.

1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) 200 In continuing to prosecute petty, insignificant cavillers, while they allow such a Gigantic Libellist . . . to go unmolested. 1801 HELM M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. v. 37 Every friend of liberty . . . was branded as a libellist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 615 The law could not give more latitude to a libellist. 1899 *Academy* 28 Oct. 479/2 From Butler downwards the [satirists] are all inveterate libellists.

† *Libellize, v. Obs. rare*. [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To deal in libels, to practise slander.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 4/27 To reprehend In sharpe-fang'd Satyres, is to libellize. To raise vile slanders, and false infamies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 235 Such a president will hearten them To libellize.

Libellous (lî-bèl'us), *a.* [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-OUS*.]

Containing or constituting a libel, of the nature of a libel; also, engaged upon libels.

1619 VISCONTI *DONCASTER Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 138 A libellous booke. a 1631 DONNE in *Sermon* (1840) 238 An itching ear, delighting in the libellous defamations of other men. 1693 in *Wood's Life* (1848) 374 The clauses and sentences . . . pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 12 The paper . . . contained no treasonable or libellous matter. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 51 The publication of actual facts may be . . . criminal and libellous, when directed against private characters. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 207 The libellous pen of Martin Marprelate. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv. It seemed hardly less libellous in him to imagine her grown a woman.

Hence *Libellously adv.*

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Fisher* (1850) 96 The phrase . . . was first given him libellously by Lord Rochester. 1805 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 168/2 Certain naturalists . . . libellously represented Aristotle as saying that goats breathed through their ears.

|| *Libellula* (lî-bèl'ulä). *Ent.* [Mod. L. (Linnaeus); dim. of the earlier name *LIBELLA*.] A genus of neuropterous insects, originally corresponding in extent to the modern family *Libellulidae* (Dragon-flies); now one of three genera composing that order.

1754 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 73 The mouth of the Libellula is furnished with jaws; the antennæ are short [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 339 A large and beautiful fly of the libellula kind. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm. x.* (1866) 100 Different species of libellula that used to come and deposit their eggs.

Hence *Libellulid sb.*, one of the family *Libellulidae*. *Libelluline a.* pertaining to the *Libellulidae*; *sb.* an insect of this family. *Libelluloid a.*, resembling the *Libellulidae*.

1848 CRAIG, *Libellulines*, the Dragon-flies. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Libelluloides* adj., libelluloid.

† *Libence. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *libentia*, f. *libentem*, *libens* willing.] Willingness.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* II. 47 This volence is a meer libence, free from coactive violence.

† *Libentiously, adv. Obs. rare* -1. [As if f. **libentious* (f. as prec. + *-OUS* + *-LY* 2.)] Willingly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng. xv.* xcvi. 383 That for them libentiously Foesle-Catholike should erre.

|| *Liber* (lî-bèr). *Bot.* [L. *liber* bark.] The inner bark of exogens; bast. Also *attrib.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Bark*, The inner bark or liber. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 603/2 It is the liber, or inner bark, that constitutes the cinnamon. 1857 HENFREY *Eleut. Bot.* § 765 The bast . . . consists of the separate liber-layers of the Lime-tree. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 31 The liber-cells are among the longest that occur in any of the tissues.

1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3438. 4 Care is necessary to bring the liber of both stock and graft [of the vine] into contact.

Liber, a spurious word in recent Dicts., is evolved from a misprint in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7, 1875) III. 333 (*libers* for *limbers*; in edd. 1-4 the word is given correctly.)

Liberal (lî-bèr'al), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *liberale*, (5 *libral*), 4-7 *liberal(e)*, 5-6 *liberal* 1, 4- *liberal*. [a. OF. *liberal* (F. *libéral*) = Sp., I. g. *liberal*, It. *liberale*, ad. L. *liberālis* pertaining to a free man, f. *liber* free.]

A. adj.

1. Originally, the distinctive epithet of those 'arts' or 'sciences' (see *ABT* 7) that were considered 'worthy of a free man'; opposed to *servile* or *mechanical*. In later use, of condition, pursuits, occupations: Pertaining to or suitable to persons of superior social station; 'becoming a gentleman' (J.). Now *rare*, exc. of education, culture, etc., with mixture of senses 3 and 4: Directed to general intellectual enlargement and refinement; not narrowly restricted to the requirements of technical or professional training.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alaxis* 111) Pai set hyme ayryl to be schule, artis liberalis for thy pat he suld come. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 Liberal Sciences, that is to say fre sciencies, as gramer, art, fiske, astronomye, and otheris. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 63 Physyke can not be lyberal As the vii. science by good autorite. 1557 [see *ART* 7]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb. 61) It behouerd her to further his Destinies with some good and liberrall education. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 232 None among all other liberrall arts do require . . . so great helps. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 209 He made any liberal employment besem him; reading, writing [etc.]. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Apr. A painting by Verrio, of Apollo and the Liberal Arts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 7 Agriculture was held the most liberal employment in old Rome. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1702) II. cccii. 273 If you have not . . . liberal and engaging manners . . . you will be nobody. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. i. Wks. (1812) 216 They are permitted . . . to emerge out of that low rank into a more liberal condition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. v. ii. 11. 478 The ingenious arts and the liberal professions. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. iii. 40 Two centuries back horse-racing was considered as a liberal pastime, practised for pleasure rather than profit. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 342 Rarely met with except in persons of good birth and liberal habits. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 1 Men of liberal education and respectable rank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 55 They wandered to countries which neither mercantile avidity nor liberal curiosity had ever impelled any stranger to explore. 1868 M. PATINSON *Academy* Org. v. 192 The distinction . . . will always remain as fundamental between the liberal and professional. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 335 The free use of words and phrases . . . is generally characteristic of a liberal education.

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, open-hearted. *Const. of.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 119 In fytynge he was strong, in giffynge liberal. 1426 LIVING. *De Civil. Riler.* 22438 They seyne eke they be lyberal, Though they be streyte and ravynous. c 1430 A B C of Aristotle in *Palaces Bk.* 12, L. to looth for to leene, ne to liberal of goodis. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chrou.* *Edw. V* (1548) j b. Somewhat about his power liberrall. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. iv. 31 b/2 He was full lyberall to all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 23 Who so is liberrall in dealyng to his meate, many men shall blesse him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 438, I see sir you are liberrall in offers. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* III. iii. As you are a gentleman, be liberal. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxvi. 15 Paraphr. 324 This I will now doe in the liberrall and most magnificent manner. 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 413 Knaues in office . . . liberal of their aid To clamorous importunity in rags. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi. The bearers . . . are persons to whom you cannot be too liberal. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 With Cassio he is patronising, and liberal of his advice. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 184 Wisely liberal of his money for comfort and pleasure.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxii. 8 The liberrall deuisteth liberrall things. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 105 Let them find by experience, that the most liberal has always most plenty.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint. Of a meal, an entertainment, etc., also of a fortune: Abundant, ample.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/1 Of the whiche his liberrall offire ye said Lords bankid hym. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron.* *Edw. V* (1548) iij b. Wyth our liberrall and wanton diet, he waxed somewhat couperlent & bourly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxij. 3 Thou hast presented him with liberrall blessings. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 97 Therefore, kind sir, thanks for your liberal gift. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 560 The lion, having been lately filled with some liberal prey, did not presently fall to eat him. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 332 Some of our liberrall foundations . . . are of their Erection. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 19 To correct the moisture of the Air with liberal entertainments. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. 'A liberal offer' . . . said the Host of the Griffin. 1843 R. S. CANDLISH in Jean L. Watson *Life* viii. (1832) 88 My cordial thanks for the liberal provision you have made for me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 327 The men drank it [beer] in most liberal quantities.

c. Hence *occas.* of outline, parts of the body, etc.: Ample, large.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil on Ass* i. iii. (1631) 109 Against this husband; Who, if we chance to change his liberal cares To other ensignes, and with labour make A new beast of him. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* I. 204 More of pleasure than disdain Was in her dimpled chin and liberal lip. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst.*

Med. IV. 381, I think I have observed that women of slender frame—more often contract renal disease under pregnancy than those of more liberal outline.

†3. Free from restraint; free in speech or action. In 16-17th c. often in a bad sense: Unrestrained by prudence or decorum, licentious. *Liberal arbitre* (=F. *libéral arbitre*, L. *liberum arbitrium*): free will. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 Wyll thou commytte & vndermitte thy liberal arbitre to thynges impossible. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 And where there is a quicke witte & a liberrall tonge, there is moche speche. 1538 *Shakspeare, Trag.* (16-0) I 4 It lyes not in Lorenzos power to stop the vulgar liberrall of their tongues. 1599 *Shakspeare, Tit. And.* iv. 1. 93 A ruffian Who hath indeed most like a liberrall villaine, Confest the vile encounters they have had. 1604 — *Oth.* ii. 1. 165 Is he not a most prophane, and liberrall Counsellor? 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. ii. I stand The theme and comment to each liberrall tongue. 1613 BRAUN & F. *Captain* ii. ii. And give allowance to your liberrall jests Upon his person. 1670 COTTON *Esperou* iii. ix. 469, I shall not... attempt to pass so liberal a judgment upon a person I am, for so many respects, oblig'd to honour. 1689 *Wood Life* 31 Aug. Mr. Henry Dodwell... liberal in his discourse at London, so much that a gent. threatened to bring him into danger. 1799 *Steele Teller* No. 79 ¶4 The Old Devil at Temple-Bar, where Ben. Johnson and his Sons used to make their liberal Meetings.

b. Of passage, etc.: Freely permitted, not interfered with. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 His lyberall and free habytations resortes and passages to and fro the vniuersall places of this realme. 1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Ships should haue their liberrall and direct passage in the mids of the streames of the said riuer of Ouse and water of Humber. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* lxviii. 69 He in a closed field gave scope of liberal entry.

c. Of construction or interpretation: Inclining to laxity or indulgence; not rigorous. †Also of a translation: Free, not literal.

1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 146, I have added Latin, or liberal English translations. 1792 A. HAMILTON *Lett. to E. Carrington* Wks. (ed. Lodge) VIII. 264 A disposition on my part towards a liberal construction of the powers of the national government. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 407 The learned Commentator... put a much more liberal construction on the *dictum* in the Year Book.

†d. With agent-noun: That does something freely or copiously. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. i. 87 So much... as may suffice a Child that is a liberal Sucker.

4. Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded, candid.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 142 A Grecian philosopher, who visited Constantinople soon after the death of Theodosius, published his liberal opinions concerning the duties of kings. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 444 A liberal investigation of the curative power of topical cold to arthritic inflammation. 1817 J. EVANS *Elycius, Windsor* etc. 20 The late Dr. Watson... published a liberal reply to the Historian in his Apology for Christianity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 Liberal enquiries into the literature and institutions of the Hindus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 467 The resentment which Innocent felt towards France... posed him to take a mild and liberal view of the affairs of England.

b. esp. Free from bigotry or unreasonable prejudice in favour of traditional opinions or established institutions; open to the reception of new ideas or proposals of reform.

Hence often applied as a party designation to those members of a church or religious sect who hold opinions 'broader' or more 'advanced' than those in accordance with its commonly accepted standard of orthodoxy, e.g. in *Liberal Catholic*, *Liberal Christian*; in the U.S. chiefly applied to the Unitarians and Universalists; in England somewhat more vaguely to those who reject or consider unessential any considerable part of the traditional system of belief; so *liberal Christianity*, *liberal theology*.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* 308 Thine eyes behold A cheerful Christian from the liberal fold. 1886 W. P. ROBERTS *Liberalism in Religion* 56, I maintain that Liberal Protestantism, Liberal Christianity, is not anti-dogmatic, is not anti-theological. *Ibid.* 59 Now I am positively for dogma, and so I am sure is every Liberal Christian. 1886 W. HARRY in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 185 It would still appear to me... that the Liberal Protestantism of the day is a makeshift.

5. Of political opinions: Favourable to constitutional changes and legal or administrative reforms tending in the direction of freedom or democracy. Hence used as the designation of the party holding such opinions, in England or other states; opposed to *Conservative*.

In *Liberal Conservative*, the adj. has rather sense 4 than this sense; the combination, however, is often hyphenated, which perhaps indicates that it is interpreted as = 'partly Liberal, partly Conservative'. *Liberal Unionist*: a member of the party formed by those Liberals who refused to support Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Home Rule in 1886.

1801 HILL M. WILLIAMS *Sc. Fr. Rep.* i. xi. 113 The extinction of every vestige of freedom, and of every liberal idea with which they are associated. 1842 *Cordens Speech* in *Morley Life* x. (1882) 34/2, I believe the right hon. Baronet (Peel) to be as liberal as the noble Lord J. Russell. 1847 LD. COCKBURN *Jnl.* II. 191, I have scarcely been able to detect any Candidate's address which, if professing Conservatism, does not explain that this means 'Liberal Conservatism'. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *F. Hoff* (1868) 29 Harold meant to stand on the Liberal side. 1879 G. B. SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. i. 9 Principles... which we usually associate with the name of Liberal-Conservative. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 190 The Liberal Government had outlived its popularity. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/2

There is no such party known... to the Speaker or the Whips, as the party of the Liberal Imperialists. 1901 *Scotsman* 12 Mar. 6/2 Liberal Unionism is still a vital force in British politics.

6. Comb. as *liberal-hearted*, *-minded*, † *-talking* adjs.; *liberal-mindedness*.

1507 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxv. § 20 The liberrall harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserabill. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* iii. l. F 1 b, Next to that, the fame, Of your neglect, and liberrall talking tongue, Which bred my honour an eternall wrong. 1756 JOHNSON in Boswell *Johnson*, The booksellers are generous Liberal-minded men. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam Pref.*, Can he who the day before was a trampled slave suddenly become liberal-minded? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 38 Thou art... liberal-minded, great, Consistent. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 43 Indifference to all truth, under the name of liberal-mindedness, is the crowning virtue of the age.

B. sb.

1. A member of the Liberal party (see A. 5).

a. in continental politics.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 3 Our travellers... continue to resort to Paris... and occasionally take part with *Ultras* or with *Liberals*. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVII. 496 The Liberals of that day [end of 18th c.], flew at high game... There was a scheme for establishing a society of Liberals at Cleves, where... they were to employ themselves in the task of destroying Christianity by means of the press. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Planc's Hist. Ten* I. 1. 52 The part played by the liberals during this time was as follows. 1885 LOWE *Prince Bismarck* I. 469 This was evidently the calculation of the Liberals in the Reichstag, when... they began a series of attempts to cobbler at the Constitution.

b. in British politics.

Early in the 19th c. the sb. occurs chiefly as applied by opponents to the advanced section of the Whig party: sometimes in Sp. or Fr. form, app. with the intention of suggesting that the principles of those politicians were un-English, or akin to those of the revolutionaries of the Continent. As, however, the adj. was already English in a laudatory sense, the advocates of reform were not reluctant to adopt the foreign term as descriptive of themselves; and when the significance of the old party distinctions was obliterated by the coalition of the moderate Whigs with the Tories and of the advanced Whigs with the Radicals, the new names 'Liberal' and 'Conservative' took the place of 'Whig' and 'Tory' as the usual appellations of the two great parties in the state.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 69 These are the personages for whose sake the continuance of the Alien Bill has been opposed by the British Liberals. 1826 SCOTT *Jnl.* 19 Nov., Canning, Huskisson, and a mitigated party of Liberals. 1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helen* xxxv. III. 66 That one born and bred such an ultra exclusive... should be obliged after her marriage... to open her doors and turn ultra libérale, or an universal suffragist. 1822 (title) *The Liberal*. Verse and Prose from the South. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 174 What lurking conspirator against the quiet of his native government... has failed to ask and receive the protection of our Liberals? 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 77 Newer and more thorough-going Whigs... were known by the name of Radicals, and have since been called... Liberals. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, A Liberal is he who looks forward for his principles of government; a Tory looks backward. 1879 *Beacon* (Boston U.S.) 8 Jan., In Boston a minister is called a liberal when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' Creed.

2. One who holds 'liberal' views in theology. Chiefly U.S.

1887 *Beacon* (Boston U.S.) 8 Jan., In Boston a minister is called a liberal when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' Creed.

Liberalism (li-bér'aliz'm). [f. LIBERAL a. + -ISM. Cf. F. *libéralisme*.] The holding of liberal opinions in politics or theology; the political tenets characteristic of a Liberal.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 17 He is worthy of a conversion to liberalism. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iii. 246 Religion is the very name of obligation, and liberalism is the very name for the want of obligation. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, The liberalism of the King of the French. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN in *Apol.* 313 The more serious thinkers among us are used... to regard the spirit of Liberalism as the characteristic of the destined Antichrist. 1859 MILL *Liberty* I. 11 This mode of thought... was common among the last generation of European liberalism. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/r The ecclesiastical Liberalism which shaped the Dean's peculiar view.

Liberalist (li-bér'alist). [f. LIBERAL a. + -IST.] An advocate of liberalism in politics or religion; a liberal.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Kation. Judic. Feld.* (1827) IV. 410 We are forced to draw up: we are forced, little by little, to turn liberals. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 490 He had insensibly acquired the confidence of the entire party of continental liberals. 1823 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* viii. (1870) 18 Of course, if this be true of dissenters, it is more so of those who are mere liberals. *attrib. or adj.* 1846 BROWNSON *Wks* V. 522 Faith is not, as our liberalist divines hold, something in addition to the Christian life. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The opposition of the Liberalist party has a basis in principle.

Liberalistic (li-bér'alistik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to liberalism; inclined or tending to liberalism.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* 17 Feb., Whoever succeeds [to the Professorship of Divinity] will be virtually curbed in any liberalistic propensities by our present proceedings. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 206 The attempts made by the Liberalistic party to make capital of the Holy Father's action respecting Poland. 1898 *Catholic News* 13 Aug. 1/2 Cardinal Antonelli... could not suffer his Liberalistic tendencies.

Liberality (li-bér'aliti). Also 4 *liberalite*,

4-6 -ite, 5-6 *lyberalito*, -yto, -ytie, 5-7 *liberal-ytie*, 6 -itee, -ytie, 6-7 -itie, -itye. [a. OF. *liberalité* (1262 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *liberalitatem*, n. of quality f. *liberalis* LIBERAL.]

1. The quality of being liberal or free in giving; bountiful bestowal of gifts; generosity, munificence.

13... *St. Ambrose* 641 in *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 18 In many things he was commendable, First in liberality. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 159 He was of so moche liberale pat he made be kynges and messes [read kynges messes; L. *ferula regalia*] be dyt redy fourte tymes in a day. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 390 Liberality, Which is the vertu of Largesse. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 At their departyng that most nedis haue grete giftes and rewardes; for pat lesith be kynges magnificence and liberality. 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* ii. xlviii. 32 A... feast was holden by the Kyng to all that wolde come, with most lyberalitye and plentie in all that was necessary to suche a feast. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 The Kyng... of his mere motion benygnytee and lyberalitye... hath gyuen and granted... pardon. 1553 EYEN *Treat. Neece Ind.* (Arb.) 30 The Canibales beyng allured by the lyberalitye & gyftes of our men. 1566 *Prayers in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Elia*. (1859) 261 Good Lord, bless us and all thy gifts which we receive of thy large liberality. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 41 Riches joynd with liberality, is Power; because it procureth friends, and servants. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 436 His liberality knew no bottom but an empty purse, so bountiful he was to all in want. 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Liberality... is apt to degenerate into extravagance. 1769 *Jennius Lett.* ii. 13 He was formed to excel in war, by nature's liberality to his mind as well as person. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 229 The extraordinary liberality with which Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antigonus. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 150 Thanks to the Doctor's liberality in the matter of my weekly board [etc.].

b. An instance of this; a liberal gift or bounty; a largess. Now rare.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 3 Them will I sende to brynge youre liberalitye vnto Jerusalem. 1552 *Hk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Wee requeynte thy bountifull liberalitye. 1598 GREENWYCH *Tacitus's Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 167 There was... given... a donation to the soldiers, and a liberality to the people. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 31 This was to be paid, not as a charity, or liberality, but as a debt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 5 Enriched by uncommon liberality of nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 374 He... found himself in a position to bestow great liberality amongst the soldiers. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ii. 15 An attempt to escape responsibilities, duties, liberality at home. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iv. 154 The name of Ptolemy was popular from his liberality.

2. Breadth of mind; freedom from bias or prejudice; liberal-mindedness.

1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 109 Our opponents, who had not the liberality to distinguish between political and social opposition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 491 With a liberality rare in his time, he considered questions of ecclesiastical polity as of small account when compared with the great principles of Christianity. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. xiii, Where look for liberality, if men of science are illiberal to their brethren?

3. Liberalism in politics; liberals collectively.

Only in allusive nonces. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIII. 204 Liberality proving... quite as careful of its pounds, shillings, and pence, as Toryism. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 637 A strange jumble of all the systems, and philosophies, bigotries, and liberalities that have each had its day and its party in France. 1874 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* IV. xxxviii. 39 With all the liberality of republic Europe rejoicing in his dignities as a man and a brother.

Liberalization (li-bér'aliz-ē'shən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of liberalizing; the fact of being liberalized or becoming liberal.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 372 Students seeking only the liberalization and not the profits of academic life. 1854 — *Autobiog.* *Sk.* Wks. II. 24 In all that concerned the liberalization of his views. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 144 The extensive reforms and liberalization of the government recently undertaken by the Ottoman rulers. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 53 The growing liberalization of ideas.

Liberalize (li-bér'aliz), v. [f. LIBERAL + -IZE. Cf. F. *libéraliser*.]

1. *trans.* To render liberal; to imbue with liberal ideas or principles; to make liberal-minded; to free from narrowness; to enlarge the intellectual range of. Also (*nonce-use*) to liberalize away, to do away with by such means.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Taxation* Sel. Wks. I. 123 He was bred to the law...; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt... to open and to liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 148 We liberalize the church by an intercourse with the leading characters of the country. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 341 If they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion. 1830 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 103 Classical education... liberalizes the mind. 1878 *V. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 521 The readiness with which he enlarged his needs and liberalized his habits to the standard he found here. 1898 J. E. C. BONLEY *France* II. iv. i. 325 The Empire, for which, when liberalised, he predicted a glorious and popular career.

b. To make Liberal in politics.

1853 LEWIS *Lett.* 262 He is Liberalizing them, instead of their Toryifying him. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 5/1 The small boroughs will go to liberalise the counties. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1014/2 The Conservative Party has been liberalised... by the Household Suffrage Act.

c. To incline to liberality. *nonce-use.*

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 310 Liberalise the ideas of Messrs. Oldstyle and Crampton.

2. *intr.* To favour liberal opinions; be or become liberal in one's ideas or principles.

1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 248 In the Memoirs of James the Second... the catholic reasons and liberalises like a modern philosopher. a 1836 FROUDE *Memo.* (1849) 152 We were all liberalizing as we were going on, making too much of this world, and losing our hold upon the next. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Chevelier* (ed. 2) I. viii. 184 Demosthenes said of the Pythian oracle, that it philipized; and from the moment the Reform Bill began to thrive, Herbert Grimstone liberalized. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 823 Russia must liberalize, or be convulsed.

Hence **Liberalized**, **Liberalizing** *ppl. adjs.*
Also **Liberalizer**, one who or something which liberalizes.

1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 158 Liberalized feeling and deportment. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 40 The Irish clergy, an educated, liberalized, well-conducted order of men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1871) I. 490 The liberalisers in and out of Parliament. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. VII. 634 Intolerance is the natural weed of the human bosom, though its growth or development may be counteracted by liberalizing causes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Bohn) II. 368 Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod... are all educators, liberalizers. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 259 The course was not truly, what it claimed to be, liberalising. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 24 Jan. 347/2 Notions that it [Sunday] is but a relaxed or liberalised Jewish Sabbath.

Liberally (*lib'erali*), *adv.* [*f. LIBERAL a. + -LY 2.*] In a liberal manner.

1. As befits a gentleman or man of culture. (Cf. **LIBERAL a. 1.**)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 4 A certain Hardness and Ferocity which some Men, tho' liberally educated, carry about them in all their Behaviour. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 591 Not to know Queen Anne's wits and their works is not to be liberally educated.

2. Bountifully, freely, generously.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 181 William liberally rewarded... went again to Normandy. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xliii. 168 Blanchardin... right liberally granted to him his request. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Whiche... mynistrith to their neyghbours liberally suche goodes... as they have receyved of god. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 For such a one they lib'ally will give. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 119 How can God, though of his own nature never so liberally disposed, give to him who has liberty of asking, and yet does not? 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies (1870) II. 165 His... poetic talents were liberally exerted for the support of this undertaking. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 284 Promises, and even gold, were liberally lavished. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 53 And, if I do anything worthy of praise, she gives me my meed liberally. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 481/2 The bill... is one which the clients are not bound to pay unless they are minded to deal liberally with the solicitors.

b. Without stint; abundantly, amply, plentifully.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 131 With golden droppes so liberally indewed. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* vi. 2 Their widows were not so liberally relieved. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 123 That virtue which she could not liberally impart Shee striveth to amend by her owne proper Art. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. iv. 345 As they were both riding home from a treat, at which they had drunk liberally. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 63 He spared not to blame him liberally for it. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 23 Acid fruits should be liberally offered. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv. It was not by any means a savage pantomime...; was often very droll; was always liberally got up, and cleverly presented. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 111 After allowing liberally for casualties during the advance.

† 3. Chiefly with reference to speech: Without reserve or restraint; freely; often, with unbecoming freedom, insolently, licentiously. Also, without constraint; voluntarily. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj, Your daughter may speke liberally with hir cousins. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The Mayre... shall... suffice all thinhabitauntes... liberally and freely without interruption... to bring their saide hearings. 1568 MARY, Q. SCOTS *Lett.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* (1824) App. 301 They would have perswadit me be craft to have lib'ralle dimittit my crown. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* C 1 b, Had mine owne brother spoke thus liberally, My fury should have taught him better manners. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 32 Some may thinke, I speake liberally; God forbid I should doe it.

† b. In a lax or loose manner. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 109 Vthiris in the meine tyme leuet sa lib'rallice.

Liberalness, *rare*. [*-NESS*.] Liberality.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Pe covetise... stered be robbour perto, and nouzt my liberalness. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xci, Though this bountie, and this liberalness, a glorious vertue be.

Librariy, *obs. form of LIBRARY.*

|| **Liberate** (*lib'érat-ti*), *sh. Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-at. [*subst. use of med. L. liberāre 'deliver ye' (imperative pl. of liberāre to deliver), the word with which the writ commenced.*]

1. a. A writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of a pension or other royal allowance. b. A writ to the sheriff of a county for the delivery of land and goods taken upon the forfeiture of a recognizance. c. A writ issued out of Chancery to a jailer for the delivery of a prisoner who has put in bail for his appearance.

1535 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* (1567) 132 Vn briefe al

vicount hors de chancery a delivier a luy ceux terres et biens al value de dette &c. le quel briefe est appellé vn libere. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. II. (1588) 349, I will shew you one forme of a Baile, and another of the Liberate. 1590 *Acts Priory Council* (1899) XIX. 297 A writ of extent with a librat therein unto the Shreef of the said towne hath bene sued out of that Court of the Common Pleas. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 If a Liberate be deliviered to the Clarke of the Hamper, who hath assets in his hands. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* II. 7 The King hath charged himself to the Subject by Talley and liberate to pay a sunne of money out of his Customs.

2. *transf.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1640) 174 Denying the Infallibility of the Church, the overplus of Merits, Service understood, Indulgences, Liberations out of Purgatorie, and the like.

3. *attrib.*: liberate day, a day on which liberates were issued; liberate roll, the account formerly kept of pensions and other allowances made under the great seal.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exchequer* 18 The said Treasurers Remembrancer is... at the next Liberate or Sealing day, to make forth the strongest proces to the Sheriff. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 598 The Pipe Rolls of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

† **Liberate**, *a.* (and *pa. pple.*) *Obs.* [*ad. L. liberāt-us*, *pa. pple. of liberāre to LIBERATE.*]

Liberated, *free. Const. form.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46b/2 That the matter might have the liberator a passage to enter forth at. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. viii. 25 The Christian Church... is liberate from the Pedagogical instruction of the Ceremonial Law. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 125 The old dispensation from which we are liberate. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* ed. 2 63 The Prisoner [shall be] immediately liberate from his Imprisonment.

Liberate (*lib'érat*), *v.* Also 7-at. [*f. L. liberāt-us*, *ppl. stem of liberāre, f. liber free.*] *trans.* To set free, set at liberty; to free, release from (something). *Chem.* To set free from combination.

1623 COCKERAM, *Liberate*, to free one. c 1650 *Don Bellianis* 206 Four thousand Knights that came to liberate their King. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 131 Jesus Christ... liberates the Worship of God from the shadows. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. iii.* (1869) I. 533 By liberating the public revenue, they might restore vigour to that government of which they themselves had the principal direction. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 97 Advanced to some... more than mortal height, That liberates and exempts me from them all. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 377 The portion of acid thus liberated. 1841 LANE *Arab. Vts.* I. 112, I will liberate him from his present sufferings. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. x. (1880) 173 The six slaves... were eventually liberated by the crew of an English vessel. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 52 Walking slow... Liberates the brain o'erloaded.

Hence **Lib'rating** *ppl. a.*

1868 BROWNING *King & Book* III. 1296 Thanks to His liberating angel Death. 1883 R. ZIMMERMANN in *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 844/3 The prophet of a liberating... movement.

Liberated (*lib'érat*), *ppl. a.* [*f. LIBERATE v. + -ED 1.*] Set free, set at liberty.

1794 BURKE *Prof. to Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 305 This liberated galley-slave. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* t. xxi. 147 The partially liberated streams flowed... over their own ice.

b. *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1888).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Liberatus* (Bot.),... liberated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Liberated*, in Botany, applied to a structure which is in part adherent to another and in part free.

Liberation (*lib'érat-shun*), [*ad. L. liberat-ion-em*, *n. of action f. liberāre to LIBERATE. Cf. F. lib'érat-ion* (14th c. in Hatzl-Darm.)] The action of liberating or condition of being liberated; setting free; release.

Liberation Society: the current designation of the 'Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control', the object of which is to advocate the disestablishment and disendowment of all established churches in the British dominions. Cf. next word.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 426 (Add. MS.) The contricion that he had in his Ende was the signe and token of his liberation. 1532 BP. CLARK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 306 For the liberation off Italye. 1623 COCKERAM, *Liberat-ion*, a deliverance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. iii.* (1869) I. 515 The future liberation of the public revenue they leave to the care of posterity. 1782 POWNALL *Study of Antiq.* 155 This mode of analysing requires perfect liberation from all prejudged system. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 55 Those gases that require, for their liberation, a red heat. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* II. 15 A liberation from the dominion of the flesh. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil Gl.* x. 127 The separation of soul and body is liberation from all evil. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 The Liberation Society had a balance on its Legacy Account of 10,334l. 15s.

Liberationist (*lib'érat-shonist*), [*f. LIBERATION + -IST*.] One who sympathizes with the aims of the 'Liberation Society' (see *prec.*); an advocate of disestablishment. Also *attrib.*

1860 *Echo* 12 Oct. He served Mr. Gladstone against the Church on the political platform with Cardinal Cullen and the Liberationists. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 75 A conclusive reply to Dissenting Liberationists. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 According to the wonted Liberationist style of reasoning. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. xxviii. § 8. 242 Liberationist agitators.

So **Lib'rationism**, the principles or practice of liberationists.

1881 *Ch. Times* 1 July 437 The evil spirit of Lib'rationism will be for ever cast out. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 Democracy... acting in obedience to Lib'rationism.

Lib'ervative (*lib'érat-iv*), *a.* [*f. L. liberāt-us* (see

LIBERATE v.) + *-IVE*.] That liberates or favours liberation.

1843 CARLYLE *Francis Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 2 A liberative cavalier. 1863 J. F. MAGUIRE *Father Mathew* 300 The writer... resolves to be free, whether Father Mathew should give him permission or not; still a liberative line from his reverence would be a triumph [etc.].

Liberator (*lib'érat-ōr*), [*Agent-n. in L. form, f. LIBERATE v.*] One who liberates; a deliverer.

'The Liberator (of Ireland) was a designation applied by his followers to Daniel O'Connell, the advocate of 'Repeal of the Union' between Great Britain and Ireland.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 138, I have revered him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Country. 1658 HEWITT *Last Sermon*. 155 The exploits of the Judges and Kings given to the people of God for Lib'ators. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 127 The King of Sweden... was expected by all, as a true Lib'ator, or Deliverer. 1835 LAYTON *Rienzi* I. i, The future liberator of Rome. 1843 CARLYLE *Francis Misc. Ess.* (1899) IV. 263 Bolivar, 'the Washington of Columbia,' Lib'ator Bolivar. 1848 W. J. O'N. DAUNT *Recoll. O'Connell* I. 16 In... 1834, I was in Dublin, and met the Lib'ator at a Repeal meeting. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 272 The invading army of Lib'ators was closely blockaded.

Liberatory (*lib'érat-ōr-i*), *a. rare*. [*f. L. liberāt-us* (see **LIBERATE v.**) + *-ORY*.] = **LIBERATIVE**.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 46 Instruments... of their effects be either Constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberatorie. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. vii, Strong men and liberatory Samsons.

Liberatress (*lib'érat-rēs*), [*f. LIBERATOR + -ESS*.] A female liberator.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Mouthly Mag.* VI. 4 Joan... was received with the honours due to the liberatress of the town.

1849 FLACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii, He had run over to Laura, his liberatress, to thank her for his recovered freedom. 1894 *Catholic News* 12 May 4/6 The memory of the great 'liberatress' belongs to all the French.

Also **Lib'ratrice** [with *Fr. suffix*], **Lib'ratrice** [with *L. suffix*], in the same sense. *rare*.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Beneficent lib'ratrice. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Mar. 343/2 The lib'ratrice of France.

Lib'erd, *obs. form of LEOPARD.*

Libero-motor (*lib'érat-mōt-ōr*), *a.* [*irreg. f. L. liberāre to LIBERATE + MOTOR*.] Disengaging or liberating motor energy.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. iii. (1872) I. 47 Each ganglion is a libero-motor agent. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 33 Libero-motor elements.

Libertarian (*lib'érat-ri-ān*), *sb. (a.)*. [*f. LIBERTY + -arian*, as in *unitarian*, etc.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to that of necessity. Opposed to *necessitarian*. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 11 Where is the difference between the Libertarian... and the Necessarian? 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 113 When the Libertarian descends to arguments drawn from the fact of the Moral Law. 1882 J. F. L. PATTON in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2524/1 The Libertarian doctrine is now taught by appealing to consciousness. 1886 H. SIDGWICK in *Mind* XI. 144 His psychology inevitably places him [Plato] from being really Libertarian. 1895 G. J. ROMANES *Phil. Relig.* 129 If libertarians grant causality as appertaining to the will.

2. One who approves of or advocates liberty.

1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 355. 1901 F. W. MATLAND in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 419 A supply of competent editors was wanted [for the *Rolls Series*]. In such matters Englishmen are individualists and libertarians. The picture of an editor defending his proof sheet... before an official board of critics is not to our liking.

Hence **Lib'ertarianism**, the principles or doctrines of libertarians.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 10 note. The general drift of his [Kant's] system... is not lib'ertarianism. 1886 H. SIDGWICK in *Mind* XI. 144 [This] is to make him [Plato] talk modern Lib'ertarianism in a quite unwarrantable way.

Liberticidal (*lib'érat-sid-ā-l*), *a.* [*f. LIBERTICIDE sb. 1 + -AL*.] = **LIBERTICIDE a.**

1794 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 153 Their liberticidal measures. 1822 *Examiner* 381/2 The liberticidal system of Divine Right. 1887 R. CARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 119 He is a noble patriot in the first half of his career, and a liberticidal usurper in the second.

Liberticide (*lib'érat-sid*), *sb. 1* and *a.* [*a. f. liberticide* (recorded only as *adj.*; used by Babeuf, a 1797), *f. lib'erté LIBERTY + -icide*.] *A sb.* A 'killer' or destroyer of liberty. 1795 SOUTHEY *Maid of Orleans* II. 328 Caesar... the great liberticide. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. ii, What if he should prove too prosperous, and become Lib'erticide, Murderer of Freedom! 1863 *Scotsman* 28 Mar. (Kinglake's *Crimea*), He abhors Louis Napoleon... because he sees in him a liberticide. 1895 OUIDA in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 241 He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is, in his old age, a liberticide.

B. adj. Destructive of liberty.

1793 A. YOUNG *Example France* (ed. 3) 60 note, Spare not the liberticide members, who vote in favour of Louis. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 122 As to the tongue, under one of the late liberticide Acts, two London Aldermen... have sufficed to put an end to all public use of that instrument. 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. vii. 294 Two liberticide wars undertaken by the privileged classes of the country. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 The most violent, haughty, and liberticide of all despots.

Liberticide (*lib'érat-sid*), *sb. 2 rare*. [*f. as prec.; see -CIDE 2.*] The 'killing' of liberty.

1819 SHELLEY *Eng. in 1819*, 8 An army which liberticide and prey Make as a two-edged sword to all who wield.

1898 OUIDA in *Review Rev.* Sept. 251 All that has been done by the State since the revolt of May is libertine of the most violent character.

Libertinage (lib'ərtinədʒ). [f. next + -AGE.]

1. The conduct or practice of a libertine; habitual licentiousness with regard to the relation of the sexes; = **LIBERTINISM** 2.

1611 COTGR., *Libertinage*, Libertinage, Epicurisme, sensualist, licentiousness, dissoluteness. 1639 MARCONIBS in *Lisimach Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 98 Having tasted already a little drop of y^e Libertinage of y^e Court. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 20 The libertinage which . . . prevails must . . . render them . . . unfit for bearing children. 1819 *Metropolis* (ed. 2) II. 181 The General . . . was . . . famous for libertinage and debauchery. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 189 The suppers of the Duke of Orleans became a school of libertinage. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* i. xiii. (1881) 239 The upper classes . . . were given up for the most part to frivolity and libertinage.

2. Free-thinking in religious matters; = **LIBERTINISM** 1.

1660 BLOME *Fanat. Hist.* i. 5 Anabaptism, being a doctrine of licentiousness and libertinage. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm. Linc. Jan* xiii. Wks. 1788 V. 194 note, ERASMUS . . . thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing libertinage, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian Faith.

Libertine (lib'ərtin), sb. and a. Also 6 Iyb-, 7-8 -in. [ad. L. *libertinus* (in sense 2) perh. through F. *libertin*, recorded from 1542), f. *libertus* made free, cogn. w. *liber* free.]

A. sb.

1. *Rom. Antig.* A freedman; one manumitted from slavery; also, the son of a freedman.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vi. 9 Summe risen of the synagoge, that was clepid of Libertyns. 1533 BRILLDEN *Liby* IV. (1822) 315 Quidder ane servand or ane libertine war maid consull. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 34 Libertine, that is to saie, any man of a bonde ancestor. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 A mean commoner of Rome, descended from the race of Libertines or Slaues newly enfranchised. 1631 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* (ed. 2) Ep. Ded., As if one could be put into the state of a Libertine, without a former servitude! 1644 *Jus Pop.* 52 Who could more powerfully sway in the Palace than Eunuchs, Grooms and Libertines? 1726 AVLEIFFE *Paragon* 24 There are some Persons forbidden to be Accusers . . . as Libertines against their Patrons. 1727 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* i. iii. § 4.

2. Misused for: A freeman (of a city). *rare*—1. c1611 CHAPMAN *Ilia* XVI. 50 He . . . vsde me like a fugitive; an Inmate in a towne, That is no citie libertine, nor capable of their gowne.

3. a. *fl.* The name given to certain antinomian sects of the early sixteenth century, which arose in France and elsewhere on the continent. b. Later, in wider sense: One who holds free or loose opinions about religion; a free-thinker.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1613/1 Euen the infidels, Turkes, Iewes, Anabaptistes, and Libertines, desire felicitie as well as the Christians. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 424 In those Lowe Countries there are Sectaries, as Annabaptistes, Libertines, and soche lyke. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Libertine*, loose in religion, one that thinks he may do what he listeth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 14 Neither wanted their Libertins in those daies, that thought they might doe what they listeth. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel Cov.* iv. 297 The old plea of loose Libertines in the Apostles time; I have faith, saith one, and though I have no works, yet my faith will save me. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 254 The Libertins, and Profane Spirits of the Age are apt to Reason, or rather Mutiny against the Ways of God. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 48 People of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xviii. 163 Flansted never scrupled to denounce Hailesey as a libertine and an infidel. 1876 J. PARKER *Parad.* II. xvii. 283 The intellectual libertine who denies everything that cannot be certified by the senses.

c. *transf.* One who follows his own inclinations or goes his own way; one who is not restricted or confined.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 48 When he speaks, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 1 Romish policie, that they might become the absolute libertines of the world . . . hath withdrawn the neckes of the clergie from vnder Ciuill Power. 1648 BR. HALL *Serm. Chr. Liberty* Rem. Wks. (1660) 27 What is this, but . . . to professe our selves, not Libertines, but licentiate of disorder? 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 116 Those Pharisees in the Gospel . . . Christ himselfe was a libertine to them and their strictnesse. 1698 LISTER *Journey Paris* (1699) 39 Though Rubens in his History is too much a Libertine in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. He is the chartered libertine of the place.

3. A man who is not restrained by moral law, esp. in his relations with the female sex; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life. † Rarely applied to a woman.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* 45 The whole brood of venereous Libertines, that knowe no reason but appetite, no Lawe but Luste. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 29 b. Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines h'ud vnto him in a moment. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 49. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v. The plump Dutch Frow, the stately dame of Spain, The Roman libertine, and sprightly Tuscan. 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* i. That man the lawless libertine may rove, Free and unquestion'd through the wilds of love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 14 The giddy libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. Since when is it that the principal libertine has altered his morals so much? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) 80 His life . . . was that of a libertine.

4. At Aberdeen University: A student who has no bursary.

1782 OREM *Chanonry Aberd.* 175 The janitor . . . hath twenty shillings Scots from every bursar, and two shillings and six pence sterling from libertines. 1818 KENNEDY *Ann. Aberd.* II. 392 Since the original foundation of the college, the students have been distinguished by the titles of bursars, and libertines, or free scholars.

B. adj.

1. Manumitted from slavery (see A. 1). *rare*. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* XXII. i. 432 The verie Libertine or enfranchised woman. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epistles* (1820) IV. 547, 4000 of the Libertine race were transported.

2. Acknowledging no law in religion or morals; free-thinking; antinomian. Also *occas.* Pertaining to the sects known as 'Libertines'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 36 The doctrine of the gospel is not a libertine doctrine. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. x. 82 Euen among the Christians themselves, what foule charges of libertine doctrine are layd upon them by false teachers! 1693 TILLOTSON *Pref. to Wilkins' Nat. Relig.* The pernicious doctrines of the Antinomians, and of all other libertine-enthusiasts. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. ii. (1822) 115 Religion . . . had like to have died . . . through a libertine and Brownistick spirit. 1708 SWIFT *Sentin. Ch. Eng.* *Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 55 Persons of libertine and atheistical tenets. 1858 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 The Libertine party instantly saw the opportunity afforded of turning opinion against the pastors. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 84 In the Apocalypse of St. John we find these libertine errors already full blown. 1901 *Expositor* June 412 The libertine tendencies of Gentile Christians in Asia Minor. 3. Free or unrestrained in constitution, habit, conduct or language. *Now rare or Obs.*

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* 1593 139 Although that same French Mirour be . . . stuffed with geere homely enough, fit for a Libertine & frantique Theame; yet doth it [etc.]. 1621 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 167 A more libertine disposition. 1668 ENCYCL. *Mem.* (1857) II. 36 Amongst other libertine libels, there was . . . a bold petition of the poor w—s to Lady Castlemaine. 1589-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 238 There is something in the Genius of Poetry, too libertine to be confined to so many Rules. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 The libertine ant will choose her own settlement. 1847 EMERSON *Wood Notes* II. Poems 70 He is free and libertine, Pouring of his power the wine To every age, to every race.

† b. Of literary composition, translation; Extremely free. *Obs.*

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref., The Grammarians perhaps will not suffer this libertine way of rendering foreign Authors to be called Translation. a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* Pref. (1686) 3 The Satyr and Odes of the Author . . . I have translated in the same libertine way. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 172 ¶ 2, I have rambled in this Libertine Manner of Writing by way of Essay. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., The transitions are as sudden as those in Pindar, but not so libertine.

4. Characterized by habitual disregard of moral law, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; licentious, dissolute; characteristic of or resembling a libertine.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 3 121 The heathen Poets, when they fall upon a libertine passion, doe still expostulate with Lawes and moralities, as if they were opposite and malignant to nature. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* Pref. (1700) 4 A tendency not only to Antinomianism, but to a Libertine course of life. 1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 132 The frank libertine wit of their old stage. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. E. Darwin* 375 A band of libertine lovers . . . plight their promiscuous hymeneals. a 1831 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* of 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 12 The attractions of his lively and somewhat libertine conversation were among the means by which he maintained his ground with Charles II. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* III. 51 The Decameron . . . is redolent of that libertine humanism which stamps the Renaissance.

Libertinism (lib'ərtiniz'm). [f. **LIBERTINE** + -ISM.]

1. The views or practice of a libertine in religious matters; freedom of opinion or non-recognition of authority as to religion; free-thinking.

1641-51 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 10 A zealous Defender of the established Doctrine . . . of our Church, from Heresie, Libertinisme, and Prophanesesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Apol. 56 Fed with the sweet sugar sops of Libertinism and Antinomianism. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxxii. (1700) 356 The Marriage of most of the Reformers was urged . . . as a Doctrine of Libertinism, that made the clergy look too like the rest of the World. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 110 His Design was to abolish all Religion . . . and establish Atheism and Libertinism, leaving every Body to their Liberty of believing what they pleased. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* II. iv. Concl. 446 If Men reject Revealed Religion, great Libertinism must ensue. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 84 Heathen false freedom and libertinism.

2. Disregard of moral restraint, esp. in relations between the sexes; licentious or dissolute practices or habits of life.

1611 COTGR., *Sensuality*, Sensuality, libertinisme, or epicurisme. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. (1651) 283 Troden under foot by Libertinism, and sensuality, as meat for Swine. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xvii. 186 Thus are wickedness and libertinism, called a knowledge of the world, a knowledge of human nature. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 330 Wicherley was ambitious of the reputation of wit and libertinism, and he attained it. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii. The lord made a boast of his libertinism.

3. Freedom of life or conduct; unrestrained liberty. *rare*.

1647 HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig.* to Peace III. 71 Dignified with the title of Freeman, and denied the libertinisme that belongs to it. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. i. 71 If libertinism

is carried to a certain degree, the coercive power must become arbitrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 The freedom and libertinism of useless and unnecessary pleasures.

† **Libertinity**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med. L. *libertinitas*, f. *libertinus* LIBERTINE: see -ITY.] The condition of a freedman. Also = **LIBERTINAGE**. a 1577 SIA T. SMITH *Commio. Eng.* III. x. (1609) 128 To bring the owners . . . thereof into a certain semitude, or rather liberty. 1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Libertinism*, *Libertinage*, or *Liberty*. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Libertinous**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *libertinus* + -OUS.] = **LIBERTINE** a.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 The other abuse is, their Libertinous Masses.

† **Libertism**. *Obs. rare*. [app. f. **LIBERTY** + -ISM.] = **LIBERTINISM** 1.

1644 MILTON *Judgem. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 304 A Writ of Error, not of Libertism. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Trnth* Ch. 33 To avoid both the confusion of Libertism, and the Tyranny of pretended Ecclesiastical Infallibility.

Liberty (li'bɜːti), sb. Also 4-6 lib-, lyberte'e, 5-7 -tie, -tye, 6 libartye. [a. F. *liberté* (14th c. in Littre) = Pr. *libertat*, It. *libertà*, Sp. *libertad*, Pg. *liberdade*, ad. L. *libertāt-em*, f. *liber* free.]

1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage, or slavery.

c1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 70 His liberte this brid desired ay. c1425 LYNG *Assembly of Gods* 1272 By duresse & constrynt to put thys creature Cleerly from hys liberte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlix. The caytif beggar hath meate & liberte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 19 He brought me forth . . . in to lyberte. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxi. 1 To proclaime liberte to the captives. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 Moses and Aaron were to assure Pharaoh that God sent them, and they were in his Name to demand liberty for the Children of Israel. 1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 42 She gazed . . . on the sullen, surging waters that lay between her and liberty.

b. In religious use: Freedom from the bondage of sin, or of the law.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* iii. 17 Forsoth where is the spirit of God, there is liberte. c1410 HOCCELEY *Mother of God* 76 Pat vii to liberte Fro thraidam han vs quit. 1526 TINDALE *Jus.* I. 25 Whosoever loketh in the parfait lawe off liberte, and continueth there in. 1543 BECON *Norogay* K vj b. This spiritual liberte maketh vs free from our obedience & dutey towarde the temporal power. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 This liberte, which Christians haue, is a spiritual liberte, a heavenly liberte, a liberte of the soule . . . which setteth the soule at liberte from destruction. 1823 SIMON *in Memoirs* (1847) 587 The boundaries of Christian liberty and Christian duty.

2. Exemption or freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control. *Cap of liberty*: see **CAP** sb.¹ 4 f.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. i. Fredome and lyberte is better than any gold or syluer. 1565 COOPER *Theataurus*, s.v. *Libertas*, To defende the liberte of the common weale. 1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* A. The Prize which We now . . . play for is The Liberty of the Subject. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* i. (1661) 4 They . . . vindicate that liberty left them as an inheritance by their Ancestours, from the incroachments . . . of the Court of Rome. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. iv. § 22 Wks. 1727 II. 165 The Liberty of Man, in Society, is to be under no other Legislative Power, but that established by Consent in the Commonwealth. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 420 Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 105 You hope, sir, that I think the French deserving of liberty. I certainly do. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xxxiv. Liberty is the chief distinction of England from other European countries. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 244 The modern spirit of liberty is the love of individual independence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvii. 493 Be careful not to suffer liberty to degenerate into license, or anarchy to take the place of order. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 Eliot died, the first martyr of English liberty, in the Tower.

b. *Natural liberty*: the state in which every one is free to act as he thinks fit, subject only to the laws of nature. *Civil liberty*: natural liberty so far restricted by established law as is expedient or necessary for the good of the community. *Liberty of conscience*: the system of things in which a member of a state is permitted to follow without interference the dictates of his conscience in the profession of any religious creed or the exercise of any mode of worship. *Liberty of the press*: the recognition by the state of the right of any one to print and publish whatever he pleases without previous governmental permission.

The *liberty of the press* is not understood to imply absence of liability to judicial punishment for the publication of libellous or criminal matter, nor to be inconsistent with the right of the courts to prohibit a particular publication as involving a wrong to some person.

1580 J. HAY in *Cath. Tract.* (1901) 61 Quhy in the beginning of your new Euangell preached ye liberte of conscience. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commw.* (1603) 250 That he would suffer them to enjoy the liberte of their conscience. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 When complaints are freely heard, deeply consider'd, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civill liberty attain'd, that wise men looke for. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 108 Natural liberty, which only is properly called liberty. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World*, i. § 98. 487 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 152 The liberty of the press is, essentially to the nature of a free state. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Ch.* 2 June, Let. II, As for the liberty

of the press, it must be restrained. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 281 Political or civil liberty is the liberty from legal obligation which is left or granted by a sovereign government to any of its subjects. 1858 [see CONSCIENCE 4].

3. The condition of being able to act in any desired way without hindrance or restraint; faculty or power to do as one likes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 285 It lay not in his libertee No wher to gon. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 89, I me reioysed of my libertee. That selde tyme is founde in mariage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 He kepte his libertee To do justice and equite. 1390 PALSGR. 298 Suche as writeth in ryme use in this thyng their lyberte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 7 A man is Master of his libertie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 8. 118 The Idea of Liberty is the Idea of a Power in any Agent to do or forbear any particular Action. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 195 Thought, word, and deed, his liberty evince. His freedom is the freedom of a prince. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 45 I've liberty now—not under the pennant—do as I like. 1849 RUSKIN *Sec. Lamps* vii. § 1. 184 If there be any one principle... more sternly than another imprinted on every atom of the visible creation, that principle is not Liberty but Law. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* 464 We have a glorious liberty in England of owning neither dictionary, grammar nor spelling-book. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. vii. (1876) 372 The liberty of the wild bee.

b. *Philos.* The condition of being free from the control of fate or necessity; = FREEDOM 5.

(Now chiefly in expressed antithesis to necessity; the phrase *liberty of the will* occurs, but *freedom* is more common in this connexion.)

1538 STARKYV *England* I. ii. 30 Many men vtually take away the liberty of will. 1654 HOBBS (title) Of Libertie and Necessitie. 1687 MIEGG *Gr. Fr. Dict.* II. Liberté of Will, *franc Arbitre*. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 21 Supreme of gifts which God... gave Of his free bounty. Was liberty of will. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. (chapter-heading), Liberty and Necessity. *Ibid.* 400 These terms are supposed to involve... the Liberty of the Will.

4. Free opportunity, range, or scope to do or to do something; hence, leave, permission.

14... *Epyphanye in Tundole's Vis.* (1843) 112 For they in hart rejoyced not a lyte On hym to lode that they have lybarte. c 1430 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 131 A lady called Cartessey, whiche granted him lyberte to goo wher him lyst. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22, I will she haue hire liberte at alle leffull tymes to go in to the chapell. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 3 Julius... gave him liberte to goo vnto his frendes. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Lybertye leave, *faculté, liberte*. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 53 Youthfull men, Who giue their eyes the liberty of gazing. 1604 — *Oth.* II. ii. 10 There is full libertie of Feasting from this present houre. 1644 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. (1896) 25 There is no liberty for causes to operate in a loose and stragling way. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 365, I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. viii. You have my full liberty to publish them. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 190 You have the liberty of doing so. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 4 Did him come in and wait for liberty to talk. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii. Have they no liberty, no will, no right to speak?

b. Unrestricted use of, or access to, permission to go anywhere within the limits of; chiefly in phr. to have the liberty of. (Cf. FREEDOM 13 b.) ? *Ohs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 156 He hath euermore had the liberty of the prison. 1621 ELSING *Debates* II. *Lords* (Camden) 22 He desires not to be at liberty, but to have the liberty of the house. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 90, I was freed from the Cage... and had the liberty of the dungeon. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii. (1840) 133, I might be more happy in this Solitary condition, than I should have been in a Liberty of Society. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 270 They allowed him the liberty of the town. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* iv. (1813) 12 He was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor.

c. *Naut.* Leave of absence. (Cf. *libertyman* in 10.) 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 12 They shall be allowed to complete the remainder of the aforesaid time of liberty. *Ibid.* 13 The seaman ashore on liberty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Breaking liberty*, not returning at the appointed time.

5. Unrestrained action, conduct, or expression; freedom of behaviour or speech, beyond what is granted or recognized as proper; licence. (*Occas.* personified.) Now only in particularized sense: An instance of freedom, an overstepping or setting aside of rules; a licence.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 7 John the Baptist, whom Herode... had beheaded for the liberty of his tongue. 1562 FILLS *Stat. Geneva* Ep. Ded. *ivb, They charge vs... with libertie and licentiousnesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 102 Nimble Jugglers... Disguised Cheaters, prating Mountebanks; And manie such like liberties of sinne. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 29 Libertie plucks Iustice by the nose. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balaad's Lett.* (vol. III) 124 These liberties are not sufferable in the freest conversations, they draw on other more dangerous liberties. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. iv. 146 A Captain that very well understood... the pest of great Bodies to be sloath and liberty, which debauch Soldiers from their Duty. 1704 SWIFT *P. Tul Postscript*, Wks. 1760 I. p. xvii, Using no other liberties, besides that of expunging certain passages. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 18 The Poem [Æneid] is still more Wonderful, since without the Liberty of the Grecian Poets, the Diction is so Great and Noble, so Clear... that [etc.]. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vii, If I allow captain Macheath some trifling liberties. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (18-6) II. vii. 119 Those who may venture on liberties with the men of fargone times which to the historian are forbidden. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Intro. 11 Thucydides has rarely... allowed himself liberties not to be found somewhere in other writers.

b. *Phr.* To take the liberty to do or of doing something: to go so far beyond the bounds of civility or propriety, be so presumptuous as to

(etc.). To take liberties: to be unduly or improperly familiar (with a person; sometimes euphemistic); to use freedom in dealing with (rules, facts, etc.).

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 169 Mæcenæ took the liberty to tell him that [etc.]. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacini's Adels. fr. Parnassus* II. 127 Catullus... took the Liberty to call the Nobleman Bastard. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 220 The poor man had taken liberty with a wench. 1739 Wks. of *Learned* I. 83 note, Mr. Dryden... takes great Liberties with the Authors he translates. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 71 The first Foot of the first Line... is defective by two short Syllables; which is a Liberty seldom taken. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 101, I will... take the liberty to give them... my opinion. 1824 MRS. SHERRWOOD *Waste Not* II. 9 Mayhap you have made a stolen march, and taken what they call thieves' liberty. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 286 He thought I was taking some undue liberty with his dignity.

6. As a feminine personification; with reference to the preceding senses, esp. sense 2.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 175 Will, Wantonnes, Renoun, and Libertee. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 36 The Mountain Nymph, sweet Liberty. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 87 (*Hotel at Paris*) Liberty... no tint of words can spot thy snowy mantle. 1798 COLERIDGE *France: An Ode* 89 O Liberty! with profitless endeavour Have I pursued thee. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 92 Liberty never wore a more unamiable countenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them.

7. *Law.* a. A privilege or exceptional right granted to a subject by the sovereign power; = FRANCHISE sb. 2 b.

[1666] *Pipe Roll* 13 Hen. II (1889) 107 Burgenses de Bedford reddunt Computum de xl. maris pro Carta Regis habenda, ut sint in libertate Burgensium de Oxine-torde. 1404 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 549 Als ferre as he may by the lawe of his land, or by his prerogatif, or libertee. 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 22 So as hit hath ever be their liberte & freedom, that that sholde no Statut no Lawe be made offasse than they yaf therfor their assent. 1557 [see FRANCHISE sb. 2 b.]. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 106 Then had the Lord of Meath the same royal liberty in that territory. a 1626 BACON *Uses Com. Law* (1635) 8 Many men of good quality have attained by charter... within manors of their owne liberty of keeping law-dayes. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse* P. 13 A grant of liberty from Queen Mary to Henry Ratcliffe. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Vices* iv. 195 Grant to be held by inheritance and with perpetual liberty. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 31. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex. s.v.*, A liberty to hold pleas in a court of one's own.

b. *pl.* († rarely collect. sing.) Privileges, immunities, or rights enjoyed by prescription or by grant.

[1180] *Mag. Rot. 26 Hen. II*, Rot. 56 in Madox *Hist. E. Ang.* (1711) 273 Homines de Preston reddunt computum de C. maris, Pro habenda Carta Regis, ut habeant Libertates quas Homines de Novo Castro habent. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 162 *pe lawis & pe libertes* of holy chirche. 1467 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 392 That he be disfranchised of his libertes. 1587 FLEMING *Centu. Holished* III. 1491/2, I thought meet to passe over the antiquite of... Douer, with the liberties thereof. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 55 The Heluetians did bestow the liberties of their citie vpon Lewis the eleventh. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 22; They haue chose a Consul, that will from them take Their Liberties. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 294 After long debate what to do with the Lords in point of our Liberties now. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. v. (1857) 76 The liberties of the commons were crushed at the fatal battle of Villalar.

c. † Hence *occas.* a person's domain or property. The district over which a person's or corporation's privilege extends. Also (in England before 1850), a district within the limits of a county, but exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. (See also quot. 1876.)

Liberty or liberties of a city: the district, extending beyond the bounds of the city, which is subject to the control of the municipal authority. *Liberties of a prison* (esp. the Fleet and the Marshalsea in London): the limits outside the prison, within which prisoners were sometimes permitted to reside.

1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 325/2 Within ye said Citee, and Libertee of the same. 1510 in *Vicary's Anat.* (c 888) 220 Commaundement gyven to the Surgeons of this Citee, that they... dwell within the libertie of this Citee. 1535 COVERDALE I. *Macc.* x. 43 Who so euer they be that he vnto the temple at Jerusalem or within the liberties therof [Vulg. in omnibus finibus ejus]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 To distrayne the goodes of any Irish, being found within their libertie, or but passing through their townes. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 109 Within and without the Walls of the City of London, and in the Liberties and Nine out Parishes. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 128, I will begin the experiment in the liberty of St. Patrick's. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Warwicksh.*, This county... is divided into four hundreds and one liberty. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 144 The worthy knight demanded... what she meant by strolling into his liberty at that hour of the night. 1792 CHIFPAM *Rep.* (1871) 11 Bond conditioned that J. a prisoner should not depart the liberties of said prison. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. The offices of Dombey and Son were within the liberties of the City of London, and within hearing of Bow-Bells. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 32 When a large district comprising several manors was held by a single lord in whom was vested by grant or long usage the complete jurisdiction of the hundred, the district was called a liberty or honour.

8. *Liberty of the tongue* (see quot.). So *F. liberté*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Liberty of the tongue*, in the manage, is a void space left in the middle of a bit, to give place to the tongue of a horse, made by the bit's arching in the middle, and rising towards the roof of the mouth. In forging the bit, care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, or at least tickle the palate.

9. Governed by *at*, forming advb. or predicative phrase. † a. *At one's liberty* (later *at liberty*): at one's own choice, as one pleases, 'ad libitum'.

1426 BR. BEAUFORT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 102 Att his owne fredam and libertee... for to mowe passe the See in parfoumynge of the said avowe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8386 Thou shalt no thyng do... But at thyn owne lyberte. 1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 63 Wherof my seyde chauntry priest to be one of them at his libertee. 1524 HEN. VIII in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 To... were his honet on his hed... aswel in our presence as elleswhere, at his libertie. 1627 C. LEVER *Q. Eliz. Tears* xlv. (Grosart) 80 Painefull to get, but lost at libertie.

† b. *At (a person's) liberty*: in his power or at his disposal. *Obs.*

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* III b, Yf I nowe had her at my libertie I sholde make her to deye a cruell deth. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, c. 27 § 77 The shireffe... maie awarde a Capias ad satisfaciendum... or elles a Fieri fac. at libertie of the partie pursuant. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They take this for a great benefite of God, to have all at their owne liberty. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 319. 141 It is at the Libertie of the wife to have power. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 303 'Tis at their Liberty whether they will do any Works of Mercy... or not.

c. *At liberty* (in early use † *at one's* or *one's own liberty*, at all, good, liberty): not in captivity or confinement; esp. in phr. to set at liberty, to liberate, free. Also, free to act, move, think, etc.; const. to with *inf.*, *occas.* with *clause*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 661 Ye may togider speke What so ye liste, at good libertee. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. iii. Were I at my lyberte as I was. 1485 CANTON *Prof. to Malory's Arthur* 3 But for to... byleue that al is trewe that is conteyned herin, ye be at your lyberte. 1489 — *Faytes of A. III.* viii. 184 A man is not atte hys owne lyberte that hyndeth hym self to another. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 18 Frely to sett at liberte them that are brused. 1585 FETHERSTONE *Calvin on Acts* I. 5 The Lord openeth the prison for them that they may be at libertie to fulfill their function. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 133 More pity, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzzards play at liberty. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 They... had rather haue their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings, then to be captivated to one. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life & Epop* (1708) 2 The Reader is at Liberty what to Believe and what Not. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 ¶ 1 Some particular Matters, which I am not at Liberty to report. 1758 REID *tr. Maquer's Chem.* I. 253 Its Acid being set at liberty. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xlv, 'If you knew it was coming... why didn't you tell a chap?' 'I was not at liberty', said Mr. Snape, looking very wise. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 26 He is quite at liberty to think so. 1882 ALEXANDER in *Watson's Life* *Candlish* xlv, 174 His right arm was at liberty. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* viii, You are at perfect liberty to repeat my words to him.

d. *At liberty*: of persons or things) unoccupied, disengaged.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. I. 75, I dressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin at liberty. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* I. 4, I have no doubt they will call: so be at liberty after twelve.

10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *liberty-monger*; *liberty-loving*, -taking adjs.; † *liberty-boy*, (a) *Anglo-Irish* (see quot. 1765 and cf. *liberty-corps*); (b) *transf. or allusive*, a noisy zealot for liberty; *liberty-cap* = cap of liberty (see CAP sb. 4 f); *liberty corps* (see quot.); *liberty-day Naut.*, a day on which part of a ship's crew are allowed to go ashore; *liberty hall* (see HALL sb. 11); *liberty-liquor*, 'spirits formerly allowed to be purchased when seamen had visitors; now forbidden' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 1867); *libertyman Naut.*, a sailor having leave to go ashore; *liberty-party U. S. Hist.*, a political party which made the abolition of slavery its leading principle; *liberty-pole*, a tall mast or staff with a Phrygian cap or other symbol of liberty on the top; † *liberty post*, a post marking the boundary of the Liberties of the City of London; *liberty-ticket Naut.*, 'a document specifying the date and extent of the leave granted to a seaman or marine proceeding on his private affairs' (Smyth); *liberty tree* = tree of liberty; † *liberty-wife*, a mistress.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* Intro. Wks. 1799 I. 229 A Dublin mechanic... heading the 'liberty-boys' in a skirmish on Ormond Quay. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 120 Several soldiers and the liberty boys (that is, journeymen weavers living in the earl of Meath's liberties adjoining to the city) broke open Newgate. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. II. xvii. 223 A Greek political ballad, which used to be sung by the Athenian liberty-boys. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 593 Enacting the part of liberty-boys. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 360 The 'Liberty' corps of the volunteers—so called because it was recruited in the Earl of Meath's liberties. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xii. 27 Sunday... is the 'liberty-day' among merchantmen. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/2 The 'liberty-loving' elements of our town. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 18 Such 'liberty-men... shall... forfeit all benefit from their liberty ticket. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Pinnaces are the boats usually selected for... carrying working parties, liberty men, &c. 1702 DE FOE *Test. Ch. Eng. Loyalty in Somers Tracts* 4th Collect. (1751) III. 14 Stubborn, refractory, *Liberty-Mongers. 1828 SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 290 Without making ourselves the liberty-mongers of all Europe. 1843 WHITTIER *What is Slavery?* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 105 It is against this system... that the *Liberty Party is, for the present, directing all its efforts. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jmnl.* (1823) 22 *Liberty poles were erected in almost every town and village... under which the tory is compelled to sign a recantation. 1879

Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 70 The soldiers were then paraded in triumph to the Palais Royal, which is now the liberty pole of this city. 1644 *N.Y. Gun- nery* (1690) 50 The 'liberty post standing amongst the deso- late ruins of Foregate street. 1836 *Going to Service* xiii. 161 'Liberty-taking men-servants. 1758 'Liberty ticket [see quot. for *liberty man*]. 1776 A. Adams in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, I... ventured just as far as the stump of 'Liberty Tree. 1835 *Sweet William & Yng. Colonel* II. in Child *Ballads* II. 291/1 'I'll keep her for my 'liberty-wife.

Hence + **Libertyless** *a.*, deprived of liberty.

1643 T. CASE *Serm.* in Kerr *Covt. & Covenants* (1895) 248 Thy sword... has made many a faithful minister libertyless.

Liberty, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans. a.* To endow with liberties or privileges.

b. To give liberty to; *dial.* to allow to run loose. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 16 The kynge... made this Chirche with all his holomewys with the sam fredomys that his Crowne ys libertid with or any othir chirch yn all Inglande that is most y-freid. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 360 He was libertied to be at large in the Kynges court. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Liberty*, to allow anything to run loose. 'It don't matter how much it's libertied', the more freedom you give it the better.

Libethenite (libe'thenoit). *Min.* [Named (*Libethenit*) by Breithaupt, 1823, from *Libethen* in Hungary: see -ITE.] An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reniform masses.

1832 *SHEPARD Min.* 174. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 563 Libethenite... occurs in quartz.

+ **Libidinist**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. libidin-, libido* lust + -IST.] A lustful person; a lecher.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [=I. in later ed.] lxxviii. 224 Nero would not beleue, but all men were most foule Libidinists. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 198 This Ceremony... to Libidinists may seeme mirthful.

+ **Libidinosity**. *Obs.* Also 6 lybidinosite. [*a. f. libidinositē.*] Lustfulness.

a 1529 *SKELTON Bk.* 3 *Poles Wks.* (1568) X vij b, Sardana- palus, that for his lecherie and lybidinosite fell into hell. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Libidinosity*, lustfulness, lascivious- ness, luxury, incontinency.

Libidinous (libidin-ōs), *a.* Also 5 lybidyn- ous, lybydynous. [*ad. L. libidinōs-us, f. libidin-, libido* lust: see -OUS. Cf. *F. libidineux.*]

1. Of persons, their lives, actions, desires: Given to, full of, or characterized by lust or lewdness; lustful, lecherous, lewd.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 241 He was lybydynous Thorgh fleshy lust. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* ix. 36 The grete kyng barbaryn by whom he is repressed for his lybidynous desire. 1548 *HOOPER Decl. to Command.* x. 157 A dissolute, commune, and libidinous life. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 61 Libidinous and ignorant Poetasters, who... lay up vicious Principles in sweet Pits. 1711 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 90 *f. 1* A lewd Youth... advances by Degrees into a libidinous old Man. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 660 Libidinous discourse Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes Of theological and grave import. 1835 J. B. ROBERT- son tr. *Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 40 Polygamy is indulged in to the most libidinous excess. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 15 A debauched, merely libidinous mortal.

+ 2. Provocative of lust. *Obs. rare* -1.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 426 Thus is wine drunke out of libidinous cups.

Hence **Libidinously** *adv.*, lustfully; **Libidi- nousness**, lustfulness.

1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 25 Boldlie and libidinously. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. vii. § 3. 65 For blond and libidinousnesse hee was held a most vsnatiare fury. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 295 The unbridled libidinousness of Giovanni Gaston. 1818 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 302 Witness was not prepared to say that laudanum would produce libidinousness. 1882 *BERKEF. HOPE Bran- dreth's* II. xxix. 224 Tigress women, Libidinously baleful.

Libinoid (libini-oid), *a. Zool.* [*f. mod. L. libinia* + -oid.] Having the characteristics of the genus *Libinia* of brachyurous crustaceans.

1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 50 The genus *Trichia*... is Libinoid in aspect.

+ **Libitinarian**. *Obs.* -^o [*f. L. libitīnarius* (*f. Libitina* goddess of corpses) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Libitina*, They also who were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called Libitinarians, as well as Vespilons.

+ **Libitude**. *Obs.* -^o [*irreg. f. L. libit-, ppl. stem of libet* it is pleasing: see -TUDE.] 'Will, pleasure' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

Libken. *Old Cant.* Also 6 lipken, 7 libkin. [*f. LIB v.3* + *KEN sb.2*] A place to sleep in.

1567 [see *LIB v.3*]. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring* G. v. I. K. 4, If you come to our lib ken. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 50 To their libkins at the Crack- mans. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Libkin*, a House to Lye in; also a Lodging. 1816 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlv. These are the fees I always charge a fellow that must have his lib-ken to himself.

Liblong, *obs. form* of **LIVELONG**.

Liboya, blunder for **LIBOYA**, boa-constrictor.

1718 *In W. Rogers' Voy.* (ed. 2), ed. 1 (1712) has correctly *Liboya*. Hence 1774 in *GOLOS. Nat. Hist.* VII. 195 (but p. 225 *Liboya*, and 1795 in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 517/2.)

|| **Libra** (lā'brā). [*L. libra* pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med.L. used for 'pound'; hence the mod. Eng. abbreviations. £ = pound(s) sterling, lb. = pound weight.)]

1. *Antiq.* A (Roman) pound.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxx. (1495) 939 Twelue vneces makith Libra and is therefore accountyd a perfyghte

weyghte. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 25/1 The Roman libra was used in France for the proportions of their coin till the time of Charlemagne. 1875 *JEVONS Money* ix. 89 Units of weight, such as the shekel, the talent, the as, the stater, the libra, the mark, the franc, the lira.

+ 2. An arm of a balance. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 19/1 At the other end of the libra, or levers.

3. *Astron.* (With initial capital.) a. One of the zodiacal constellations, lying between Scorpio and Virgo. b. The seventh sign of the zodiac (♎), which the sun enters on the 23rd of September.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* III. x. (1495) 312 The signe that hight Libra in mannes booke rulyth the nether guttes of the wombe. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 19 In certen tyme of the yere the sonne begynneth in a planete that men call libra. 1559 *CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 35 Aries and Lybra. 1591 *NASHE Prognostication Wks.* (Grosart) II. 167 This autumnall revolution... beginneth in Libra. 1616 T. ADAMS *Plain-dealing* 22 We lye under Lybra, Iustice and Equitie... we feare not Taurus the Bull. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 558 From Eastern Point Of Lybra to the fleecie Starr that bears Andromeda farr off Atlantick Seas. 1708 *SWIFT Predict.* for 1708, Wks. 1755 II. l. 150 The time that he enters Lybra... which is the busy period of the year. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* § 74. 29 The magnificent star- clusters, in the constellations... Lybra and Aquarius.

Libral (lā'brāl), *a.* [*ad. L. librālis, f. libra* (see *prec.*)] (See quot. 1656.) *Libral* as: the Roman 'as' weighing a pound.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Libral*, that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure, also belonging to the sign Libra. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 245 The heavy libral Asses of the early Monetary system.

+ **Librament**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. L. librā- ment-um, f. librāre* to balance, level, set in motion.] Fall or escape (of liquid).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 131 On either side a pitte most ha descent Vntil thi sought licouris librament.

|| **Libranza**. *Obs.* [*Sp.*, 'warrant, order', *f. librar* = *f. librer* to deliver.] A ticket authorizing delivery of military stores.

1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* v. iii. 132 The Clarke of the Artillerie... who keepeth account of the payes... by Libranzas or tickets. *Ibid.* iv. 137 Which [articles] they are to distribute and deliuer out by Libranzas, or Tickets.

+ **Librar**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*a. f. libraire*, *ad. L. librārius*: see **LIBRARIAN**.] A bookseller.

1596 in *DICKSON & EDMOND Ann. Scot. Printing* xxxiv. (1890) 478 Katherine Norwell, spouse to Robert Smyth, Librar, Burges of Edinburgh.

Librar, *obs. Sc. form* of **LIBRARY**.

Librarian (lā'brē-ri-ān). [*f. L. librāri-us* concerned with books (hence as *sb.* a bookseller or scribe) + -AN.]

+ 1. A scribe, copyist. *Obs.*

1670 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. i. 370 The Booksellers got these books transcribed... by unmeet Librarians. 1725 W. BROOME *Notes on Pope's Odyssey* XII. 131 This is the error of the Librarians, who put *ripis* for *dis*.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library. (This word has supplanted the older *library-keeper*.)

1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 1. 8 Why mayn't I be witty, as a Man that keeps a Librarian is Learned? 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1754, Mr. Wise, Radclivian librarian, with whom Johnson was much pleased. 1829 *University Instr.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 A projecting Room... for the use of the Librarian.

+ 3. A dealer in books. *Obs. rare* -1.

a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 200 This Mr. Scot was in his time the greatest librarian in Europe: for, besides his Stock in England he had warehouses at Frankfurt [etc.].

Hence **Librarianess**, a female librarian; **Libra- rianship**, the office or work of a librarian.

1818 *TOOD, Librarianship*. 1862 *TROLLOPE N. Amer. I.* 360 The librarianesses looked very pretty and learned... the head librarian was enthusiastic. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5 In depriving the learned book-fancier of his librarianship. 1886 *Academy* 19 June 422/3 An essay on some subject in librarianship or bibliography.

+ **Librarianer**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. librārius* (see **LIBRARIAN**) + -ER¹.] a. A bookseller. b. A li- brarian.

c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 2/23 *Des chaudielliers & librairies*, Of ketelmakers and librarians. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 70 Mr. Spencer, the... Aboriginal Librarianer, yet living, and yet faithfully attending the remains of the Books.

Librarians (lā'brē-ri-ās), *a. rare.* [*f. L. librā- ri-us* (see **LIBRARIAN**) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or having to do with, books.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Librarians*, pertaining to books. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* July 182 The acted Shakespearian drama now attracts crowds of studious people, or librarians people at any rate.

Library (lā'brā-ri). Also 4-7 librarie, 5 lyberary, 6 librerie, librareye. *β.* 4-5 **librair(e)**, *Sc. Librar.* [*a. f. librairie* (1380 in Godefroy), now only in sense 'bookseller's shop' = *lt.*, *Sp. libreria*, *Pg. livraria*, repr. *Com. Rom.* **libraria* (with suffix -ia, -y), *f. L. librāri-um* (*f. librāre* bookseller), subst. use of *librārius* adj., concerned with or em- ployed about books, *f. libr-, liber* book, believed to be a use of *liber* bark (see **LIBER**), the bark of trees having, according to Roman tradition, been used in early times as a writing material. Late *L. librāria* (*sc. taberna*) occurs with the sense 'book- seller's shop'.

The Rom. word admits of being viewed as *f. libro* book + -aria, but this leaves the ultimate analysis unaltered.]

1. A place set apart to contain books for reading, study, or reference. (Not applied, e.g. to the shop or warehouse of a bookseller.) In various applica- tions more or less specific.

a. Applied to a room in a house, etc.; also, + a bookcase. In mod. use, the designation of one of the set of rooms ordinarily belonging to an English house above a certain level of size and pretension.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) The wallis of thi libraye apayrad and wrowht with yuory and with glas. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* VI. I. (1554) 142 Bochas pen- sief stode in his libraye. 1488 *Inventory in Archaeologia* XLV. 120 On the south side of the Vestrarie standeth a grete libraye. 1779 M. TYSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Cam- den) 195, I there saw his libraye, i.e. the Room which once contained his Books. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I. The library occupied the west side of the chateau. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hilde & Srek* II. II. (1861) 161 Zack de- scended cautiously to the back parlour, which was called a 'library'.

b. A building, room, or set of rooms, containing a collection of books for the use of the public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with the care of a collec- tion of books, and the duty of rendering the books accessible to those who require to use them.

For *lending, reference library*, see those words. *Free library*, a library which the public are permitted to use without payment, esp. one maintained by a municipality out of the rates.

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. vi. 30 In caas a greet clerk wolde go into a libraye and our studie there a long proces of feith writun in the Bible. 1530 *PALSGR.* 35 A boke in the library of Gyldehall in London. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 23 To be Sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 14 § 1 Whereas of late Years several Charitable... Persons have... erected Libraries within several Parishes and Districts. 1850 *Act 13 & 14 Vict.* c. 65 § 7 That Admission to such Libraries and Museums [established by Town Councils] shall be free of all Charge. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem.* 210 The Merton library is... the oldest specimen of mediæval libraries in England.

c. (More fully, *circulating library*.) A private commercial establishment for the lending of books, the borrower paying either a fixed sum for each book lent or a periodical subscription.

These are of two kinds: the establishments on a large scale that issue books to subscribers all over the country, and the smaller establishments, usually in the hands of a bookseller, which circulate among local subscribers books either kept in stock or borrowed from one of the larger 'libraries'. In watering-places, the 'libraries' sometimes have reading- rooms attached, and were formerly places of social resort (cf. quots. 1835). In the West end of London some of the 'libraries' act as agencies for the sale of tickets for places of amusement.

1835 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Tales* i. (1892) 261 The 'dear girls'... had been at different watering-places for four seasons; they had gambled at libraries... sold at fancy fairs [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 325 The library [at Rainsgate] was crowded. There were the same ladies and the same gentlemen who had been on the sands in the morning. *Mod. Advt.*, Now ready at all the libraries, Mr. —'s great novel, —.

2. The books contained in a 'library' (sense 1);

'a large collection of books, public or private' (J.).

13... *S. Erkenwold* 155 in *Horst. Atlengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 We haue our librane laitid þes longe seene days. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 195/1 Let all the Libreries be sought in England. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Librarie*... a great number of books. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* III. 52 Cardinal Brancaccio has bequeathed a good library to this church. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 64 Pisistratus... is said to have been the first person in Greece who collected a library. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 373 In uni- versities, as well as in cloisters, libraries were very small. *B.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 14 And slonthe kepeth the libraye Which longeth to the Saintaire. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* Prol. 96 In desikis xij hymselfe, as half a strete, Hath boked thair librai vniuersal. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* I. Prol. 100 (*Comment*) Ptolome... gadderit togidder in ane librai xxxvj thousand volummys. 1580 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 183 *marg.*, New librare.

b. Often used in the titles given by publishers to a series or set of books uniform or similar in external appearance, and ostensibly suited for some particular class of readers or for students of a particular subject, as in 'The Library of Useful Knowledge' (1826-1856), 'The Parlour Library' (consisting of novels, 1847-1863), 'Bohn's Stan- dard Library', etc. Formerly also in the titles of bibliographical works, and of periodicals.

1692 (*title*) The Compleat Library: or News for the Ingenious. Containing Several Original Pieces. An His- torical Account of the Choicest Books Printed... Notes on the Memorable Passages happening in May. As also the State of Learning in the World. To be Published Monthly. 1713 *The Student's Library*: a choice Collection of Books, In all Faculties and Parts of Learning. [A catalogue of books.] 1714 (*title*) The Ladies Library. Vol. I. Written by a Lady. Published by Mr. Steele.

c. *transf. and fig.*; esp. used to denote (a) a great mass of learning or knowledge; (b) the objects of a person's study, the sources on which he depends for instruction. In quot. 1523 = a catalogue, list.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 88 We xal lerne 3ow the lyberary of cure Lordys law lyght. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 227 The lybrary of reason must be vncloused. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 780 Of all ladyes he hath the library

Ther names recounting in the court of Fame. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Ep. Ded.* 7. I began to reuolue the librarye of my vnderstanding. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 27 One Drop of Truth.. more worth then whole Libraries of Opinions. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ezra* vii. 6 Ye may be as learned as Testatus.. who was a living library. 1665 *POYLE Occas. Refl.* (1848) 74 Able to make the world both his Library and his Oratory. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New Eng.* (1867) 75. I darken his Merits if I call him less than a Walking Library. a 1703 *BURKITT On A. T. Matt.* xiii. 7 These Pharisees were for carrying a library of God's law on their clothes, scarce a letter of it in their hearts. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 104 Cards and men formed the library of the Duchess of Marlborough.

3. attrib., as *library apartments, door, room, stairs*; + *library-keeper*, a librarian; *library tax*, the obligation imposed by law on publishers to supply gratis a copy or copies of the books published by them to certain public libraries.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 486 One of the *library apartments is handsomely adorned with statues. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Ch. at Home* iii. 49 A gentle tap at the *library door. 1847 *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* iii. 2 This was their prime privilege, that they [the Jews] were God's *library-keepers. 1743 *BIRCH Life Boyle* Wks. 1772 I. p. lvi. Dr. Thomas Barlow, then chief library-keeper of the Bodleian Library. 1785 *ROSWELL Tour Hebrides* 61 At the college there is a good *library-room. 1598-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 482 The seelinge of the *Library staires.

Hence *Li-braryize v. (nonce-wd.) trans.*, to place in a library; *Li-braryless a.*, without a library.

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xviii. 199 Once a dunce, void of learning but full of Books, flouted a library-lesse Scholar with these words. 1796 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 361 If you see nothing in it [Beddoes's Essay] to library-ize it, send it me back next Thursday.

+ *Library* ². *Obs.* In 4 pl. librarijs. [ad. L. *librari-us*; see *LIBRARIAN*.] A scribe.

1382 *WYCLIF Esther* viii. 9 The scribis and the librarijs [1388 *writeris, Vulg. librariis*] of the king.

Librate (lîbrê't), *sb. Hist.* Also 7 *librat*. [ad. med.L. *librâta* (sc. *terra*), f. *libra* pound; see -ATE.] A piece of land worth a pound a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Surrey* II. vii. 59 Then must the Oblat be 4 Acre, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12. acres, & the Librat 240. 1778 *PENNANT Tour Wales* I. 26 Henry III. grants . . . ten librates [Dugdale *decent libratas terras*] in Longedale in Derbyshire. 1885 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 143 Twenty librates of land with the appurtenances. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1896) II. xiv. 119 The sheriffs were ordered to send all persons who possessed more than twenty librates of land.

Librate (lîbrê't), *v.* [f. L. *librât*, ppl. stem of *librâ-re*, f. *libra* balance.]

+ *1. trans. a.* To place in the scales, to weigh. *b.* To poise, balance. *c.* To produce or cause libration in: see quot. 1806 s.v. *librating* below. *Obs.*

1623 *COCKERAM, Librate*, to weigh. 1657 *TOWNSON Renou's Disp.* 144 All seeds..are librated by weight [orig. *pondere semper libantur*]. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 423 The Needles be touched by good Load-stones, and well librated. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 219 The manner of Librating the Apogum.

2. *intr.* To oscillate like the beam of a balance; to move from side to side or up and down.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 28 Librating after the Nature of a Pendulum. 1730 *SAVERY in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 298. I was obliged to keep it in a Motion..librating up and down like the Beam of a Pair of Scales. 1770 *Ibid.* LX. 70 The whole limb of Venus would sometimes librate towards the limb of the sun. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Disciple*, etc. 109 To drop, and spin away, Librating.

b. To oscillate or waver between one thing and another.

1822 *Examiner* 250/2 He .. is librating between vice and virtue. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. 34 The barometer slowly librating between 29.20 and the old 30.40.

3. Of a bird, etc.: To be poised, balance itself.

1785 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 198 The birds of the air, librating over me, served as a canopy from the rays of the sun. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 138 Her playful sea-horse .. librates on unmovng fins. 1829 *Jrnl. Naturalist* 263 Made to flutter and librate like a kestrel over the place.

Hence *Li-brated ppl. a.*, balanced (fig.); *Li-brating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 241 Some kind of Librating motion. 1801 *FUSSELL in Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 404 The academic vigour, the librated style, of Annibale Carracci. 1806 *ROBERTSON in Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 73 The librating force or pressure, or the force causing libration. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1854) 332 These strange librating bonds of birth and death. 1862 T. Z. LAWRENCE in R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 15 A librating circular smoky spectrum will be perceived at the end of the tube.

Libration (lîbrê't-jôn). [ad. L. *librâtiôn-em*, n. of action f. *librâ-re* to *LIBRATE*. Cf. F. *libration*.]

1. *a.* The action of librating; motion like that of the beam of a balance oscillating upon its pivot; swaying to and fro. *b.* The state of being balanced or in equipoise; equipoise, balance.

1603 *Sir C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 381 This Thebit .. perceiving the quantitie of the tropike yeare to varie, first invented the libration of the 8. sphere. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 73 Some others .. imagine the Center..of the Earth to be moved up and down by a certain motion of Libration. *Ibid.* ii. vi. 85 This libration or motion of the Water cannot be caused by the winde or Aire. 1653 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon. Gold. Grove. Winter* v. 60 The poor bird was beaten back .. descending more at every breath of the tempest then it could recover by the libration and frequent weighing of his wings. 1684 T. BURNET *Th.*

Earth II. 51 This must needs make it lose its former poise and libration. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 29 The Librations of the Pendulum. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 742 Their pinions still, In loose libration stretched. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. 26 So turns the needle to the pole it loves, With fine librations quivering, as it moves. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 446 Others [viz. icebergs] a congeries of rubbish, and illustrating every possible condition of libration. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. iii. 341 A dazzling brightness above the Splendour of the Sun was drawing nearer with gentle librations of its wings.

c. trans. and fig.

1650 *Anthroposophia Theomagica* 92 Such chiming and clinching of words, Antithetall Librations, and Symphonical rappings. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. x. 218 The Libration or Reciprocation of the Spirits in the Tensility of the Muscles. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Laungiving* Wks. (1700) 431 Such a libration or poise of Orders. 1659 *WALKER Oratory* 97 The short [period] is adverse to Metaphors &c. the long to exact correspondence and libration of its parts. 1670 *DRYDEN and Pl. Cong. Granada* III. i. Wks. 1608 IV. 151 The bounds of thy libration here are set. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 719 The tremulous libration of the equipoise. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 480 Oxford has its regular periods of theological libration.

2. *Astron.* A real or apparent motion of an oscillating kind. *Libration of the moon*: an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion which makes it appear to oscillate in such a manner that the parts near the edge of the disk are alternately visible and invisible. (There are three kinds, called *libration in latitude*, *libration in longitude*, and *diurnal or parallactic libration*.)

1659 J. FLAUNSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 If the Libration of the Moon be known, the protraction of the Star's way in this Appearance will be facile. 1670 *Ibid.* V. 2061 Doubtless, as there is a certain Libration in the Moon, so 'tis not absurd to me, to hold a kind of Libration in the Earth, from the Annual and Diurnal motion of the same. 1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1693) 181 We are nonplused at a thousand Phenomena in Nature, which if they were not done, we should have thought them absolutely impossible, as for instance the central Libration of the Earth. 1690 *LEYBURN Curr. Math.* 754 Now this Libration of the Eccentricity they commonly call the Deviation. 1728 *tr. Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 61 The Moon's libration in longitude. 1804 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 374 Some small annual variation, or libration of position, which might lead to a discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 547 Her libration in latitude, is when either of her poles appears to dip a little towards the earth. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) I. vi. 128 Galileo had discovered and explained the diurnal libration, arising from the spectator not viewing the moon from the centre of the earth. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* ix. (1849) 72 The moon .. is liable to librations depending upon the position of the spectator. 1867 77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. vii. 79 When the North Pole [of the Moon] leans towards the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it; .. this is known as libration in latitude. 1874 *FARRAR Christ* 51 There is one hemisphere of the lunar surface on which in its entirety, no human eye has ever gazed, while at the same time the moon's librations enable us to conjecture of its general character.

+ 3. *Weighing lit. and fig.* *Obs.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koon* xiii. 185 We .. have made libration, what weight the judgment and practice of the ancient Church doth bear. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 48 Prudent libration of what weight they will and will not bear. 1770 *EMERSON title* Calculation, libration and mensuration, or the arts of reckoning, weighing and measuring.

Hence *Libra-tional a.*, pertaining to (the moon's) libration.

1880 *PROCTOR Rough Ways made Smooth* 110 Photographs of the moon should be taken in every aspect..of her librational swayings.

Libratory (lîbrâ'tôri), *a.* [f. L. *librât*, ppl. stem of *librâ-re* to *LIBRATE*.] Having a motion like that of the beam of a balance; oscillatory.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 809 That there is a Libratory motion in Comets as well as in the Moon. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 257 The beam .. acquired a libratory motion. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View Soil U.S.* 203 Just as the sea experiences a libratory motion, while its interior currents remain undisturbed. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 87 The libratory swaying to and fro of the moon.

+ *Libre, a. Obs.* [a. F. *libre*, L. *liber* free.] Of the will: Free.

1590 A. HUME *Hymns* etc. (1832) 10 He Adam lent a libre will to follow what he list. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 107 a. Such things as are within the vse of free will and Lybre arbitrement.

Librettist (librê'tist). [f. *LIBRETTO* + -IST.] The writer of a libretto; a writer of librettos.

1862 *Sunday Times* 3 Aug. Of all themes, we imagine the captivity of Judah the most likely to make a librettist rhaphsodical, and a musician uninteresting. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/4 The oratorio .. set, not to the compilation of the ordinary librettist, but to a real poem.

+ *Libretto* (librê'to). Pl. *libretti* (-etî). [It. = 'little book', f. *libro* book.] The text or 'words' to which an opera or other extended musical composition is set; = *Book sb.* 8.

1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 113 If the Libretto, as they call it, is not approved, the Opera .. will be condemned. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 204 The libretto, on the subject of Blue Beard, by Tieck. 1880 *RUSKIN Arrous Chase* II. 281 The libretto of *Jean de Nivelle* is very beautiful, and ought to have new music written to it.

Libricide. rare -1. [f. L. *libr*, *liber* book + -CID- 2.] The 'killing' of a book.

1856 W. BLAIR *Chron. Aberbrothock* iv. 11 Milton ranks libricide or book-slaughter with homicide or man-slaughter.

Libriform (lîbrî-fôr'm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *libr*, *liber* bark; see -FORM.] Of the nature or character of liber.

1877 *BENNETT tr. Thomé's Bot.* 364 Simple bast-like wood-fibres, or libriform fibres. 1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 81 Libriform cells are variable in length in different plants.

+ *Libs* (libz). *poet. rare.* [L. *Libs* (also *Lips*), a. Gr. *Λῖψ, Λῖβ*.] The south-west wind.

1742 *SHERSTONE School-mist.* 57 The childish faces of old Æol's train, Libs, Notus, Austur.

+ *Libstick. Obs.* [Anglicizat on of med.L. *libisticum*, corrupt f. *levisticum* (see *LOVAGE*). Cf. F. *levestie* (Cotgr.).] Lovage.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/2 Libstick, or Sermountain, hath at the joints a long slender leaf [etc.]. [Cf. 1802 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* II. iv. ii. 292 He (sc. Walafrid Strabo, in his poem *Hortulus*) treats of .. libisticum, cervil, the lily, etc.]

Libyan (lîb'î-an, *a. and sb.* [f. *Libya* + -AN.]. *A. sb.* Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large country in North Africa. By some philologists used as a designation for the Berber language, or for the group of mod. Hamitic langs. to which Berber belongs. *B. sb. a.* An inhabitant of Libya. *b.* The Libyan language.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 12 The Thymie of Hybla, and the Libyan flore. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 277 Whom Gentiles Ammon call and Libyan Jove. *Ibid.* xii. 634 A Comet .. with torrid heat, And vapour as the Libyan Air adust. 1832 *TEKSEYSON Dream Fair Women* 145 We drank the Libyan sun to sleep. 1838 *TIDSWALL Greece* III. 61 The Libyan prince, Psammetichus. 1886 *SHELTON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 11 A Libyan of colossal stature.

So + *Libyc* (occas. *Lybic*) [ad. Gr. *Λῖβυκός*], + *Libycan adjs.* Also *Libyo-*, comb. form = Libyan and (something) else.

a 1541 *WYATT Song of Iolas in Tottel's Misc.* (A1b) 93 The wandering Trojan knight, whom Iunos wrath with stormes did force in Libyk sands to light. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 22 On lybick Ocean wide. 1607 *TORRESILL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 23 Amonian bears, .. night-ranging, Lybican, menacing. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* III. vi. (1634) 192 Gellius was set to wait upon the Tuscan Sea; .. Lentulus upon the Libye. 1654 *VIVIAN Epit. Ess.* 155 b, Which dwelt in utmost Lybic coasts. 1890 *BRISTON Races & Peoples* iv. 106 This is the typical appearance .. of the ancient Libyans, and is still preserved .. in Morocco and Algiers; hence I shall call it the Libyo-Teutonic type.

Libcaym, Sc. variant of LICHAM Obs.

Licca. [Origin unknown.] (Usually *licca tree*. A West Indian tree? *Tobinia emarginata*, *Sapindus spinosus*, or *Nanthoxylum emarginatum*.)

1756 P. BROWNE *Tamara* 27 Licca-tree. This shrub .. is very remarkable for the prickliness of its trunk. 1864 *GOSWORTHY Flora W. Ind.* 785 Licca tree, *Tobinia emarginata*.

Liccām'e, variant of *LICHAM Obs.*

Liccorish, obs. form of *LICKERISH*.

Lice, pl. of *LOUSE*.

+ *Liceat.* *Obs.* [L. *liceat* 'let it be allowed', pres. subj. of *licet* 'it is lawful'.] In University use: Some kind of licence or permit.

1686 *WILDING in Collect. O. H. S.* I. 265 For a Liceat .. 1691 09.

+ *Lice-bane.* *Obs.* [f. *lice* pl. of *LOUSE* + *BANE*.] Some plant. (Cf. *FLEA-BANE*.)

1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

Li'celing. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. *lice*, pl. of *LOUSE* + -LING.] A little louse.

1791 and *fp.* to J. Priestley in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 404 He .. could tell On one small louse how many licelings dwell!

Licence (lî'sêns), *sb.* Forms: 4 6 li-, lycens, 4-7 lycence, 5-6 lysence, -ens, 6 laysance, lysans, -aunce, *Sc.* leens, 7 licience), 5-9 liscense, 4- licence. [a. F. *licence*, ad. L. *licentia*, f. *licere* to be lawful. Cf. Sp. *licencia*, Pg. *licença*, It. *licenza*.]

The spelling *license*, though still often met with, has no justification in the case of the sb. In the case of the vb., on the other hand, although the spelling *licence* is etymologically unobjectionable, *license* is supported by the analogy of the rule universally adopted in the similar pairs of related words, *practise sb., practise vb., prophesy sb., prophesy vb.* (The rule seems to have arisen from imitation of the spelling of pairs like *advise sb., advise vb.*, which expresses a phonetic distinction of historical origin.) A slight argument for preferring the s form in the vb. may be found in the existence of the derivatives *licensable* and *licensure* (U.S.) which could not conveniently be spelt otherwise.

Johnson and Todd give only the form *licence* both for the sb. and the vb., but the spelling of their quotes. conforms, with one exception, to the rule above referred to, which is recognized by Smart (1836), and seems to represent the now prevailing usage. Recent Dicts., however, almost universally have *license* both for sb. and vb., either without alternative or in the first place.]

1. Liberty (to do something), leave, permission. Now somewhat rare. + Also occas. exemption from (something). + Formerly often in phr. *licence and leave*; by, with, without (a person's) licence; to get, give, have, obtain, take (a) licence. (Cf. *LEAVE sb. 1.*)

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A. Prol.* 82 And askep leue and lycence at londoun to dwelle. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 853 If I have licence of this worthy freer. 1422 *HOCCEVE Min. Poems* (1892) 223 Now, sire, yit a word, by your licence. c 1450 *Merlin* 17 She anserde praynghe she myght speke with hir confessor; and they yaf hir lycence. 1493 *Chatter in A. Laing Lindores Abbey* xvii. (1876) 179 Anentis the

making of out men burges but liens of the said abbot. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 146 Whose names we purpose to shewe with liens. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 38 And Pilate gave him licence. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 119 How long any of them may be absent, how he schal have his leve and licence. . . may be conceyved by leysure. 1548 HALL *Chron.* II. 11. 10 The duke was banished. . . and yet without licence of Kyng Richard he is returned again into the realme. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 146 He gat neyur leens to marye quhill on to the tyme that [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 148 The people. . . have given a perpetual licence from labour to learning. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. 1. 143 Mr. R. H. has licence to go and speak with Sir G. R. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 122 Doth God forbid it? No; he commandeth it, which is more than leave or licence. 1719 DE FOE *Crisse* II. x. (1840) 225 It would be difficult to go from hence without their licence. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. II. 256 If he sold his estate without licence from his lord. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 1. i. 133 The king. . . may. . . prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 61 Who take a licence round their fields to stray. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 81 The declaration. . . was now interpreted. . . as a licence to restore their political unity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* V. 66 Others would confine the licence of disobedience to unjust laws. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 110 The same licence was granted to him for dealing with all future criminals of the same class.

†b. *spec.* Leave or permission to depart; chiefly in phrase, to take one's licence, to take one's leave; also licence and congee. *Obs.* (Cf. CONGEE sb. 2 b and LEAVE sb. 2.)

[c. 1450] LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 67 The king hem 3af licence Forto gon from his presence. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Good men of armes. . . discorage the them as sone as paiment failthe, and take the theire congie and licence of theire prince. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Of her than I dyd take my licence. 1556-8 PHAER *Aeneid* IV. Kjb, Fayne wold ho flee, and of that contry sweete his licence take.

2. A formal, usually a printed or written permission from a constituted authority to do something, e.g. to marry, to print or publish a book, to preach, to carry on some trade, etc.; a permit. Also in phrases †book of licence (see BOOK sb. 1), letter of licence and composition (see quot. 1809), licence of mortmain (see MORTMAIN); (to marry) by licence in opposition to by banns.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 467/1 To praye. . . the kynge to graunte licence of Exchange, under his grete Seal. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 We. . . charge you to suffry hym. . . to enjoye our sayd licence wyth outyn any let. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 This is she that in manner hath destroyed all religions by the reason of dispensacions or licences. 1549 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. i. 136 [To] requyre yow. . . to drawe a booke of lysaunce from his Maistie, to the Maior and Aldremen [etc.]. 1554-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 46, xls. payd to the bysshope for his lyaunsce to byrrey. 1611 *Burke's Transl.* Pref. 6 They must first get a Licence in writing before they may use them [the Scriptures]. 1617 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III. p. ci, John florio, esquier, and Rose Spicer marr'd by licence from Mr. Weston's Office. 1641 *Declar. Both Houses* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 515 Captain S. did by vertue and authority of Your Majesties Licence, embark at White-Haven. 1649 THORPE *Charge at York Assizes* 20 For a Badgers or Drovers Licence two shillings. 1693 *Robin Cons.* 15 If I [a publican] my Licence should observe. . . Both I and mine alas would starve. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life J. Woodrow* (1828) 53 The form of his licence [to preach] I insert from the original. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 410 A licence for the shipping of his stores and provisions. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 495 Would you keep your pearls from trampers, Weigh the licence, weigh the bans. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 263 It. . . is necessary, for corporations to have a licence of mortmain from the crown. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vi. (1869) I. 52 He must pay for the licence to gather these fruits. 1797 *BURKE Regie. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 406 Licences to dealers in spirits and wine. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 103 A Letter of Licence is an instrument or writing granted to a debtor by his creditors, giving him respite and time for payment of his debts. . . When. . . they not only grant respite and time for payment, but agree to allow an abatement on their respective accounts, then this instrument is called a Letter of Licence and Composition. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 92 A fine of £100 for every act of issue after the term of licence has expired. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* Ranke (1843) III. 240 A congregation is formed. A licence is obtained. A plain brick building. . . is run up, and named Ebenezer or Bethel. 1841 LYTTON *Al. & Morn.* I. i. Do you marry by licence? No; my intended is not of age. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* VII. (1872) 61 'The Sandy Foundation Shaken' was printed without a licence from the Bishop of London. 1851 R. NESBIT in *Memo.* xii. (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the Mission Lecture Room.

b. The document embodying such a permission. 1598 VONG *Diana* 393 The Kings licence being now come. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i. Pray ride to Nottingham, get a licence. 1683 in *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 81, I bade her [an alewife] on her licence look. 1888 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/3 There was a custom among cab proprietors of 'chair-marking' their drivers' licences. 1899 RAYMOND *Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 249 He'd have no choice but to marry us, when I did come, licence in han'.

c. In some Universities, a certificate of competency in some faculty. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Licence is also applied to the letters, or certificates, taken out in universities, whether in law, physic, or divinity. 1900-1901 *Durh. Univ. Cal.* 141 Final Examination for the Licence in Theology. *Ibid.* 487 Licence in Sanitary Science.

3. Liberty of action conceded or acknowledged; an instance of this.

†a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 437 Thy licence es lemete in presence of lordys. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxvi. 48 That nou sik licence half we none. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 112 Taunt my faults With such full Licence, as both Truth and Malice Haue power to utter. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 157/1 The true Licence of Disputations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. vi. 39 Do you so understand the licence you have, Miss? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 299 English law. . . has neither definition nor words to. . . circumscribe the licence of the Judge. 1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Heaven* xxviii. (1883) 312 The first little fib in which Lady Cecilia, as a customary licence of speech, indulged herself the moment she awoke this morning. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xi. (1876) 127, I thanked him again for what licence he had given me. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 249 He. . . allowed great and public licence to his tongue. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 525 The rooted plant aspired to range With the snake's licence. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary licence of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded.

b. Excessive liberty; abuse of freedom; disregard of law or propriety; an instance of this.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xvi. 18 Oper menues large licence disples us, but we to ourself wol have no jinge denyed pat we aske. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 48 Taunt him with the licence of Inke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35, I should be condemn'd of introducing licence, while I oppose Licencing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xv. (1708) 20 Under the Allegory of the Ass is Insinuated the Licence of a Buffoon. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i. Your heart resents some licence of my youth. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 272 They are for licence, not for liberty. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i. The licence of invention some people take is monstrous indeed. 1797 BURKE *Regie. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break. . . the rules of decorum. 1813 SCOTT *Rockey* I. xvii. Thy licence shook his sober dome. 1813 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 315 The licence which he gave to his troops to enrich themselves with the spoil of the country. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1864) 3 The first licence given to the tongue is slander. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims.* *Prog. Cult. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 226 The freedom of action goes to the brink. . . of licence. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. §13 The mixture has been accompanied or preceded by such licence in transcription.

c. Licentiousness, libertinism.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 3 The cause of much licence and riot. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii. His unlimited licence. . . has disgusted the minds of all sober and thinking men. 1841 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* (1876) I. ii. 84 The reaction from Puritanic rigour into the licence of the Restoration. 1847 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* ix. The licence of every kind that then existed in the city no tongue can tell nor pen can describe. 1901 *Expositor* May 307 These implements of licence were originally made by God.

4. Deviation from recognized form or rule, indulged in by a writer or artist for the sake of effect; an instance of this. Frequent in phrase poetic (poetical, etc.) licence.

1530 PALSGR. 44 Which auctors do rathre by a licence poetical. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 49 By the licence of this figure we give names to many things which lack names, &c. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Ded. (f). I generally join these two Licences together. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Licence, in painting, are the liberties which the painter takes in dispensing with the rules of perspective, and the other laws of his art. a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 260 As to any licence in the feet, it is only permitted in the beginning of a long verse. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxx. This liberty is a poetic licence. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 The poem. . . allows a metrical licence. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 846 by a prophetic licence, perpetual means transitory. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-wolf* 179 Coleridge's simile of 'A painted ship upon a painted ocean' is only a poet's licence.

5. attrib. and Comb., as licence-duty, fee, -holder, -money, -tax.

1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 137 The infliction of the 'licence fee'. . . tended very much to exasperate the miners. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/3 The old 'licence-holders' are going to the wall, and the brewers are stepping in. 169a *Ann. Albany* (1850) 121 Ordered that the sheriffe have a warrant to levy the 'licence money'. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 3/4 The Boers collected licence money from all the shops. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 11. 464 (Cent.) The 'licence-tax', as it is called there [in Wisconsin] applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. ii. xliii. 135 Licence taxes. . . are directly levied by. . . State officials.

• **Licensable** (lɪˈsənsəbəl), a. [f. LICENSE v. + -ABLE.] †a. That may be dismissed. *Obs.* b. That may be licensed.

1611 COTGR., *Conceivable*, . . licensable. 1641 *Downfall Tempor. Poets* 5 (L.). I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it, because it is not licensable. 1896 *List Explosives* 18 Explosives which have passed the tests and therefore become licensable.

• **License, licence** (lɪˈsəns, v. Forms: 4-6 licence, 5-6 lyc-, lysence, (7) lycens), 9 Sc. leeshance, 4- licence, 6- licensce. [f. LICENSE sb., q.v. for the question of spelling. In sense 2, ad. F. *licencier*, f. *licence*.]

1. trans. To give (a person) permission to (do something). Now rare. (In early use the personal obj. may be interpreted as *dative*, and *occas.* appears preceded by *to*.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2983 If it be your will to licence me to tell my tale. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 739 in *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 76 If ye be to any man lycencing To set his fote upon yourres areyng, He wol after set his fote vpon your nekke. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1366/1, I beseeche your Lordshyp licence me to sytte downe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 175/2 The dead bodies of both armies are licensed to be buried. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) D 4 b, King Marsillus licenst thee

depart. 1618 EARL SUFFOLK in *Forstec. Papers* (Camden) 50 But I pray your Lordship to lycens me truly to acquaynt you what mesery yt hath produced unto me. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 212 To license ourselves to commit any sinne out of a conceit that it is small. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 75 Our friendship with God. . . liceneth us to come with assurance. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 193 Therefore they were licensed to make bold with any of his things. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimca* (1876) I. viii. 127 Lord Stratford was licensed to do no more than send a message to an Admiral.

b. To permit (a thing) to be done; sometimes with *dut.* of the person. Now rare.

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 191 The Pope will suffice a thyng to be used, but he will not licence nor grant it to be used nor don, and soo I. 1555 RIDLEY in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 928/2 At the last I was contente to take it for lycenced, and so began to talk. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 45 To attempt things not licenced. 1598 GRENWEE *Tacitus* *Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 66 Neuer shewing themselves more attentue, nor at the time licencing themselves a more secret speech of the Prince. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 99 Hee hath licensed us eating the flesh of four-footed beasts. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 A patent of Henry II, in which he. . . licenses the sale of Rhenish wine at the same price as French is sold at. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 554 If this were. . . Allowed in the Spring rawness of our kind, What may be licenced in the Autumn dry? *Ibid.* 712 The divorce allowed by Christ, in lieu of lapidation Moses licenced me.

†c. with clause as obj. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvi. (1495) 363 It was lycenced that seruantes and wyemen and bestes shold reste in the Saturday. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 96/2 The governor licenced that it [the corps] should be buried.

†2. [After F. *licencier*.] To give leave of departure to; to dismiss, set free from (something); to send away to (a place). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Bjb.* The kyng thenne lycencyd them and gaf to them fayr gyftes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 143 Beyng then lycensed from the labour of theyr owne occupacions. a 1586 SIOXEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 276 Amphialus licenced the gentleman, telling him, that by next morning he should have an answer. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* 188 Licence from these that needlesse supposition. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 103 He. . . coming vnto the companies, do licence them to their lodgings. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. 210, I wil now departe, and licence the remainder of my soule [Edonner congé aux restes de mon ame]. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 17 Tuesdaies and Thursdaies. . . on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biandi's Erotoma* 74 Having then taken instructions for the way, and licensed himselfe from the King, he set him forwards on his journey. a 1639 WORTON *Parallel in Reliq.* (1651) 17 When he listed he could licence his thoughts. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* I. i. 333 Sir, you were pleas'd your self to licence me. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* XI. Thus licensed, the chief and Waverley left the presence chamber.

3. To grant (a person) a licence or authoritative permission to hold a certain status or to do certain things, e.g. to practise some trade or profession, to hold a curacy, to preach, to use armorial bearings, to keep a dog, to carry a gun, etc. Const. *for, to, and to with inf.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7692, I am licenced boldly In divinite to rede. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 7598 And besoght his reuerence Pat he walde paim licence In his diocese to haue place. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 102 None oughte in holy chyrche to. . . preche openly the worde of god but yf he be specially lycensed thereto. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 62, I am lycensyd in bothe lawes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 Beyng therio lycenced by the kynge of castile. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 277 So licencing them (as it were) for Priestly power. 1764 BURN *Poor Lawes* 72 Poor folks licensed to beg out of the limits of any city or town corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 270 Licensing candidates for the ministry. 1888 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 178 Judith Kent, widow, 'Licensed'—as the legend imported, 'to vend tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff.' 1830 GALT *Laurie T. IV.* ix. II. 78 Amos Bell. . . had not been leashed above a week. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 23 The proclamation of July 8, 1557, licensing all English subjects to fit out ships to molest the French and Scots. 1901 *Durh. Dioc. Cal.* 215 Curates licensed.

b. To grant a licence permitting (a house, theatre, etc.) to be used for some specified purpose. 1777 PARSONS *Lett. in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. (1896) 232 A petition. . . for leave to bring in a bill to license a theatre at Birmingham. 1868 [see LICENSED *ppl.* a.]. 1874 [see LICENSE]. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. In which there is. . . not even a cottage licensed for the sale of ale.

4. To authorize the publication of (a book), or the acting of (a play).

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 279 Were my writing As true as that of holy Iohns inditing, They would not licence it. 1634 *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 23 Mr. Buckner did licence 64 pages of the booke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 That no Book. . . should be Printed. . . unless it were approv'd and licenct under the hands of 2 or 3 glutton Friers. 1667 POOL *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 125 Books Licensed by the Approbation. . . of your Church. 1858 HALLIWELL *Dict. Old Plays* 264 This play was licensed on June 6th, 1634.

†b. To vouch for. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 216 A Story Licensed by a Person of Quality and of Great worth.

5. To allow liberty, free range, or scope to; to privilege, tolerate. *Obs. exc. in ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 1. 17 Poesie is. . . in measure of words for the most part restrained; but in all other points extremely licensed. 1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp.*

in *Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 4, I shall... with your Permission licence my Thoughts too, a little. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* i. i. 9 Licence my innocent Flames, and give me leave to love such charming Sweetness.

Licensed (lâisensd), *pp. a.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ED¹ of LICENSE *sb.* + -ED².] 1. To whom or for which a licence has been granted; provided with a licence. Now often *spec.* (of a house, etc.) licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquor. *Licensed victualler*: see VICTUALLER.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Licensed, licencd.* 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1847) 222 The reasons of your licensed pamphlet are good. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 325 There are now eight hundred licensed coaches. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 96 For the purpose of the licensed act of trading, the person licensed was to be considered as virtually an adopted subject of this country. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 414 A constable may at all times enter licensed premises.

2. To whom or which liberty or free scope is allowed; privileged, recognized, regular, tolerated.

1593 *DONNE Sat.* iv. 228 He... lests like a licenc'd fool, commands the law. 1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 123 He... turn'd her out; now she's a licenc'd whore. 1742 *PORK Dunc.* iv. 587 From Stage to Stage the licenc'd Earl may run. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 32 The established professions were, licensed modes of witchcraft. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perith* xxiii, Some, doubtless, [retired] to the licensed freedoms of some tavern. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiii, Should licensed boldness gather force. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, Imagination is a licensed trespasser. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xv. 229 Clodius was a licensed libertine.

Licensee (lâisensd), [f. LICENSE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a licence is granted.

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 411 A licensee who obliterates any record upon his licence is liable to a fine of 5l. 1879 *CASTLE Law Rating* 82 A lodger within his own apartment is more than a mere licensee.

Licensor (lâisensd), [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who licenses or gives authoritative permission for something; esp. an official whose function it is to license the publication of books or papers (*licensor of the press*), or the performance of plays (*licensor of plays*), on being satisfied that they contain nothing contrary to law or to public morals or decency.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Those books must be permitted untouched by the licensor. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 133 He was appointed by the Presbyterians a Licensor of the Press in London. 1737 CHESTERF. *Sp. on Licensing Bill* in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1812) X. 334 By good luck he was not the licensor, otherwise the kingdom of France had never had the pleasure... of seeing that play acted. 1755 JOHNSON, *Licensor*, a grantor of permission; commonly a tool of power. 1812 SIR F. BURDETT *in Examiner* 21 Dec. 816/1 Much had been said of the tyranny of having a supervisor and licensor of the press. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. IV. 348 Sir Roger Lestranger... had been licensor under the last two Kings. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 2 The College of Physicians, whose licensors were required to visit the houses which they had licensed. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 83 For a long time the evanescent character of the newspaper allowed it to escape the attention of the licensor.

Licensing (lâisensd), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of LICENSE *v.* in its various senses.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 25 Licensing of wandering preachers, is contrary to the word of God. 1761 *Mem. to Ld. Mayor* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 369 The licensing public-houses by the county magistrates. 1777 PARSONS *Let. in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. (1896) 232 The inhabitants... dread the licensing of a theatre as an evil which they would wish to prevent. 1827 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 317 Regulations for the licensing of Alchouses.

attrib. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 28 With a view to the same great object, he attacked the licensing system. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., Reformatories, and licensing bills, and trades unions, and municipal reforms. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Sept. 372/1 The multiplicity of universities and licensing boards is the greatest evil in British and Irish medicine.

Licensure (lâisensu), *U.S.* [f. LICENSE *v.* + -URE.] A licensing; esp. the granting of a licence to preach.

1846 in *WORCESTER* (citing Godwin). 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlii. 411 Seven young men, just graduated from the Seminary, were carefully examined for licensure.

Li-cent, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [Precise formation uncertain; cf. the following words.] = LICENSE *sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1676 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 694 Without paying any toll or custom as is here called incoming convey, licent money and vijell-gilt money, and last gilt.

Li-cent, *a. Obs. rare*. [Ad. L. *licent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *licere* to be permitted: see LICENSE *sb.* (But cf. the note on next word.)] Permitted.

1666 *DAY Ile of Gals* iv. ii. (1881) 79 The eldest day of our licent abode at Court, is run out.

Li-cent, *v. Sc. Obs.* Only in *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *licent*. [?f. *prec.* (But perh. cf. Eng. dial. *licen'd* = *licensed*.)] *trans.* To license, permit. Also *absol.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 104 The nobillis of Pichitis... war licent to returne hame. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 362 Thocht sa had bene his wife had bene on lue The law licent... for to haif ane Concubine.

Licentiate (lâisensiat), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *licen-*

ciat, -*cyat*, 6-7 *licenciate*, -*tiat*, 6- *licentiate*. [ad. med. L. *licentiatus* (see next) used *absol.* as *sb.*]

1. One who has obtained a licence or authoritative permission to exercise some function.

† *a.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 220 He [the frere] hadde power of confession... moore than a Curat, For of his ordre he was licentiat.

b. One who has received a 'licence' from a university, college, or the like. In early use sometimes *gen.* = 'graduate'; more commonly *spec.* the holder of a particular degree between bachelor and master or doctor, still preserved in certain foreign universities (cf. Sp. *licenciado*, F. *licencié*); the latest use in England was in the Cambridge degree of Licentiate of Medicine (*Medicine licentiatus*, abbreviated M.L.) which was abolished in 1859. In current British use, almost exclusively in certain designations indicating that the bearer of them has received a formal attestation of professional competence or of a certain degree of proficiency in some art from some collegiate or other examining body: e.g. in *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians* (abbreviated L.R.C.P.), *Licentiate in Dental Surgery* (L.D.S.), *Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music* (L.R.A.M.), *Licentiate of the College of Preceptors* (L.C.P.). The University of Durham grants the title of *Licentiate in Theology* (L.Th.) to those who pass a certain examination, open both to graduates and non-graduates.

1489 CANTON *Paytes of A.* III. xix. 210 A scoler licencyat atte Cambrige in Englande is com to the unyuersyte of parys. 1555 EDEN *Decales* 80 In the hande of saynte Iohn... Alfonso Mansus a licenciate (is byshop). 1595 A. COPLEY *Wits Fits & Fancies* 82 A reuerend Licentiate at law was a suter to a fair Gentlewoman. 1604 E. G[RI]MSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vii. 225 Whenas the licentiate Pollo governed that Province. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (Spottiswoode Soc. 1847) I. 211 Alexander Barre, licentiate in the laws succeeded... and died... 1397. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxv. 240 The next day... comes the Priest with the Licentiate. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 345 He was made a Licentiat of Divinity. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 54 The Degree of a Licentiate or Master in this Faculty. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Most of the officers of judicature in Spain are known by no other name than that of licentiates. Licentiate among us, is usually understood of a physician, who has a licence to practice. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Garth*, The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and licentiates, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1854) 29, I should applaud the institution, if the degrees of bachelor or licentiate were bestowed as the reward of manly and successful study. 1805 *Med. Trul.* XIV. 550 A member or licentiate of the College of Physicians. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 188 As fatal as any prescription of licentiate or quack. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 304 The Licentiate, thus commissioned... embarked at Seville. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* Introd. 7, I was admitted a Licentiate of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanac* 268 Royal Academy of Music. There are... 1361 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.). *Ibid.*, College of Preceptors. Teachers... are granted diplomas of F.C.P., L.C.P. and A.C.P.

c. In the Presbyterian and some other churches: One who holds a licence to preach but as yet has no appointment; a probationer.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* II. (1860) 16 Four of the Presbytery... repaired to the parish church to conduct the settlement of the obnoxious Licentiate. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 118 Irving's preachings as a licentiate (or probationer waiting for fixed appointment) were always interesting.

2. *non-use.* One who claims or uses licence; one who is not precise in the observance of rules.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Anagrams* (1657) 168 The licentiats somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall apply.

Hence **Licentiate-ship**, the dignity or condition of a licentiate.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 202/1 Then he... proceeded to pass the more difficult examination for the 'licentiate-ship' in his special subject.

† **Licentiate**, *pa. pple.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4, 5 *licenciati*, -*cyati*, 6 *licenciati*, 6-7 *licenciate*, -*tiat*, 6- *licentiate*. [ad. med. L. *licentiatus*, *pa. pple.* of *licentare*: see LICENTATE *v.*]

1. *Sc.* Used as *pa. pple.* of LICENTATE *v.*; equivalent to the later *licentiated*. *a.* Allowed, permitted. *b.* Licensed (to preach).

a. c. 1500 *Bk. Precedence* in *O. E. D.* Acad. (1869) 101 All things be taken truly as that attest, ay licenciati and lovit with al ledis. 1565 CALPHILL *Treat. Crosse* II. 52 Louain hath licenciate you, to make what lies ye lust 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 283 The nobillmen... are for the maist part licentiat to lue a libertine life in their youth. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. State Wks.* (1711) 133 Certain verses... being afterwards licentiate to be read... they were forgotten. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 2 The bands of Scottish men of warre... sall be brokin, and the men of warre licentiat to depart.

b. a. 1660 HAMMOND in *Collet's Sermon Conf. & Ref.* (1661) 29 Those that are... to be licentiate for publick preachers. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 530 Some ministers were licentiate by the Council.

2. *adj.* Freed from rules; assuming licence, unrestrained, licentious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 The world would

count me the most licentiat loose straiier vnder heauen, if [etc.]. 1597 *BR. HALL Sat.* i. ix, Our epigrammatarians, old and late, Were wont be blamed for too licentiate. 1602 T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poetrie* 41 Neither let any man cavill at this licentiate abbreviating of sillables. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 39 All these miseries... your licentiate liberty, your freedom hath brought us to.

Hence **Licentiate-ness**.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 21 Licentiate-ness is not a liberty.

Licentiate (lâisensiat), *v.* Also 6-8 -*iat*. [f. med. L. *licentiatus*, *pp. stem* of *licentare*, f. *licentia* LICENSE.]

1. *trans.* To give liberty to; to allow, permit (something) to (a person); to allow (a person) to (do something) or that (etc.). ? *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 138, I sow protest, 3e wald me licenciat... That I may [etc.]. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 22 Faithfull men... have neither a doore of entrance, nor a doore of utterance licentiate to them. 1650 DRYDEN *Just Re-prop.* 21 They rashly licentiate themselves unto many things. 1660 N. INGELIO *Bentivoglio & Urania* I. (1682) 84 Their Chief Office is to licentiate Hypocrisie. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 101 The Nurses... are licentiate to recreate their Fancies. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 28 The Scots willingly licentiate them that habitation... 1711 KEN *Hymn to the Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 47 'Tis Jesus Will that Angel to ordain, The Tyrant to licentiate or restrain. 1791-1833 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1806) 293/1 They were licentiate to go a begging.

† *b.* To give a licence to; to license. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 367 They openly Lycentiat three thousand common Stewes.

† 2. To grant (a person) a licence or faculty, e.g. to practise medicine. *Obs.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* To Rdr. Aiii, Bred up in... that Faculty and licentiated in the practise theroff.

3. *non-use.* [After F. *licencier* or *lt. licenciar*.] To discharge (a servant).

1820 BYRON *Let. in Eng. Stud.* XXV. 149 You may give up the house immediately, and licentiate the Servitors.

Hence **Licentiating** *vbl. sb.*

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 528 He spoke against the way of licentiating. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. (1714) 48 The Licentiating of anything that is Course and Vulgar.

Licentiation (lâisensiat-shon), [f. LICENTATE *v.*; see -ATION.] The action of licensing; now only, the granting of a licence, e.g. to a medical practitioner.

1643 J. FREEMAN *Serm.* 35 There is a tacite licentiation or permission of error. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 19/2 The system of medical licentiation is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized.

Licentious (lâisensjəs), *a.* Also 5-6 *licencious*. [ad. med. L. *licentiosus*, f. *licentia* LICENSE: see -OUS. Cf. OF. *licentius* (F. *licencieux*).] Characterized by licence or excessive assumption of liberty.

1. Disregarding commonly accepted rules, deviating freely from correctness, esp. in matters of grammar or literary style; overstepping customary limits.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. viii. (Arb.) 95 Our maker must not be too licentious in his concords. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lix. § 2 This licentious and deluding arte, which chageth the meaning of words. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* iv. xiii. 4 Poets and Painters are Licentious Youths. 1680 ROSCOMMON *Horace's Art Poet.* 82 The Tyber (whose licentious Waves, So often overflow'd the neighbouring Fields), Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. 1701 SIDLEY *Venus & Ad.* Wks. 1722 II. 315 If, Alas! thy too licentious Mind is still to vigorous Sylvan Sports inclined. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 ¶ 12 The rest are more or less licentious with respect to the accent. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 174 It is hard to say whether there be greater inconvenience in too literal or too licentious an interpretation of Scripture. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. i. § 34. 30 Verse... somewhat licentious in number of syllables. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. cxliv. 256 To speak of a treaty as subsisting between the State... and the Church... appears a licentious use of terms. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. V. T.* Introd. § 186 Licentious as distinguished from inaccurate transcription.

2. Unrestrained by law, decorum, or morality; lawless, lax, immoral. Now *rare* on account of the prevalence of the specific use 3.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Vpon trust of sanctuaries and the licentious liberties that heretofore haue ben... used in the same. c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (Camden) 272 What should I speak of the licentious liberty that divers princes have usurped. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 4 You have... fill'd the time With all Licentious measure, making your willes The scope of Iustice. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 61 Rights and Priviledges, which licentious people make their pretence of contesting with their Sovereigns. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstart* Wks. 1730 I. 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 261 But chief he gloried with licentious style. To lash the great. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Parli.* II. 161 The licentious printing of Popish books. 1737 CHESTERF. *Sp. on Licensing Bill* in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1812) X. 338 The only place where they [Courtiers] can meet with any just reproof is a free though not a licentious stage. 1767 I. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 147 The licentious practice... of making deceptions upon foreign nations. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1875) 441/1 A loud and licentious murmur was echoed through the camps and garrisons of the west. 1803 *Med. Trul.* IX. 472 Led astray by the premature illusions of a licentious fancy. 1809 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 127 The lying and licentious character of our newspapers. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* x. 160 It leaves not one peg for the Antinomian to bang his licentious crotchets upon.

absol. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvi, In the Licentious yet it bred Despite.

3. Disregarding the restraints of chastity; libertine, lascivious, lewd. In modern usage the prevailing sense.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuyng, licentious talke, & such other vicious behaviours. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 133 How deere would it touch thee to the quicke, Shouldst thou but heare I were licentious? 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. 313 The pompous Prelate of Rome, and lues licentious thear. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 177 This licentious Prince was, by reason of those scandals of his Life, less able or willing to grapple with the Ecclesiastical Power. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vii. Wks. 1813 III. 54 Whose licentious morals all good men detested. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, Seeking occasion for a licentious gallantry among the cowering citizens. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, A spectre at their licentious feasts. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sen. Stor.* 226 He indulged freely in the licentious intrigues of Venice.

absol. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 The pleasures of the licentious are chiefly supplied from that class.

† 4. quasi-adv. With licence or liberty; freely. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 31 More licencious we may passe yn to othir.

Licentiously (lɪsɛnʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a licentious manner.

1. Without regard to limit or rule; loosely.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. If they will have the boundes of the same Fathers... to be steadfastly kept; why doo they... so licentiously passe them? 1577 *Tr. Dinkling's Decades* (1592) 380 The Nazarenes... had heretofore lived too licenciously. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our ancient rymers... used these Cesures either very seldom... or else very licentiously. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argens* II. i. 67 Lycogenes uttered this sparingly... but his fellows did more licenciously presse the King's dishonour. 1751 E. E. ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 177 When I am writing to you... I... wander licentiously out of my sphere. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 19/2 No poem was ever so licentiously translated as the English Lusiad. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 1/2 Discussion... would otherwise have been licentiously prolonged.

2. Without regard to law, decorum, or morality; lawlessly, outrageously. Now rare.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. x. (1612) 153 Licentiously to commit all enormities. 1643 PRYNNE *Ser. Power Parl.* App. 38 That no man should aspire to the Crowne licentiously. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 That every one might do therein licentiously, all that which it pleaseth him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 61 Let them act as licentiously as they will. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 12 Without shewing their right to the spot: they licentiously chose it.

3. Lasciviously, lewdly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 b, I speake not... how licentiously painters and carvers haue in this point shewed their wantonnesse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 They licentiously folow their owne lusts. 1655 BRATHWAIT *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 36 It is not good to touch a woman. To which she answers; not inordinately or licentiously. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Encycl.* I. 150/2 The Phœnician and Syrian female divinities were worshipped licentiously.

Licentiousness (lɪsɛnʃəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being licentious.

1. Assumption of undue freedom; disregard of rule or correctness; laxity, looseness.

1568 H. R. tr. P. *Martyr's Rom.* 441 b, Neither let him with overmuch licentiousnes use what meates he lust. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. § 2. 165 It is too great licentiousness for a servant to goe out without leave. 1650 K. STAPYLTON *Stradi's Law of C. Warren* I. 15 They sometimes come nearer to licentiousness, then liberty. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 610 Nor can this new Licentiousness of Bleeding be any way defended. 1778 W. L. *Lowth Transl. Isaia's Pref. Dissert.* (ed. 12) 45 The difference... is not to be imputed to the Licentiousness of the translator. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* iv. 127 Corneille, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness that reigned before them. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 76 The inconsistency between the licentiousness on this point in this situation, and the comparative strictness in other public situations. 1883 *Burgon Revision Revised* 31 Nothing else but depravations of the text, the result of inattention or licentiousness.

2. Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; outrageous conduct. Now rare.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 31 By which theyr licentiousnes, the people of the Iland beyng prouoked. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 Such licentiousness or Anarchie is abhorred both of God and nature. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 38 The custom of accusing the nobles to the people... having been always looked upon... as an effect of licentiousness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 325 That licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of the moral principles. 1815 MACKINTOSH *France* in 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 187 The licentiousness with which they had exercised their saturnalian privileges. a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 392 That authorized licentiousness that trespasses on right.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 83 The licentiousnesse of theyr songes... is hurtfull to discipline and good manners. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 24 Though thou haue no farther taste of licentiousness in thy middle age. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrauns* III. xxviii. 233 Gods wrath against... prophaneenesse, lewdnesse, and licentiousnesse. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 187 That licentiousness which entered with the restoration. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 191 Poem... was now declared to be the Bawd of Licentiousness. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xix, The licentiousness and brutality of so old a hand as you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 194 Among the clergy properly so called... the prevailing offence was

not crime, but licentiousness. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 244 Aristophanes accepts licentiousness as a fact which needs no apology.

Lich (lɪʃ). *Obs. exc. arch.* and in *Comb.* Forms: a. 1-2 *lio*, 4-5 *liche*, *lyche*, 6 *lytche*, 7, 9 *lich*, 3-7, 9 *lich*, *lych*; in *comb.* 5 *lege*, 6-9 *leech*, 9 *leach*- (see also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL). Pl. 1 *lic*, 3, 5 *liches*. β. 2-5 *lik* (e, (4) *lik*), 7, 9 *like*, *lyke*. Pl. 9 *likes*. [OE. *lic* str. neut. = OFris. *lik*, OS. *lic* (LG. *liche*, *like*, Du. *lijk*), OHG. *lih* neut. and fem. (MHG. *lich* fem., also weak *liche*, G. *leiche* dead body), ON. *lik* (Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*), Goth. *leik* :- OTeut. **liko*^m neut. Comparison with the cognate words (see LICH, LIKE a., LIKE v.) suggests that the original sense was prob. 'form, shape'.

The OE. *lic* became by normal development *liche* in the south and *like* in the north; hence the diversity of forms above. Cf. *ditch*, *dike*.]

1. = BODY. a. The living body. Also the trunk, as opposed to the limbs.

Beowulf 733 *Þæt he ȝeðealde... anra ȝehwylces lif wið lice.* a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1326 *Þendan þa somod lic & sawle lifȝan mote.* c 1205 LAY. 17694 For an his bareliche he weorede ane burne. a 1225 *Juliana* 16 He het... beten hire swa luðere þat hire leofliche lich liferi al oblode. a 1275 *Prov. Aelfred* 471 in O.E. *Misc.* 131 So deð þe salit on fles, suket þuru isliche. c 1300 *Reket* 259 The here he dude next hisliche his fleisches maister to beo. 1340-70 *Alisander* 195 *Liliwhite* was hurliche. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. XI.* 2 A wyf... þat lene was of lich and of lough there. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2931 *Þe liillaike of his like lathely þat þaispyse.* *Ibid.* 141 He... him... clethis All hisliche in lyn clape.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

Beowulf 2127 *Illo ȝæt lic æther feondes fædmum under fergestream.* c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 *Ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inen, þær sceal leon ȝe drync & plega.* 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) *Þa namen his sunne & his frend & brohten his lich to Engle lande.* c 1205 LAY. 3862 *Heo nomen Morgannasliche & leide lit on vrpen.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2447 *Egipte folc... first .ix. niȝt ðe liches beðen.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19785 *Tilward þatlike he turnd his face.* a 1300 *Al Pains Hell* 78 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A water... þat... styneke so for holde lich. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/2 *lyche*, dede body. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 332 *Quha aw this lik he had hir nocht deny.* 1805 *Sir Oluf* in *Jameson Ballads* I. 222 *Three likes were ta'en frae the castle away.* 1895 BARING-GOULD in *Minster Mog.* 239 *Thomas maketh a beautiful lich, that her do.*

2. *Comb.*: † *lich-bell*, ? a hand-bell rung before a corpse; † *lich-fowl* = LICH-OWL; † *lich-holm*, a shrub of some kind; *lich-house* [cf. Du. *lijkenhuis*], a dead-house, a mortuary; † *lich-lay*, a rate levied to provide a church-yard (cf. *Lay sb.* 4); *lich-path* = *lich-way*; † *lich-rest*, a place for a corpse to rest, a burial-place; † *lich-song*, ? singing at a lyke-wake; *lich-stone*, a stone to place the coffin on at the lich-gate; † *lich-wal*, -*wale*, a plant (see *quots.*); † *lich-way*, a path along which a corpse has been carried to burial (this in some districts being supposed to establish a right of way); † *lich-wort*, a plant (see *quots.*). Also LICH-GATE, LICH-OWL, LYKE-WAKE.

1421 in Warner *Hist. Abb. Glaston.* (1826) App. 99, j professional, j old gradual, j new 'lychebells'. 1449 *Tatton Churchw.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 90 For a lege bell and the mending of another ij'. 1551 in W. Money *Ch. Goods Berkh.* (1879) 19 Two lychebells of bell metalle. 1611 *COTGR.*, *lyfrye*, a Scricheowle, or 'lychfowle'. 1614 *Sci. Venus* (1876) 30 These goblins, lich-fowls, Owls, and night-crows to At murders raille. a 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 Bruscius, frutrix est 'licheholm'. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Also ofte swa prest singed his bede at 'lich huse he lre'. 1559 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 324 Ane teneiment of land within the yard and lichowss thairfor [at. of the parish church]. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 We... propose... with some degree of confidence, -Lich-House. 1898 *Pail Mall Mag.* Mar. 430/2 He had it [the corpse] brought up and laid in his lich-house. 1753 in *Picton L. Pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 170 To purchase a church yard on a 'Lych Ley' for St. Thomas's Church. 1862 *Church Builder* Apr. 48 That path up which you came... used formally to be called the 'Lich-path' because all the funerals came along that path. c 1000 *St. Mildreds in Sax. Leech.* III. 430 Heo ða hyre 'licreste ȝeeas on eliz byriz. c 1205 LAY. 17225 And swa þu hit scalt leden to bere lich-raste. 1558 *Tatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 170 Of Wyllam Worthe for the lyche-reste of Ione his wyf vi. viii. 4. c 1675 in *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness & Dingwall* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 121 note, Discharging... all... 'Lyksongs, fiddling and dancing. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 279 [In North Devon] Passing through the lich-gate, the corpse is placed upon the 'lich-stone'. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72/2 Granum diureticum, anglice 'lichewal'. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxxx. 47 In English Gromell: of some Pearle plant, and of others Lichwale. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.*, *Lichwale*,... the growmwell, *Lithospermum officinale*, L. 1857 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 303/2 Advertised of... a 'leech waite' to be made ouer his land, without his leave or consent. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Leech-way*, the path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exm. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 51/2 *Ebulus* nel *Ebulu* gall. eble angl. well-oute uel 'licheuair'. a 1500 *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leech.* III. 336/1 Peritoria .i. peritory or lyche-wort. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., *Lichwort* is Pellitoria of the wall. 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Lichwort*, *Parietaria officinalis*, L.

Hence † *Lichless* a. *Obs.*, without a dead body. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3164 Do was non biging of al egipte lich-less, so manize dead ȝor kipte.

Lich, *obs. form of LIKE*; *LITCH dial.*, bundle.

† **Licham**, *Obs.* Forms: 1-2 *lichama*, -*homa*,

2 *licama*, 2-4 *licome*, *lie(c)-*, *lich-*, *lick-*, *lik-*, *ham(e)*, *likame*, 4 5 *lyc-*, *lygh-*, *lykam(e)*, 5-6 *Sc. lec-*, *lekame*, (5 *licaym*), ? 7 (*ballad corruption*) *linge*an. [OE. *lichama*, -*homa* = OFris. *licoma*, *lichama*, *likma*, OS. *likhamo* (MDu. *lichame*, Du. *lichaam*), OHG. *lihhamo*, *lihmo* (MHG. *lichame*, *licham*), ON. *likame*, more commonly in str. form *likam-r* (Sw. *lekam*, Da. *legeme*):- OTeut. type **liko*-*hamon*- wk. masc., f. **liko*-*lich*, body + **hamon*-, OE. *hama* shape, covering, garment. (OHG. had also a syntactical combination of the same meaning, *lihhamo*, **lihhamo*, from the genitive of a wk. sb. *lihha* = LICH; hence MHG. *lichnam(e)*, mod.G. *Leichnam*.)

It has been suggested that the word was originally poetical, describing the body as the 'fleshy garment' of the soul. Cf. OE. *feðerhama* FEATHERHAM.]

The body; the living body; also, the body as the seat of desire and appetite.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 9 *Se lichoma bið lichoma þa hwile þe he him ealle hæfð.* c 1000 *Ag. Goss.* Matt. vi. 22 *Dines lichaman islohtat is ðin eage.* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 *Drihten... astah to heofene... mid þan lice lichama þe he on þrowode.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 *Pa bi com his licome swiðe feble.* a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1052 *An lerdre hit to don shome An un-riht of hire licome.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 635 *Bath was naked þar licam.* *Ibid.* 636 *þat þar for thought þam þen na scham.* *Ibid.* 2234 *Wit-wen last al his licam* [*Edin. MS.* *licame*]. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. I.* 32 *For no lykerous lyfode hure lykame to plesse.* a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 382 *His lire and his lyghame lamede fulle sore.* 1426 *ADELAY Poems* 17 *To sle the lust of hore lycam, and bore lykyng.* c 1440 *York Myst.* v. 110 *A! Eue, þou art to blame.* c 1450 *HOLLAND Heulal* 90 *He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht.* a 1510 *Doutglas K. Hart* I. 11 *In all his lusty lecam nocht ane spot.* a 1793 K. Henry v. in *Child Ballads* I. 299 *He's throwen to her his gay mantle Says 'Lady, hap your lincan'.*

b. A dead body; a corpse.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 106 *þer leien ofte licomes iroted bouen corðe.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12295 *Dun o þis loft he yod, Til he com þar þat licam lai.* *Ibid.* 24599 *Quen his licam in stan was laid, Allas! allas! ful oft he said.* c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 281 *With a claith I couerit his licam.*

† **Lichamly**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *lichamlic*: see LICHAM and -LY.] Cf. Du. *lichamelijk*, Icel. *likamlig*.] Bodily; of the nature of the body; of or pertaining to the body, carnal.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 *Hi wilnodon ðæs lichomlican deaðes... wið þem ecan life.* c 1000 *Ag. Goss.* Luke iii. 22 *Se haleza gæt astah lichamlicre anwe.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 *Hi heren afereð of nane lichamliche pininge.* a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 42 *Wið stronge tintrohen and licomliche pinen.* a 1225 *Anec. R.* 4 *þe oðer riwe... riweð þe licome & licomliche deden.* c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 *Fleschliche þohtes þat leadeð þe & drælen... to licomliche lustes.* c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 51 in O. E. *Misc.* 38 *Mychel volk hym vulede... Summe for beon vuede of lykamliche vude.*

† **Lichamly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *lichamlice*: see LICHAM and -LY.] Bodily (= *BODILY* *adv.* 1 and 2); in a bodily manner or form; in the flesh.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 *Peah þe he lichomliche þær æfterward wære.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 *Wene moten halden moyses e lichamliche.* a 1225 *Anec. R.* 40 *Zif me... stien nu heortliche, & hwon ich ðeie gostliche, a domesdele at lichomliche, into ðe blisse of heouene.* c 1248 *Ureusur in Cott. Hom.* 185 *Ase þu lichomliche iwend iwend me from the world.*

† **Liche**, *Obs.* Also 3 *like*, 4-5 *lyke*. [OE. (*man*, *swin*)-*lica* = Goth. (*man*)-*leika*, OHG. (*man*)-*licha*; cogn. w. LICH.] Form, figure, guise. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 *Al swa ða þu mihtest... smiten of þin asen heaðe, and gan eft to þin asene liche.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 *þe deuel com on nedre liche to adam.* c 1200 *ORMIN* 5813 *An der oft þa fowere der Wass inn an mannish like.* a 1225 *Anec. R.* 224 *þe þet is com to in one wilderness in one wummonlike liche.* 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 *þerfore sche [Semiramis] desigred hir self in þe childes liche.* *Ibid.* v. 239 *þe deuel appered to þe lewes... in Moyses his liche.* 1330 *GOWER Conf.* I. 143 *In stede of man a bestes lyke* He syh. c 1470 *Golagres & Gaw.* 858 *That lufly ledis in lyke, that layid on in ane ling.*

Liche, *obs. form of LICH, LIKE.*

Lichee, variant of LICH.

Lichen (lɪˈkɛn), *sb.* [a. L. *lichēn*, ad. Gr. *λεικην* in all the senses below. Cf. F. *lichen*, Sp. *liquen*, It. *lichene*.]

Not in Johnson. The pronunciation (lɪˈtʃɛn) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dicts. allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.] † 1. = LIVERWORT; the lichens and liverworts having formerly been included in the same group.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 245 Another kind of Lichen or Liverwort there is, cleaving wholly fast upon rocks and stones in manner of moss. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lichen*, liverwort in botany, the name of a genus of mosses. 1759 *STILLINGFEE Gledner's Use Curiosity Misc. Tracts* (1762) 180 The virtues of the lichens or liverworts upon animate bodies... are not inconsiderable.

2. One of a class of cellular cryptogamic plants, often of a green, grey, or yellow tint, which grow on the surface of rocks, trees, etc. Also *collect*.

According to the modern theory, now generally accepted, the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon an algal, whose form is somewhat modified by the influence of the parasite.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 169 As well in this wild kind as in planted Plum trees of the hortyard, there is to be found a certain skinny gun, in Greek called Lichen, which hath a wonderfull operation to cure the rhagades or chaps. 1715 *DELAUCIE tr. Boerhaave's Aphorisms* 313 The famous

earthy ash-colour'd moss call'd Lichen. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 29 Where frowning Snowden bends his dizzy brow. Retiring lichen climbs the topmost stone. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Friend on Domestic, with Author 4* Where . . . coloured lichens with slow oozing weep. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 Lichens are distinguished by their want of a distinct axis of growth. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 320 Aged trees covered with lichen, as if the relics of a primeval forest long since cleared away. 1887 ALGIE *Guide to Forbes 66* The coral-like gray lichen. 1893 BRIDGES *Shore Poems v. Winnowers 8* The red roofs nestle, overspent With lichen yellow as gold.

3. *Path.* A skin disease, characterized by an eruption of reddish solid papules over a more or less limited area.

1657 *Physical Diet.* Lichen, a tetter, or ringworm. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lichen, a cutaneous distemper, otherwise called *impetigo*. 1842 BUCCHUS *Man. Dis. Skin* 189 Lichen is not confined to any period of life, or to either sex. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

4. After a L. used in Pliny: A callous excrescence on the leg of a horse or ass (? = CHESTNUT 6). *Obs.*

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 There is a collection of certain hard matter about an asses legs, called 'lichen', which if it be burned and beaten, and put into old oil, will cause hairs to grow out of baldness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 81 The fume of the lichens, helps the falling sickness.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 2) *lichen-dust*, *-flora*, *-fungus*, *-moss*, *-spot*, *-thallus*, *-tuft*; (sense 3) *lichen-eczema*, *-spot*; b. instrumental, as *lichen-clad*, *-clothed*, *-crusted*, *-laden*, *-matted*, *-tasselled* adjs.; c. similitive, as *lichen-green*, *-like* adjs.; *lichen-starch*, a kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland-moss.

1848 CHAMBERS *Inform.* I. 563/2 A stunted 'lichen-clad' bole. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* vii. 95 An immense 'lichen-clothed' menhir. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 232 An old boundary stone 'lichen-crusted'. 1880 G. MERRITT *Trag. Com.* (1881) 117 He snapped the 'lichen-dust' from his fingers. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 195 The patient had suffered from 'lichen-eczema' from the age of 20. 1859 W. A. LEIGHTON (*title*) The 'Lichen-Flora' of Great Britain. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Algæ . . . known as the hosts of 'Lichen-fungi'. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/4 Folds of 'lichen-green velvet about the shoulders. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phædon 49* The old buildings . . . with 'lichen-laden' roofs. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 101 Blocks of weather-beaten, 'lichen-matted' trachyte. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 25 The silver 'lichen-spots' rest, star-like, on the stone. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 223 The initial stage was a lichen spot, of which there were many around the patches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 572 The heavily 'lichen-tasselled' fringe of the forest-belt. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 39 The . . . tissues of the 'Lichen-thallus. 1832 R. CATTERMOLE *Becket* etc. 191 Ashes . . . gray with 'lichen-tufts'.

Hence *Lichenless* *a.*, destitute of lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 36 His very rocks are lichenless.

Lichen (lî-kên), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with lichens.

1859 TENNISON *Elaine* 44 There they lay till all their bones were . . . lichen'd into colour with the crags. 1852 MACIN *Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it [island] lichen'd and moss'd? 1864 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* III. xiii. *note*, Turrets lichen'd with gold.

fig. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 438 1/2 Popular superstition has not had time yet to lichen over the familiar objects of his country-side.

Hence *Lichen'd* *abl. a.*, *Lichening* *abl. sb.*

1823 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 274 O'er the natural tomb The lichen'd pine rears up its form of gloom. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 401 The deeply lichen'd stones of its low churchyard wall. 1892 CORNH. *Mag.* Sept. 230 The rudeness of the masonry and the lichening of the stones were no real indications of antiquity.

Lichenaceous (lî-kên-â's), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Having the character of a lichen. 1881 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Ope-graphia*, a genus of Graptidæ (Lichenaceous Lichens).

Lichenal (lî-kên-âl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *lichenâlis*, f. L. *lîchên* LICHEN *sb.*] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to a lichen. *Lichenal Alliance*: Lindley's name for the group of lichens. *b. sb.* A member of the 'Lichenal Alliance', a lichen.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingdom* 45 Alliance III. *Lichinales*.—The Lichenal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 532 Lichenals (*Lichinales*).

Lichenian (lî-kên-i-ân), *a.* [see -IAN.] = next. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 5 The 'Lichenian reaction' is seen in all lichens and in none of the fungi.

Lichenic (lî-kên-ik), *a.* *Chem.* [see -IC.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Lichenic acid*, an organic acid obtained from lichens; its salts are *Lichenates*.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1198 Lichenic Acid apparently much resembles the boletic. The lichenates of ammonia, potassa, and soda, are soluble and crystallizable. 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Trn. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 39 Certain true Lichens . . . giving lichenic reactions with iodine.

Lichenicolous (lî-kên-i-kô-lôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + L. *col-ère* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting lichens.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Trn. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 28 This group of Lichenicolous Microscopic Parasites has been little studied.

Licheniform (lî-kên-i-fî-m), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a lichen.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ.*

Biol. § 186 II. 24 Some of the inferior liverworts are quite licheniform, and are often mistaken for lichens.

Lichenin (lî-kên-in), *Chem.* Also lichenine. [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IN.] A kind of starch obtained from Iceland moss and other lichens.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1090 Lichen Starch. Lichenin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 658 Lichenin. 1861-93 COOKE *Struct. Bot.* 9 Lichenine. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 358 Lichenin is abundant in certain lichens.

Lichenism (lî-kên-i-z'm), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ISM.] The special symbiosis between alga and fungus occurring in lichens.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 Species of Algæ . . . so adapted to lichenism that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 692.

Lichenist (lî-kên-ist), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IST.] = LICHENOLOGIST.

1833 W. J. HOOKER *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 144 The great Swedish Lichenist. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nature* 73 The French Lichenists, Tulane and Itzigsohn. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 189 A glance at a few of the more obscure genera . . . will convince every lichenist that much yet remains to be done.

Lichenivorous (lî-kên-i-vô-rës), *a.* [f. L. *lîchên* + -IVOROUS devouring + -OUS.] Lichen-eating. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 437 Lichenivorous or herbivorous ruminants.

Lichenize (lî-kên-ize), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To cover with lichens. Hence *Lichenized* *ppl. a.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxiii. 297 Above the weathered and lichenized surfaces of the sandstone.

Lichen- (lî-kên-), combining form used (with hyphen) to form adjs. signifying the presence of the disease LICHEN in connexion with some other.

1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 222 Symmetrical lichenolupoid eruption on the calves of the legs. *Ibid.* 223 The patches . . . being not a mere pigmentation, but distinctly a lichenolupoid thickening.

Lichenographer (lî-kên-ô-grä-för), [LICHEN *sb.* + -OGRAPHER.] = next. In mod. Dicts.

Lichenographist (lî-kên-ô-grä-fist), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)GRAPHIST.] One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

1848 in CRAIG. 1863 HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 42.

Lichenography (lî-kên-ô-grä-fî), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)GRAPHY.] The systematic description or study of lichens. Hence **Lichenographic**, **Lichenographical** adjs., of or pertaining to lichenography.

1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit. Subjects, Lichenography*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lichenographic, Lichenographical*. 1848 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Lichenoid (lî-kên-oid), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OID.] 1. *Bot.* Resembling a lichen; lichen-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 Opegrapha and other Lichenoid . . . genera. 1866 *Intell. Observer* No. 53, 340 Corrugated or lichenoid ball. 1882 P. GRUBBS in *Nature* No. 642, 361 The hypothesis of the lichenoid nature of the alliance between alga and animal.

2. *Path.* Resembling the disease lichen (see LICHEN *sb.* 3).

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 97 A whitish, lichenoid, pellicular exudation . . . covered a third of the surface of the left tonsil. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 175 His forehead and some other parts were covered with a form of lichenoid eczema.

Lichenologist (lî-kên-ô-lô-dzist), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)LOGIST.] One versed in lichenology.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 The arrangement . . . of Acharius has been adopted by lichenologists of this country and of most others. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 11 No lichenologist of repute has as yet accepted the theory.

Lichenology (lî-kên-ô-lô-dzî), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -(O)LOGY.] The science that treats of lichens. Hence **Lichenologic**, **Lichenological** adjs., of or pertaining to lichenology.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 3 The lichenological student requires no cumbersome or expensive apparatus. *Ibid.* 7 A sufficient basis whereupon to found our plea for the study of Lichenology. 1881 *Trn. Bot. X.* 128 He was an excellent lichenologist and published many lichenological papers. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 The Regensburg 'Flora' is a rich repository of Lichenology since 1855.

Lichenose (lî-kên-ôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OSE.] Having the character of lichens; lichen-like.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 13 It may be affirmed that they have a lichenose nature. 1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 552/2 The simplest form under which lichenose vegetation occurs.

Lichenous (lî-kên-ôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OUS.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of lichens; of the nature of or resembling lichens; overgrown with lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 35 The . . . crumbling and lichenous texture of the Roslin stone. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi. An effect something like that of a fine flower against a lichenous branch. 1893 RUSKIN *Poetry Archit.* I. vi. 85 The grey roof is warmed with lichenous vegetation.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the skin-disease Lichen.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 125 Opinim . . . threw out a most distressing lichenous rash. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 152 A lichenous eruption about the

pubes. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 The skin being dotted all about with hard lichenous elevations.

Licheny (lî-kên-i), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -Y.] Overgrown with lichens; lichen-clad.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 382 The licheny cliff-tops, and the hollow-rinded woods. 1856 R. SHIELD *Pract. Hints Moths* 40 The licheny trunks of the trees.

Lich-gate, lich-gate (lî-tŷ-gät), *arch.* [f. LICH corpse + GATE.] The roofed gateway to a churchyard over which the corpse is set down, to await the clergyman's arrival.

1482-3 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 30 Et sol' Will'o Sariant Carpent' pro emend' le lycheyate, nijd. 1681 ASHMOLE in *Lilly's Life* (1774) 162 His coarse was . . . received by the minister (in his surplice) at the Litch-Gates. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antig. Oxford* 375 A handsome lich-gate of carved oak has been erected at the entrance of the Church-yard. 1864 TENNISON *Aylmer's F.* 824 Yet to the lichgate, where his chariot stood, [He] Strode from the porch. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* xviii. 138 The ivy-clad lyke-gate of the village church.

Licht, variant of LITCHI.

Lichless: see after LICH.

Lichlie, Lichliness *sc.*: see LIGHT-

Lichness, obs. form of LYCHNIS.

Lichorous, obs. form of LICKERIOUS.

Lich-owl. Also 6-7 like-owle. [f. LICH + OWL.] The screech-owl, so called because its cry was supposed to portend death in the house.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 56 Bubo, a shrikeowle: a likeowle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 283 The Otis is a bird lesse than the Like-Owle, . . . having two plumed ears standing vp aloft. 1604 DRAYTON *Onle* 302 Thescreeking Litch-Owlethat doth never cry, But boding death. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 268/1 The little Horn-Owle . . . termed Lich Owls, . . . because Prognosticators of Peoples death, when they screech about there Houses. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 32 2 Then came the shadow of a lich-owl, as it whisked past us towards the apple-trees.

Licht, *sc.* form of LIGHT.

Lichurie, variant of LECHERY.

Lichy, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *lich* LIKE *a.* + -Y.] Like. 1370-80 *Al Pains of Hell* 78 in *O. F. Misc.* 225 Byndeb hem in knuchienus forbi To brenne lyk to lichbi, Spous-breakers with lechours [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 16 But to whom shal I gese this generacion lichy [i.e. lyche, lyke]? It is lich to children stytynge in cheepynge [etc.]. [In six other passages in Wyclif *lice hi, lichy, lyche, lyche* occur as variant readings for *lich, lyke, etc.*]

Licible: see LISIBLE *Obs.*, permissible.

Licience, obs. form of LICENCE.

Licious, *a.* *Obs. rare.* Also *licious*. [aphetic form of DELICIOUS. Cf. LUSCIOUS.] = DELICIOUS.

c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvii. Mete and drinke y-nuzhe thay hade With lichus drinke and cleie. a. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Ser.* (1675) 515 He that lives by the Allegorie, feeds upon licious Quails.

Licit (lî-sit), *a.* Also *5 licyte, lycite, yte, 7 licite*. [ad. L. *licit-us* (pa. pple. of *licere* to be lawful, either directly, or through F. *licite*.)] Allowable, permitted, lawful.

1483 CAXTON *Cato A v b*, She [the wife] ought to . . . obeye to hym in al thynges lycite and honeste. 1490 — *Eneydos* xix. 70 To a peple yssued out of strange lande, is lycite to seke strange places for theyr dwellynge. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 388/1 Such a thing is not licit to a particular. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Licite*, lawful, granted. 1757 *Herald* No. 4 (1758) I. 54 Whether in our exchange commodities with Holland, the balance is for or against us in licit trade. 1826 LAMB *Let. xvi. To B. Barton* 147 A friend's wife, whom I really love (I mean in a licit way). 1864 R. F. BRATON *Dalhousie* I. 116 The natives of Whydah give the licit dealer scanty encouragement. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 259 Abstinence . . . from things in themselves licit. 1892 *Times* 11 Feb. 9/4 The consumption of licit or duty-paid opium. 1897 BARING-GOULD in *Expositor* Sept. 203 To obtain the recognition of Christianity apart from Judaism as a licit religion in the empire.

Hence **Licitly**, in a licit manner, lawfully; **Licitness**, the quality of being licit, lawfulness.

1483 CAXTON *Cato B ij*, Thou oughtest to thyne ofte how . . . lycitly thou shalt mowe come to thyn intention. 1788 R. HARRIS (*title*) Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade. 1806 THROCKMORTON *Consid.* 38 The question may be licitly discussed on the ground of expediency. 1855 R. BOYLE *Case with Wiseman* 27 Whether he could deprive me of saying Mass licitly. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 443 Not so much as a glass of lager beer could the privates licitly obtain. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 629/2 To receive holy orders . . . licitly, it is necessary to be in a state of grace.

Licitate, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *licitat-*, ppl. stem of *licitari* to bid at an auction, f. *licit-us*, pa. pple. of *liceri* of the same meaning.] *trans.* To make a bid for, put a price upon.

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 85 Ecclesiastical persons . . . are . . . not to study how to murder Princes, nor to licitate Kingdoms.

Licitation, *rare*—0. [ad. L. *licitatîo-em*, f. *licitari*: see prec.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitation*, an inhauncing of a price set vpon any thing that is sold. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Licitation*, a setting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Licitation*, the act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder.

Licitator, *Obs. rare*—0. [a. alleged L. *licitator*, agent-n. f. *licitari*: see prec. (But the L. word exists only as a misreading for *illicitator*.)] One who bids to raise prices at an auction.

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitator*, an inhauncer.

Lick (lik), *vb.* [f. LICK *v.*]

1. An act of licking. Hence quasi-*concr.* a small quantity, so much as may be had by licking; also *lick-up*. A *lick of goodwill* (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure' (Jam.).

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 16, I knock'd you once, for offering to have a lick at her lips. 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Alch.* lxxxix. 129 This Woman with one lick of my Antidote (which was mixed with hony), received ease all over her body. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerm. Sinner Saved* (1886) 113 Many love Christ with nothing but the lick of the tongue. 1690 DAYDEN *Amphitryon* II. ii. (1691) 21 He could... come galloping home at Midnight to have a lick at the Honey-pot. 1733 K. NORTH *Life of North* 219 He [Jeffries] could not reprehend without scolding; and in such Billingsgate Language, as [etc.]. He called it *giving a Lick with the rough Side of his Tongue*. 1814 *Abstract Proof respecting Mill of Inverness* 3 (Jam.). P. Wilson depones, that he did not measure or weigh the lick of goodwill. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lick-up*, a miserably small pittance of any thing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Antr.* Wks. 1855 1. 255 'Ae wee bit spare rib o' flesh... to be sent round lick and lick about'. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 62 The polar man... shall have a lick of oil on Christmas Day. 1853 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amoy Moss* 50 Everybody brought 'sunthin'—some a lick of meal, some a punkin' [etc.].

b. *collog.* A slight and hasty wash (usually 'a lick and a promise'). Also, a dab of paint, etc.

c 1648 in *Maidment Pasquils* (1868) 154 We'll mark them with a lick of tarre. 1771 GRAY *Candidate* 2 When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smug'd up his face With a lick of court white-wash, and pious grimace. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitely Gloss*, A Lick and a Slake.

2. U. S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also *buffalo-lick*, *salt-lick*.

1751 C. GIST *Fruls.* (1893) 42 Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Drains of Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Salt Lick and Salt Spring are used synonymously, but improperly, as the former differs from the latter in that it is dry. 1807 J. GASS *Trnl.* 219 One of our sergeants shot a deer at a lick close to our camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78 To rout the unlawful settlers who had gathered here the Buffalo lick in old Kentucky. 1841—*Deerslayer* iv. Like deer standing at a lick. 1877 N. S. SHALER *App. to I. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 The springs at Big-Bone Lick, as at all the other licks of Kentucky are sources of saline waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

3. A complaint in horses (see quot.).

1817 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 162 Coach horses are subject to symptoms known by the appellation of 'the Lick'. They lick each other's skins, and gnaw their halters into pieces.

4. A smart blow. (Cf. *to lick on the whip*, cited from c 1460.) Also *pl.* (Sc. and north.), a beating, in *phr.* *to get one's licks*, *give (one) his licks*.

1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* vi. 77 [He] gave the fellow half a dozen good licks with his cane. 1774 SWIFT *Wood's Execution* Wks. 1755 V. II. 155, 3rd Cook. I'll give him a lick in the chops. 1775 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. To lend his loving wife a lounding lick. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* Postscript. vii. An' monie a fellow gat his licks, Wi' hearty crust. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 79 Unless either of them gave him a lick on the head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii. The dread of a lick should not hold me back. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Antr.* Wks. 1855 1. 165 Every callant in the class could gie him his licks. 1837 S. LOVER *Rory O'More* (1849) 13 We're used to a lick of a stick every day. 1887 *Schoolmaster* 15 Jan. 1041 The boy... deponed that the master gave him two licks in the lug. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 103 The yin that got his licks fell down and bit the dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) 1. 28 A lick at the Laureat will always be a sure bait... to catch him little readers. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 247 A Lick at the French Convention. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 258 The tars are wishing for a lick, as they call it, at the Spanish galleons. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii. 'I wish I had had a lick at them with the gun first', he replied.

5. Sc. 'A wag, one who plays upon another' (Jam.).

1725 WILLIE *was a wanton Wag* in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Songs* (1844) 201 And was na Willie a great loun, As shyre a lick as e'er was seen. 1758 RAMSAY *Grub-street* 5 He's naething but a shire daft lick.

6. *dial.* U. S. and Austral. A spurt at racing, a short brisk spin; a 'spell' of work. *Big licks* = hard work. Also *speed*, in *phr.* *at full lick*, *at a great lick*, etc.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xv. That are colt can beat him for a lick of a quarter of a mile. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 104 He went up the opposite bank at the same lick, and disappeared. 1861 BRYANT *Songs from Dixie's Land* 26 At length I went to mining, put in my biggest licks. 1882 MISS BRADON *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 79. I. made up my mind to stay in America, till I'd done some big licks in the sporting line. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river... came sailing the... where... ay! going at full lick too. 1889 'ROLF BOLDBREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* 82 It'll be a short life and a merry one, though, dad, if we go on big licks like this. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 218 The recipient, thoroughly roused by this, starting off at a great lick.

Lick (lik), *v.* Forms: 1 *liccian*, 2-6 *lik*, 4-5 *like*, *lyke*, 3-7 *licke(n)*, 4-6 *likke*, 5-6 *lycke*, *lykke*, (5 *lykkyn*), 6- *lick*. [OE. *liccian* = OS. *liccōn*, *lecōn* (Du. *likken*). OHG. *leckōn* (MHG., mod.G. *leckten*) = OTEut. **likkōn* (whence It. *leccare*, F. *lécher*), prob repr. pre-Teut. **liginā*-, f.

OArvan root **ligh-* (: *leigh-* : *loigh-*), found in Goth. (*bi*)*laigōn*, Gr. *laigēō* to lick, *laivos* dainty, L. *lingere*, OIrish *ligim*, OS. *lizati*, Lith. *lėžti*, Skr. *lih*, *lih* to lick.]

1. *trans.* To pass the tongue over (something), e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the surface, or removing something from it.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 114 Da reðan deor... heora lida liccōdon mid lida tungan. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 270. 320 Po he i-saig ane leon licke þat bodi. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints* xlv. (Cristine) 261 þe serpentis hire fete can lyke. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 Thei [dogges] were about her mouthe and liked it. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xvii. [The asse] beganne to kyss and to lykke hym. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 206 To seek his dinner in poules with Duke humfrey: to licke dishes, to be a beggar. a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 456 Must God then lacke the due attendance of the people in His house, while they are licking of thy trenchers? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I left off eating of pipes, and fell to licking of Chalk. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 84 Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry food, And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 4 The man I hate... Who, to complete his dinner, licks his plate. 1798 SIR M. EGEN in *Lit. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 423 They continue to cringe and to lick the hand that strikes them. 1880 MISS BRADON *Just as I am* i. Tim stands on end, and licks the wanderer's face. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 844/1 The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes.

absol. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 295 Lik not with by tonge in a disch. 1583 Leg. *Sp. St. Androis* 1091 While ane pat dond his hand and likit. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 462 When Jonathan saw honey dropping, he must needs be licking. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 128/2 Mix for a Dose, and to be lick'd of... as need requires. 1890 L. C. D'OLY *Notches* 60 The elk... was now 'licking' in the little side-valley.

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to *allusively* or *fig.*, as *to lick one's fingers*, *to lick one's lips*, an action indicating keen relish or delighted anticipation of some dainty morsel; *to lick another's fingers*, *to lick the fat from (one's) beard*, to cheat (him) of his gains; *to lick one's knife*, said of a parsimonious person; *to lick the ground*, *to lick (another's) shoe or spittle* (cf. *lick-spittle* sb.), actions expressive of abject servility; *to lick (a patron's) trencher*, said of a parasite; *to lick the dust, the earth* [a Hebraism: Vulg. *terram lingere*], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

a 1000 *Aes. P.* (Th.) [ixviii]. 9 His feondas foldan liccēað. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps. lxxviii*. 9 His enemies the erthe shul liken. Mikah vi. 17 They shala lick dust as the serpent. c 1400 *Rom. Kose* 6502 What shoulde he yewe that liketh his knyff. 1500 KENNEDIE *Flying W. Dunbar* 396 Thou sall lick thy lippis, and sure thou leis. 1530 PALSGR. 669/2, I lycke my lippes or fyngers after swete meate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 b. Marchantes within the citee, sore abhorring the Italian nation, for lickyng the fat from their beardes, and taking from them their lyyng. 1555 EURN *Decades* 104 [They] with no lesse confidence lick their lippes secretly in hope of their praye. 1602 WILKINS *Dict.* 263 A fellow that can licke his Lordes or his ladies trencher in one smooth toke or merrie lie, and picke their purnes in another. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 27 How does thy honour? Let me licke thy shooe. 1646 J. WHITTAKER *Usuah* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape, lick the spittle on the ground. 1656 Lb. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 284 He purposeth not to deale at all with my cosen Kertons frends, vnless it be for mault, and that too in an honorable and considerable way without licking my fingers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 526 Oft (the serpent) bow'd His turret Crest... and lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 2 Sparrows for the Opera, says his Friend, licking his Lippis, what are they to be roasted? 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XII. 1109 He should have learnt to lick spittle, and have drilled himself to crawl upon his belly. 1860 READE *Cloister & H. Iv.* (1861) 162 He found the surly innkeepers licked the very ground before him now.

c. In proverbial sayings.

1533 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1438 Wele woth the cat whos berde she likkith. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1545) 19 He is an euyl Cooke that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1619 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Schoolem.* 100 b. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi. They say, a good cook knows how to lick his own fingers.

d. With adverbs, e.g. *over*: to take in or up by licking. With *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, and with prep. *off*: To remove by licking.

a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Huni per in beoh liked of bornes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2858 Ðan es sco [Lot's wife, or the pillar of salt] liked al a-way. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 93 Hanial liked vnyom of his owne rynges. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 247 þe bysschop wyth his tange lykked it out lowly. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 And oft thay [the doggis] did this catiue man refresche Lickand the fyth fyrl of his laithlie flesche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 632 My Hell-hounds, to lick up the draft and filth. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect* *Plenty* ix. O'er lang, in troth, have we by-standers been, And loot fowk lick the white out of our een. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 77 Their [cows] practice of licking off their hair. *Ibid.* VII. 175 The serpent... was seen to lick the whole body over. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-sweep*. It was a pleasure to see the sable youngsters lick in the unctuous meat.

e. With complementary adj. expressing the result, e.g. *to lick clean*. *to lick whole*: to heal of wounds or sores by licking; in quots. *fig.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 If anie men haue licked their selues whole you be the same. 1595 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 129 Who vnder a shew of licking them whole, suck out euen their hart blood. 1607 HIERON

Wks. I. 366 It is not a limme of Satan which is wounded; he might then licke himselfe whole. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 211 And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii. If there were no more in Excommunication than the Church's Censure, a wise Man wou'd lick his Conscience whole with a wet Finger. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi. He would quickly lick himself whole again, by his vails.

2. To lap with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also *intr.* *constr. of, on. Obs.*

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1521 So long licked þise lordes þise lykores swete. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxi. 19 In this place, in the which houndis lickiden the blood of Naboth, shulen lick and thi blood. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3826 Sum of his awen vryn & sum on Iren lickid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ProL 139 Sum langis for the liftyr ill to lik of ane quart. 1535 COVERDALE *Jude* vii. 5 Whosoever licketh of the water with his tounge, as a dogg licketh. 1583 MET-BANCHE *Philotinus* 100 The Cat would licke milke, but she will not wette her fete. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* xxi. 148 Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick Thy blood secure.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). a. Of persons and animals. Formerly in many specialized uses. *to lick up* (an enemy's forces): to destroy, 'annihilate' (after Num. xxii. 4). *to lick (a person) of something*: to cheat, 'fleece'. *to lick the letter*: to use alliteration. *to lick of the whip*: to have a taste of punishment.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 378 In fayth and for youre long tarryng Ye shal lik on the wyph. [1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxii. 4 Now shal this heape licke up all that is aboute vs, euen as an oxle licketh vp the grasse in the field.] 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 126 Yet sometyne thet wer slain, taken, and licked vp, or they were ware. 1557 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 388 Three hundred of them [Gascons] be licked up by the way. 1560 DAUS *Tr. Seidane's Comm.* 259 b. They confesse the craft themselues, whereby they licked vs of our money. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* I. iv. 188 A crew... That lick the tail of greatness with their lips. 1605 CAMERON *Rem.* (1637) 34 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter. 1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* ix. 391 Hypocrites rather then they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev. Apoc.* 690 Till he had licked of the whip, and learned better language. 1776 *Life Penn* in *Wks.* 1782 I. 136 Those very lies... which himself had now licked up afresh.

b. Of inanimate agents (chiefly waves, flame, etc.): To lap, play lightly over, etc.; to take up (moisture, etc.) in passing over. Sometimes with personification.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 276 Seo lyft liccað and ntyhð ðone wætan of ealre corpan. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. 2 (1643) 149 Untill the sunne or the wind have licked the tops of the grasse and flowers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 698 Feavers... rack their Limbs, and lick the vital Heat. 1827 POLLER *Course T.* iii. Consumption licked her blood. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 154 The tide of human beings... licking the base of the hill, rushed vehemently on one side. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxvi. An upleaping jet of cold Coccyus, which for ever licks Earth's base. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* II. xxiv. The wheels... licked up the pulverized surface of the highway. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Lamirs* I. 45 The flames... ruthlessly licked up everything in their path of destruction. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 59/2 Fires had consumed the underbrush and licked the branches off the giant trees.

c. Sc. *To lick one's winning(s)*: To make the best of one's bargain.

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ita* (1796) 144 But now let us our winning lick (He cry'd in pet). 1794 BURNS *O merry hae I been* 'g Bitter in dool I likit my winnins, O' marrying Bess, to gie her a slave.

4. *To lick (a person or thing) into (shape, etc.)*, also *to lick over*: To give form and regularity to; to mould, make presentable. Alluding to the alleged practice of bears with their young (see quots.).

[1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Beres ben brought forth the al fowle and transformyd and after that by lyckynge of the fader and the moder they ben brought in to theyr kyndly shap.] 1612 CHAPMAN *Willowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 31 He has not licked his whelp into full shape yet. 1621 BURTON *Ant. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1666) 7/2 Enforced, as a Bear doth her Whelps, to bring forth this confused lump, I had not time to lick it into form. a 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 444 The Author hath licked them [verses] over. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxviii. (1700) 339 Men did not know how to mould and frame it; but at last it was licked into shape. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 4 The play is writ, the Players upon the recommendation of those that lick'd it over, like their parts to a Fondness. 1780 WESTLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 509 Mr. Law, by taking immense pains, has licked it into some shape. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 132, I shall have trouble enough in licking her [a young servant] into shape. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 837 Their proposals... would be licked, by debate... into practicable shape.

5. Contemptuously used for: To smear with cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek', give smooth finish to (a picture).

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99 Spending a whole forenoone euerie day in spunging and licking himself by the glasse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crcto.* *Lick*, Pictures new Varished, Houses new Whitened, or Women's Faces with a Wash. 1853 T. TAYLOR *Life B. R. Haydon* III. 212 Modern cartoons with few exceptions are licked (smoothed) and polished intentionally.

6. *slang.* To beat, thrash. Also, to drive (something) out of (a person) by thrashing. *to lick off*: to cut off clean, to slice off.

1535 STUART *Kron. Scot.* (1858) I. 144 Leggis war likkit of hard of at the kne. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* s.v. (Farmer), *Lycke*, to beate. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* vi. May I be

licket w' a bittle, Gin of your numbers I think little. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* i. ii. Suppose I've a mind he should drub, whose bones are they, Sir, he's to lick? 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp* 19 Nov. As for your father, I could lick him for his affected coolness and moderation. 1828 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) i. 167 How these poor dogs must be licked. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii. (1871) 109 Say you won't fag—they'll soon get tired of licking you. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 542 Almost as free as America in the olden time, when every man was free to lick his own nigger. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 41 Well, I've tried to lick the badness out of him... You can, out of some boys, you know.

b. *slang.* To overcome, get the better of; to excel, surpass. *It licks me:* I cannot explain it. Also to *lick into fits*: to defeat thoroughly.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* IV. 232 By Dane, Saxon, or Piet We had never been lick'd Had we stuck to the king of the island. 1836 F. B. HEAD *Let. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxi. 366, I believe we shall lick the radicals. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Millon v. Southey & London Wks.* (1859) XII. 179 Greece was... proud... of having licked him [an enemy]. 1879 E. WALFORD *Loudiniana* i. 37 If we have a war and beat Russia or lick Abyssinia into fits. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv. It licked me to think it had been hid away all the time. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 105 As a seller of unparalleled generosity, we can't be licked. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618 We must either lick and rule these savages or run away.

absol. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 114, I believe that a gentleman will always lick in a fair fight.

7. *slang, intr.* To ride at full speed.

1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi. A horseman... rattled down the stony track as hard as he could lick.

8. Combs.: lick-box *nonce-wd.* ? = LICK-DISH; lick-fingers, one who licks his fingers (used as a term of abuse); lick-foot *nonce-wd.*, the action of licking the feet, servility; + lick-halter (see quot.); lick-ladle, a parasite; lick-log, a block of salt for cattle to lick; lick-ma-dowp *Sc. nonce-wd.*, a sycophant; lick-platter, a parasite; lick-sauce = LICK-DISH; lick-spit = LICK-SPITTLE; lick-trencher = lick-platter; lick-up, (a) something that licks up (see quot. 1844); (b) something 'licked' into shape (see quot. 1851-61). Also LICK-DISH, LICK-PENNY, LICK-POT, LICK-SPIGOT, LICK-SPITTLE.

1611 COTGR. *Liche-casse*, a 'lick-box, a sweet-lips. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xxx. Achilles was a scalded pated maker of hay bundles, Agamemnon a lick-box. 1595 LOCRINE iii. iv. F 2 b, You stoppance, 'lickfingers, will you not hear? [1625 B. JONSON *Staple News*, The Persons of the Play, *Lickfinger*, a Master Cooke, and parcell Poet.] 1630 — *New Inn* ii. ii. No flattery for't, No 'lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1611 FLORIO, *Lecca fine*, a 'lick-halter, a knaush wag, a gallowes-clapper. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii. 'Who and what is he?' 'A 'lick-ladle of the court, lady'. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. iii. xii. I like a man to be up to the notch, and stand to his 'lick-log. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxiii. Quhen thus redust to howps, They dander, and wander About pure 'lickmadows. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vi. xxiii. II. 186 No 'lick-platter, no parasite, no toadeater. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 302 Him, who has a smutty tale for ev'ry rich man's table? 'Lickspit and flatterer both! 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Chorae*, *Goethe* II. 35 To play... the lickspit about the court of Weimar. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 9 Not only 'licktrenchers but also claw backs, which curry favour with great men by their false appeachings. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode Wks.* 1816 I. 298 Butlers and lick-trenchers. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL 47 (Of Silver plating). When cool the hammer is allowed to fall upon the lead, to which it firmly adheres by means of a plate roughed as a rasp, which is called the 'lick-up'. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* II. 34 A 'lick-up' is a boot or shoe re-lasted to take the wrinkles out... and then blacked up to hide blemishes.

+ Lick-dish. *Obs.* [f. LICK v. + DISH sb.]

1. A parasite.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lykdysshe, *scurn.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 77 Smellyestes, lykedysshes, and franchars come vncalled. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 824 A lick-dish, *catillo*.

2. Used abusively (see quot. 1562).

[1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will lick a dish.]. 1575 GAMMEL *Garton* v. ii. 252 Thou lirk lickdish, didst not say the neele wold be gotten? 1631 [see LIAR (Proverbs)].

Licked (likt), *pp. a.* [f. LICK v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 337/2 Went cutting away with that fork and his licked knife. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1897) 43 The licked one... dabbed his swollen eye with a wet pocket-handkerchief.

Lickell, *Obs.* jocular or colloq. form of LITTLE.

Licken, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [altered form of LIPPEN v.] *intr.* To trust to.

1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* xi. 5 The stoare that they haue lickened vnto, shall be destroyed and eaten vp. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss. s.v. Lippen*, 'I know what to liken to'. 'He's nowt to liken to'.

Lickenesse, *obs.* form of LIKENESS.

Licker (liker). [f. LICK v. + -ER.] One who or something which licks. Also lick-up; in *silver-plating* = lick-up (see LICK v. 8).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykkare, or be pat lykkythe, *leccator*. 1554 HULOT, *Licker, licitor*. 1839 *Ur. Dict. Aris* 999 Plated manufacture... The under face of the stamp-hammer has a plate of iron called the *licker-up* fitted into it. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. Alt.* III. cxxxviii. 111 Being acquiescent lickers-up of ministerial dishonesty. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 8/3 The licker of red-hot irons was briskly following his profession.

+ Lickering, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. ? = LICKERISH. 1578 T. P. GORG *Gal. Gall. Inventions* K, My lust alluers my lickering lypes to taste.

Lickerish, liquorish (likerish), *a.* Forms: 5 liccoris, 6 liccorice, likerishe, -yshe, 6-7 licourish, 7 liccorish, li(c)korish, liquerish, liquourish, liquo(u)rish, 8 likerish, 6-9 lick-erish, liccorish, liquorish. [Altered form of LICKEROUS, with substitution of suffix -ISH for -ous.]

+ 1. Pleasant to the palate; *gen.* sweet, tempting, attractive; = LICKEROUS 1. Of a cook: Skilful in preparing dainties. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 50 The deuises of likerish cookes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 194 With Licourish draughts And Morsels Vinctious. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surt. F. Indics* 20 There is another very liquorish fruit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 700 And wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With likerish baits fit to ensnare a brute? 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 37 He [Bacon] was one of those that smoothed his way to a full ripeness by liquorish and pleasing passages. 1728 TICKELL *Horn Bk.* 13 Or if to Ginger Bread thou shalt descend, And Liquorish Learning to thy Babes extend.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of delicious fare; = LICKEROUS 2. + *Const. after, of.*

? a 1500 *Chesler Pl.* ii. 199 And of that tree of Paradise she shall eate through my countie; For women are full liccoris [i.e. liccorous]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 66 Likerishe of tongue, lighte of taile. 1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Facub.* 13 This is a liccorice knaue that will swill his Maisters drink. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* vii. ii. (1642) 102 Yet was he likerish also after any... rarity that was sent into his Table. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 42 Cattel being excessively liccorish of their leaves and tender buds. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. vi. § 57 (1694) 55 They were so liquorish after Mans Flesh, that [etc.]. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 283 Green Peas are ready to satisfie the longing Appetite of the likerish Palate. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knight & Friar* i. lx. A liquorish black rat Lured by the cook to sniff and smell her bacon. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 201 The holy man... had a licorish tooth. 1879 W. E. HAYLAND *Q. Curtius* Intro. 29 He [Alexander] drank... rather by way of good-fellowship than from a liquorish appetite.

b. *gen. and fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing, greedy; = LICKEROUS 2 b.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 384/1 The people... must not bee so likerish to desire vnprofitable things. 1627 J. CARTER *Epos.* 3 This propertie every one is most liquorish of, taking after their great grand-mother Eve. a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm. in Reliq.* (1651) 99 Certain rare Manuscripts... were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, licourish Chapmen of such Ware. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Sen.* (1673) 77 He not therefore licorish after Fame. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Wks.* 1760 I. 60 Their own liquorish affection to gold. 1834 BENTHAM *Peonol.* in *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 9 He might have a likerish leaning towards the trade of Cacus. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1875) 11 Jewish human nature... showed so intense a sympathy with the general tendency to idolatry, as to cast a liquorish eye on every wandering form of it that came near them.

3. Lecherous, lustful; = LICKEROUS 3. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. II.* Wks. 1874 I. 51 Goto, Nell... ye may be caught, I tell ye: these be likerish lads. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* 319 The liquorish hair rejects the pelf with scorn. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xii. Thou art a liquorish dog. 1828 LAMB *Wife's Trial*, The likerish culprit, almost dead with fear. 1881 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 133 The smirk of a liquorish fribble.

4. Comb., as *lickerish-lipped* adj.

1577 tr. *Butlinger's Decades* (1592) 154 Let every young man be... not licorish lipped, nor dainty toothed.

Hence *Lickerishly* adv.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 116 His expression *licking the Chancery* hath left Posterity to interpret it... liquorishly longing for that Place.

Lickerishness. [f. LICKERISH a. + -NESS.] Love of good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Fr. Frandise*, licorous things, licourishness. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD, *Fr. Acad.* ii. 293 Meere likerishness causeth vs to eate such meats as we knowe are contrary to our health. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 152 Where there is a liquorishness in a popular Assembly to debate. 1658 OSBORN *Jus. I.* 134 Their Governours licorishness after the choyce morsells of the Church. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. v. § 10 (1734) 168 The Snare and Temptation that Liquorishness and high Relish throws many into. 1817 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* II. 35 The boy... moved by likerishness, began to eat.

+ Lickerous, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 li-, lykerous, (4) lykerus, 5 lykerowse, lykorous, lykerwys, lekerous, likerose, licrus, likrus), 5-7 licorous, licourous, lykorous(e), (5) lycourous, lycours, lycoruse, 6 lycoures, licoras, likorous, 7 likresse), 6-7 liquorous, likerous, -orous. [a. AF. *lykerous, *lekerous, repr. a northern var. of OF. *lecherous* LICKEROUS; cf. ONF. *liquerie* = Central OF. *lecherie* lechery.

In Eng. use this form of the word has chiefly retained its etymological sense (cf. however, sense 3), while *lecherous* has been almost confined to a transferred application.]

1. Pleasing or tempting to the palate. Also *gen.* and *fig.*: Sweet, pleasant, delightful.

c 1275 *XF Pains Hell* 172 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 Po weore beose pat... heden of many metes de-deyn, But hit weore likerous be certeyn. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. xxv. 68 Noht may be feled lykerusere, Then thou so suete alumere. 1340 *Ayeb.* 47 De zofte bed clopes likerousnes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 Lekerous metis & drynkis. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 No woman shulde ete no lycorous morcelles in the absens... of her husband. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 marg. Lucie is so likerous that he that once lykces of it, lekeht it. 1577-87 HOLIN-

SHED *Chron.* I. 19/2, I would not be his ghest, vnlesse I tooke his table to be furnisht with more wholesome and licorous viands. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* li. (1631) 536 Beeing fed with the licorous and deceifull sweetness of their owne lusts. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 47 O tis an amiable diuel, a sweete sinne, a lycorous poyson.

2. Of persons, the appetite, etc.: Fond of choice or delicious food; dainty in eating; greedy of good fare. *Const. of, after.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 160 And et throf dame lykerouse. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 253 Let not sir Surfet sitten at thi bord;... for he is a lechour and likerous of tonge. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 For his riche man was hoastful in speche and likerous in foode. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be... other that be lykerous of moche mete and drinke. 1530 PUSGR. 317/1 Lycourouse or daynty mouthed, *frant.* 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 54 The Popes caterer casting a licorous glance that way. a 1632 G. HERRBERT *Priest to Temple* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 He that... for quality is licorous after dainties, is a glutton. 1632 LITGOW *Trap.* v. 182 These larses are... interlarded with pitch to preserve the... Wine; yet making the taste thereof vnpleasant to liquorous lips. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xiv. 98 These devils are very licorous of lardons.

b. *gen. and fig.* Having a keen relish or desire for something pleasant. *Const. of; also, eager to do something.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 391 Vonge clerkes that been lykerous To reden Artes than been curious. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 444 Syn weimen are... so likrus of loue in likyng of yowthe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fantle Lucians* ii. viii. 178 Whiche... lue a pure and simple life, led with no likerous lustes of other meynes vauitie. a 1586 SIONNE *Arcaidia* i. (1622) 82 Fit commendation (whereof womankind is so likerous). 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 32 For though it be no cates sharpe sauce it is, To likerous vauitie. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* i. Busy inquiring heart, what wouldst thou know Why dost thou pry, And turn and leer, and with a licorous eye Look high and low.

3. Lecherous, lustful, wanton.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 161 The likerous launde that Leccherye hatte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 58 And sikerly she hadde a likerous eye. a 1420 HOCCEVE *Dz. Reg. Princ.* 1762 This likerous dampnable error [adultery]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxv. Men and wyman coude loue to gyders seven yerres and no lycours lusten were bitwene them. 1587 TUBERV. *Trap.* T. 15 Whilst thus Nastagio sought his owne decay, By liquorous lust. 1604 DRAYTON *Sat.* 369 There in soft Downe the liquorous Sparrow sat. 1611 COTGR. *s.v. Femme*, From women light, and licorous, good fortune still deliuer vs.

4. Comb., as *lickerous mouthed, toothed* adjs.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 285 Like vnto likerous mouthed men, who... desire meates with a greedy appetite. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 9 Once Rinus saw a pretty lasse, And liquorous tooth'd desir'd to tast.

Hence + Lickerously adv.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 114 To meche fode deuoury; and to lykerouslyche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 567 Oloferne, which fortune ys kiste so likerously. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12915 Fatte mussellys large and Rounde, I threste hem in full lykerously. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Fr. Frandier*, to feed licorously.

+ Lickeroushead. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 likeroushed. [f. LICKEROUS a. + -HEAD.] Lickerousness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Vsyng of mete... noyt only in likeroushed [printed likeroushed], but for pompe, to make manye messys.

+ Lickerousness. *Obs.* [f. LICKEROUS + -NESS.] Fondness for good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire. *Const. of, after, inf. with to.* Also, lecherousness.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 Likerousnesse & lustis of here bely. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 611 Venus me yaf my lust, my likerousnesse. c 1386 — *Pars. T.* 667 Auairice... is likerousnesse in herte to haue erthely thynges. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lykerousnesse, *delicacia*. a 1586 SIONNE *Arcaidia* v. (1622) 450 Whether... the likerousnesse of dominion [can] make you beyond iustice. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* i. (1672) 128 As perhaps licoroussness of Wine before had caused many of them to do. 1657 RYEEVE *God's Plea* 129 A people... so given over to licoroussnesse, that it is an hard thing to get a Cook to please them. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 119 That natural liquoroussness in the minds of men after the knowledge of things to come.

Lickham(e), variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licking (li-kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICK v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. LICK; the action of passing the tongue over something, of fashioning into shape, etc.; + also, the action of daubing or smearing the face with paint.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 435 Bestes... among hem self bey usep cusses and likkyng and strokyng. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykky[n]ge of howndys, or other beasts, *lickus*. 1540 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Ded.* 2 What costly deckyng, lykkyng, censyng, and worshipping of ymages. 1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 154 It scorneth to woo favour with farding and licking and counterfeinsence. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* iii. xciv. 363 By the daily licking of his ranking wounds with the tongue of lady Elenor his wife, he is said to be cured. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Besides the licking of his own fingers, he [Dudley] got the King a masse of riches. a 1656 BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* § 13 Jezebel, for all her licking, is cast out of the window and trodden to dirt in the streets. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1882 X. 227 Shakespeare was a pretty fellow, and said some things which only want a little of my licking to do well enough. *Mod.* He is somewhat uncouth; he wants licking into shape.

b. *concr.* in pl. (See quot.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 207 Coarse broad salt; exported for the fisheries... Pickings, or cattle lickings.

2. *colloq.* A beating, thrashing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1756 TOLBERRY *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 151, I gave him such a licking, I question whether he didn't carry some of the bruises with'n to the grave. 1780 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 307 'The fray assum'd, the generals thought, The color of a licking'. 1806-7 J. BEESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xiii. Obligated to take a severe licking from a boy twice as big . . . as yourself. 1818 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1839 III. 115 He praised Thomson and Cowper, but he gave Crabbe a most unmerciful licking. 1831 PALMERSTON 29 May in H. L. Bulwer *Life* II. viii. 81 The moment they [the Belgians] stir a step to attack Holland, they will get a most exemplary licking. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* ix. (1883) 74 The power to take a licking is better worth having than the power to administer one.

3. *attrib.*, as *licking-bout*; †*licking-medicine*, an electuary; *licking-place* U.S. = *LICK sb.* 2; so *licking-pond*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxv. 137 This rosted . . . Onion . . . is used in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* (1656) 144 The juice [of Liqueur] dissolved in Rose-water with some Gum-Tragacanth is a fine licking Medicine for Hoarseness, Wheesings, &c. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 27 The back parts of our country are full of these licking [printed licking] ponds; some are . . . of pale clay, the deer . . . are fond of licking this clay. *Ibid.* 68 We . . . travelled along a rich hill side, . . . then down to a Licking-place. 1762 P. COLLINSON in W. Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 238 Their bones or skeletons are now standing in a licking-place, not far from the Ohio. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary, Lett. to Mr. Crisp Dec.* Times are much altered since I gave him such a thorough licking-bout at back gammon.

Licking (lik-ing), *pp. a.* [f. *LICK v.* + *-ING* 2.] That licks. Of a flame: = *LAMBENT*. Also *slang*, first-rate, 'splendid' (cf. *thumping, whacking*).

1648 [see GENTLE a. 10]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xiv. 91, I will briefly describe it [Bone-Ace], and the rather because it is a Licking Game for Money. 1899 E. PHILLIPS *Human Boy* 182 The thing was, to make a licking big frame of light wood.

Lickle, childish or illiterate form of *LITTLE*.

Lickly, obs. form of *LIKELY*.

Licknesse, obs. form of *LICKENESS*.

† **Lickpenny**. *Obs.* [f. *LICK v.* + *-ING* 2.] One who or that which 'licks up' the pennies; something that 'makes the money go'. Also *attrib.*

14. ? LYDG. (*title*) London Lyckpeny. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 34 London lick penny call ye it, — 'as lick'd me with a witnes. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. W. yatt Wks.* 1873 III. 116 *Wiat*, Sweet musick, gallant fellow Londoners. Clo. Y faith we are the madcaps, we are the lickpennies. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1655) 151 Their Religion is a dear and lick-penny religion for such poor Indians. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* I. i. She has two devils in her eyes; that last ogel was a lick-penny. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xxviii. Law is a lick-penny, Mr. Tyrrel.

† **Lickpot**. *Obs.* [f. *LICK v.* + *POT sb.*]

1. A name for the first finger.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 73 Whiche fynger som men clepeth likpot bat is by fynger next be thombe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 305/1 Lykpot fyngyr, *index*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 752/36 *He index*, a lykpot.

2. A pot out of which medicine may be licked.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicine* 283 Their Nutritive Messes, Lick-pots, and Pectorals.

Licksome, dial. variant of *LIKESOME*.

† **Lick-spigot**. *Obs.* [f. *LICK v.* + *SPIGOT*] One who licks the spigot; a contemptuous name for a tapster or drawer; also, a parasite.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 300-1 Let the cunningest lick-spigot swelt his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or froth in the cupp. 1599 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* IV. i. Cook (to the Drawer) Fill, lick-spigot! 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 509 Parasites . . . whom the Germans call *Schmorotzer* and *Tellerlecker*, that is, smell-feasts and lick-spickets. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 362, I know the old lickspigot will be nibling a little when he can come too't. 1700 E. WADE *Lond. Spy* II. iii. 4 He that salutes the old Lick-spigot with other Title than that of Mr. Church-Warden runs the hazard of Paying double Taxes.

Lick-spittle. [f. *LICK v.* + *SPITTLE*.] An absent parasite or scycophant; a toady.

[1629 DAVENANT *Albion* III. G i b, Lick her spittle From the ground. This disguis'd humilitie Is both the swift, and safest way to pride.] 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 40 To hear his lickspittles speak you would think that a man of great and versatile talents was a miracle. 1851 BOKROW *Lavengro* III. 319 It is only in England that literary men are invariably lick-spittles. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 4 Stage-coachmen were . . . comrades to gentlemen, lickspittles to lords. 1890 C. MARTYR W. Phillips 76 'The South omnipotent and imperious, the North its errand-boy and lick-spittle.

attrib. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* II. Wks. 1860 XXII. 36 A cringing baseness, and lickspittle awe of rank.

Hence **Lickspittling** *vbl. sb.*, toadying.

1839 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLV. 767 Such more than oriental prostration, such lick-spittling, . . . you never saw in your life. 1886 Tinsley's *Mag.* July 54 Demagogues who have not the chance of lick-spitting princes.

† **Lickster**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 lickestre.

[f. *LICK v.* + *-STER*.] A female who licks; used to translate OF. *lecheresse*, fem. of *lecheor* LECHER.

1340 *Aenab.* 56 Pe tonge be lyckestre him ansuereþ.

Licli, *licly*, obs. forms of *LIKELY*.

Lienen, **Licnesse**, obs. ff. of *LIKEN*, *LICKENESS*.

Licome, variant of *LICHAM* *Obs.*

Licorice, alternative form of *LIQUORICE*.

Licorish, variant of *LICKERISH*.

† **Licorn**. *Obs.* [a. F. *licorne*, lit. unicorn.]

'An old name for the howitzer of the last century, then but a kind of mortar fitted on a field-carriage to fire shells at low angles' (Adm. Smyth).

1852 in BURN *Naw. & Milit. Diet.*

Licorous, **licourous**, variants of *LICKEROUS*.

Licour, -ish, obs. ff. *LIQUOR*, *LICKERISH*.

Lict, obs. form of *LIGHT*.

Lictet, **lictet**, obs. forms of *LITTER*.

Lictor (lik-tōr). *Rom. Antiq.* Also 4 littour.

[L. ; perh. agent-n. f. *ligē*, root of *ligure* to bind.] An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the fasces before him, and to execute sentence of judgement upon offenders.

A dictator had twenty-four lictors, a consul twelve.

1384 WYCLIF *Acta* xvi. 35 The magistrates senten littours, that ben mynistres of ponysching, seyinge, Dismitte, or delyvere, 3e tho men. 1386 SIR E. HOBY *Polit. Dic. Truth* xxiv. 114 *marg.* The fagots of the lictors. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* II. 214 Sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. 1623 COKERAM, *Lictor*, a Seriente, a Hangman. 1674 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 65. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xv. 302 Each [decemvir] was attended by his twelve lictors, who carried not the rods only but the axe. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* I, Ho, lictors, clear the way!

b. *transf.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 223 God shall not greatly need any Lictors or Tormenters. 1669 *Causes Decy Chr. Piety* II. 31 They . . . become their own Lictors and make that their choice which is their extremest punishment. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 352 Satan, as the Lictor or Executioner of our Saviour, immediately seized the Criminal, and inflicted on him some bodily Disease or Torment. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Man* III. ii. 120 A thousand justices in judgment sit, A thousand lictors deal most righteous blows.

Hence † **Lictorian** a., pertaining to a lictor.

1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Licture, **Licure**, obs. ff. *LITTER sb.*, *LIQUOR*.

Licval, **Licwurte**: see *LIKEVELL*, *LIKEWORTH*.

Lid (lid), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlid* (d), 2 *hlyd*, 3-4 *lid* (e), 4-6 *lidd* (e), *lydde*, 5 *led* (e), *lyd* (e), 3-*lid*. [OE. *hlid* neut. = Du. *lid*, OHG. *hlit* (MHG. *lit*, mod.G. in comb. *anhlid* eyelid) *lid*, ON. *hlid* gate, gateway, gap:—OE. *hlid* *h* wk.-grade of roof **hlit* to cover, in OE. *be-hlidan*, OS. *bihlidan* to cover, OE. *on-hlidan*, OS. *anhlidan* to open.]

1. That which covers the opening at the top of a vessel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the upper part of a receptacle, which may be detached or turned upon a hinge in order to give access to the interior.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 262 Ða ledon Ða þeƿenas Ðone Hæled æfter, and mid hilde belucan ure ealra Alysend. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/213 So huy openeden þat lid of iswete tounbe þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5618 In þis kist þe barn sco did (Quen it spird was wit þe lid [fairf. lidde]). a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 41 Make a hyltel wueche. Forde do in þat like blod . . . whon þe lust speke with me lift þe lide sone. c 1410 *Sir Gileas* 272 The porter to the paner went, And the led vpe he hent. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 73 Hele the pottle with a close led, and stoppe hit aboute with dugh or bater. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 The preest taketh the lydde of the chalys on whyche is the host. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xix. 15 And every open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge, is vncleane. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vi. 9 Iehoiada the priest tooke a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 8 Upon his lifting up the Lid of it [Pandora's Box], there flew out all the Calamities and Distempers incident to Men. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 589 Meantime some pyx to screen The full-grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin! 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 417 The outer layer of the lid is formed of earth precisely similar to that which surrounds the hole. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrev.* x. 159 'Lift the lid of this box for me,' she said.

b. Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like, closing an aperture. Now *dial.* Cf. *PORT-LID*.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 4 In y^e house he made wyndowes, which might be opened and shut with lyddes. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Stop thy oven-mouth with a liddle of butter. 1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 48 Whereas his former Physician shutt up his windowes and kept him in utter darkness, he did open his window-lids and let in the light. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Lid*, a cupboard door.

c. The top crust of a pie. *dial.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housewife* 68 At a vent in the top of the lid put in the same, and then set it into the Oven again. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 73 A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. First make a good Standing Crust . . . Then lay on your Lid, which must be a very thick one.

† d. *Lid of the knee*: the patella, knee-cap. *Obs.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 462 The lids of my knees being crushed.

2. *Lid (of the eye)* = *EYELID*.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 26 Ðe leun Ðanne he lied to slepen Sal he neure loken Ðe lides of hise eƿen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. viii. (1495) 114 Euey byrde cloyeth the eye wyth the nether lydd. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3759 His lode was full lowely, when ledys were opyn. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv. And of her eyen held the ledes downe. 1548-77 VICAR *Anat. li.* (1888) 19 It is needfull that some members be holden vp with a grystle, as the liddes of the eyes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1719 YOUNG *Job* 378 When his [Leviathan's] burnish'd eyes Lift their broad lids, the morning seems to rise. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. vii. I closed my lids, and kept them close, And the balls like pulses beat. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122, I straightly would commend the tears to creep From my charged lids. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 23 The skin of the lids contains no fat. *fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131

Ere night shall close the lids of yon bright stars. 1646 CRASHAW *Sappho d'Herode* I. xlviii. The fields . . . saw no more, But shut their flowry lids for ever.

3. Each of the two sides or covers (of a book). Chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 7/1 *Inuolucrum, operculum libri, silybus*, . . . the cover or lid of a book. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Lid*, the boarded cover of a book. 1864 GROSART *Lamb's All Safe* (1865) 85, I might close the lids of the Bible. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v. *Hilling*, In Leicestershire generally, however, the covers of a book are the 'lids'. 1896 N. F. *Sun in Catholic News* 29 Feb. 2/7, I have never yet found 'a good Catholic' who would deny anything in 'The Word of God' from lid to lid.

4. *Bot.* and *Conch.* = *OPERCULUM*.

1681 GREW *Muscum* 130 That little Shell called Blatta Byzantia, is the Operculum or Lid of the Purple. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 34 Many of them [sea snails] are also furnished with a lid, which covers the mouth of the shell, and which opens and shuts at the animal's pleasure. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* 799 *Lid*, a cover to the tips of several of the Mosses; as in the Bogmoss. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* I. ii. (ed. 3) 141 The singular form of leaf . . . which has been called a pitcher . . . consists of a fistular green body . . . closed at its extremity by a lid, termed the *operculum*. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [sc. of a moss] is closed by a lid, or *operculum*, and contains the spores. 1863 BERRILEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lid*, the terminal portion of the sporangium, which usually separates by a circular horizontal fissure.

5. *Mining*. a. The roof or roof-stone covering a 'pipe'; a *lid-stone* (q.v.). b. A flat piece of wood placed between the roof and the prop supporting it.

a. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Livb, Pipes never fail of Lids, it is that by which they are distinguished from Flats.

b. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Derbysh. Terms*, *Cap* or *Lid*, a flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lid-elevator*, -*lash*; *lid-cells* *Bot.* (see *quot.*); *lid-flower*, a tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptanthus* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), in which the upper part of the calyx forms a lid; *lid-stone* *Mining* (see *quot.* 1858).

1887 GARNSEY *tr. Goebel's Morphol. Plants* 482 **Lid*-cells of archegonium [of a cryptogam], terminal cells of neck closing for a time canal of neck. Same as stigmatic cells. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XLVII. II. 490 The knob, or **lid-elevator*, is a pine attached to the lid by a brass pin. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lid-flower*, *Calyptanthus*. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 151 Her eyes . . . Hot, glazed, and wide, with 'lid-lashes all sear. 1653 MANLOWE *Lead-Mines* 265 **Lid-Stones*. 1851 TAPPING *Derbysh. Lead-Mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Kake*, that species of metallic vein which . . . is not covered with a lid-stone. 1858 A. C. RAMSAY *Catal. Rock Specimens* (1862) 63 (E. D. D.), Locally called 'lid-stone', from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the limestone of the Forest of Dean.

Lid (lid), *v.* rare. Also 3 *lide*. [f. *LID sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a lid.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 And he heled hit & wrið [v.r. lides, lideð] so þet he hit nout ne istincked. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 151 Then lid your pye and bake it.

Lidded (lidded), *pp. a.* Also 1 *zhlidad*, -*od*, *zhleodad*, 4 *lided*. [OE. *gehlidod* as if pa. pp. of a vb. **hlidian* or **gehlidian*, f. *hlid* (*gehlid*) *LID sb.* In mod. use a new formation on *LID sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Having a lid; covered with or as with a lid.

c 900 *Beida's Hist.* IV. xxi. [ix.] (1890) 320 Seo [sc. þruh] wæs swilce eac ƿerisenice ƿeohleodad [v.r. ƿeohleodod, -ad] mid gelice stane. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 þes þut he hat þat heo beo euer lided & iwien. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 146 Wooden-Cases made like Coffins (but not contracted at the extremities nor lidded). 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.*, *Covers*, &c. II. 21 The tropical trees . . . produce their own lidded vessels full of water from air and dew. 1890 J. SERVICE *Tr. Notandum* xi. 78 Maist o' the gentlemen were dark blue . . . coats . . . their waistcoats deep in the lidded pooch.

b. *Mining*. (Cf. *LID sb.* 5.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Livb, Though we may in some Parts of this Work seem to assert that Veins are not lidded, yet . . . they may be so, but more especially on their Dip. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

c. *Bot.* and *Zool.* (Cf. *LID sb.* 4.)

1776-56 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 357 Capsule . . . lidded, and opening transversely. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 224 The eggs [of *Distoma sinense*] are oval, lidded, and spiked at the opposite end.

2. Of the eyes: Having lids, covered with lids. Chiefly with *adj.* or *adv.* prefixed, as *half*-, *heavy*-, *high-lidded*.

1818 KEATS *Lines written in Highlands* 21 But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground. 1820—*Cap & Bells* xx. Poems (1889) 527 One minute's while his eyes remain'd Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 151 Duff gave him a high-lidded glance, vouchsafing no reply. 1886 J. W. GAHAM *Newra* (1887) II. iii. 146 [Eyes] somewhat heavy lidded and slow moving.

Lidder, -ness, variants of *LITHER*, -NESS.

† **Lidderon**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *ledron*, 5 *lyd* (e)-*ron*, -*eryn*, *lydrun*, *lidrone*, 5-6 *liddenron*, 6 *lydderyn*, *lydderne*, *liddurn*. [Perh. a. OF. *ladron* (see *LADRONE*), influenced by *litter* *LITHER a.*] A rascal, blackguard.

13. K. *Alis*. 3210 Mony ledron, mony schrewe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 303/2 *Lydrun*, or *lyderon* (MS. *H.* and *Pyn-*son *lydrun*, or *lyderun*), *lidronus* [= Gr. *λιδρόνος* rafter]. *Hec quadam glossa super correctione Bible.* c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 167 To se nowe þis lidderon her he leggis oure lawes.

Ibid. 187 Say. where ledde 3e his lidrone. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 188 Some liddrons [M.S. liddrons], some losels, some noughty packis. 1526 — *Magyff.* 1945 1 yd-deryns so lyttel set by Goddes lawes. A 1529 — *Agst. Venemous Tongues* Wks. 1843 J. 133 To taunt them like liddrons [sic], lewde as thei bee. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* Pref. 3 b. It is better (they saye in Northfolke) that yonge lyddernes wepe, than olde men.

Lide (laid). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 hlyda, 3 lud(e), 4 lyde, 7 leed(e), leid, 7- lide. [OE. *hlýda*; perh. lit. 'noisy', cogn. w. *hlidd* LOUD.] The month of March.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* 111. 152 Þone monað martius þe meinne hatað hlyda. *Ibid.* 228 Se æresta frizedæx þe man sceal fasten is on hlydan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11990 And þe tepe day of lude in to londone he drou. *Ibid.* 12040 In þe monþe of lude. c 1325 *Poem times* Edw. II (Percy) xxv. Cattel cometh & goth As wedderis don in Lyde. 1616 BUTLOKAR, *Leede*, an olde name of the moneth of March. 1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 13 The vulgar in the West of England doe call the month of March, Lide. 1866 *Jrnl. R. Instit. Cornwall*. Oct. II. 132 Friday in Lide is the name given to the first Friday in March. I have heard this archaism only among tinnars, where it exists in such sayings as this: 'Ducks wan't lay till they've drink'd lide water'. 1880 E. Cornwall Gloss.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lide-month*, *-water*; *lide-flower*, *-lily*, the Lent lily, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1886).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. G vij b. Daffadil, *lide-flowe [1623 *Lide-lilie, 1634 Lide-lilij, blackthorne, &c. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Leed*, or **Leid-month*, so called, saith Sommer, quasi *Loud-month*, from the old Saxon word *llyd*, a noise or tumult. 1866 **Lide water* [see above].

† **Lidgate**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 hlið-, hliðzeat, 5 lidyate, lyde 3ate, 6 lydyate, 9 lidgitt, *Sc. and north. dial.* liggate, ligget. [OE. *hlidgeat*: see *LID* sh. and *GATE* sh.] The pronunciation is in some dialects (lidzēt), from the ME. *lidgate*, *-yate*. A swing-gate; a gate set up between meadow or pasture and ploughed land or across the highway to prevent cattle from straying.

854 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 63 Ærest on dic: þonne upp uoið hliðzeatas. 909 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 290 Ærest on icenan æt brombrige up & lang wezes to hliðzeate. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) lix. Parte went into the towne of Helerberly. and their festned a lidyate in the highway at the towne end of Helerberly toward Yorke, with stoks, thorns, and otherwise. A 1450 MYRC 1497 Hast þow ay cast vp lyde 3ate Pere bestus haue go in ate? 1557 *Scotter Manor Roll in Archaeologia* (1881) XLVI. 379 That every man shall sufficiently make their Lydyates in time convenient. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 107 They brak' the liggat o' the yard, Ay, a' in smash. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lidgitts*, [Isle of Axholme]. *Linc.* 1874 A. HISLOP *Sc. Anecd.* 325 At another time when 'right about wheel' was required, he attained his object by asking them to 'come round like a ligget, lads!' 1881 J. YOUNGER *Antobiog.* iv. 35 Her an' the bits o' lassies were out list'n'ing for us at the head o' the liggate as we came up.

Lidger, *-ier*, *obs.* forms of LEDGER.

Lidless (li'dlēs), a. [f. *LID* sh. + *-LESS*.] Without a lid.

1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A potell pewter pott ledies. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 119 Lidless coffins. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 138 Tea which had been boiled over the smoky logs in the lidless billies.

b. Of the eyes: Having no lids; not covered with the lids. Chiefly poet. = 'ever-watchful'.

1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing* 17. 145 Her lidless dragon-eyes. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* iv. Philosophy did strain Her lidless eyes for thee. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 306 Not less to an eye like mine A lidless watcher of the public weal.

c. *Comb.*, as *lidless-eyed*, *-looking* adjs.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 598 The lidless-eyed train Of planets. 1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 153 Lidless-looking eyes.

Lidrone, variant of LIDDERON.

Lie (loi), sb.¹ Forms: 1 lyze, lyze, 3-4 leze, leye, lighe, lyhe (pl. leis), 3-5 legh(e), 4 lyze, 4-8 lye, 5-6, 9 (Sc. and north. dial.) lee (pl. lees, 6 leis), 5 le, 5, 7 ly, 6 Sc. ley, 4- lie. [OE. *lyge* str. masc. = OHG. *lug* (MHG. *luc*, inflected *lug*; mod.G. *lug*); -Otent. type **lugi-z*, f. **lug*- wk.-grade of **leg*-, OE. *lēgan*: see *LIE* v.² Cf. the synonymous OHG. *lugin* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *luge*), ON. *lygi* fem. The formal identity between the sb. and the vb. is a result of convergent sound-change. In northern dialects the plural *lees* is liable to confusion with *LEASE* sh.²]

1. An act or instance of lying; a false statement made with intent to deceive; a criminal falsehood. Phrase, to tell (formerly to make) a lie. † Also, without lie, no lie, truly (often as an expletive in ME. poetry; cf. *without fable*).

In mod. use, the word is normally a violent expression of moral reprobation, which in polite conversation tends to be avoided, the synonyms *falsehood* and *untruth* being often substituted as relatively euphemistic.

c 900 Tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 212 An is ærest lyges [i.e. lyes] fyr [i.e. unum (sc. ignem) mendacit]. A 1000 *Cædmon's Christ & Satan* 53 (Gr.-Wulk. II. 525) Þu us xelardæst þurh lyge ðinne. A 1300 E. *Psalter* v. 7 That lighe [M.S. *Harl.* lyhe] spekes leses tou mare and lesse. *Ibid.* vii. 13 Of legh, and of cursinge, Sal þai be schewed in endinge. A 1300 *Cursor M.* 13941 (Cott.) Sal yee na leis here o mi toth. c 1300 *Havelok* 2117 Mo þan an hundred,

with-uten leye. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 10887 Of Arthur ys seid many selcoph. Al ys nought sop, ne nought al lye. A 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 18 A wicked spekere delited is in his leghe. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 304 Much to blame. Pat louez [read leuez] oore lorde wolde make a lyge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 12 Men schal nat wenyn euery thyng a lye For that he say it nat of 3ore a-go. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12594 Thies foure in hor fals-hode had forget a lie. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* vii. vii. Iuliter gate Dardanus no lee. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 13 [Who] in my name all leis recordis. A 1533 LD. BERNES *Huon* xlv. 155 Oberon neuer as yet made any lye to you. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 74 And twentie of these punie lies lie tell. A 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 146 He was never known to make a Ly. A 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 153 They doe receive but the lees of men for the truths of God. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xi. 51 Able to make a man both to believe lyes, and tell them. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* i. (1849) 11 Sarah was the first. I, that ever told God a lie to his face. A 1764 LLOYN *Ep.* to C. Churchill Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 88 Shrewd Suspicion. To truth declar'd, prefers a whisper'd lye. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1781 (1848) 690 Johnson had accustomed himself to use the word *lie*, to express a mistake or an error in relation. though the relater did not mean to deceive. 1796 NELSON 24 July in *Nicolas Dispatch* (1846) VII. xciii. The lie of the day is, that Archduke Charles has requested an Armistice, which the French General positively refused. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. For they were queer hands the monks, unless niony leas is made on them. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* *Convers.*, etc. I. 119, I am almost inclined to reverse the proverb and say 'What every one says must be a lie'. 1829 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 339 It was perhaps a lie invented by political malignity.

b. *White lie*: a consciously untrue statement which is not considered criminal; a falsehood rendered venial or praiseworthy by its motive.

1741 in *Gent. Mag.* XI. 647 A certain Lady of the highest Quality. makes a judicious distinction between a white lie and a black lie. A white lie is that which is not intended to injure any body in his Fortune, Interest, or Reputation but only to gratify a garrulous Disposition and the Itch of amusing People by telling them wonderful Stories. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 187 White lies always introduce others of a darker complexion. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxiv. All lies disgrace a gentleman, white or black. 1857 C. READE (*title*) *White Lies*.

c. *transf.* Something grossly deceptive; an imposture.

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Ps. lxii. 9 Yet the children of men are vanitie, the chief men are lies [1611 men of high degree are a lie]. 1649 JR. KEYNOLDS *Hosa* iv. 59 The very formality of an Idol is to be a lye, to stand for that which it is not. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. v. How is it possible for a Man to maintain a constant lye in his Appearance [etc.].? 1842 MIALI in *Newcom.* II. 177 Homage the most indirect paid to the state church is. the worship of a lie. 1851 RUSKIN *Senses Ven.* (1874) I. 1. 28 The sculptor of this base and senseless lie [the Vendramin statue].

2. To give the lie (to); to accuse (a person) to his face of lying. Also *transf.* of facts, actions, etc.: to prove the falsity of, to contradict (appearances, professions).

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dawn.* *Posit.* I. iii. 13 They gaue the Quene the lie. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dietis drie Dinner* Cij. Though Galen saith. yet experience gives him the lie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 85 Give me the lye another time. c 1600 RALEIGH *The Farewell* 6 Go, since I needs must die, And give them all the lie. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 83 Tertullian. therein gives the lie to all antiquitie. 1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 99 77 The great Violation of the Point of Honour from Man to Man, is giving the Lye. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Life Sir E. Sutherland* II. 110 She gave him the lie for his civility, by assuring him she eat very hearty. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Pov. Brasil* (1808) 115 Replies. that nearly gave the lie to his pretended superior knowledge. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi. Francis the First, and the Emperor Charles, gave each other the lie direct. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xxiv. Am I to understand that you give Mr. Hawes the lie?

b. Hence occurs the *lie* is used for: The action of giving the lie; the charge of falsehood.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 66 That Lye, shall lie so heavy on my Sword, That [etc.]. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood iii. 61 Astronomers. by many common censure sometimes meete the lie. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 17 The other gives him the Lye. and follows his Lye with a Stab. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 2 He abhors to take the Lye but not to tell it.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*; chiefly objective, as in *lie-giving*, *-hater*, *-monger*, *-teller*, *-writer*; *lie-consuming* adj.; † *lie-bill* *nonce-wd.*, a distortion of LIBEL sh.; *lie-tea*, said to be a transl. of the name given by the Chinese to teas coloured for the European market.

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 61 Pasquil and Morphirius, on whose breasts were written no *Lie-Bills, as the Popes called them, but True-Bills of their villainies. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 985 Thy 'lie-consuming mirror. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxix. 'Lie-givings, challenges, retractions. 1900 YORK POWELL in *St. George* 111. 66 We at least will be a people of truth-lovers and 'lie-haters. 1830 JAMES DARNLEY xxvii. The tales that were circulated by the 'liemongers of the court. 1876 A. H. HASSALL *Foot* 114 This article has received the name of 'lie-tea' because it is spurious, and, for the most part, not tea at all. 1954 HULOET, **Lye teller*, or *lyinge knave* or *goane*. A 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 215 The end and purpose of the lye-teller. 1863 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. 111. 300 We would advise him to give more attention to the contemporary libellers and *lie-writers.

Lie (loi), sb.² Also 7 lyo. [f. *LIE* v.]

1. Manner of lying; direction or position in which something lies; direction and amount of slope or inclination. Also *fig.* the state, position, or aspect (of affairs, etc.).

1697 *Collect. Connect. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 248 Nott to alter the proper lye of the Land. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. vi. i. § 30. 399 The general lye and disposition of the boughs. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 101 On what geological formation the land rests—its physical position or lie. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 325 To map out the field of thought. and to ascertain its lie and its characteristics. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* II. 2 Washington, from the lie of the land, can hardly have been said to be central at any time. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser*, *Gl.* xx. iii. (1872) IX. 44 Friedrich understands well enough. from the lie of matters, what his plan will be. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 15 The horizontal lie of the chalk beds. 1894 BESANT *In Deacon's Orders* 83 The lie of his hair, his pose [etc.].

b. *Golf.* (a) 'The inclination of a club when held on the ground in the natural position for striking'. (b) 'The situation of a ball—good or bad'. (*Badm. Libr.*, *Golf Gloss*.)

1857 II. B. FARNIE *Golfers Manual in Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 126 The precise lie [of the ball] it [the niblick] is intended for so seldom occurs. *Ibid.* 141 The lie of these spoons should be rather upright. 1887 SIR W. G. SIMPSON *Art Golf* 152 From a bad lie it is the only way I know of to loft a ball. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 58 An important consideration is the 'lie' of the diving club.

2. *concr.* A mass that lies; a stratum, layer.

A 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 12 Not in regular orderly Strata. as Stone-lies, and various sorts of Earth which me in their original State. 1865 SWINBURNE *Phued* a 153 The heifer. sleek under shaggy and speckled lies of hair.

3. The place where an animal, etc. is accustomed to lie; its haunt. Also, room for lying.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii. There were very fine couches here, having more lie and harbourage than in the rough Lynn stream. 1886 Q. Rev. Oct. 359 note. At other times lie [a salmon] is usually resting in his 'stand' or 'lie'. 1888 RUDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Key* I. 2 A long narrow spinney which was a very favourite 'lie' for woodcock.

4. *Railways.* 'A siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading'. *Cent. Dict.*

† **Lie**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *lyge*, cogn. w. *lyge* LIE sb.¹] Lying, false.

c 975 *Rushow Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 60 Monize lyze æwitu. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 319 688 Hinderful and of host I-nouz, hardi and ofte lie.

Lie (loi), v.¹ Forms and inflexions: see below. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *ligan* - OFris. *liga*, *lidsa*, *lidsia*, OS. *liggian* (Du. *LG. liggien*), OHG. and MHG. *liggen*, *liken*, *liken* (mod.G. *liegen*), ON. *liggia* (Sw. *ligga*, Da. *ligge*, Goth. *ligan* - OTeut. **ligjan* (the Goth. *ligan* is abnormal). f. Teut. root **leg-* (*lag-*; *lāg-*); -West Aryan **leg-* (*lag-*; *lēg-*) to lie; cf. Gr. λέγος bed, ἀλόγος bedicellow, wife, λόγος lying in wait, ambush, L. lectus bed, OSI. *ležati* to lie.

As in OTeut. **slifjan* *Sir v.*, the present-stem has a *j* suffix, though the pa. I. and pa. pp. are strong. In WGer. and consequently in OE., the pres. stem has two forms, due to the diversity in the phonetic character of the flexional suffixes: (1) The WGer. *lig-*, OE. *lig-*, appears in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. and the sing. imp., and is the source of the mod. Eng. *lie*; (2) the WGer. *ligg-*, OE. *lieg-*, appears in the inf., the 1st pers. sing. and the pl. pres. ind., the pres. subj., and the pl. imp.; it is represented in mod. northern dialects by *lig*; the southern *lidge* has been found only in the Wexford dialect, though the ME. *ligge* in southern texts can only represent the pronunciation (lidzə).]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive lie*. Forms: a. 1 *ligcan*, *licgean*, *Northumb.* *licga*, 2 *liggan*, 2-5 *ligge-n*, 3 *ligen*, *luggen* (ii), 4-5 *lyge*, *lygge*, 4-6 (7-9 *dial.*) *lig*, *ligg*, 5 *ligyn*, *lyggyn*, *lyg*, *lyegge*. B. 2 *liēn*, 3 *liēn*, 3 *lin*, 4 *lii*, *liij*, *li*, *lyen*, (errone. *ley-n*, *leze*, *lai*), 4-5 *lyn(e)*, *lyze*, 4-8 *ly*, 4-9 *lye*, 5 *liyn*, *lyyn*, *lyin*, 4- lie.

a. *Beowulf* 3082 (Gr.) Lete hyne licgean, þær he longe wæs. c 1160 *Hattou Gosp.* John v. 6 Þa se hælend ær-seah þisne liggan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ho. Jetten hine liggan half quic. c 1205 LAY. 22836 Per he scal liggan [c 1275 luggen]. A 1275 *Proc.* *Elfred* 467 in O. E. Misc. 131 He sal ligen long anicht. A 1275 *Death* 118 *ibid.* 174 Nu þu schalt wrecche liggan ful stille. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3169 He had him ligge and slepe wel. A 1300 *Cursor M.* 5309, I will me lig to dei. A 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 4, I sall noght lige in fleschy lustis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Where þe emperour schall ligg on þe morue. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Aims-house* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 A. little house. in which he shall lyegge and rest. c 1440 [see B]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 To Lyg in wayte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 254 There mayst thou ligg in a vetchy bed. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* III. i. Wks. (1875) 431 Liggan in strommel. A 1654 BROME *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. (1873) II. 13 Make thy bed fine and soft I'll lig with thee. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 30 To Lig; to lyce, Var. Dial.

B. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) He ne myhte . . . ne sitten ne lien ne slepen. c 1200 ORMIN 6020, & nile he nobht tærinne lin. A 1300 *Cursor M.* 3778 (Cott.) He. . . þar-on laid his hefd to li [Fairf. ly]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 482, & þare wele foure dais can þai ley but met & drink. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xi. 6 The parde with the kide shal leyn. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 68, I lete it lie still. 1426 LYON. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13554 Lat hym lyn a

whylestyle. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyeon or lyggyn (*A.* lyeon or lyeon), *juco.* *1480 Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxlii. 277 They.. charged hym to lye still. *1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 464 He might lie many years in a prison.

2. Indicative Present.

a. 1st pers. sing. lie. Forms: a. 1 liege, 3-4 ligge, 4-6 (7-9 dial.) lig, 5 lige. β. 4 liy, 4-9 lie, 6 ly, 4- lie.

c1240 Lefson in Cott. Hom. 211 Ase ich ligge lowe. *c1275 Lay.* 14137 The ligge faste bi-clused in on castle. *a1300-1400 Cursor M.* 3612 (Gott.) Here... i ly [other texts lig, lie] in bed of care. *1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. v.* 417, 1... ligge abedde in lenden. *1432 Test. Ebor.* 11. 22; j matres y^t i lige on. *1530 Palsgr.* 160/1, 1 lye a bedde. *c1586 C'tess Pembroke Ps.* lvii. 1, On thee 1 ly. *1688 Levinz* in *Kehle Life Bp. Wilson* iii. (1863) 99 When 1 lye under the confinement of my melancholy retreat. *1719 D'Urfeys Pills* (1872) 11. 148 Thinking that I lig so nigh. *1801 R. Anonson Cumb. Ball.* 17 At meet I lig me down. *1802 Coleridge Ode to Rain* 5 O Rain! I lie listening to.

b. 2nd pers. sing. liest (li'ēst). Forms: a. 1 liigest, liist, list, 3-5 list, lyst, 4-9 lyest, 6-7 ly'st, 4- liest. Also north. 4 lyis, 5 lise, lyes. β. 5 lyggest, lyggyst.

a1000 Cedmon's Gen. 734 (Gr.) Pær þu gehunden list. *c1000 Ælfric Josh.* vii. 10 Aris nu... hwi list ðu neowel on corpan. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Wi list þu turned on þe eorde? *a1275 Death 84* in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Nu þu list [þu lyst] on here. *c1386 Chaucer Manciple's P.* 172 Now listow deed [þu lyst thou, liest thou, lyes thou]. *c1450 Cav. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 159 Heyl, Lord over lordys, that lyggyst ful lowe. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* xxi. ii. Here now thou lyggest. *1596 Shaks. Tann. Shr.* v. ii. 151 Whilst thou ly'st warme at me. *1671 Milton Samson* 1663 Thou... now ly'st victorians among thy slain. *1877 C. Patmore Unknown Eros* i. ix. (*Eurydice*), Where... On pallet poor Thou lyest, stricken sick.

c. 3rd pers. sing. lies (li'z). Forms: a. 1 lizep, lizp, lip, 2-5 lip, 3 liž, 3-6 lyth, 4 lype, leip, lyth, ližh, lyž, liht, 4-5 ližh, lithe, 4-6 lythe, 4-7 lyeth, 5-6 lyith, 3- (now arch. lieth. Also (with ending orig. north.) 1 lizes, 4 lyse, lijs, 4-5 lis'e, 4-6 liis, 4-8 lyes, 5-6 liys, lyese, 6 Sc. lyz, liyz, liys, 4- lies. β. 2-6 liggep, -eth, 4-5 liggith. Also 4 liggus, 4-5 ligus, -es, lyggas, -ys, -ez, 5 ligis, 6 (7-9 dial.) lig'g's.

a. *a900 O. E. Chron.* an. 893 (Parker MS.) Seo ea... lið ut of þem wealda. *c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 6 Cnaht min lizes in hus eorð-cryppel. *a1000 O. E. Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Medeshamstede... eal þær to liggeð. *Ibid.* an. 792 His lic liž at Tinnan mure. *c1220 Bestiary* 2 Dianne he liēd to slepen. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 889 In ðe weide ðe ližd to salem. *a1300 Cursor M.* 2117 Þis land lies mast unto þe south. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. i.* 115 Lucifer lowest ližh of hem alle. *c1369 Chaucer Poth Blunne* he 181 A-wake... who lyeth there [þu lythe, lipe]. *1382 Wyclif Matt.* viii. 6 My child lyeth [þu. liggeth, 1388 ližh]. *sike.* *c1400 Destr.* Troy 5369 Teutra... here in tombe liis. *c1425 Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 26 This same sauter... is þe self... That lyžt at hampele. *c1475 Rauf Coilyear* 246, I have na knowledge quhair the Court lyis. *1533 Gau Richt Vay 84* To say... that their lizez mair pardone to our praye. *c1560 A. Scott Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 76 Sum can nocht keip hir gap Fra lasing, as scho lyeth. *1579 Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 86 As much as in me lyeth. *1611 Bible Neh.* ii. 3 When the city... lyeth waste. *1660 Bayard Euclid* i. xxvi. That side which lyeth betwixt the equal angles. *1666 Milton Lat. & Epit. University Carrier* i Here lieth one who [etc.]. *1675 Earl Essex Lett.* (1770) 88 That part of the town which... lyeth to the water. *1711 Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 133 His skill indeed chiefly lyes in Coyns.

b. *a1300 Cursor M.* 2033 Þi fader slepand... Liggus [Gott. liis, Fairf. lyse, Trin. lip] here-out. *13... E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1792 A dogge... þat in a dyth lygges. *a1400-50 Alexander* 5173 A cabayne quare þe kyng liggis. *c1460 Towneley Plays* ii. 220 Gif hym that that ligit thore. *1597 Tofte Laura* in *Arb. Garner* viii. 298 Ah, happy thrice, that ligs in love with thee! *1605 Camden Rem. Epitaphs* 59 John Bell broken-brow ligs vnder this stean. *a1774 Ferguson Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 15 When Phœbus ligs in 'Thetis' lap. *1849 James Woodman xxxix*, I can find out for him where ligs the pretty lass. *1865 S. Evans Bro. Fabian* 52 Bold Robin he liggeth here.

d. plural lie. Forms: a. 1 licgap, licgeap, 2-3 liggeð, 4 liggip, 2-4 (6 arch.) liggē, 5 liggyn, 4 ligge, 5 lygge. Also north. 4 liggēs, 5 liggēz, liggis. β. 2-4 lien, 2-3 lin, 4-6 lyen, 5 lyžn, lyun, 4-9 ly(e, 4- lie. Also north. 4 lijs, Sc. 4-6 liys, lyes.

a. *a1000 Andreas* 1426 (Gr.) Liēgað æfter lande loccas todrifene. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 49 We liggēd in heneð sunnen. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6355 Þere hii liggēþ. *a1300 Cursor M.* 25965 Al ur sin þat we... liggēs in [Fairf. lien]. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. i.* 105 Thei liggēn to-gedere. *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) i. 403 They... Stondeþ, sitteþ, liggēþ, and slepeþ. *Ibid.* 11. 193 Þey liggē [Caxton lygel] vpriht. *a1400-50 Alexander* 772^a Par liggēz lymmes of laddes. *Ibid.* 4845 Þai seze down sodanly slane of þaire blonkis... & in þe strete liggis. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, The Forchers that liggyn enen between The ij theys of the best. *1570 Spenser Sheph. Cal.* May 217 Many wyld beastes ligen in waite.

b. *a1100 O. E. Chron.* an. 963 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa þorpes ðe ðærtlo in. *1154 Ibid.* an. 1137 Þe landes þe lien to þe circe wican. *c1230 Hall M.* 3 Al þat bitter bale þat ter liēð under. *a1200 Cursor M.* 5340 Par lijs [Fairf. lyes] our heldres. *c1250 Will. Palerne* 266 In cane þei lyen, & slepen samen y-ere. *c1374 Chaucer Compl. Mars* 5 Ye lovers that lye [þu. ben] in eny drede. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 80, & ger thame ryse þat lyeis law. *a1400 MAUNDREY* (1839) xxiv. 255 They lygn in Tentec. *c1400 Destr.* Troy 7956 Þe grekes, þat on our ground lyun. *1448* in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) 11. 8 All the hemes that

lyen by himself. *1513 Bradshaw St. Werburge* i. 284 Whiche Ladyes were buried... and now there lien in shryne. *1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 54 Sum monstrous gret among thame lyeis to the cost of Carrik. *Ibid.* 148 In lyme of neid lyes the Pechtis abak w^t thair supporte. *c1614 Sir W. Mure Dido & E.* i. 101 Troy... Whose ruines poore, which low in ashes lye. *1711 J. Greenwood Eng. Gram.* 197 Place and Things that ly upward. *1756-7 tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 104 Here lie the remains of Giacomo Sanseverini. *1808 A. Parsons Trav.* i. 12 Pebbles, which have been dug up... and now lye in heaps.

3. Indicative Past lay (lā). Forms: a. (strong) 1st and 3rd pers. sing. 1 læz, læiz, 2 læi, 2-3 lei, 2-4 lai, leie, 3 læi (3e), leai, leize, Ormin læz, 3-6 laie, 4 lez, leye, 4-5 leyze, leghe, 4-6 Sc. la, 4-7 ley, (5 lye, leze), 5-6 laye, 3- lay. 2nd pers. 1 læze, 3 læize, 3-4 lay, lai, etc.; 7 laist, 9 lay'st. Plural. 1 læzon, læzon, Northumb. læzon, 3-4 leien, laien, leizen, etc.; also 3- uninflected. β. (weak) 6-7 dial., 8-9 arch. ligged, 6 Sc. ligit, 9 lied, dial. lig'd.

a. *Beowulf* 1532 (Gr.) Hit on eorðan læz. *c950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 36 Læzon snæ scip næfdon hiorde. *11... O. E. Chron.* an. 1052 (Cotton MS.) Pætte on Sandwic læiz. *c1160 Ilaton Gosp.* Mark ii. 4 Pæt bed þe se lame on læiz. *c1200 Ormin* 3692 He læz... i cribbe. *c1205 Lay.* 5030 Pa wombe þe þu læie inne swa longe. *Ibid.* 9766 Vaspasien mid his monnen læize [c1275 lay] at Exchæstre. *c1220 Bestiary* 42 In a ston stille he lai til it kam ðe dridde dai. *a1275 Passion Lord* 195 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 Þe Gywes vp asturte þat leyen in þe grunde. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 3830 Boþe stede & king leye sone atte grunde. *a1300 Cursor M.* 10571 Par efterson þai samen lai. *Ibid.* 23500 Quat þou did and in credel lai [other texts lay]. *131... Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 2006 Þe lende lystened ful wel, þat leg in his bedde. *13... E. E. Allit. P. A.* 214 Her fax... On schyldereþ þat leghe. *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) v. 107 His body lai in þe streete... unburied. *c1400 Destr.* Troy 8243 The ladies o lofte leghen to waite. *c1420 Chron.* 1144, 459 (Horst.) He lyeceury-presmede style in þat castelle. *a1548 Hall Chron.* Hen. V. 173 b, His seignorie and power lai in those partes. *1560 Daus tr. Sclavonic's Comm.* 57 h, His Purse... laye upon his bed. *1596 Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 86 To ly hidd as he la. *1671 Milton P. R.* i. 247 The Manger where thou laist. *1749 Fielding Tom Jones* xviii. vi, I lay Seven years in Winchester jail. *1847 L. Hunt Jar Honey* x. (1848) 131 Sicily lai at our feet.

b. *1560 ROLLAND CRT. Venus* i. 56 Behind the Bus... I ligit law. *a1641 Bp. MONTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 456 Their Cels and Commoratories where they liggēd. *1748 THOMSON Cast. Indol.* 505 Here whilom ligg'd the Esopus of the age. *1813 T. Busby tr. Lucretius* i. Dissert. 14 Bright eminences and fertile vallies lied in his way. *Ibid.* vi. Comm. 25 Those who, by death or desertion, were deprived of their friends and domestics, lied unburied in their houses. *1879 E. Arnold* i. Asia iii. 2 In which calm home of happy life and love liggēd our Lord Buddha.

4. Subjunctive Present lie. Forms: 1 lioge, 3-4 ligge, 4 lyg, ligge, 6 lig, 6-7 ly(e, 5- lie. *c1000 Lusus of Wittræd* c. 25 (Schmid) Liege butan wyrzede. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 424 Nenne mon ne liene heo in... ne ne ligitte ut. *1340 HAMPOLE P. Cons.* 3507 If any fal in dedly syn Ryse he up, and ligg night lang þar-in. *c1374 Chaucer Troilus* v. 411 If þow þus liggē a day or two or þre. *c1375 Lyr Folk Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 593 Wheþer we ryde, or be goande, lyg, or sitt. *c1440 PECOCC Kehr.* ii. xx. 272 That he lie with the lord in oon bed. *1508 DUNBAR Tua marit uenem* 500 That he be lost or with me lig. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 31 How lang saevir the frost ly. *1596 SHAKS. Merch. F.* ii. vii. 61 If my forme lye there.

5. Subjunctive Past lay (lā). Forms: 1 læze, (pl. læzen), 3 leie, læie, 3-4 leye, 4 laye, 5 leyze, 7 ley (etc., as in p. ind.), 5- lay.

c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros. i. i. 14 He sæde þæt he... wolde fændan hu longe þæt lai norþryhte zede. *a1175 Lamb. Hom.* 33 þa þu lei in aine prunse. *c1205 Lay.* 20254 þat his folc gode aswunden ne læie þere [c1275 leye]. *c1374 Chaucer Troilus* iv. 1532 (1560) If þis were wist my lif lay [þu. leye] in balance. *c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 16 It were good þat he lay [Add. MS. leyze] & traueilide wiþ his hondis. *1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay vpon our heads. *1684 T. BURNET Theory Earth* l. 195 If the ballast ley more at one end, it would dip towards that pole.

6. Imperative lie (lā). Forms: sing. 1 liž(e, 3 liž(e, 3-5 li, ly, 5-9 north. lig, liigg, 6-8 lye, 3- lie. plur. 4 liggēth; 4- lie.

c1000 Sax. Leechb. 11. 118 Liže on þa sidan þe [etc.]. *c1205 Lay.* 18097 Passent liž [c1275 ly] nu þer. *Ibid.* 28724 Liže þer. *a1245 Ancr. R.* 290 Ne lie þu nout stille. *a1275 Death* 137 in *O. E. Misc.* 176 Li [þu. ly] awariede bali þat neauer þu arise. *c1374 Chaucer Troilus* ii. 904 (953) Li stil and lat me slepe. *Ibid.* 11. 899 (948) Liiggēth stille and taketh hym right here. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* ii. 326 Lig down ther and take this rest. *c1650 Christopher White* iv. in Child Ballads 11. 439 Come, sweet wench, and ligg thy loue on me. *1680 ORWAY Orphan* i. iv. 276 Lye still! my Heart.

7. Present Participle lying (lā'ing). Forms: 1 ligende, Northumb. li(e)end, 2-3 liggēd, 4 lyinge, lyng, lizing, ligand(e, -onde, liende, lyende, liggēde, -ande, lyggēde, 4-5 liggēg, -yng(e, 5 liggēg, lieng, lyynge, leing, liend, 4-6 lyenge, liand(e, lyand(e, 5 lyond, lyg-gande, 5-6 lyggēng(e, -ing(e, 6 lyinge, 6 lyng, 7 lyeing, 5- lyying, 9 liggēg dial. *c950 Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 6 Dionne midðy zesæb se hæliend liggēde [Rushw. licende]. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Þus doð þe libbende frend to zenes þe liggēde. *a1300 Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) For was na hus in al þat land þat þar ne was ðeð man ligand [other texts liggēde, ligond]. *c1315 SHOREHAM* 122 Lyggēde ino hare forage. *c1345*

Song Mercy 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 120 In harde prison lyng. *c1375 Cursor M.* 3384 (Fairf.) Þe landes lyand towarde þe est. *1382 Wyclif Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wywes moder liggēg [þu. lyende, 1388 liggēgē]. *c1400 Destr.* Tray 12666 Þe buernes... Left hym þer lyond. *1436 Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498/1 As Felons... in awayte liggēg. *c1440 Generydes* 3027 In the feld he left hym liggēg. *c1450 HOLLAND Howlat* 227 Lyand in hichory, laith, vnloveable. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* xviii. xx, The fayrest corps lyenge in a ryche bedde. *1496 Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 175 The Soueraigne leing in the dokke. *1533 Gau Richt Vay* 64 Liand in his bed. *1553 BRENDOR Q. Curtius* F viij, The fore front alwayes defended the rest of the work lying behinde. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 1 The vthir syd lyeng toward Spane. *Ibid.* 9 The mid parte lying betwene that and Cheuott hillis. *1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 597 A merchantman lying at the quay took fire. *1864 TENNYSON Northern Farmer* i. i, Wheer 'asta bein saw long and meā liggē' ere aloān?

8. Past Participle lain (lā'n). Forms: a. (strong) 1 (z)e-legen, 3 l-æien, l-æien, l-eye, l-lei, 3-4 y-lege(n, lei(e)n, 4 y-leine, y-leie, y-lay, y-leighe, y-lege, y-lye, leye(n, leie, leizen, ligen, lygn, lin(e, Sc. lyin, 4-5 leyn(e, ligen, 4-6 lyn, 4-7 lsyn(e, lsine, lyne, 4-8 layen, lyen, lien (also 9 arch.), 5 y-ly, y-lye, 7 l(ye)n, 6 lyene, 7 l'in, lay, 7- lain. β. (weak) 6 Sc. ligit, 7 lied, 9 dial. lig'd.

a. *c893 K. ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xiii. § 3 Pa heo þæron zelezen was. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Longe we hæbben lein on ure fule synnes. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1711 He adde ilye sik. *a1300 Cursor M.* 10084 Vte o prision strang þat þai had ligen [other texts ligen, leyn, leyne] in sua lang. *Ibid.* 12197 Efter þat soo sild ha lin [other texts lye, lien, lyen]. *Ibid.* 12197 Fouti dais in hir gisn. *c1320 Sir Beues* 2001 (MS. A.) In is prision... Ichaue leie þis seuen zere. *c1325 Lai le Freine* 98 Tvaen mayn y-ly me by. *c1330 Arth. & Merl.* 4188 (Kolling) Bi hir he wald hane y-lege. *1340 HAMPOLE P. Cons.* 3162 Som... Pat... has. Jang lygn in þair syn. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A.* 107 He hæp leizen (C. vii. 330 leye) bi latro, lucifers brother. *Ibid.* xi. 276 Pat hadde leyn [B. x. 419 ylene] with lucifer manye longe zenis. *c1380 Wyclif H's.* (1880) 286 Þei han so longe leyn in so gret cursing. *c1440 CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* iv. 2000 It were as good thei had loyn in bedde. *a1450 Le Morte Arth.* 525 How þat he had woundyd bene, And seke he had lye fulle sore. *c1450 Merlin* 86 How a man hadde lyeen with her in semblance of the Duke. *1463 Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 Y^e bedde that she hath loyen in. *c1560 R. Monice in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25, I wolde yt hadd byn my fortune to have lye in London. *a1586 Sidney Arcadia* ii. (1590) 101 b, Those flames which had so long layn deade in me. *1611 Bible John* xx. 12 Where the body of Iesus had layen. *1624 Heywood Gunaik.* ii. 67 Oft in one shade the hare and hound hath lyne. *1650 BAXTER Saints* R. iii. vi. § 24 (1651) 125 What if you had lien in Hell but one year? *1675 EARL ESSEX Lett.* (1770) 207 An order of Council which had several months lay by me. *1676 HOBBS Liad* (1677) 380, 1... rolling on the soiled grass have l'in Perpetually, and... wept. *1681 T. PLATMAN Heracles Riden* No. 25 (1713) 1. 161 If my life had lain never so much at stake. *1703 T. N. City & C. Purch.* 43 Bricks... had layen in the Place to dry. *1722 De For Plague* (1756) 227 We... found it had lye much longer conceal'd. *1788 BEATTIE Burns* W's. II. 141 Lang had she lien w^t buffe and flegs. *1871 J. MACDONALD Bk. Sonnets in Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 176 At thy holy feet I should have lien. *1871 SMILES Charac.* iii. (1876) 69, I have lain awake all night.

b. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* iv. 28, I saw cowlclinkis... Had better ligit in the stockis. *1670 BARROW in Rignrud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) 11. 75 It hath lied by me without looking on for many years. *1832 Specim. Yorksh. Dial.* 11 Had sbe lig'd their lang?

B. Signification and uses.

I. In senses expressive of bodily posture, and developments of these.

1. *inlr.* Of persons or animals: To be in a prostrate or recumbent position. Formerly also with refl. pronoun.

c1000 ÆLFRED Hom. i. 246 Se witeza læz and slep. *Ibid.* 328 Pa læz sunn wadla at his zeate, and his nama was Lazarus. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes oðer Mon... lnuēd his sunnen alle ðeð þæt fette swin þæt fule fen to ligen in. *a1300 Cursor M.* 690 Bi þe dere þat now es wild, Als lambe him lai þe leon mild. *c1300 Havelok* 475 Þe children... Leyen and spraulden in þe blod. *c1330 K. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 55 'A ha i' said þe erle, 'had þat schank ne bien, þou had ligen þer stille, þe risen sild non haf sene.' *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A.* Prolog. 5 As I lay and leonead and lokede on þe watres. *1382 Wyclif Gen.* xxix. 2 He saw 3 a pit in the feld and three flockis of sheep liggēg by bisidis it. *c1440 Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) To liggēg ne þe fire. *1551 ROBINSON More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 295 When they have lien a little space on the grounde, the priest giueth them a signe for to ryse. *1609 DEKKER Nat.'s Conjur.* (1842) p. vi, They that haue once or twice lyeen vpon the rack of publicke censure. *1809 Med. Tril.* XXI. 38 The woman having lain during the labour upon her left side. *1850 TENNYSON in Mem.* lxxix. 23 To hear him, as he lay and read The Tuscan poets on the lawn.

b. with predicative complement expressing condition; e.g. to lie asleep, sick, dead, blind, in a fever. † Also with inf. (e.g. to lie to die).

c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. viii. 6 Min cnapa lið on minum huse lama. *1154 O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) He lai an slep in scip. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 81 And efle lei þes wreche for-wunden. *a1225 Leg. Kath.* 286 Nalde nawt godd leoten his martirs liccēges to forelosen. *a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* Cant. 496 A man þat liggys in a straye fife. *a1425 Cursor M.* 14172 (Trin.) He liþ to dese þat lele & trewe. *c1440 Gesta Rom.* lii. 253 (Harl. MS.) The suster of the Emperoure, þat now lithe in childbed. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* xviii. xviii. 715 And anon the kynges sawe hym the whiche had leyne bynd of long tyme. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 h, And so sayd saynt Laurence whan he laye rostynge on the yren crate. *1530 PALSGR.*

610/1, I lye at the poynthe of dethe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 24 b. For the duke of Saxony lay sicke at Collen. 1564 GRINDAL *Funeral Sermon*. Ferdinand a iv b. Aeschilus the Poete lieng on slepe bare headed nere the sea. 1669 PEYVS *Let.* 2 Nov. in *Diary* (1870) VI. 112 My wife . . hath layn under a fever so severe, as [etc.]. 1711 SWIFT *Trist.* to Stella 31 Aug., Ophy Butler's wife there lies very ill of an ague. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Kalf Skirl*. III. 81 For hours she lay awake. 1887 E. BERDOE *St. Bernard* 68 The . . room where she lay a cripple for so many years.

† c. Used simply = 'to lie sick', keep one's bed. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8942 War his sekeneis neuer sa strang, Ne had he lin neuer sua lang. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiii. 91 They . . told him how her lady was seke & had layne many yeris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 408 Quhen bot schort he had lyne the x of July he departed this lyfe.

d. Expressing the posture of a dead body: To be extended on a bier or the like; to be buried (in a specified place). To lie in state: see STATE. † In OE. and early ME. also, To be dead.

Beowulf 2745 (Gr.) Nu se werm liggð. a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 901 (Parker MS.) Æðelwold . . sæde þat he wolde oder oððe þær libban oððe þær ligan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine felder burinesses oder þer eni of þine cunne lið in. c 1205 LAY. 5869 We eow wulleð bi-foren libben oder liggan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3892 Dor he [Aaron] lið dolien on ðat wold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5340 Par lijs our heldres, þar sal i li. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxix. ii. Thyrtty thousande with them liggand ly. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 83 The holy place where the blyssyd and holy Apostyll Seynt Jamys lyth. 1695 SINBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 126 He was buried at Edinburgh in the Gray Friar churchyard, where our other relations lye. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 12 Here lie the Bodies of Father Francis and Sister Constance. 1798 WORDSW. *We are seven* 21 Two of us in the churchyard lie, My sister and my brother.

e. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleeping or resting. Also (now rarely) with qualifying word or phrase, e.g. to lie softly.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 102/37 Pære heo leien In heore beden. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 14 The Neodi and the Nakede nyem zeeime hou the ligen. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalen*) 312 Pu in chuchis & sikine clathis lyls lyf softe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 200 He nolde slepen in noon hous But ligen in his hooide. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) Certenly he desirith wele to ete, swety to drinke, sofly to liggē. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 125 Tho gan shepherds swaines to looke aluf, And leaue to liue hard, and learne to liggē softe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 8 Hence it is that lying cold breedeth dreams of fear. 1710 MRS. CENTLIVE *Man's Bewitched* v. 68 Leave the London Dames . . To lig in their Beds till Noon. 1742 CHESTERT. *Let.* (1792) I. xc. 250 The people are extremely rude and barbarous, living chiefly upon raw flesh, and lying generally upon the ground, or at best in tents. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix, You must lie on the bed which you have made for yourself.

f. Hence to lie with (or † by): to have sexual intercourse with. Somewhat arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27943 Incest, þat es for li þat þi siðman has line bi. c 1330 *Art. & Merl.* 852 (Kölbing) Þis maiden. . . seled al so bi her þi, þat sche was yleyen bi. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 276 He wille not lyge with his Wyfes but 4 sithes in the 3eer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii. That none of his lyge men shold defoule ne lyge by no lady. 1504 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) p. lxiv. That they shuld not ligg togedder till she came to the age of xvi yeris. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 16 Thay that lysz wit thair kine and bluid. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 2 Lift vp thine eyes vnto the high places, and see where thou hast not bene lien with. a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* l. i. Wks. 1873 I. 16 You have unlawfully lyen with some woman. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 7 Tho' he betrays the Honour and Bed of his Neighbour and Friend, and lies with half the Women in the Play. 1750 G. JEFFREYS in *Duncombe's Letters* (1773) II. 250 He was only beforehand with his double-dealing brother in lying with a prostitute.

2. To assume a recumbent or prostrate position. Chiefly in lie down, lie back, etc., for which see branch IV. † Also with refl. pronoun. † Also, to lean or hang over (a wall).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20487 To hir bedd son scho 3od & lay Abutte be time al of midday. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 70 Þat maidens miht him se And ouer þe walles to lye. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1166 Ladies lay over and beheld. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) And þerfore let vs make him, þat settith such a dyet in vs, to rise with vs, and lig with vs. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonso* v. We shalle go and lye vs for to slepe. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye me to slepe, je me mets a dormir. a 1828 *Leesome Brand* xxxiii. in *Child Ballads* l. 183 His mother lay over her castle wall, And she beheld bath dale and down. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Daw.* 111 From off the wold I came, and lay Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

3. To be or remain in a specified position of subjection, helplessness, misery, degradation, or captivity; to be kept in prison; to continue in sin, etc. † Also simply = 'to lie in prison'; sometimes idiomatically to lie by it. To lie by the heels (arch.): see HEEL sb. 18. To lie open (to): see OPEN.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. i. On carcarnum lægon. c 1300 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 37 3if he . . lið on sume heued-senne. c 1300 *Havelok* 1374 He bauteh me do . . ofte in sorwe and pine liggē. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4307 Alle oper of þe lordes of þat lond þat þere leie in hold. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. (Sel. Wks.) l. 39 A long custom to liggē in synne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. vii. We ben here xx knyghtes prysoners . . & some of vs haue layne here seuen yeris. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 239 b/f And yet he entended to be his pledge and, to lye for him, his charite was so grete. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye bounde in chaynes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.F.L.S.) 133 Sa lang in Sin as thou dois ly.

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 277 The auditor also . . is worthy to lye by the heels. 1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 90 Any particular sinne wherein thou hast liued and lyen. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iii. i. To free all such as lie for debt. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 16, I must be paid, or he lie by it, until I have my utmost farthing or his bones. a 1670 HACKET *Alph. Williams* II. (1692) 138 Lincoln was like to lye by it, and to be shut out of mercy by an irreversible decree. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life & Scap* (1708) 7 From Lying at the Mercy of Fire, Water, and a Wicked Woman, Good Lord deliver us. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 482 The defendant . . was lying in prison as a debtor. 1882 STEVENSON *Farm. Stud.* 265 His brother still lay by the heels for an unpatriotic treaty with England.

b. To lie under: to be subject to (some disadvantage or obligation).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 171 If this sweet Ladie lye not guiltlesse heere, Under some biting error. 1682 COUNT KÖNIGSMARK in *Buckelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 336 The misfortune which I lay under. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 105 He lay under a sort of a Vow. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 9 Any one who reads this letter will lye under the same delusion. 1748 *Auson's* *Voy.* II. x. 236 Manila . . lies under some disadvantage, from the difficulty there is in getting to sea to the eastward. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 202 In spite of all the restraints under which the press lay. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Keign Law* vii. (1871) 331 The bondage under which all Science lies to fact.

4. To remain in a state of inactivity or concealment (not necessarily prone or reclining). Chiefly with complementary adj. or pa. pple. (For to lie close, low, perdu, etc., see those adjs.)

Cf. sense 8, where the subj. is a thing. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. Met. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Liggeth thanne stille al owerly unknowable. 1528 STARKY *England* II. l. 174 By the reson wherof our owne maynerys oft-tymys lye idul. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Alema's Hist. Indies* I. xvii. 57 That these nations of the Indies, which have lyen so long hidden, should bee knowne and discovered. 1679 DRYDEN *Tristram & Cr.* III. i. I'll none of him; but let him like an Engine Not portable, lye lagg of all the Camp. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 12 We have in this part of the country lye still, both the last Summer and this. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* 1780, Tout le monde bas, . . the order to the ship's crew to lie snug upon deck or below. 1838 DICKENS *O. Faust* xlviii. He . . resolved to lie concealed within a short distance of the metropolis. *Ibid.* I. Do you mean to sell me, or to let me lie here till this hunt is over? 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* I. xx. 269 They were growing impatient at lying idle so long, almost in hearing of the guns of the enemy.

b. To lie in ambush, in wait, † in await see the sb(s). † To lie for = to lie in wait for. To lie at catch or upon the catch (? arch. or dial.): to set oneself to entrap a person, to be captious. (For to lie at lurch, at ward, on one's guard, see the sb(s).)

1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 141 That hee seme not to lie at catch for an advantage against his inferior fellow minister. 1611 COYNE, *Agnetis*, dogged; watched; waited; lien for. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. 11 Lie at catch, and wait advantages one against another. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* III. 38 Drye . . That's stole out of a Play. *Cras.* What then, that's lawful; 'tis a shifting age for wit, and every body lies upon the Catch. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 307 The Dutch had a rich fleet coming from Smyrna . . Holmes was ordered to lye for them . . with eight men of war. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic.* *Evid.* (1827) I. 588 note, Since he lay upon the watch and catch, only to see what the plaintiff proved. 1879 SPURGEON *Sermon* XXV. 329 He only asks the question because it ought to be asked, and does not lie upon the catch.

c. Shooting. Of game-birds: To remain crouching upon the ground. (Also to lie dead.) To lie to the dogs, to the gun: to permit the approach of a dog or the sportsman without 'rising'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 441/1 After the birds have been sprung many times, they lie so dead that they will suffer him [the sportsman] almost to tread upon them before they will rise. *Ibid.* 441/2 Partridges lie much better to dogs that wind them, than to those that follow them by the track. *Ibid.* 443/1 When . . the sportsman perceives the birds running with their heads erect, he must run after them . . for he may be pretty certain they will not lie well that day. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1964 The Spanish snipe would much less frequently 'lie' to the gun. 1886 *Badm. Libr.*, *Shooting* 6 In Scotland grouse are usually walked up with dogs. The birds in that country lie well. . . If grouse lie well to dogs . . they give easy marks to the gunner.

d. To lie on or upon one's arms, oars, sculls, to lie upon wing: see the sb(s).

5. To dwell or sojourn; esp. to sleep or pass the night (in a place), to lodge temporarily. Now rare or arch.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 At Sant Katerine hous he erie Marschalle lay. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 166 Pe king edwardes newe at glouster þat liggēs. 1415 Sir T. GREY in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 584 And yat nighte I lay at Kensington. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvii. (1870) 167 Fringe, wher the king of Boeme doth ly much when he is in the countre. 1632 LITTONOW *Trans.* iv. 141 [He] kept a better house, than any Ambassadour did, that euer lay at Constantinople. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. xi. I think your father lies at Foresight's. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 598/3 The Exeter Carrier has lain at the Saracen's Head Inn . . for many Years past. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi. (Globe) 12 He refused, as he was to lie that night at a neighbour's. 1776 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mason* 16 Apr. She lay at home . . or according to the chaste modern phrase, slept, there. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 295 He lay that night at the deanery.

b. spec. of a host or army (or its leader): To be encamped, to have or take up a position in a field. † To lie in laquer: see LEAGUER.

c 1205 LAY. 650 He . . leai fer abuten & nhat his bale-sides. c 1450 *Merlin* 239 The saimes . . laye that nyght stille armed. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi. For the kyng Ryons lyeth at a syege atte castel Tarabil. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 213 Ye admyrral that lay at sege before ye castell. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 259 The kyng laie before Bullein, and was like to have conquered the same. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 146 Their Forces which had lyen so long before Sherborne. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 28 At Wakefield, six miles off, lay three thousand of the enemy. 1724 Dr. Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 68 The army lay under their arms all night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 294 Near the capital lay also the corps which is now designated as the first regiment of dragoons.

† c. To live under specified circumstances or engaged in some specified occupation. (With at, about.) Obs.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Lucent.* VIII. iii. 146 b, It cost hym his life in Arcerie, where he laye at Surgery for the healing of his legges. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 176 An Englishman called Thomas Williams . . lieth about trade of merchandize in the streete called The Soc of the lewes. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i. To lie at rack and manger. 1694 MONTAUX *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 27 There he lay at Rack and Manger. 1719 Dr. Foe *Cruise* II. vi. The men lying . . at victuals and wages upon the owners' account.

† d. To be quartered on. Obs.

1669 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 101 Five of the horsemen are lying on the tenants of your petitioners.

6. In various idiomatic uses with preps., etc., expressive of steady and continuous action. (Cf. *Incumbere operi*.)

† a. To lie at, upon: to importune, urge. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Matth.* xi. 40 He . . laye sofe vpon him, to deluyne him this yonge Antiochus. 1566 GASCONE *Suppos.* I. i. Poems 1869 I. 204 The olde dotarde, he that so instantly dothe lye vpon my father for me [i. e. as a suitor for her hand]. 1568 J.S. *Depos. Canterbury Cath. Libr.* Bk. 16. 24 Sept. Shee hath layne at me a good while to have your good will in maynage with her. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* I. 32 Dame Tullia lay ever upon him, & pricked forward his distempered & troubled mind. 1619 W. WHATELEY *God's Husb.* II. (1622) 114 To lie at him with vncessant and vehement solicitations to commit such and such foule deeds. 1673 JANWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 155 Shall they lie at you day and night, to give your consent . . and are you still unwilling? a 1688 W. CLAGETT *17 Sermon* (1699) 358 The judge in the parable granted the widow's suit merely because she lay upon him, and was troublesome to him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* III. viii. § 3 Nicanor lay hard at Josephus to comply.

† b. To lie heavy upon: to oppress, harass. (Cf. 7 c. Obs.)

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *P's.* cxlvi. iii. He orphans doth support: But heavy lies upon the godlesse sort. 1611 FULKE *1 Estras* v. 72 The heathen of the land lying heavy vpon the inhabitants of Judea. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 181 This said, the Lycians heavier than before (O please their prince) upon the Argives lay.

c. To lie † at, to: to apply oneself vigorously and steadily to.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. III. 87 b, Citizens, Souldiers, Souldiers Wives, and Pages, laye at it day and night: in-somuch that he was quickly dispatcht. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 58 This is the work that we should lie at with them night and day. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 160 The men . . lay desperately to their oars, and the skiff sprang through the water. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* II. xi. 78 No mercenary mock-workers, but real ones that lie freely to it.

† d. with gerund: To keep on or continue doing something. Obs. rare.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xi. (1708) 13 Why will you lie Pining and Pinching yourself in such a Lonesome, Starving Course of Life? *Ibid.* lxii. 77 The Generality of Mankind lye Peeking at One Another, till One by One they are all Torn to Pieces. 1692 — *Josephus* iv. (1733) 892 Here's an obscure, mean Wretch, that has the Face to lie tutoring me upon a Subject he knows nothing at all of himself.

II. Said of things, material or immaterial.

7. Of material things: To be placed or set horizontally or lengthwise or at rest on the ground or other surface.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xx. 5 He geseah þa linwæda ligan. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 9/296 Pat treo ne scholde nou3t liggē þere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1129 His blod on erth seod lijs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 65 As a leek þat hedde l-leigen longe In þe sonne. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) III. 9 Apou þat body lay a grete pece of gold. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6603 Alle þe clathes lay him aboute. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 262 b, On all the banks by the water side, laie peces of ordinaunce whiche shot of. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 12 A bottle full of Country whigge, By the Shepherds side did liggē. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 75 Take as much as lies on a shilling of Calcin'd Eggshells. 1754 CHATHAM *Let. Nephew* vi. 42, I hear with great pleasure, that Jocke lay before you, when you writ last to me. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 436 Corn fields and sandy places, especially where water has lain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 245 The ruins of an old fort were to be seen lying among the pebbles and seaweed on the beach.

b. To be deposited, remain permanently in a specified place.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) II. 6 þe coroune lyes in a vessell of cristall. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 A Sawter . . and an Hymper . . lyggynge in his saide closet. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The gardeyn assigned . . for woode to lye in. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xii. 1 Then commaunded he her to go in, where his treasure laye. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. b, Al the grains and cornes lyand in bins. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 65/1 A Petition from J. Macleod . . was ordered to lie on the table. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 393 An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great

scholar, if Hudibras and Baker's Chronicle [etc.]. lay in his hall window among the fishing rods and fowling pieces. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 411/2 Jeune, J. made the order, but directed that it should lie in the office for a week.

c. Of a building, etc.: To be overthrown or fallen; with complement, as *to lie in ruins, in the dust. To lie heavy*: to be a heavy load upon (lit. and fig.: see *HEAVY* a.). Of food, etc., *To lie heavy, cold*, etc. († formerly, simply *to lie*) on the stomach: to be felt as oppressive.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 544 (Kölbing) Foundement & werk bai founde ligge vp so & down op be gronde. a 1592 H. SMITH *God's Arrow* agst. *Atheists* v. (1593) K 3 b, If it bee not builded vpon a good foundation... the whole building is like to lie in the dust. 1711 *Swift* *Trnl. to Stella* 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach. c 1726 [see *HEAVY* 1 b]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 One sidewall long had in ruins lain. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* III. 704 Delicate persons, in whom the cold water tends to lie heavy on the stomach.

8. To remain unworked, unused, untouched, or undiscovered. Often with complement, as *to lie barren, hid, waste* (see also *FALLOW* a. 2, *LEA* a.); also in phr. *to lie on one's hands, to lie at a stand*.

(Cf. sense 4, where the subj. is a person or a personification.) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6841 Your land yee sal sau seuen [sic] yeir... Pe seuend yee sal it lat lij still. 1377 *Langl. P.* Pl. B. vi. 165 *Wuth* neuere plente amonge þe poeple þer-while my plow liggeth. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* II. 173 b, Wherefore all brode clothes, Kerses, and Cottons, laye on their handes. 1560 *Davis* tr. *Scidane's Comm.* 150 b, Through our mens wyrtiges, sondrye articles are called agayne to lyght, whiche laye before hidde in darkenes. c 1590 *Marlowe* *Faustus* (1604) D 3 b, Lett's goe and make cleane our booties whiche lie foule vpon our handes. 1622 in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 211 This hath made matters to lie a little at a stand. 1628 *Digby Voyage Medit.* (1668) 68 To make them buy their currantes (which lay vpon their handes). 1641 *Hinde* *J. Bruen* To Rdr. 7 This worke hath lyen aboue twice five [years]. 1653 *Holcroft* *Protopius* III. 88 Turtis, an ancient City, which had been sack'd by Barbarians, and layen long wast. 1671 *Flavel* *Fount. of Life* 1. 3 This pity that anything in Christ should be hid from his People. 1879 *Gladstone* *Glean.* I. i. 2 Rarely within the living memory has so much of skill lain barren.

† 9. Of the wind, the tongue: To be or become still, be at rest, subside. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phonix* 182 Donne wind lixē weder bið fæger. 1600 *Holland* *Italy* xxv. xxvii. 569 When the East wind began to lie, for certaine daies had blusted and raged. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Language*, ... a wench whose tongue neuer lyes. 1647 *Trapp* *Comm.* I. *Thess.* v. 3 When the winde lies, the great rain falls. 1689 *Prior* *Ep. to F. Shephard* 110 Fancies flow in, and Muse flies high; So God knows when my Clack will lie.

10. To be situated (in space), to have a (specified) position. Often with adj. (or quasi-adv.) complement.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa landes þa þær abuton ligged. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2469 Þe land o gommar þar-bi lijs. 1377 *Langl. P.* Pl. B. x. 316 Ac þei leten hem as lordes þer londe lith so brode. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 In þe holownes þat is aboue liggit þe herte & þe lungis. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 313/1, vii acres of Mede, liggyn in the Mede betwix the Brigg of Charte-sey. 1577 *Hanner* *Ang. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 508 The cite, which lay wonderfull commodious for the Romanes. 1597 *Bacon* *Counters Good & Evil* v. *Ess.* (Arb.) 144 Men whose living lieth together in one Shire. 1605 *Shaks.* *Lear* III. iv. 21 O that way madness lies, let me shun that. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 184, I believe the scene of disorder may lie heere. 1657 *R. Ligon* *Barbados* (1673) 3 So much is the eye deceived in Land which lies high. 1695 *Woodward* *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Those Strata that ly deepest. 1711 *Addison* *Spect.* No. 170 * 13 It is a Misfortune for a Woman to be born between the Tropicks; for there lie the hottest Regions of Jealousy. 1793 *Smeaton* *Edystone L.* § 204 A small sea-port of Somersetshire, lying upon the Bristol Channel. 1818 *Cruise* *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 606 Within the manor of Collingham, where the lands lay. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 72/1 The wild beauty of Wicken Fen is in striking contrast with the cultivated land lying around it.

b. To be spread out or extended to the view. 1764 *Goldsom* *Tram.* 100 But let us try these truths with closer eyes. And trace them through the prospect as it lies. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 9/2 A spacious field now lies before the Christian world for the introduction of a better policy. 1836 J. H. *Newman* *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. x. 141 It is remarkable that such difficulties as these should lie on the face of Scripture. 1848 W. H. *Bartlett* *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 99 We could not for a moment expect such indications to lie upon the surface. 1860 *Pusey* *Min. Proph.* 181 Samaria... unfenced and unconcealed by walls, lay open, unsheltered in every part from the gaze of the besiegers. 1890 J. *Pavyn* *Burnt Million* II. xxx. 248 What a future seemed to lie before him!

c. Of a road, way, journey, etc.: To extend, have a (specified) direction.

c 1000 *Ælfric* *Gen.* xxxv. 19 On þam wege, þe lið to Euphrate. 1596 *Shaks.* *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 212 There lies your way. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 10 If thy slight lay toward the roaring Sea. 1648 *Gage* *West Ind.* 114, I found it not so hard to overcome, as I had conceived, the way lying with windings. 1849 *Macaulay* *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 567 The counties through which the road to London lay. 1851 *Carlyle* *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 142 Our course lay along the Valley of the Rhone. 1883 R. W. *Dixon* *Mano* III. viii. 136 Nor doubt I where my voyage next must lie.

d. Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter. 1604 E. *Grimstone* *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 Small furnaces vpon the sides of the mountains, built expressly where the winde lies. 1704 *Ray* *Creation* I. (ed. 4) 66 The wind lying in that corner at least three quarters of the Year.

11. *Naut.* a. Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth or anchorage.

c 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And þær [þa scipul] sceoldan ligan. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* VII. 1068 A hundred shippys... in hawyn was lyand thar. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 254 The said ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1530 *R. Chandler* *Trans. Asia Minor* (1825) 1. 35 They lay at anchor near Tenedos. a 1812 A. *Cherry* *Song, Bay of Biscay* 7 Our poor devoted bark, Till next day, there she lay, In the Bay of Biscay O! 1849 *Macaulay* *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 302 He... lay in port when he was ordered to chase a Sallee rover. 1851 D. G. *Mitchell* *Fresh Glean.* 12 The Zebra lay just off the pier.

b. To steer in a (specified) direction. Also (quasi-trans.) to lie the course: (of a ship) to have her head in the direction wished. *To lie at hull*: see *HULL* sb. 2.

1574 *Bourne* *Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 51 a, If the ship haue had often trauerse by the meanes of contrary windes, so that she could not lie hir course. 1597-8 *Bp. Hall* *Sat.* IV. v. 121 Whiles his false broker lyeth in the wind. 1719 *De Fox* *Cruise* II. ii. (1840) 27 They could not lie near the wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas... are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known. 1769 *Falconer* *Dict. Marine* (1780) G gg, The ship cannot lie her course without being close-hauled. 1800 *Nelson* in *Nicolas* *Disp.* (1845) IV. 189 The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard... lay across his hawse. 1892 H. M. *Doughty* *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 123 The waterway we now entered... was scarcely four feet deep... and that only in the middle. Luckily we could just lie it. *Ibid.* 301 A turn enabled us to lie our course, and up the sail went.

12. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To exist, be found, have place, reside (in some specified place or quarter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified position or order. † *To lie fair*: to be just or reasonable. † *To lie in common*: to be common to or among several possessors.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1216 For-ði wexem wið gret nið And hate, for it in ille (herle) lið. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22280 Al falsched and feluni, And al tresun sal in him lii. 1380 *Wyclif* *Wks.* (1880) 334 And þus popes & prelates kepen to hem self assoulyng, in which lyte wyngyn. c 1449 *Pecock* *Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. texts, if they ben considered as they ligen to gidere in rewe. 1523 *Skelton* *Garl. Laurel* 1200 Therly lyth a tale. 1538 *Starkey* *England* I. ii. 33 Herin, me semeth lyth a dowte. 1566 *Adlington* *Apuleius* To Rdr., I have not... so absolutely translated every word as it lieth in the prose. 1641 *Milton* *Animadv.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 223 If the words lay thus in order. 1662 *Stillingfl.* *Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 15 This defect... of those histories is either more general, which lies in common to them all, or [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. iv. § 1 If the opposition did not lie between the order of true Prophets... and the false Prophets. 1672 R. *Montagu* in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 520 Methinks it is natural and lies fair enough that... I should have some share in [etc.]. 1704 *Swift* *J. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 67 Their father... commanded that whatever they got should lie in common among them all. 1711 *Addison* *Spect.* No. 170 * 12 Their Acquaintance and Conversation has lain wholly among the vicious Part of Womankind. 1719 J. T. *Phillips* tr. *Thirty four Confer.* 43 The fault lies at their own doors. 1845 *McCulloch* *Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 109 If the choice lay only between a tax on property and a tax on income. 1848 J. H. *Newman* *Loss & Gain* 147 He... holds many profound truths in detail, but is quite unable to see how they lie to each other. 1861 M. *Pattinson* *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 The people themselves, incapable of discerning where their true interest lay. 1868 *Freeman* *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 112 Their sympathies lay wholly with Gruffydd. 1883 R. W. *Dixon* *Mano* I. viii. 23 And told him all the truth, how all things lay.

† b. Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, etc.: To have a specified direction. *Obs.*

1633 *Bp. Hall* *Hard Texts*, N. T. 281 Our fight doth not lie against flesh and blood. 1641 J. *Jackson* *True Evang.* 7. III. 189 The Elench here lies directly, and point-blank against the Papists. 1666 *Boyle* *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1669) 2 The... Prejudices that lie against them. 1672 *Villiers* (Dk. Buckingham) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 25 My humour lies another way. 1692 R. L. *Strange* *Fables, Life Asop* (1708) 22 Asop's Faculty lay notably that way. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 17 My inclinations have not lain towards prose.

c. *To lie in* (a person): to rest or centre in him; to depend upon him, be in his power (to do). Now chiefly in phr. as far as in (me, etc.) lies. Also, *to lie in one's power, to lie in* (or † on) *one's hands*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 965 Per-for loneliche ladi in þe lis al nin hope. c 1374 *Chaucer* *Compl. Mars* 184 Sith hit lythe in his myght. 1393 *Langl. P.* Pl. C. XXI. 431 Hit lyth in my grace, Whether þei deye oper deye nat. c 1440 *Generydes* 3109, I wote right wele it lithe in me The Sowdon to destroye. 1470-85 *Malory* *Arthur* II. iii. Aske what ye wil and ye shall haue it, and hit lye in my power to yeeue hit. a 1533 J. D. *Berners* *Huon* lxxx. 243 It lyeth now in you to do with hym at your pleasure. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 255 b, They promised the kyng, to doo all that in them lie with their frendes. 1590 *Marlowe* *Edmo.* II (1598) H 2 b, Favour him my Lord, as much as lieth in you. 1593 *Shaks.* *Rich. II.* I. ii. 4 Correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that wee cannot correct. 1597 *Hooker* *Ecl. Pol.* v. lx. § 7 The Church, as much as in her lieth, willfully casteth away their soules. 1605 *Bacon* *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 (1873) 113 To me... that do desire as much as lieth in my pen [etc.]. 1613 *Overbury* *A Wife* Wks. (1856) 44 Women though they weaker be... yet on their hands The chastity of men doth often lye. 1642 *Rogers* *Naaman* 176 As much as in you hath lyen. 1662 *Chas. II* in *Julia Cartwright* *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 121, I am sure I have done all that lies in my power. 1720 *Ozell* *Vertol's Rom.* *Rep.* I. IV. 226 All the Hopes of the Republic lay in an old Man just taken from the Plough. 1875 *Scriveners* *Lect.*

Text N. T. 9 Resolved, so far as in him lay, to root out the Christian Faith. 1885 *Tennyson* *Tiresias*, Only in thy virtue lies The saving of our Thebes.

† d. To belong or pertain to a person (to do); to pertain, be attached or incident to a thing. Also, *to lie* (one) *in hand* to do. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit naut to þe leggen lahe upon me. 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 505/453 Per-to liht muche mede. c 1430 *Hyuns* *Virg.* 42 To me, maistr deucl, it lijs; To ihesu wole y take hede. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 73 He ihesu wole y take hede. do all things, that lie God a King and Prieste in hande but. do all things, that lie God a King and Prieste in hande but. 1657 W. *Rand* tr. *Gassendi's Life Peirec* I. 59 Contrarily, it lies me in hand, I suppose, to take heed, least [etc.].

e. *To lie with*: to be the office or province of (some one) to do something.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/1 It lies now with Turkey to take the initiative.

f. To rest or be imposed as a burden, charge, obligation, etc. upon a person; to be incumbent or obligatory upon; to press or weigh upon (one's mind or heart).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8348 (Cott.) He tald þat him lai upon hert. *Ibid.* 13385 (Gött.) On vs liggis noht þe nede. 1526 *Tindale* *Acis* xxvii. 20 Noo smale tempest laye upon vs. 1551 *Reorde* *Pathur*. *Knowl.* Ep. to King, Sundrie occasions which may lye them on. 1565 *Shaks.* *I Hen. IV.* v. ii. 48 O, would the quarrell lay upon our heads. 1630 *Sanderson* *Serm.* II. 255 It lieth us upon, to employ it to the best advantage we can. 1666 *Bunyan* *Grace* Ab. 786 That Scripture lay much upon me, without shedding of blood is no remission. 1676 W. *Hubbard* *Happiness of People* 49 The present distress of the war that hath lyen so long upon us. a 1715 *Burnet* *Oven Time* (1724) 1. 62 It was a duty lying on them by the Covenant. 1722 *De For* *Plague* (Rldg.) 94 These Things... lay upon my Mind. 1794 *Burke* *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 74 With those charges lying upon him. 1804 *Castlereagh* in *Owen* *Wellesley's Desp.* 258 It lay upon them to offer terms to us. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 86 § 24 It shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

g. To be set at stake; to hang or depend on or upon a hazard, doubtful issue, etc.

1590 *Spenser* *F. Q.* I. iii. 12 Full fast she fled... As if her life upon the wayer lay. 1601 *Shaks.* *All's Well* III. vii. 43 He persists As if his life lay on't. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 5 Our fortune lies vpon this iumpe. 1668 R. *Steele* *Husbandman's Calling* IV. (1672) 52 Nor... can he reform sin, if his life lay on it. 1760-72 H. *Brooke* *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 142 We entered as warmly into it [the question], as though a province had lain at stake.

h. *To lie in*: to consist in, to have its ground or basis in. † Also with *inf.* instead of *in* and object.

1589 *Putterham* *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Another point of surplussage lieth not so much in superfluitie of your words. 1633 G. *Herrert* *Temple, Faith* vii, If blisse had lien in art or strength, None but the wise or strong had gained it. 1644 *Milton* *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 But here the great art lies to discern in what [etc.]. 1724 A. *Collins* *Gr. Chr. Kelig.* 75 The argument lies in the word Netser. a 1770 *Jortin* *Serm.* (1771) VII. ii. 29 The perfection of every being must lie in its best part. 1871 B. *Stewart* *Heat* § 84 Our only chance of success lies in abstracting heat from this liquid. 1881 *Gardiner & Mullinger* *Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 48 The true remedy lay... in female education. *Ibid.* x. 178 Pitt's strength lay in his character.

i. *To lie in, within*: to be contained or comprised in (a specified room or compass); † to admit of being expressed in (rhyme).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9240 (Gött.) Of abiud [can] Elyachim, Of quam Asor, sadoch of him, þat loth er for to lig in rim. 1712 *Addison* *Spect.* No. 414 * 1 The Beauties of the most stately Garden or Palace lie in a narrow Compass. 1771 *Jennins* *Lett.* lviii. 301 The question... lies within a very narrow compass.

† j. *To lie at one's heart*: to be the object of one's affection or desire. Similarly, *to lie heavy at or to one's heart*: to give one grave anxiety. *Obs.*

1607 *Shaks.* *Cor.* IV. ii. 48 It would vnclodge my heart Of what lies heavy to't. 1638 R. *Baker* tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1673 *Sir W. Temple* *To Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1720 I. 123 The Spaniards have but one Temptation to quarrel with us, which is an occasion of recovering Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts.

13. (Chiefly in *Law*.) Of an action, charge, claim, etc.: To be admissible or sustainable.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 853 Certes, þi fader þan slouy y. Seþþen þou so hast sayd, Amendes þer out to ly. c 1385 *Chaucer* *L.G.W.* *Prolog.* 409 For sythe no cause of deþ lyth in this case, þow oughte to ben the lyghtere merciable. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1 None esoyne or protection to lye nor to be allowed in the same. 1621 *Elising* *Debates* II. *Lords* (Camden) 108 To consider what appeales out of the Chancery to this Courte doe lye. 1651 *Hobbes* *Leviath.* III. xlii. 277 There lyeth Excommunication for Injustice. 1712 *Prideaux* *Dirac. Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 75 There doth lye an Appeal to the Bishop. 1745 *Wesley* *Anno*, Ch. 5, I should rejoice if there lay no other Objection against them, than that of Erroneous Opinions. 1748 *Richardson* *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 If not, then indeed is thy conscience cleared, and no hopes will lie for thee. 1756 *Burke* *Subl. & B.* II. ix. Some or all of these objections will lie against every figure of a cross. 1818 *Cruise* *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 430 A writ of error did not lie after he attained his full age. 1850 *Ronkston* *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 121 One from whose knowledge... there lies no appeal. 1865 *Lightfoot* *Galat.* (1874) 124 Still more serious objections lie against identifying it with any later visit in the Acts. 1866 *Crump* *Banking* iv. 93 In which case no action for damages would lie.

† 14. Of land, landed possessions: To appertain to. *Obs.*

839 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 599, xliii aeceras & 8a made þe þær to lið. c 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 232 Aðe þara landa ðe on mines fæder dæge læz into Cristes cyrcan. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 28 King of þat lond þat lei into Rome. a 1225 *Juliana* 13 Alle þe lond þe þerto liggeð. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 983 A parcell of lond . . þe weche ryztwyslyche to þat Abhay lay. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 29 A house, with pasture lying to it. 1618 *Bolton Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Whereas they had in the beginning no Land of their owne lying to their City.

III. 15. *trans.* Used causatively or by mistake for LAY v.1. Now rare.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge (*MS. y lygge*) his heed upon a forme. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2101 He comands To gedire þam vp ilka gome & þam in grauns ligg. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) 46-7 And whan ye liggien it [your habit] besyde you, than lig ye your religion besyde you, and ben apostatas. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 549 We shall . . ly hym in the mold. a 1500 *MENWALL Nature* (Brandl) II. 1088 Thy sores whyche be mortall Onles that thys medycyns to theym be layn. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That in mowinge he neuer lye out his sheaves beyonde the balkes but rather within the balkes. c 1648-50 *BATHWAT Barnabees* *Trul.* III. P. iv. I saw a Tombe one had bene laine in. 1699 *GARTH Dispers.* II. (1706) 16 Whilst Seas of melted oar lye waste the Plains. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark iv. 41 Christ, as God, lies a law upon the most lawless creatures. 1708 *J. C. Compl.* *Collier* (1845) 18 Would they but lye their groundless pretences by. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* XII. xii. The whole furniture of the infernal regions hath long been appropriated to the managers of play-houses, who seem lately to have lain them by as rubbish. 1802 *Med. Jynl.* VIII. 507, I dressed the wound, lying down as much of the scalp as [etc.]. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* I. xvi. 75 The cloth was lain. Down we sat at table. 1880 *F. G. LEE Church under Eliz.* II. 245 As God had lain this pees's honour in the dust.

IV. Combined with adverbs.

† 16. **Lie aback.** a. To be backward, reluctant, or shy. *Obs.*

1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 Not only shall any of his own pretend to disobey or ly aback in this action, but [etc.]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 148 Nathir. . . in tyme of neid lyes the Pectie abak w^t thair supporte.

† b. as *sb.* Shyness, timidity. *Obs.*

c 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slac* 1423 Sir, I have sein them baith, In braideness and lye aback, Escape and cum to skaiith.

† 17. **Lie abroad.** To lodge out of one's house or abode; to reside in a foreign country (in quot. 1651 with pun on LIE v.2). *Obs.*

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) III. 13 We might go barefoot, and ly abroad as beasts having no other canopy than the wild air. 1651 *WALTON Life Sir I. Wotton* Reliq. W. c. 1 b. An Embassadour is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his Countrey. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* II. 39 He . . being said to be sent to ly abroad, to prevent mischief to the Camp. 1675 *Collect. Sec. Treat. Penal Laws* Pref. A. iv. The Popes Ambassadors . . lye abroad for his . . advantage.

18. **Lie along.** a. To be prostrate at full length, to lie outstretched on the ground (now *arch.*); to extend along a surface.

1530 *PALSCR.* 601/1, I lye . . as one lyeth along upon the grounder. 1600 *SHAKS. A. F. L.* II. i. 30 As he lay along vnder an oake. 1734 *J. WARR Intrad. Math. App.* Gauging 455 To find what Quantity of Liquor is in any Cask, when its Axis is Parallel to the Horizon, viz. when it lies along. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antip.* VI. i. § 1 Dagon . . lay along, as having fallen down on the basis whereon he had stood. 1771 *GOLDISM. Hist. Eng.* I. 91 A cell so small, that he could neither stand erect, nor lie along in it. 1803 *BEDDOES Hygieia* x. 21 Few persons, suddenly stimulated to anger as they were lying along, would continue to repose in the same easy manner. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* III. vi. 129 Him who there lay dead along. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* July xxii. The . . wings, That from his shoulders lay along at rest.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To incline to one side under the pressure of a wind abeam.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Along, Lying-Along*, the state of being pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind that crosses the ship's course. 1781 *ARCHER in Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind. 1838 *Poe A. G. Lyn* xiii. Wks. (1865) IV. 109 The bulk lay more along than ever, so that we could not stand an instant without lashing ourselves.

19. **Lie back.** To lean backwards against some support.

1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 14, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking.

20. **Lie by.** † a. To have a concubine. (Cf. LIE-BY 1.) *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 28 My Father . . had ane wyle, Thocht he abusit his body, and lay by.

b. *Naut.* = lie to 28 a: see BY adv. 2 b.

1613 [see BY adv. 2 b]. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 69/1 Our Fregats received some damage in their sails, and . . were forced to ly by to mend them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 We lay by all the night. . . for Captain Saunders. . . to join us. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) A a 4, To make sail, after having lain-by for some time.

c. To remain unused, be laid up in store.

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 59 Let his carnall favour, and erroneous conceits ly by, let him empty himselfe of a worldly heart. *Ibid.* 441 Peters nets lay by when the season was. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cccclviii. 434 The . . Wretchedness of Avarice, that rather then make use of the Bounties of Providence in their Seasons, suffers them to lye by and Perish. 1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 74 Thriving Nations have . . great Stores lying by of their own Manufactures. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 254, I had . . pillows lying by of no use.

d. To keep quiet, withdraw from observation; to remain inactive, rest.

1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 133 ¶ 5 To lie by for some Time in Silence and Obscurity. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. 53 Sir H. 'What a plague—you did not cane him?' Sir Ch. 'He got well after a fortnight's lying by'. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. i. ¶ 6 We determined on lying by for a day at Valladolid, as well to rest our mules, as to call on Signor Sangrado. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxv. I lay by on the watch for some opportunity when I might mend my own situation with my father. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117, I must go below, and lie-by for a day or two. 1892 *Lavo Times* XCIII. 414/1 The plaintiff had lain by, whereas he should have taken the earliest opportunity of coming to the court.

21. **Lie down.** a. (ME. also *lie adown.*) See sense 2 and DOWN adv. 5. Also *reft.* (now *arch.*). Also in pregnant senses: † To fall in battle; † to die; to go to bed.

c 1205 *LAY.* 686a Seodðen he dæn laci [c 1275 deaðede]. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1145 Þe romains leie some adoun; he made ampti place, & þe brutons arise vate. *Ibid.* 2204 Oþer ligge adoun & þe aslawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10711 þan lai þai all in kneling down. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 446 We liggien down in our den. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 326 So lig down ther and take thi rest. 1535 *COVERDALE Ruth* III. contents, Ruth lyeth her dowe in the barne at Boos fete. — *Ist.* xi. 6 The leoparde shal lye dowe by the gote. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 17 Why should we rise, because 'tis light? Did we lie dowe, because 'twas night? 1774 *FOOTE Cosmeters* III. Wks. 1799 II. 185 Mrs. Air. Pray, Madam, is the young lady at home? Mrs. Pl. Just lain down for a little. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* II. They rose early and lay down late. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr.* II. *Forest* iv. There may be another [stag] lying down in the fern close to us. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* I. xvi. 113, I lay down and had five minutes sleep. 1861 *DASENT Burnt Njal* II. 312 Kari lay him down.

† b. To be brought to bed of a child. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mertin* 89 The kyngs sawgh that the quene was redy to ly down. 1580 *LYLY Enphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 214 Of the second I went a whole year big, and yet when euerie one thought me ready to lye dowe, I did then quicken. 1620 *J. PYER tr. Hist. Astrea* I. vi. 171 His wife lay dowe, but it was of a daughter. 1654 *tr. Martini's Cong. China* 212 Matrons with Child and ready to lye down. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xxii. (1708) 29 A Wolf came to a Sow that was just lying down, and very kindly offer'd to take care of her Litter. 1818 *W. GORDON in Kegan Paul Life* (1876) II. 256 He says. . . that Eliza was expected to lie down in two days after he sailed.

† c. Of an army: To take up a position before.

1693 *Menn. Cnt. Tackely* I. 82 This obliged Heister to demand Cannon and Foot, with whom he lay down before the Castle of Kils.

d. To take (a beating, defeat, etc.) lying down: to receive it with abject submission.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 133/4 Those who . . profess themselves willing to take 'lying down', any and every inconvenience that the victorious Irish may inflict.

† 22. **Lie forth.** Of bees: To settle outside the hive. (Cf. lie out, 26 b.) *Obs.*

1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 47 Those [lives] that have lyen forth, or otherwise be very full, you may let alone.

23. **Lie in.** a. To be brought to bed of a child († also const. with); to be 'confined'. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Framp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyy'n yn or yn chylde bedde . . decubo. c 1530 *L.D. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 42 As yet I am not determined in what place she shall lye in. 1602 *ROWLANDS Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 35 When I lay in of my first Boy. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. iii. 86 You must go visit the good Lady that lies in. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 899 The Shee-beare breedeth, and lyeth in with her Young. 1729 *30 BOLINGBROKE in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 105 His wife lies in with one child. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XII. xiv. Five hungry children, and a wife lying in of a sixth. 1764 *GOLDISM. Cit. W.* xc. They regularly retire every year at proper intervals to lie in of the spleen. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 51 Learning then ordinarily lay-in of folio volumes. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* 76, 'Tis like a Koravan eating asafetida when his wife lies in.

† b. To amount to, cost (a certain sum); 'to stand (a person) in' so much. *Obs.*

1622 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 212 See much money . . as the tending and keepinge of the said clocke shall lye in. 1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* I A Grocer bought 53 C grosse weight of Wares, which lay him in . . £163 13s. 8d. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 134 The Corn will lye the Mum-Brewers in Two Shillings Six-pence per Bushel. 1755 *JOHNSON Lie* 21, To cost; as, it lies me in more money.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lie in* t the order to come in from the yards when reefing, furling, or other duty is performed.

24. **Lie off.** a. *Naut.* Of a ship or boat: To stand some distance away from the shore or from some other craft.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 79 The remnant Northward, lying off from Trent. 1746 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 26 As I lay off at an Anchor. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lie off* t an order given to a boat to remain off on her oars till permission is given for her to come alongside. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bondswoman* I. ix. [The schooner] intending to lie off at Ramsey for contraband rum.

b. To cease work temporarily; to take a rest.

1891 *R. KIPLING City Dreadf. Nt.* 81 As soon as he makes a little money he lies off and spends it. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Dec. 467/1 If McKinley would lie off for the next four years, he might make a very good free-trade candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

c. *Racing slang.* 'To make a waiting race' (*Farmer Slang* 1896).

25. **Lie on.** † a. To be laid on. *Obs.*

1641-2 *SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 109 Upon the first laying on of the rod, it may be, we will stamp and chafe; but when it still lies on . . we lie quiet, and then our spirit comes down.

b. Of a vessel: To be bound for.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 38/1 Not one [vessel] was, just then, 'lying on' for the Baltic way, the season being so late.

26. **Lie out.** † a. To stretch out, extend. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 54 Spain and France . . lying out with their promontories into two contrary seas. *Ibid.* 61 Corsica . . lyeth out from the North into the South, and containeth in length an hundred and fiftie miles.

b. † To rest or settle outside (*obs.*); to sleep out, now *dial.* of cattle, to be left unhoused at night. *Obs.*

1630 *J. LEVETT Ord. Bees* (1634) 34 Their Bees haue exceedingly lyen out upon the Hieue and board. 1712 *AR-BUTHNOT John Bull* III. i. The witnesses farther made oath, that the said Timothy lay out a-nights. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Lie in, Lie out*, said of horses or cows. If they are kept housed at night, they are said to lie in, if not they lie out. Do your 'oss lie in or out?

c. *Sc.* To delay; *spec.* to delay in entering upon property as heir.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1852) 42 For his lying sae lang out in not subscriueing of the covenant. 1673-88 *FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown Snuffl. Decis.* (1826) III. 146 A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands. . . She, to defraud her husband either of the *jus mariti* or the courtneys, lies out and will not enter. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 6 The rights and remedies competent to a superior against his vassal lying out un-entered.

d. To lie it out: to sleep on late into the morning. ? *Obs.*

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 The dear creature was so frightened, and so fatigued, last night, no wonder she lies it out this morning.

e. To lie out of one's money; to remain unpaid. To lie out of one's ground (*Racing slang*): see quot. 1896.

1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Floss* I. viii. I. 151, I can't lie out of my money any longer. You must raise it as quick as you can. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 92 How can zealous discharge of this duty be expected, when the officer . . has to advance the cost of the summons, and lie out of his money for a year at a time, if not for ever? 1896 *FARMER Slang.* *To lie out of one's ground* = to 'lie off' too long, so as to be unable to recover lost ground.

27. **Lie over.** a. To be held over or deferred to a future occasion.

1856 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 294, I have a strange story to tell you . . but that must lie over, or I shall miss the omnibus.

b. 'To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due' (Craig 1848).

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lie over*, a ship heeling to it with the wind abeam.

28. **Lie to.** a. *Naut.* Of a ship: To come almost to a standstill, with her head as near the wind as possible, by backing or shortening sail.

1711 *LITTLETON Lett.* 13 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4966/3 The largest of them lay to too long time. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 79 Another storm . . reduced us to the necessity of lying to under our bare poles. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Poet of Qual.* (1809) III. 81 We shortened sail, and lay to till morning. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 117/2 It blew a strong gale . . on which Lieut. Roper handed all his sails, except the mizen, which he balanced, and lay to. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* (1886) 212 Take a turn round the capstan, and lie-to for the tide.

b. *Sc.* To come to be fond of a person.

1768 *Ross Helenore* 79, I do like him sair, An' that he wad ly too [ed. 1789, p. 85 like me], I hae nae fear.

29. **Lie up.** † a. To be laid out for burial.

1553 *BACON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 253 Vilanye and synne y^e weren vsed & done about dead bodies ligg'ing vp & yet is vsed about in many places, or the body be borne to church.

b. To go into or remain in retirement or retreat; to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an invalid; (of a ship) to go into dock.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. III. 24 There they [ships] must lye up, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks. a 1868 *DICKENS in Housch. Words* (Cent.). He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must lie up for a day or two. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 595 The black bear lies up during the day in caves and amongst rocks. 1893 *R. KIPLING Many Inwent.* 26 When there's nothing going on, there is nothing going on, and you lie up. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 443 Some days the patient may feel comparatively well and fit for work, on other days he is languid and lies up.

c. To lie up in lavender: to be in safe keeping or custody. (Cf. *LAVENDER* sb. 2.)

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxv. Alas! the good gentleman lies up in lavender. himself.

d. To lay or shape one's course.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 169 The land wind veered to the northward, and we lay up no better than west. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Lig up* to, to proceed towards, to lay or shape one's course to, a given place.

Lie (lai), v. 2 Inflected lying (lai'ij), lied (loid).

Forms: *Inf.* 1 liegan, 2 leiozen, 2-5 lize-n, 3 lege, (*imper. lih*), 4 ley (e, lei, lije, li, 3-7 ly, 3-8 lye, 4 leighe, lei3e, lyghe, lye3e, leie, 4-5 leje, 4-6 ley, *Sc. le*, 5 ly(3)yn, 5-6, 9 *Sc.* and *north. lee*, 4- lie. *Ind. Pres. 2nd sing.* a. 3 *Orm.* le3hesst, 4 lizest, leyst, lex(s)t, lixt(e, 4-5 lye3t, 3- lie3t.

β. north. and **Sc.** 4 *lighes*, *loies*, *lies*, 4-5 *lyes*, 4-6 *leis*. 3rd sing. a. 1 *lōgeþ*, *lhp*, 3 *lih(e)þ*, *ligþ*, *leþ*, *legþ*, *Orm.* *leþhepp*, 4 *liþ(e)þ*, *lyeþ*, *leip*, *leighth*, *leth*, *lyeþ*, *leth*, *liht*, *liht*, 5 *liht(e)*, 3- *lieth*. **β.** 4 *ligos*, *loios*, *loyes*, 5 *lijs*, *legheos*, 6 *Sc. leis*, 4- *lies*, 3rd pl. 6 *Sc. lone*, *leyne*. **Pa. t.** a. 1 *lōah*, *lōaz*, (*pl. lūzon*). 2-3 *luþe*, 3 *leh*, *lēh*, *lihtgh*, 3-4 *lowe*, 4 *leigh*, *legh*, *liht*, *lygh*. **β.** 4 *liþed* (o, *leþede*, *leeþede*, *liede*, *lyede*, *leghed*, *lei(e)d*, *lied*, 4-6 *Sc. leit*, *leyt*, 4-7 *lyed*, *leid*, 7 *Sc. leed*, 4- *lied*. **Pa. pple.** a. 1 *logen*, 2-3 *l-logen* (n, *lozen*, 3 *l-lowe*, 3-4 *y-low* (e, *loun*, 4 *lowe* (n, *leizen*. **β.** 4 *liþed*, *Sc. leyt*, 5 *lyet*, 4- *lied*. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. (in Eng. conjugated weak from the 14th c.): OE. *lēgan* (*lāh*, *lōgon*, *logen*) corresponds to OFris. **liaga*, **liata* (recorded in 3rd sing. pres. ind. *liucht*, pa. t. sing. subj. *lege*), OS. *hogan*, *liagan* (Du. *liegen*, *loog*, *gelogen*), OHG. *liagan*, *loug*, *hugun*, *gelogen* (MHG. *liegen*, *loug*, *gelogen*, mod. G. *liegen*, *log*, *gelogen*), Goth. *liagan*, ON. *liuga* (Sw. *lyga*, Da. *lyve*), f. Teut. root **leug-* (**laug-*: *lug-*), whence LIE sb.1; cogn. w. OSI. *liža* lie.]

1. intr. To tell a lie or lies; to utter falsehood; to speak falsely.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 29 *Se awerzda gart .. sona leah.* c 1050 *Yoc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 401/1 *Fefelisset*, þa þa he leaz. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 *Pu hauest illozen þan halie gaste.* *Ibid.* 93 *Ne loze þu na monnum!* c 1153 *Hwenne þe nuð is open for to liþe.* c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 *Dur du liþe, du leise dieneu.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 *He þe neure ne liht ne liht ne wile.* c 1200 *Ormin* 5190 *Pu lezhest, & beswikest swa þu aghen wreche sawle.* c 1205 *Lay.* 16784 *Pu liht (c 1275 leht) þe laðe mon.* c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1431 *Mit se swide lufsome leores þa leien.* c 1225 *Anec. R.* 236 *Pu liest, cweð heo, fule þing.* c 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 3348 *He adde so foule lowe.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5143 (Cott.) *Pu lihtes [Gott. lies, Fairf. lies, Trin. leyst] now, eber þan-ter.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. *(Julian)* 206 *My gud brethire, quhy lest þou le?* c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 264 *In whiche autorite he seide soþ & in whiche he leigde.* c 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 351 *Pow lowe 171 eue.* c 1394 *P. Pl. C.* 542 *Pu leyst, & þu lext.* c 1400 *Gamelyn* 297 *Thou lixt, seide Gamelyn, so broke I my chym.* c 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 *To Lye (c. Lee, commentari.* c 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* i. *Prolog.* 13 *Les than wyse autoris leue [ed. 1553] leynel.* c 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 193, *I say, 3e leit euerie one.* c 1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arh.) 52 *As I take it, to lye, is to affirme that to be true which is false.* c 1678 *Bunyan Pilgr.* i. 7 *It was made by him that cannot lye.* c 1784 *Johnson in Boswell* an. 1781 (1848) 670/1 *He lies, and he knows he lies.* c 1885 *Burton Arab. Nts.* (1886) i. 263, *I lied against myself and confessed the theft, albeit I am altogether innocent of it.*

b. To lie of (arch.), *þ on*, *þ upon*: to tell lies about.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 237 *Of þe þine þe þere bued nelle ic hou nou leiozen.* c 1225 *Anec. R.* 68 *And to unweste blideliche lied on þe gode.* c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 *Forjet ti folc þat liht þe of weres & worlde wunne.* c 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 241 in *O. E. Misc.* 44 *A uoele kunne wise hi lowen him vpon.* c 1305 *St. Andrew* 28 in *E. E. P.* (1802) 99 *Pu wost wel mid alle þat þu þerof loude list.* c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 838 *He leighth on ous, withouten fail.* c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 142 *Manye men lijen of þe wounde of þe nose.* c 1508 *Dunbar Flying w. Kennedie* 138 *Thocht thou .. thos vpon me leid.* c 1559 *Aymer Harborne* i. 2 *The smarts of the torments made him to confesse it, and lye of him self.* c 1580 *J. Hay Demandes in Cath. Tractates* (1901) 50 *Quhy ar ye nocht eschammed .. to lie on wss in your preachings, saying [etc.].* c 1639 *Earle Microcosm.* *Modest Man* (Arh.) 80 *Whosoeuer dare lye on him hath power ouer him.* c 1864 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. IV.* 409 *Nobody was more lied of.* c 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxvii. 20 *They lie on her [L. falsum est].*

c. Proverbial expressions. For to lie in one's teeth, throat, to lie like a trooper, see the sb.

c 1400 *Pistill of Swann* 317 *Nou þu lyeist in þin hed.* c 1450 *Skelton Merie Tales* v. *Wks.* 1843 *i. þ. li.* He .. woulde lye as fast as a horse woulde trotte. c 1530 *Palsgr.* 610/2 *He wyll lye as fast as a dogge wyll trotte.* c 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arh.) 21 *Bishops will lye like dogs.*

2. fig. Chiefly of inanimate objects: To present false statements; to convey a false impression; to make a deceitful show.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 451 *De boc ne lezeð nozt of Dis.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5054 *For quen þe tan þe toher sei Na wight mought þair blode lei.* *Ibid.* 1402 *Þe hali writte lies [Trin. lyeþ] na wight.* c 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 22376 *The merour lyeð verily.* c 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 320/b2 *The Philosophers were brought to this that they sayd .. that the elementys lyeden or god of nature suffred.* c 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* i. *Prolog.* 270 *This wther buik. So frenschlie leis, oneth twa woude gais richt.* c 1607 *Daynen Virg. Georg.* i. 587 *The Sun, who never lies, Foretels the Change of Weather in the Skies.* c 1732 *Pope Ep. Bathurst* 340 *Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.*

3. quasi-trans. *þ a.* with cogn. obj. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16067 *Mani lesing had þai loun again iesu þat dai.* c 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 400 *Þi lesynge .. þat þow lowe [err. leynge, ley] til Eue.* c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* ii. iii. 150 *Many lesingis y haue herd him lie.* c 1500 *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) Aij b. *My tounge that neuer lied lesinge.*

þ b. To say or allege falsely. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Seven Sins* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 18 *O worde ic zou lie nelle.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 57a *Pu leis alle þat þu sais.* c 1450 *Merlin* i. 11 *How sholde I .. enioys the penance for thynges which I wene thou lyeist verily.*

c. With adv. or phrase: To take away by lying; to get (a person, etc.) into or out of by lying.

c 1720 *T. Gordon Honourit* i. 175, *I haue known great Ministers rail'd and ly'd out of their Places.* c 1755 *J. Sherr-Beare Lydia* (1769) 11. 44 *Slandering women of reputation, and endeavouring to lye away their characters.* c 1762 *Foots Lyrar* i. *Wks.* 1799 *i. 290* *If you don't one time or another .. lye yourself into some confounded scrape, I will consent to be hanged.* c 1784 *R. Bage Barham Downs* i. 48 *Every one would tell his story, his own way, and combine to lye an honest lawyer out of his bread.* c 1858 *Sir J. Kaye Hist. Afghan War* i. 204 *The character of Dost Mohamed was lied away.* c 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt.* xii. vii. (1872) IV. 177 *The tragically earnest meaning of your Life, is quite lied out of you, by a world sunk in lies.* c 1884 *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 *Go on tamely to allow yourself to be lied into Party blindness.*

þ 4. trans. To give the lie to. *Obs.*

c 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 87 *If any broþer or syster dispyse or mysconsel or lye his broþer.* c 1450 *Kobin Hood & Monk* xiv. in *Child Ballads* 111. 97/2 *With þat Robyn Mode lyed Lital Jon.* c 1464 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 331 *He lied and rebuked the bailif, to the great contempt of the King.*

Lie-abad (lī-ābēd). [*f. LIE v.1 + ABED.*] One who lies late in bed; a late riser; a sluggard.

c 1764 *Foots Mayor of G. i. Wks.* 1799 *i. 173* *You are a lazy lie-abad.* c 1832 *W. Irving Alhambra* (1851) 249 *She was a little of a slattern, something more of a lie-a-bed, and above all, a gossip of the first water.* c 1881 *Blackmore Christowell* xlviii. *What has made a lark of such a lie-a-bed?*

Lioand, Lioaro, obs. ff. *LYING ppl. a.*, *LAIR sb.1*

Lieberite (lī-ēbē-rit). *Min.* Also *lieber-nerite*. [Named, 1847, by J. C. Marignac in honour of L. Lieber: see *ITE*.] A pinite-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelite (Chester). c 1865 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 589 *Lieberite*. c 1878 *LAW-RENCE tr. Cott's Rocks* 38 *Lieberite*.

Lieberkühn (lī-bā-kūn). *Optics*. [Named after the inventor J. N. Lieberkühn (1711-56), an anatomist of Berlin.] A silver concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to bring the light to focus on an opaque object.

c 1867 *J. Hogg Microsc.* i. ii. 58 *Illuminated by a combination of the parabola and a flat Lieberkühn.*

Lieberkühnian (lī-bā-kū-ni-an), *a. Anat.* [*f. Lieberkühn* (see *prec.*) + *-IAN*.] *Lieberkühnian follicles or glands*: minute tubular cavities thickly distributed over the small intestines.

c 1852 *Brande Dict. Sci. Suppl.* *Lieberkühnian [sic] glands.* c 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 761 *Amoebae are found in the borders of the ulcers, chiefly in the Lieberkühnian follicles.*

Liebig (lī-bīg). [From the name of the inventor, Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-1873).] More fully, *Liebig's extract (of beef)*: A preparation obtained from beef, containing the salts and extractive principles of the meat in highly concentrated form, without the albumen, gelatin, or fat.

c 1869 *E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 246 *When Liebig's extract is taken during fatigue, it is found to be remarkably restorative.* c 1870 *Daily News* 27 Dec. *This [rice] with the chocolate and Liebig which he has in hand will last him for about three weeks.* c 1873 *Tristram Arab* x. 176 *Meat and Liebig, without bread, was trying diet.* c 1874 *L. TOLLMECHER in Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 247 *They do not contain the moral Liebig which would alone satisfy descendants of the Platonic guardians.* c 1890 *Spectator* 9 Aug. *If there is to be a Supreme Parliament in future, it must be a Liebig's extract of Parliament.*

attrib. c 1893 *F. F. Monke I Forbid Banns* (1899) 24 *Love-making on the Liebig principle .. as much love-making as would do duty for six months compressed into half an hour.*

Liebigite (lī-bī-gīt). *Min.* [Named by J. L. Smith, 1848, after Baron Justus von Liebig: see *ITE*.] Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, found in thin, yellow incrustations (Chester).

c 1848 *Amer. Tril. Sci. V.* 336. c 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 308.

Lie-by. [*f. phr. to lie by*: see LIE v.1 20.]

1. A concubine, mistress. *Nowdial.* (Cf. *LIG-BY*.) c 1666 *USHER Ann. vi.* (1658) 132 *He obtained this favour .. by the means of his Lie-by; which was a wench of Eretria.* c 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Lye-by*. 2. A mistress, a concubine. *Fife.* c 1886 *ELWORTHY II. Sonnet* *Worth-bk.* s.v. *Why, her wad never no better'n Squire —'s lie by, and now her's nnybody's.*

þ 2. A neutral. (Cf. *by-lie* s.v. *BY-B* 2 a.)

c 16.. *Postscript to Rutherford's Lett.* (1857) 569 *Their Master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion, by these lazy ly-byes and idle loiterers.* c 1723 *McWard Earnest Contend.* 354 (Jam.) *Such an heroic appearance, .. would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while ly-bys will stink away in their sockets.*

3. (See *quat.*)

c 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 31 *What is called a lie-by, or recess, to enable vessels to pass.*

Lied, variant of *LYED ppl. a.* *U.S.*

Liedge, Liedger, obs. ff. *LARGE, LEDGER.*

Lief (līf), *a. (sb.)*, and *adv.* *Forms:* 1 *lōof*, *lof*, 3-4 *loef* (*inflected* *leovo*, *leofvo*), 3 *lof*, 4-5 *lof*, *luef*, *lueve*, 2-4 *lef* (*inflected* *leve*), 4-6 *lef* (f, o, 6-9 *leve*, 4 *leuef*, *lewe*), 4-6 *leof*, 5 *leoff*, 4-8 *leowe*, 6, 9 *leave*, 9 *leaf*, 4-7 *leif*, 5 *leif*, 6-7 *leife*, *leiv* (e, 4 *Sc. lyfe*, 4, 6-8 *live*, 5 *lyve*, 4-6 *lif* (e, 4 *lijf*), 7-8 *lif*, 4-6 *lyfe*, 4-7 *leife*, 2- *lief*. *Compar.* 1 *lō*, *lofra* (*fem.* and *neut.* -ro), 2 *leofere*, 3 *leover*, 3-6 *lever*, 4-5 *lefer*, (4 *Sc. lyfar*), 4-6 *levir*, -yr, (6 *leffer*, *leir*), 5-6 *Sc. levar*, 5-7 *lefer*, -ir, *leever*, 6-7 *leffer*,

6 *leaver*, 5-7 *llever*, *leif* (f) or, 7 *leif* (f) or, 6 *Sc. loor*, 6- *liefer*. Also 8 *leeverer*. *Superl.* 1 *lōof*, *lofast*, -ost, -ust, 3 *lefast*, 3-4 *leovest*, 3-6 *levent*, 4-6 *lievast*, (6 *leif*, *lofast*), 6- *liefast*. Also 6 *leverest*. [OE. *lof*, *lof* = OFris. *lof*, OS. *liob*, *lof* (Du. *loef*), OHG. *liub*, *liup*, *liob*, *liab*, *lieb* (MHG. *lieb*, *liep*, mod. G. *lieb*), ON. *liuf-r* (Sw. *ljuf*), Goth. *liuf-s* (*liub-*) : -OTeut. **leubo-* : -pre-Teut. **leubho-* (whence OSI. *ljubiti*), f. Aryan root **leubh-* (: *leubh-* : *liubh-*, whence BELIEVE, LOVE).]

A. adj.

1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious. Also *loef* and *dear*. **a.** In attrib. use. *Obs. exc. arch.* *Beowulf* 34 *Aledon þa leofne þeoden .. on bearm scipes.* c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 *Her ys min leofa sunu.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4136 *In to lef reate his sowle wond.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17 *Of tristrem and his leif yowte.* c 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* i. 136 *Loue is þe leuest þing þat vr lord askep.* c 1387 *Tarvisa Nigden* (Rolls) II. 279 *Men made ymagines to her leue frendes.* c 1541 *Wyatt Poet. Wks.* (1831) 57 *For all that can no man bring Liefest jewel unto his lady dear.* c 1575 *G. Harvey Letter-bk.* (Camden) 145 *She should not neede to care for y^r leefest frende she had.* c 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. II. i. 5* *My lifest lord she thus beguiled had.* c 1601 *Munday Death Earl Huntington* III. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley VIII.* 273 *Welcome to Guildford, Salisbury's liefest lord.* c 1742 *Shenstone Schoolmistress* 139 *In which, when he receives his diadem, Our sov'reign prince and liefest liege is plac'd.* c 1844 *J. D. Houghton Mem. Many Scenes, Valentin* 198 *Here the sun is pleased to cast Liefest smiles.*

þ b. Used in addressing a person. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1216 *Bruc ðisses beages, Beowulf liofde, hyse mid heale.* c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253 *Du leofesta broður.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 *Nimad zeme nu leofomun hwilche zife he as zefed.* c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1375 *O, leue ferre, feire is us i-fallen.* c 1330 *King of Tara* 656 *Leave sire, trouwe on this.* c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1170 *Dido, Now leue sistyr myn what may it be.* c 1426 *Br. BEAUFORT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. i. 101 *note, Levest earthly Lorde.* c 1481 *Caxton Reynard* xx. (Arh.) 50 *Lief bellyn wherefore be ye angry.* c 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iv. *Prolog.* 91 *Thar bene bot fewe example takis of vther, Bot wilfully fullis in the fyre, leif brother.* c 1575 *Gamm. Gorton* II. iv. *Who was it leue so speke, ikk pray the.* c 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* K 3 b. *Deare liefest Lord, that feast'st the world with Grace.* c 1632 *HOLLAND Cyropadia* 207 *Children mine, liefe and deare, I love you both alike.*

c. In predicative use. *Const. dat. or to, unto*, esp. in *liefer was, were, to me, him*, etc. with *inf.* or clause as subject [= 'I had rather']. Also *Se. liefs me* = dear is to me (see also LEEZE ME). *Obs. exc. arch. and dial.*

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) *þa cwædon hie þæt him nemið mæx leofra nære þonne hiera blafoð.* c 1000 *ALFRED Gen. xxix.* 19 *Leofre me ys þæt ic hið sylle þe þonne oðrum men.* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 *Swilche pine ic habbe þæt me were leofere þenne al world .. most ic habben an alpi þrage summe lisse.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 *Pu shalt ben leif and wurd and liken alle men.* c 1200 *Ormin* 14701 *To lakenn himn wiþ þatt talt himn liss leofost of þin alhite.* c 1250 *Out & Night*, 202 *Þe3 .. leof [err. lof] him were nihtgeale.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23336 *þis ik prair leudei þou here, For þaa þat ar me lifse and dere.* c 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 266 *Bot luele gente if þou schal lose þy loy for a gemme þat þe was lef.* c 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 562 *Hure was lecherie luf.* c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 1143 *Leuere me were by my fay he to-drawe wyþ hors.* c 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 205 *Now ches and tak which you is levere.* c 1394 *P. Pl. C.* 16 *Perfor lerne þe byleue leuest me were.* c 1422 *Hoccleve Jonathas* 170 *This time to folkes alle was so leef.* c 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. xx. *Ve haue lefte me the yongest and the fayrest, and she is moost leuest to me.* c 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxx. *V. 17* *leifis me þour gracieles gane.* c 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III. vii. 37 *O levis me! the lykist thyng leving, And verray ymage of my Astianax zing!* c 1513 *MORR Kelt.* 111. *Wks.* 63/1 *Them wer leuer to leese all that thel haue besyde, than [etc.].* c 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. II. iii.* 52 *Cambel tooke Cambina to his fere, The which is life were each to other liefe.* c 1597 *8 Br. HALL Sat.* v. ii. 81 *Thy fathers odious name, Whose mention were alike to thee as leuee As a catch-pols fist unto a bankrupts sleuee.* c 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* 147 *Those who are most liefe and deere unto us shall bee slaves.* c 1614 *W. BROWNE Sheph. Pipe* B 7 *Leuer me were be slaine in this place .. Then purpose agayne you any defiance.* c 1647 *H. MORE Song of Saul* Lines 8/2 *But all are dead Vuto my Muse, that is most lief To mine own self.* c 1842 *TENNYSON Morte D'Arthur* 80, *I charge thee, quickly go again As thou art lief and dear.*

d. In various constructions with *have* (see HAVE 22, and cf. G. *lieb haben*, Du. *liefshebben*): *I* (etc.) *had* (occas. *have*) *as lief as, I had* (occas. *þ have*), *liefer* (than), *þ liefest*, with object *a sb.*, *inf.* phrase (with or without *to*), or subordinate clause. **þ** Also in catachrestic constructions (see HAVE 22 c).

In *I'd, you'd, he'd* (etc.) as *lief*, the ambiguous contraction is prob. taken to represent *would* rather than *had*; the examples are therefore placed under the *adv.* Actual instances with *had* might still occur, but only as *arch. or dial.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 94/79 *For ich hadde leouere þat ge hire ouer-come.* *Ibid.* 471/321 *Juyt hadde ich leouere ich were i-buld.* c 13.. *K. Allit.* 21 *Feole & fille .. hadde lever a ribaudye Than to here of God.* *Ibid.* 1234 *Theo riche .. saide they hadden, sikirliche, Leouere teorwe .. than [etc.].* c 1350 *Wilt. Palmerie* 453, *I have lever that love than lac al mi harmes.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 390 *He had als lef þe ded as lef his wyf but remed.* c 1380 *Wyclif Sc. Wks.* III. 10 *þei þan levere to dien in pryde and in malice þan to lyeve in mekenes and charite.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 919 *Leuere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf, Than thee offende trewe deere wif.* — *Monk's Prolog.* 5, *I hadde leuere than a barel ale That gode leif my wyf hadde herd this tale.* c 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 130, *I hadde hir levere than*

a Myn of Gold. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 Of these three wordes, I hadde leuer here speke, than any thyng elles. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell*. A. 4 He had leifer save one citizen and subjects life than kill a thousand enemies. 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 2 He had as lief have parted with his very heart-blood. 1750 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. vii. One had leiever touch a load than the flesh of some people. 1756 *TOLDEYV Hist.* 2 *Orphan* i. 121 With all my heart, for I had as lief sit with Lucy or Margat as either of you, and at any time whatsoever. a 1766 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Biddulph* IV. 311, I had as lief have let it alone.

† 2. Desirous, wishful, willing, glad. Const. of, to with. *Obs.*

[This use app. resulted from a conversion of the construction with dative, *him is lief* (see c 1) becoming *he is lief*.]

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xliii. The gode-man schal have never a nussel, Be he never so lief. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbling) 3072 With five hundred noble knyghtes Hardi & strong, & leue to fytes. a 1340 *HAMFOLK Pastier* cxliii. 4 Man... pat is leuer to lose his saule than kill his lust. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 298 *pes newe ordis ech on pat ben so lef to lye.* *Ibid.* III. 173 And thus us ow not to be lefe of judgement of men. c 1400 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 51, I was lefe for to escape. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 528 To saue his lond he was lefe. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 427 With a sponne lightly to ete your souerayne may be leff. c 1475 *Syr. Loue Degre* 593 That my father so leue he be That wyll profer me to thee. c 1500 *Yng. Childr.* Bk. 70 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 21 Be not lefe to telle thyng.

3. Antithetically to loath, in senses 1 and 2. Also absol., esp. in *for lief or loath*. *Obs.* exc. arch.

Beowulf 513 Ne ine ænig mon, ne leof ne hæð lelean mihte soðfullne sio. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Al þat me was leof, hit was þe loð. c 1300 *Havelok* 2379 Ne leten he north for lef ne loth. c 1385 *CHAUCER, L. G. W.* 1639 *Myppis & Medea*, That he for lef or loth he leue neure his false. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy i. vi. Other for lyef or lothe. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 1182 The Cooke, be he loothe or leeff. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2544 Nowe leue, nowe lothe. 1584 *PEELE Araygnm. Paris* ii. ii. Well, Juno, whether we be lief or loth, Venus hath got the apple from us both. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II. iv. iv. Our adversaries, loth or lief Must needs confesse that [etc.]. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 363 An oath to do my bidding once, if lieve or loath I were to thee. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mano* iii. viii. 136 Now hence must I... be I loth or lief.

† 4. a. absol. (When used in addressing a superior = Sir! Lord!) *Obs.*

c 907 *Mem. in Earle Land Charters* (1888) 162 Leof ic ðe cyðe hu hit was ymb ðæt lond æt fūntial. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* i. 314 Hi... cwædon to ðam apostolom, Ia leof, hwæt is us to donne. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 La lief mægie wiman forjeten his oðe cild. c 1300 *Havelok* 2668 'Ye lefe y', couth þe erl gūnter. c 1330 *K. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 44 Lele & dere, My lond is at þi wille. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 257 But leue take heed to Cristis wordis. *Wks.* (1880) 454 Jif he do good to þe chirche in preying or in studyng, leue, what is þis to herdis offis. c 1400 *Syr Perc.* i. Leif, lythes to me Two wordes or thre Off one that was faire and fre.

† b. quasi-sb. A beloved, a dear one; a friend, sweetheart, mistress; occas. a wife. Similarly in the compar., one who is dearer. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 21 Ne biþ he Godes leof on þæm nehstan ðæge. c 1250 *Lutetoth Sermon*. 63 in *O. E. Misc.* 182 Hwenne heo to chirche comþ to be haliday Euerich wile his leof iscon. a 1300 *Curior* M. 4352 Pat þou mi lefe wald be. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 939 þo wern Loth & his lef, his luffiche ðeþter. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 172 Bot if þe haf a lemman, a leuer, þat yow lykez better. 1382 *WYCLIF Song Sol.* i. 8 To my riding in charis of Farao, I licenede thes O my lef. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 207 Alwey the nye alef Maketh the ferre leue to be looth. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 221 Bot natheles sche hadde a levere. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 6576 Nou wel I wote this fals theef Hath thus led a-way my lef. c 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* viii. 29 Amand, your cosen alied Hath a fairer lyef Than ye haue. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 16 Colin my lefe, my life. 1621 *AINSWORTH Song Sol.* v. 9 What is this Lief more then another Lief? 1633 *P. FLETCHER Poet. Misc.* 67 Thoulmin my lief, thy musick strains to heare More raps my soul, then [etc.].

B. adv. Dearly, gladly, willingly. Chiefly with *would*, *þa*, subj. (occas. *sc.* with omission of *would*). Also in *as lief (as), the liefer; lief I were* = I would gladly be.

The adv. use originated chiefly from the misinterpretation of phrases like *I had as lief, I had leiver* (see A. 1 d), in which *would* appears instead of *had* as early as the 13th c.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 49 And of hem two ðat leue luuen, ðe welden al her and abuen. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 5302 He ches leuer to deye him self, þan such sorwe yue. a 1300 *Curior* M. 3135 Pat he ne wald leuer his child cole þan of his lauerd wrath to thole. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 96 Alle women liuest wolde Be soverene of mannes love. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* II. 143 For to louye þy lord leuest of alle. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1082 Pare lengis him lefe þe kyng & logis al a neuen (= an even). c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 365 Leve y were so worthy a knyght. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 29 They that wolde leuer be in the quier. c 1454 *Paston Lett.* i. 285 So, withoute your better ayve, I & my brothyr purpose us to be with you ther at that tyme; for, the sonner, the lewyer me. c 1500 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks.) 267 The trewth wolde I knowe as leff as ye. 1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelates* C vij b. The Pope... sendeth him [the Emperoure] his coronacyon home to him oftymes moch leuer than that he schuld come any neare. c 1550 *A. Scott Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 79 Scho leir be japit thyrtis. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Ep.* 83 b. More leffer shoulde it lurcke, if I might have my will. 1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence* 213 Now see whether of these two conditions you would leaver have. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) i. 20 Bot I loor chuse in highland glens To berd the kid. 1800 *COLORIDGE Piccolom.* iv. v. Far liever would I face about, and step back to my Emperour. 1814 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV.

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223 He might spare such a force, as I would as lieve not have to encounter. 1837 *HOWITT Rur. Life* iii. iii. (1862) 242 She would as lieve part with the skin off her back as with her money. 1852 *THACKERAY Edmund* i. vi. I would as lief go there as anywhere. 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xxviii. I'd liever sweep the streets, if paupers had na' got hold on that work. 1876 *TENNISON Q. Mary* iii. i. Far liefer had I in my country hall been reading some old book. 1886 *A. F. HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad.* I. Where shall one halt to deliver this luggage I'd list set down? 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 220 To strip was to confess her sex, than which she would liever have died.

Lief, obs. form of LEAF, LIFE.

|| Lief-hebber. *Obs.* rare. [a. Du. *liefhebber*, agent-n. f. *liefhebben* to hold dear, f. *lief* dear + *hebben* to have.] An amateur.

1654 *BRAMHALL Anst.* to *Militiere* 134 Put a *Liefhebber*, or *Virtuoso*, among a company of rare pictures, and he will pick out the best pieces for their proper value. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Liefhebber*, a lover. [Citing *Bramhall*.] Hence prob. the misuse in the next quot. 1791 *LEARNED Poems* 13 Her fause lief hebber owe the ling lid wale his nighly way.

† Liefly, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 *leoflice*, 3 *leoflich*, 4 *leffich*, *leveli*, 4-5 *lefly*. [OF. *leffice* = OFris. *leffik*, OS. *lof*, *lioblic* (Du. *leffelijk*), OLG. *leuplich* (MIG. *lepflich*, mod.G. *lieblich*, Goth. *liubaleiks*): see LIEF a, and -LY 1.] Loveable, lovely, delightful, beautiful, pleasant, dear, glad. Applied both to persons and things.

Beowulf 1469 *Sunu* egeflæs heht his sweord niman leoflice iren. a 900 *CYNEWELF Crist* 490 [III] lofod leoflice. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 183 Ihesu take þæt to art se softe and se swote, þæt to swa leoflice... þæt [etc.]. c 1205 *LAV.* 31787 Swide leoflice was þe mon. c 1225 *Fulmar* 17 Legged so lufeliche on hire leofliche lich þat hit liberi o blode. a 1225 *Anst.* R. 50 Leoflich þing his hit nout þæt anre here wicth muð. c 1240 *Crucim* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Uor alle þinge swote, alle þinge leoflicest. 1340-70 *Alisander* 427 *Pei*... With a leffich luste together. c 1460 *Laur.* *Jud* 88 Gawayn, my lefly frende.

† Liefly, adv. *Obs.* Also 1 *leoflice*, 2-3 *leofliche*, 3 *leffiche*, (Orm. *leffis*), *levelike*, 4 *leoflyche*. [OF. *leffice* = OLG. *leublich* (MIG. *lepfliche*, mod.G. *lieblich*), ON. *leifliche*: see LIEF a, and -LY 2.] Beautifully; dearly, kindly; willingly, gladly.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxv. (1890) 350 *Peah* þe ic sceole ealle wican fæstan, ic þæt leoflice do. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 257 Ich liseo a sonde cūmen, swide gledd ic heret, fieret and freolich, and leofliche atunet. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4950 Leffis to þeowwenn oþre menn. c 1205 *LAV.* 17747 Gūngiere & licoriz he hom leffiche 3ef. a 1225 *Le. Kath.* 2223 And at þes leffis licome leofliche smirede. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 34 14 Dis red ðuhte moyes ful god, and leuelike it under-stod. c 1275 *On Serving Christ* 59 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 For he wolde þe lawe leofliche holde. [1888 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Jan. 55/2 But if Mr. Max Müller will suggest any other word, we will as liefly use it.]

† Liefness. *Obs.* In 6 *lefenesse*. [f. LIEF a. + -NESS.] Dearness.

1530 *PALSGR.* 238/r *Leffenesse, cheret.*

Liefsome, variant of LEESOME *Obs.*

a 1547 *EARL SURREY in Totell's Misc.* (Arb.) 19 So forth I go apace to se that leefsom sight. 1819 *W. TENNANT Popishry Storm'd* (1827) 17 That temple's flures and wa's are lined Wi leifsam pictures a' kinkind.

Liefel, Lieful (l, var. ff. LEEFTAIL, LEEFUL.

Liege (līdz), a. and sb. Forms: 3-5 *lige*, 4-5 *lyge*; 3-6 *lege*, (4 *leyge*), 4-6 *leege*, 5 *leche*, *lyche*, *lysch*; *legge*, *ligge*, *lygge*; *lieg*; 5-6 *lyege*, 5-7 *leig'e*, 6 *leag'e*, (*leighe*), 6 *liege*, (7 *leidge*), 4- *liege*. [a. OF. *lige*, *liege* (mod.L. *ligius*, *legius*) = Pr. *lige*, It. *ligio*; the ultimate derivation is disputed.]

The prevailing view that the word represents an adoption of OHG. *ledig* free (mod.G. *ledig* unoccupied) is supported by a passage in a charter of 1253 (Du Cange, s.v. *Liedigman*), which contains the words 'ligius homo, quod Teutonice dicitur Liedig-man'. The assumption of 'free' as the primary sense also seems in accord with the meaning of the mod.L. *ligia potestas* (LIEGE, *POUSTIE*, *ligia voluntas*.)

A. adj.

1. The characteristic epithet of persons in the relation of feudal superior and vassal.

a. Of the superior: Entitled to feudal allegiance and service. Now rare exc. in *liege lord*, which is also used fig.

[1292 *BRITTON* III. iv. § 18 Si aūcun deive fere homage a autre seigneur lige qe a nous.] 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 9376 Vr lige loured þat yeled is And ismored to ihesu crist. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 346 Pat my liege lady lyked not ille. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Owre lige Lorde the Kyng. 1390 *GOWER Conf. III.* 111, 144 Men schull don him reverence As to here liege soverain. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 248 Our liege lorde, kyng henry the fyfte. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 30 Not so my liege lorde. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Sermon*, *bed. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 30 It hath pleased God to graunt vs a naturall liege kyng and Lorde. c 1620 *T. ROBINSON M. Magd.* II. 1566 Shce... follows her Liege-Lorde y' villages throughout. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 209 You deserted the fortune of your liege lord. 1814 *Scott Ld. of Isles* II. xx. Who, vassals sworn, 'Gainst their liege lord had weapon borne. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* I. 97 Originally a feudatory of Jaypur, the Raja had taken advantage of the enfeebled condition of his liege lord. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxi. That is the rule of our liege lord, William.

b. Of the vassal: Bound to render feudal service and allegiance. (Cf. LIEGE MAN.) † Also, owing allegiance to (law).

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1174 *Pe lawe* þat he was lege tyll. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* IV. 147 Al my lige leodes. c 1380 *WYCLIF 1Pte.* (1880) 290 Kyngis schulde constreyne... here lyge freris & here oþere clerkis. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. i. [They] brente and slewe the kynges true liege peple. 1538 *WHOTHESELEY Chron.* (1875) 1. 20 A false traitor to his Pryncce... and a seditious person to the kynges leighe peple. 1577 *NORTHBROOK Dicing* (1843) 137 They shoulde be arrested by the King's liege peple as vagabondes. 1689 *S. JOHNSON Rem. Sherlocks Bk.* 10 Every Liege-Subject of England hath a Legal Property in his Life. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xiii. I had... a right to call on every liege subject to render assistance. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Liege*, bound by some feudal tenure; subject.

† c. trans. of persons in other relationships: Entitled and bound to mutual fidelity. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4128, I schal loue him lelli as my lege broþer. c 1555 *PHILIP in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 236 The lyuyng lord, which... hath begotten you to be my liege syster, geue you grace so to grow in that generation, that [etc.].

* d. Used for: Loyal, faithful. *rare.*

1478 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 37 He is a trewe, lige Inglis man. 1890 *C. A. ANSELL tr. A. da Montefeltro's Confer. in Rome* 46 The materialist, liege to his own system, is incapable of doing anything but put one after another the results of his observations.

2. Of or pertaining to the bond between superior and vassal.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 Homage liege and Feaute. 1750 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* II. 401 The French maintaining it was a liege homage. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 462 Land held by this exalted species of fealty was called *feudum ligium*, a liege fee. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 99 They... always refused to pay liege-homage, which implied an obligation of service to the lord.

B. sb.

1. The superior to whom one owes feudal allegiance and service; = *liege lord*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 134 *Pe lege* þat hom lode schuld. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 302/2 *Lychie*, lady or lorde, *ligius*. 1513 *MORRIS Rich. III.* Wks. 42/6 *Ye my liege* quod the Duke of Buckingham thei haue [etc.]. 1513 *DORCAS Ancis* III. Proh. 247 The larkis... Lovys thar lege with tois curys. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. n. iii.* 8 The Miser threw him selfe... Straight at his foot in base humilitee, And cleped him his liege, to hold of him in fee. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* I. i. 291 My Liege, your Highnesse now may de mee good. 1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) 13, Shce... Most humbly begging in hir Dorik straines Of hir dear Liege leave to be gone. 1637 *R. HUMPHREY tr. St. Ambrose* II. 41 He would not be profane and prodigal of another mans good, much lesse of his Leiges. 1705 *J. PHILLIPS Benkeni* 376 The Natives, dubious whom they must Obey, in Consternation wait, Till rigid Conquest will pronounce their Liege. 1706 *ADAMSON Rosamond* I. vi. Nay, good my Liege, with patience hear. 1785 *PALRY Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 171 The form of doing homage at this day, by putting the hands between the knees, and within the hands of the liege. 1788 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Peter's Pension Wks.* 1212 II. 5 No less, my royal liege, than you and me. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xvi. 'In the name of God, my liege,' said the Duke of Ormond, 'let [etc.]. 1837 *BROWNING Strafford* II. 35 My liege, do not believe it! I am yours.

2. A vassal bound to serve his superior, a liege man. Hence in a wider sense: A loyal subject of the king.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XIX. 56 Alle his lele lyges. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 338 The kynges founde here oghne liege... That hem forsake and desobeide. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 Your humble and trewe lieges that ben come to the Commūne of your lord. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 303 *Lychie*, man or womann *P. ligius*. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 47 God almyghty kepe our kyng to loye of his lieges. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 533 Xxv thousand off lele legis off France. 1549 *Extracts Abord. Reg.* (1844) I. 271 Tha had offendit... to the quenis grace of Scotland, in the taking... of the said William... he beand hir fre liege and subdit. 1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* Table, His Leiges are bound by Oath to remove the King. 1649 *JRB. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 148 For kings and all that are in authority we may... pray for peaceable reign, true lieges, strong armies [etc.]. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxvii. Her Majesty, being detained by her gracious desire to receive the homage of her lieges. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rankes's Hist. Ref.* I. 97 The emperor's lieges. 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. ix. 380 In future campaigns the lieges shall not be the marplots they were in the days of Lord Raglan.

† Liege, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. LIEGE sb.] trans. To render (homage) as a liege.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 You are entred into our homage by you lieged unto us, acknowledging your selfe... a liege man unto the King of France.

Liegedom (līdzdam). [f. LIEGE sb. + -DOM.]

The condition of being a liege.

1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* III. xxvii. These foremost maidens... proffer'd sceptre, robe, and crown, Liegedom, and seignorie, O'er many a region wide and fair.

Liegefully (līdzfūli), adv. *rare.* [f. **liegeful*

(f. LIEGE sb. + -FUL) + -LY 2.] Faithfully, loyally.

1887 *SIR A. DE VERE Ess. on Poetry* I. 53 Her heart was liegefully given to heavenly things.

Liegeless (līdzlēss), a. [f. LIEGE sb. + -LESS.]

1. Not subject to a superior; free.

1820 *KEATS Hyperion* II. 91 O why should I feel... thwarted, when the liegeless air Yields to my step aspirant.

2. Disregardful of obligations to a superior.

In recent Dicts.

Liege man, liegeman.

1. Feudal Law. A vassal sworn to the service and support of his superior lord, who in return was obliged to afford him protection, etc.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2563 Lordinges 3e ben my lege men þat gode ben & trewe. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII.

283 Kyng William wente into Scotland. .and kyng Malcolyn bycam his liege man, and swoor hym homage and fewte. 1420 *H. STAFFORD in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. iv. I. 66* The kyngys lieche men. .han y fetyallid hym well and nothyng vs. 1494 *FABYAN Chron. v. cxxv. 105* They wolde become his liegemen, and holde theyr lande of hym for euer. 1523 *FITZHERB. Bk. Surv. 20b*, I shall true liegeman be and true faythe beare to kyng Henry. .and to his heires. 1579 *J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf Fijj b*, A true Englishman, a sworne liegeman to hir Maestie. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland, etc. (1879) 109* If the Irish were receiued into the King's protection, and made liege men and free subjects. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop. viii. (1851) 189* They swear therefore to William, to be his liege-men. 1813 *SCOTT Trierm. ii. vi*, When Arthur. .Spoke of his liegemen and his throne. 1830 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng. I. 35* The princes of Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria and Strathclyde became his liege men. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. vii. ii. (1864) IV. 88* Building fortresses to reduce his freeborn liege men to slavery.

2. *transf. and fig.* One who serves as though sworn to do so, a faithful follower or subject.

1823 *SCOTT Peveril xvii*, A faithful liegeman to the law as well as the King. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y. I. Sunday Advent ii*, Sworn liegemen of the Cross. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp. (1865) III. xxiv. 93* Liegemen of Death and fares of the Stygian ferryman. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr. I. v. 259* When the dispute lay between the liegemen of the university and those of the state the university haughtily arrogated the authority over both. 1865 *PARKMAN Huguenots vii. (1875) 89* The trespassers, too, were heretics, foes of God and liegemen of the Devil. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I. iii. 86* Raleigh. .sent. .at five several times, to search for his liege-men.

Hence † **Liegemanship**.

1611 *CORR., Liege, allegiance, or liegemanhip.*

Liege poustie (lɛdʒipou'sti). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 *lege pouste*, *legge pouste*, 5 *leg* (is po)u'sta, 6 *leg powster*, *liege pouste*, 7- *liege poustie*. [a. OF. *lige poust*, med.L. *ligia potestas*; see **LIEGE a.** and **POUSTIE**.] The state of being in health and full possession of one's faculties. Now only in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1882).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 566* Pai wretched God in hair legge pouste. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce v. 165* Bot and I lif in lege pouste, Thair ded sall rycht weil vengit be. 1458 *Burgh Rec. Peebles (1872) 129* Scho had coft fra hir son in his leg poste quyl he was lewand. 1462 *Ibid.* 143 The quhykis scho alegit was geyvn to her by. .her fadyr in his legis pouste. 15. *Bk. Alexander (Bannatyne Club) 361* Giff I leif lang in liege pouste. c. 1560 *Aberd. Reg. XXIV. (Jam.)*, Ane testament maid be vmquhill Alexr. Kay baxter in his leg powster. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. ii. xviii. § 7* It is lesome to ilk man to give ane reasonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his liege pouste. a. 1768 *ERKINE Instit. Law Scot. iii. Tit. viii. § 97 (1773) I. 595* Where the ancestor has validly obliged himself in liege pouste to grant a deed. 1882 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot., Liege poustie*, is that state of health which gives a person full power to dispose *mortis causa*, or otherwise, of his heritable property.

Lieger, obs. form of **LEDGER**, **LEGER**.

Liegewoman, *rare*. [cf. **LIEGE MAN**.] A woman who is a liege vassal.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 544/1* Oure. .true Liegewoman.

Liegier, obs. form of **LEDGER**.

Lien¹ (lɛn, lɪn, lɛi'ɛn). Also 6 *lyen*. [a. F. *lien* = L. *ligamen* bond, f. *ligare* to bind, tie.]

The usual pronunciation in England is (lɛn), though the others are sometimes heard. According to Funk's *Standard Dict.*, the usual pronunciation in the U. S. is (lɪn).]

† 1. *Anat.* A tendon. *Obs.*

1541 *COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. Dj.* The lyens or strynges. .be of the nature of synewes.

2. *Law.* A right to retain possession of property (whether land, goods, or money) until a debt due in respect of it to the person detaining it is satisfied.

1531 *Dial. on Lavus Eng. ii. vii. (1532) 20* The tenaunt hath a true cause of a voucher, and of lyen. 1741 *T. ROBINSON Gavelkind vi. 125* A Diversity is to be observed between a Lien Real and a Lien Personal. 1809 *R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade 133* Lien, attachment on property in your possession for a debt due to you from the owner of them. 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ. vii. (ed. 2) 165* Vermont possesses, also, its literary fund,—a lien of six per cent. on the profits of the banks. 1866 *CRUMP Banking iii. 83* It is only necessary for the borrower to give a lien to the banker. 1883 *Sir E. E. KAY in Law Times Rep. XLIX. 77/2* It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

fig. 1879 *H. GEORGE Progr. & Pov. v. ii. (1881) 260* A few thousand of the people of England hold a lien upon the labor of the rest. 1893 *J. HAWTHORNE Dust I. 168* The chance which had brought Lancaster into relations with the family. .gave him a lien upon the interest and gratitude of the two women.

b. *attrib.*, as in *lien bond*, *creditor*, *holder*.

1870 *PINKERTON Guide to Admin. 19* A widow cannot claim as against a mechanic's lien creditor. 1898 *Westm. Gaz. 20 June 10/1* A first mortgage on all property not covered by the prior lien bonds.

Hence **Lienor** *U. S. Law*, one who holds a lien. 1890 *Law Times LXXXIX. 165/1* If the lienors may insure, so may the owners of the injured ship and cargo.

† **Lien**². *Obs.* In *liene*. [a. L. *liēn*: ?cogn. w. *Skr. plīhan* and Gr. *πλῆν* (Brugmann).] The spleen. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost 80* The Liene, or Splene conducteth that it may attract to it the more gross. .parts of blood.

Lien, obs. pa. pple. of **LIE v.**

Lienal (lɛi'ɛnəl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *liēn* **LIE**² + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.

1879 *J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med. V. 221* Thus we have 'splenic' or 'lienial' . . forms [of leucocythæmia].

† **Lienary**, *a. Anat. Obs.* [f. L. *liēn* **LIE**² + *-ARY*.] = **prec.**

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil. viii. 291* Blood must be let out of some lienary Vein.

† **Lienculus** (lɛi'ɛnkjʌləs). *Anat.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *liēn* the spleen.] One of the small masses of splenic tissue found in the neighbourhood of the spleen; an accessory spleen.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med. IV. 527* Accessory spleens, splenunculi or lieniculi, are common.

Lienedly, **Lieng**(e, obs. ff. *LYINGLY*, *LYING*).

† **Lienitis** (lɛi'ɛnɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *liēn* the spleen + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the spleen; = **SPLENITIS**.

1845 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. I. 269* The serum has been observed. .to be turbid in lienitis.

Lieno- (lɛi'ɛno-), used as comb. form of L. *liēn* spleen, in adjs. signifying 'pertaining to the spleen and —', as **Lieno-gastric a.**, pertaining to the spleen and the stomach; **Lieno-intestinal a.**, pertaining to the spleen and to the intestines.

1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol. 172* The system of the *vena portæ* formed by the union of two veins; one *gastric*. ., the other *lieno-intestinal*. 1887 *A. M. MARSHALL Pract. Zool. 232* The lieno-gastric artery.

† **Lienous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **LIE**² + *-OUS*.] = **LIENAL**.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp. 336* It is good against the lienous, hepatic . . and convulsive dolours.

† **Lienteria** (lɛi'ɛntɪəri). *Path.* [mod.L.: see **LIENTERY**.] = **LIENTERY**.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R. vii. li. (1495) 264* Lienteria is a flyxe of the wombe without passage of meete & drynke without digestion. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters Dj.* The same water dronke in the forsayde manner stoppeth the whyte laskys named Lienteria. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur. ii. iv. 69* A Citizen. .fell into that kind of lask which we commonly call Lienteria. 1875 *H. WALTON Dia. Eye 92* Begbie has found many suffering from lenteria, the food being only partially digested.

Lienteric (lɛi'ɛntɪrɪk), *a. Path.* [f. next + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to lenteria.

1681 *GREW Museum 333* To strengthen the Tone of the parts, as in Lienteric and other like Cases. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dick s. v. Flux*, There are three sorts of Fluxes of the Belly, viz. the Lienteric, humoral or Diarrhoea, and Dysenteric Flux. 1822-34 *Good's Syst. Med. (ed. 4) I. 206* Lienteric diarrhoea. 1866 *A. FLINT Princ. Med. (1880) 525* The dejections are called lenteric when they contain undigested aliment.

So † **Liente-ric** *a.* = **prec.**

1676 *T. DE GARENCIERES Coral 24* Hepatical fluxes, lenterical, menstrual, spermatical.

Lientery (lɛi'ɛntɪəri). *Path.* Also 6 *lyentery*, 7 *lenterie*, *lyanter*, 7-8 *lientary*, 8-ory; and in L. form **LIENTERIA**. [ad. F. *lenterie*, ad. mod.L. *lenteria*, ad. Gr. *λεντερία*, f. *λεῖος* smooth + *έντερα* bowels.] A form of diarrhoea, in which the food passes through the bowels partially or wholly undigested; an instance or kind of this.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health civ. 70b*, The lyentery or imperfyte dygestion. 1647 *A. ROSS Mystagogus Poet. ii. (1675) 49* They [Harpies] are troubled with a continual flux or lenteria. 1650 *H. BROOKER Conserv. Health 176* Lenteries and all other Laskes. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos. ii. ii. 38* The slimy excretions voided in the lyentery. 1766 *AMORY Buncle (1770) IV. 87* He has that flux of the belly, which is called a lenteria. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem. 72* In lenteria, also, the pancreas appears to be affected.

Lier (lɛi'ɛr). [f. **LIE** v.1 + *-ER* 1.]

a. One who lies, in senses of the vb.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. v. 292* The Scottis sa blyth of that Victorie and proud. .heidit thair the deid lyeris. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr. (1757) II. 72* Chusing a Horse that is a good Lier, or such a one as lays himself down often. .There is a great Difference in Horses, with relation to their being good or bad Liers.

b. With advs. or advb. phrases. † **Lier-by**, a kept mistress (cf. **LIE-BY** 1, **LIG-BY**). *Obs.*

1583 *MELBANCKER Philotinus Aaij*, It is a Prouerbe in Englande that the men of Tiuidal borderers on y^e english midle marches, haue likers, lemmons, and lyerbies. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod. 394* These whom the Apostle calls *ἀποστοματῶν*, liers with men. 1611 *BIBLE Joshua viii. 14* There were liers in ambush against him. — *Judg. ix. 25* And the men of Shechem set lyers in wait for him. 1657 *FULLER Serm., Best Employment to He [our Saviour]* was no large lier on bed. 1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom. I. 25* She turned the corner with her, and escaped the eyes of the lier-in-wait. 1844 *MARY HOWITT My Own Story x. 101* The old squire was a late lier in bed.

Lier(e), obs. form of **LIAR**.

Lierne (lɛi'ɛrn). *Arch.* Also 5 *leynrn*. [ad. F. *lierne* (Delorme, 16th c.), of doubtful etym.] In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from an impost nor runs along the ridge, but connects the bosses and intersections of the principal ribs.

1841 *WILLIS in Trans. Instit. Brit. Architects I. ii. 31* The Lienes connect the ribs at other points [than the crown] or may connect the crown of one rib with some intermediate point between the crown and springing of another rib. *Ibid.*, The term *Lierne* is applied by De l'Orme 'Inventions pour bien bastir' to the short-ridge ribs which form a cross at the summit of the vault which he has given as an example. 1879 *Sir G. SCOTT Lect. Archit. II. 212* Lienes are not placed at right angles to the surface of the vaulting, but in a vertical plane. 1886 *Mrs. CADDY Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc*

226 The roof branched with liernes, clustering into stars in its vaulting.

b. *attrib.* in † **lierne-stud**, *-vault*.

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge (1886) III. 93* From every beme a leynrn stood with .ij. braces into the beme and .ij. into the crown-tree which shal lye upon the said studdes. 1850 *PARKER Gloss. Archit. s.v.*, Vault in which such liernes are employed are termed *lierne vaults*. 1896 *W. B. WILDMAN Hist. Sherborne iv. 20* A lierne vault of the same sort as that of the Nave Aisles.

Lierne, obs. form of **LEARN**.

Lierwit, variant of **LAIRWITE**.

1617 *MINSHEU, Lierwit est multa adulteriorum.* **Lies**(e, obs. pl. of **LEE** s.b.2 and of **LOUSE**.

Liese, variant of **LEESE** v.1

Liehwake, obs. variant of **LEATHWAKE**.

Lieu (lɛi). Forms: 3 *lieu*, 6 *leu*, 6-7 *lue*, 7 *le(i)w*, 7-8 *liew*(e, 6- *lieu*. [a. F. *lieu*: = L. *locum*, acc. of *locus* place.] Place, 'stead'.

1. In phrases. a. *In (the) lieu of*: in the place, room, or stead of (cf. **INSTEAD** 1); in exchange or return for, as a payment, penalty, or reward for.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I. 237/620* And noupe In lieu of Aungele ane man ich i-seo. 1534 *Acts 26 lieu. VIII. c. 15 § 2* Any other demande or dette, in the name or lye of the same. 1548 *UDALL Erasme. Par. Luke Pref. 11 b*, In the lieu and place of Goddes innumerable, all their song. .is now of Jesus Christe alone. 1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd. 24* In lieu of their cruelty, they were plagued with this calamitie. 1620 *Sir R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers (1886) I. 239, 1*, am to paie him 3 tonnes of yron in lew of 40^l. 1640 *S. D. EWES in Lett. Lit. Men (Camden) 166* Two subsidies granted in leiw of it. 1675 *N. Riding Rec. VI. 237* Ord^d. That 7^l be paid unto the said Jane Watson in lue of her money and clothes. 1680 *COTTON Gamester 82* He takes in those four Cards and lays out four others in their lieu. 1719 *VOUNG Busiris i. 1*, I receive thee from the gods, in lieu of all that happiness they ravish'd from me. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L. § 101* A durable stone building in lieu of a perishable wooden one. 1866 *CRUMP Banking ix. 195* The amount to be paid in lieu of stamp duty. 1891 *Law Times XCII. 80/1* The plaintiff sued the defendant for a quarter's rent in lieu of notice.

b. *In lieu*: used *absol.* = **INSTEAD** 2. *arch.*

1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C. (O. H. S.) 351* We thought that in Leu to recompense hereof. .we might lawfully take part of the fine for ourselves. a. 1650 *MAY Old Couple i. (1658) 2* Keep out the Sun, and do bestow in lieu a greater benefit, a safe concealment. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat. (1834) II. 432* God will not give us the thing we desire, but a better in lieu. 1869 *BROWNING Ring & Bk. ix. 1195* Quit the gay range of the world Enter in lieu the penitential pound.

2. Used without preceding prep. for: † a. ? Something given 'in lieu' of another thing (*obs. rare*—1). b. Stead, room (*rare*).

1592 *Bp. ANDREWES Wonderful Combat vi. (1627) 95* One would thinke it a very large offer to give so great a lieu for so small a service. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr. (1870) II. xlvii*. 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind.

† **Liente** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *liente*, f. *liutenant*.] = **LIUTENANT** 1.

1523 *WOLSEY in Fiddes Life (1726) ii. 114* The kings grace. .either in person or by Liente

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Liente *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *liente*, f. *liutenant*.] = **LIUTENANT** 1.

Also, in the city of London, the body of commissioners (sometimes incorrectly called 'deputy-lieutenants'), now usually appointed annually, who perform the duties of a Lord-lieutenant with regard to the militia and volunteers.

1679 In *Proceed. Guildhall Sept. 13th* 3 He would cause the Lieutenancy to meet on Thursday next. 1683 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1859/1 The late Addresses from the Lieutenancy, Grand-Juries, and Corporations in our County. 1708 Q. ANNE *ibid.* No. 4496/1, I Thank the Lieutenancy for their Address. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 115 The List of Undisputed Masters, is hardly so long as the List of the Court of Aldermen and Lieutenancy of our famous Metropolis. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s. v., The Lieutenancy of London (the Officers of the Artillery-Men). 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 84 § 2 The commissioners of Lieutenancy of the city of London.

b. *pl.* The bodies of troops under the command of the Lord-lieutenants and commissioners of Lieutenancy.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 5 Our Militia and Lieutenancies, the most ancient Corps of Soldiers, perhaps in the Universe.

Lieutenant (lef-, lêfte'nânt, U.S. lieut'nânt). Forms: a. 4-5 *Intenand*, -a(u)nt; 5 *leu(o)-*, *len3-*, *lyeu-*, 5-7 *lieu-*, 6 *lyuo-*, *liue-*, *liene-*, *leau-*, *lew-*, 7 *leui-*; 4-7 *-tenante*, -aunt, 5-6 *-aunte*, 5-7 *-ant*, 6-7 *-ent*, -tennent, -ante; 6 *Sc. lewtenand*, 4- *lieutenant*. *B.* 4 *leef*, 4-5 *leyf*, *lyef*, 4-6 *leve-*, 5-6 *lyff(e)-*, 5-8 *lief*, 4-6 *lese-*, *lyffe-*, *lyve-*, *lieuf*, 6-7 *live-*, *liefe-*, *leive-*, *leif*, 7 *liev-*, *life-*, + second element as in a; 5 *luf-tenand*, *luff tenande*, 6 *lesteaunt*, -tennant, -tenaut. [A. F. *lieutenant*, f. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding (see TENANT); cf. LOCUM TENENS.]

The origin of the *β* type of forms (which survives in the usual British pronunciation, though the spelling represents the *α* type) is difficult to explain. The hypothesis of a mere misinterpretation of the graphic form (ie read as *u*), at first sight plausible, does not accord with the facts. In view of the rare OF. form *lue* for *lieu* (with which cf. esp. the 15th c. *Sc. forms lyf-, lufftenand* above) it seems likely that the labial glide at the end of OF. *lieu* as the first element of a compound was sometimes apprehended by Englishmen as a *u* or *f*. Possibly some of the forms may be due to association with LEAVE *sb.* or LIEF *a.*

In 1793 Walker gives the actual pronunciations as (lev-, liev'nânt), but expresses the hope that 'the regular sound, *lieutenant*' will in time become current. In England this pronunciation (liev'nânt) is almost unknown. A newspaper quot. of 1893 in Funk's *Standard Dictionary* says that (lêfte'nânt) is in the U.S. 'almost confined to the retired list of the navy.'

1. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; a representative, substitute, vicergerent.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 40 To quham . . he hale senat gef he cure of Alysandir he cyte bar lutenand par-of to be. 1375 [MS. 1489] BARBOUR *Brut* xiv. 139 Schir Richard of Clare, That . . luf-tenand was off the kyng of England. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 143 Hubert archbishop of Caunterbury was lefteaunt [vrr. lutenant, levetenant] of be pope and of the kyng of Engeland. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 73, I his grace have so porsuied, That I was mad his lieutenand. 14. . . LYOG. & BURGH *Secres* 2194 Oon singlar man to make thy leif-tenand, To the ne thyme is not avayllable. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. celi. (1482) 322 He beyng that tyme lieutenand of the kyng in Normandy. 1500 *Melusine* lxix. 369 Sersuell . . held the said Fortes as lieutenand & Captayne there for the kyng of England. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Any Justiciar, Steward, Lieutenante, or other officer within wales or the marches of the same. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4271 To Christe he [the Pope] is gret Lewtenand. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 They are his Lieftenants, his vicergerents in his Church. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 20 By this light thou shalt bee my Lieutenand Monster, or my Standard. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 400 God was king, and the high-priest was to be, after the death of Moses, his sole viceroy or lieutenant. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 192 It will be extremely necessary to procure a lieutenant for some time at least in thy interest. 1788 GIBSON *Deed & P.* (1869) III. lxxvii. 698 His assistants were permitted to negotiate a truce. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 231 Though called king, he was in fact only a lieutenant of the sultan. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conf.* (1876) III. xi. 49 He had the trustees of lieutenants in his brothers.

† b. *fig.* (Now not used, on account of the specific associations of the word.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xlv. 47 *Ac liberum arbitrium* letteth hym some tyme, Pat is lieutenant to loken it wel by lene of mysue. 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1254 Then made Vertu Reson his lieftenant. 1461 *Liber Puerorum* xl viii. He [God] maid Natur to be his luff tenande. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcaida* III. (1633) 303 Where . . Fore-sight, with his Lieutenand Resolution, had made readie defence. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 110 Parthenia (whose tears are turn'd Lieutenants to her tongue). 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.* (1711) III. 241 The Holy Ghost, Christ's Lieutenand, that supplies the place of the absent Captain.

c. As a formal title of office, usually with defining phrase indicating the object or locality of delegated command, as in *Lieutenant of the Tower* (of London), the acting commandant delegated by the Constable; *Lieutenant of Ireland*, of a county (now always LORD LIEUTENANT), and in various other designations now only *Hist.*

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 188/2 He beyng the Kynges Lieutenand in the said Londe [of Ireland]. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 240/2 The Duk of York, the Kynges Lieutenand of his Parlement. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiv. 192 Lieutenand

of the town of Calays. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35 *Preamble*, His Lieutenante of Ireland and Gardeyn of the . . Marches. 1506 DALRYMPLE *Ir. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. ix. 206 Henrie Stuart, quhom the king . . maid leutenant of the gret Gunis. 1596 SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* Camden) 89 Mr. Leiventeant of the Tower, a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 140 Whereupon he made Reimond Lieutenant of the forces. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 187 He doe's not feare the Lieutenand of th' Shire. c 1667 COTTON in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 41/1, I am through his Magesties graytouse Favor lieutenand off yr Forrest. 1679 Wood *Life* 30 Apr., He was lieutenand of the ordinance. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/8 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Rooke . . Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 61 King Robert III had a younger brother Alexander, who was made lieutenant of the northern part of the kingdom.

† d. Used as an equivalent for *L. legatus*, *pro-consul*, *suffectus*, Gr. ὑπερὺν. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 31 Suffectus . . ether lutenant. 1526 FINDALE *Luke* ii. 2 Syrenus was lefteaunt in Siria. 1553 EDEEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb) 9 *Melchius* ceter, pro-consul or leauteaunte of France. 1557 M. T. (Genev.) *Luke* iii. 1 Lieutenant of Jurius. 1636 E. D'ACRES *Tr. Machiavel's Disc.* Livy II. 639 Fulvius remaining Lieftenant in the army . . for that the Consul was gon to Rome. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 9 A great Overthrow was given unto the Ikeni by the Roman Lieutenand Ostorius. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 408 The whole administration of the corn and provisions of the Republic was to be granted to Pompey for five years, with a power of chusing fifteen Lieutenants to assist him in it.

† e. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had entailed a Lieutenant, a thing we Country folk call a Lord of Misrule.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* (As a prefixed title, often abbreviated *Lieut.*, and in combs. *Lt.*) a. In the army: The officer next in rank to the captain. † Also in *captain-lieutenant* (see quot. 1727-51; cf. *lieutenant captain* in 3). b. In the navy: The officer next in rank and power below the commander. † Also *lieutenant at arms* (see quot. 1769).

a. 1578 T. N. *Comp. W. India* i. Who in his youth applied himself to the warres, and was lieutenant to a companie of horsemen. 1642 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) p. lxxxix. To lieftenant Scotts horse of oates j. pecke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 52 A lieutenant of a foot company. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 82 The Lieutenand of the Troop, needs no new Commission. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Captain*, *Captain-lieutenant* is he who commands a troop, or company, in the name and place of some other person, who has the commission, with the title, honour, and pay thereof; but is dispensed withal, on account of his quality, from performing the functions of his post. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Second Lieutenants take rank of Cornets and Ensigns. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 31 s.v.), In the footguards 24 of the lieutenants have the rank of captain in the army, and are called lieutenants and captains.

b. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Sea-men* 6 The Lieutenant is to associate the Captaine, and in his absence to execute his place. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. ix, Lieftenant Lyon commands a tender of twelve guns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) 24 b, The youngest lieutenant of the ship, who is also stiled lieutenant at arms, . . is particularly ordered . . to train the seamen to the use of small arms. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, The Admiralty . . had . . promoted him to the rank of lieutenant.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, signifying generally one who acts as deputy to the superior officer designated, as in † *lieutenant-admiral* (in the Dutch navy), *lieutenant-bailiff* (in Guernsey), † *lieutenant-fireworker*; † *lieutenant-captain* (see quot.); † *lieutenant-colonel*, an army officer of rank next below that of a colonel, having the actual command of a regiment; hence *lieutenant-colonely*, the office or rank of lieutenant-colonel; *lieutenant-commander* (U.S.), a naval officer, in rank next below a commander, and next above a lieutenant; *lieutenant-governor*, the deputy of a governor, esp. (a) in the British colonies, the actual governor of a district or province in subordination to a governor-general; (b) in the United States, the deputy-governor of a state with certain independent duties and the right of succession to the governorship, in case of its becoming vacant; hence † *lieutenant-governancy*, *lieutenant-governorship*, (a) the office of a lieutenant-governor; (b) the province under his government; † *lieutenant-prætor* = *L. prætor*. Also LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2867/3 On Sunday last *Lieutenant Admiral Allemond passed by Dover with 4 great Dutch Men of War. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 49 The Bailiff, is the chief judge of the royal court; his office may be executed by deputy, who is called the *Lieutenant-bailiff. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Captain*, *Lieutenant-Captain is the captain's second; or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his absence. . . In some companies, &c. he is also called *Captain-lieutenant*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v. He might have bene Serient-Major, if not *Lieutenant-Coronnell to the regiment. 1707 *Vulpone* 8 Collonels, Lieutenant Collonels, Majors, Captains. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xix. 549 The subject was referred on the part of Howe to Lieutenant-colonel Walcott. 1797 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the *Lieutenant-Colonely. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-B. Pap.* Pref. (1887) 14 His papa would have purchased him . . a lieutenant-colonely. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII.

224 *Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Walker had been sent in the iron-clad Baron de Kalb. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* 51/2 Mr. Harris was soon after appointed a *Lieutenant Fire-worker. 1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 The *Lieutenant-governor and some others were taken prisoners. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4341/3 Colonel Richard Sutton is made Lieutenant-Governor of Hull. 1849 CROBEN *Speeches* 72 If we take the case of our North American colonies: we have five colonial and five lieutenant-governors. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 47 The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* (1794) II. 50 *Lieutenant Governor. 1745 *Observ. conc. Navy* 44 Many have either had Governments or *Lieutenant-Governorships. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The Reports on Public Instruction in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces . . show considerable difference in the state of education in the two lieutenant-governorships. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xiii. (1636) 130 Anticius, *Lieutenant-Prætor, subdued them in an instant.

Lieutenant-general.

[After *F. lieutenant-général*, in which the second word is historically an *adj.* qualifying the preceding *sb.* In Eng., however, and *app.* also in *Fr.*, *general* has been commonly apprehended as a *sb.*]

† 1. *gen.* One who exercises a delegated rule or command over some extensive region or department; the vicergerent of a kingdom, etc. (Cf. *F. lieutenant-général du royaume*.) *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 176 Made hym sene-schall & his lieftenant-general of the royaume. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 244 Duke of Gloucester, leutenand general, and chieftayne for ye kyng of Engeland. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VI.*, 161 b, Longvile, lieutenand general for the Frenche kyng. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3709/4 The King of Spain . . has made the Count d'Estrees Lieutenand General of Spain at Sea. *transf.* 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 The Deuill himselfe, whose vicergerent or Lieftenant general in his kingdom of impietie he [the Pope] shewes himselfe to be.

2. One who acts as deputy to a general. In the British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. † Also *lieutenant-general of the ordinance*.

In the U. S. army the office has been held by only a few distinguished individuals beginning with Washington, and is now in abeyance.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. viii. (1636) 120 Scipio Africanus . . serving voluntarily under him [his brother] there, as Lieutenant General. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 26 The Earl of Essex was made lieutenand-general of the army. a 1671 L.D. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1690) 84 Lieutenant General Cromwell commanded the left wing of the horse. 1691-2 in *Wood's Life* 23 Jan., Commissions are under the seal to make the duke of Ormond and Sir John Lanier lieutenand generals. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute . . the Rt. Hon. John Granville Esq.; 1. Lieutenant-General . . of the Ordinance. 1781 GIBSON *Deed & P.* xviii. II. 37 The Lieutenand-generals of the Roman armies, the military counts and dukes, . . were allowed the rank and title of *Respectable*. 1798 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 139, I . . congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's [sc. Washington] acceptance of his appointment as Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of the army. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* (1837) IV. 73, I shall be the junior of the Lieutenant Generals; however I am ready to serve the government wherever and as they please. 1855 W. SARGENT *Bradford's Exped.* 290 On 26th February, 1755, he was made . . a Lieutenant-general. 1878 J. A. GARFIELD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 452 The office of lieutenant-general was virtually stripped of all authority. *transf.* 1620 DAY *Part. of Bees*, *Char.* I. (1641), Gaiust all these outlaws, Martin, bee thou Lievetenant General.

† **Lieutenantry.** *Obs.* Also 7 *lieutenendrie*, *lieutenandry*. [f. LIEUTENANT + -RY.] = LIEUTENANCY in various senses.

1604 in *Reg. Prie. Conn.* Scot. VII. 19 To command and charge all . . leigis and subiectis withiu the bounds of the said lieutenendrie to rise. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 173 If such tricks as these strip you out of your Lieutenantrie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 39 He alone Dealt on Lieutenantrie, and no practise had In the braue squares of Warre. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 286 A Commission of Lieutenandry was given to the Earl of Angus for convocating the subjects and pursuing the Rebels. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 461 He is discharged of his lieutenantrie over the forces in Scotland.

Lieutenanthship. [f. LIEUTENANT + -SHIP.]

The office of a lieutenant. Now rare.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 588/1 The Office of Stuardship or Lieftenantship of oure Lordship and Maner of Wode-stoke. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* (1591) 242 In that Lieutenanthship hauing spent scarcely three years, he was called home to bee Consul. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 149 The Earl of Warwick is put out of his lieutenanthship, and, which is more, out of the commission for the peace. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 226 Antipater . . having succeeded Antipas his Father in the Lieutenanthship of Idumea. 1721 STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* (1822) II. xxxiv. 445 The King gave him [the Marquis of Northampton] . . the lieutenanthship of the chase of Hampton Court. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 He had been proposed for a lieutenanthship, when . . he deserted.

Lieve, *obs.* form of LEAVE *sb.*

Liever, var. *liefer*, compar. of LIEF.

Lievrite (lî-vrîit). *Min.* [Named by Werner, 1812, in honour of C. H. Lelièvre, who first described it: see -ITE.] A synonym of ILVAITE.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 29 Lievrit. 1816 P. CLEAVE-land *Min.* (1822) 393 Lievrite. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* Lief, *obs.* form of LIEF.

Life (lîf), *sb.* Forms: 1 *lff*, 3-5 *lif*, *lijf*, (4 *liif*, *leve*, *liuf*), 4-5 *live*, 4-6 *lyf*, *lyiff*, *lyif*, *lyif*, *lyve*, 4-7 *lyfe*, 5 *lyyf*, 5-6 *lief*, *lieff*, *lyffe*, 4-*life*. *Gen. sing.* 1 *lifes*, 2-7 *lives*, 3 *lives*, 4-5

lyfes, lyvis, -ys, 4-6 -es, 5 -ez, lyfes, 6 lifis. *Dat. sing.* 1 life, 2-5 live, 3 liwe, 4-5 lyve; see also ALIVE. *Plural.* 4 lyfis, 4-6 lyves, -is, 4-7 lifes, 5 lywes, lifis, lyvis, -ess, 6 lyffes, lyfes, lieves, 4- lives. [OE. *lif* str. neut., corresponds to OFris. *lif* neut., life, person, body, OS. *lif* neut., life, person (MDu. *lif* life, body, Du. *lif* body), OHG. *lib* masc. and neut., life (MHG. *lîp*, inflected *lîb*, masc., life, body, mod.G. *leib* masc., body), ON. *lif* neut., life, occas. body (Sw. *lif*, Da. *liv* life, body):—OTent. **litom*, f. Teut. root **lit-*, whence LIVE v., OE. *belifan* BELIVE v., to remain; the ablant-var. **latb-* appears in LEAVE v. The general meaning of the root (Aryan **leip-*, *loip-*, *lip-*) is 'to continue, last, endure'; cf. Gr. *λῑνᾱφῆς* persistent.]

I. The condition or attribute of living or being alive; animate existence. Opposed to *death*.

1. a. Primarily, the condition, quality, or fact of being a living person or animal. Phrases: † *to bring (out) of life* (see BRING v. 8 b); † *to do or draw of live*, to kill, destroy; † *to go of live*, to die.

Beowulf 2471 þa he of life gewat. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 And te londes men hire . . lached, and doð of liue. c1200 *ORMIN* 9776 Profetes all wiþþutenn gilt þe33 hafðenn broht of life. c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 252 Blodes & banles & leomen buten liue. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 201 His licham of erde he nam, And blew ðor-in a liues blast. *Ibid.* 3806, xliii. ðhusent it haueð slazen, And . . . score of liue drazen. *Ibid.* 3884 Aaron ðo wente of liue ðor. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 252 Vp he ros þe þridd day From ðep to liue wið-oute nay. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 1559 (1608) Ioue . . bryng hym soone of lyue. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11038 Phylmen, þe freke, . . Lut to be lady, & of his lyff panket. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) Pref. r Ia þe wilk land it lyked him to take lief and blude of oure Lady Saint Marie. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2162 If any life lenge in oure brestis. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 415 [He is] so sicke and diseased, that they can hardly kepe life in him. 1611 *Bible Gen.* II. 20 The mouing creature that hath life. a1638 *MEDE Wks.* 401 The fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurengz.* I. i. 150 Proof of my Life my Royal Signet made. 1697 *COLLIER Immor. Stage* 288 As long as there's Life there's Hope. 1738 *POPE Universal Prayer* 44 Oh lead me wheresoe'er I go, Thru' this day's Life or Death. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. 94 Life is the immediate gift of God. 1803 *Med. Trul.* X. 516 Deep inspiration, sighing, and other strong symptoms of life. 1880 *L. MORRIS Ode Life* 138 Life! what is life, that it ceases with ceasing of breath?

b. In a wider sense: The property which constitutes the essential difference between a living animal or plant, or a living portion of organic tissue, and dead or non-living matter; the assemblage of the functional activities by which the presence of this property is manifested. Often with defining word, as in *animal, vegetable, psychical life*.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 25 b, In Plantis . . is the life vegetative. *Ibid.* 26 To apprehend the other life above this [i. e. life in the womb] called sensitive. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 27. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 54 Life gives a peculiar character to all its productions; the power of attraction and repulsion, combination and decomposition, are subservient to it. 1830 *R. KNOX Beclard's Anat.* 4 Life is seen in organized bodies only, and it is in living bodies only that organization is seen. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrum, — the instrument of our Psychological or inner life. 1884 *F. TEMPLE Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vi. (1885) 170 There could have been no life when the earth was nothing but a mass of intensely heated fluid. 1889 *BURDON-SANDERSON in Nature* 26 Sept. 523 Life is a state of ceaseless change.

c. Continuance or prolongation of animate existence; opposed to *death*. (For *tree, water, elixir*, etc. of life, see these sbs.) (A matter, etc.) of life and death: (something) on which it depends whether a person shall live or die; hence *fig.* (a matter) of 'vital' importance.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* II. 9 Lifes treow omiddan neorxena wange and treow ingezhydes godes and yfeles. a1200 *Moral Ode* 115 Ech Mon seal hin self demen to dede oðer to liue. c1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 128 3ef þe netle be alyue, lit is a sygne of lyf. 1690 *W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 135 To sit upon life and death on a man, *De capite alcinus quærent.* 1824 *BYRON Def. Transf.* III. i. No bugle awakes him with life-and-death call. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1174 A thoroughly workable mobilisation scheme . . is a matter of life and death to the French.

d. Animate existence viewed as dependent on sustenance or favourable physical conditions. (For *necessary of life, staff of life*, see those words.) † Hence, that which is necessary to sustain life; a livelihood, one's living. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 176 To fode, and srud, to helpen ðe lif. 1287 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 Al þat nedep to be lyue þat lond bryngþ forþ ful ryue. 1553 *R. ASCHAM in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14, I trust I cold appie my self to mo Kyndes of life than I hope any need shall ever drive me to seek. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 88 Of all the harnis my Lady Seltoun bure, Scho me constrainit to make ilk aye a lyfe. 1604 *E. CLARKE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 84 Of necessitie it must be contrarie and vnfit for mans life. 1611 *BIALE Dent.* xx. 19 The tree of the field is mans life. 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 3 And by this meanes your plot shall be fertile for your life. 1655 *tr. Court. Hist. Francion* IX. 7

You . . are so afraid to lay forth your money, that you dare not buy that which is most necessary for life. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 15 Cachao is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese.

e. Attributed hyperbolically to products of plastic or graphic art.

1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 77 He shall shew you . . what marble got by the carving-iron of the laborious Praxiteles. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 1 Mar. (1819) I. 46 The *Ecce Homo* . . for the life and accurate finishing exceeding all description.

f. To come to life: to recover as from apparent death; to regain consciousness after a swoon. So to bring to life.

1672 *WISEMAN Treat. Wounds* I. ix. 113 We bled him till he came to life. 1678 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 They saw a man drowning. . . After some howers he came to life.

2. *fig.* Used to designate a condition of power, activity, or happiness, in contrast to a condition conceived hyperbolically or metaphorically as 'death'. Chiefly in biblical and religious use: The condition of those who are raised from the 'death of sin' and are 'alive unto righteousness'; the divinely implanted power or principle by which this condition is produced; also, the state of existence of the souls of the blessed departed, in contrast with that of the lost.

c990 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 15 Eghuele seðe geleafed in ðenn ne losað ah he hæfð lif ece. c1000 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 Dat we . . swa cumð forð in to ðe eche liue ðe he hæfð us behoten. c1220 *Bestiary* 46 Ure drihten . . ros fro dede ðo, vs to lif holden. 1382 *WYCLIF Col.* III. 3 Þour lyf is hid with Crist in God. c1430 *HYMNS Virg.* 9 To lastyng lyf it wole us lede. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. xi. 539 It is bettir to a man forto entre sureli into lif with con 39, con hond, con foot, et cetera. c1499 *FETTERSTONE tr. Calvary on Acts* vii. 25 The seede of life begyn to be sown throughout the whole region. 1829 *CARLYLE in Foreign Rev.* IV. 129 If our Bodily Life is a burning, our Spiritual Life is a being-burnt, a Combustion.

3. Animate existence (esp. that of a human being) viewed as a possession of which one is deprived by death, esp. in *to lose, save, lay down one's life*, and similar expressions. Formerly † the life = one's, his (etc.) life. Often idiomatically conjoined with other sbs., as *life and limb* (formerly † *life and member*), *life and soul*. *Life for life*: one of the phrases expressing the principle of *lex talionis*.

Beowulf 2751 þæt ic . . mæge æfter mæðmumwelan min aletan lif and leodscipe. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxi. 23 Sylle lif wið life, eage wið eage [etc.]. 1a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 978 (Laud MS.) Sumne hit ne zedyrdan mid þam liue. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 þæt lif and saule beon iborgen. a1200 *Moral Ode* 120 Al his lif scal þou sulich bol þis endinge. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2441 þæt lif of mi licome. a1300 *Cyclop. M.* 1970 þar gas ransun bot liue for lif. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 994 A manes gert to saue. c1375 *St. Leg. Saints* II. (Paulus) 702 Neure lert hym lose þe lyf. a1400-50 *Alexander* 498 Of life & o lym my lege men I charge [etc.]. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (CANTON) Dictes* 1 To dispose my recovered lyf to his sermyce. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 47 The kynge gave them alle there lyffes & pardnyd them. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* 357 Our lives and liberty is granted. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 335 The Turk . . meddles not with life and limb to prevent the sense of compassion which may arise that way. 1658-9 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) III. 235 It is not enough to serve you in those offices, unless they venture life and member. 1685 *EVELYN Diary* 8 July, [They] sold their lives very dearly. 1719 *DE FOE CRUISE* II. vi. 140 You have . . sav'd my Life. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 75 Because he who does not value his own life, has another Man's in his Power. 1836 *LADY W. DE EREBY in C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs. V. . . was pitched off . . but mercifully escaped with life and limb. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* III. It must . . always be a terrible thing to take a life. 1890 *SAINTSBURY in New Rev.* Feb. 136 You take your life in your hands, you rebel, and you win or you don't.

b. In generalized or collective sense.

1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 92 He will not be appeased with money, nor with anything but life. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xx, We must not take more life than is necessary. *Mod.* The sacrifice of life was enormous. These savages have no regard for human life.

c. † *In, upon, under pain of life*: subject to the penalty of death. † *For, upon one's life*: on a capital charge. *For (one's) life, for dear life*, etc., so as to save, or, as if to save, one's life. Also hyperbolically in trivial use, (*I cannot*) *for my life, for the life of me* (see FOR prep. 9 c).

c1250 [see FOR a. 9 c]. 1513 *BROADSHAW St. Werburge* I. 1024 Cease of suche busynesse, in peyne of thy lyue. 1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 50 Enioyning them vpon paine of life to take no other sort of reward. 1632 *LITIGOW Trav.* II. 76 For my life I cold neuer attaine to any perfect knowledge thereof. 1650 *HOWELL Giraff's Rev. Naples* I. 77 That all Cavaliers, under paine of life should deliver their Armes. 1669 *PEYVS Diary* 10 Apr., How Sir Thomas Allen was tried for his life. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 586 He was not, as they said, now in a criminal Court upon his life. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. i. 6, I saw our Men . . rewing for Life to the Ship. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* XII. ii. 7 To not knowing how for the life of him to part with those flattering hopes. 1813, 1831, 1849, 1887 [see FOR a. 9 c]. 1842 *S. LOVERA Handy Andy* xxi, He kept Reddy . . singing away for the bare life. 1880 *GLADSTONE in Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/8, I cannot, for the life of me, see why it should be struck out.

d. In asseverative phrases and oaths, as † *by, for, of my life; God's life*, shortened to 'LIFE, life.

† Also in oath-words formed with diminutive suffixes, *lifekins, lifelinkins, lifelings*.

a1400 *Cursor M.* 2719 (Gött.) At mi gaincum, bi mi lyf [earlier text (Cott.), if I haue lif; vita conite, Vulg.] A son sal haue sare þi wijf. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. i. iv. (1598) C, She smiles, now for my life, his minde is chang'd. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abing.* vi. (Percy Soc.) 34 He bolde my life, Your minde was to change maidenhead for wife. 1600 *SHAKS.* A. Y. L. iv. i. 159 By my life, she will doe as I doe. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 188 Odd's lifelings. 1604 *GODS LIFE* [see GOD sb. 14 a]. 1606 *Day Ile of Guls* G, Of my life we are come to the birth of some notable knavery. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* Dr b, Life, sh'as the Spirit of foure great parishes. 1668 *SHADWELL Sullen Lovers* iv. Wks. (1720) I. 72 Cods my life-kins! 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cccxcviii. 404 Lifelinkins, says she, I know no more Reason I haue to Obey my Husband, then my Husband has to Obey me. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Gad's life ma'am, not at all.

e. A vital or vulnerable point of an animal's body; the 'life-spot'.

1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. iii. (1859) 35 This he did so well as to hit the 'fish's life' at once.

4. Energy in action, thought, or expression; liveliness in feeling, manner, or aspect; animation, vivacity, spirit.

1583 *STOCKER Cin. Warres Lowe* C. III. 96a, The rest, full of lyfe in the heeles, saved themselves. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1346 When, see lie Groome (God wot) it was defect Of spirite, life, and bold audacity. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 166 Those songs which are made for the high key be made for more life, the other in the low key be more grauetie and staidnesse. 1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence* 26 *Rem negligent agit.* He goes carelesse about the matter. He puts no life into the matter. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy Citty* Pref. A iij, I thought I should not have been able to speak . . five words of Truth with Life and Evidence. 1692 *BURNET Past. Care* ix. 115 That a Discourse be heard with any Life, it must be spoken with some. a1715 — *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 392 His preaching was without much life or learning. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* xi. ii, There was no lustre in her eye, no life in her step. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnrls.* II. 59 The most picturesque aspect of the scene was the life given to it by the many faces. 1884 *MAUCH Exam.* 28 Oct. 5/6 The comedy . . is heavy, and all the briskness of actor and actress is exerted in vain to give life to it.

† b. To give life to: to bring into active use; to impart an impetus to. *Obs.*

1622 *G. WITHER Christmas Carol* iii, Fair Virtue O 3 b, Young Men and Mayds, and Girls & Boyes, Giue life, to one anothers Ioyes. 1622 *Lett. to Conde Gondomar* in *Rushw. Hist. Collections* (1659) I. 69 To give life and execution to all Penal Laws now hanging over the heads of Catholics. 1625 *BURGES Pers. Titles* 48 The Statute of 32. Hen. 8. was principally intended both to giue life to the former Statute. 1631 *T. ADAMS in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 150 To give life and beginning to the publick Lecture. 1721 *R. BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 139 The late Dutchess . . whose Curiosity and Skill in Natural Knowledge gave Life to many Discoveries which, without her happy Influence would have lain uncultivated.

5. The cause or source of living; the vivifying or animating principle; he who or that which makes or keeps a thing alive (in various senses); 'soul'; 'essence'. Hence (*poet. nonce-use*) = 'life-blood'. Also in colloquial use and soul.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1692 Als þe saule es lyf of þe body, Swa þe lyfe of þe saule es God allmyghty. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* ix. 13 Hold discipline . . kep it for, it is thi lyf. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 394 Why! there you toucht the life of our designe. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.* *Despatch* (Arb.) 249 Order, & distribution is the life of dispatch. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ix. 4, But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat. c1618 *RALEIGH Disc. Invent. Ships* Wks. 1829 VIII. 323 The length of the cable is the life of the ship in all extremities. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* iv. (1697) 79 Water and Air are the true Life and Power of every being. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Bloud's Gardening* 198 This the Life of fine Water-works to be well fed. *Ibid.* 201 Water-Works are the Life of a Garden. 1715-20 *POPE Hiad* iv. 609 The warm Life came issuing from the Wound. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Riddg.) 14 Ballets incidental to the piece are the very life and soul of the play. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xliii, Mr. Pecksniff's young gentlemen were the life and soul of the Dragon. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 33 At this very wine-party he was the life of everything.

b. *My life*: my beloved, my dearest. Not now in familiar use.

1a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is mi lif & mi lue. *Ibid.* 2478 Mi lif, and mi leotom, Iesu Crist, mi lauerd. 1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* III. v. R j b, I can not but mi needs or algates embrace my life. 1595 *SPENSER Colin Clout* 16 Colia, my life, my life. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 226 O Imogen! My Queen, my life, my wife. 1706 *ADAMSON Rosamond* v. vi. (1707) 12 Where is my Life! my Rosamond! 1731 *SWIFT Stripling & Chloe* 208 Oa Box of Cedar sits the Wife, And makes it warm for Dearest Life. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvii, Let us have one bottle more. 1768 *Mrs. Pott.* 'My life, said Mr. Pott. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* VII. 339 My bride, My wife, my life.

6. In various concrete applications.

† a. A living being, a person. [So OS., OFris. *lif*.] *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 27 Sex sonnes and aught doughtres, þo were faire lyves. 13.. *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 1780 31f 3e luf not þat lyf þat 3e lyue nedest. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 204 Tuu cofres . . So lich that no lif . . That on mat fro that other knowe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1499 The last of þos lefe children was a lyfe [printed lyffe] lyfe. 1423 *JAS. I. Kingis Q.* xxviii, Awe wofull wreche that . . of eueris lyvis help hath nede. 14.. *Sir Beues* 1963+1 (MS. E.) Iosyan, þat flayre lyff. c1450 *Erie Tolous* 562 Than answered that lovely lyfe.

† b. One's family or line. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 599 Bot of þe lyfe þat he list off he like was to nane. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 59 And there [in Hell] she [Eve] and her husbunde and all thaire lyff [E. leu. ligide] was in prison unto the tyme that God deied on the crosse.

c. *nonce-uses.* Vitality as embodied in an individual person or thing.

1587 *GOLDING De Morny* v. 51 Every life (if I may so speake) begetteth . . . issue . . . in it selfe afore it send it out. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 2 Why should I play the Roman Foole, and dye On mine owne sword? whyles I see liues, the gashes Do better vpon them. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xiii. An awful thought, a life removed. The human-hearted man I loved. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 75 Philip . . . like a wounded life Crept down into the hollows of the wood.

d. Vitality or activity embodied in material forms; living things in the aggregate.

1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 187 Well-shower'd earth Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. 1732 *POPE Ess.* Man 1. 215 From the life that fills the Flood, To that which warbles thro' the vernal wood. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* vii. The noise of life begins again. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Trils.* (1872) I. 12 The life of the scene, too, is infinitely more picturesque than that of London. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xiv. Very little life was to be seen on either bank.

7. (In early use commonly the life.) The living form or model; living semblance; life-size figure or presentation. *After, from (or by) the life:* (drawn) from the living model. *As large as (the) life,* life-size; hence *humorously*, implying that a person's figure or aspect is not lacking in any point. *Small life:* ? somewhat less than life-size.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. ii. 110 There was neuer counterfeited of passion, came so neere the life of passion as she discoveres it. 1607 *BEAUM. & FL. Woman-hater* ii. i. It doth show So neere the life as it were naturall. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.* Beauty (Arb.) 210 That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot expresse, noe nor the first sight of the life. 1625 — *Ess.* Friendship (Arb.) 170 The best Way, to represent to life the manifold use of friendship. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* 24 Which shadow . . . if you draw by the life must be hit at an haire's breadth. 1641 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 36 A glorious crucifix . . . greater than the life. 1689 *Lord, Gas.* No. 240/4 Two Medals. One of his Highness the Prince of Orange, done by the Life. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 50 ¶ 9 The picture is . . . bigger than the life. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 229 The figures are less the life, and about half lengths. *Ibid.* IV. 24 A light flimsy kind of fan-painting as large as the life. 1807 *SIR R. C. HOARE Tour Ital.* 235 Two curious old portraits . . . the one of King Henry VIII, the other of Anna Ballen, small life. 1816 *W. HOLLAR Dance Death* 7 He was drawing a figure after the life. 1853 *C. BEAD. Verdant Green* i. vi. An imposing-looking Don, as large as life, and quite as natural. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 312 The study from 'the Life'.

b. *To the life:* with life-like presentation of or resemblance to the original (said of a drawing or painting); with fidelity to nature; with exact reproduction of every point or detail; † formerly const. of. † *To set oneself out to the life:* to adorn oneself with the utmost pains.

1603 *B. JONSON K. Jas's Entertain.* Wks. (1616) 848 Wherein . . . the very site, fabricke, strength, policie, dignitie, and affections of the citie were all laid downe to life. 1626 *MASINGER Rom. Actor* ii. (1629) D 2, A Tragedie . . . in which a murder Was acted to the life. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Gov.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kinde of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* To Consideration, I propound not this Discourse as a pattern drawn up to the life of the thing. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 12 The shadow or dark representation of that which was to be drawn afterwards to the greatest life. 1703 *RULES Civility* 195 To reflect upon a Lady . . . for having set her self out to the Life in order to some evil Design. a 1758 *RAMSAY Some of Contents Evergreen* vii. The girland wyfe, Fleming and Scot haif painted to the life. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. vii. ¶ 20 I can take off a cat to the life. 1825 *LAMB Elia* ii. *Stage Illusion.* They please by being done under the life, or beside it; not to the life. 1860 *READE Colister & H.* xxxvii. (1866) 107 Where is the coquette that cannot scream to the life? 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvii. 427 The several characteristics of the men are set forth to the very life.

II. With reference to duration.

8. The animate terrestrial existence of an individual viewed with regard to its duration; the period from birth to death. Also adverbially, *all my (his, etc.) life:* = in or during all my (etc.) life; † formerly sometimes without all.

c 1080 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) i. 10 On eallon heora life. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Noe lefede on all his life nigon hund 3eare and fifti. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he liuede al is lif & deyde in feble depe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12246 For sagh i neuer nan swilk mi line. c 1384 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 443 After a man deserves while he lyves here schal he be rewarded after his lyfe. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Pro.* 50 Ther loved no wight hotter in his lyve [other texts life]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 472/1 [To receive the said annuite, terme of his lyve. 1450 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 176 That he schuld . . . nevir his lyve dwelle in no soille longing to the Kyng of Yngland. c 1470 *G. ASHBY Dicta Philos.* 680 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 73 Considre that your lif is shorte. 1561 *T. Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Aij b. So did he end his lif with glorie. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxxi. 12 She will doe him good, and not euill, all the dayes of her life. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* 50 They would . . . live all their lyves-long in Dalilah's lap. 1718 *J. CHAMBERLAINE Relig. Philos.* i. xii. § 25 This Globe . . . would be quite dispeopled in the Life of one Man. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i. Early in life he had married Constance Valentinia. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. l. 47 There is a

season in the life both of an individual and of a society, at which [etc.]. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* 8 Every day of our lives. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

b. *For life:* for the remaining period of the person's life. *A lease, grant, etc. for (two, three, etc.) lives:* one which is to remain in force during the life of the longest liver of (two, three, etc.) specified persons. Hence occas. the persons on whose length of life the duration of a lease depends are called the *lives*.

1470 in Fortescue *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 351 That no patente be made . . . for terme of lyfe, or yerres countervailing terme of lyffe. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 That no Master, Provost [etc.] . . . shall make anye Lease for lief lieves or yerres, of anie ferme [etc.]. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. Intro. Wks. (1847) 43/1 As men buy Leases, for three lives and downward. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xci. (1708) 106 A Gentleman that had an Estate for Lives, and two of his Tenants in the Lease. . . The Man . . . had Payson'd himself, and the Revenge upon his Landlord was the Defeating him of his Estate by Destroying the Last Life in the Lease. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* Wks. 1856 I. 363 The administration of this bank is for life. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* i. 80 Nymphs . . . For Life predestin'd to the Gnomes Embrace. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 211 To the use of himself for life, remainder to his wife for life. 1834 *MACAULAY Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 Newcastle offered him . . . the Duchy of Lancaster for life. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any land is comprised in a lease for a life or lives.

c. The term of duration of an inanimate thing; the time that a manufactured object lasts.

1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 210 Mosaic, . . . an Ornament of much Beauty, and long Life. 1766 *PREECE & SWEETWRIGHT Telegraphy* 37 From eighteen to twenty months is the average life assigned to them [battery cells]. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/2 The average life of the steel rails. 1892 *SIR A. KEENEWICH in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 141/1 The short life of the company, and the subsequent liquidation.

9. *Life assurance.* a. A person considered with regard to the probable future duration of his life. *A good life:* one whose life is exposed to no exceptional risks, and who is likely to live at least to the term assigned as the average 'expectation' at his age. b. Any particular amount of expectation of life. c. 'An insurance on a person's life; a life insurance policy' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1692-3 *HAILEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 601 How to make a certain Estimate of the value of Annuities for Lives. *Ibid.* 602 The Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iii. iii. I suppose you're afraid that Sir Oliver is too good a life? 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 212 The rules in the preceding chapter, though the status mentioned are technically called lives, are equally true for any species of circumstances. 1896 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* i. 476 [An applicant for insurance] was . . . called upon to state on oath that he believed himself to be a good life.

10. *pl.* in proverbial expressions referring to tenacity of life.

1552 [see CAT 56.1 13 b]. 1599 *MASSINGER*, etc. *Old Law* v. i. I believe now a father Hath as many lives as a mother! 1859 *McCLINTOCK Voy. 'Fox'* Arct. Seas x. 176 We are only now to commence the interesting part of our voyage. It is to be hoped the poor 'Fox' has many more lives to spare.

11. Transferred uses in various games. *Cards* ('Commerce'). One of three counters, which each player has; so called because, when he has lost all of them, he falls out of the game. *Pool.* One of three chances which each player has. *Cricket.* The continuation of a batsman's innings after a chance has been missed of getting him out.

1806-7 *J. BERSFORD Miserics Hum.* Life (1826) iii. xxiii. At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing . . . for aces. 1840 *T. HOOK Fitzherbert* II. viii. 199 All the old people are at whist, and all the young ones at commerce; I have just lost my last life and my only shilling. 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1858) 120 The first player who loses his three lives has the privilege of purchasing what is called a star. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The captain . . . received a life . . . in the ships.

III. Course, condition, or manner of living.

12. The series of actions and occurrences constituting the history of an individual (esp. a human being) from birth to death. In generalized sense, the course of human existence from birth to death. (*Anything, nothing, in life:* 'in the world', at all.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxxi. [xxx.] (1890) 278 Da sunne we 3eare for 3emynde awriton in 3ære bec Cūbertes lifes. a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1016 (Laud MS.) He 3eendode his dagas . . . after mycelum 3eswince . . . his lifes. c 1175, etc. [see LEAD v. 12]. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 252 (Götl.) Till þaim . . . þat ledis þair liues [a 1425 *Trin. liues*] in mekil wast. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. v. 66, I leif . . . and ledis life as 3e se. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Fines' Instr. Chr. Hymn.* (1599) N ij. They that marry for love, shall lear their life in sorrow. a 1598 *SPENSER Hymn Heavenly Love* 183 He our life hath left unto us free. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 193 To know that which before us lies in daily life. *Ibid.* l. 606 Studious they appere Of Arts that polish life. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii Wks. 1874 I. 50 Those persons, whose course of life from their youth up has been blameless. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* i. 'Hallo!' responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in life. 1888 *M. PATISON Academ. Org.* 5 One who owes to College endowments all that he has and is in life. 1892 *MORLEY Voltaire* 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 221 There is nothing in life that would be a greater gain to me than that. 1879 *MALLOCK (title)* Is Life worth living?

b. The Biblical phrase *this life* (Vulg. *hæc vita*, Gr. ἡ σὺν αὐτῇ, 1 Cor. xv. 19) is used (as also *the* or *this present life*) to denote the earthly state of human existence in contradistinction to the future life (occas. *another life*, etc.), the state of existence after death. (1hr. *To depart this life, from this life:* see *DEPART* v. 7, 8.) Hence arises an occasional use of *life* for: Either of the two states of human existence separated by death.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 Pa ðe . . . of carum . . . þiss lifes synt for-brysmede. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Er ure drihten come to þisse liue. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pantus) 219 Eftire þis lyfe transioure euire-stand lyfe is me before. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 Here in þis liif. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Communion* (Prayer Ch. Milit.) All them, whyche in this transitory lyfe be in trouble, sorowe, nede [etc.]. 1579 *EXTON Guticard.* vii. 363 King Phillip . . . had changed this lyfe for a better within the towne of Burgos. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) II. xix. 376 This was an effectual confutation of Sadducean notion that there was no life besides the present. 1852 *H. ROGERS Ecl. Faith* (1853) 98 Regard this life—as what it is . . . a pilgrimage to a better.

c. A particular manner or course of living; characterized as good, bad, happy, wretched, etc.

a 1025 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) 270 Ealle hig waron haliges lifes menn. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1516 Þatt mann . . . ma33 . . . cwenienn Godd wiþ þat lif. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 5 Heo stont þurh heh lif ipe tur of ierusalem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13830 Þe lif he ledes man nan lede. 1377 *LANGF. P. M. B.* ix. 62 That lieth synful lyf heie her soule is liche the deuel. a 1400 *Arthur* 554 He toke þe qwen, Arthoures wyff, Aynst goddes lawe & gode lyff. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) viii. 30 Þat er denote men and ledez pure lyf. 1536 *WRIGHTESLEY Chym.* (1875) I. 33 Queene Katherine . . . departed from her worldlie lif at Engden. 1594 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* i. x. § 2 All men desire to lead in this world a happy life. 1611 *FOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 139 My powerie compels My life to a condition lower than My birth or breeding. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balac's Lett.* (vol. II) 213 One that partakes of the life of a scholar and of a Courtier. 1754 *EARL CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Be sure to associate . . . with men of decent and honourable lives. 1759 *TOWNLEY (title of play)* High life below stairs. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* xiii. They live a roving life. 1859 *TENNISON Idylls* Ded. 24 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 151 The life of Sparta was the life of a camp.

d. In mod. use: The conspicuously active or practical part of human existence; the business, active pleasures, or pursuits of the world. Often with reference to social gaieties or vicious pleasures, esp. in phr. to see life. Also, the position of participating in the affairs of the world, of being a recognized member of society; esp. in phrases to begin or enter life, to be settled in life.

1771 *MACKENZIE Man Foot* (1886) 26 She had been ushered into life (as that word is used in the dialect of St. James's) at seventeen. 1784 *Unfort. Sensib.* II. 182 The disadvantages of entering life without money. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. l. 7 5, I was dying to see a little of life. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 All the frolic, fun, lark, gig, life, gammon, and trying-it-on are depicted. 1874 *DASKEIN Half a Life* III. 123 To see me happily settled in life. 1885 *E. GARRETT At Any Cost* vii. 112 Does a man want . . . to 'see life' in metropolitan boulevards and continental spas?

13. A written account of a person's 'life' (sense 12); a biography.

[c 900: see 12.] a 1225 *St. Mark.* 371 Iit he god that he raddle hire lyf. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Pro. 28, I writ þe lyf of sanctis sere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's T.* 50 This writen olde clerkis in hir lyves. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 957 Saint cuthbert lyfe may he rede. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Erang.* T. 1. 42 Many for feare fled into deserts and caves, witnesseth S. Ierome in the life of Paul the Eremitic. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 102 7 A Few authors write their own lives. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 203 The fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written. 1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* I. Pref. 6 Coleridge's Literary Life is professedly autographical.

† IV. 14. Phrases formed with preps. with the meaning 'alive'. a. *On live* (OE. *on life*), *o live*, etc.: see *ALIVE*. b. *Upon live*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 981 (1030) Þe beste harpoun vpon lyue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11275 Ne 3ou sechis no socour. Of no lede vpon lyue. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* 279 Es noghte a lorde in þat land appone lyfe leuede.

c. *Of live*, later of *life*.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7934 (Fairf.) Be god of liue [Cott. o-live, Götl. a-live] he square his ap. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 293 Wes nane off lyve that hym ne dred. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 299 Alle men of lyve wakythe hym nowght. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 701 If they ben of lyff. a 1658 *Little Musgrave* x. in *Child Ballads* II. 244 As thou art a man of life.

d. *To live* (OE. *to life*), north. *ate live*.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* xxxi. 15 Moises . . . axode hwi hig heoldon þa wifmenn to life. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 629 And leten [weren] de oðre to lue gon. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1022 Wheher our to lue gon, I he hap anouz of þis. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 5180 (Fairf.) Bot I ne keppe na langer ate live.

e. *In live*, in *life*, with *life*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1354 To sechen ysaac hom a wif, Of his kinde de ðor was in lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1839 Na creatur in liue [Fairf. on liue]. c 1375 *Ibid.* 6492 (Fairf.) Atte he was liuande and in life sulde be. a 1425 *Ibid.* 11834 (Trin.) Mist no mon wiþ lif [Fairf. in life, Götl. on lif] haue more.

f. *Of lives*, on *lives*, in *lives*. [Cf. *ALIVES*.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2834 If his breðere of liues ben. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8373 Þou has in liues Mani childer wiþ bi wues. *Ibid.* 9676 In all þis world lef [na] man in liues [Trin. on liues]. *Ibid.* 6794 Þour barns haf na faders in liues [c 1375 *Fairf.* on liuis].

† V. 15. *Lives* (OE. *lifes*), the gen. sing. used

a. predicatively = alive; *occas. as sb.*, those who are alive, the living.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist. v. xvii. [xix.]* (1890) 462 He...nemne ðynre eðunge aore ætweðæt þæt he lifes was. c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 51 He nat to soðe þæt heo beoð lifes. c1175 *Gen. & Ex.* 3802 He...Ran and stod tuen lifes and dead. c1300 *Havelok* 1307 Al...That euer was in Denemark lyues. 13...*Guy Warr.* (A.) 5459 Nijt no day swiken V nille, Lises or dyes þæt ich him se. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3685 V nolde þe lete lyues bee.

b. attributively = live, living.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Habbe do sehtnesse and lueve to ech lyues man. c1230 *Cast. Love* 1422 Heo sezen him ælwe a lyues-mon. c1386 *CHAUCEA Merch. T.* 620 No lyues creature Be it of fyssh, or bryd, or beest, or man. c1450 *LONELICH Graill* xxxix. 373 Non lyves body there-Inne he say. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi Par. Luke* xi. 110 The yearth shal yelde hym again a luesman on the third daie. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 324 Now glaidith euerly lums creature. 1600 *HOLLAND Lyr. XL* viii. 1064 It is the...gift .. of God that I am a luesman [L. *lives*] at this houre.

VI. Combinations.

16. General combs. a. simple attrib., as *life-air*, -*bark*, -*battle*, -*beauty*, -*experience*, -*food*, -*germ*, -*group*, -*guidance*, -*journey*, -*phase*, -*plan*, -*process*, -*tackle*, -*thread*, -*transit*, -*vein*, -*wreck*, etc.

1820 *KEATS Hyperion* l. 110 Space regioned with 'life-air'. 1847 *CARDL Wiseman Unruly Anglican Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 421 Seated at the helm of his 'life-bark, that defies every storm. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. l. ii. He marches and fights, with victorious assurance, in this 'life-battle'. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 274 The trees in their full 'life-beauty'. 1852 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. xiii. 160 Blessed is the man...whose 'life-experience has taught a confiding belief. c1475 *Pict. Fac. in Wr.* Wülcker 788 20 *Hic victus*, 'lyfede'. 1875 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* i. (1876) 12 'Life-germs, which are all born together, do not die together. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* ii. 1867 24 Clearly developed and abundant 'life-groups. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Rev.* (1858) 182 Some months of our 'life-journey. 1849 *MISS MULLOCK Ogilvie* (1878) 25 The real nature of the 'life-phase which was opening upon her. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. I. xv. (1866) 257 Each man...must take up his 'life-process alone. 1889 *MINART Truth* 359 Our merely organic 'life-processes. 1853 *JERDAN Autobiog.* III. 51 The self-revelations I have deemed essential to my 'life-story. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Rev.* (1858) 38 The same viscera, tissues, livers, lights, and other 'life-tackle. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 210 The 'life-thread... had been severed by the fatal shears. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iv. iv. To this your brief 'life-transit. c1530 *Hickscornier* 117 Death. Taketh his swerde and smytheth asonder the lyfe vayne. 1890 *ROLF BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* (1896) 165 1 Failures and 'life-wrecks.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *life-aborring*, -*bearing*, -*begetting*, -*breathing*, -*bringing*, -*creating*, -*destroying*, -*decouring*, -*hugging*, -*outfatching*, -*poisoning*, -*preserving*, -*quelling*, -*rearing*, -*rendering*, -*renewing*, -*restoring*, -*saving*, -*sustaining*, -*working* (etc.) adjs.; *life-lover*, -*saver*.

1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* l. lxxxiii. 'Life-aborring gloom. 1867 *G. MACDONALD Poems* 13 This old 'life-bearing earth. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 175 Stay but till my Julia close The 'life-begetting eye. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus* Unb. II. i. The folded depth of her 'life-breathing bosom. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 121 V. 'life-bringing worde of the Father. 1868 *J. H. NEWMAN Verses Var. Occas.* 187 'Life-creating Paraclete. a 1600 in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 437 More strong then 'life-destroying death. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 17 Avarice...kindled 'life-devouring fire. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* v. iii. Let 'life-hugging slaves...be loath to die! 1597 *MIDDLETON West. S. l.* i Her 'life-infusing speech doth thus begin. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 203 Making good the philosopher's notion, that man is a 'life-lover. 1647 *H. MORE Oracle* 79 In friendly feasts, and 'life-outfatching kisse. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* cxxiii. 'Life-poisoning pestilence. 1590 - *Com. Err.* v. i. 83 'Life-preserving rest. 1895 *S. R. HOLE Tour Amer.* 24 Life-preserving belts. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. 10 Each halfe houre a hell of infernal paine, and betweene each torment, a long distance of 'life-quelling time. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 58 'Life-rearing knocks. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 146 Like the kinde 'Life-rendring Politician. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 304 Your heart shall yield a 'life-renewing stream. 1781 - *Hope* 456 The trumpet of a 'life-restoring day. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 3/1 Minor 'life-savers, such as mattresses, deck furniture, belts, dresses, buoys, &c. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Reant.* v. 17 His very 'life-sustaining diet. 1862 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. ix. § 80 (1875) 241 Life-sustaining power. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* II. iii. § 8 The silliest soule among them, might sooner bee partaker of their 'life-working sense. 1855 *PUSEY Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 638 Although the nature of the flesh is in itself powerless to give life, yet it will inwork this when it has the life-working Word.

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *life-crowded*, -*deserted*, -*eyed*, -*penetrated*, -*teeming* adjs.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1852) 132 Its seas 'life-crowded. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 182 Solitary tracts Of 'life-deserted sand. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1852) 170 O beauty, holy and divine, 'Life-eyed, soul-crowned. 1893 *Month Jan.* 52 A potent and 'life-penetrated organism. 1847 *HERSCHEL tr. Schiller's Spaziergang* 3 'Life-teeming fields.

d. In adverbial relations of various kinds, chiefly with adjs. and pples. = 'in, of, for, with, or as life'; as *life-bereft*, -*lengthened*, -*lorn*, -*lost*, -*old*, -*spent*, -*sweet*, -*thirsting*, -*weary* (-weariness); *life-struggle*. + Also *occas.* = lifelike, as *life-expression*.

1896 *SIR T. MARTIN Virgil* vi. 219 The bodies 'life-bereft Of heroes of renown. 1621-31 *LAUD Sermon* (1847) 98 Another King, but the same 'life-expression of all the royal and religious virtues of his father. a 1770 *CHATTERTON in Europ. Mag.* (1804) XLV. 86 The drowning, 'life-infatuate fool. 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. Decay to 'Life-lengthened Ezechiah. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 80 The 'life-lorn hillside. 1598 *S. ROWLANDS Betray. Christ* Gij,

His 'life-lost blood. 1850 *H. KINGSLEY G. Hamlyn* (1900) 87/2 The rupture of 'life-old associations. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* iv. ii. 'Life-spent Penthea. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 103 The bitter 'life-struggle of primitive society. 1871-4 *J. THOMSON City Dread.* Nt. x. vii. Deathstill, 'livesweet, with folded palms she lay. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* III. ix. (1872) II. 174 A 'life-thirsting...juryman. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* III. 168 His illness had been more 'life-weariness than organic disease. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 62 The 'life-weary taker may fall dead. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 112 The most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

e. In adj. or adv. relation: Lasting for a lifetime, lifelong; during one's whole life, for life.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 117 Though hourly comforts from the Gods we see, No life is yet life-proof from miserie. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 618 A bill for raising 265,000l. by life-annuities. 1791 *GIBSON Autobiog.* (1869) 341 The heir most gratefully subscribed an agreement which rendered my life-possession more perfect. 1813 *J. FORSYTH Excurs. Italy* 85 Extending the *livelli*, or life-leases. 1837 *SYD. SMITH Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 264/4 An Ecclesiastical Corporation...can sell a next presentation as legally as a lay life-tenant can do. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 224 Working-out his life-task in the depths of the Desert there. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. xlv. v. 483 The life-sitting elders at Athens. 1868 *M. PATISON Academ. Org.* v. 127 Colleges were homes for the life-study of the highest and most abstruse parts of knowledge. 1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. Preface* Pref. 9 Elizabethan Dramatic Literature is...important enough to occupy a man's life-labours. 1893 *Fall Mail Mag.* Christmas No. 224 He...had received a life sentence.

f. In senses relating to Art: = 'from the life or living model', as *life-study*; 'for the study of the life', as *life-academy*, -*class*, -*school*; or 'imparting life', as *life-touch*.

1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* Pref. It is fancy that gives the life-touches. 1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1699) 173 Moses drew out the main lineaments, the Skeleton of the Picture, but Christ...gave it all its Graces, Air, and Life-touches. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 638/2 In London and elsewhere there are life-academies. 1897 *Mag. Art* Sept. 252 The life class should be confined to the study of the figure for purposes of design only. 1899 *MARY DEANE Bk. Dece.* etc., 85 The difficulty of obtaining a life-study of a...phoenix.

17. Special combinations: *life-arrow*, a barbed arrow with a line attached, which is fired from a gun in order to establish communication with a ship in distress (Cassell 1884); *life-assurance* (see ASSURANCE 5); *life-belt*, a belt of inflated india-rubber, of cork, or other buoyant material, used to support the body in the water; *life-breath*, the breath which supports life; also fig.; *life-buoy* (see BUOY sb. 1 b); + *life-cord* = *life-string*; *life-cycle* *Biol.* = *life-history*; + *life-dead*, suffering a living death; *life-drop*, a drop of one's heart's-blood; *life-estate*, an estate, the tenure of which is measured by a person's life: *life-history* *Biol.*, the series of developments which an organism undergoes in the course of its progress from the egg to the adult state; also, an account of these developments; *life-hold*, applied to property which is held for a life or lives; hence *life-holder*, one who holds such property; *life-insurance* (see INSURANCE 4); *life-interest*, an interest or estate which terminates with the life of the holder or some other person; *life-jacket*, a life-saving contrivance in the form of a jacket; *life-kuot* (see quot.); *life-line*, a line or rope which is intended to be instrumental in saving life, such as the rope attached to a life-buoy, etc.; *life-mortar*, a mortar for discharging a life-rocket (Ogilvie, 1882); *life-office*, 'an office or institution where life-insurances can be effected' (Cassell); *life-peer*, a peer whose title lapses at his death; so *life-peerage*; *life-plant*, a name for plants of the genus *Bryophyllum* (N.O. *Crassulaceae*), which will grow without being rooted in soil; *life-raft*, a kind of raft for saving life in a shipwreck; *life-rate*, 'the rate or amount for which a life is insured' (Ogilvie); + *life-regiment*, ? a regiment of life-guards; *life-rocket*, a rocket which carries with it a rope to establish communication with those on board a ship in distress (Ogilvie); *life-root*, the Golden Ragwort, *Senecio aureus* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888); *life-seat*, a seat contrived to be a life-saving appliance in case of a boat being capsized; *life-shot*, 'a shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow' (Cassell); + *life-sin*, actual sin; + *life-sith*, lifetime; + *life-spencer*, a cork jacket for saving life at sea; *life-spot* *Whaling*, the vulnerable point behind the fin of the whale into which the lance is thrust to kill the animal (Cent. Dict.); *life-spring*, the spring or source of life; *life-string*, a string or nerve supposed to be essential to life; *pl.* what is essential to the support of life; *life-table*, 'a statistical table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages' (Webster 1864); *life-tenant* = *life-holder*; + *life-thraw*, lifetime; *life-tide*, + (a) ? lifetime; (b) the tide or stream of life; *life-tree* = 'tree of life'; *life-while*

arch., lifetime; *life-work*, the work of a lifetime; the work which is the object of a person's whole life; *life-writer*, a biographer; so *life-writing* sb., biography; *adj.* writing biographies.

1830 *HERSCHEL Stad. Nat. Phil.* 58 The institution of 'life-assurances. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* iii. 84 Life-assurance policies. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* 'Life-belt. 1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 286 The Life Belts supplied to men-of-war weigh 5 pounds. 1597 *J. KING Jonas* (1618) 87 This is the band whereby the common wealth hangeth together, the 'life-breath which these many thousand creatures draw. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 631 That constitutional spirit which was the life-breath of parliamentary growth. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 342 The 'life buoy being caught hold of. 1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 283 The Service Life Buoy is supposed to be capable of keeping four men afloat. a 1631 *DONNE Progr. Soul* 204 This mouse...to the brain...went, And gnaw'd the 'life-cords there. 1840 *BROWNING Sorrello* vi. 733 Fate shears The life-cord prompt enough. 1894 *106 Sci. Monthly* June 277 Each species has two generations in its 'life-cycle. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1629) 202 This 'life-deadman in this old dungeon drop. 1807 *BYRON Nieme & Enryalos* 48 And hostile 'life-drops dim my gory spear. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* 'Life-estate...are either for the life of the owner, or for the life of another, or others. 1879 *DALLINGER Lect. Min. Forms* Life, We were able in the course of four years' steady work to complete the 'life history of six distinct forms. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 401 The life-history of the white corpuscles. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 359 My father's Aunt Hannah had a 'lifehold estate. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 428 Lifehold tenures. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 853/2 A small lifehold farm. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 635 The axe of the...malicious 'life-holder is levelling to the ground the lofty oak. 1809 *R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade* 51 'Life Insurances are contracts to pay the assured a specified sum of money upon the death of the person or persons named in the contract. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v. I.* 657 He had only a 'life interest in his property. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 564 His life-interest in his prebend was forfeited. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 38 Cork 'Life Jackets. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 'Life-kuot, a term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 'Life-lines, for the preservation of the seamen. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast Gloss.* 'Life-lines, ropes carried along yards, etc., for men to hold on by. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 3/5 He observed a rocket, and informed the coastguard, who arrived with the lifelines. 1869 *EARL RUSSELL in Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCXCV. 454 That a great number of 'life Peers may be created. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* I. vii. 68 No 'life-peerages had been created for several centuries. 1859 *EARL RUSSELL in Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCXCV. 454 A life-peerage had been granted to Lord Wensleydale. 1851 *GOSSE Nat. in Jamaica* 61 The Leaf of Life, or the 'Life Plant. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 110 The Gold Medal of the Society was this Session voted to Mr. Thomas Cook, Lieut. R.N. for a 'Life Raft. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6109/1 The Squadron of Life-Guards, two Squadrons of the 'Life-Regiment. 1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 121 She was a well-appointed little boat...with patent 'life-seats and metallic life-boat. a 1641 *BF. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 532 Concerning actual, or 'life-sinne. c1230 *Halt Meid.* 45 Al hare 'lifsife. a 1240 *Saxons W. arde in Cott. Hom.* 249 Each sunne...pat he...wrahte in at his lif side. 1820 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVIII. 164 'Life-spencer. 1794 *MATHIAS Purp. Lit.* (1798) 310 The 'life-springs of taste and of good conduct. 1859 *K. CORNWALLIS New World* I. 14 Hope is the life-spring of enterprise. c 1522 *MORE De quat. noviss.* Wks. 77/2 Breaking thy vaines & thy 'life strings wif pain & grief. 1676 *G. S. CAREY Hills Hybla* 39 Thy words have cut my life-string thro'. 1877 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* Tuesday bef. Easter, One by One the life-strings of that tender heart gave way. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 213/4 Every insurance office bases its transactions upon an instrument which is called a 'Life Table'. c 1375 *So. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 332 A lame quhytore pane ony snaw pat euir þai schaw of þe 'lifstraw. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 245 [Etd] endowed the same with her own Patrimoine and 'Livetide. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* III. xiii. The life-tide of the city. 1649 *J. ELLISTON tr. Behmen's Epist.* (1880) vii/2 A Christian...desire after the same 'life-tide of Christ. 1821 *BYRON Cain* I. i. 292 Wherefore pluck'd he not the life-tree? a 1900 *Sirris in Wright Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 5 Never more his 'lif wile. a 1849 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* (1859) 321 The life-while of a world. 1871 *E. F. BURR Ad Fident* iii. 43 Your great 'life-work. 1879 *PATISON Milton* xiii. 167 In 1658...Milton has already determined that this lifework shall be a poem, an epic poem. 1737 *WARRINGTON Let. to Birch* 24 Nov. in Boswell Johnson (1831) I. Introd. 50 Almost all the 'life-writers we have had before Toland and Desmaseaux are indeed strange insipid creatures. 1772 *Ann. Reg. Misc. Ess.* 193 Of all the fantastic amusements in which modern genius indulges itself, the most whimsical is 'Life-writing. *Phil.* 169/1 This life-writing part of the world. 1889 *LOWELL Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 76 It...comes nearer to him [Plutarch] than any life-writing I can think of.

18. The gen. sing. *life's* (12-17th c. *lives*) was formerly much used in certain syntactical combs., as *lives book*, *life's day* (= LIFE-DAY), *lives food*, *life's time* (OE. *lifes tid*; = LIFETIME), etc.; now rare exc. in *life's end* (somewhat arch.); also *lives-wet* = blood.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* II. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 216 Ealle his lifes tiid. c 1205 *LAV.* 229 Pis lond he hire lende, þat come hir lifes ende. c 1200 *Bestiary* 287 Seke we ure lifes fod. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 707 Þu schalt...luben lifes ende wið Iesu Crist. a 1225 *Anr.* 4. 246 God hat wrieten o lifes boc al þæt he soð seid. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28889 Men agh noght warn him lifes fode. c 1381 *CHAUCER Part. Fowles* 53 Oure present wordes luyne space Nys þat a maner deth. c 1385 - *L. G. W. 1624 Medyn.* I wot wel that...myn labour May nat disserue it in myn luyys day. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* 702 A knihte of þe table ronde, To his lyues ende. c 1430

Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt. 674 (Lencoy) Go, lital quayre, vnto my lyues queen. *c1449* PROCK *Repr.* 536 For eny certein while or for al hir lyuytyme. *a1533* Lo. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Ancl.* (1546) Ce. j. b. We can never passe one good lyues daie. *1599* MARSTON *Sc. Villante* i. iv. 187 Cold, writhled Eld, his lyues-wet almost spent. *1600* Certain *Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 692 On whose life dependeth the life and life's-joy of so many thousands! *1637* Sc. *Prayer Bk., Catechism*, That I may continue in the same unto my lyues end. *1654* GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* in. xii. 156 In the lyues-time of their dearly Beloveds deceas'd. *1683* TRYON *Way to Health* 613 There is but little Sand left in their Lives Glass. *1830* Song in *praise of beer*, And I'll contend to my life's end There's nothing to tittle like Beer.

Life, v. rare. [*LIFE sb.*] *trans.* To give life to. Hence *Life-giving ppl. a.*

1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Jan. 9, I see him all in all, the living mind, Or nowhere. *Ibid.* Mar. 27 As to our mothers came help in our birth—Not lost in living us, but saved and blest.

Life, obs. form of LIEF.

Life-blood.

1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 53 The weapon... deepe emperst his darkness hollow maw, And, back retyrd, his life blood forth with all did draw. *1596* SHAKS. *Merch. F.* iii. ii. 269. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* viii. 407. *1789* COWPER *Cockfighter's Garland* viii. Nor e'er had fought but he made Row the life-blood of his fiercest foe. *1827* KEBLE *Chr. Y., Good Friday*, With the Saviour's life-blood wet.

2. *transf. and fig.* That which gives life to a man's mind, thought, action, etc.; the vital part or vitalizing influence.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 29 This sickness doth infect The very life-blood of our Enterprise. *1601* B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vii. [Ovid addressing Julia] Be gone, sweete life-blood. *1602* MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1336 i. 29 His love (life blood of all his hopes). *1644* MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A good Booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit. *1770* JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvii. 180 The noble spirit of the metropolis is the life-blood of the state. *1857* WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xx. 110 The poetic element is the life-blood of the narrative.

b. *attrib. as adj.* Vital, essential. *rare*—1.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. Wks. (1847) 161 All the most sacred and lifeblood laws.

3. (Also *live-blood*.) The popular name for an involuntary twitching of the lip or eyelid.

1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 Pulsations from Flatulency, like what is vulgarly called the Life-Blood, in several Parts of the Body. *1754* RICHARDSON *Grandison* vi. 221 My upper-lip had the motion in it, throbbing, like the pulsation which we call the life-blood. *1855* J. DIXON *Dis. Eye* 271 The orbicular palpebrarum muscle is subject to a spasmodic twitching... popularly termed the live-blood.

Life-boat. A boat specially constructed for saving lives in cases of loss of a vessel at sea.

In 1785 a patent was granted to Mr. Lukin for an 'insubmersible boat', but the word *life-boat* is not used in the specification.

1801 Ann. *Reg., Chron.* 14 Two life boats have been finished by Mr. Greatehead of Shields. *1802* *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 283 The Gold Medal and Fifty Guineas were... voted... to Mr. Henry Greatehead... for a Boat of peculiar construction, named a Life-Boat, in consequence of the lives of many persons shipwrecked having been preserved by it. *1811* MOORE *'Tis sweet to behold* ii. Yet who would not turn with a fonder emotion, To gaze on the life-boat, though rugged and worn. *1860* All Year Round No. 65, 344 The life-boat can brave storms in which a coast-guard boat or fisher boat could not venture to put out.

b. *attrib.*: *life-boat day*, a day on which collections are made for the maintenance of life-boats; *lifeboat-man*, a member of a life-boat's crew.

1858 HOMANS *Dict. Comm.* 1215 2 The National Life-Boat Institution. *Ibid.* 1216 1 A member of the Life-boat Committee. *1860* All Year Round No. 65, 345 The life-boat-men's pay. *1864* ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 40 Shoes on the lifeboat principle, selfacting dischargers of all extra water. *1898* Daily News 20 Apr. 4/5 A meeting... for the purpose of establishing a lifeboat day in the town.

Life-day. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: see *LIFE sb.* and *DAY sb.* A day or some period of a man's life; chiefly *pl.* (occas. *sing.*), a man's life or lifetime, ('all the days of (one's) life'). † *To bring, do of life-day, to kill*; † *to lease one's life-days*, to die.

Beowulf 1622 (Gr.) Se ellor-gast ofset lifdazas. *a900* CYNEWULF *Crist* 1224 On hyral lifdagum. *c1175* Lamb. *Hom.* 129 Her heo leudeu al heore lifdazes on kare. *a1250* Owl & Night 1139 Pe while þu art on lifday. *c1250* Gen. & Ex. 4119 Quiles him lesten liue dazes. *c1275* Passion Our Lord 84 in O. E. Misc. 39 þet heo hyme myhte wreye and don of lyf-daze. *c1300* Vox & Wolf 49 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 59 Thine lif-dazes beth al-a-go. *13...* Sir Beues (A.) 4456 Beues... was islawe And ibrouth of his lif dawe. *c1325* Chron. *Eng.* 1006 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* ii. 312 Therefore he les his lyf-dawes. *1375* BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 293 And haiff he lyf-dawes. *a1400-50* Alexander 880 He... leues louely with hir all hys lyue daws. *1454* Pastou *Lett.* i. 273 Which affrayd thortyd the lyfdayes of the sayd Philippe. *1525* Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cex. [ccvii.] 630 These lordes... accorded well togydder all their lyue daws. *1538* DUCHESSE NORFOLK in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illust.* Ladies (1852) II. 368 As for my lord my husband, for his liveryday I will never trust him. *1568* Hist. *Jacob & Esau* v. ix. Gij, Ye know that now our life daies are but short. *1876* MORRIS *Sigurd* (1887) 25 As a picture all of gold thy life-days shalt thou see.

Life-everlasting. American endweed, *Antennaria margaritacea*.

1656 PARKINSON *Paradisi* (ed. 2) 374 *Argyroceme sive Gnaphalium Americanum*. Live long or Life everlasting. *1753* in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. App.* *1854* THOREAU

Walden iv. (1886) 111 Life-everlasting grows under the table, and blackberry vines run round its legs.

Lifelful (lɔɪˈfʊl), *sb. rare*—1. [*LIFE sb.* + *-FUL*.] An amount sufficient to fill a lifetime.

1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Nowell* xxvii. (1821) 139 A manuscript containing a lifeful of learning.

Lifelful (lɔɪˈfʊl), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 3 *lifful*, 6 *livefull*, *lifull*, *lyfull*. [*LIFE sb.* + *-FUL*.] Full of life; having much vitality or animation; giving or bestowing life or vitality.

a1225 Leg. *Kath.* 834 þe liffulle leaue of hali chirche. *1570* T. NORTON *tr. Novels Catech.* (1853) 199 We pray to have the daily meat... to be made lifeful and healthful to us. *1595* SPENSER *Epithal.* 118. *1596*—P. Q. vi. xi. 46 Like lyfull heat to nummed senses brought. *1606* MARSTON *Parasitaster* i. ii. B. 2, Tiberio's life-full eyes and well filld vaines. *1818* KEATS *Endym.* l. 768 A colour grew Upon his cheek, while thus he lifeful spake. *1862* R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 Nothing is too lifeful for sculpture, if so be it be beautiful.

Hence **Lifelfully adv.** **Lifelfulness.**

a1470 TROTTER *Decl. P. C. Scipio* (Caxton 1421) D iv. In their children nature hath lyfelfully empynted... the same. *1832* J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 865 In their lifelfulness forgetting all thoughts... that appertain to death. *1864* Mrs. CLIVE *John Gresswold* II. 179 The... garb which had been worn so lifefully in the morning. *1870* H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iii. 54 Human hope and lifelfulness.

Life-giver. One who or that which gives life. *1598* S. ROWLANDS *Detray. Christ* Gith. O. deaths victor, true life-giver. *1862* LYTTON *Str. Story* i. 93 The air—which is the kindest life-giver. *1875* MANNING *Mission II. Ghost* i. 3 The Holy Ghost, the Lord and Life-Giver.

No **Life-giving sb.** and *a.*

1561 DAVIS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 133 b, This creation and life-giving, is not communicated to others. *1596* SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Love* 65 Heavens life-giving fyre. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* iv. 195 The virtue... Of that life-giving Plant. *a1761* LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 31 The life-giving power of his holy presence in our souls. *1855* KING-LELY *Glaucus* (1878) 201 The life-giving oxygen of the air. *1899* E. G. JONES *Ascent through Christ* ii. 225 All life-giving is costly.

Life-guard. [Perh. suggested by Du. *lijfgarde* (obs.), *G. leibgarde* (in both of which, however, the first element = 'body').]

1. A body-guard of soldiers; now *pl.* written *Life Guards*, in the British army, two regiments of cavalry, forming, together with the Royal Horse Guards, the household cavalry.

1648 *Decl. Commonw. Reb. Ireland* 63 Most of the King's life-guard are Irish. *1648* Hamilton *Papers* Camden 161 One of Sir Tho. Fairfax's life-guard. *1650* FULLER *Pisgah* ii. x. 217 The Cherethites were a kind of life-guard to King David. *1702* *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3222/3 A stronger Party of French Horse, drawn out of their Life-guard. *1828* SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x. A thousand horse mount with him as his daily life-guard. *1849* ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxiv. 244 He had been passing the evening with an officer—one of the Life-guards Blue. *1884* *Regul. & Ord. Army* g Her Majesty's Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, have the Precedence of all other Corps whatever.

b. *attrib.*, as † *life-guard oath*; *life-guard-man*, a member of a life-guard; also *Life Guardsman*, a soldier belonging to the Life Guards.

1662 JESSEY *Mirab. Ann. Secundus* 24 The biggest life-guard oaths. *1681-2* Wood *Life* 12 Feb. Three men habited like life-guard men. *1771* SMOLLETT *Humph. C.* 23 June, I am resolved to make you my life-guard-man on the highway. *1840* DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. His large boots resembled... those worn by our Life Guardsmen at the present day. *1877* Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* i. 11 You are big enough for a Life Guardsman!

2. The guard or protection of a person's life; a protecting agent or influence. ? *Obs.*

1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 226 Our spirits within us, which should be as our life-guard to secure us against all attempts from without. *1652* S. PATRICK *Funeral Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 531 Good men are the life-guard of the world. *1683* TRYON *Way to Health* iii. (1697) 423 Modesty, the life-guard of Chastity. *a1711* KEN *Hymn-notheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 317 All the Heavenly Host your Life-guard are. *1800* WEEMS *Washington* xiv. (1877) 208 This noble quality was the life-guard of his reason.

3. A device attached to the front of a locomotive for sweeping small obstructions from the track.

1864 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept. Had not the life-guard... protected the wheels of the engine as it did the train would... have been thrown off the line.

4. *U. S.* A person employed to watch against accidents to bathers.

1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 217 I came out almost before the life-guard could get ready to throw me a life-preserver. *Ibid.* 223 The life-guard of the bathing-beach.

Hence † *Life-guard v. trans.*, to protect as a life-guard; to preserve, safeguard.

1690 Mor. *Ess. & Disc.* xii. 209 'Tis not a Man's great Parts... can Life-guard him from Censure, which is a-kin to Death.

† **Life-holy, a.** Of holy life. Hence † **Life-holiness.**

c1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 133 þe lif holie prest zacharie. *a1225* Ancr. *R.* 142 þet... heo holden hire up mid hore lif holiness. *Ibid.* 346 To hire owne schrit feder, oðer to summe oðre lif-holie monne. *a1240* *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 207 His aristre arere me in lif holiness. *1303* LANGP. *P. Pl.* C. x. 195 Lyf-holy as eremites. *Ibid.* VI. 80 Lyf-holynesse and loue han ben longe hennes. *c1440* *Promp. Parc.* 303/2 Lyf-holy, deuotus, sanctus.

† **Life-honey, live-honey.** *Obs.* (See *quots.* *1609*, *1729*.)

c1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 111 Tak haluc apynt of lyf hony. *1584* COGAN *Heaven Health* cxxxiii. 234 Let it boyle vntill it come to the thickness of Liue Honie. *1601* HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 317 Such... will not run like life-hony. *1609* C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. § 27 The other [hony] so soft that it will runne, which therefore is called liue-hony. *1729* Evelyn's *Pomona* Gen. Advt. 96 Live-Honey that which drops freely out of the Combs.

† **Lifehood, livehood.** *Obs.* [*LIFE sb.* + *-HOOD*.] Means of maintaining life, livelihood, sustenance.

c1440 *Promp. Parc.* 308/2 Lyvelode, or lyfhode (K. lyfhode), victus. *1484* CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. xiii. At the houre of his dethe he byquethed and gaf to them his herytage or lyuehode. *1664* N. RIDING *Rev.* VI. 76 If the said inhabitants shall provide for a sufficient lifehood for the said children.

Lifekins: see *LIFE sb.* 3 d.

Lifeless (lɔɪˈfles), *a.* Also 5-6 *lyveles*, 6-8 *liveles*, -less *e.* [*OF. lyfless*, *f. lif* *LIFE sb.* + *-less* -LESS.] Having no life.

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; dead.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xx. 7 þu bist dead for-raðe, and þa þe þe to lochð beoð lifelesse eac. *a1225* Leg. *Kath.* 1045 He... mid his worde awaite þe lifelesse liue to lif. *c1400* *Destin. Troy* 8668 The Myrmaidons... Bere hym... to his big tent, There left hym as lyueless. *c1586* CRESS *Pemroke* P. 1. xxix. ii. The lyuelessse carcasses of those that liv'd thy servants, serve the crowses. *1650* W. SAUNDERS *And. Copin.* 19 He fear'd, that within few daies the Land would be landlesse and lyueless. *1791* COWPER *Riad* xvii. 286 He bury a lifeless Trojan heap'd On slain Patroclus. *1841* LONGB. *Lancelot* ix. There in the twilight cold and grey, Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay. *1851* RUSKIN *Stones* (1874) i. App. 351 A blank level of lifeless gray.

Proverb. 1546 J. HYVARD *Proc.* (1867) 29 He is lifeles, that is faintles. *1629* GAYLE *Holy Madn.* 309.

b. *hyperbolically.* Said, e.g., of a person in a swoon; insensible, senseless.

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cinn.* *Matrons* ii. (1668) 67 Consomng themselves in greedy looks, leave their bodies faint and lyueless. *1671* H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 517 If the Scorpion by chance creep by the herb Wolf-bane, it grows pale and lyueless. *1795* Mrs. PARSONS *Myat. Warning* i. iii. 51 His senses fled, and he fell extended on the floor. Happily a servant was passing, and beheld the lifeless body... He was soon restored to his senses. *1826* DISRAELI *Mr. Gray* vi. vi. Mrs. Felix Lorraine sank lifeless into his arms.

2. Not endowed with or possessing life; inanimate.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 574 Fela templa aradon and mid... lifelessum anlicnyssum alydon. *1553* GRIMALDE *Clerico's Offices* ii. (1555) 79 What so in things lyueless and what so in the use... of beastes is done profitia lie to man's life. *1600* SHAKS. *A. T. L.* i. ii. 263 That which here stands vp is but a quintine, a mere lyueless blocke. *1612* HUYWOOD *Apol. Actors* i. 29 To... stande in his place like a lyueless image. *1686* J. SOUTH *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 624 They conijrd their Demons into their consecrated Images, and made the lyueless Stocks to move and speak. *1851* ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. x. (1876) 124 A collection of lyueless forces. *1887* BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 464 Then on the lyueless painting he feeds his heart to the fill.

3. Wanting vital quality; destitute of animation, vigour, or activity. Also of food; containing no 'life' or nourishment.

a1225 Leg. *Kath.* 266 þe wrenchfule feont... weorp ham ut some of paraises selhdon into þis lyfless lif. *a1420* Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3894 Affir moost he rowne with a pilwe His lyfles resouns here to despende. *1561* DAVIS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 170 b. For Vespasian... did soone releeve the world that had long bene lyueless and forlorne. *1586* MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii. Ceaseless and disconsolate conceits Which dye my locks so lyueless as they are. *1633* Br. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 194 Feeding on hearbs and rootes, and such other lyueless nourishment. *1642* *New Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 20 They are lyueless conventions without all vertue and power. *1849* RUSKIN *Ser. Lampy.* v. xxi. (1880) 310 The effect of the whole, as compared with the same design cut by a machine or a lifeless hand. *1890* Daily News 6 Dec. 2/5 This market is lagging again... Flax lifeless.

4. Devoid of life or living beings.

1728-46 THOMSON *Summer* 748 A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky. *1762-71* H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. vii. 124 Statues furnished the lifeless spot with mimic representations of the excluded sons of men. *1879* BROWNING *Phedippides* 53 Treeless, herbless, lifeless mountain.

Hence **Lifelessly adv.**, **Lifelessness.**

1727 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Lifelessness* [sic]. *1814* BYRON *Corsair* III. xx. Each extended tress Long—fair—but spread in utter lifelessness. *1833* L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 7 Antique-looking vessels, whose white sails hang in utter lifelessness from the mast. *1856* OLIVSTER *Slave States* 59 A few negro children... posed as lifelessly as if they were really figures 'carved in ebony'. *1896* *Academy* 5 Dec. 485/2 [His] style is lifelessly correct and drab with Latinisms.

Life-like, lifelike (lɔɪˈfliːk), *a.*

1. Likely to live. Only in phrase. Cf. **ALIVE-LIKE.**

1613 J. DAV *Diall* (1614) 321 But what neede we take so long a Day as to see what they will say on their deathbeds, we shall heare some of them confesse it somewhat sooner, even while they are alive, and liue-like. *1881* Miss VONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* ii. 96 Here, mother... I'm living and lifelike, thank God.

2. Like or resembling life; exactly like a living original or something in real life.

1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 1047 Minerva, life-like on embody'd air, Impressed the form of Iphthima the fair. *1836* H. ROGERS *J. Howe* i. (1853) 15 The life-like forms of the painter or the sculptor. *1875* JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 138 As we read this lifelike fiction.

3. as *adv.* With animation or liveliness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 237 He went Life-like through all things.

Hence Lifelikeness.

1857 GLADSTONE in *Oxford Ess.* 10 This freshness and genuineness, this life-likeness, are almost wholly wanting. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 87 In all the distinctness of objective reality—with all the life-likeness of flesh and blood. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 788 The piteous and perfect lifelikeness of these magnificent lines every heart... may recognize.

Lifelikings, Lifelings: see LIFE *sb.* 3 d.

Lifelod(e, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lifelong (lɔi'fɒŋ), *sb.* rare. [Evolved from the advb. phrase 'all my (his, etc.) life long': see LONG *adv.*] The duration of a life; a lifetime.

1836 R. H. FROUDE *Mem.* (1849) 47 For the making of a single rich man, we make a thousand whose life-long is one flood-tide of misery. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 119 A spot wherein a student might have passed a lifelongo.

Lifelong (lɔi'fɒŋ), *a.* [f. LIFE *sb.* + LONG.]

†1. = LIVELONG. *Obs. rare*—1.

1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) 1. 84, I wished for you... in vain all night, the life-long night.

2. Lasting or continuing for a lifetime.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 151 The glorious thirst after knowledge never finds its life-long draught sweet enough. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 2 The history of that dreary, lifelongo fray. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 267 Plato... in his life-long effort to work out the great intellectual puzzle of his age.

3. as *adv.* During the whole length of life.

1875 LOWELL *Poem at Cambridge (Mass.) Centennial*, The boy feels deeper meanings thrill his ear, That tingling through his pulse life-long shall run.

† **Lifen, v. obs. rare—1. In 7 lyfen. [f. LIFE *sb.* + -EN *v.*] *trans.* To make lifelike.**

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v. And with such sighs, Laments, and exclamations lyfen it, As if [etc.].

† **Lifeness. Obs. rare—1. [irreg. f. LIFE *sb.* + -NESS.] Lifetime.**

1534 LADY ELIZ. DACRES in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 127 That the peace shall be concluded during the Princes lyfenes, and a year longer.

Life-preserver.

1. One who preserves life.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd Hackeems (it may be radically from the Hebrew word *Hachajim*, that is, a life-preserver).

2. A life-buoy, life-belt, or other contrivance used in saving life at sea.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 189 The plan of the 'Life Preserver' here mentioned is borrowed from that of Commissary Bosquet. 1845 *Hoon Ode to Mr. Dymoke*, Nor would even the best of his earthly inventions, 'Life preservers', have floated him out of this gore. 1850 SCORESBY *Chewer's Whalem.* Adv. ii. (1859) 18 Taking... a life-preserver, I ventured into one of the little canoes.

3. A stick or bludgeon loaded with lead, intended for self-defence. Often referred to as a frequent weapon of burglars.

1837 *Ann. Reg.* 11 The prisoner was given in charge to the police, a life-preserver having been found upon him.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1056 Life-preservers, of whalebone and cane, covered with leather. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 285/1 When a burglar is armed with a bludgeon or a life-preserver.

Lifer (lɔi'fɛɪ), *slang.* [f. LIFE *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. One sentenced to penal servitude (or earlier, transportation) for life.

1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Australia* 201 Some were seven years' men, and others were what they call 'lifers'. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii. 'They'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer'. 1872 MISS BRADDOCK *To the bitter End* III. 266 'I'm a lifer', said Richard grimly.

2. A sentence for life.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 530 Is it not a shame to give me a lifer, and they only a month each? 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xi. He got five-and-twenty years, which Joe said was as good as a lifer.

Liferent (lɔi'fɛɪ), *sc. law.* Also 5 lifrent, 6 lyf(e)rent, lyverent, 7 lifrent. A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right to use and enjoy property during one's life.

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 225/1 Landis gevin in conjunctment or lifrent. 1535 *Ibid.* 344/2 Pe wardatouris of sik landis [marg. add. ladyis of conjunct fee or lyfrent]. 1535 Q. MARGARET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. 22 note, We maist partie of ourre landis and lyverent lyis apoune ye Bordouris of Ingland. 1591 *Charter* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 359 We have given... to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding, or life-rent [etc.]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 510 If the person prosecuted for this crime shall be denounced for not appearing, his liferent... falls upon the denunciation.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1. 858 Like the usufruct of the old jus civile liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* 6 Feb. an. 1826 They would have had a right to his liferent at Abbotsford among other things.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *liferent-infeftment*, *right, tack*; *liferent-escheat* (see ESCHATE 1 b).

1681 *Sc. Act in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/3 They shall be... punished with the loss of their Moveables and 'liferent Escheat. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 173 A 'liferent-infeftment... or a liferent-tack, when assigned falls not under the assignee's liferent-escheat, but his single.

1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 156 A minister had only a 'liferent right to his glebe. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 218 That the licence granted to beneficed persons to sett tacks be restrained either to a 'liferent tack, or to a nineteen year tack allanerie.

Hence **Life-rented** *a.*, charged with a liferent.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5890/3 Part of Cahler, not Life-rented.

Liferenter (lɔi'fɛɪrɛntɪ). *Sc.* [f. prec. + -ER 1.] A person who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 73/1 The heretours and lyferentaris of landis within townis and suburbis peroff. 1599 *Jas. I. Bacta.* Δωροφ (1603) 83 Kingdomes are euer at God's disposition, and in that case we are but lyferentaris. 1685 *Sc. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/2 All the Heretours, Liferenters, Feuars and Wodsetters in the Shires of Air [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 The temporary possessors and liferenters in it. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1. 858 Liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 124 A minister is but a liferenter.

So **Liferentrix**, a woman who enjoys a liferent.

1693 *Inv. in Scot. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Isobel Hackat... lyverentrix thereof. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* II. Lady Margaret Bellenden liferentrix of the Barony of Tiltiedem. 1845 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 329/2 The fee vested... to Anne Nibbie, for her own interest, and in her or the liferentrix for behoof of the children nascituri.

Life-size, a. Of the size of life; (of a picture or statue) equal in size to the original.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 139/1 The figures are life-size. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 340 Here... is a life-size image of Apis, when he was a calf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* Epil. xiii. So he made himself a statue: Marble stood, life-size. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 81/1 Two life-size portraits on panels.

Lifesome (lɔi'fɒsm), *a.* Also 6 livenessome.

[f. LIFE *sb.* + -SOME.]

†1. Frail with life. *Obs.*

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* v. O livenessome death, O sweete and pleasant ill.

2. Full of life or animation, lively.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 414/1 Joy is depicted with a lifesome merry aspect. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* III. xii. I wish for your sake I could be More lifesome and more gay. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 11 The speeches of Momus... are very witty and lifesome.

Hence **Lifesomely** *adv.*, **Lifesomeness.**

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 A... plastick spring of lifesome or animality. 1845 SARA COLERIDGE *Mem. & Lett.* I. 321 What he does see clearly he expresses with great energy and lifesome. 1848 — in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 430 His latest poems... are not so lifesome evolved from a central idea as those of his morning and noon-day.

Lifest, obs. superl. of LIEF *a.*

Lifetenant, -aunt, obs. ff. LIEUTENANT.

Lifetime (lɔi'fɒɪm). *Forms:* see LIFE and TIME. The time that one's life continues, duration of life.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 696 Wu laze like 3e [3e turtre] holded luec al hire lif time. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 999, I graunt him grebi... mi loue for euer al mi lif time. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 251 Alle these forsayd thynges trewe-lych for to kepe... alle his lyf time. 1553 EYEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 In hys lyf time by hys owne marciall affayres. 1642 tr. Perkins *Prof. Bk.* viii. § 571. 248 Cause them to be given or delivered unto them in their lyfe times. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 80 Unless they... restore... them to their favour in their lyfe time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 183 A lifetime might be passed happily in such pursuits.

transf. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Lt. Frills* I. 167 Durable for whatever may be the lifetime of the world.

Lifeward, adv. [See -WARD.] In the direction of life, towards life.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 8/1 A chance lifeward this way, deathward that. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 258 We want a principle life-ward as well as God-ward.

Lify (lɔi'fi), *a.* Now *Sc.* Also 5 livi, lyfy, 9 lyfe. [f. LIFE *sb.* + -V.] †a. Characteristic of or belonging to life (obs.). b. Lively, spirited.

c 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 119 Not oonly animal vertues... ben i chaungid, also naturel & luii vertues [Add. MS. lyfy]. 1741 CHARKESTON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxix. 359 A tenderness... that... runs through one's heart, in the same lively current. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Lify*, lively, spirited. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stormed* (1827) 64 There never march'd for open wear A troop sae lify and sae jolly.

Liff(e, obs. forms of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE.

Liffloed, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Liffrent, obs. form of LIFERENT.

Lifful, variant of LEEFUL; obs. f. LIFEFUL *a.*

Liffy, sc. form of LIVER *sb.* 1

Liflod(e, obs. form of LIVELIHOOD.

Lift (lift), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. Sc. and poet.* *Forms:* 1 lyft, 2-3 luff(e) (*n.*), 3 leoft, 4 lefte, lifte, lift, 5-6 lyft, 4- lift. [OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem., corresponds to OS., OHG., MHG. *lyft* masc., fem. (Du. *lycht*, G. *lyft* fem.), ON. *loft* neut. (see LOFT), Goth. *lyftus* masc., fem.] The sky, upper regions; † in early use also, the air, atmosphere. Also *pl.*, the (seven) heavens.

Reonwulf 283a Se we dlofoga... nalles æfter lyfte lacende hwearf. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 Romane him... worhton eorþ hus for þære lyfte wylme & æternesse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Of þe uiscies ipe weterre and fugeles ipe lyfte. c 1205 *Lav.* 25585 Com an wunderlic deor, æst in þan leofte [c 1275 in þan lyfte]. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2124 Ich schal... leoten toluken þi flesch þe fugeles þe lyfte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5685 To hurde he... angles singe... Vpe in þe lyft a myrþe song. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10479 Sco lift hir hend vnto þe lyft And þus to prai sco gaf a scift. *Ibid.* 12871 Als he loked vp til heuen open he sagh þe liftes seuen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 1444 Now se we þe lyfte clere and faire. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (Margaret) 316 Crist... þat... with many sternis sere paynynt þe lyft. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 276 A vois was herd on hiþ the lyfte Of which al Rome was adrad. c 1475 *Rauf Coilsear* 326

The lyft lemit vp beline, and licht was the day. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 49 Quhill that twa monis wer sene vp in the lyft. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 182 The lyft begoneth for to ouercast with shours. 1759 *Rural Love* 10 The dearest lass beneath the lyft. 1785 BURNS *Winter Night* 4 When Phœbus gies a short-lyd glow'r, Far south the lyft. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 The sweet calm moon in the midnight lift. 1864 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 107 If the lyft þat the laverocks will be smooored. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 40 The moon shines dolorous From out the rainy lyft.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as † *lift-fowl*; *lift-like* *a.*, *heaven-like*.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2245 Fode to wilde deor, & to lyft-fugeles. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. 274 Long shroud-like lights Lit up its life-like dome.

Lift (lift), *sb.* 2 [f. LIFT *v.*]

1. The action or an act of lifting. (See also DEAD LIFT.)

1. The action or an act of lifting, in various senses of the vb.; a raising or rising; the distance through which anything is lifted and moved. † *To have the lift*: to be hanged. *To be on the lift* (Southern U.S.): to be on the point of removing; also *fig.* to be at the point of death (*Cent. Dict.*).

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. v. 848 In the lyfying the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne wyth the lyfte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 536 After many showtis & lyftis at the gatis. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 190 He saith that he was comandyd by Brian to gyve a lyft at the alter ston. 1604 TERILO *Friar Bacon's Proph.* 486 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 285 And thieves must hang, and knaves must shift, And silly foolcs must have the lyft. 1646 BACON *Sylva* § 731 In the Lift of the Feet when a Man Goeth up the Hill, the Weight of the Body beareth most upon the Knees. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* I. 29 [11] was transported miraculously... from Nazareth... 1700 Italian miles, O! a long lift for so scurvie a Cell. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxviii. (1708) 99 The Goat... gives the Fox a Lift, and so Out [of the Well] he Springs. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 128 We must give an equal Lift to all the Parts. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 397 We continue perched up, just as we were after our great lift of last December. 1857 C. GRIMBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 8 *Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 132 An almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxi. No lift of ripple to o'erlap Keel, much less, prow. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. The broader lift of this gray vault o'erhead.

b. A help on the way given to a foot passenger by allowing him to travel some distance in a vehicle.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 June, I generally get a lift in a coach to town. 1845 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 331 Instead of money for frequent 'lifts', the driver receives... presents of game. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chrus.* xxxv. To get a lift when we can. To walk when we can't. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. 1. 8 Giving patience a lift over a weary road.

c. *Sc. and north. dial.* The removal of a corpse from the house for burial; the starting of a funeral procession.

1887 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s.v. 1897 G. NEASHAM *Joshua Lax* 7 The lift was announced to take place at 11 a.m.

2. *fig.* In various immaterial applications, e.g.: A 'rise' in station, prosperity, etc.; promotion; a rise in price; an act of helping, or a circumstance that helps, to a higher or more advanced position. *To give* († *lend*) *a lift*: to 'give a helping hand' to. † *To give a lift* at: to attack. † *To have* (one) *on the lift*: to have at a disadvantage.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alaman's Gysman & Alf.* II. 123, I did suffer then now and then to draw my money, but neither much, nor often, last when they had me on the lift, they might have left off. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Communio* v. Another lift like this will make them both [body and soul] to be together. 1641 SMECTYMNIUS' *Vind. Austr.* v. 66 We would intreat him to lend Bellarmine a lift in answering the famous Doctor Whitakers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. vi. (1739) 32 It is no wonder if the King feeling the incumbrance, gave a lift at the Pope's power, by stopping the current of Money from England, Rome-wards. 1667 PEPPYS *Diary* 24 Apr. The only lift to set him upon his legs. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 69 To give the objection all the lifts we can. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* IV. i. Plays (1888) 53 Thy foes are tottering, and the day's thy own, Give them but one lift now, and they go down. 1711 H. LAMP *Autobiog.* iii. (1895) 29, I... entered my cadet or volunteer in the King's Life Guard of Swissers, in order to get thereby a little lift. 1770 BURKE *Shortening Parvls.* Wks. X. 82 A living was to be got for one... a lift in the Navy for a third. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 288 You have given the finishing lift to the misfortune that was already destroying him. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. p. 2 My memory wants a lift. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 120, I shall set myself more on a level with these gentry... by a lift in my fortunes. 1885 MANCH. *Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/4 The extension of the franchise... has given an incalculable forward lift to the principles of the Alliance. 1897 *Trans. Highland Agric. Soc.* 142 His spirit, action and style gave him a great 'lift' in the show-yard.

b. An elevating influence or effect. ? U.S.

1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 308 The language and verse of Spenser at his best have an ideal lift in them. 1876 — *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The traveller feels the ennobling lift of such society.

† c. A crisis or emergency; = DEAD LIFT. *Obs.*

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 6 In Extremity, when my life is at a lift, or my state set upon a desperate case. 1632 BROME *Novella* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 145 Fear it not, Mistris, she is as sure at such a lift.

3. An act of lifting or stealing; in older use, † a shift, trick. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D. Such young youths... fall then to priu lifts & cosenages. 1594 and *Rep. Panstus* in *Thoms E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambals as he plaid there. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1640) 54 If for our Linnen we still us'd the lift, And with the hedge... made shift. 1852 JUDSON *Myot. & Mts. New York* I. iv. 40 When I hear of the boys making a large lift, I always envy them. 1894 LAING *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) For remember 'a' villains began w' a lift That by some folk was scarcely be reckoned a theft.

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head, neck, eyes, etc.) aloft; elevated carriage.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. vii. 47 She is a little above middle height, with a fine lift to her head and neck. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix. The proud lift of her neck was gone. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 320 The head set firm on it without any droop or lift of the chin. 1889 ADELIN SERGEANT *Fisher Denison* I. ii. xii. 159 There was a happy expectancy in the lift of her eyes as she walked up the country road.

5. Technical uses.

a. *Engineering.* The action of lifting a load through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances. Hence, in *Coal-mining*, 'a series of workings being prosecuted to the rise at one time' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, p. 201).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 59 If you have but one Lift one Station or Engine-Room will be sufficient. *Ibid.* 63 A Custom used in very deep Mines... of raising their Water by several Lifts from Cistern to Cistern. 1860 F. HULL *Coal-fields* Intro. (1861) 5 The 'Canal' seam is reached by means of two 'lifts' at a depth of 600 yards. 1867 SMYTH *Coal* 100 The mines are from 300 to 500 feet deep, sunk in lifts of 40 to 50 feet at a time.

b. *Horology.* The amount of motion of a watch-balance produced by each impulse of vibration.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 73 If it is found that the lift is unequal from the point of rest the balance spring collet must be shifted in the direction of the least lift till the lift be equal.

c. *Card-playing.* The action of lifting or 'cutting' a pack of cards; also quasi-concr. one of the portions into which the pack is so divided. *Obs.*

1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* 84 When they [fraudulent gamsters] deal... to their Partner they place in the second lift next the top, 1, 2, 3, or four Aces. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* vi. 545 When you're enamour'd of a lift or cast, What can the preacher more, to make us chaste?

d. The distance or extent to which anything rises, e.g. a safety valve, the pestle of an ore stamp, the water in a canal-lock.

1837 J. T. SMITH *J. Vicat's Mortars* 306 Length of lift 3.937 inches. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 252 The difference between the levels is termed the lift of the lock, which ranges from 3 to 30 feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 232 Centrifugal pump for draining marshes... adapted for a large quantity of water, with a low lift.

II. A person who lifts.

† 6. *slang.* One who lifts or takes away and appropriates (something); a thief. (Cf. *LIFT* v. 8.)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch* II. 22 The Lift is he that stealeth or prowleth any plate, jewels, or such parcels from any place by a sleight conceale under his cloke. c 1600 *Nobody & Somebody* D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 16 Richard Farrie a notable Lift of sixtie yeares of age. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Poveyence* I. 71/2 Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoys.

III. A device or apparatus for lifting.

7. *Naut. pl.* 'Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady and suspend the ends' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 36 Mayne lyftes... ij. 1611 *Cotgr., Balancines*, the lifts. 1627 SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The top-sail Lifts doe serve for sheats to the top gallant yards, the haling them is called the Topping the Lifts. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 260 The parrels, lifts, and clue-lines soon are gone. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 The yard is down on the lifts.

8. a. *Shoemaking.* One of the layers of leather used to form a heel. † b. *Wool-carding* (see quot. 1688).

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 139 The other [stone] in the shape of the heel of an old shoe, with the Lifts plainly to be distinguish'd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 92/2 The Lifts are the narrow pieces of Leather which are Nailed about to hold the Leaf on the Board. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lifts*,... among the Shoe-makers they are Pieces of Sole Leather put upon the Heels if wooden, or several of 'em one upon another if Leather, in order to make 'em higher or lower. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 The heels are built architecturally by selecting lifts of diminishing size.

† 9. In a windmill: ? = *lift-tenter*. *Obs.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/2 The Parts of a Wind-Mill... the Lift, that which raiseth the Mill-stones higher or lower.

10. An apparatus for raising or lowering persons or things from one floor or level to another; an ascending chamber or compartment; a hoist; = *ELEVATOR* 3d. Also, the well or vertical opening in which the apparatus works.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 230 The principle is applicable to dinner-lifts for hotels and mansions. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lift*,... an elevator for sending dishes, &c., up or down from a kitchen. 1861 BERSF. *Hore Eng. Cathedr.* 10th C. 128 Great central bolts with their machinery; lifts. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 168 Throwing a quantity of waste paper, which he had collected on the upper floors, down the 'lift'. 1878 *Black Green Past.* xxxii. We entered the lift to be conveyed to the floors above.

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11. A contrivance on a canal serving as a substitute for a lock.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 659 Where locks or lifts occur, the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle.

12. A set of pumps in a mine; also, the section of a shaft occupied by one set.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Gloss.* (1851), *Lift*,... a column, or parallel columns, of pumps. 1855 *Cornwall* 255 A steam-engine... works nine lifts of pumps, and lifts thirty-six tons six cwt. per stroke.

13. In various applications: see *shoe-lift* (a shoe-horn), *window-lift*.

IV. The thing lifted.

14. The quantity or weight that can be lifted at one time. Also *Sc.* a large quantity.

13... *Coer de L.* 3352 Off gold well twenty mennys lyfte. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of anything. 1785 BURNS and Ep. J. *Lapraik* 74 Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift. 1861 TROLLOPE *Frankly* P. II. ii. 35. I have used up three lifts of notepaper already in telling people that there is no vacancy for a lobby messenger in the Petty Bag office. 1871 R. BROWNING *Pr. Hohent.* 100 To find... from handlift and from barrow load, What salts and silts may constitute the earth. 1882 OGILVIE (*Ammandale*) s.v., 2 cwt. is a good lift.

15. *dial.* A gate without hinges, that must be lifted in order to remove or open it.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 70 A Lift: i.e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate. *Norfol.* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lift*, a sort of coarse rough gate... not hung, but [etc.]. 1868 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 25 The stouter undergrowth is split for hurdles and the rest of less substance twisted into another form of hurdle which is known as a 'lift'.

16. *dial.* A particular joint or cut of meat, usually of beef. (The precise application varies according to locality: see quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 87/2 The Lift, or Buttock, is the Flethy part of the Thigh of a Cow or Ox. 1790 A. WILSON *To the Famishing Bard* Poet. Wks. (1846) 55 A siroin huge—a smoking lift, To feed thy keen devouring eye. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, *Lift*, 2. The meat taken out of a sitch of bacon, when the ham is left in;... the fleshy part of the leg. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Lift*, the upper part of the thigh of an ox. 1889 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Lift*, half a round of beef.

17. A rising ground.

1825 SCOTT *Lct. to Mrs. W. Scott* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart*, He started the topic of our intended railroad... I had at my finger end every cut, every lift, every degree of elevation or depression, every pass in the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 7 A mere lift of higher ground with a few grey cottages dotted over it. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 108 Here and there in the land were sharp lifts where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course.

V. 18. *attrib. and Comb.* (several of these combs. should perh. be referred to the vb. stem), as (sense 1) *lift-capstan*, -*pulley*, (sense 10) *lift-attendant*, -*man*, -*railway*, -*shaft*, -*well*; also *lift-bridge*, a bridge that may be raised to allow the passage of a boat, e.g. on a canal; *lift-gate* = sense 15 (Knight); *lift-hammer* = tilt-hammer; *lift-latch*, a latch that does not slide, but rises and falls; *lift-lock*, a canal lock; *lift-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *lift-tenter*, in windmills, a governor for regulating the speed, by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed; *lift-wall* (see quot.).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 6/2 The 'lift attendant' had sustained terrible injuries. 1850 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* IX. 203 Description of a Vertical 'Lift Bridge'. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads & Rivers* xxv. (1884) 190 At Haddiscoe is a lift-bridge, where a road crosses the Cut. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 202 *Lyfte Capstynes. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lift-hammer*, a large hammer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Lift-latch lock*. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 100 The Wisconsin Canal... has... 6 'lift locks. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. 7/8 Honest... man wants a situation... as 'liftman. 1885 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 37 *Left poles with iij shaves of brasse... ii, left poles with ij shaves of brasse... ij. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Lift-pump*, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/7 The Clifton Rocks Railway, a 'lift railway' cut in a tunnel from the Gorge of the Avon to the summit of Clifton Rocks. 1894 *Times* 14 Feb. 14/1 The door leading from the 'liftshaft' on to the next floor. 1844 R. STUART *Steam Engine* 133 The attached balls, which were called a 'lift-tenter', by their centrifugal force either raised or lowered a stage in which the arbour of the spindle revolved, and brought the mill-stones nearer, or removed them farther from each other, as they might be adjusted. 1841 BRESF. *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, **Lift-wall*, the cross wall of a lock chamber. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found... at the bottom of the 'lift-well'.

Lift (lift), v. Forms: 4 *leftyn*, 4-5 *lift(e)n*, 4-6 *lyft(e)*, 5 *lyften*, -*yn*, 4- *lift*. *Pa. t.* 4-5 *left(e)*, *lyft(e)*, 4-5 *lift(e)*, 4-7, 9 *lift*, 4 *liftid*, -*id*, -*ud*, 4- *lifted*. *Pa. pple.* 4-6 *lift(e)*, *lyfte*, 5-8 (9 *poet.*) *lift*, 4- *lifted*. Also 5-1 *lift*. [a. ON. *lypta* (Sw. *lyfta*, Da. *lyfte*) = MHG., mod.G. *liſten* : -Otent. type **lyftjan*, f. **lyft-us* (ON. *loft* air, sky = *LIFT* sb.1). The etymological sense is therefore to move up into the air.

The verb which occurs in the phrase *luten and leffen* (see *Lout* v.), very frequent in the Ormulum, but not found elsewhere, has been commonly identified with this vb., but neither the form nor the sense favours the identification.

Apparently the phrase (which is followed by a dat. of person) means 'to show respect to' (a superior), 'to condescend graciously to' (an inferior). It does not seem possible to connect *leffen* with OE. *lyfttan* to flatter.]

1. *trans.* To raise into the air from the ground, or to a higher position; to elevate, heave, hoist. † Also, to erect, rear on high (a building). † To lift (a child) from the font: to stand godfather to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2388 Abram... Bi betel lifted an anter neu. *Ibid.* 8963 Sco lift hir skirt wit-vten scurn And barfote wode sco bat burn. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 78 In wrast-lyng, when a chaumpyoun may lyften an-oberys foot, panne he throwyth hym down. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 224 A child... whom the kyng... left fro the font. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 4 High lifted up were many lofty towres. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 499 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 Lifting his Legs higher than the ordinary Way of Stepping. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 One who could lift Five hundred Weight. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xx. He lifted his cane in *terrorem*. 1839 VROWELL *Ang. Brit. Ch. x.* (1847) 104 They had no inclination to lift the sword, except against each other. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 The Prince... lifted her from his horse. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1147 A... magnet capable of lifting a weight of 500 pounds. 1860 *LYNDALL Glac.* I. xx. 137 The clouds were slowly lifted above the tallest peaks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xviii. 28 Lavender made no further sign of surprise... than to lift his eyebrows, and say—'Indeed!'

b. with *up*, *aloft*, *away*, *off*, *out*, and *advb.* phrases. To lift up: † occas. to install in a high seat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14332 Be lid to tumbel awai bai lif. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* v. 203 For to lyfte hym aloft [he] leide hym on his knees. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 349 A whirlewynd... lefte up sixe rafters of be cherche. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 He lyfte [v. r.] left vp be lach. c 1450 *Merlin* 38 Than yede the puple to oon of the stones, and leften it vp. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 2057 Our on schall other lifte be hedde of be be chinne. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 182 He stretched hym up and lyft his axe a lofte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* li. 213 They weyed vp theyr ances & lyft vp theyr saylles. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvii. 25 The stormy wynde aryeth, and lifeth vp the waves therof. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 That Prince on Croce thay lyfit on hicht. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxvii. 28 They... lift vp Joseph out of the pit. 1640 tr. *Vardere's Rom.* of *Rom.* III. xxx. 129 The Knight of the Eagles presently lift his Bever. 1686 *Wood Life* 29 Dec. Mr John Massy installed in his deane's place... first his patent was read: then his dispensation... and then he was lifted up. 1725 L. LEWIS *Antig. Hebr.* Rep. III. 270 When she had had lift it [a shoe] up. 1772 HUT-108 *Bridges* 99 A large ram of iron... being lift up to the top of them. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 121 Lift the torches aloft in air, Boys. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Nov. 7/4 The girls sang as if they wanted to lift themselves off the ground.

† c. To bear, support. *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 54 Th' earth him underneath Did grone, as feeble so great load to lift.

d. *Sc.* To take up, pick up. Hence in *Golf*: To take up the ball.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 206 Dionethie haueng receiued a gret... wound, he is lyfted be his awne. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. ii. (1849) 309, I happened... to lift a newspaper. 1840 BLAINE *Enycl. Rural Sports* 117 The ball nearest the hole must be lifted till the other is played. 1842 G. F. CARNEGIE *Golfiana in Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 81 Now, lift the stones, but do not touch the ball. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 447 *Gloss.* s. v., To lift a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind.

e. In occasional uses, = *RAISE*: † (a) in *passive*, to rise (*obs.*); (b) *colloq.* to bring (a constellation) above the horizon in sailing, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 873 Ybrestid brode, and al the body lift In brawnys grete. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Thenne sodainly rose and was lift a tempeste. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* vii. She'll [the steamer on her way to Australia] lift the Southern Cross in a week.

2. In immaterial sense and *fig.*: To elevate, raise. Also with *out*, *up*, and *advb.* phrases. † To lift (a person) out: to get (him) displaced. † Also (? *nonce-use*), to raise, excite (wonder).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25743 Penance sothfast and schrifte... quen we fall vp mai vs lyfte. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 6 Pou has purged my hert, and liftid vp to haf be ioy of contemplacioun. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 586 If he has losed belysten hit lyfte meruayle. 1497 *Pe. Atcock Mons Perfect.* Cij, Lyfte fro the erth, refreshed w' ghostly contemplation. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b. Philoso-phers... who fyrste lyfted them selues to regarde the sterres of the heuen. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* iii. (1584) Qij b. It is our affection... that must be lift vp. 1659 *Wood Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 299 Carrying tales to the great persons and endeavouring to lift one another out. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 4 It lifts an heavy empty Sentence, when there is added to it a lascivious Gesture of Body. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 19 There is much in the scenery of a nocturnal sky to lift the soul to pious contemplation. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 224 With so rich a husband she would be able to lift them out of all their difficulties. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. iv. 327 Pusey's paper... lifted it [the subject] at once into the region of principle.

b. To raise in dignity, rank, or estimation; to elevate, exalt. Also with *up* and *advb.* phrases. *Now rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1840) 10 When be kyng Kynwold had don his endyng, Brittrik his kosyn bei lift him to kyng. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 2 For liftid is bi worship abouen heuens. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 280 (Add. MS.) When he was thus i-lifte up, his herte was enhaunsed in pride. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 145 Sonne, be war bat pou dispute not... why his is so gretly pyved, & he is so excellently lyfte up. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Whom they moost extoll and lyfte vp moost heye, they forsake soonest. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vii. 233 His envious brethren's

trecherous drift, Ilim [Joseph] to the Stern of Memphian State had lift. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 12 Neither can it be reasonable thought... that we thereby do offer disgrace to the word of God, or lift up the writings of men above it. 1630 *Fuller Holy War* ii. ii. (1647) 45 Arnulphus... was by popular faction lifted up into the Patriarchs chair. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Alano* i. xv. 48 Then was he lifted to his former style, Archbishop of Ravenna he became.

absol. 1611 *Bible* 1 *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lord... bringeth low, and lifteth vp.

c. Chiefly with *up*: To cheer, encourage. Also, To elate, puff up (with pride). † To lift up oneself of (something): to pride oneself upon. Now *dial.* and *arch.*

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. ii. 3 Be not lift up perfore for eny crafte or eny kunnyng. *Ibid.* vii. 8 Lfte not up biself of gretates. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauderius Ghostes* (1596) 108 Gabriel with comfortable words did lift up the blessed Virgin which before was sore troubled by this Salutation. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 50 He should not be cast downe too much in aduersitie, nor lift up beyond measure in prosperitie. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 16 But when he was strong, his heart was lifted vp to his destruction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 62 He who is lifted up with pride... is soon deserted by God. 1890 HALL *Caine Bondman* ii. ii. It had lifted up his heart that Greta had chosen poverty... before plenty. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 207 Gin ye just jined the fouk... the auctioneer would be lifted.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* (also with *up*). To rise. Said *esp.* of a vessel riding on the waves, occas. of the waves themselves. Also in quasi-passive sense (e.g. of a window): To admit of being raised.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1942 We þan lift vp a lite & lent him a-gayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b. So that his body lyfted aboue his bedde foure fote or more. 1757 CAPT. RANDALL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 95 Although there was a great Sea running, she did not lift. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 515 This most morbid and oppressive weight is gradually lifting up. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xxxiii. (1855) 262 The windows would not lift. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* 11. 319 Rough days, when... he sat... in boats lifting over enormous waves. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* i. ii. 19 The water... instead of ruffling lifted. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 205 Not till the fourth day broke was the land seen lifting afar. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLII. 78/2 Fowl lift only a few inches from the water. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* i. The big liner rolled and lifted.

b. Of a sail (see quot. 1867). 1810 CAPT. TUCKER in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 337 By keeping the sails lifting... we contrived to drift in. 1860 *Merz. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 This must not be hauled too taut so as to hinder the sail from lifting. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Lift, a term applied to the sails when the wind catches them on the lee-chords and causes them to ruffle slightly.

c. Of clouds, fog, etc.: To rise and disperse. Also (U. S.): of rain: To cease temporarily.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1842) 102 The clouds... lifted from the eastern horizon majestically slow. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 349 One morning when the darkness lifted, sixty strange sail were found at anchor in the Downs. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Railf. Skirt.* II. 178 The thick fog had lifted. 1901 [see LIFTING *vbl. sb.*].

fig. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 232 My... head-ache soon lifted.

d. Of a floor, etc.: To swell or warp and rise.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 268 Those four stones... should be provided... with trenails to hinder them from lifting. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* i. iii. 272 A limestone road... lifts more in frost than a gravel one. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 116 The great tendency of the deck to lift... when these heavy guns are fired over it. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/5 The concrete platforms... lifted when test guns were fired.

† e. Of a horse: To rear, to raise the feet (high). 1607 [see LIFTING *vbl. sb.*].

† f. To lift at: a. To pull at (something) in the attempt to raise it. *lit.* and *fig.* b. To rise in opposition to. Also in *indirect passive*. Obs.

1530 *Palsgr.* 611/1, I have lyfted at this same this halfe hour: jay halt a cey ceste denyte heure. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* li. (1878) 115 Lift at their [viz. cattle's] tails or an Winter be past. 1607 DRAVON *Leg. T. Cromwell* Wks. (1748) 222 Secret foes... lifted at my state. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i. ix. 113 Bishops had been much lifted at, though not yet taken away. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 (1669) 76/1 That principle of holiness... makes him lift at that duty which he can little more than stir. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 39 Some others... have lifted at the Fourth [commandment]. 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Und.* § 27 Like the Body strained by lifting at a Weight too heavy.

5. *trans.* In various phrases chiefly Hebraisms, or in the Hebrew manner. a. To lift (up) one's eyes, brow, face, visage: to give an upward direction to the eyes, etc.; to look up. *lit.* and *fig.* † Hence to lift up one's ears: to listen attentively.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17837 Til heuen þai lifted þair eien brade. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 408 He lyfte vpe his vesage fro þe ventalle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxi. 1, I lift vp myne eyes vnto the hilles. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 5 Herken you possessioners, and you rich men lyfte vp your ears. 1611 *Bible* 70b xxii. 26 For then shalt thou haue thy delight in the Almighty, and shalt lift vp thy face vnto God. 1854 S. DONELL *Balder* xxv. 176 With brow Lift to the glowing sun. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 151 It was whispered that he had caused to lift his eyes to an exalted lady.

b. To lift (up) the hand(s), (occas. one's arm): (a) *gen.*; (b) in prayer, thanksgiving, etc.; (c) in taking an oath; (d) in hostility against (a person); (e) to do a stroke of work (*mod. slang*).

(a) 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7976 Ne myght have anes to lyft þair hand To wyþe þe teres fra þair egben oway. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 57 P 9 He lifts up his hands with astonishment.

(b) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4767 Oft he liftud vp his hend To godd, þat he helpe þam wald send. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* ii. 8, I wole... men for to preie in all place, lifynge up clene hondis with outewraththe. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1274 To God, he did his hondys lyfte, And thankid hym of his sond. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 A Negro... lift up his hands, invocating Mahomet or the Devil. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* iii. v. 222 In praying it was likewise customary to lift up the hands towards heaven.

(c) 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 22, I lift vp my honde vnto the Lorde, the most hye God. a 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1900) 4 At which Answer the said Person lift up his Right Hand towards Heaven. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 22 Chilperic lifted his hands, and calling the Almighty to witness, swore that, etc. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 52 Seventeen brass-bound officers, all gen'lmen, lift their hands to it that [etc.].

(d) 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvij. 26 Then lift he vp his honde agaynst the Lorde, to ouerthrowe them in the wilderness. 1654-66 EARL ORBURY *Parthen.* (1676) 180 He has lift up his prophane Arm against his generous Deliverer. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 340 The murderer—let him die, And him who lifts his arm against his parent.

(e) 1839 'ROBE BOLDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii. He would not lift his hand for any other day.

c. To lift up one's head: (a) *literally*; (b) *fig.* to regain courage or energy; to renew one's efforts, to rally. † To lift up the head of (a person); used in the Bible for: to bring out from prison; restore to liberty or position of dignity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25222 All bestes. Vp þan sal þair hefd lift Apon vr lauerd for to cri. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 882 *Thibe.* And therewithal he lefthyth vp his hed. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) iv. 24 The Dragon lyfte up hire hed agaynst him. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxv. 27 The kynge of Babilon... lyfte vp the heade of ioachim y- kynge of Iuda out of prison. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) *Judg.* viii. 28 Thus was Midian brought low... so that they lift vp their heads nomore. 1611 *Bible* *Luke* xxi. 28. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 185 Olynthus... in the decline of the Spartan power had begun to lift up her head again.

d. To lift up one's heart, mind, soul: to raise one's thoughts or desires; to encourage, exalt oneself (with pride).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxv. 1 Vnto the (o Lorde) I lift vp my soule. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* Lift vp your heartes. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Chron.* xvii. 6 His heart was lift vp in the wayes of the Lorde. — *Dan.* v. 20 When his heart was lifted vp, and his minde hardened in pride. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xviii. (1840) 327, I forgot not to lift up my heart in thankfulness to heaven.

e. To lift (up) a cry, one's voice, etc.: to cry out loudly. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvii. 12 Ten leprouse men... reyside [vz. liftened, liften] the vois, seyinge. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. iii. 52 Thenne sawe I two spirites that liften vp a wondre hideous cry. 14... *Tyndale's Vis.* (1843) 2302 And or he spake any thing He lyfte up a greyt sykynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* ii. 4 The people lyfte vp their voyce, & wepte. 1581 SIDNEY *Apoll. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Fit to lift vp a loud laughter, and nothing els. 1742 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) i. 351 A rude roter lift up their voice on high. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 28 The voice of the dauntless Gregory was lifted in behalf of the deserted and friendless Prætextatus. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* v. liv. 82 He had... an opportunity of lifting his protest against the greatest crime of his age. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* v. 62 Lo I with joy to the heavens they lift their glorious voice.

f. To lift up one's heel, horn (see those *sbs.*).

6. To bear or carry in an elevated position; to 'hold high'. (With some attributed notion of sense 1.)

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 48 There the Capitol, thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head On the Tarpeian rock. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 204 Dear [is] that hill which lifts him to the storms. 1805 WORKSW. *Prelude* iii. 4 We saw The long-roofed Chapel of King's College lift Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.

7. To take up or collect (rents or moneys due); to levy (contributions, fines, etc.); to draw (wages, the amount of profits, etc.). Now *dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiii. 81 They haue for to sene that his rentes and revenues and suche other auauntages rightwisly to be lyfte. 1473 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 43, viij markis... be ws to lyftyt and rasit as for our seide taires. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 18 If the seid fyne had never be lyfte. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 59 His person arrested, his Rents lifted by the Kings Officers. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iv. 79 He's sent To Fairyland to lift the rent. 1748 SMOLLETT *Kot. Rand.* xvi. (1760) i. 106 Entitling that person to lift his wages when they should become due. 1799 in J. SMITH *Hist. Jefferson Coll.* (1857) 165 That a collection be lifted for the purpose of purchasing such a Dictionary as may be thought necessary for the Society. 1814 BYRON *To Moore* 3 Aug., Whose 'bills' are never 'lifted'. 1869 GIBSON *R. Gray v. The Laird* lifted his rent.

8. *slang.* To take up (a portable object; cf. *r d*) or drive away (cattle) with dishonest intentions; in wider sense, to steal. In early use, to steal something from (a shop, etc.); to rob. Cf. *shop-lifting*.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1373 Conuey it be crafte, lyft & lay aside. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtyer* G 3, It is reported you can lift, or nip a bounge, like a guire [sic] Coue. 1595 RECORDER FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. L II. 303 Lyfte is to robbe a shoppe or a gentilmans chamber. 1666 DRAVON *Ann. Mirab.* cxviii. But if night-robbers lift the well-stored hive, An humming through their waken city grows. a 1670 SPALDING *Tranb. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) i. 25 Ther came a company of highlanders, and lifted out of Frenchauch's ground, ane number of goods. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* i. 78 Thieves that came to lift their cattle.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii. Donald Bean Lean never lifted less than a drove in his life. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1869) 74 He took to his old courses, and lifted a purse here, and a watch there. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* i. vi. ii. 307 More [Scots] were bent on lifting kine and sheep. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 52 He used to tell how he had lifted a book... from a stall on the Ponte Neuf. 1892 R. KIPLING *East & West* in *Barrack-r.* Ballads 75 He has lifted the Colonel's mare that is the Colonel's pride.

transf. 1885 *Spectator* 10 Jan. 51/2 In painting in his background, he is, therefore, reasonably entitled to 'lift' his materials wherever he finds them. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 456/3 All that is vitally concerned with Lincoln, is lifted bodily from Herndon's book.

† 9. The technical word for: To carve (a swan). (The text of quot. c 1500 app. contains some error.)

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babels Bk.* (1868) 374 Begynne at the lyfte legge first of a Swan; and lyfte a gosse y-reared at the right legge first. 1513 *Bk. Kerryngue* *ibid.* 266 Lyfte that swanne. 1804 FARLEY *Land. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To lift a swan, you must slit it quite down the middle of the breast.

10. *Card-playing. intr.* To cut (for deal). ? Obs.

1599 MINSIEU *Span. Dial.* (1623) 26, I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a card cut. 1608 MACHIN & MARKHAM *Dumb Ant.* iv. i. H 3 b, Bat card, lift for the dealing, it is my chance to deale. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 66 At French Ruff you must lift for deal.

11. *trans.* To take up and remove, take away; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to strike (a tent).

Sc. To remove (a corpse) for burial; also *absol.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Tranb.* (Bannatyne Club) i. 236 The said day Monro lifts his camp frae Strathgogie. 1816 SCOTT *Bk. Dwarf* xiii. We seem to be met at a funeral... Ellieslaw, when will you lift. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 11 That's better than seeing them lifted to the pound. 1835 JAMES GILFILLAN, I fear that we shall be obliged to lift our tents, and quit this pleasant nook. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Peet's Tow v.* xv. They came at dawn of day To lift the lady's corpse away. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. vii. 79 Nearly all my hopes of lifting the sick... rest upon these dogs. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 164 When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland, the person invited usually asks, 'When do you lift?' 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 118 H... a good ewe requires a lamb (her own being dead), it may be advisable to lift a small gimmer's lamb, and put it to her. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/1 A large number of families went to the church and lifted their books. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 31 Jan. 2/1 Interment on Sunday; to lift at Two o'clock. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/4 Some hot-headed proposals were made, one being to lift tools at once.

b. U. S. To lift (a person's) hair: to scalp.

1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* 37 'We'll lift the hair, any how', continued the first, 'afore the scalp's cold'.

c. U. S. To get rid of, pay off (a mortgage).

1879 J. BURROUGHS *Lands & W. Honey* 79 The weather must lift the mortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes. 1886 STOCKTON *Lady or the Tiger* 74 So then the spectral mortgage could never be lifted.

12. a. To take up out of the ground (Sc. in general sense); to dig up (potatoes).

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1125 When lifted for shipment to the London market, they [potatoes] are first ridden into sizes, then [etc.]. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 The tall, strong farm-women 'lifting' the potatoes. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* i. i. 1, There is still treasure not yet lifted. 1892 E. P. DIXON *Seed Catalogue* 25 Fifty-fold [potato]... which may be lifted July and August.

b. Sc. To carry (a crop), clear (a cornfield).

1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxiv. 309 He went and searched the ground after the crop was lifted. 1883 [see LIFTED *apl. a.*].

13. To hit (the ball) into the air; esp. in *Cricket*: often with the bowler as object.

1874 *Times* 5 Oct. 11/2 When the [golf] ball must be 'skied', or lifted over some swell of the ground. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, W. G. lifted Spofforth round to the leg boundary. 1894 N. GALE *Cricket Songs* 31 He lifts you o'er the Baths for six. 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 3/4 Hill, as is his custom, lifted the ball a good deal.

14. *Comb.* † a lift-leg, a name for strong ale.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. xviii. (1877) i. 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as... is commonlie called husecap, ... stride wide, and lift leg.

† Lift, *apl. a.* Obs. [pa. pple. of LIFT *v.*] = LIFTED *apl. a.* Also with *up*.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 Ne neither of them shalle be the lift hand to mayntenance of wrong. 1617 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis.* 18 Then seem'd his lookes, and lift-up hands to say, 'Take heed by me'. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 He replied with lift up hands, God forbid... that [etc.]. 1724 M. DAVES *Reformed Coquet* 163 With lift-up Hands. Imploiring help.

Liftable (lif'tab'l), a. [f. LIFT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 62 To divide the ponderable into the liftable by us... and the still liftable, though not by us. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* 111. 194, I was to remove thither with my work (so soon as liftable). 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 The centre-plate is so fitted as to be liftable into or out of the boat.

Lifted (lif'ted), *apl. a.* [f. LIFT *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the *vbl.*: Raised aloft, appeared, elevated, exalted; stolen, etc. Also with *up*.

1559 *LYMER Harboreue* R 3 Let vs daylie call to God with lifted vp heartes and handes. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. v. Thy lifted hand a night of wonder showeth. 1654-66 EARL ORBURY *Parthen.* (1676) 725 She endeavour'd to stop his lifted-up Arm from falling on me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 866 In the Cloud a Bow, Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* iv. i. 1803 Provoke the lifted Sword and pointed Spear. c 1730 BURT *Lett. Gentl. N. Scott.* (1754) II. 93 His

Grandfather . . is therein assured of the immediate Restitution of his Lifted, that is, stolen Cows. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 151 The morning light in grace Strikes upon his lifted face. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iv. (1891) 184 All their changing grace of depressed or lifted pinnacle. 1859 GEO. ELIOT (*title*) The Lifted Veil. 1883 MRS. HOPKINS *Autumn Swallows, Bormus*, Down from the lifted cornfield trips The child. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxv, The last red ray Fleed from her lifted arm.

Lifter (lɪftər). [*f. LIFT v. + -ER*]. One who or that which lifts in senses of the vb.

1. One who lifts or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense. Also with *up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* iii. 3 Thou (o Lorde) art . . the lifter vp of my heade. 1552 HULOET, Lifter wyth leuere, phalangarius. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, Llevator, a bearer, a lifter. 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jewes Remitter* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 156/2 Musick . . is a lifter of Dead, Drowsie and Melancholly Spirits. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. x. 401 Long pieces of wood . . to which the action of a long line of lifters might be applied. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 927 Two men at a vat, and a boy as a layer or lifter can make about 6 or 8 reams in 10 hours. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 366 The lifter-up to the nations of the banner of righteousness.

b. One who takes up dishonestly; a thief. Cf. *cattle-lifter*, *shop-lifter*.

1592 GREENE *Jus. IV*, iii. i, Why, I am a lifter, maister, by occupation. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 129. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 5 Pads, Bitters, Divers, Lifters . . these may all pass under the general . . appellation of Rooks. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, Ye needna ask whae Rob Roy is, the reiving lifter that he is. 1862 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 278 While in the 'lifter's' possession . . they [books] had been enriched by numerous annotations. 1888 *Ermine* 11 We are shifters, we are lifters, Working skilfully together.

c. One of a sect of Scottish presbyterians who considered it essential that the officiating minister should 'lift' a piece of sacramental bread while uttering the prayer of consecration.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 520 Hence . . originated a schism, and the two parties were distinguished by the name of lifters and anti-lifters.

2. Something which lifts or is used for lifting.

a. Something which elevates or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense; applied also to any simple implement, e.g. † a crutch, † a fork, a curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-lid, and in mod. slang to a heavy blow. Also with *up*.

1570 LEVINS *Alaph* 76/36 A Lifter, forke, *Juscina*, a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crcev*, Lifter, a Crutch. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Sageh Gadol*, or the Greater Lifter up; as if it designed the Musick to be very Loud. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 7 Used as a lifter of water to the top of water-wheels. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 665 Dreams . . in antiquity, were thought to be of importance as lifters of the veil. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Cart. K. Arthur* xxxiii. 383 As long as I'm going to hit him at all, I'm going to hit him a lifter.

b. Technical uses: † (a) *Anat.* = LEVATOR 2. (b) *Mining*. The wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp-mills (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). (c) *Magnetism*. The cross-piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. (d) *Weaving*. † An appliance for raising and depressing the leaves of the heddles. (e) *Steam-engine*. The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve (Webster, 1864). (f) *Paper-making*. A bucket-wheel for raising the pulp from the reservoir to the trough. (g) *Founding*. † A tool for dressing the mould; also a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted' (Webster, 1864). (h) *Surg.* = ELEVATOR 2. (i) = *lifting-cam*.

(a) 1649 DULWER *Pathomysol.* II. i. 86 That Muscle of the shoulder-blade, from its office commonly called the Levator, or the Lifter.

(b) 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Suffering the Lifters to fall with great force on the Ore, thereby breaking it into small sand. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), Lifters, wood beams, to which the iron heads of a stamping mill are fastened.

(c) 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* IV. i. 387 The contact or lifter of soft iron to be placed at the other end of the bars. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 396 The soft iron lifter of a horse-shoe magnet.

(d) 1865 BEN BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 236 A weaver . . upon a 'jacquard' loom, had the misfortune to break one of the irons of her lifter.

(f) 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 938 The pressure of the pulp and water in the vat forces the pulp up the pipe into the lifter-box, whence it is taken by rotatory lifters, and discharged into a trough, where it runs down and mixes with the thick pulp from the chest.

(i) 1852 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.* II, Lifter or Lifting-cog, cam or wiper. 1884 *Pall Mall* 28 Aug. 5/1 The lifter raises the central lever or pawl.

Lifting (lɪftɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LIFT v. + -ING*]. 1. The action of the vb. LIFT in various senses. Also *lifting up*. † Also *concr. in hand-lifting*: so much as can be taken up by the hand. † *At the lifting*: on the point of removal.

1352A LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 204 Glotoun was a greet cherl and gryn in be lyftynge. 1400-50 *Alexander* 567 Stansys [which] Fell fra be fyrmament as a hand lyftynge. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyftynge vppe of the crosse. 1551 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. marg. note, The exercise of the spirit & lyftynge vp of the mind to God, or called medytacions.

1590 JAS. VI *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug., As for our Neighbour Kirk in England . . they want nothing of the Masse, but the liftings. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 Surbating . . cometh . . sometime by the hardness of the ground, and high lifting of the horse. 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* i. 170 There had been some liftings at him in the Court by Sir John Cook. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) i. 240 This army . . by and attour 10000 baggage men is now at the lifting. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 92 In the lifting for dealing the least deals. 1730 BURT *Lett. Gentl. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 230 The stealing of their Cows they call Lifting, a soft nng Word for Theft. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxiii. 285 A sudden lifting of the fog showed them the cape. 1872 HAROWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 74 The 'lifting' of women by men on Easter Monday. 1884 *Pae Enstace* xix. 244 The cargo is ours for the lifting. 1901 W. D. HOWELLS *Lit. Friends* II. vi. 89 In a lifting of the rain he walked with me down to the village.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *gen.*, as *lifting power*, *trade*; b. a contrivance or portion of a machine adapted for lifting, as *lifting-bar*, *blade*, *-cog*, *-crane*, *-gear*, *-hitch*, *-hook*, *-pallet*, *-piece*, *-rod*, *-screw*, *-longs*, *-wire*; *lifting-cam*, a cam or projection by which a lifting movement is effected, e.g. in firearms; *lifting-day local* = *heaving-day*; *lifting-dog*, (a) = *lifting-cam*; (b) (see quot. 1881 2); *lifting-jack* (see JACK sb. 10).

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 247 The 'lifting bars' which in shape are something like blunted knife blades. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 359 The 'lifting-cams' or 'dogs', are dispensed with. 1852 'Lifting-cog' (see LIFTER 2 b (ii)). 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 206/2 These three requisites are very beautifully combined . . in the 'lifting crane'. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 264 Knock the wire pivot right through the 'lifting dogs'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Lifting-dog*, a claw-hook for grasping a column of bore-rod while raising or lowering them. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2/7 The pinnace was crushed through the breaking of the 'lifting gear'. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 247 Half the number of 'lifting hooks' are attached to the lifting bars. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 513 That the end of the . . spring . . may project a little way over the point of the 'lifting-pallet'. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, 'Lifting-pieces', are Parts of a Clock, which do lift up and unlock the Detents in the Clock-part. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 217 There are four pins in the minute wheel for raising the quarter lifting piece. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 357 A much greater 'lifting power' has been obtained with other varieties of the electro-magnet. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 185 This Gentleman . . is remarkable for carrying on the 'Lifting Trade'.

Lifting (lɪftɪŋ), *pph. a.* [*f. LIFT v. + -ING*]. That lifts, in senses of the vb., *spec.* in lifting-bridge, a bridge of which either a part or the whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; *lifting-gate* = LIFT sb. 2 15; *lifting-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *lifting-sail*, a sail whose action tends to lift the bows out of the water; *lifting-set*, 'the series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

13. . . E. E. ALIT. P. B. 443 After harde dayez wern out an hundreth & fyfte, As þat lyftande lome (the ark) lugged aboute. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 8 Even the Parson himself . . gave me a lifting hand. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 17/2 Of lifting-pumps there are several sorts. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 65 On the top of the air bucket fits the lifting valve. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1148 Swing, lifting, or rolling bridges are . . in such cases indispensable. 1875 *Carphon & Join.* 135 These double-legged tables are very generally made with a rack to allow of their rising by the application of a lifting force. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 The jib and flying-jib are . . lifting sails. 1894 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 The supremely interesting feature of this really great work are the lifting bascules. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 215 By its use the extensor or lifting muscles are developed. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1 The mechanism of the lifting roadway is so perfect in its action.

Lifull, obs. form of LIFEFUL.

† **Lig.** Obs. Also 7 *ligge*. [Origin obscure; the identity of the word in the two quotes. is not certain.] a. A projection. b. A band, stripe.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiii. (1611) 125 When any part is thus born with liggis, like peeces of the flesh or skinnie, depending, it is termed erasing. 1686 GOUD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 252, I cannot . . empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

Lig, obs. and dial. form of LIE v. 1

† **Ligable**, a *Mus. Obs.* [*ad. L. type *ligabilis*, *f. ligare* to bind: see -ABLE]. Of two or more notes: That may be 'tied' together.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, Minimes . . cannot be tied or enter in ligature. But that defect might be supplied by dashing the signe of the degree either with one stroke, or two, and so cause the Ligable figures serue to any small quantitie of time we list. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microf.* 40 There are foure ligable Notes, that is, a Large, a Long, a Breefe, and a Semibreffe.

Ligament (lɪɡəmənt). [*ad. L. ligament-um*, *f. ligare* to bind.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, tie; *Surg.* a bandage, ligature. Obs. in lit. sense.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's *Bk. Physicke* 344/1 Cut of linnen ligamentes the breadth of three fingers, grease them in this salve. . . Tye then these ligamentes theron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 66 The Prince of Orange . . could finde no meanes to stanch the Blood, either by Medicine or Ligament. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iii. App. § 4 (1682) 27 The Gardener, with his Ligaments of Leather, secures the main Branches. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 7 All the Work well cemented and join'd together with proper Ligaments. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. f. 228 Their

drawers . . are more convenient than breeches . . being without any tight ligaments.

b. *fig.* Chiefly, a tie, bond of union.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22595 My boondes and my lygamentys Ben dyverse comaumentys, To holden in subieccyoun folkes off relygyoun. 1506 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. v. 280 The bishoppe of Rome . . might have released or pardoned . . such ligaments, mults, or canonical corrections as he had inioyned to publike offenders. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 38, I have not those strait ligaments, or narrow obligations to the World, as to date on life. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. x. He looked up . . in my uncle Toby's face; then cast a look upon his boy;—and that ligament, fine as it was,—was never broken. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* i. (1892) 70 The law of nations, the great ligament of mankind. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xvii. (1877) 326 The Sacraments have been often called the ligaments for the wounds of the soul. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iv. (1852) 69, I find here a woman, a man, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest ligaments. No matter whether of love or hate; . . of right or wrong.

2. *Anat.* One of the numerous short bands of tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which bind the bones of the body together. By extension applied to any membranous fold which supports an organ and keeps it in position.

1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 20 Ne leue we nougt þat ech brood ligament is a skyn, & ech round ligament to be a senewe. 1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* i. i. I might have gently lost it in my cradle, Before my nerves and ligaments grew strong. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 213 The Ligament of the Thigh-bone, which is commonly . . called the round one. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. 120 A . . flexible ligament, inserted, by one end into the head of the ball, by the other into the bottom of the cup [of a ball and socket joint]; which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint . . in their place. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxi. The ligament which unites the Siamese twins. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 275 To Goethe, bones and ligaments were not less beautiful and full of interest than flowers and streams.

b. A similar part in lower organisms.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 537 A ligament placed at the summit of the [oyster] shell serves as an arm to its operations. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 42 They [insects] are cut, as it were, into two parts. These parts are in general connected by a slender ligament or hollow thread. 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOUOL. IV. 185 In those with a sessile one [sc. abdomen] the base is attached to the metapragm by strong ligaments.

c. *spec. in Conch.* The elastic substance which holds together the valves of a bivalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 433/1 To this hinge is superadded a ligament. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 242. 1875 RUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 123 The ligament which holds the two shells together.

3. *Comb.*, as *ligament-wise* adv.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 389 These . . are knit to the proper membrane of euey gristle by the interposition as it were of a Peristion Ligament-wise.

Hence † **Ligament v.** *rare*, to bind together.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 210 There was great wisdom . . in framing that oath; to ligament the single person and people together.

Ligamental (lɪɡəməntəl), *a.* [*f. LIGAMENT + -AL*]. Of the nature of a ligament; composed of the fibrous tissue of which ligaments consist.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 2 Crookes often spring out of Ligamentall Cartilages. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 608 The Tongue . . hath no Ligamentall Fibres to strengthen it as Muscles haue. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 The Urachos or ligamentall passage derived from the bottom of the bladder.

b. Pertaining to the ligament (of a bivalve).

1850 J. D. SOWERBY in *Dana's Geol.* App. i. 699 Equivale, suborbicular, thin, . . ligamental area elongate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 247 The internal ligament, or cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates. *Ibid.* 286 A distinct ligamental ridge in each valve.

Ligamentary (lɪɡəməntəri), *a.* [*f. LIGAMENT + -ARY*]. a. Of the nature of or composing a ligament; consisting of the tissue proper to ligaments.

b. Of or pertaining to a ligament.

1744 tr. Boerhaave's *Inst.* III. 411 Besides these ligamentary Fasciæ, there are also others more broad and muscular. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 188 The ligamentary peristomum, which covers the vertebrae. 1816 D. P. BLAINE *Veterinary Art* 411 Ossifications and ligamentary enlargements. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 312 Flax . . is applied by the natives to almost every purpose of clothing, building, packing, or wherever ligamentary structure can be turned to account. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. 87 In some of the nail-heads . . there appear well-marked ligamentary impressions.

Ligamentiferous, *a. Conch.* [See -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 56 *Ligamentiferous*, having or containing the ligament, as the cardinal pit in Mya.

Ligamento- (lɪɡəmənto-), used as a pseudo-L. comb. form, with the meaning 'ligamentous and . . .', as *ligamento-cartilaginous*, *-muscular* adjs. 1782A A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 67 This flexible ligamento-cartilaginous substance. 1835-6 *Food Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/1 A large ligamento-muscular plate.

Ligamentous (lɪɡəməntəs), *a.* [*f. LIGAMENT + -OUS*]. Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a ligament; composed of the tissue proper to ligaments.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. vi. (1686) 9 A Muscle, which is one while ligamentous and nervous, and otherwhiles fleshy. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Those [plants] that are not woody may be reduced to six Sorts, viz. the fibrous, ligamentous, bulbous [etc.]. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 23 All ligamentous parts . . are weak in their vital powers. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 32 It had unfortunately acquired.

a ligamentous adhesion to the orbicular ligament of the hip. 1886 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* 111. 409 The second kind of articulation, the ligamentous, he affirms takes place only in orthopterous and some neuropterous insects. 1872 MIVART *Elen. Anat.* 28 Ligamentous fibres bind together the margins of the apposed articular surfaces. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 119 The tongue consists merely of ligamentous or cellular substance.

b. Pertaining to the ligaments of the body.

1804 *Med. Frul.* XII. 563 Gouty, or ligamentous and tendinous inflammation.

Hence **Ligamentously** *adv.*, by ligaments.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 609 Being also connected ligamentously with the scapula.

Ligan, obs. form of **Lagan**, wreckage.

Ligance, obs. form of **Ligance**.

† **Ligate**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *ligāt-us*, pa. pp. of *ligāre* to bind.] 'Bound, tied'.

1604 in R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*

Ligate (*lā'gēt*), *v.* Chiefly *Surg.* [f. L. *ligāt-*, ppl. stem of *ligāre* to bind.] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* in *Surg.*, to tie up (a bleeding artery or vessel).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/1 Open a blacke Heane on her backe, applye and also ligate her on his head. 1775 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 652 He... was at that time even destitute of a needle to ligate a bleeding vessell. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 540 When a surgeon is ligating an artery. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 244 If... the superior mesenteric artery be ligated. *fig.* c. 1600 *Timon* III. v. Let it be lawfull for me... to ligate and obligate your eares with my words.

Hence **Ligated** *pp. a.*, tied with a ligature; (of letters) united in a ligature; **Ligating** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ligatōr**, 'an instrument to place and fasten a ligature' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 That nature may have time to close the cutt and ligated wayne. 1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 108 The Roman ligated letters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Ligating-forceps. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 The formation of a thrombus is of no assistance in securing obliteration of a ligated vessel.

Ligation (*lā'gēl-fən*). [ad. L. *ligātiō-em*, n. of action f. *ligare* to bind.]

† 1. The action or process of binding; a connecting or binding fast; also, the condition of being bound; suspension (of the faculties). *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 'ij. To bring to passe in this wretched world, in our bodye, a shorte and breefe ligatione [of us and Heaven]. 1612 J. COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Physicke* I. vii. 68 To them that sleep in their clothes... there is not so true a ligation of their senses. 1638 *Penit. Conf. viii.* (1657) 237 He that hath not the power of absolution hath not the power of ligation. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11 The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul. It is the ligation of sense, but the liberty of reason. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ligation*, a binding, also the tongue-tying in children especially. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 291 They having no coherence or ligation with the time of the Prophet, but only with one another. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory of Earth* I. 196 The ligation of Satan proves this point effectually: for so long as Antichrist reigns, Satan cannot be said to be bound.

2. The action of binding with a ligature; *esp.* in *Surg.*, the operation of tying up (a bleeding artery, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/2 The ligatione or tyinge of the teeth, to loyn them together. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XIV. iii. 536 The habit of the body ought to prescribe a measure in ligation: for tender bodies cannot away with so hard binding as hard. 1659 OSBORN *Queries Wks.* (1673) 388 Swathing, and the rest of the ligationes used by Nurses to Infants. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chirurg.* II. v. 39 If such a Wound should happen in the joint of the Hip, where such Ligation cannot be made. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 165 It is this angitis which leads to the closure of a vessel after ligation.

3. Something used in binding; a ligature, bandage, bond, tie; also, the place of tying. *arch.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b/2 Reducinge both the endes of the ligatione which we have in our hands above on the wounde. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 48 There was also an enrichment of Precious stones, strung through a ligation of Cords. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xlvii. Ther is a peculiar Religion attends friendship, ther is according to the Etymology of the word, a ligation and solemne tie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii. A bundle tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and ligation with black wax.

† **Ligatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **ligatōrius*, f. *ligāre* to bind: see -*ORY*.] a. Serving to bind or tie up. b. That has binding force, obligatory.

1610 HEYWOOD *Lane. Witches* iv. (1634) II 3. *Dough*. Now do I thinke upon the codpeece point the young jade gave him at the wedding... *Arth.* A ligatory point. *Dant.* Alas poore Lawrence. 1655 W. B. *True School War* 4 It is cleere amongst... Professors of Cases of Conscience, That the error... which... is called an erroneous Conscience, is ligatorie.

Ligature (*līgātūrā*), *sb.* Also 7 **ligator**. [ad. L. *ligātūra*, f. *ligāre* to bind. Cf. F. *ligature*.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, bandage, tie. Chiefly *spec.* in *Surgery*, a thread or cord used to tie up a bleeding artery, to strangulate a tumour, etc.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Also it is good to... streyne bi ligature at be ground of bi wounde, & bynde it losely at be moup of be wounde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* II iii b. Let it... be cut in the myddes of the lygature and let the nether parte be left. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. i. 1. i. Whether... by spells... ligatures, philtures, incantations, &c. this Disease... may be cured. 1624

WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 269 The Cover is... a kind of Band or Ligature to the whole Fabrick. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 102 The fillets and ligatures that... Nurses use to bind them flat unto the Head. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. 1, I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. ii. 132 The ligatures which the Olympic pugilists bound on their hands and wrists. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii. It is impossible that my bandage or ligature, knit by these fingers, should have started. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 277 The ligature [for the artery of a sheep] should generally be made of waxed silk. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 217 The finest sulphochromic catgut forms a trustworthy ligature.

b. *fig.* Anything binding or uniting; a bond, tie.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 9 No ligatures of lawes can long hold them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Lib.* To Rdr. (1821) x History... the common bond and ligature, which unites present time with all ages past. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 329 The Bishop is the band, and ligature of the Churches Unity. 1827 *Examiner* 689/1 The ligatures which connect him with the narrative which he delivers are very artificial.

2. = **LIGATION** 2. Not now in good use.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 177 Bis hiipe boon... is maad fast about wi ligaturis & pannycils & nerues. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 29 The Ligatures for the strengthening of them [nerves], that they may not flag and languish in their motions. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 225 It is said of Belshazzar, Dan. 5... that the joynts (bindings or ligatures) of his loyns were loosed. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 175 The [snake's] eggs were not held by a ligature, but appeared pasted together by some strong adhesive gum.

3. The action of tying; an instance of this. Also, the result of the action or operation; a tie or the place where it is made. a. *Surg.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Lij b. Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there and howe ought they to be made? 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 93 In amputation... I finde the ligatōr reasonable sure, providing it be quickly done. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 212 Mr. Hamilton made three ligatures in the jugular vein of a cat. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* III. 17 Ligature was known amongst the ancients for the removal of pedunculated tumours. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 540 The ligature of a main artery in its continuity.

b. *gen.* The action of binding up or tying.

1651 WITTE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xlviii. 406 Some doe anoint the weapon, and binde it up carefully... Nevertheless, some say, that by the onely dipping of the weapon into the box of ointment, without any ligature, they have performed a cure. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii. The fatal noose... with the most strict ligature squeezed the blood into his face. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 137 A tight ligature was made behind each stone.

4. *Mus.* A method of indicating the connexion or binding of notes into groups, as a guide to their rendering by the executant. In ancient notation, a compound note-form expressing two or more tones to be sung to one syllable. † In *ligature*: (of notes) connected in this way. In mod. notation: a TIE or SLUR. In *Counterpoint*: a SYNCOPATION.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 *Phi.* But how if it have a taylor on the right side? *Ma.* Then it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long. *Ibid.*, *Annot.*, Ligatures were devised for the Ditties sake, so that how many notes served for one syllable, so many notes were tied together. 1609 DOLLAND *Ornithop. Microt.* 40 A Ligature is the conjoining of simple Figures [notes] by hit strokes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Hence synopses are often called ligatures, because they are made by the ligation of many notes. 1784 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iii. 183 Ligatures or binding notes. 1848 CRAIG, *Ligature*, in Music, a binding indicated by a curved line. 1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 136 *Ligature*, a passage of two or more notes, sung to a single syllable. *Ibid.* 138 In some old printed books, the last note of a Ligature is placed obliquely, in which case it is always to be sung as a Breve.

5. In *Writing and Printing*. Two or more letters joined together and forming one character or type; a monogram. Also, a stroke connecting two letters. In *ligature*, combined in one character or type.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 887 These Ligatures have been a long time Thorns in the Eyes of all that first learn Greek. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Ligatures* [with Printers], types consisting of two letters, as *f. s. & c.* 1773 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 326 As for the Greeks, nothing is more common than ligatures, or monograms, on their coins. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 137 The two initials... are in ligature. 1883 J. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. v. 263 In the earlier monumental scripts the letters are separate, but in some of the Egyptian papyri certain letters are united by ligatures. 1885 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 5 The ligatures and diphthongs... are never geminated. 1896 J. C. EGBERT *Lat. Inscript.* 67 Ligatures... are common in Gallic inscriptions from the first century A.D. Ligatures of Three Letters.

† 6. Binding quality; also *coner.*, that which has this quality. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 100 Salt it is which gives ligature, weight, and constitution to things. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, They grow in moist or barren Gravel, and poor Ground, if not over sandy and light, without any loamy Ligature.

† 7. The state of being bound; suspension of the intellectual or physical powers (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Ligature*, among mystic divines, signifies a total suspension of the superior faculties, or intellectual powers of the soul... This passive state of these contemplative people they call their ligature. *Ligature* is also used for a state of impotency, in respect to venery, caused by some charm, or witchcraft.

Ligature (*līgātūrā*), *v.* [f. **LIGATION** *sb.*] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* in *Surg.* to tie up (an artery, etc.).

1716-20 *Lett. Misd's Frul.* (1722) I. 297 All Things were

prepared, her Leg ligatured, and... plunged in the warm Bath. c. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 43 Goat skins... blown full and ligatured, are put under the corners that appear most to sink. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 19 A wounded artery or vein should be ligatured above and below the wound. 1882 CARPENTER in *Standard* 28 Sept. 3/3 The way in which infants were clothed and ligatured. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 217 One does not require to ligature many vessels in a wound now that we have such excellent pressure forceps.

fig. 1821 *Tales of my Landlord, Witch of Glas Llyn* II. 194 By ligaturing his energies and cooling his friends, prudence would have ruined the cause which rashness saved.

Hence **Ligatured** *pp. a.*

1859 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 150 The ligatured vessel. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 298 A ligatured artery.

Lig-by (*līg'bi*). *Obs. exc. north. dial.* [f. *lig.*, northern f. *LIE* v. 1 + *By* *adv.*] A bedfellow; a mistress, concubine; = **LIE-BY** 1.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 379 Edith his wife, who before time had bene one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and lig-bies. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 85 I be none of his Ligby for twice so mickle. 1658 LACY *Sauvy the Scot* II. i. 9 He means to make one of your Lasses his Wench—that is, his Love and his Ligby. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lig-beside*, or *Lig-by*, a concubine.

Ligdur, *dial.* Also 7 **lig-dewe**. [Possibly a corruption of F. *ligature* **LIGATION**, which occurs in the somewhat similar sense 'belt of coarse cloth worn by peasants and carsters'.] (See *quot.* 1002.)

1617 *MS. Visitation Archd. Canterbury* (Cathedral Libr.) 148 We present Francis Tresse for laying of, a dirty paire of lig-dewes in the chest where the church ornaments do usually lie. 1908 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Ligdur*, long gaiters reaching to the thighs [*feint*].

Lige, *obs. form* of **LEAGUE**, **LIE** v. 1, **LIEGE**.

Ligeance (*lā'gēans*, *lā'gāns*). *Forms*: 4 **legg(e)ance**, **lygeance**, **ligence**, **lygiauns**, **liegence**, 4-5 **liegeance**, **leg(e)ance**, **lygeance**, 4-6 **liegeance**, 4-7 **lege**, **legiance**, **ligance**, 5 **liegeance**, **leguans**, **legence**, **liegence**, **lyeg(e)ance**, **lygeance**, **lygeauns**, 6 **legyaunce**, 6-7 **liegeance**, 7-8 **liegeance**, **ligiance**, 5-9 **liegeance**. [n. OF. *ligiance*, *legiance*, etc. (Latinized *ligentia*, *ligantia*, *legiantia*), f. *lige* **LIEGE**: see -**ANCE**. Cf. **ALLEGIANCE**.]

1. The obligation of a liege man to his liege lord; the duty of fidelity of a subject to his sovereign or government; = **ALLEGIANCE** 2. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 217 And in his leggaunce worthily He abod mony a bitter brayd. c. 1382 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 503 Pat... alle þo ordinis of freris, in peyne of lesynge of alle hoth leggaunce, telle þo kyng... what is þis sacrament. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 105 Comaundege hem vpon leggaunce To come in al hast. 1471 *Arriv. Henr. IV* (Camden) 39 [They] became his true liegemen, with as straight promyse of trew leggaunce as cowthe be devised. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. xcviij. Wee understand... your true mind & faithful leggaunce towards us. c. 1500 *Melusine* lvi. 338 'By god', said geffray, 'gramecy, Fayre lordes, and I am redy to recieve you to your lygeauns.' And penne they dyde to hym hommaige. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. xi. (Arth.) 112 She enuours her people round, Retaining them by oth and liegeance. a. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 They owe him no liegeance, nor obedience. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 49 How vile would this man make Majesty! how light the liegeance which is due not only by nature, but by oath from all subjects to their rightful Sovereigns? a. 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 191 None sate there before he had taken an oath to bear true ligance to him and his heirs, and to defend his Majesty against all peils. 1689 *Consid. conc. Succession & Alleg.* 19 Allegiance or Ligeance with respect to the King (for anciently even Inferiour Lords had their Liege-men) imports... That [etc.]. 1839-44 *Tupper Proverb. Philol.* (1852) 134 Ligeance we swear to our God, and ligence we have kept.

† b. *Phr.* To do or make (one's) **ligeance**. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 Pat he and his successours and men of Scotland schulde doo homaige leggaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engeland. 1395 PURVEY *Renountr.* (1851) 80 Agens here leggaunce and solemne ooth maad to king Jon. c. 1440 *Partonope* 2680 The king of fraunce To whom he had made his lygeaunce. c. 1450 *LOSELICH Grail* xlv. 446 Therto ben 3e bownden Echon be the leggaunce 3e han me don. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 23 The next capitall Lord to whom her Ancestors had done leggaunce.

2. The sway or jurisdiction of a sovereign over his subjects or 'lieges'; the territories subject to a sovereign. Now only in legal use.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1270 We... bub Charlis men þe Emperer & vnder his leggaunce. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 176 What is a king in his leggaunce, Wher that ther is no lawe in londe? 1447 *Act 25 Hen. VI* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 9 Any such Irish enemies so received to the leggaunce of our Sovereigne Lord. 1609 LU-CHANC. ELLESMERE *Sp. on Post-nati* 5 Hee was borne... within the leggaunce of his said Maistie. 1688 COKE *On Litt.* 129 He may be born out of the realm of England yet within the leggaunce. 1652 NEEHDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. The Seas of Engl. were ever under the Leggaunce of our Kings. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 366 Such ns are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the leggaunce, or as it is generally called, the allegiance of

the king. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 341 All persons born out of the ligeance of the Crown of England. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxi. 570 An alien enemy living within the ligeance of our king.

† **Ligeancy.** Obs. Also **legeancy.** [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1647 *Digges Unlawf. Taking Arms* iii. 82 The definition of Ligeancy is set down in the great customary of Normandy, *Ligeantia est quid domino teneantur vassalli sui.* 1566 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v. *Liege*, Lige-man is he that owes ligeancy to his Liege Lord. 1660 *Sheringham King's Suprem. Asserted v.* (1682) 36 Allegiance or ligeancy is due to the King, and none but the King.

Lige(a)r, Ligeance, obs. f. LEDGER, LIGEANCE. **Ligeretie, ligeritie,** variants of LEGEMITY.

1652 *Earl Monm. tr. Benivolio's Hist. Relat.* 153 It was rather his ambition and ligeretie, which made him take so sudden and unexpected a resolution.

Ligg(en), obs. and dial. form of LIE v.1

Liggat(e, ligget), dial. var. LIDGATE.

Ligge, obs. f. LIE v.1, LIEGE; var. LIG Obs.

Ligger (l'igə), sb. dial. [f. lig, northern var. LIE v.1 + -ER]. Cf. LEDGER sb., which is a doublet of this word, and occurs in several of its senses.]

1. A coverlet.

1843 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 85 Hangers, liggers, and all that is the King's stuffe. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Ligger*, a coverlet for a bed. *Linc.*

2. † A scaffolding-timber; = LEDGER sb. 2 (obs.). Also, see quot. 1895.

1500-18 *Acc. Louth Steeple in Archaeologia* X. 83 For middle scaffolds two pieces going through, 16d, eight smaller liggers 4d. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, Ligger, a pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam.

† 3. The nether millstone. (Cf. LEDGER sb. 4.)

1761 *PRIGE in Archaeologia* (1785) VII. 20 The stones which composed these primitive mills were two; an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a ligger.

4. (See quots.)

1840 *SURDENS Suppl. to Forby, Ligger*, an extemporaneous bridge over a 'marsh-deck' [marsh-dike] usually formed of an aldern pole lain over it. 1865 *W. WHITE E. Eng.* I. 162 Ligger or, in native pronunciation, Ligna, is the plank across a ditch or drain. 1887 *W. RYE Norfolk Broads* 67 We crossed a 'ligger', or plank bridge, over a little beck.

5. **Ligging.** A line with a float and bait which is left in the water, used chiefly in pike-fishing in the Norfolk Broads. (Cf. LEDGER sb. 5.)

1825 in *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* 130 You will see numerous bundles of reeds, each the size of a rolling-pin. These are the Broadman's 'liggers', or trimmers, which he sets for pike all over the Broad. The line is rolled round the ligger with a foot or two free, and the double hook is baited with a roach.

Comb. 1895 *P. H. EMERSON Birds, etc. Norfolk Broadlands* 317 Liggermen detest them [grebes]; for they will clear their liggers of fish.

6. **Worsted-manuf.** One who puts the material on to a carding machine. Also **Ligger on** (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1881 *Census Instructions* (1885) 107 Bobbin Ligger. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 2/1.

Ligger (l'igə), vt. [f. LIGGER sb. Cf. LEDGER v.] *intr.* To fish with a 'ligger'. Hence **Lig-gering** *vbl. sb.*

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 23 Our supreme sport, liggering for pike. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* 130 The liggering on Rockland, therefore, does not interfere with the pike-fishing in the river.

Ligging, obs. form of LYING.

Ligh(e, Ligher, obs. forms of LIE, LIAR.

Light (lajt), sb. Forms: 1-2 *leoht*, 1 *lioht*, *Anglian lēht*, 2-3 *leoht*, 2-5 *liht*, (4) *lyht*, 3-4 *liht*, *lit* (t, ljt), 3-5 *lyt* (e, lyt, (lyht, lyhte, lygtht), *lith*, 4 *lyth* (e, 4-6 *lyght* (e, 5 *lyghth*, 6 *lyghtt*), *Sc. lycht*, (4) *lycht*, 4, 6 *lyte*, (4) *lyet*, 6 *lytt*), 5 *leght*, 2-3, 4- *Sc. licht*, 3- *light*. [O.E. *leoht* str. neut. (later *leoht*, *Anglian lēht*, early ME. *liht*) corresponds to O.Fris. *liacht*, O.S. *liohit* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *liohit* (MHG. *licht*, mod.G. *licht*); -O.Teut. **leukto-*; -pre-Teut. **leukto-* (also **leukto-*, whence Goth. *liuhap*; for the suffix cf. NAKED a.), f. Aryan root **leuk-* to shine, be white. (Not in ON., which has instead a parallel formation on the same root, *liós*; -**leuk-*.) According to some scholars, the sb. is the neuter of the adj. **leukto-* LIGHT a.2; on this view the primary sense would be 'that which is bright'.

The Aryan root **leuk-* (: **leuk-*; **liuk-*) is represented in a great number of words. In Teut., besides the words mentioned above and their derivatives, there are those mentioned under LAIT v., LEAM sb., LEVE; also OE. *litan* to lighten. Outside Teut. the root appears in Skr. *ruc* to shine, *rácas*, *rácas* neut., brightness, *rukma* shining, Gr. *λευκός* white, *λευκός* neut. to see, L. *lūx*, *lūmen* light, *lūcere* to shine, *lūna* (i.e. **leuknā*) moon, OIrish *lūn*, *lūan* moon, *lūche* lightning, Welsh *lūth* light, *lūched* lightning, *lūwer* (O.Welsh *lūwer*) light, OSL. *lūta* beam of light.]

1. That natural agent or influence which (emanating from the sun, bodies intensely heated or burning, and various other sources) evokes the functional activity of the organ of sight.

a. Viewed as the medium of visual perception generally. Also, the condition of space in which

light is present, and in which therefore vision is possible. Opposed to **darkness**.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 3 God cwæð þa: *geweorde leoht, and leoht weard geworht.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 44 Al was ðat fime drosing in niht, Til he wit hise word made list. 1398 *TREVISSA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 339 Lyghte shedyth itselfe from the hyghest heuen axone to the mydle of the worlde. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 23 Darknes from light we parte on two. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 674 Light and lust are deadly enemies. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 90 Since light so necessary is to life. 1679 *DRYDEN Troilus & Cr.* iv. ii. Now shine, sweet moon! let them have just light enough to make their passes. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* xxi. xiv. All colours depend on light. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 45 Beyond a certain intensity.. light ceases to be light, and becomes mere pain.

b. Viewed as being itself an object of perception, cognized by means of the specific visual sensation indicated by the use of words like 'bright', 'shining', etc. Also, in particularized sense, an individual shining or appearance of light.

For Northern, Southern Lights (= AURORA Borealis, Australis, Zodiachal light, see the adjs.

Beowulf 727 Him of eargum stod lize zelicoht leoht unfæger. 12100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 789 (Laud MS.) Heofenlic leoht [MS. f. lioht] was xelome seogen ðær þer he ofslagen was. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1594 Swuch leome & liht leitede þrinne. c 1300 *Havelok* 588 She saw þer inne a liht full shir, Also brith so it were day, Aboute þe knaue þer he lay. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 3 A Gem.. in whose Centre.. a certain light is seen shining.. like to the Moone. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* 3. F. v. i. 89 That light we see is burning in my hall. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 340 With thy long level'd rule of streaming light. 1846 *RESKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. l. v. 84 Whatever beauty there may result from effects of light on foreground objects. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* iv. 3 The long light shakes across the lakes. 1866 *M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* xvii. And in the scatter'd fains the lights come out.

c. Viewed as residing in or emanating from a luminary. Phr. *to give light* (said of a luminary).

c 1000 *Age. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 29 Se mona hys leoht ne sylð. a 1300 *Cursor* li. 1771 Sun and moone had tint þair light. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 122 His [the sun's] lem on þe loht light 3af aboute. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. i. 161 Chastite withouten Charite.. is as lewed as a Launpe þat no liht is inne. 1530 *TINDALE Anst.* More 24 The air is dark of itself, & receiveth all her light of the sun. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 22 On the top stode a goodly Bekon geyving light. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 125 What Torch is yond that vainly lends his light To grubs and eyelesse Sculles? 1634 *MILTON Comus* 199 And fill'd their Lamps With everlasting oil, to give due light To the misled and lonely Traveller. 1716 *Pope. Hud.* viii. 688 As when the Moon.. O'er Heav'n's pure Azure sheds her sacred Light. 1814 *SCOTT Waver.* ii. The sun.. poured.. its chequered light through the stained window.

d. In scientific use.

The word *light* has been used in six special senses: (a) the thing (variously conceived as matter or energy) which is communicated from a luminous body to the body illuminated by it; (b) this thing regarded as producing sensation; (c) the sensation produced; (d) the process (variously conceived as rectilinear motion of corpuscles, undulatory motion of the ether, or periodic change of electrical and magnetic states) by which the communication is made; (e) certain characteristics of such processes (rays or waves); (f) physical energies and processes of the same type as those involved in the production of vision, but having possibly a different range of periods (e.g. Röntgen rays). The sense (a) (rare in actual use, though not uncommonly expressed in definitions) agrees with an occasional use of the word in popular language: we should, e.g., usually apply the name *light* to the sensation experienced when the optic nerve is excited mechanically without the intervention of a luminous body. In the sense (d) the word *light* is equivalent to the *process of transmission of light*; in the sense (e) it is equivalent to *rays of light* or *waves of light*.

(a) 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* i. 18 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays differently refrangible. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxvii. Light is a substance consisting of very subtle particles which are constantly emanating in straight lines from luminous bodies. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* iii. (ed. 2) 66 It necessarily follows that light is a form of energy.

(b) 1704 *NEWTON (title) Opticks*; or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflexions and Colours of Light. 1807 *T. YOUNG Lect. Nat. Philos.* II. 629 Radiant Light consists in Undulations of the Luminiferous Ether.

(c) 1800 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XC. 295 Light, both solar and terrestrial, is a sensation occasioned by rays emanating from luminous bodies.

(d) 1875 *W. K. CLIFFORD in Fortn. Rev.* XVII. 785 Thus light is described as a vibration and such properties of light as are also properties of vibrations are thereby explained.

(e) 1900 *LARMOR Aether & Matter* xii. 205 Waves of high period (much higher however than ordinary light).

(f) 1865 *MAXWELL in Phil. Trans.* CLV. 466 We have strong reason to conclude that light itself including radiant heat, (and other radiations if any), is an electromagnetic disturbance in the form of waves. 1897 *S. P. THOMPSON (title) Light* visible and invisible.

e. The portion or quantity of light which comes through a window, or which is otherwise regulated so as to illuminate a given space. *In a good* (or *bad*) *light*: situated so as to be clearly visible (or the reverse).

In the early 17th c. *false* or *deceiving lights* are often mentioned as a kind of trickery practised by shopkeepers. See, e.g. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Physicaster* v. iii. (1620) 58; a 1626 *MIDDLETON Wom. beware Wom.* ii. ii. (1657) 120 and *Anyth. for quiet Life* ii. ii. (1662) C 3 b.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Hunn* clxxiii. 643 Other wyndowes there were.. the whiche gaue great light into the house. 1625 *BACON Ess. Building* (Arb.) 551 A double House,

without Thorow Lights, on the Sides. 1658 *W. SANDERSON Graphice* 26 Place your best Pieces, to be seen with single lights. *Ibid.* 61 Choose your Light Northwards towards the East, one single Light only, great and fair, without any reflection of Trees or Walls. 1797 *HOLCROFT tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 69 The picture.. is in a bad light. 1854 *THACKERAY Acocomes* xvii. Bed-rooms where Lady Betty has had her hair powdered, and where the painter's north-light now takes possession of the place which her toilet-table occupied a hundred years ago.

f. *In light*: exposed to rays of light, lighted up.

1847 *TENNYSON Princess* Concl. 41 The happy valleys, half in light and half far-shadowing from the west.

g. *One's light*: the ordinary measure of light which a person enjoys, or expects to enjoy, for seeing around him. *To stand in a person's light* = to cut him off from the enjoyment of it; hence this and similar phrases are used *fig.* to express injury done to a person's interests; so *to stand* (Sc. also *to sit*) *in one's own light*. † *To lay in* (a *person's*) *light*: to bring as an objection against.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 210 Bicause that he fer was from hir sighte, This nye Nicholas stood in his lighte. 1528 *MORE Dialogic. Heresies* iv. Wks. 252/1 He could shewe a fayre lawe.. which lawe if it wer laied in their light that would take vpon them the defence of any worship to be done to ymagines, would make al theyr eyen dase. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 73 We sat our far into our awin light. 1538 *BALE God's Promises* v. 21 What tho' feare Pharno wrought myschef in thy syght, He was a pagan, lay not that in our lyght. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* ii. iv. Wks. (1562) Gij, How blindly ye stand in your owne light. 1601 *DENIS Pathol. Heaven* 222 They [the wicked] be much their owne foes, and stand in their owne light. 1633 *B. JONSON Tale Tnb* ii. i. Take a vool's Counsel, and do not stand in your owne light. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 226 And do we not sit far in our own light, to make it a matter of bairn's play. 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* xxxix. To take away the character of a lad that's been a good servant to you, because he can't afford to stand in his own light for your good. 1856 *READE Never too Late* lxx. Don't stand in the poor girl's light. *Mod. colloq.* Please make a little farther that way; you are in my light.

h. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animated feeling or the like.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1378 And dying eyes gleam'd forth their ashie lights. 1833 *H. COLERIDGE Song*, 'She is not fair' 10, I cease not to behold The love-light in her eye. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. He was followed by Cassy, pale, calm.. and with that same fearful light in her eye. 1893 *Full Matt Mag.* Christmas. No. 249 He had.. an eye without light, a voice without charm.

i. *To put out or quench* (one's) *light*: to extinguish his 'vital spark'.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 10-13. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag.* iv. i. (1619) G 4 b. *Evad.* You will not murder me? *Met.* No, tis a iustice and a noble one, To put the light out of such base offenders. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. xi. Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

j. *pl.* [after L. *lumina*.] Graces of style. *rare* -1.

1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 267 ¶ 4 Bacon.. had the.. comprehensive Knowledge of Aristotle with all the beautiful Lights, Graces, and Embellishments of Cicero.

k. *fig.* *Light of one's eye(s)*: applied to a loved object.

a 1000 *Juliana* 95 Du eart dohtor min.. minra eagna leoht. 1636 *MASSINGER Gr. Dk. Florence* iv. ii. She was the light of my eyes, and comfort of My feeble age. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 168 O my beloved! O light of mine eye.

l. *The light of God's countenance*: in Ps. iv. 6, etc. = Divine favour. In allusion to this, the *light of* (a *person's*) *countenance* is often sarcastically used for: (his) sanction, approving prolepe.

1890 *HALL CAINE Bondman* i. i. Count Trollop was in Iceland at this celebration of the ancient festival, and he was induced by Jorgen to give it the light of his countenance.

2. *spec.* The illumination which proceeds from the sun in day-time; daylight. Also, the time of daylight; day-time, day-break. (Usually the *light*. Also the *light of day*.)

c 1000 *Age. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 33 Ær leohte [L. *ante lucem*]. c 1020 *Rule St. Benedict* viii. (Logeman) 37 Onginnendum leohte [L. *incipiente luce*]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hwat ded si moder hire bearn, formes hi hit cheted and blissid be þe lichte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14195 Qua has to wenden and wai, God es to go hi light o dai. c 1300 *Proverbs of Hendyng* xxxvi. in *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 279 Drynk eft lasse, and go by lyhte hom, quop Hendyng. a 1340 *HAMROLE Psalter* cxviii. 148 As a goed verk man þat rysis bifor light til his werk. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Lyke as the precyous stone, the more it is polished or rubbed, the more perfyly it receyuth the lyght. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc.* P. v. 26 All day I wot not what to do, I loth to sie the light. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 613 Their Morning Milk, the Peasants press at Night: Their Evening Meal before the rising Light To Market bear. *Ibid.* iv. 274 Then having spent the last Remains of Light, They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 230 Plants grow vigorously only when supplied with light. 1860-1 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 59 Almost all patients lie with their faces turned to the light exactly as plants always make their way towards the light. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 The appointed hour was approaching when man in his turn was to go forth into the light of day.

b. In the asseverative phrase *by this* (good) *light*.

Also *by God's light*: see *GOD* 14 a and *SIGHT* arch. c 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thou art a mad gest, be this lyght! 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. iv. 93 Come, I will hane thee, but by this light I take thee for pittie. 1610 *Temp.* ii. ii. 147 By this good light. 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* v. i. *Beau.* Catch, by this light! 1821 *SCOTT Kenilwo.* iv. By this light, Anthony, thou art mad.

Fair W. 268 Joan of Arc, A light of ancient France. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. iv, He had been one of the shining lights of his university. 1868 HELPS *Realism* xiii. (1876) 367 The great lights of the Bench. 1894 JESSOP *Random Roaming*, etc. v. 189, I know of one eminent man of science, who was a burning and shining light in his day.

b. A bright example.

1550 CROWLEY *Waite to Wealth* (1872) 139 Fingered ladies, whose womanlike behaviour and motherlike housewifery ought to be a light to all women.

9. In figurative uses of sense i.e.: A consideration which elucidates or which suggests a particular (true or false) view of a subject. Hence, the aspect in which anything is viewed or judged. In the light of: (a) with the help afforded by knowledge of (some fact); (b) in the aspect or character of, viewed as being (so and so).

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 i. 174 Caesar, if considered in all lights. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., I have mentioned but few things in common with others, that are not either set in a new light or accompanied with different reflections. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 P. 9 As you have considered human nature in all its lights. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* p. v. Should we consider your Majesty under this light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 182 In this light it will easily appear, how much more intense the same degree of heat may prove. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. i. Those great judges whose vast strength of genius hath placed them in the light of legislators. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 163 In the light of a foremost seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. 1834 MACAULAY in *Travels in Life* i. 373, I quite enjoy the thought of appearing in the light of an old hunk who knows on which side his bread is buttered. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 289 In what light did she strike you? 1893 *Times* 1 June 9/5 In the light of all that has been said and done.

10. A window or other opening in a wall for the admission of light; spec. one of the perpendicular divisions of a multioned window.

14. in Willis *Archit. Nomencl.* Mid. Ages (1844) 51 Three windows, every window containeth vj lights. Item ij hiest small lights. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 287 Sunt in qualibet bay-wyndow septem lyghtis. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 174 A wynddow of three lightes to be placed in the north ile. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 8 The lightes, doores and staires, rather directed to the use of the guest, then to the eye of the Artificer. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 720 They shut their doores against them [Frogs], and stopped up all their lights to exclude them out of their houses. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing ii. P. 1 For the making the height of his lights to bear a rational proportion to the capacity of the Room. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* i. 133 Round or Oval Lights... make a very beautiful Diversity with the larger Windows. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxi. 254 Clear Oyster-shell Lights, that are far inferior to Lights of Glass. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 804 The diameter of the circular light at top is 27 feet 5 inches. 1833 RUTTER *Fonthill* 55 The third window... two lights high, and four wide. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* i. 182 The east and west windows, of five lights each.

b. Gardening. One of the glazed compartments (usually admitting of being opened) forming the roof or side of a greenhouse or the top of a frame.

1733 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hot-bed*. Some have them [Frames] to contain but two Lights, which is very bad for raising Cucumber and Melon Plants. 1821 W. COBBETT *Amer. Gardener* § 106 Air is given by pushing up, or drawing down, the Lights, which form the top or roof of the greenhouse. 1829 — *Eng. Gardener* § 49 Upon this frame, glazed sashes are put, which are called lights. 1847 MRS. LOUDON *Amateur Gard. Cal.* (1857) 208 A frame with glass lights like those used for melon and cucumber beds. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 625 The soil should be watered about ten a.m., shutting down the lights for a short time, in order to prevent a chill taking place.

11. Mech. An aperture or clear space. (Cf. *F. lumière*.)

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 12 These Arches consist of a Semi-circle, and the Depth of their Archivolte is a tenth Part of the light or void of the greater, and an eighth Part of the light of the lesser ones. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm. Handbk.* 59 See that the 'lights' between the wheel teeth and the edge of the roller are equal on both sides when the wheel is locked.

12. Painting. Light or illuminated surface, as represented in a picture, or considered in regard to such representation; any portion of a picture represented as lighted up.

In this sense perh. mixed with an absolute use of LIGHT a. 2 Fr. has both *lumière* and *clair* in similar applications.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 3 With this onely did he fill and finish his Table, giving in the rest Lights and shadowes, as might sute best with each severall part. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 66 In what places you will have those strong and high lights, and reflections to fall, which are seen in satten and velvet. *Ibid.*, Lay your light with thinne and waterish Lake. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 69 It is in Writing, as in Picture, in which the Art is to observe where the Lights will fall. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 412 It is very unusual to see the light and shade justly and naturally handled (in Chinese pictures). 1811 *Self Instructor* 513 Giving the lights their proper value. c 1816 FUSKEL in *Lect. Paint.* viii. (1848) 505 One point is the brightest in the eye, as on the object; this is the point of light. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) i. 5 The Italian masters universally make the horizon the chief light of their picture. 1850 GULICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 204 Selecting some point of 'highest light'. 1867 TENNYSON *Window* i The lights and shadows fly! Yonder it brightens and darkens down on the plain.

Fig. 1732 POPP *Ess. Man* ii. 121 The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife Gives all the strength and colour of our life,

13. Law. The light which falls on the windows of a house from the heavens, and which the owner claims to enjoy unobscured by obstructions erected by his neighbours. Un. in pl.

In England the inscription 'Ancient Lights' is frequently put on the face or side of a house adjacent to a site on which lofty buildings may be erected; the object being to give warning that the owner will have ground of action against any person who shall obstruct the access of light to his windows. (Cf. sense 10 above.)

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 5 If a house or wall is erected so near to mine that it stops my ancient lights... I may enter my neighbour's land, and peaceably pull it down. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 48 If a house is sold with all the lights belonging to it, and it is intended to build upon the adjoining ground... so as to interfere with the lights, the right to build in that manner should be expressly reserved. *Ibid.* xxv. 187 You should keep in view this distinction between the right to light, and rights of common and of way, or the like.

14. a. A flame or spark serving to ignite any combustible substance. To strike a light, to produce a flame or spark with flint and steel or with a match (see STRIKE 7.). b. Something useful for igniting; e.g. a spill, taper, match.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1690) 277 Wherefore he strook a Light for he never goes also without his Tinder-box. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Praries* 281 We had implements to strike a light. 1835 MARKYAT *Three Cutters* i. Tell Mr. Simpson to bring me a light for my cigar. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi. Krook takes it [a candle], goes to the fire, stoops over the red embers, and tries to get a light. 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* i. 170 A jar of tobacco, and a box of lights. *Mod.* Go and put a light to the fire in the dining-room.

15. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *light-beam*, *glare*, *spot*, *waave*; b. objective, as *light-bearer*, *-bringer*, *-creating*, *-giver*, *-giving*, *-grasping*, *-hating*, *-maker*, *-making*; instrumental, etc., as *light-embroidered*, *-gilded*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xliii. (Tollem. MS.) A 'lyst' hem (L. *radius*) is a bryzte stem of a body of lyzte. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 119 Straggling accidental light beams. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b. The sterre called lucifer: that is to say the 'lyght' here. 1852 JAMES AGNES *Sord.* (1860) i. 257 Two of the light-bearers cast down their torches and fled. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1838) 170 By this fairest of Orient 'Light-bringers' must our Friend be blanchished. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 330 The 'light-creating God. 1745-6 COLLINS *Ode Liberty* iv. 16 Clouds, that lie Paving the 'light-embroider'd Sky. a 1670 H. ANDERSON *Crt. Convert* 7 We must... Leave the fair Train, and the 'light-guided Room. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 16 And God made two greet 'lyst 3yuerys (Vulg. *luminaria*). 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetrie... hath been the first light-giver to ignorance. 1893 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 454 i. It consists of a wick or light-giver, formed of vegetable carbon bent in the form of a loop. 1427-9 *Kolls of Parit.* IV. 364/2 A redy Bekyn, wheryn shall be 'lyght geyving by nyht, to alle the Vessels [etc.]. 1893 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. v. (1874) 54 The light-giving face That lights the heavens. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 572 He had been covered overmuch 'To keep him from the 'light-glare. 1889 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 688 The most powerful 'light-grasping instruments as yet used. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. xxxvii. 'Light-hating ghosts. 1382 WYCLIF *Eck.* xxiii. 8. Y shal make alle 'lystmakers (Vulg. *luminaria*) of heuen for to mourne vpon thee. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 528 'Light-making rays. 1884 EARLE *Ag.* Lit. 98 Anglia became for a century the 'light-spot of European history. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. viii. 110 Different 'light-waves produce different colours.

16. Special Comb.: *light-ball* *Alil.*, a combustible fired from a mortar at night, to throw light on the operations of the enemy; *light-boat* = *LIGHTSHIP*; *light-bolt*, a thunderbolt; also fig.; *light-box*, †(a) a certain apparatus for striking a light by chemical means; (b) *Naut.* = *light-room* (Cent. Dict.); *light-due*, *-duty*, a toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lights in lighthouses and lightships; † *light-fat*, a lamp; *light-head*, the top portion of a 'light' (sense 10); *light-keeper*, one who has charge of the light in a lighthouse or lightship; *light-land* (*Hist.*), land given for the maintenance of light at an altar or shrine; *light-man*, (a) one who attends to the light (in a lighthouse, etc.); a light-keeper; (b) a linkman; hence *lightmanship*, the office or duty of a lightman; *light-money* = *light-due*; *light-picture*, a photograph; *light-port* (see quot. 1867); *light-room*, (a) a small chamber next to the magazine in a war-ship, in which lights are placed behind thick glass windows for illuminating the magazine; (b) the room at the top of a lighthouse containing the lighting apparatus; *light-shot* *Hist.*, a due levied for furnishing the church with lights [= OE. *leht-geseot*]; *light-struck* a., (a) ?thunderstruck; (b) *Photogr.*, injured by exposure to actinic light; *light-tight* a., impervious to light; *light-tower*, a lighthouse; *light-vessel* = *LIGHTSHIP*; *light-year* (see quot. 1890).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 766/2 Fire-balls, *light-balls, smoke-balls, [etc.] 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 86 Light balls burn from 10 to 20 minutes. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1237 *Light-Boats and their Accessories. 1882 STANWORTH *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 76 Thundring 'lightbolts from torne clouds fyre be flassing. a 1603 BREWER *Lingua* iv. i. (1607) H. Therefore more murdering art thou then the

light bolt. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xii. 8 Whatsoever the pope with his bulls, or the emperor with his light-bolts, did to hinder it, still the gospel ran and was glorified. 1853 H. KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 273 By-and-by the 'light-box was sold as low as a shilling. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 479 i. *Light-dues are collected... upon ships frequenting our ports. 1860 R. BURSLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 4 The Light dues... are one shilling per ton. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 84 The condition of their receiving the 'light duties was that of maintaining a light. c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* John v. 35 He was byrende 'leht fæt (Vulg. *lucerna*) & lytende. c 1200 ORMIN 13399 Purth Filippu onn Engllisch iss Lihtfættess muþ bitacened. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 554 A monial which branches over the 'light-heads. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 310 They would fully instruct the person entered as *Light-keeper. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 94 Its base is surrounded by the light-keepers' dwellings. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pielas Mariana* 85 Lands given for this purpose were called lamp-lands and 'light-lands. 1457 *Churchw. Acc. Vaton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 99 For the 'lytemen of Cleve... yreevede iiiij make it. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 255 The midwife moon might mind her calling, And noisy lightman leave his hawling. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 68 Box-making, for which the Nore lightmen have been famous for years past. 1534 *Churchw. Acc. Vaton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 148 Of John Wass-borowe for 'lyghthmanshepe... viij. viij. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* cci. Wks. 1872-5 II. 399 He will on his part give you the best security... from the time that the 'light-monny shall begin to be payd. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* i. 518 For Pilotage and Light-Money £10 10. 1886 E. SCHUYLER *Amer. Diplom.* 308 Apart from the Sound dues themselves, there were charges of light-money, pass-money, etc., which caused a delay at Elsinore. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 199 By its means the first solar 'light-pictures of real value were taken. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) V. y. *Cantantettes*, the 'light-posts in the stern of a galley. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Light-port*, a scuttle made for showing a light through. Also, a port in timber ships kept open until brought deep by cargo. It is then secured and caulked in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) **Light-room*,... it is used to contain the lights by which the gunner, and his assistants, are enabled to fill the cartridges with powder. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 59 Copied the light room. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 805 The Light-Room Floor, the 80th course of the building. 1875 W. M. LUNNATH *Guide Wigtownshire* 112 The light-room at the top of the lighthouse. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 110 Each one according to the extent of land he had, should pay into his parish church... a certain quantity of wax under the name of light-shot. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 177 'Light-struck, stunned, dazed, disabled. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 105 Five or six [plates], were too badly light-struck to show whether they had ever been exposed in the camera or not. 1884 *Athenium* 27 Dec. 864 3 We... were doubtful whether the chamber [of the camera] was 'light-tight. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. i. xl. 120 A Pharos or 'Light-Tower. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Some* 39 The light-towers of the Heve. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 126 A 'Light-vessel has been moored in 3 fathoms. 1888 *Athenium* 27 Oct. 580 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* xii. § 433 It is better, and now usual, to take as the unit of stellar distance the so-called 'light year'; i.e. the distance light travels in a year, which is about 63,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun.

Light (*lōit*), a. 1. Forms: 1 *leohht*, *liht*, *North-umb.* *leht*, 2-4 *liht*, e, 3 *Orm.* *liht*, (4 *lixt*, *lyht*, *lit*), 4-5 *liht*, e, *lyht*, e, 4-6 *lyght*, e, 4-7 *Sc.* *licht*, *lycht*, (5 *leyzt*, 6 *leicht*, *lyzt*, *lytht*, *liht*), 4- *light*. [OE. *liht*, *liht*, *Northumb.* *liht* = OFris. *liht*, *OS.* **liht* implied in derivatives Du. *licht*, OHG. *liht* i. (MHG. *liht*, mod. G. *leicht*), ON. *liht* (Da. *let*, Sw. *lätt*), Goth. *leihts* = OTeut. **lihto*-(*ljo*)-, f. Teut. root **lihtw*:-pre-Teut. **lehtw*:-, as in Lith. *leigvas* light; the ablaut-var. pre-Teut. **lyhtw*:-, Teut. **lygw*:-, appears in Skr. *laghu*, Gr. *λαφρός* light, *λαγνός* small, OHG. *lungar* light; cf. also LUNG.]

I. In the primary physical sense and uses connected therewith.

1. Of little weight, not ponderous. The opposite of *heavy*. Also in *to lie light* (cf. HEAVY 1 b, c). *Light ice*, sails (see quot. 1867).

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 76 (Gr.) *Leohthe* ic eom eomic þonne þeslytla wyrm. c 1205 LAV. 5903 Heore wepen weorenlihte. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. ii. 152 Was neuere lef vp-on lynde lyghter þer-after. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 85 Gude lycht harness, fra that tyme, wst he euir. 14... *Promp. Parv.* 304/1 (MS. K.) *Liht* of wyhte, (P.) *liht* of weight or mesure. 1534 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 30 My yoke is easy, and my burden is light. 1596 DALRYMPLE II. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* i. 90 Al thair harness was lycht. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets Angling* i. C. 2 b. Rods [were made] of lightest Cane and Hazell plant. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 121 Watches have been made as light and little, as many that wore them make of their time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 51 How light wou'd lye the Turf upon my Breast, if [etc.]. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 97 The lighter sails, for summer winds and seas, are now dismiss'd. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 325 It [wheat] will be very light in the ear. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Light ice*, that which has but little depth in the water; it is not considered dangerous to shipping, as not being heavy. *Ibid.* *Light sails*, all above the topgallant-sails; also the studding sails and flying jib. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 64 Veils not her hidden breast light brede of drapery woven.

absol. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 108 Of the eye the offyce only is the syght. To se... The whyte, or blacke, the hevy, or the lyght. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 105 Touching judgeth many things, Heavy, Light, and those that are between them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 24 The art of weighing, again, has to do with lighter and heavier.

Prower. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prover. & Epigr.* (1867) 151

Light geynes make heuy puses. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xvi. (1783) IV. 82 He...swore...that I should not leave him till his purse was as light as eleven-pence.

b. Deficient in weight ('100 light'); below the standard or legal weight.

1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For chaungeinge of fowre light French Crownes. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 328 Be it so much As makes it light or heavy in the substance Or the deuision of the twentieth part of one poore scruple. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 115 Light Gold taken for merchandises sold. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 947 All Clift and Light Money was called in. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., This Guinea is light. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 26 For good ye are and bad, and like to coins, Some true, some light. 1887 T. E. THORPE in *Gd. Words* 400 There is about £50,000,000 of light gold in circulation.

2. Possessing little weight in proportion to bulk; of small specific gravity. In the 17th and 18th centuries often applied to water.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 41 It is a generall maior among Philosophers, that all light thynges contide upwarde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. ii. 1. (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water by all means use. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 260 It is the lightest water the earth yields. I found it so light, that I had no weight. in the bearing of it. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing 385 Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 This is the lightest of all Waters, it cools and heats quickly. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/1 The best Water is clear, transparent and light. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 13 The Earthy matter, that was softer and lighter, would be easily washed away. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 504 The charcoal is light and brilliant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 373 The seeds of the different grasses naturally divide themselves into light and heavy seeds. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. § 10 (1879) 55 Hydrogen, the lightest gas. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 184 Light magnesia is obtained by the same process from the light carbonate of magnesia.

absol. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum.* II. xi. § 1. 309 Equally compounded of Light, and Heaue.

† 3. In comparative: Delivered (of a child).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8593 On a night bath lighter was þai. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 On wherþe þer scho was & lighter of a sonne. c 1560 in *Depos. Rebell.* 1569 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1596 DAILYMPLER tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 138 Our quene is instantly lycter of a bony barne. a 1783 *Willie's Lady* viii. in *Child Ballads* I. 86 Of her young bairn she'll neer be lighter.

4. Bearing a small or comparatively small load. Of a vessel: Having a small burthen, or (the usual sense) unladen, without cargo. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 4.) Light engine (see quot. 1881). Light railway: a railway constructed for light traffic. Light porter: one who carries only light packages. Light water-draught, water-line (see quot. 1867).

1602 in *Rec. Convent. R. Burghs* (1870) II. 133 Quither the schip be laydnit or licht. c 1630 MILTON *On the University Carrier* 22 He di'd for heauines that his Cart went light. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/1 The Norwich sent in one of near Three hundred Tuns, a light Ship. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3068/1 The Privateer being light and clean, came up with her about 4 in the afternoon. 1729 MORRISON *Apparit.* 213 The Ship was sent light as they call it to Virginia for a loading of tobacco. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 220 To allow light Swedes to leave the Port of Leghorn. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXII. 275 When the vessel is light, the speed of the wheels is increased. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. 135 A deaf serving-woman, and the light porter completed Mrs. Sparsit's empire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Light water-draught, the depth of water, which a vessel draws when she is empty, or nearly so. Light water-line, the line showing the depression of the ship's body in the water, when just launched, or quite unladen. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 119 § 28 A light Railway shall be constructed and... the Regulations... shall not authorize a greater Weight than Eight Tons to be brought upon the Rails by any One Pair of Wheels. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving* Life 111 A 'light engine'—a phrase in railway circles that means an engine alone, without a train.

b. fig. or in figurative context.

1768 HUME *Balance of Power* Ess. 198 The Athenians always threw themselves into the lighter scale, and endeavoured to preserve the balance. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 321 Laden with years, and so extremely light of honesty, that [etc.].

5. Chiefly Mil. Lightly armed or equipped. † Also, lightly clad. Light marching order (see quot. 1825). Also LIGHT HORSE, HORSEMAN.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 15 All light for some rood this worthy man. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 A light footmans shield he takes unto him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. iii. (1810) 527 Captain Taffes troop of Horse with certaine light foote were sent from the campe. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 111 He was overtaken... by a party of light cavalry. 1808 *Med. Frul.* XIX. 305 His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 527, I shall be with the Light division in the morning. 1825 G. R. GLEIG *Subaltern* III. 48 The division was to enter the trenches... in what is called light marching order; that is, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c., behind, and carrying with them only their arms and ammunition. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xx. III. 161 To send a body of Thracian cavalry and light troops to the aid of the Athenians. 1846 GREENE *Sci. Gunnery* 393 Carabines, for some light infantry regiments. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxviii. 2 Starving company, troop of hungry Piso, Light of luggage, of outfit expeditious. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 265 The legions had come light, without tents or baggage. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 49 To travel in America one must travel light.

6. Of a vehicle or vessel: Lightly constructed; adapted for light loads and for swift movement. Light cart = 'spring cart' (see *CART* sb. 3).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 19 Hy habbað swyðe lytle scyppa & swyðe leothe. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 28 It contained xxxv. light or suttile galleys. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/1 The Mareschal de Tourville had sent out divers light Frigates... to get Intelligence. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5473/1 The lighter part of the... Fleet, viz. Gallies &c. was in the Port. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. i. The arrival of a first-rate light coach in a country town. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 480 Light vessels sent out by the English admiral for the purpose of obtaining intelligence. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, My Lord Mohun sent to London for a light chaise he had. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Alt. Royal* III. i. 15 You had better go in the light cart.

7. Of a building: Having an appearance suggestive of lightness; graceful and elegant in form.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 37 note, One of the lightest and most beautiful parish churches I have seen. 1818 [see *HEAVY* a. 15]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/1 Unless [etc.]... such timber model would have given rise to a much lighter style of architecture. 1850 GLOSS. *Archit.* (ed. 5) 439 Small light spires.

II. Having the operation or properties of things of little physical weight.

8. Having little momentum or force; gentle, not violent; acting gently; moving, impelling, or manipulating something without heavy pressure or violence. Said esp. of the hand, a step, the wind, † a medicine, or medical appliance (obs.), and occas. of immaterial agencies. Also light of touch.

a 1000 *Widsith* 21 (Gr) Se hæfde moncynnes... leotheste hond. c 1225 *Anchor R.* 220 Uour doleyn, þus toleded—uondunge liht & derne—uondunge strong & openliche—uondunge strong & derne—uondunge strong & openliche. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 88 Þese ben list medicyns... & þese medicyns ben strongere. *Ibid.* 92 Þer is noon oþer wey, but a list cauterization of þe senew þat is hurt. 1591 SHAKES. I. *Hen. VI.* I. iv. 69 This Citie must be famisht, or with light Skirmishes enfeebled. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 566 Waxe... yields at last to euerie light impression. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22 There are risings and sinkings... as light as a cork. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Ellena fled with lighter steps along the alley. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. iv. 51 The lightest of her shriller tones made itself heard. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, A tedious passage, from baffling and light winds. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* v. § 8. 144 A painter's light execution of a background. 1856 WHITE MELVILLE *Kate Carr* iii, Gertrude... brushing away... at my back hair, and pulling it unnecessarily hard: no maid ever yet had a 'light' hand. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 16 Though her hand be airy light Of touch. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxii. 229 His light walk. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 54/1 There was a light breeze from about S.W. by S. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 413 Inter-current inflammations should be treated on general principles but with a light hand. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* Jan. 8 When the extent of the cardiac dullness has been determined by careful light percussion [etc.].

9. Having little density, tenacity, or cohesive force. Of soil: Friable, porous, workable. Of a cloud: Fleecy, vaporous, evanescent.

1523 FITZGERARD *Hush.* 8. 4 They [wheel-ploughs] be good on euen ground that lyeth lighte. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 262 The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile, the soil being a light loam. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor. xxi*, There is a light cloud by the moon. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 Sand... generally prevails to the amount of one half in light soils. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xviii. 208 Some of the lighter clouds doubtless hold the summit of the mountain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY II. *Africa* 606 A dull roar which made the light friable earth quiver under our feet.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has 'risen' properly, not 'heavy' or dense.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 330 Þan take youre loof of light payne. 1578 BULLFIN *Dial.* (1888) 51 Eate light leaueyned breade. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* I. 20 The fourth property is, that it [bread] be light, and somewhat open. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 145 Make it up into a light paste with cold water... then roll it out. *Ibid.* Skim off... as much of the liquor as will make it a light good crust. 1864 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* x. (1865) 112 Bread: What ought it to be? It should be light, sweet, and tender. c 1895 N. MIDL. *School Cookery Bk.* 44 To make a light dough.

10. Of food or drink: That does not lie heavy on the stomach; easy of digestion. Of wine, beer, etc.: Containing little alcohol.

c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wt. Wileker 282/6 *Melle dulci*, leoth beor. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 122 Drince leoth wyn. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Pris.* *Pris.* 241 For yf a man ette fryste grete mettes and sethyn lyght mettis, the lyght mettis shal be annone defeyt. c 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy) 23 Canst get my mayster a dysche of quales, Smal byrdes, swallows or wagtailles. They be lyght of dygestion? 1542 UOALL *Erasmus. Apoph.* 9 A light repaste, suche as the bodie maye easily and without incommoditee awaye withall. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* III. 69 The lights are of light digestion. 1603 CONGREVE *Dryden's Juvenal* xi, 128 Apples... Mellow'd by Winter, from their cruder Juice, Light of Digestion now, and fit for Use. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 82 Don Diego took a light Supper. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 675 note, The lighter preparations of bark... are often found to be eligible tonics in hectic cases. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xi, The light family were assembled at the last and lightest meal of the day. 1880 M. MC CARTHY *Omn Times* III. xli. 238 The light wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 418 Rice and sago and such like puddings are not light or easily digestible foods. 1898 J. HUTCHINGS in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 316 Beer, which you would think was lighter [than stout].

11. Light in the mouth (of a horse): sensitive to the bit. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 11.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Light upon the Hand* [in *Horseman-ship*] is said of a Horse that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not rest too heavy upon the Bit. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horseman-ship* I. iv. 11 The beginner should be mounted upon a quiet horse that is light in the mouth.

12. Of a syllable: Unemphatic, of little weight or sonororousness. Hence, of rhythm, consisting largely of such syllables.

1887 COLVIN *Kent's v.* 109 A perverse persistency in ending his heroic lines with the lightest syllables—prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions—on which neither pause nor emphasis is possible. 1901 BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 90 Keeping therefore the term *short*, as it is used in the prosody of the Greeks, for the very shortest syllables, it is necessary to make two classes of their long syllables; and these I shall distinguish into *heavy* and *light*. *Ibid.* 96 The greater part of the poem is in a lighter rhythm.

III. Of little gravity or moment.

13. Of small importance or consequence, not weighty; slight, trivial. Of a sin: Venial.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxii. (*heading*), Dætte bwlum ða leotnan scylda biðð beteran to forlætnne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23021 Þai þat has bot sinnes light sal clegdlig be. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 4 Godis wayes he calles his lightere biddyns. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1424 Light harmes Let ouer-passe. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) lf. 100 Presume not to blaber agænst our goddes by lythe reproof. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 51, I grant my seruice is bot licht. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 52 Brenelie considering the first part of their titill to this thair supreme auctoritie, I fand it nocht only scindill and licht, bot planelie inglorius. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I made bot smal & lirt account of mi fellow-shipp. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 51 Proscribing... whole families together, yea and that for light occasions. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 308 Not only all evil doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* I, If not with light regard, I read aright that gifted bard. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gaugr. Sore Throat* 89 The Disease began with a light Shivering. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 338 This is no light matter. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 161 Against the lighter vices the ruling faction waged war. 1866 B. NORTH *Les or Not* xii. 269 It was what the world calls a venial or light sin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 25 They will be held in light esteem by other nations. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 476 Windy tumidities... and therewith light diarrhoeas are often associated.

† b. Of small value, cheap. Of a price: Low. Also light cheap = CHEAP a. and adv. (Cf. *CHEAP* sb. 8, 9.) Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 246 This Rescamiraduk... His letter can rebuk, sette it at light prise. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 236 That cam hym full light chepe. c 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 158 That cam hym ane laithles leid air to this place, With ane girdill ourgill, and vthir light gere. 1609 BIBLE (Donay) 1 *Kings* x. 15 Al that sold light wares. 1641 TRAIT *Theol. Theol.* 267 That it comes to us so light cheap, is cause of thankfulness. 1647 — *Comm.* 1 *John* xii. 18 Words are light-cheap, and there is a great deal of mouth-merry abroad.

† c. Of persons: Not commanding respect by position or character; of small account. Obs.

1529 MORE *Dialoge* I. Wks. 175/1, I might by a light person sometime knowe a much more substantial man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 b, Diverse other light marchantes within the citee. 1548 — *Chron.* Hen. VII. 19 He set more by vile borne vileynes and light persones, then by the princes and nobles.

d. Used predicatively or absol. in various phrases: † (a) To set (a person or thing) light, at light; to set light by or of (a person or thing): to account of small value, to despise, slight, undervalue. To let light of (see *LET* v. 16). Obs.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 635 Be Christ, sette the Coilgear, I set that bot licht. *Ibid.* 740 He was ludgite and led, and set at sa light. 1540 HYKOE tr. *Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Z vij. Nor set at light a childes yeeres and age. 1547 *Homilies* I, *Fear Death* II. (1859) 98 Let us not set at light the chastising of the Lord. 1594 T. B. La Primand, *Fr. Acad.* II. 132 We ought not to set light by that knowledge of it [the soule] which we may attaine vnto. 1612 SIR H. MOUNTAGU in *Eucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 244 My Lord of Exeter chafes; I tell them we set it as light. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xx, Herod and all his bands do set me light. 1642 J. EATON *Honeye.* *Free Justif.* 240 Thershy the words of the Scripture may be extenuated and set light of. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 317 It is no other than betraying him... to set light by any part of his law. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, Light I held his prophecy.

(b) To make light of: to treat, consider or represent as of small or no importance.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 5 They made light of it and went their wayes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Or if he be stungen he maketh lite of it and shortly forgetteth it. 1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* in *Ess.* (Arb.) 150 If it appeare to be done by a sonne, or by a wife, or by a neere friend, then it is made light of. 1608 FAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 311 The Natives make light of such things as we call Colds. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 How great presumption it is, to make light of any institutions of Divine appointment. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 236 A Barber-Surgeon was called to her, who made very light of it [a light wound]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xvi. 116 Making light of what ought to be serious. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* III. 31 A tendency to make light of reason.

14. Characterized by levity, frivolous, unthinking. Const. † of.

a 1225 *Leg. Nath.* 106 Þeos lufsume lefdi... ne luede heo nane lichte phlohen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was

seo not o letes light. *Ibid.* 28568 Laghter light bat cums of gle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3346 Sum dros of syn. Als light speche, or thought in wayn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 112 Light men and vauerand. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 405 II. 31 The Commynnes throw all the schyer be moyvd agayn hym, for cause of his lyght demeaning towards them. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 2561/2 A monke moche Joly and lyght of his luyng. 1536 D. BEERLEY *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxv. 257 Lyzt and foolish ceremonies made... [by] lyzt and undiscrète faders. 1554 T. MARTIN *Treat. Marriage Priests* Li iij. Being (as some were), light braines, runnagates, vnthriftes and riotours. 1571 GRINOLD *Injunct.* York i. § 1 Being circumspect, that you offende no man either by light behavoure or by light apparell. 1610 GUILLIM *Mercurius* i. viii. (1660) 45 If light eares incline to light lips, harm ensueth. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 3 A sober grave matron... will never be light and garish. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* 31 It never came into our thoughts to use a light expression. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop. M's* Wks. 1738 I. 469 Was there ever any thing more light and mad than this Man is? 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 27, 176 Publick Faith is now commonly talked of in the lightest manner. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxv. 245 The light wretch's light expression. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* x. The disposition of the young Earl was lighter and more volatile than that of Julian. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiii. 354 That light perpetual talk about him. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 319, I wrote tales beside... To suit light readers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 58 They speak of friends in no light or trivial manner. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1901) 86/2, I made some light rejoinder.

b. Of persons (chiefly of women) and their behaviour: Wanton, unchaste.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (Thadée) 3 Thadée... light women was & nicht brukil of hyre flesche. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 Vntreine men and light women of body. 1581 LYL *Euphues* To Schollers Oxf. (Arb.) 203 Did not lustier egge bring forth... Helen a light huswife. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1, To give up her Honour to save her Jouture; and seem to be a light Woman, rather than marry. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Lewd men and light women. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* ii. v. 82 For nought beside vain dalliance cared they. And their light folly was before our eyes. 1895 T. HARRIS *Jude the Obscure* ii. vi. 144 Jude... found the room full of... soldiers... and light women.

IV. Having the quick action that results from lightness.

15. Moving readily; active, nimble, quick, swift. So *light of foot, of person*; + *light-fingers* (cf. *LIGHT-FINGERED*); + *light to run* (cf. *LIGHT-FOOTED*). Now only arch.

a 1000 *Phanix* 317 (Gr.) He [se fuzel] is snel and swift & swiþe loeht. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Pat man be waker, and ligh, and snel. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 9277 Welsemen... pat lyte were & hardi. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3730 Mocht i not be sua light o fote. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 56 Fiff hundreth armyt weill in steill, That on lichte horsz war [horsyt] weil. 14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 577/14 *Curar*, lyght to renne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ix. 130 Syr Accolon lost not a dele of blood, therfor he waxt passynge lyghte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxxi. 102 He was so lyght of fote that men callid bym comenlych harold hare fote. 1573 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaipe, lyght of deluerance. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 213 b, That diverse persones havynge light horses, should skoure the countrey. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 70 To dance that nyght that shyd sho could not slak, With leggis lyght to hald the wedow wolkane. 1583 STROCKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. iv. 54 He that was in the watch, saued himself with a light paire of heeles. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 205 Too light for such a swaine as you to catch. 1604 E. G[ILSON] *D'Aco's Hist. Indies* v. 342 He required the Cacique... to give him an Indian that were light, to carry him a Letter. 1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* vii. § 11 (1681) 135 The more remote the Branches are from the Earth, the less are they subject to the injuries of Cattle, or the Fruit to light Fingers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Among Astrologers, a Planet is said To be light, i. e. nimble, compared to another that moves slower. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 15 It is common among horse-jockies to cry a horse down if his heels are too light. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* i. ix. 25 Well coloured was she, tall and debonaire, And light and very swift.

16. That moves or is moved easily or with slight pressure; pliant, fickle, shifty, unsteady; facile, ready (of belief, etc.). Const. *of*, to with *inf.* Now rare. (See also *LIGHT OF LOVE*.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1062 Per to icham al list. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 14 The spirit forsothe list to wrathen. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1699 *Lucrece*, He was lyght of tunge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1229 He... Launches eyyn to Lamyon with a light wille. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Cvij b, For every man oughte to be lyght to heeryng and slowe to speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. ii. 57 Set in stead of that man, ligh as lynd, Ouder a cloud or a waist puf of wynd. 1523 LD. BEARNES *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 The kyng, who gaue lyght credence to thaim causedd his vncle... to be heeded. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 b, Be not lyght to belyue eyer spyrte. a 1529 SKELTON *De the Erle Northumberlande* 175 Be not lyght of credence in no case. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* iv. (1744) 21 Thykenst thou that I wyl so some change my decree? No, no, frynde Moses; so lyght thou shalt not fynde me. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 6 The Lyon, lyght of credite, forthwith ranne upon the wolfe and slewe hym. c 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. 52 Some... use to gine light eare to such whisperers. 1576 TURBERY *Bk. Venere* 174 When hounds are hunted with in this sorte, they become so lyght of belief that [etc.]. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 367 To whom the chaste Matron gaue light credence. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 80 At this exaction... the light Constantinopolitans grievously murmured. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 56 A young man is light and moveable, an old man more grave and constant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 410 Were he not to VOL. VI.

have been so light of belief. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xviii, We Light half-believers of our casual creeds. 1890 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 46 A light man, in whom no person can place any confidence.

V. That weighs or presses but little on the powers, senses, or feelings.

17. Easy to bear or endure. Of an expense or impost: Easy to pay. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 23.)

c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 15 Lithro bið tuoese burgas in dæz domes don ðær ceastre. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 30 Min byrþyn is leoht. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 958 My burþene [is] list i-nouth to beren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 521 Luff... all paynys maks licht. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 3if þou wolt haue it a-forsyd with lyzt coste, Take milk [etc.]. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ci. 121, I am content ye shall come to a lyght ransome, for the loue of my cosyn of Derby. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 The office of al potestatis is lycht to thaim and plesand to the subiectis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 33 The paine, that is now present, schort and licht. 1605 SHAKS. *Lucar* iii. vi. 115 (Qos. 1608) How light and portable my paine seemes now! 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xii. 4 Make thou... his heavy yoke which he put vpon us, lighter. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 126 The afflictions of this present life will seem light. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Martial Elegy* iii, Deeming light the cost of life itself in glorious battle lost. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. iv. 74 All that we had endured was light compared to the discomfort on board. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 226 Your seeing me has been no light punishment.

18. Easy to perform or accomplish, requiring little exertion; now only qualifying a sb. such as *task, work*, etc.; formerly often as predicate with clause as subj. + Also, easy to obtain. + Of speech: Easy to utter; plain. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 24.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Hy habbaþ þæs þe leohtran gang. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 312 It is strong to stonde longe, and ligh it is to falle hard. c 1200 ORMIN 4500 Acc witt tu þatt it miss noht lyht To betenn heffys sinne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 þe leaue beo ligh in alle þeo þinges þer his sunne. c 1330 K. BRUNNE *Chron.* Prolog. (1810) Pref. 99 In symple speche... Pat is lightest in manne's mounthe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Lyht to zige an soill to onderstonde. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 78 þe nexte þing to here, And þe lightest for to lere. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prolog., Ful lichte rewles. c 1400 *Lausfranc's Cirurg.* 229 Glandule comþe be most part of fleume, & ben lister to resolue. c 1440 *Prover. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght of knowynge or working, *facilis*. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xviii. 100 It is list for to answere. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 7 Yt is not lyght for every man to drawe any longe thyng from latyn into oure Englyshe tongue. a 1555 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 335 It is not more lighter for him to slide and fall. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 451 Least too light winning Make the prize light. a 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Hon.* 247 Well pleas'd were all his Friends, The Task was light. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 186 The service will be light and easy. 1832 H. MARTEAU *Demerara* i. 7 Invalids who were sufficiently recovered to do light work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 123 To keep down the English people was no light task even for that army. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 239, I cannot promise you that the task will be a light one.

+ b. Phrase. *Of light* [tr. OF. *de legier*]: lightly, easily. Obs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 106 A man that is well garnysshed is not of light overthrowe. 1490 — *Encyclos* xii. 45 All this people... Whiche shall mowe of lyght, arysse, and make werre ayenst the.

19. Of literature, dramatic works, music, etc.: Requiring little mental effort; amusing, entertaining. *Light comedian*: An actor of light comedy. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 20, 21.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like light musick. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vii. (Rtdg.) 355 The library abounded in romances. Don Cesar seemed to give the preference to that light reading. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii. III. 79 Aeschylus was accounted no less a master of the light than of the serious drama. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40 Light reading does not do when the heart is really heavy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Creosic* xcv, From out your desk Hand me some lighter sample. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec., The old-fashioned plan of ending a symphony with a light and brilliant rondo, that lays no tax upon the hearer's wearied faculties. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 118 The light comedian will complete the list of our company. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 33, I remember the first time our light comedy attempted to sit down on one of these chairs. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* (1890) III. iii. 604 What may be called the lighter ornamental style, such as the after-dinner speech.

20. Of sleep: Not oppressive to the bodily sense; easily shaken off. Hence also *light sleeper*.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 410 Me ligh slep oferorn. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Evening* xiii, Be every mourner's sleep to-night, Like infant's slumbers, pure and light. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxviii, I am a light sleeper; and it's better to be up than lying awake. 1894 HON. EMILY LAWLESS *Maelcho* II. ii. 21 A man who at all times was a light sleeper.

VI. 21. Free from the weight of care or sorrow; cheerful, merry. Obs. exc. in *light heart*. + Also *glad and light*, etc. + Const. *of*.

13... in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 239 þou waxist heui þat was wel lit. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 77 They mowe singen and be light. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1411 All þere lordes were ligh þat þai lyf hade. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 532 3it be ligh & lene þi þysore. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* I. x. (1554) 21 b, The people were full glad and lyght. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 448 He was so lyght Of hir talking and of hir sight. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 23 Na ferly thocht his hart was licht. 1778 MAD. D'ARLAV *Diary* 23 Aug., I have rarely seen a very rich man with a light heart and light spirits. 1844 A. WELBY

Poems (1867) 1 When my heart was as light as a blossom in June. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 Now my heart is light again, and I could laugh like children at a pantomime. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 146 He broke into a light laugh.

VII. 22. Of the head: Dizzy, giddy. Also of persons: Wandering in mind, delirious = *LIGHT-HEADED* 1 (now *dial.*; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

[Cf. sense 16; but there appears to be here a reference to a subjective sensation of physical levity.]

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 72 And thereof comes it that his head is light. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 280 Are his wits safe? Is he not light of Braine? 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 89. 141 He... continued very light eight dayes. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 8 Light grew her head, her breast did beat. *Mod. (Donegal)* 'He's a bit light at the full and the change' (H. C. Hart).

VIII. 23. Comb. a. in syntactical combs. used attrib. or as adjs., as *light-draught*, *-heart*, *-land*, *-marching*; b. in parasynthetic derivatives, as *light-bellied*, *-bodied*, *-brained*, *-disposed*, *-legged*, *-mouthed*, *-pointed*, *-robed*, *-spirited*, *-thoughted*, *-tongued*, *-winged*, *-witted* adjs.; + *light-eared* a., ready to listen, credulous; + *light-poised* a., of light weight; + *light-skirted* a. (of a woman: cf. *LIGHT-SKIRTED*), light in conduct, wanton (hence + *lightskirtedness*); + *light-tailed* a. = *prec.*; *light-timbered* a., (of a horse) lightly-built, active. Also *LIGHT-ARMED*, *LIGHT-FINGERED*, etc.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, 'Light-bellied', an epithet for a horse that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides. 1686 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 A white sanded gray Mare... 'light-bodied'. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. v. ii. (1598) H 2 b, The proud corrupters of the 'light-brained king'. 1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life in Black Regim.* 166 We could then ascend the smaller stream with two 'light-draft boats'. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/2 Light light-draught steamers for special service. a 1552 LD. SOMERSET in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 736 b, When one is ouer 'light eared, the one way, and deafe on the other side. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islyford* 37 There was a 'light-heart briskness in the air. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 'Light-land wheat, almost everywhere good. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 87 'Light-legged' Pas had got the middle space. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. 136 The active 'light-marching Highlanders. 1884 E. A. ANGERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* 18 It is dangerous to have a severe bit upon a 'light-mouthed horse. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Ullage* Ser. i. 263 Its 'light-pointed roof, its clustered chimneys. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 205 Swift is! [the water of the Kent] in pace, 'light-poid'd, to looke in cleere. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxiv. 226 A 'light-robed female presenting her hand to three soldiers. a 1758 RAMSAY *Some of the Contents* vii, 'Light skirted lasses, and the girland wyfe. 1607 R. C[ARLEW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 101 'Light skirtednesse and lenticie. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* (1876) 133 'Light-taylde huswines. 1777 R. POTTER *Aeschylus, Prometheus chain'd* 26 Unfruitfull labour and 'light-thoughted folly. 1683 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1871/4 A 'light timbered bright bay Gelding. a 1825 FOUBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Light-timbered*, light-limbed; active and alert. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, To keep 'light-tongued companions out of the way. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 269 'Light-wing'd Toyes Of feather'd Cupid seale with wanton dallusne My... offic'd Instrument. 1753 MASON *Sonn.* to *Earl Holderness* 6 Here, as the light-wing'd moments glide serene. 1577 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes* Bk. (1868) 82 For 'lyght-witted or drunken, sure, men will name thee in talke. 1699 DENTLEY *Phal.* 86 A foolish light witted fellow.

Light (loit), a. 2 Forms: 1 *leoht*, *Anglian* leht, 3 *liht*, 4 *liht*, *lyzt*, 4-5 *lyt*, 4-6 *lyght*, 5 *leyzt*, *licht*, 6 *lighte*, *lycht*, 4- *light*. [OE. *leoht* (Anglian *liht*) = OFris. *li(a)cht*, OS. OHG. *liht* (MHG. *liht*, mod. G. and Du. *licht*): see *LIGHT* sb.]

1. + a. Bright, shining, luminous. Of a fire: Burning brightly. Phrase, *On (of, in) a light fire*: in a blaze (very common in 16-18th c.). Obs.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 9 Bibod dryhtnes leht [Vulg. *lucidum*] inlihtende exan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Seod þonne æt leohum fyre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4464 Gods... Sum of latoun & of lede & sum of list silur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymages... Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. 14... *Trundale's Vis.* 2120 (MS. A.) Brighter... Then ever schon sonne that was soo lyzt. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 1300 (Horstm.), To stanche þat feyre þat was so leyzt. 1583 STROCKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. iv. 57 b, At that tyme also was fire cried at Giethorne, and soone after, many houses were seene on a light fire. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 113 Now... we might discover smoke and light fires all the way along. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xx. 3 For methought, I saw all Heidelberg on a thick smoke, but the Prince his Pallace all on a light fire. 1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was of a light fire. 1737 *Mem. G. di Lucca* 110 The Flashes were so thick the Sky was almost in a light fire. 1760 JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* II. 717 He piled those ancient books together and set them all on a light fire.

absol. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 269 It is a foul lesynge to chese wittingly & meyntene þe lesse perfit, & forsake þe littyre, sikerere, & perfitere.

b. Of a place, the time of day, etc.: Having a considerable or sufficient amount of light, not dark. + In early use also with stronger sense: Brightly illuminated; fig. enlightened mentally.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 Dis ealand... leohte nihte on sumera hafad. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 *Illuminatio mentis*... þat is heorte be ligh. c 1205 LAY. 7238 Hit was an eane time, þat þe dai was ligh, and þe sunne was swiðe briht. c 1300 *Havelok* 593 Also ligh was it þer-inne, So þer brenden ceres inen. c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 2064 And to morewen, when it is light, Sire, thou

schalt have thine wille. *a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xviii. 9* Charite þat makis þe eghen of oure saule lyght & lufly. *c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. x. (Fox & Wolf) xxiii.* The night was light, and penny full the mone. *1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 235 a/2* By and by commeth he with the letters, and delyuereth them: it was skare lyght daye. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 90* Nocht be the day was lycht, natir at noneday bot at evin. *1611 BIBLE Micah ii. 1* When the morning is light, they practise it (euill). *1704 NORRIS Ideal World ii.* Pref. 8 A man that has a light shop had need sell good ware. *1844 J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W. ix.* The boy . . . got up before it was light on the following morning. *1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing 56* A patient's bed should always be in the lightest spot in the room. *Mod.* The morning-room is a nice light room.

† *c.* Clean, pure. *Obs.*

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 681 Pat is of hert bope clene & lyt. *Ibid. B. 987* Wyth lyt lounz vp-lyfte pay louned hym swybe.

2. Pale in hue. Also = light-coloured.

1548 TURNER Names of Herbes (1881) 73 Siligo . . . is a kynde of ryghte wheate. . . Therefore let it be called in englishe lyght wheate. *1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2182/4* He had a light bob Periwig. *1727 BOYER Fr. Dict., Light Hair, des Cheveux blancs.* *1799 G. SMITH Laboratory 1. 394* Draw your stuff quickly through, three or four times, according as you would have it deeper or lighter. *Ibid. 305* Body [of artificial fly] light fur of an old fox. *1873 Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 85 § 3* Her name . . . shall be marked on her stern . . . on a light ground in black letters. *1898 Pall Mall G. 3 Feb. 9/4* Never hack a bird which has a light or yellow eye.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c 1420 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 617, 7 pannis integris de lyghtgrene. *a 1450 Fysshynge w. Anghte (1883) 10* A lyght plunket colour. *a 1500 [see GLAD a. 1].* *1530 PALSGR. 239/1* Lyght grene popynay colour, *uertayge.* *1729 SAVAGE Wanderer 1. 71* The dawn in light-grey mists arose. *1863 I. WILLIAMS Baptistery ii. xix. (1874) 25* Beneath an ash-tree's light-green shade, There side by side the Three are laid. *1885 MISS BRADDON Wyllard's Weir d. 14* A background of light-drab cloth.

3. Comb. : parasynthetic, as light-coloured, -complexioned, -haired, -leaved, -veined, -waved adjs.

1631 SANDERSON Serm. (1688) II. 2 A too-too 'light-coloured' habit certainly sueth not well with the gravity of a sermon. *1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2136/4* Left in a Hackney Coach . . . a light-coloured gray cloth Sur-toutte Coat. *1882 Garden 4 Feb. 78/1* The American Ash is, as a rule, lighter coloured both in foliage and bark than ours. *1861 WAUGH Goblin's Grave 11* Her 'light-coloured' face beamed with . . . good nature. *1870 ERYANT Iliad I. x. 302* The husband of the 'light-haired' queen of heaven. *1896 HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad lxiii.* And fields will yearly bear them As 'light-leaved' spring comes on. *1613 39 I. JONES in Leoni Palladio's Archit. (1742) II. 50* 'Light-veined' marble. *1824 T. PENNY Hymn to May iv. 5* Von 'light-waved' clouds thy tresses show.

† *Light, ppl. a. Obs.* [Pa. ppl. of LIGHT *v.* 2] Lighted, kindled, illuminated.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 27 Take a light candell and sette in the Fustyan brening. *1579 FULKE Refut. Rustel 722* Neither was it the custome . . . to sett light candels on the altars. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny 1. 45* It queneth . . . light torches dipped therein. *1606 CHAPMAN Mونس. D'Olivo 1. 1* Me thinks through the encaunted windows . . . I see light 'Tapers. *1632 LITGOW Trav. vi. 274* With light candles in our hands.

Light (*loit*), *adv.* 1. Forms : 1 *léchte*, 3 *lihte*, 3-5 *liht*, 5 *lyghte*, 6 *sc. liht*, 4- *liht*. [OE. *lechte* = OS. *lihto* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *lihto* (MHG. *lihte*, mod.G. *leicht*), f. OTent. **lihto*-LIGHT *a.* 1]

1. In a light manner (cf. senses of the adj.); lightly as opposed to heavily; nimbly, † quickly; † easily, comfortably.

In the phrases to think light of, † to care light for, etc., there may be confusion with *liht*, little.

c 900 tr. Bede's Hist. iv. xix. (1890) 320 Pa was heo gesegen þurh twegen dagas, þæt he leolotr & wel wære. *a 1250 Prov. Aelfred 290* in O. E. Misc. 120 Pene vnþev lihte leten heo nyhte. *a 1300 Cursor M. 18059* Fra hus he lepe selcutli lyht. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 472* He wend haf had fulle light, Edward at his wille. *c 1420 Authors of Arth. 653* And þane to þe lystis þe lordis leppis fulle lyghte. *c 1449 PECKOK Repr. 268* Euery thing lik to an other thing bringeth into ymaginacioun and into mynde better and litir and esier the thing to him lik, than the thing to him lasse lik. *1483 CANTON G. de la Tour I. ij.* Blessed be the houre that my suster clothed her so light. *1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xlii. 432* Thocht of the matter thas pas light. *1590 GREENE Never too Late (1600) N 1 b.* So light the Ferriman for loue doth care, As Venus passe not if she pay no fare. *1590 SPENSER F. Q. I. viii. 10* His boystrous club, so buried in the ground, He could not rearen up againe so light. *1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i.* 401 Euerie Elf and Fairie spright, Hop as light as bird from brier. *1592 — Ven. & Ad. 1028* The grasse stoops not, she treads on it so light. *1607 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iii. 308* He . . . treads so light he scarcely prints the Plains. *1807 WOIWOLF Song at Feast Brougham Castle 75* Thoughts that pass Light as the wind along the grass. *1891 ROSSETTI Last Confession 401* She went with . . . hands held light before her. *1896 HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad lix.* Lie you easy, dream you light.

Proverb. *1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 77* Light come, light go. *1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull iii. iv.* Light come, light go, he cares not a farthing. *1857 HUGHES Tom Brown 1. ix.* Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the half.

2. Comb. (with pres. and pa. pples.) as light-bonnding, -charged, -clad, -disposed, -harnessed, -loaded, -poised, etc.

1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 17 Many wilfull and light disposed persons . . . haue attempted the . . . violacion of the same

statutes. *1561 T. NOATON Calvin's Inst. (1634) Pref.* The light-beleaving and ignorant multitude. *1566 Edw. III. 1. ii.* Nor rusting canker have the time to eat Their light-borne snaffles. *1598 GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann. 1. xiii. (1622) 24* The Bructeri . . . Stertinius ouerthrow with a company of light harnessd souldiers. *1725 POPE Odys. viii. 303* Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise. *1726-46 THOMSON Winter 645* The pop light-fluttering spreads his mealy wings. *1742 YOUNG Nt. Ph. v. 463* Earth's enchanted cup With cool reserve light-touching. *1750 CHATHAM in Seward Anecd. (1796) III. 386* Midst all the tumults of the warring sphere, My light-charg'd bark may baply glide. *1751 Act 24 Geo. II. c. 8 § 17* Damages do often happen to light-loaded Barges . . . by deep-loaded Barges . . . lying across . . . in the said Rivers. *1776 MICKLE tr. Camoens's Lusiad 227* The dancers' heels light-quivering beat the ground. *1777 R. POTTER Eschylus, Agamem. 236* Fond as a boy to chase The winged bird light-flitting round. *1798 SOTHEBY tr. Wieland's Oberon (1826) II. 152* A veil, light-shadowing each voluptuous charm. *1812 BYRON Ch. Har. 1. lxxiii.* With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-pois'd lance. *1823 ROSCOE Simonides's Lit. Eur. (1846) II. xxxi.* 329 Our light-swing hammocks answering to the breeze. *1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Per. III. xlii.* 269 Lighter-clad intelligence. *1883 F. M. WALEM Fish Supply Norway 31* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Add . . . a few light-fry truffles or mushrooms. *1883 R. W. DIXON Mano ii. vi. 84* The Saracen's curved sword and light-wrought mail.

† **Light**, *adv.* 2. *Obs.* Forms : 1 *léchte*, 3 *liht* (e), 4-5 *liht* (e), 5 *lyghte*, *lyth*, 4- *liht*. [OE. *lechte* = OHG. *lihto*, MHG. *lichte*], f. *liht* LIGHT *a.* 2] Brightly, clearly.

a 900 CYNWULF Crist 1239 (Gr.) Þæt hy fore leodum leohte bliþac. *971 Blickl. Hom. 127* [Leofhtatu] leohte & beorhte scinap ælce niht. *c 1230 HALL Meid. 43* Euch heate of þe halgast þæt bearned se lihte wíðe wastínde. *c 1275 XI Pains of Hell 68* in O. E. Misc. 149 A hwel of sele is furþer mo And berneþ lihte and turneþ o. *a 1310* in Wright Lyric P. 33 In uche londe heo leometh liht. *c 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame iii. 199* These walles of berile . . . shoone ful lyghter than a glas. *c 1470 GOLAGROS & GAW. 485* With fel lans on loft, lemand ful light. *14. . .* LYDG. Siege Harfleur in Arb. Garner VIII. 17 With men of arms that lyth did leme. *c 1710 C. FIENNES Diary (1888) 137* Its [sc. coal] in great pieces and so Cloven burns light so as the poorer sort works by it.

Comb. *a 1400-50 Alexander 553* þe list lemand late laschis fra þe heyn.

Light (*loit*), *v.* 1. Forms : 1 *lihtan*, *lyhtan*, *lihtan*, 3 *lihte* n, *lihten*, 3-4 *liht*, *lyht*, 4 *liht*, *lyht*, 4-5 *lihte*, 4-6 *lyht*, *sc. liht*, *lycht*, 5 *lyghte*, *leyt*, *lyhte*, *lyzte*, 5-6 *lyghte*, 6-7 *lite*, 8-9 *dial. leet*, 4- *liht*. *Pa. t. a.* 1 *lihte*, 2-3 *lihte*, 4 *liht*, *lyhte* (e), *lyzte*, *licte*, *north. liht*, 4-5 *liht* (e), *lyzt*, *lyghte*, 4-8 *liht*, 5 *leyt*, 5-6 *lyht*, 8-9 *dial. leet*. *β.* 4 *lihtid*, *lited*, *lihted*, *lihtid*, 4-6 *sc. lihtit*, *lyehtit*, -yt, 5-6 *lyghted* (e), 4- *lihted*; 7- *lit*. *Pa. pple. a.* 3-5 *liht*, 4 *lyht*, *liht*, y-*lyeht*, 5 *lyght*, 5-8 *liht*. *β.* 5 y-*lyghted*, -id, 5-6 *lyghted*, 6 *lyhted*, 8 *lited*, 6- *lihted*; 8- *lit*. Also 7 *lihten*. [OE. *lihtan* = OFris. *lichta*, MDu. *lichten* (Du. *lichten*), OHG. (*gi*)*lihten* (MHG. *lihten*, mod.G. *leichten*), now rare; also *lihten*, Naut. from Du.), ON. *litta* : OTent. type **lihtjan*, **lyhtjan*, f. **lihto*-, **lyhto*-, LIGHT *a.* 1] The senses in branch II app. originate in an absol. use of the vb. in sense 2 ('to relieve a horse or vehicle of one's weight'); cf. ON. *litta* to dismount, halt on a journey.]

1. To lighten.

† *I. trans.* To make light, lessen the weight of. Also *fig.* to reduce; to mitigate, assuage. *Obs.*

c 1000 in Narrat. Angl. Conscrip. (Cockayne) 8 Da wolde ic minne þurh lehtan. *1422 tr. Secreta Secret, Priv. Priv. 214* Thou shalt lyght the trauaillis of thy baronage. *c 1440 Promp. Parv. 304/1* Lyghten chargys or byrdenys, *deuero.* *Ibid.* Lyghten, or make whyghtys more esy (P. lyghten burdens, heuy weightis) *allevio.* *1552 HULOET* Lyghten or make easye, *leuigo, leuo.* *1578 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 34* We finde the same [bone] here, and there, attenuated, and lighted with long lynes, and flatted sides. *1582 STANVURST Aeneis ii. (Arb.) 67* Nor backward skewd I myn eyesight, In graue of holy Ceres tyl that my burden I lighted. *a 1600 MONTGOMERIE Sonn. li. 6* Vhilk slaiks my sorow . . . And lights my louing largour at the leist.

2. To relieve of a (material) load or burden; to unload (a ship). Also, to 'relieve' (a person) of his property by plundering. ? *Obs.*

a 1225 Ancr. R. 422 3e schulen beon i-dodded four siðen iðe 3ere, norto lihten ower heaned. *13. . . E. E. Allit. P. C. 160* To lyhten þæt lome, 3if lepe wolde schape. *1375 BARROW Burth Mankynde 64* Thar schip that lychtyt some. *1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde 34* They can not . . . containe or draw any moore, tyll they be lighted and discharged of that that is drawn already. *1590 SPENSER F. Q. I. xii. 42* Where we must land some of our passengers, And light this weary vessell of her lode. *1623 BINGHAM Xenophon 127* Tereus . . . was lighted of all his baggage by these men. *1637 B. JONSON Sad. Sheph. 1. ii.* The wash'd Flocks are lighted of their wooll. *1715-20 POPE Iliad xi. 208* Many a car, now lighted of its lord. *1756 in R. Rogers's Tracts. (1883) 51* note. They saw a schooner at anchor some distance from ye shore . . . and upon this intelligence, lighted our boats and intended to board them.

b. To deliver of a child. Now *dial.*

c 1394 P. Pl. Credes 79 Þæt þe lace of oure ladië smok listeb hem of children. *c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 71* Where our Lady rested hire, afre sche was lyghted of oure Lord. *c 1460 Towneley Mst. xiii. 337* I shall say thou was lyght Of a knaue childe this nyght. *1494 FARVAN Chron. vii. 339* Leuynghe his wyfe with hir modyr tyll she were lyghted of

chylde. *1544 Will of R. Slanye* (Somerset Ho.) Vt . . . she be lighted of achilde wherwh' she goeth nowe. *1774 Churchw. Acc. Norton & Leuchwick, Worcestersh. (MS.) P4* Mrs. Sanders for liting Ben Turner wife. *1886 Chesh. Gloss. s.v.* Is your wife lighted?

† 3. To relieve (of pain, sorrow, etc.); to comfort, gladden, cheer (a person, his heart, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1000 Sax. Leechb. II. 186 Þæt seofon niht, þonne liht þæt þone zwenecedan magan. *c 1220 Bestiary 375* Lihten him of his birdene. *c 1225 Ancr. R. 356* Worp awei urom me alle mine gultes, þæt ich beo ilighted of hore heunesse. *a 1300 Cursor M. 5727* He light þam o þair wa. *c 1384 CHAUCER II. Fame 1. 467* Venus, The whiche I prey . . . vs ay of oure sorwes lyghte. *1388 WYCLIF Isa. ix. 1.* The lond of Zabolon and the lond of Neptalyim was releessid [z. rr. alighted, litid]. *a 1400-50 Alexander 2814.* I shall lefe & be lightyd; þarfore be 3e light. *c 1440 Jacob's Well xl. 249* Of operis charge þou art lyhted. *c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. Proli. iii.* Ane mery sport To light the spreit. *1473 M. PASTON in P. Lett. III. 77* Ve haue lyghtyd myne hert therein by a pound. *1529 MORE Dyaloge 1. Wks. 1171/1* A merye tale wyth a frende, refretheth a manne muche, and . . . lyghtheth his mynd. *1530 PALSGR. 611/2* This tydynges lyghtheth me well. *1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 10/1* She voyded matter, by the which she seemed to be lighted and eased.

† *b. intr.* Of the heart : To grow light or cheerful. Of sickness : To be alleviated. *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 5163 Þan bigan his ert to light. *c 1386 CHAUCER Spr's T. 388* It was so fair a sighte That it made alle hire hertes for to lighte. *1398 TREVISAR Barth. De P. R. ix. xxii.* [Tollem. MS.], In þe dawenynghe siknesse of bestes lyzþe [led. 1535 is lyghted] and abateþ. *a 1400-50 Alexander 5255* Sire Alexander hire a-vised & all his hert lytis. *c 1460 Towneley Mst. xiii. 138* Me thynk my hart lyghtys.

† 4. *trans.* To make to light with less effect, deprive of weight or influence. Also *sc.*, to slight, undervalue.

a 1619 FOTHERBY Atheom. i. viii. § 2 (1622) 56 Though he were very witty . . . yet by his inconstancy, he lighted his authority [L. *levatur auctoritas*]. *1822 GALT Entail III. viii. 81* When the Laird lights the Laddy, so does 'a' the kitchen boys.

5. *a. Naut. (trans. and absol.)* (See quot. 1867.)

1841 DANA Seaman's Man. 114 Light, to move or lift anything along; as, to 'Light out to windward'! that is, haul the sail over to windward. *c 1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech. 45* The men on the yard . . . light out on their respective sides. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Light, To.* To move or lift anything along; as 'light over to windward', the cry for helping the men at the weather-earring when taking in a reef. *Light along!* Lend assistance in hauling cables, hawsers, or large ropes along, and lifting some parts in a required direction. *1882 NARES Seamanship (ed. 6) 132* All. Light the sail out to windward together.

b. ? Hence to light out (U.S. slang) : to decamp, 'make tracks'.

1884 MARK TWAIN Huck. Finn i. 2 And so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out. *1888 Cornh. Mag. Oct. 373* He may light out for the country, railing West to a young city yet on the boom. *1890 Century Mag. Feb. 525/2* We'll light out 'an' find your brother.

II. To descend. Cf. ALIGHT *v.* 1

6. *intr.* To descend from a horse or vehicle; to dismount; to bring one's ride to an end. Also with *off, down, adown* (arch.). † Sometimes conjugated with *to be*.

c 900 tr. Bede's Hist. iii. xvi. [xxii.] (1890) 228 He . . . lyhte of his horse & feoll him to fotum. *c 1205 LAV. 5862* Lihted of eowre blanken and stondeþ on eowre skonken. *a 1300 Cursor M. 3256* Biside a well he lighted [Gott. lihted, Trin. liht] dun. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce xiv. 121* The erll of Murreff . . . Licht on fut with his menche. *c 1470 GOLAGROS & GAW. 130* The knyght . . . Reynyt his palfrey of pride, Quhen he ves lightit downe. *1470-85 MALOR Arthur ix. iii.* They haue desdayne . . . to lyghte of their horses to fyghte with suche a lewde knyght as thou arte. *a 1592 GREENE Orpharion (1599) 19* Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will neuer light. *1596 DANETT tr. Comines (1614) 188* All the nobilitie of Fraunce lighted on foot to fight with the English men. *1691 J. WILSON Belphegor iii. 1.* Dram. Wks. (1874) 330 Sir, the company are now lighting at door! *a 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Mem. Sidn. Biddulph V. 175.* I immediately lit off my horse. *1813 BYRON Giaour 587* Stern Hassan . . . from his horse Disdains to light. *1868-70 MORRIS Earthly Par. 1. 158* While from the horse he lit adown.

† *b. trans. (causal)* To light (down); to cause to descend; to help to dismount. *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 22020 He sal þam smett, and dun þam light. *c 1420 Authors of Arth. 214* Þæt is luf paramour . . . þæt has me light [Thornton MS. gorse me lyghte and lence] and laft lo3 in a lake.

† 7. Of persons : To descend, go down from a high place or to a low one. Often in ME. used to describe the Incarnation and the Descent into Hell. *Occas. refl. Obs.*

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 79 A mon lihte [L. *descendebat*] from ierusalem into ierico. *c 1220 Bestiary 32* Ve louerd is te leuē, ðe liued ðæt abuten; . . . him likede to lihten her on erde. *a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2494* Te engles lihten of heuene & heuen hire on heh up. *a 1240 Lefsong in Cott. Hom. 217* He lihte in to helle. *a 1300 Cursor M. 20531.* I lighted down and man be-cam. *a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 73* For sunful folk, suete Jesus, Thou lihtest from the heze hous. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi. 240* Ihesu cryste on a iewes douster alyste [MS. W. lihte], gentil woman bough she were. *c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68* How . . . Godd sent wisdom in til erthe and lightid in Virgin Mary. *c 1420 Authors of Arth. 164* (Douce MS.) Withe luyfer in a lake lo3 am I lighte. *c 1460 Towneley Mst. vii. 115* He will lyght fro heuen towre for to be mans saueyore. *1533 GAW. Richt Vay 54* The angel said to the virgine maria ye halie spreit sal licht in the.

† *b. To light low : to be brought to the ground; to be degraded or humiliated. Obs.*

D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July. A ray of genius .. instantly lights up his whole countenance. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* l. 269 Her eyes lighted with pleasure. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. viii. A smile, rather of pity than derision, lighted up her face. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 20 The style of Locke is .. perpetually lighted up with vivacious illustration. 1855 A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 110, I never saw a Face light up with Joy as Gatty's did, that Moment. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 694 He lights up and gives us a spirited account. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* ii. 34, I see the faces of all light up with satisfaction. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 349 All his face [would] become lighted up with the fun of the story.

4. To give light to (a person) so as to enable him to see what he is doing; hence, to show the way to. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *absol.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1089 Sop libbt. Pat libhteb all patt libhtedd iss. To gan be ribhte we33e. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 206 Prayer..lightyht a man to the love of god. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., If my light may so light some other, to espie and marke my fautes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s. v. *Fax*, *Præferre facem adolescentulo ad libitum*. To be an example or sterer of a yonge man to lecherie..as it were to light him the way. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 230 Those that labour therein, vse candles to light them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. 2. 1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 83 Given the Sonne [inn] boye, Pawle for lightinge mee home j^d. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 817 Were the Stars only made to light Robbers and Burglars by night? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* ii. ii. Methinks the blaze of this Fire should light me to discern something instructive in it. c 1700 EARL MONTAGU in *Bucklench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 350 A Dutch lantern of horn upon a great stick, to light before a coach when it is dark. a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sidn. Biddulph* v. 267 A little spark of that virtue which..might have lit me to happiness and honour. 18.. *Oranges & Lemons* in Mrs. Gomme *Tradit. Games* (1898) II. 27 Here comes a candle to light you to bed. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jynls.* l. 121 Poetical faith enough to light her cheerfully through all these mists of incredulity.

5. To enlighten or illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 63 Pet he..mid his halie gast us lihte. c 1200 ORMIN 18990 All mannkinn iss libhtedd purrh fulluhht & purrh Cristenndom. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 793 That is the clere love and bryght That hee is alle with i-lyght. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 71 And of thy light my soule in prison lighte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 133 God..light your resoun, and make cleer your understandyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* vi. 4 They which were once lighted & have tasted of the heavenly gyfte. 1553 ABE. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Your hartis salbe lichtit with the light of grace. 1819 HEBER *Hymn*, 'From Greenland's icy mountains', We, whose souls are lighted With Wisdom from on high.

6. *absol.* To dispose the light in a picture.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 3/4 Rembrandt lighted falsely for the sake of effect.

Light, erroneous spelling of *lite*, LEET sb.²

1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Municipal Corporations* 304 [At Hull] the mayor and alderman put out two names called lights, on a vacancy for alderman. *Ibid.* 305 The chamberlains [of Hull]..are chosen by the burgesses out of four lights.

Lightable (lɔɪtəbəl), a. [f. LIGHT v.² + -ABLE.] That can be lighted. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Lightage (lɔɪtɪdʒ). [f. LIGHT sb.² + -AGE.]

† 1. A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse. *Obs.*

1606 *Charter* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 701 Two..Light Houses att the North Shelles..and for lights to be kept in them..an ancient..duetie called Lightage..of every English shipp. *Ad.* 1789 BRAND *ibid.* II. 714 note, Lightage, six-pence for an English vessel.

2. Provision of (artificial) light.

1852 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 184 On the whole there exists a tolerably efficient system of lightage, buoyage, and beaconage.

Light-armed, a. [LIGHT adv.¹] Bearing light armour or arms.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* vii. x. (1636) 205 Hee with light armed bands of Souldiers got into Gall. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 234 We..Are but the light-arm'd rangers on the scout. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. x. England's light-arm'd vessels ride, Not distant far, the waves of Clyde.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 2, I still was waiting, when these light-arm'd refuters would have don pelting. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 306 Lead on my sons, Light-arm'd with Points, Antitheses, and Puns.

† Light-bed, v. *Obs.* rare = 1. [f. LIGHT adv.¹ + BED sb.] *intr.* Of a vessel: To ground lightly as on a bed of earth.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xiv. (1614) 27/1 He flying before Caesar..light-bedded upon a shelve in the Sea.

Light-bob. [BOB sb.⁷] (See quot. 1785.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Light bob*, a soldier of the light infantry company. 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 618 Our active light-bobs, and our bold grenadiers. 1828 *ibid.* XXXIII. 189 On then we went, .. great guns and small, lightbob and grenadier.

Light cheap: see LIGHT a.¹ 13 b.

Lighted (lɔɪtɪd), ppl. a. [f. LIGHT v.² + -ED.] Kindled; illuminated.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* s. v. vii. 53 Hee vsd this stratagem of war, to sticke vp lighted matches, which [etc.]. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 Searching..with a lighted Candle. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. In the lighted palace near Died the sound of royal cheer. 1884 J. C. SHARP *Sketches* (1889) 339 Every one with his lighted torch.

† Lighten, sb. *Obs.* In 4-5 leighthen, 8 Sc. lichten. [f. LIGHTEN v.²] Lightning.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 In somer es þer grete

thundes and leighthen [ed. 1839 Leytes]. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) Swift as the lichten fly, Whan thunders crash the clouds aboon.

Lighten (lɔɪt'n), v. 1. Forms: 4 *lihtne*, 4-5 *lyghtyn*, 5 *lightyn*, *liten*, 4- *lighten*. [f. LIGHT a.¹ + -EN; in sense 5 perh. rather an extension of LIGHT v.¹, the inf. termination -en being taken as part of the stem.]

1. *trans.* To reduce or remove the load of (a ship, etc.); to relieve of a burden, or something regarded as a burden. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 644 Heo was lihtned of hire enel in a luytel stounde. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* ii. xi. 100 Lufe..is a lyght byrdyn, þe berar not chargeand bot lightynand. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 5 The goodes that were in the shippe, they cast in to the see, to lighten it off them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. x. 16 She of late is lightened of her wombe. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 2 In Winter your yong trees and herbs would be lightened of Snow, and your Allies cleansed. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. *Pythag. Philos.* 606 He lightens of its Load the Tree. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 114 Clement, with his young pupil, came home, quite lightened of the money they had taken abroad. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 88 We ought to return our grateful thanks to heaven, for having lightened us from so horrid a charge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. iii. 236 To lighten the cart..I descended and walked on ahead. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 517 When vessels..were of too heavy a burthen to come up the canal they were lightened at Sharpness. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 3/7 The steamer Amaryllis..is ashore at Savannah. She will have to lighten before she can get off.

2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart or mind); † to cheer, comfort (*obs.*). Now *rare*.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2410 Whos comyng lightned his bert somdele. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 21 A trustie vilaine..that..Lightens my humour with his merry jests. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* p. 258, I was greatly lightened in my mind. 1785 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 61 To lighten his conscience.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* Somewhat *rare*.

1400 *Sir Perc.* 2210 His bert lightened in by Blythe for to bee. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) Prol. 1 Thaire suete songe made my herte to lighten. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 74 As I looked aloft..my heart lightened.

3. *trans.* To reduce the weight of; to make lighter or less heavy (in various senses of the adjs.); to alleviate, mitigate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 To Lyghtyn, *alleviare*, or to make light. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 61/27 To Lighten, *lenigare*. 1576 *Act 18 Elia.* c. 1 § 1 Vt any person..deminish..or lighten the proper Monies..of this Realme. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. v. His fellow's Burthen lightens not his Load. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 960 How we may light'n Each others burden in our share of woe. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxlviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 325 The King..resolved..to weigh up and lighten the Duke's efficacy, by coming himself in person. 1781 C. JOWNSTON *Hist. Juniper Jack* II. i. vii. 57 The manner of this address was far from lightening Juniper's embarrassment. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 114 A stiff loam, lightened with rotten sawdust. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* ii. 26 He lightens their labour. 1843 LEVER *T. Hinton* xli. (1878) 144 To lighten the road by song and story. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 110 We..paused to lighten our burdens and to refresh ourselves. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* li. 8 Henvier ache perhaps to lighten. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn.* *Educ.* IV. 48/2 This has the effect of lightening the appearance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/5 The task of lightening the burdens of the..ratepayers.

† b. To remove the weight of; to lessen the pressure of. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE i. *Sam.* vi. 5 Peradventure hee will lighten his hand from off you. [A literalism of translation.] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 690/2 By lightening or sinking the graver with the hand, according to the occasion. *Ibid.* 691/1 The hand should be lightened in such a manner, that [etc.]

c. To make agile or nimble. *rare*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 120 Let's haue a dance..that we may lighten our own hearts, and our wifes heeles. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. To Lighten a Horse..is to make a Horse light in the Fore-hand, i. e. to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

4. *intr.* To grow lighter.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 85 They luggage..lightened every day. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* iv. 28 Until the rain seemed to lighten.

† II. 5. To descend, alight; to light upon. *Obs.*

The well-known passage in the *Ten Denm* (quot. 1548-9) is perh. now commonly understood as containing LIGHTEN v.² a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11298 (Crim.) While þis angel tibiſ tode Opere listen [Coll. lighted] down mony folde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 172 (Harl. MS.) Þe holy gost shalle lien in the asa shadow. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Ten Denm.* O Lorde, let thy mercy lighten upon us [L. *Rad.*, *Domine*, *misericordia super nos*]. 1704 RAY *Creation* i. 150 They fly out of Italy into Africk; lightning many times on Ships in the midst of the Sea, to rest themselves when tir'd and spent with flying.

Lighten (lɔɪt'n), v. 2. Forms: 4 *lihtne*, *lyztne*, *lytzen*, -on, -yn, 5 *lyztuyn*, *lyghtenyn*, (*lithnyn*), *lytzy*, *lython*, *lytzen*, 4-6 *lyghten*, 6 *Sc.* *lychtin*, *lychtin*, 3- *lighten*. [f. LIGHT a.² + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to give light to; to make bright or luminous; to light up, brighten. Also *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1860 Þe dai biakens þe ded of him þat lightend [*Fr.* *ligné*] has ur ded sa d'm. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* lxvi. 1 God..lighten his face on vs [Vulg. *illuminet vultum suum*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte of

God shal listen [1388 *lytne*] it. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 322 Hir desir is to be quyked and lightned of youre fir [*Vulg.* *lyghtenyd*, *lytne*, *lighted*]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Þis charbuncle lightnez all þe chaumbre on þe nyght. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xlviii. 235 Than shall Therusalem be lyghtened & enschered with lanternes & lyghtes. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I lyghten, I sylf or store a place with lyght, *je illumine*. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 77 Sanct Xistus the Pape, quha now rycht wirscheplif lychtis [L. *illustrat*] the Roman Kirk. 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 341 Lightned with deadly lamps on everie post. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxxix. A key of fire ran all along the shore And lightened all the river with a blaze. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 7 The body of the church is lightened by a series of..arched windows. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 348 The darkness of the captivity was perceptibly lightened by the light of the prophetic grace which shone through Daniel and Ezekiel. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 32 That Lord of theirs who lightens the earth with his glory. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* x. 65 Pavement of deep black, lightened only by the image of a star.

b. To cause (the countenance or looks) to light up with lively expression, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* of the face, eyes, etc.

1795 *Genl. Mag.* 544/1 To lighten up the clouded countenances of a dull society. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 175 The gloom of several countenances was perceptibly lightened. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 9 The beauty, whose eyes he had seen lighten and proud brow flush. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 168 His eye lightened, and the old gleam of pride..spoke from it.

† 2. In Biblical lang.: To remove blindness or dimness from (the eyes); to restore sight to. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 Þe comaundment of lord shynand, lightenand eghen. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) They ben lyke to byrdes of which the nyht lyhtneth hir lookyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 1 Afir that he was lighted be lyuede two and fourti 3eer. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 195 (Harl. MS.) Penne wennen þou ert vp Risen from slepe of synne, and art l-lytendy, & mayste see. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii[i]. 3 Lighten myne eyes, that I slepe not in death.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten or illuminate spiritually. *arch.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 63 Othere bisshopis ben more lightnd of God in kunnyng and holynesse. c 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxx. He lyghtned her reason & kyndeled her affection. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xv. 163 It shalbe longe or thou be gostly lyghtned. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Collect St. John Evang.* Heeyng lyghtened by the doctryne of thy blessed Apostle and Euangelyste John. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 23 The holy psalme wyrtor Dauid lightened with the spirite of god. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* xviii. (1560) 94 The man which falleth after he is lightened, is not without all possibillite of amendement. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 208 Now the Lord lighten thee, thou art a great Foole. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xliii. comm. Al the world is lightened by the preaching of Christs Apostles. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 180 Oh! how they were lightened! they saw what they never saw. 1840 I. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, 'O heavenly Jerusalem', To Christ the Sun that lightens His Church above, below.

† 4. To kindle, ignite; = LIGHT v.² 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 31 Þou lightnys my lantern. a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 46 Lightne the fier of the loue in hem. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 28 Venus lyghtened the torches for to receyue hiemen the god of weddyng. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 56 Who haue had in so fewe years the Candle of Goddes worde so oft lightened, so oft put out. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As one Taper lightneth another.

5. *intr.* To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or grow luminous, to glow with light.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* L 15 And lytne thei in the firmament of heuene and lytne thei the erthe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a lauchant laite lightnyd the water. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. ii. The east begins to lighten. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 222 The Blood that lightens in their Cheeks. 1715-20 POPE *Ilad* x. 155 His steely lance, that lightend as he pass'd. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xxix. He will wait the hour, When her lamp lightens in the tower. 1854 II. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 350 The low-browed clouds..that lightened and darkened by fits as the flames rose and fell. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Prelude* 120 Her mystic face Lightened along the streams of Thrace.

b. To shine like light on. (Cf. quot. 1548-9 under LIGHTEN v.¹ 5.)

1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* xxvii. 88 From her radiant smiles, ..pleasure so divine Did lighten on me [orig. 95 to *placere divin che mi rifulse*].

6. To flash lightning, to emit flashes of lightning. Chiefly *impers.*

c 1440 *Frump. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn (K. lithyn, as lewyn), *coruscet*. 1470-85 MALOUX *Arthur* vi. xxxi. It lyghtned and thondred as it had ben woode. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 244 The beauen neuer ceased thunderyng rorynge & lyghtenynge with terrible noyse. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lightneth out of the one part under heauen, shyneth vnto the other part true heuen. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Elegy*, 'Tis true, I'm broke', God lightens not at mans each traile offence. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 351 Two of the men..cried out, it lightened. One said, he saw the flash. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii. It may thunder and lighten before the close of evening. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. clviii. Her dark eyes flashing through their tears Like skies that rain and lighten. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Thorp's Lad* i. Where doomsday may thunder and lighten And little twill matter to one.

fig. 1722 MRS. E. HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* (ed. 2) 132 Scorn lightend in her Glances!

7. *trans.* To cause to flash out or forth; to send down as lightning. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1586 CTESS *PENROBE* *Ps.* lxix. x. Lighten indignation downe. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Shee lightened ont smiles from those cheekes. c 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* (1630)

A2, Her sparkling eyes Doe lighten forth sweet Loues alluring fire. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* 11 Wks. (1717) 44 How that thy King... Lightens forth Glory on thy dark Estate. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 11. 69. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 87 Calista nourished an enemy in her house, who lightened forth... miserable effects in small time after.

Lighten, obs. pa. pp. of **LIGHTEN** v.1

Lightened (lɔɪ'tnd), ppl. a.1 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ED.] Made light; relieved of a burden.

1700 DRYDEN *Flower & L.* 297 Some tumbled Horse and Man; Around the Fields the lightened Coursers ran. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* 111. viii. 171 Peggy returns from it with a considerably lightened heart.

Lightened (lɔɪ'tnd), ppl. a.2 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ED.] Enlightened.

1578 J. HOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 28 Moste lightened, I would saye, most Seraphical Doctors. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 383 On lightened Minds, that bask in Virtue's Beams. 1900 BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* v. 94 To help a fellow wayfarer out of darkness into the Lightened Way of Life.

Lightener1 (lɔɪ'tnɜː). [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ER.]

1. One who lightens, makes light, easy, or less grievous; an alleviator.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded. 78 Learning and her lightener Poesy. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 103 A sweet lightener of my afflictions. 1799 MAN. D'ARLAY *Diary* 9 Jan., What a lightener... would it not be, to this burthening period. 1884 SALA *Journ. de South* i. iv. (1887) 55 An accomplished lightener of the traveller's purse.

†2. = **LIGHTER** sb.1 *Obs.* (north. dial.)

1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 168, ij kealles & a half a lightner & a botte. 1594 *Ibid.* 252 My clinkere lightner, with all her geare. 1789 BRIAN *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 note, Their [the keelmen's] vessels are called keels or lightners.

Lightener2 (lɔɪ'tnɜː). [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ER.] One who lightens or illuminates; an illuminator; one who flashes lightning.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 13 The pore and the creausoun metten togidre; of either the lightner is the Lord. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL 63 Phiebus lychnar of the planetis all. 1587 GOLDING *De Morney* ii. 20 The same Sunne is the lightner of our eyes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 32. 482 The Thunder and Lightner. 1898 *Academy* 26 Nov. 337/1 Aryan speech could express agents only—rainers, not rain; lighteners, not lightning.

Lightening (lɔɪ'tnɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. **LIGHTEN** v.1 + -ING.]

1. The rendering light or lighter; alleviation (of pain, sorrow); + comforting, cheering.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lightnyng of burdayne, alegement. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 44 b. He falleth to an amende-ment and lightening. 1625 GONSALE'S *Sp. Inputs*. 80 To relieve his pensive and heauie heart with some kind of lightening. 1655 BRINSLEY *Groan for Israel* 24 The lightning and saving of the Ship. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 The Frier Rodrigue... carrying 50 [guns], went there without lightening. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 769/1 The volumes, which would seem to need no lightening, are further brightened by some amusing letters.

2. *concr.* Leaven. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see *E. D. D.*). 1720 GIBSON *Dispensatory* ii. § 8 (1721) 195 Knead it up with Barm or Lightning, and bake it.

Lightening (lɔɪ'tnɪŋ), vbl. sb.2 See also **LIGHTNING**. [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ING.] The shedding or shining of light; suffusion with light, lighting up; fig. enlightenment, illumination.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 1 Lord my lystynge; and my heel. 1420 *Prymer* (1895) 14 God, bat tauztet he hertes of bi trewe sennantis bi litynyng of be holi goost. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 45 Bi be litynyng of a sterre To ihesu alle pre presentis bei brouzte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Grace is an illumynacyon or lityntynge of the soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 734 The Son with calm aspect and cleer Light'ning Divine. 1814 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. x. 318 A lightening in the domestic horizon. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1448 This lightening of clear weather. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 228 A kindling of the eye, and godly lightening of all her gentle face.

b. *A lightening before death*; that exhilaration or revival of the spirits which is supposed to occur in some instances just before death.

Cf. 'a glimmering before death' (Fletcher *Sp. Curate*, iv. v.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 90 How oft when men are at the point of death, Haue they beene merrie? which their Keepers call A lightning before death. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 213 This lightning flew before his death; which Pallas was to giue. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 441 If it be a lightning before death, the best is, I am his heir. 1654 GAYTON *Plas.* Notes III. viii. 125 Not that I Lightning or fell Thunder fear, (Unless that Lightning before death appear). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 We were once in great Hopes of his Recovery... but this only proved a Light'ning before Death. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 7 The old saying about a lightning before death.

c. *attrib.*: lightening-column, ? *nonce-wd.*, a beacon-pillar (fig.).

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 413 The first emporium of commerce—the lightening-column of navigation to all the world.

Lightening (lɔɪ'tnɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. **LIGHTEN** v.2 + -ING.] That lightens, shines, flashes, etc.

1592 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1859) 1 As my heart shall ay remaine A patient object to thy lightning eyes. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 121 Alexander... who like a lightning thunder leaped into diuers parts. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. xciv. 197 This... Queene; Whose Victories... Haue but as onely lightning motions beene Before the ruine that ensu'd thereon. [Cf. **LIGHTENING** vbl. sb.2 b.] 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 *Aurum Fulminans*: Lightning

or Thundering Gold. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* iii. 48 As I went Across the lightninging fields.

Lighter (lɔɪ'tɜː), sb.1 *Forms*: (5) **lightor**, 6 -ur, 6 **lyghter**, 6-S **lyter**, 7 **liter**, 7-8 **leighter**, loiter, (7) **loyter**, 5- **lighter**. [f. **LIGHT** v.1 (sense 2) + -ER, or ad. Du. *lichter* of equivalent formation.] A boat or vessel, usually a flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading (sometimes loading) ships that cannot be discharged (or loaded) at a wharf, etc., and for transporting goods of any kind, usually in a harbour.

1487 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 113 R. A. shall haue free choise... for the said tonne wyne to be taken in the lighter at his plesur. 1545 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* I. (1894) 137 Suche goodes wares or merchandises which is [laden] into any suche lyghter or lyghters to thintent to cary the same... from land aborde any shyppe or from borde any shippe to land. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 These flats make it unnauigable for shippes, yet at high water great Boates, Loiters, and Pinnaces of 20, and 30 tun, may saile up to the plantation. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 275 He said, and climbd a stranded Lighter's height. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. I.* (1869) II. 307 The lighters which sail upon a nauigable canal. 1818 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 2 Barges, lighters, and other boats are thus enabled... to float up or down the river.

transf. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. To Shade of Elliston, What tearing off of histrionic robes... before the surly Ferryman will admit you to set a foot within his battered lighter.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **lighter-boat**, -**builder**, -**master**. Also **LIGHTERMAN**.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. ii. (1611) 216 He beareth or a lighter boat in fesse gules. 1638 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 94 The lighter master shall haue tenn shillings for his man & his lighter for xliij howers. 1640 in *T. Lockford's Note-Bk.* (1885) 375 One Lighter boate of the burthen of twenty tunnes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 112 Lighter-builders [were] idle, and laid by.

Lighter (lɔɪ'tɜː), sb.2 [f. **LIGHT** v.2 + -ER.]

1. One who lights or kindles.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 261 A lighter and carier of candles. 1753, 1853 [see **CANDLE-LIGHTER**]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 4/2 The display [of fireworks]... costs about £300. Twelve lighters are stationed at different points, and obey the signal at the same moment.

2. An instrument for lighting; esp. a piece of twisted or folded paper used for lighting a pipe, etc. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 247 He evidently thinks there is something religious about this lighter and extinguisher. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* viii. 177 This... letter, which Sir Blaise has twisted to a lighter... To fire some holy taper. 1893 LLOYD & HADOCK *Artillery* 222 Without a 'lighter' it [cordite] does not readily ignite.

Lighter (lɔɪ'tɜː), v. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1] *trans.*

To remove or transport (goods) in a lighter, or as in a lighter. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 212 Whenever you lighter goods from this new contemplated dock. 1861 SMILKS *Engineers* II. 195 Their cargoes were lightered to the warehouses higher up the Thames. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 739 Our effects... were lightered ashore by means of the Indian canoes. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 143/2 A standing agreement... that he should not lighter as a common carrier.

Hence **Lightering** vbl. sb.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 18 Would not that very considerably increase the expense of your lightering? 1858 T. DALTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 337 The lightering to ships in the roads is done... by American... brigs.

Lighterage (lɔɪ'tɜːdʒ). *Forms*: see **LIGHTER** sb.1; also 7 **lightradge**. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1 + -AGE.]

Transportation or unloading of cargo by means of a lighter or lighters; the charges made for this.

1481-90 *Howard Houseb. Bks.* (Roxb.) 370 Item, to Sergeant for lyterage vj. d. 1488 *Naval Ac. Hen. VII* (1896) 32 Bote hire lyterage & portage of the same stuff. 1583 *Kept. to Lid. Burleigh* in Arb. Garner I. 46 The lighterage, carriage and porters' due o 2 8. 1621 SIR R. HOYLE in *Lis-more Papers* (1886) II. 13 The custome lyteradge and impositions to be all horn and defraied by me. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* I. 66 Lighterage for the unloading and Demorage. 1798 R. DODD *Lett. on Port Lond.* 14 There will be no necessity for lighterage, shipping, reshipping, &c. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 370 He had ever since done the plaintiffs' lighterage. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 12/2 Freight to Odessa, insurance, lighterage, and shipping charges.

Lighterman. [f. **LIGHTER** sb.1 + **MAN** sb.]

1. One employed on or owning a lighter.

1558 *Act i. Eliz.* c. 11 § 6 Any Wharfinger... Lyghterman, Weigter or other Officer. 1608 H. WRIGHT in *Lis-more Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 126 To paye the lyter men for carying downe the planks. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 145 Lightermen... are to be of the society of watermen and wherry-men. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1889) 198 He believes that the men of the uppermost bank [of a (tremel) rowed somehow like lightermen on the Thames. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. i, He could not be a lighterman or river-carrier.

2. ? = **LIGHTER** sb.1 (Cf. *Indiaman*; also **LIGHT-MAN**.)

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 132 The flames... destroyed... two large lightermen on the river.

Light-fingered, a. Having light and nimble fingers. a. *gen.* b. Having fingers quick and dexterous at pilfering; thievish, dishonest. †c. Prompt in giving or returning a blow; pugna-cious. *Obs.*

a. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 152 The... solemn gravity of the premier affords a fine contrast to the light-fingered agility of his brother. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Light-fingered**, light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.

b. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxviii. (1870) 217 They be lyght fyngerd and vse pyking. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 351 Themistocles... was a wise man... but yet somewhat light fingered. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 148 Some light-fingered person hauing pickt his purse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 14 Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonguinese being very light-finger'd). 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 ¶ 11 Sharp girls were apt to be light-fingered. 1823 SCOTT *Lt.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, The light-fingered gentry melt plate so soon as it comes into their possession. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Round Christm.* tree 105 The light-fingered gentry pick pockets furiously in the darkness.

c. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 220 Vouth... whether brawling, quarrelous, lightfingred or bloudie-handed. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Light-fingred Vounkers, which make enery word a blow. 1607 TOISELL *Foursf. Beasts* (1658) 370 Angry men are light-fingered and apt to strike.

Hence **Light-fingeredness**.

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII. 358/1 The general persuasion of their [sc. Gipsies'] propensity to light-fingeredness.

Lightfoot (lɔɪ'tfʊt), a. [**LIGHT** a.1]

1. *poet.* = **LIGHT-FOOTED**. (Very common in 16th c.)

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght foote (*MS. A.* c 1490 *liht fotyd*), *leuipes*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 26 And lightfoote Nymphes can chace the lingring night. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xviii. ix. To match with lightfoote staggis, he made my foote so light. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 440 Some light-foot friend putt to y^e Duke of Norfolk. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xxxvi. 100 The victor spur'd againe his light-foot steed. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 81 Light-foot Iris. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* liv. By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

fig. 1624 CHARLES STON'S *Elegies* Poems (1717) 391 Hours, chad'd with lightfoot-minutes, end. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Prelude* 185 By rose-hung river and light-foot rill. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. iii. x. 275 The lightfoot hours dance by.

†2. *quasi-sb.* A name for the hare, and the deer. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rct. Ant.* I. 134 He shal seien on oreisoun In the worshipec of the hare... The list-fot, the fernsitter. 15... *King & Miller* 85 in *Furnival Percy Folio* (1868) II. 131 'Wiffe' quoth the Miller, 'feitch me forth lightfoote, that wee of his sweetnesse a litle may taste'. A faire venon pasty shee feiched forth presently. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 169 If light-foot elude the snare, not less than half a dozen of Chanticleer's family can compensate for the disappointment.

Light-footed, a. Having a light foot; treading lightly, active, nimble.

c 1490 [see **LIGHTFOOT** 1, quot. c 1440]. 1552 HUILOT, *Lyght foted, acrifepes*. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xiv. (1810) 378 This lightfooted General could not be overtaken. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 88 The ravenous and light-footed pursuers of innocence. 1850 PUESCOTT *Peru* II. 13 The light-footed vicuña. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi. A good-looking woman... well-shapen, light-footed.

fig. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 124 Of bloom ethereal the light-footed dews.

Hence **Lightfootedly** *adv.*

1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 381/2 Floriel dancing light-footedly among her rustic associates.

Lightful (lɔɪ'tfʊl), a. [f. **LIGHT** sb. + -FUL.]

Full of light (*lit.* and *fig.*); luminous, bright.

1382 WYCLIF *Lnke* xi. 34 Al thi body schal be listful. a 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 Angelle in beyyn eyvmore xal be, In lythful clere byrth as ble. 1587 GOLDING *De Morney* iii. 35 Mortall sight, Too weak to see the lightfull love that ruleth all with right. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* li. iii. iv. *Captaines* 199 The lightful ark, God's sacred cabinet. 1650 EARL MONM. *tr. Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 348 Chrystall becomes lightfull without softning it's hardness. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 526 What in the Body of the Lord can be more lightful than those five Wounds? 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 164 The hall within was lightful and airy.

Hence **Lightfulness**.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 265 No more then the Sunne wants waxe to bee the fewell of his glorious lightfulness. 1587 GOLDING *De Morney* vi. (1617) 78 He calleth him the first beginner, Lightfulness, or altogether Light. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxv. (1848) 313 Watery lightfulness of ghostly eyes.

Light-handed, a. Having a light hand.

a. Having a light touch; handling objects deftly and quickly. Said of persons and their actions. *lit.* and *fig.* b. Having the hand lightly laden; carrying little. c. Of a vessel or factory = **SHORT-HANDED**.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghte handyd, *manulevis*. 1562-3 SIR W. CECIL in *Alp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 172, I beseech your Grace be not too light-handed in licences to every person. 1798 L.D. CLARE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 396 The town... was disarmed... by a body of light-handed rebels. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* ii. i. (1849) 82 It was agreed... that... we should set out as light-handed as possible. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Light-handed**, a term implying that a vessel is short of her complement of men. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 211 She was one of the cleverest and lightest-handed women we ever had about us. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., Light-handed treatment of the trifles of life.

Hence **Light-handedness**.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Leggirdmaine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conuenance. 1879 BLACK *MacLeod of D.* I. 152 What you want is... the dexterous light-handedness of a woman.

† **Lighthead**1. *Obs.* [f. **LIGHT** a.1 + -HEAD.]

Lightness, folly, levity; an instance of this.

1340 *Asynb.* 207 1ne zuyche lityhdes [hi] wastep hare time. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* iii. 9 Thur lityhed of hir forny-cacioun [she] defouled the lond. c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 196 Loke for na lityhede, at pat ying in ani stide of þe haue blamyng.

Lighthead ². [*f.* LIGHT *a.* + HEAD *sb.*] A light-headed person. Also quasi-*adj.*, light-headed. [1587] FLEMING *Contn. Holiness* III. 1954/1 He was induced to attempt such follie... by some light heads that were then about him. 1609 W. BODDULPH in *Lavender Trav.* (1612) 44 This thiefe [Mahomet] perswadeth light heads... how he is the messenger of God.] 1751 FIELDRING *Amelia* II. iv. (1898) I. 98 Whilst I sat by her in her light-head fits, she repeated scarce any other name but mine. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 9 Thou canst make lubbard and lighthead agree.

Light-headed, *a.*

1. Disordered in the head; giddy, delirious. †Of a fever: Characterized by delirium.

1537 LATIMER *Lett. in Sermon & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 391, I am light-headed for lack of sleep. 1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1204 If they be light-headed and distraught of their wits. 1663 PEYVS *Diary* 31 Oct., The Queen continues light-headed, but in hopes to recover. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Cr.* I. v. 89, I was carried home senseless and extremely bruised, which caused me to fall into a light-headed fever. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 234 Some... were sore afraid That she had grown light-headed with her woe.

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, in-judicious, thoughtless; changeable, fickle.

1579-80 *North Plutarch*, *J. Caesar* (1595) 764 These... were speeches fitter for a rash light-headed youth, then for his [Caesar's] Person. 1590 R. HICHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 89 He is over-light-headed, to change himselfe firste into one parte, then into another. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 388 He was no suppressor of the subjects... to enrich light-headed flatterers. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 120 A light-headed Nuntio, who did much mischief to his Majesty's service. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 144 The poor light-headed cicada-swarm of a Chorus. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 144 Such thoughts were in the meantime counteracted by the light-headed doings of the Queen Dowager.

† *q.* quasi-*adv.* Obs.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. v. (1640) 6 We see how light-headed this Pagan did talk, being stark drunk with pride.

Hence **Light-headedly** *adv.*, **Light-headedness**.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 187 Deliriums, and what we call Light-headedness. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 Mar 350/1 A fit of religious light-headedness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 291 A sort of intermittent fever with fits of light-headedness off and on. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chica.* xxiv. As to light-headedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. (ed. 2) 128 Gloating on my crime, light-headedly devising others in the future.

Light-hearted, *a.*

1. Having a light heart; not oppressed by care or sorrow; cheerful, gay.

1400-50 *Alexander* 2814, I sall leve & be lechid, forþi be light-herted. 1530 PALSGR. 217/1 Lyght herted or mery, *allegre*. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 279, I was now light-hearted. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 12 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch, Cold and yet cheerful. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 215 Light-hearted maid. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1862) 58 Mrs. K. began to make jokes about it, in her lighthearted way.

2. Proceeding from a light heart.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, The light-hearted song in the porch. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* vi. 290 The light-hearted freedom of antiquity.

Hence **Light-heartedly** *adv.*, **Light-heartedness**.

1826 LONGE in *Life* (1891) I. vii. 89 The joy and light-heartedness which a foot-traveller feels. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Spl. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1866 III. 14 As light-heartedly as the Duke. 1882 MACC. *Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 He considers light-heartedness, and a turn for making the best of things, as a proof of intellectual strength. 1897 MAUDE *Voluntary v. Compulsory Service* 131 Those who would now light-heartedly plunge us into war with the whole of Europe.

Light-heeled, *a.*

1. Having light heels; brisk in walking or running; nimble.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 415 The villaine is much lighter heeld then I. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 29 Light-heeld beagles that lead the chase. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 24 Light-heeld ghosts and visionary shades. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 99 Prizes had been distributed to the most light-heeled damsels of either county, for their speed in running. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18, I followed the light-heeled girl.

† 2. Of a woman: Loose, unchaste. Obs.

1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Foot-man* Wks. (1856) 14 His mother... was a light-heeled wench. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm*, II. C 2 b, My mother a light-heeld madame that kept a vaulting-schoole at the signe of Virgo. 1638 — *Bride* iv. ii. (1640) G 1 b, She is sure a light heeld wench. 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 26 Has not Mr. Amathist espoused the venerable remains of a light-heeled Calypso? So † **Light-heels**, a loose woman.

1602 J. COOKE *How to choose a Good Wife* III. ii, I'll tell my mistress as soon as I come home that mistress light-heels comes to dinner to-morrow.

Light horse.

1. † *a.* collect. *sing.* Light horsemen; a body of light cavalry (*obs.*). b. = LIGHT HORSEMAN. (Cf. F. *cheval-léger*.)

1532 [see HUSSAR 1]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 124 b, With vii. m. archers, and xiii. hundred light horses. 1611 COTGR., *Estradiot*, a light-horse, an Albanian horseman. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 40 The third sort of nuncient Horsemen, were called Light-horse. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 7 England for the first time saw light horse and light foot. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xx. 462 Three regiments of infantry with one of light-horse from Ireland.

attrib. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Cases... of close combat or light-horse skirmish. 1898 39th *Rep.*

Deputy Keeper 5 Books and Papers relating to the Light Horse Volunteers 1779-1831.

† 2. A courtesan. Obs.

1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. i. (1778) 96 *An. Florida. Gas.* She: I know no other, Sir, You were nev'r at charge yett but with one light-horse.

Light horseman.

1. A light-armed cavalry soldier.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Aij b, Suche... lighte horsemen as were comen. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 118 Conserving the light horse men setting furthe. 1600 R. CHURCH *tr. Fumde's Hist. Hungary* 32 Certaine of his light horsemen (who are commonly called Vssarons). 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 226 A light-horseman... was discovered near the bridge on the American side.

fig. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 461 It countenanced all the unscrupulous light-horsemen of debate.

2. A slang name for one of a class of Thames thieves. (Cf. HORSEMAN 5.)

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 59 The gangs, denominated Light Horsemen were generally composed of one or more Receivers, together with Coopers, Watermen, and Lumpers. 1849 [see HORSEMAN 5]. 1899 *Daily News* Jan. 6/1 'Light Horsemen' would look out for a lighter having valuable goods on board, and at night, stealing up quietly, would cut her adrift: then following her, as she floated down with the tide, would by-and-by rescue her, and bring her back, claiming salvage.

† 3. 'An old name for the light boat, since called a gig' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Obs.

1600 J. JANE in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 843 His long boat and light-horseman were lost at sea. 1634 BREKTON *Trav.* (1844) I. We came to Gravesend... in a light-horseman. 1656 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 220 Leaving a Light-horseman to be taken up for their baggage at Gravesend.

† 4. A variety of fancy pigeons. (Cf. HORSEMAN 3.) Obs.

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 244/2 Light Horse-men, a Bastard kind [of Pigeons] between a Cropper and a Carrier.

5. † *a.* An early name of an Australian sea-fish, according to Morris prob. the Sweep, *Scorpius aquipennis*. b. A West-Indian fish of the genus *Ephippus*.

1789 W. TENCH *Exp. Botany Bay* xv. 129 A species of grouper, to which, from the form of a bone in the head resembling a helmet, we have given the name of light horseman. 1793 — *Acc. Settlement Port Jackson* 176 At the top of the list [of fish], as an article of food, stands a fish, which we named light-horseman. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 51/1 The median crest is developed to an extreme height in some fishes, as, e.g. the dolphin and light-horseman fish (*Ephippus*). 1881 CASSIDY's *Nat. Hist.* V. 5 Sometimes the crest of the bone is exceedingly lofty, as in the Light Horseman fish (*Ephippus*) and sometimes absent, as in the sucking fish *Remora*.

Lighthouse.

[*f.* LIGHT *sb.*: see HOUSE *sb.* 1 2.] A tower or other structure, with a powerful light or lights (originally a beacon) at the top, erected at some important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the guidance of mariners. (The earlier name was *pharos*.)

1662-3 MARVELL *Corr.* xxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 83, I have herewith sent you an account of your expenses about the Light-house. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3971/3 The Light-House upon the Edystone was blown down. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4459/4 The 28th of July last, a Light was placed on the Light-House, Rebuilt on the Edystone-Rock off Plymouth. 1841 W. SPAULDING *Italy & Its Is.* III. 167 In approaching from Turin, we pass along the seashore to the immense lighthouse, 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* (1857) 56 Perhaps I darkened, as the light-house will that turns upon the sea.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lighthouse-keeper*, *service*, *stop*, *tower*.

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 14 May, From the North Foreland Light-house-top... we could see our fleet. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xiv, Is this indeed The light-house top I see? 1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Introd., The author was invited to join a party of Commissioners for the Northern Light-House Service. 1851 KINGSLEY *Three Fishers* ii, Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 112 Lighthouse-keeper too... by far the most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

Lighting

[*f.* LIGHT *v.* 1 + -ING 1. In OE. *lithting*.]

† 1. Alleviation, relief. Obs.

1000 *Laus of Edgar* III. c. 2 (Schmid) Gif þæt riht to befig sy, sece siððan þa lithinge to þam cynges. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27066 þat strength es o gret lithing, quen man has casten his birthing o sin. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 789 Y^e haste sent me lyghting y^e late was lame. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 385 Nor truste not for cuer to haue socours ne lyghtynges.

2. Descend; dismounting; alighting: also with *down*.

1350-1425 *Cursor M.* 13822 (Trin.) Þe aungels lithyng [Cott. þe angel lighthand; Goll. þe angel lighting (*vbl. sb.*, not *phle*)] þere bood I. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6373 Mirabel... made hir ladie ferto light. Of that lighting Jewel was woo. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 399 Wallace with that, at his lyghting, him drew. 1506 in *Paston Lett.* III. 405 At the lyghting the Kyng of Castyle was of his hors a good space or ower Kyng was a lyght. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxx. 30 The Lord shall... shew the lighting downe of his arme. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 22 To avoid the lighting of Crows, Pyes, &c. vpon your grafts. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* Table Contents, Upon the Mounting, Singing, and Lighting of Larks. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 41 The lighting down of the grasshopper is a burden on the bending shoulders.

3. *attrib.*, as *lighting-place* (used *spec.* with reference to bees).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. A 2 b, If... she [the queen-

bee] dislike the weather, or lighting place, they quickly returne home againe. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*. 1759 BROWN *Compleat Farmer* 94 When your swarm hath made choice of a lighting-place.

Lighting (*lā'tin*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f.* LIGHT *v.* 2 + -ING 1. In OE. *lithing*.]

1. Illumination. † In quot. c 1175 = Dawn.

c 1006 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 16 God zeworhte... þæt mare leot to þæs dæges lithinge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham zæne reste... from non on saterdei a þa came monedeis lithing. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 16 Oct., Paris has the advantage of London, in the neat pavement of the streets, and the regular lighting of them at nights. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1776 Chemical products, obtained by purifying gas used for lighting. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 26 The lighting should be mainly from the clerestory. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xlvii. 390 The silver lighting of the restless... sea.

attrib. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lighting-rate*, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/4 A conductor of the fluid from the lighting wire.

† 2. *concr.* Lightning. Obs.

1297 R. GLOVE (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes þer come pondringe & lithinge ek. 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 146 The lithing That schut abrod into all the world. 1400 *Tokens Doomday* 25 (E. E. T. S. 1878) Oure lord schal come & smyte adoun, as lithyng dop to ground. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2191 Lyghtyn, thondyr, and rayne. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xviii. (1636) 51 As if volleys of Lighting, and Thunder had been discharged from the Clouds of Heaven upon the old earth-borne Gyants.

3. Kindling, ignition. Also with *up* (see LIGHT *v.* 2 c).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The sexteyn... ssal han, for lythyngce ek, the lythe, viijth. 1499-1500 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 51 Paid... for lithyng of the Rode light. 1654 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 124 The lighting of one Candle by another. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 223 At the first lighting of the beacons. 1897 *OUIDA Mas-sarces* ix, Do you mind my lighting up, Pater?

4. The incidence of light upon the features, etc.; the disposition of light in a picture.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 648 In a statue by an Italian master, what he notices chiefly are the various effects which various lightings produce upon its features. 1866 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 826 As a study in colour and lighting the work is a model. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 142 The colour and lighting of the object to be photographed.

5. = ANNEALING 3 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Lightish (*lā'tif*), *a.* [*f.* LIGHT *a.* 2 + -ISH.] Somewhat light, in the senses of the *adj.* Also

Comb., as *lightish-coloured* *adj.*

1656 W. D. *tr. Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 25. 13 The Moon... maketh the night, one while light, another while lightish. 1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2312/4 A loose lightish coloured Camblet Coat. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6217/3 He... wears a lightish Wig. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 14 A lay-habit of lightish gray. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Cumb.* I. xv. 237 His hair [was] a lightish brown.

Lightless (*lā'tles*), *a.* [OE. *lēhtlēas*, *f.* *lēht* LIGHT *sb.* + -lēas -LESS.] Without light.

1. Receiving no light; unilluminated, dark.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 504 He... sæde ðæt he wære zæled to leohltesse stowe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6619 For þi þat helle es ay lightles, It es cald þe land of myrknes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 1555 Such Devils steale effects from lightlesse Hell. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 4 A man from his birth confined in a dungeon or lightlesse cave. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* III. 275 A lightless closet, in a room hired at small rate. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iii. § 14 Not in her most ponderous and lightless masses will nature ever leave us without some evidence of transmitted sunshine. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 410 Into some night lightless prison cast. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 102 An owl, a bat, Blindworm, or mole, or any lightless thing.

fig. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. i. (Skeat) I. 20 Thynke on his disease, how lightles he lyeth, siþe the beynes brennende in loue of thin eien arn so bewet. 1790 R. MERRIV *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 All... who drew their profit from the lightless crowd.

2. Giving or shedding no light.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4729 þe son sal be turned in-til mirknes, And þe mone in-til blode, and be lyghtles. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 4 Lost-breathed Tarquin... to Colatium beares the lightlesse fire. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1881) II. 415 O dim and dark and lightless Sun. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Earth is but earth a dull and lightless body. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 130 There will be... the lightless fire, retaining in darkness the power to burn, but rest of its rays. 1866 TYNDALL *Notes Lect.* Light 43 The almost lightless flame of a Bunsen's burner.

Hence Lightlessness.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 186 Something horrible there was too in the lightlessness of the red. 1892 W. E. HENLEY *Song of Sorrow, Lond. Volunteers* iii. 16 By a jealous lightlessness oppressed.

Light-limbed, *a.* Having light limbs; agile, nimble.

1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3119/4 Lost... a brown bay Mare... pretty light limbd. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxiv, The light-limbed Matador. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 20 A young man more light-limbed than the stag.

Lightliwode, *obs.* form of LIKELIHOOD.

† **Lightly, *a.*** 1 Obs. rare. [OE. *lēhtlic*, *f.* *lēht* LIGHT *sb.* + -lic -LY 1.] Brilliant, lightsome.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxx. 3 (Gr.) Lyfhtfæt leohlic listum gæfæwed. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, This hundreth folde that a soule shal haue... ys nought but the profyte of this lightly derkenes.

† **Lightly, *a.*** 2 Obs. Forms: 1 *lēhtlic*, 3 *lihtlic* h), 4 *lihtli*, 5 *lihti*, 6 *lihtlie*, 4, 7 *lihtly*. [OE. *lēhtlic*, *f.* *lēht* LIGHT *a.* 1 + -lic,

-LY¹.] Frivolous, trifling, fickle; to be slighted, contemptible; also contemptuous, slighting; easy, easy to be persuaded. Cf. the senses of LIGHT a.¹ *Lightly cheap* = *light cheap* (see LIGHT a.¹ 13 b).

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past*. xlii. 309 Ond eft ðæm xifrum suide hreadlice him willað fylgan leothlice weorc & unnyt. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1320 Ah his nawihtliche of his meidenen mot. a 1240 W. change in *Cott. Hom.* 273. Ah noble men and gentle and of heh burde ofte winnen luehtliche cheape. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7222 Pils wif alsa, þat þou has now, If þou ne war swa lighli to tru! *Ibid.* 28087 To men and wemmen bath i wate, þat off i helde my lighli late. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 241 Al tymes ette they mettis, weche ben moiste, lighly to defye. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xx. 24 It is lighli a man ay to be still þan to not excede in wordes. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 15 Ony lighli takine of ir quihll men wis to schaw. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* St. Mary's 13 David the sonne of Isai reigned, whose person was so lightly.

Hence † *Lightliful a.*, slighting, contemptuous; † *Lightliness*, contemptuous manner or treatment; contempt.

c 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 192 Contemning his requistes w^e cruel and lychtful anssers. c 1470 HENRY Wallace xl. 166 In lychtyns that maid answer him till. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 13 That thay . . . turnis the halle writ to lighlines and scorne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 67 They wald not thoill Venus haif lighlines, Nor repudic.

Lightly (lǝitli), *adv.* For forms see LIGHT a.¹ and -LY². Also comparative i lēohtlecor, 3 lēhtlucker, 4 lēhtloker, 5 lēyhtloccore. [OE. *lōhtlice* (= OFris. *lōhtlik*, OLG. *lōhtlikho*, MHG. *lōhtliche*, mod. G. *leichtlich*, ON. *lētlega*), f. *lōht* LIGHT a.¹ + -LY².] In a light manner.

1. With little weight, so as not to be heavy; with little pressure, force, or violence; not strongly or severely; gently, superficially; in both material and immaterial applications.

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past*. xxiv. 179 Da weras mon sceal hefigleor & stidleor laran, & ða wif lehtleor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 30419 If clerkes . . . smites oþer lighli in gamen. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (MS. B.) 227 [He] lighly þe lache, and lepe ouer þe lake. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* iv. Evb, which caused the deuyll fyrst to tempte them lighly. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtut* xii. Come on she sayd and walke on lighly. 1611 *Bible Isa.* i. 1 At the first he lighly afflicted the land of Zebulun. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 718 Some [Letters] cut in wood, some lighli traced on slates. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 208 Try how the Centers are pitch, by Treading the Treddle lighly down. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 62 Boil very lighly one spoonful of white Coppas scrap'd. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 452 So lighly doth this little boat Upon the scarce-touch'd billows float. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 13 July, I must now mention to you . . . what I have heretofore touched lighly upon. 1857 H. B. FARNIE *Golfer's Manual in Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 143 The cleek again is still more lightly shafted. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) i. ix. 182 Crimes of bloodshed . . . sat lightly on the adventurer's conscience. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 333 The fact must not be passed too lightly over.

b. With reference to sleep (see LIGHT a.¹ 20).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xii.] (1809) 296 Swa swa he leothlice onsleep. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 207, I sleep lightly enough for such emergency.

2. In no great quantity or thickness; in no great amount.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 36 Awringe þa wyrtas . . . & geswet swiþe leothlice mid hunige. 1528 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 157 They are but lightly rewarded. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug. (1679) 23 You may sow Anemone seeds . . . &c. lightly cover'd with fit mold in Cases. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 9 Persons lightly dipt, not grain'd in generous Honesty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. I fear me this traveller hath dined but lightly. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 204 Moulds . . . rubbed lightly over with a solution of soap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 27 They are lightly clad in summer while at their work. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 4/3 Birds are so scarce in some districts that they will need to be lightly shot.

† b. In no great degree, slightly. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iii. 45 They lue his Grace but lightly. 1631 A. CRAIG *Prigime & Hermite* 9 For hee that lones lightliest, Bee sure hee shall speede best. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xliii. Paraphr. 227 The Forty third Psalm is exactly of the same mournfull subject . . . with the former, but perhaps lightly varied from thence. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man* i. 302 If he be at least but lightly skilled in Anatomy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 425 While yet the Head is Green, or lightly swell'd With Milky-moisture.

3. Without depression or heaviness; in lightsome mood; cheerfully, gaily, merrily.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1012 Who looketh lightly now but Palamon. c 1475 *Rauf Coigear* 521 'It is lyke,' said Schir Rolland, and lighly he leuch. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Advt. to Rdr., The first begins grauely and ends lighly. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 138 Bid that welcome Which comes to punish vs, and we punish it Seeming to beare it lightly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 497 Try to bear lightly what must needs be. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 The old man . . . chatted lightly with Basil.

4. Easily, readily. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* † *One cannot lightly*, etc. = 'one cannot well'; etc. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þe put ne tūnēd noht lēhtlice his muð ouer us. a 1255 *Anecr.* R. 254 Euerichon to dealed from oðer lēhtlucker to bersted. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 30 Wbare men may noht lighly see whilk way þai sall take. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 461 Whil the is oyle forto fyre, The lampe is lyhtly set afyre. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Treas.* 28 þay . . . seiden that lighly that myght be done,

yf [etc.]. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gl.* 27 He wold take a knyght al armed and lyfte hym vp to the height of hys breste lighly. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 331 It could not lightly blowe more boisterously out of any quarter. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxx. 103 A man shall not lightly finde it in this country. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. 53 As we see them play away a piece of Damask at one cast at die, as those that come lightly by them. 1740 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) i. lxxii. 175 Credulous people believe lightly whatever they hear. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx. That's lightly said, but no sate lightly credited. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 438 As fair was he As any king's son you might lightly see.

Proverb. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 251 The ding-thrift's proverb is, 'Lightly come, lightly go'. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* ii. iv. Lightly got, lightly spent.

5. With facile movement, nimbly. † In early use, quickly, swiftly; occas. immediately, at once.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 416 Lēhtlice 3e lēpēd up. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 60 Þe carewen of þe lēht eien . . . lēoð lēhtliche wōrd. 1311 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 853 Lytly he rysez & bowez forth fro þe bench into þe brode gates. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 4366 (Horst.), Oute off his bedde lēyhtliche he lepe. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2245 Lightlie she did hir redie make. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 251 Fayre lordes, now lightly on horsback. 1511 *Ulys in Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 81, I pray you my lord and lady that ye will lightly come. . . And incontinent the kyng and the queene descended. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143 This Godfrey Gobylyve went lightly Unto dame Sapience. c 1530 *Hickscorner* 624 When you them mete, lightly them arest. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 75 Which said, he lighly vaulting off his saddle, drew out his sword.

† 6. As may easily happen; probably, perhaps. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *vielleicht*, Du. *wellicht*, perhaps.]

1311 E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 88 Lytly, when I am lest, he letes me alone. 1393 LANGL. *P.* P. 4 C. xx. 321 And lighliche oure lorde at here lyues ende Hap mercy of suche men. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 487 With a sponie lightly to ete youi souerayne may be leeff. c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld*. 2 Some other maters that lightly will falle to purpose. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 16 Whyly there is one Judas in the congregation to crie 'Why is this waste?' 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Trausp.* i. 105 There happens lightly some ugly little contrary accident.

† b. As is apt to happen; commonly, often. *Obs.* c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sc. Wks. I. i Richessis ben perilouse, for listi wole a riche man use hem unto moche list. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. v. xi. (1495) 116 A beest stryken in the place of the temples dethe lightly foloweth. 1535 in *Let. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 150 He goes to market lightly, one week with another, three times a-week. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 219 The beddes heade which lightly is the appointed place for all mens purses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 Such as use ordinarily to be drunk, & are lightly neuer sober. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 75 When he goeth abroad—which is lightly every other Friday. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 44 Where there is leanness, there lightly is pensiveness. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 114 There's lightning lightly before thunder. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 20 They lightly do in the total . . . but frustrate and disappoint those ends.

7. a. With indifference or unconcern; carelessly, thoughtlessly, indifferently. b. Depreciatingly, slightly.

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 942 In his hali nome ich schal leten lēhtlice of al þat 3e cunnen kasten aȝein me. c 1250 *Gem. & Ex.* 1218 She bi-nente hire to abraham, And sumdel lēhtlice he it nam. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 166, I sal do þam lijf lau þat letes swa lighly on min au. 1393 LANGL. *P.* P. 4 C. v. 168 The kyng . . . lourede vp-on men of lawe and lighliche seide. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvii. 11 They . . . but lightly regarded the council of the most byest. 1577-87 HOLMESHE *Chron.*, *Scot.* (1808) V. 437 Offended . . . that such wandering theenes should so lighly dare to contemne his power. 1611 BIBLE i Sam. ii. 30 They that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 13 Seriousness and devotion become this house for ever. May I never enter it lightly or irreverently. 1828 D. ISRAELI *Chas.* I. i. v. 119 The Pope lightly appreciated the bare word of an heretical sovereign. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Denunciat* i. 11 Her sister stared to hear her speak so lightly of being whipped. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 419 The Judges treated this argument very lightly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 702 Thinking lightly of the possession of gold.

Proverb. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 145 Ful wombe mei lēhtlice speken of hunger and of fester. c 1400 *Apot. Loll.* 49 Þe fulle womb disputit litly of fastyng.

8. For a slight cause; without careful consideration, without strong reason.

c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) Se cyng . . . & þa ealdor menn . . . foreton þa scipo þus leothlice. c 1400 *Melayne* 212 Lighly walde þey it [the city] noghte zelde. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 176 Thane will þay leuc the lighly, þat nowe will the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 30 Strye not lightly with any man, where as he hath done y^e no harme. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 9 An Asylum that must not lightly be violated. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 177 These are opinions I have not lightly formed, or that I can lightly quit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 555 He was not a prince against whom men lightly venture to set up a standard of rebellion. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Dec. 5/1 A warning to judges not lightly to send such suits to be retried.

† 9. 'Not chastely' (j. r.). *Obs.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Story of an injured Lady* (1746) 10 If I were lightly disposed, I could still perhaps have Offers, that some, who hold their Heads higher, would be glad to accept.

10. Comb.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2274/4 Lost . . . a dark grey Gelding . . . lightly handled. 1798 SOTIEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 76 And clasp'd her lightly-shaded breast beneath. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. viii. iii. 180 Some lightly-budding philosophers. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 39 Her beauty walks in happier grace Than lightly-moving fawns. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 53 Butter a flat dish and put a layer of lightly-fried bread-crumbs.

Lightly (lǝitli), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* For forms see LIGHT a.¹ [f. LIGHTLY a.²] *trans.* To make light of, despise, disparage, disdain.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saluts* xxx. (*Theodora*) 218 Na heis [þu] þe for riches, to lightly oþer mare or lese. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Wolf & Sheep*) xxii. They will lighli lordis in to thair deidis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. i. 70 Suppois thow lychtlyt thame of Lybie land. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* i. (1608) 16 His house . . . That lightened earth and seem'd to threat the heaven. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 4 To lychtlye thame for that thay ar poore. 1650 Row *Hist. Kirk* Coronis (1842) 422 We doe not lighliet pearls though gathered out of a dung-hill. 1788 BURNS *Whistle & I'll come to you*, Whiles ye may lighly my beauty a wee. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxvii. It's best no to lighly them that have that character. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Dan* i. ix. 192, I'd no' hac my ae bairn gang whaur she was lighlied. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 32/1 Of which trinity two at least are to be lighlied by no man.

Hence *Lightlied ppl. a.*, *Lightlyng vbl. sb.*

1470 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 30 In gret lychtlyng and contemnyng of our auctorite. 1528 JAS. V. in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 500 To be confortit and resanait within his Realme to our hurt lychtlyng and displesour. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John & Arnha'* (ed. 5) 19 They'd gar'd a lighliet lover greet.

† *Lightman. Obs.* [? f. LIGHT a.¹ + MAN, as in *Indianus*, etc.] ? An unladen ship. (But cf. LIGHTERMAN.)

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16/1 On Friday last, 20 sail of Lightmen weighed Anchor.

Lightman, Lightmanship: see LIGHT sb. 16.

Lightmans. Thieves' cant. [f. LIGHT a.²: for the second element cf. DARKMANS.] The day.

1567 HARNAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 Rene Lightmans to thy quartones. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K 4 b, I wud lib all the lightmans. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Light-mans*, the Day or Day-break. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

Light-minded, a. Having a light or trifling mind; frivolous. Hence *Light-mindedness*.

1617 BIBLE *Ecc.* xix. 4 He that is hasty to giue credit is light minded. 1661 G. RUST *Origin in Phenix* (1721) I. 24 Tossed about like feathers with light-mindedness and admiration of trifles. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* v. ii. (1876) 387 The light-minded multitude clamorously required it. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 120 Among the light-minded men and women who make up society. 1884 H. GERSONI tr. *Turgeneff's Diary Superfluous Man* 26 Mar. 97 The sad consequences of light-mindedness.

Lightner: see LIGHTNER.

Lightness (lǝitnēs), *n.* For forms see LIGHT a.¹ [f. LIGHT a.¹ + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being light, in various senses.

1. The quality or fact of having little weight. Of a vessel: The fact of being lightly laden. Of a crop: Smallness of the quantity present.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Oli haueð happen him lēhtnesse and softnesse and hele. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 77 (Camb. MS.) Wher-for elles berith Lyhtnesse the flauribus vp. c 1586 CRESS *PENROBE* *Ps.* lxii. i. Ev'u he that seemeth most of might With lightnesse self him you weigh, Then lightnesse self will weigh more light. 1590 SIR H. LEE in *Archæologia* (1888) LI. 171 A new brest [plate] . . . of gret lēhtnes and strengthe. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 140/1 A Holland Vessel . . . unable because of her lightness to bear sail. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 231 The lightness of it, and particularly the shortness of the share . . . make it go very unsteadily. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 86 The different kinds of air, and the superior lightness by which some of them were distinguished. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. xii. § 2 (1876) 110 It is long . . . before an English eye becomes reconciled to the lightness of the crops [in the United States]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The lightness of bows and arrows is convenient for running.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: (see LIGHT a.¹ 9 b).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 372/2 To give the bread . . . porous texture and lightness. 1864 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* x. (1865) 112 The matter of lightness is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.

† 2. The condition of being lightened or relieved; alleviation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24480 Her-wit come me son succur And sum lightnes o mi langur. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 332 In lightenes and aleaunce of their sckenesse.

3. Absence of heaviness or pressure in action or movement; want of force or moment. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 15 From the lightness of the air of wind, the Enemy's Fleet and our Fleet were a very long time in passing. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 48 Lightness of hand consists in an almost imperceptible feeling and alternate easing of the bridle. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/2 The lightness of touch that so charmingly characterises the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 5/2 The lightness of the weather spoiled yesterday's race. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 600/2 The tax falls with . . . undue severity upon one class, and with unreasonable lightness upon others.

4. Of form or outline: Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness, graceful slenderness.

1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 35 She had lost much of the lightness of her figure. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/1 In them we observe a progressive change from heaviness to lightness—from columns less than four diameters in height to those of nearly seven. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 84/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

5. The quality of moving lightly; agility, nimbleness, swiftness. Also in immaterial sense.

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 198 To shewe his lightnesse and maistrey He pleytht Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. **1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* vii. (1495) 172 The bones are holowe for the more lightnesse of moynunge. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 A Lightnesse, agilitas. **1530** PALSGR. 239 f. Lightnesse of understanding, facilité d'entendre. **1604** F. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Aosta's Hist.* Indies iv. xxiv. 304 All these beasts for their lightnesse... have passed from one world to another. **1859** J. BROWN *Rab & Friends* (1862) 26 Rab... trotted up the stair with much lightness. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xkv. 187 The contemplation of the brightening east... seemed to lend lightness to our muscles.

† **6.** Ease, facility, readiness, esp. of belief. *Obs.*
1300 CURSOR *M.* 27735 Lightness o rage. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 8, l. 1. blame your lightenes to belene, & easyes to be persuaded. **1572** R. H. tr. *Lanterns Ghosts* (1596) 152 Oftentimes these men, through their too much lightnesse of beleefe, fall into great daungers. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Linnets are both for lightnesse of digestion, and goodness of meate better then Sparrowes. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. Intro. 24 Note with what Lightness even Men of good-natur'd Intention fall into Mistakes.

7. Levity in behaviour; fickleness, unsteadiness, frivolity, thoughtlessness, unconcern.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 308 Lightnesse of hert reves þam drede. **1449** PROCK *Repr.* 344 Forto forsake God in a litynes and in a rechelesnes. **1579** LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 95 This change will... double thy lightnesse in tourning so often. **1679** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* i. 424 Imputing this insurrection... to their folly and lightness. **1760** ANN. REG. 52 The general lightness of his faith with regard to his former allies. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. My Catharine hath not by any lightness or folly of hers afforded grounds for this great scandal. **1887** E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iii. The lightness of tone with which I uttered such serious words.

† **b.** Wantonness, lewdness, incontinence. *Obs.*
1516 LIFE *Birgette in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) p. xlviii. She somwhat suspectinge the lyghnesse of the virgyn commaundyd a rod to be brought vnto hir. **1541** ACT 33 *Hon. VIII.* c. 21 If they... perceive any wil acte or condicion of lightnes of bodie in hir, which for the time being shall be quene of this realme. **1601** MARSTON *Passion & Kath.* ii. 17 Women of leuitie and lightnesse. **1654** C. B. STAYLTON *Merodion* iii. 18 With him of lightnesse she was much suspected.

8. Freedom from depression or dullness, esp. in lightness of heart; high spirits, joy, mirth.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. iii.* xix. (1495) 66 The instrument of smellyng is not in a beast onely for lightnes and faynesse. **1440** HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1244 Myn hert is al nakid of lightnesse. **1526** PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 b. And this lightnesse or myrth may come somtyme of the clerenes of mannes conscience. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 55 They signifie Quarrels picked out of lightness of heart. **1828** R. NESBIT in *Mem.* iii. (1858) 83, I am able to pursue my proper work with my usual lightness of spirit. **1851** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1889) 195 He really hardly knew what to do to give vent to his lightness of heart.

Lightness ² (lajt'nēs). [OE. *līhtnes* (= OHG. *līchtinisse*), f. *līht*, *lōht* LIGHT a. 2 + *-NESS*.]

† **1.** Brightness, light (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1023 WULSTAN *Hou.* (Napier) 230 Se sunnandæx is rendendæx and wuldorlic dæg and līhtnesse dæg. **1325** in Horstn. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 145 Alle be līhtnesse was alyd. Sonne & none lorn her līt. **1430** PILGR. *Lyt. Manhood* ii. xl. (1869) 91 The sunne... maketh his lightnesse passe throuh the cloude. **1531** LUTIMER *1st Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *a. & M.* (1563) 1322/2 They were vnape to receyue the bryghte lyghnes of the trouth. **1532** DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 922 We knowe selfely the soveraygne lyghnesse to be darked of a lyght cloude. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii. His countenance... is now... rendered wild by an insane lightness about the eyes.

2. The condition or state of being illuminated; illumination. Now only *lit.*

1250 GEN. & EX. 1559 In ðat dæd his ðoxt was led In to līhtnesse for to sen, Quow god wulde it sulde ben. **1300** CURSOR *M.* 13543 To-quils i in þis wærd be, It has na līhtnes bot o me. **1591** SPARRY tr. *Cattian's Geomachie* (1599) 29 By the lightnesse and darknesse which shew receiueh of him. **1657** T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 2 Thus must you to work with your flies, light for darkness, and dark for lightness. **1832** LYTTON *Eugene A.* ii. vii. The first thing that struck Walter in this apartment was its remarkable lightness.

Lightning (lajt'nin). Also 4-5 *līhtnyng*, 4, 6 *līhtnyng*, 5-6 *līhtnyng*, *lyght(e)nyng*, *lyt(e)nyng*, 5 *līhtnyng*, 6 *lyghteling*, 6-8 *lightening*, 7-8 *lightning*. [Special use of LIGHTENING *vbl. sb. 2*; now differentiated in spelling.]

1. The visible discharge of electricity between one group of clouds and another, or between the clouds and the ground. Also in particularized sense (now rare), A flash of lightning. *Like lightning*, with the swiftness of lightning. Also in phr. † *in less than, † to last no longer than a lightning*.

Forked lightning, chain or chained lightning: designations applied (usu. indiscriminately) to lightning which assumes the form of a zigzag or divided line. *Sheet lightning*: that in which a wide surface is equally illuminated at once. *Summer or heat lightning*: sheet lightning without thunder, the result of a storm at a great distance.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 197 Thanne come... One spiritus paracletus to Pieres and to his felawes In lyknesse of a līhtnyng, he lyhte on hem alle. **1388** WYCLIF *P.* lxxvi. 19 The līhtnyng schyneden to the world. **1425** CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 314 The moost horribil thunderes and līhtnyngs that euer any man herd. **1470** GREGORY's *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 18 The same yere was Syn Poulys styppyle fryd... whythe the lyghtenyng. **1555** EÖEN *Decades* 98 He shall rewarde yowe whiche sendeth thunderyng and lyghtelyng to the destruction

of myscheuous men. **1591** FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 49 It shall be readie in less than a lightning. **1651** tr. *De las Conchas Bon Venise* 257 A beame of her eyes... which lasted no longer than a lightning. **1718** POPE *Ilad* xv. 725 He... drives him, like a lightning, on the foe. **1722** DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 261 This Notion ran like Lightning thro' the City. **1841** MARRVAT *Poacher* xxvii. Our hero... ran like lightning to the gap. **1859** *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The lightning... was chiefly 'sheet lightning', though now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible. **1880** *Nature* XXI. 407 A few lightnings and rather more auroras were seen. *transf.* and *fig.* **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coron. Solyman* 149 The Lightning of Royal disfavour afterwards fell on Mirza Sadec. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxviii. (1803) 48 His eyes lost the lightning of their fury. **1821** SHELLEY *Death Napoleon* iii. The lightning of scorn laughed forth As she sung [etc.]. **1859** TENNYSON *Gutwre* 316 She... Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes.

2. *slang.* *GIN.*

1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 140 Noggin of lightning, a quartan of gin. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 160 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning'.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lightning-flame*, *flash*, *glimpse*; b. instrumental, as *lightning-blackened*, *blasted*, *-struck* adjs.; c. similitative and parasyntetic, as *lightning-footed*, *-swift*, *-winged* adjs.; *lightning-like* adj. and adv.

1807 CLARK *Russell Noble Hunt* 60 Afta she was naked, withered, and 'lightning-blackened. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. 1. 135 Von 'lightning-blasted almond-tree. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 8 To set the aire on fier with 'lightning flames. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. 1. 3 Secure of Thunders cracke or 'lightning flash. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Then sight... As by a lightning-flash, will come to thee. **1870** BRYANT *Ilad* i. viii. 247 Mars, the 'lightning-footed. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* vi. 642 Light as the 'Lightning glimps they ran. **1822** SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1830) III. 323 'Lightning-like the vigorous maiden strides. **1841** KEBLE *Serm.* xii. (1848) 311 The clear, the indisputable, the lightning-like evidence. **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 157 An oak... Now 'lightning-struck. **1857** C. BRONTE *Professor* II. xii. 48 So 'lightning-swift is thought. **1646** CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxx. The nimblest of the 'lightning-winged loves.

d. passing into an *adj.*: Moving or flashing by with the rapidity of lightning.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* iv. To have a vanishing and lightning Fancie that knoweth not how to stay and fasten upon any particular. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. xi. He gazed with admiration on her lightning glance.

e. Special combs.: **lightning-arrester**, a device to protect telegraphic apparatus, etc. from lightning; **lightning-bone**, ? = FULGURITE 1; **lightning-bug** = FIRE-FLY 1; **lightning-catarrah** (see quot.); **lightning-conductor**, a metallic rod or wire fixed to the summit (or other exposed point) of a building, or the mast of a ship, to convey lightning harmlessly into the earth or sea; **lightning-discharger** = *lightning-arrester*; **lightning express U.S.**, a designation given to certain very rapid trains; **lightning-pains** *pl.*, sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration, felt by patients suffering from locomotor ataxy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lightning-paper**, a kind of firework giving off flashes of coloured light; **lightning-print**, an appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; **lightning-proof** *a.*, protected from lightning; **lightning-rod** = *lightning-conductor*; **lightning-stone**, *-tube* = FULGURITE 1.

1870 F. L. POPE *Electr.* tel. iv. (1872) 44 'Lightning-arresters must always be kept free from dampness and dirt. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 223 The name of 'lightning-bones', or 'thunder-bones', given to fossil bones. **1806** MOORE *Song* iv. Poems 166 Gleam then like the 'lightning-bug. **1850** LVELL and *Visit U.S.* II. 206 The elegant firefly is called a lightning-bug. **1833** B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 52 A suddenly developed and intensely severe cold or catarrah, hence sometimes called 'lightning catarrah. **1832** and *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1833) 564 This ship had not a 'lightning conductor up at the time. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lightning-discharger. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakst.* vi. The 'lightning-express-train wishes by. **1896** *Albion's Syst. Med.* i. 346 In organic nervous diseases they [i. e. baths] are not to be recommended, unless it be to relieve the 'lightning pains of tabes. **1873** SPOW *Workshop Rec.* 137 'Lightning Paper. **1876** *Chamb. Jnrl.* 15 Jan. 36/1 Signor Orioli brought before a scientific congress at Naples four narratives relating to 'lightning-prints. **1855** HYLDE CLARKE *Dict.*, 'Lightning-proof. **1790** in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1793) III. 323 After a 'lightening rod has been erected. **1860** EMERSON *Con. Life, Worship Wks.* (Bohn) II. 407 The lightning-rod that disarms the cloud of its threat. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 208 The 'lightning-stones are metals, stones, pebbles, which the fire of the thunder has metamorphosed. **1831** *Literary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 44/2 'Lightning Tubes—In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Remstein... there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreous tubes.

Light of love, light o' love. Also 6 *light a love*, *lightlove*. [See LIGHT a. 1 16.]

1. As predicative phr.: Inconstant in love.
1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Ah wretched wench, canst thou be so lyght of loue, as to change with every wind? **1592** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Woman* Nj. And if he should mary her, he wil thinke shee wil have as good mind to other, as herselfe, when she is so lyght of love.

2. As *sb. † a.* Inconstant in love. *Obs.*
1598 T. PROCTOR *Gorge, Gallery* Eijh. The fickle are blamed: Their lightlove shamed.

b. A woman capricious or inconstant in love; also, in more unfavourable sense, a wanton, a harlot.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abing. (Percy Soc.) 35 Foule strumpet, Light a loue, shorte heeles! **1618** FLETCHER *Chances* i. iii. Sure he has encountered Some light-o-love or other. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. You and I must part sooner than perhaps a light o' love such as you expected to part with—a likely young fellow. **1892** J. PAIN *Mod. Whittington* II. 167 'My Kitty a light-o'-love—a trollop—and the wretched father burst into tears.

attrib. **1589** NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* Aij. As there was a loyall Lucretia, so there was a light a loue Lais. **1592** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 2 b. To warne such light a loue wenches, not to trust euery fair promise that such amorous Batchelers make them. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 25 Following.. his light-o'-love sweetheart to the dance.

† **3.** The name of an old dance-tune. *Obs.*
1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 83. **1599** — *Much Ado* iii. iv. 44. **1612** *Two Noble K.* v. iv.

Lighttrudge, *obs.* form of LIGHTERAGE.

Lights (lajt's), *pl.* Forms: 2-3 *līhte*, 4 *līhtes*, 4-6 *līhtes*, -is, -ys, 6 *lyght(e)s*, *Sc.* *lichtis*, *lychtis*, -es, 6-7 *lites*, 6- *lites*. [Subst. use of LIGHT a. 1]

The word LUNG has the same etymological meaning, the lungs being distinguished from the other internal parts by their lightness.]

The lungs. Now only applied to the lungs of beasts (sheep, pigs, bullocks), used as food (chiefly for cats and dogs).

1200 *Homily* in Philipps *Fragm. Ælfric's Gramm.*, 4c. (1838) 6 Pine permes..līre & pine līhte. **1205** LAV. 6499 *Pat* deour... rædes o bene stede, and for-bat him þa breste... þat þa līhte [c. 1275 longene] and þa lūere foellen on eorðen. **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 498 þe left schulder 3af lie, Wiþ hert, lūer and lītes And blod tille his quīre. **1400** *Destr.* *Troy* 10905 With a big arrow he Rut quīre his rybbes... Betwene the lūer & the līhtes launcht hym burgh. **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 131 Then wofully sich wīghtys Shall gnawe this gay knyghtys, Thare lūnges and thare līghtys. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xi. 80 So deip the grundin steyll heyd owt of sycht is, Ful fait and warm it festyn in his līchtis. **1598** LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xli. 711 Bitter Almonds doo open the stopping of the lūnges or līhtes. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 26 As if his lūnges and lītes were nigh asunder braist. **1605** WOOD *Life* 12 May. The līghts of a bullock or yong oxe. **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xliiii. 94 The Difficulty of Breathing shews the Lights [to be affected]. **1797** *Lond. Art Cookery* 133 To dress a Calf's Pluck. Boil the lights and part of the liver. **1835** MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* xli. It is a piece of lights reserved for the dinner of the cat to-morrow. **1873** E. SMITH *Foods* 79 The lungs, or as they are vulgarly termed lights, are eaten as a part of the pluck or fry.

Lightship. [f. LIGHT *sb.*] A vessel bearing a light, *esp.* one with a warning light or lights moored where a lighthouse cannot conveniently be placed; a floating light.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 11 The office of the light-ship is to tow vessels in the dark through the strait. **1870** *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3 The visitors to Ramsgate... have had an opportunity afforded them of seeing the far-famed Goodwin lightship at close quarters.

Light-skirts. A woman of light character.

1597 B. HALL *Sat.* i. viii. Solomon... Singing his love, the holy spouse of Christ, Like as she were some light-skirts of the East. **1602** and *Pt. Return* *Parnass.* i. ii. 310 Hath not Shor's wife, although a light skirts she, Given him a chast long lasting memory? **1616** T. TUKE *Treat. agst. Paint.* 39 Actions... becoming only light-skirts, and idle women. **1632** CHARLES *Die. Fancies* iv. xii. (1660) 145 I'll tell thee, Light-skirts, whosoever taught Thy feet to dance, thy dancing had a Fault. **1834** SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* iii. iii. 114 She's a light skirts! **1898** *Lit. World* 4 Feb. 103 To consider her [Highland Mary's] story... either (1) she was something of a light-skirts, or (2) she is a kind of Scottish Mrs. Harris.

b. *attrib.* (in form *light-skirt*).

1602 and *Pt. Return* *Parnass.* i. vi. 468 You light skirt starrs, this is your wonted guise, By glosmy light perke out your dounfall heads. **1619** W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 49 Any light-skirt Dame, or Courtly Herodias shall rather be imitated. **1891** W. A. CLOUSTON in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 452/1 [The parrot] told tales to its master of his light-skirt wife.

Lightsome (lajt'sm), *a.* 1 [f. LIGHT a. 1 + *-SOME*. Cf. MHG. *līhtsam*.]

1. Having the effect or appearance of lightness; now chiefly with reference to form, light, graceful, elegant. † Also, in early use, easy. Somewhat rare.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Līhtsome, or esy (*A.* *līhtsam*), *facilis*. **1578** *Chr. Prayers* 77 b. Let thy yoke become sweete and thy burthen līhtsome to me through thy crosse. **1634** S. BURETON *Trav.* (1844) 179 The pillars as strong as any I have seen... but nothing neat or lightsome. **1737** BRACKEN *Fairiery Impr.* (1759) II. 19 Nothing contributes more to a Horse's being easy upon the Rider's Hand, than a lightsome Fore-End, and thin Shoulders. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* i. l. of Wight 123 The Air of Newport is lightsome and pleasant. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 14 Snowy blossoms... so lightsome, and yet so rich! **1851** MOIR *Poems, Angler* ii. His hat of whitest straw, Lightsome of wear. **1877** RUS. OLIPHANT *Makers* *For.* iv. 116 The lofty tower, straight and lightsome as a lily.

2. Not weighed down by care, pain, or sorrow; light-hearted, cheerful, merry; also, enlivening, entertaining.

1236 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 956 With ladies and with bachelers, Full lightsome and [ful] glad of cheres. **1400** BERYN *237* Hir thouthtis... did hir peyn to make līhtsom chere. **1590** T. WATSON *Ecclij. Death Walsingham* 121 That lightsome vaine is changd from youth to aged grauntie. **1657** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 385 White garments... suit fīty with that lightsome affection of joy. **1679** C. NESSER *Antid. agst. Popery* 202 A lightsome story of a French gentleman... being asked merrily [etc.]. **1712** STEELE *Spect.*

No. 547 p. 12, I now find myself cheerful, lightsome and easy. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xcii, Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Lightsome saugs make merry gate. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* II. 39 The merry-makers were dancing... a lightsome crowd, with garlands and greenery.

b. Flighy, frivolous.

1533 SIR T. MORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 52 Not upon the fallible opinion or some spoken words of lightsome changeable people. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 524 The neighbours... were all very agreeable, even the clergyman's wife, who was a little lightsome. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 77 She was as good-living a woman as ever stepped; but lightsome like, as foreign folks are.

3. Moving lightly; lively, nimble, quick.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 37 Their senses clear and lightsome, their wits pregnant. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xi. (1697) 193 The Body will feel itself more airy and lightsome. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Empr.* (1756) I. 157 Matter is drawn off, and the Head rendered brisk and lightsome. 1798 FIERRE, etc. *Anti-Jacobin* No. 31 (1832) 171 Thy limber and lightsome spirit bounds up against affliction. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xiii. 133 As lightsome as a bird. 1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* 65 Mr. Scott... has a lightsome fancy. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. There flutters up a happy thought, Self-balanced on a lightsome wing. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh.* M. etc. 315 His lofty figure was as alert and lightsome as it was majestic.

Lightsome (lɔɪtsəm), *a.* For forms see LIGHT *sb.* and -*SOME*. [f. LIGHT *sb.* + -*SOME*.]

1. Radiant with light; light-giving, luminous.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumme, or fulle of lyghte, *luminosus*. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. ii. The sonne & the other sterres... we see them so lyghtsom, so pure and clene. 1655 GURALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 3 Dark Lanthorn, lightsome one way, and dark another. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* 102 Lightsome clouds and shining seas.

b. fig.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii[i]. 10 The heste of the Lord [is] litysum, lityende esen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 12 God the father, the fountain of all light; from whence what soever is lightsome in heauen and earth, boroweth his light. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 Master Camden, the most lightsome antiquary of this age. 1615 BR. HALL *Contempt.* O. T. xi. vii. The lights of Israel... should be succeeded with one, much more lightsome than they. 1728 SWIFT *Two Lett. to Publ. Dubl. Wkly. Jnrl.* I. Wks. 1824 VII. 206 You must grow from chaos and darkness, to the little glimmerings of existence first, and then proceed to more lightsome appearances afterwards. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days.

2. Chiefly of an apartment, a building: permeated with light; well-lighted, bright, illumined.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 110 The Paroche Chirche is faire and lyghtsom. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 548 His Stately Galleries, and Rooms, so Large and Lightsome. 1654 COKKINE *Diancia* I. 44 The Princesse was full of wonder... That this habitation being under ground was so lightsome. 1726 LEONI *Designs* 212 The Ground-floor is... above the level of the Street, which... makes the offices beneath more lightsome. 1798 WORDSW. *Goody Blake & H. Gill* v. The long, warm, lightsome summer-day. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xiii. 407 Beneath the lightsome vault of heaven he stands and prays.

b. fig.

c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. v. in *Anglia* VIII. 138 Pey [make] lightsom be soule with a shynynge. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 101 Beyond the first Olimpiade, there is nothing but a thicke cloud of ignorance, even in the light-somest places of all Greece. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 255 The times of the Gospel are the only lightsome day. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days Work. People* II. 48 Will the six days of labour be none the lightsomer for the sunshine of the day of rest?

3. Clear, perspicuous, manifest. Now rare.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/1 So shall I... make you that matter so lightsome and so clere. 1670 MILTON *Eng.* I. Wks. 1738 II. 2, I... shall endeavour... with plain and lightsome brevity, to relate... things worth the noting. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 269 But were not ancient schemes of human nature... far more lightsome, and easy of apprehension.

4. Light-hued. Obs.

c. 1586 SIOENE *Arcadia* III. (1633) 312 The lightsome colours of affection, shaded with the deepest shadows of sorrow. 1608 TOPSELL *Scorpents* (1658) 767 Black, and not lightsome, only about the edges of it there was some paleness apparent. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 52 It must be a bright lightsom colour.

Lightsomely (lɔɪtsəmli), *adv.* [f. LIGHT-SOME *a.* + -LY².] Lightly, nimbly; gaily, merrily.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglioni's Courtier* I. (1577) E 1 b, He setteth himself lightsomely (not thinking upon it) in a ready apptesse. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophon may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Intro. The bugles ringing lightsomely. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. ix. 131 I perceive a flock of snow birds, skimming lightsomely through the tempest. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III. 88 They now most lightsomely live in that happiness to which there comes no end.

† **Lightsomely**, *adv.* 2. Obs. [f. LIGHTSOME *a.* + -LY².] Clearly, lucidly, manifestly.

c. 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 7/1 The same thing also in his boke, which he entitled *de Ente & Vno*, lightsomely he treateth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 381 Gods favour shining more lightsomely had scattered away the clouds of contention. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 23 It is not as yet... made lightsomely famous.

Lightsomeness¹ (lɔɪtsəmness). [f. LIGHT-SOME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lightsome or not heavy; † easiness (obs.), liveliness, cheerfulness, etc.

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c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, or esynesse, *facilitas*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 154 By lightsomnesse or heaninesse in learning, by easinesse or hardnesse in retaining. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mays Mortalitie* n. vii. 148 Though the heavy burden of our sinful flesh doe load vs, yet lightsomnesse it is to a Christian to thinke that the way is not long. 1632 tr. *Brul's Praxis Med.* 200 There is no paine, but rather a lightsomnesse of the body. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1713) vi. That versatility of Wit, and lightsomnesse of Humour. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 428 The 'Misfortunes of Elphin'... lacks lightsomnesse, grace, and invention. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 138 Drayton... had an agreeable lightsomnesse of fancy. 1880 J. FOTHERGILL *Wellfields* III. xi. 250 She... was astonished at the sudden lightsomeness of heart which she felt. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epicur.* II. 69 Dainty as that old divinely constructed armour of which Homer speaks, but without its miraculous lightsomeness.

Lightsomeness² (lɔɪtsəmness). [f. LIGHT-SOME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lightsome, luminous, or well-lighted; brightness; † clearness.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, *luminositas*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/1 The faith is not ordinarily with... open, inevitable, and inuincible lyghtsomenesse inspired into the soule. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 182 b, Spoken... with a faire more playne lightsomnesse by our expositors. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* III. xvi. A darksome place with lightsomnesse to fill. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* I. iv. 170 Paul... was dazzled with the exceeding lightsomenesse. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. ix. (1762) 259 The Sun's being the Cause of the Lightsomenesse and Warmth of the Atmosphere. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 14 Airiness, lightsomenesse, economy... are the evident results. 1892 MACLAREN *Paul's Prayers* etc. 173 There are some of you, grovelling down at the bottom of the ocean, to whom... the lightness and lightsomeness of the pure life... would seem miraculous.

Light-touch, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. LIGHT *a.* + TOUCH *sb.*] *trans.* To paint with a light touch.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xxxviii, Whate'er Lorrain light-touched with softening hue.

Lightwards (lɔɪt'wɔɪdz), *adv.* [f. LIGHT *sb.* + -WARD(S).] Towards the light.

1891 L. KEITH *East Illusion* II. xix. 219 The geraniums turned lightwards at the window.

Light-weight, light weight, *sb.* and *a.* [f. LIGHT *a.*]

A. sb. Sporting. A man or animal under the average weight; esp. in *Boxing*, now usually a competitor not exceeding ten stone. Also in *Racing* handicaps, one of the horses carrying light weights, or a jockey riding at a low weight.

1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 431 Send him a clever lad who can ride light weights. 1823 EGAN *Groser's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Light weights*, a pugilistic expression for gentlemen under twelve stone. 1823 'JOHN BEE' *Dict. Turf. Light weight*, in affairs connected with the ring, persons of 11 stone and under are light weights. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxvi, As a light-weight, his skill is of the... highest order. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 112 Presently entered the landlord... a light weight of five-and-thirty. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 542/2 Some breeders of the... lightweights [dogs] have gone a trifle too far. *attrib.* 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* ix. 80 Having her [a mare] broken into a perfect light-weight hunter. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 6/3 His engagement as a light-weight jockey.

B. adj. Light in weight; said esp. of coins = LIGHT, *a.* 1 b. Also fig.

1809 E. S. BARRETT *Selling Sun* I. 39 May we not see in them the handwriting on the wall... the end of the government of light-weight princes? 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 1/3 Some light-weight Colonial gold coins. 1898 *Pail Mail* G. 3 Feb. 9/1 It is customary to start with the lightest-weight birds—say 4 lb. 2 oz. and rising 2 oz. each bird.

Lightwood¹ (lɔɪtwud). [f. LIGHT *a.* 1] A name given to various trees from the lightness of their wood; in Australia chiefly applied to *Acacia Melanoxylon*.

(The first quot. may belong to the next word: the writer perh. mistook the reason for the appellation.)

1695 L. WAFER *Voy. & Descr. Isthmus Amer.* (1699) 95 A Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it Light-wood. 1843 J. BACKHOUSE *Visit. Austral. Col.* iv. 48 Light-wood... derives this name from swimming in water, while the other woods of V. D. Land, except the pines, generally sink. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 193 A solitary dark-folaged lightwood. 1866 H. SIMCOX *Rustic Rambles* 54 The numerous lightwood trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 681/1 Light-wood, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*.

Lightwood², *North Amer. & W. Indian.* [f. LIGHT *sb.* (or LIGHT *v.* 2).] *a.* Any wood used in lighting a fire; in the southern states, resinous pine-wood. *b.* Used as a name for various trees (e.g. *Amyris balsamifera* CANDLE-WOOD) which burn with a brilliant flame.

[1685; see prec.] 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The *Lignum Rhodium* Tree, called by the Planters of Barbados Lightwood. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. iii. § 11 (1855) 136 They [Indians] generally burn pine or lightwood (that is, the fat knots of dead pine). 1763 W. ROBINSON in W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 99 Oak, ... cabbage, lightwood, and mangrove trees. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Lightwood*, pine wood as opposed to slower burning wood. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 880/2 The bright-blazing pitch-pine, called 'lightwood' at the South.

attrib. 1856 OLMDIST *Slave States* 450 Carrying lightwood torches. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 176 The lightwood tree grew to a height of a hundred feet.

† **Lightwort**. Obs. [f. LIGHT(S) + WORT.] = LUNGWORT. See L., ? *Mertensia maritima*.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 18 Mixe the powder of light wort (which grows among stones or on Oakes, like a dried turf nigh the ground) with [etc.]. *Ibid.* 267 Pomelle, so called in French, in Latin Consilgio, which I take to be the hearth called lightwort or comphere. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 163 *Pneumaria Maritima*, Sea Lightwort.

† **Lighty**, *a.* Obs. [f. LIGHT *sb.* or *a.* 1 + -Y.]

1. Full of light, bright, shining.

1382 WYCLIF *Math.* xvii. 5 Loo! a lity cloude shadewid hem. — *Luke* xi. 34 If thin yze schal be symple, al thi body schal be lityful [var. liti; 1388 liti].

2. Enlightened, well-informed.

1502 TURNER *Bathes* I In this our lightye and learned tyme.

† **Ligialty**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. OF. *ligeant* (Godefroy) obligation to homage, f. *lige* LIEGE.]

? A district or province in which one is a liege-lord.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. 134 Kings... must act, *Per deputatum*, when their Persons are absent in another Ligialty.

† **Ligament**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. med. L. *ligamentum*, f. *ligus* LIEGE.] An act of allegiance.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 That he, his successors, and men of Scotland awe to make homage, ligament [1387 *Trevisa* leageance], and fidelite to kynges of Ynglond.

Ligance, Ligier, obs. ff. LIGEANCE, LEIGER.

Liging, Lignage, obs. ff. LYING, LINEAGE.

Lign-aloes (lɔɪnæ'loʊz). Also 4-5 *ligne aloes*, 6-9 *lignalo*, 9 (sense c) *linaloa*, -*aloe*. [ad. late L. *lignum aloes* 'wood of the aloe' (*aloes* genitive of *aloe*).]

a. The bitter drug aloes; = ALOE 3. *b.* Aloes-wood; = ALOE 1. *c.* [= Sp. *linaloe*.] An aromatic wood obtained from a Mexican tree of the genus *Bursera*.

c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* IV. 1109 (1137) The woful teris... As bitter weren... as is *ligne Aloes* or galle. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* 84 b, Making a Pomander of it, mingled with Muske, Lignalo, it doeth comfort the braine. 1611 BILK *Nym.* xxiv. 6 The trees of Lign-Aloes which the Lord hath planted. 1721 BAILEY, *Lign-Aloes*, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price. 1859 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 428 *Lign alo*.—The name of a remarkably aromatic wood sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from the department of Vera Cruz in Mexico. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story* Dorn I. 18 Where the dew distilled All night from leaves of old lign alo trees. 1883 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Linaloa*, A Mexican wood [etc.].

Lignate, obs. Sc. variant of LIGNOT.

Lignatile (lignatīl, -īl), *a.* Bot. [ad. mod. L. *lignatilis* (cf. L. *saxatilis*), f. L. *lignum* wood.]

Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushroom-rooms (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

† **Lignation**. Obs.-° [ad. L. *lignation-em*, f. *lignari* to fetch or procure wood, f. *lignum* wood.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lignation*, a hewing or puneying of wood. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Lignator**. Obs.-° [L., f. *lignari* (see prec.).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lignator*, he which doth it [sc. lignation].

Ligne, obs. form of LINE.

† **Ligneal**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *ligne-us* LIGNEOUS + -AL.] Ligneous; (in quot.) obtained from wood. So † **Lignean** *a.* Obs.-°

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 190/2 He may vse this ligneal water; Take of the best *Ligni Guaiaci* [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ligneous*, *Ligneau*, of wood or timber, wooden, or full of wood.

† **Ligne**. Obs. In 5 *lignye*, *lygne*, -*nye*, *lyneo*. [A. F. *lignee*, f. *ligne* LINE *sb.* 2. Cf. Pr. *linhada*.] = LINEAGE. (Freq. in Caxton.)

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 109 Jacob and Alia praised that God wolde yeue his children lynee and generacion and multiplicacion. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 68 b, Salathiel whiche was of the lignye of the Hebrews. 1490 — *Encyclos* vi. 29 To thende that their name perysshe not withoute remembrance for faulte of lygne. c. 1500 *Melusine* i. 6 The noble lynee whiche yssued of the said woman.

Ligneous (lɪgˈniəs), *a.* [f. L. *ligne-us* (f. *lign-um* wood) + -OUS. Cf. F. *ligneux*.]

1. Of the nature of wood; woody; said esp. of plants and their texture (opposed to *herbaceous*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 504 They being of a more Ligneous Nature, will incorporate with the Tree it selfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 The exhalations from ligneous and lean bodies, as bones, hair, and the like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Under-Shrubs or ligneous Plants, are those that are less than Shrubs. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 118 That fossil, ligneous substance called peat. 1802 INGLEBY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 247 Towards the centre the galls are hard and ligneous. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvii. (1849) 365 In approaching the equator, the ligneous exceed the number of herbaceous plants. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 176 The... secondary bast of ligneous Dicotyledons.

2. (A mod. use, chiefly *jocular*.) Made or consisting of wood, wooden. Also fig.

Ligneous marble, 'wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble' (Ogilvie 1882).

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x. (1873) 94 That ligneous barricado, which... now serves as the entrance of the lowly cottage. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 62 The ligneous charger... painted bright cream-colour [etc.]. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/5 Fraschini, who is ligneous as ever, and looks as if he were cut out of serviceable oak.

Lignescent (lɪgˈnesnt), *a.* rare. [f. L. *lign-um* wood + -ESCENT.] Tending to be ligneous or woody.

a. 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* I. ii. (1776) 66 Suffrutescens are shrubs lower than the former, lignescent, and more approaching to the stalky herbs *Lavender*, *Rue*, &c. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Lignescent*, growing wooden, becoming wood. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Ligni- (lignī), comb. form of *L. lignum* wood, as in **Lignicole**, **Lignicoline** *adjs.* [*L. colere* to inhabit], growing on wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lignicolous** (-i-kōlōs) *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ous], living in wood; 'applied to certain bivalve shells which establish themselves in wood' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ligniferous** (-i-fēros) *a.* [*see* -ferous], bearing or producing wood (*ibid.*). **Ligniform** *a.* [*see* -form], of the form or appearance of wood. **Ligniperdous** (-pē-rēdōs) *a.* [*L. perdere* to destroy], wood-destroying. **Lignivorous** (-i-vōrōs) *a.* [*L. vorus* devouring], wood-devouring.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 60 *Ligniform Carbonated Wood. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 11. vii. 122 Beetles, and many other kinds of *ligniperdous insects have been introduced into Great Britain in timber. 1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 492 In the saprophaga, the *lignivorous tribes form more than a half. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 128 The felled timber attracts lignivorous insects.

† **Lignicide**. *Obs.*—[*ad. L. lignicida*, *f. lignum* wood + *-cidere*, *cadere* to cut.] A wood-cutter (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lignification (lignifika'shən). [*f.* next: see -fication.] The process of becoming ligneous.

1808 Good in *Ann. Reg., Char.* etc. 112 We can trace the age of a tree with a considerable degree of certainty, by allowing a year for every outer circle, and about two or three years for the complete lignification of the innermost. 1877 BENNETT in *Thom's Bot.* 22 The lignification or conversion into cork of cell-walls. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 62 Lignification may increase the thickness of the cell-wall.

Lignify (lignifai), *v.* [*f. L. lignum* wood + (-ify)]. *a. trans.* To convert into wood; to make ligneous. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* Lignified. *b. intr.* To become wood.

1828 in WEBSTER [*trans.* and *intr.*]. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 133 Lignified vessels. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 33 The corky and lignified scales of the cell-wall. 1884 SOPHIE HERRICK *Wonders of Plant Life* i. 6 The protoplasm disappears, the cellulose lignifies. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* 1. xvii. 265 A lignified turnip.

Lignin (lignin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [*f. L. lignum* wood + -in¹]. An organic substance, forming the essential part of woody fibre.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* 11. 131 When a piece of wood has been boiled in water and in alcohol... what remains insoluble is the woody fibre, or lignin. 1859 FOWNES *Chem.* 360 Pure lignin is tasteless, insoluble in water and alcohol, and absolutely incombustible. 1894 D. H. SCOTT *Struct. Bot.* 1. *Flowering Pl.* 56 The woody character of the cell-walls of the xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignine.

b. Comb.: lignin-dynamite (see quot.). 1883 *Forin. Rev.* May 645 'Lignin-dynamite', as the wood sawdust saturated with nitro-glycerine, is called.

Lignite (lignait). *Min.* [*a. F. lignite* (A. Brongniart in 1807), *f. L. lignum* wood: see -ITE.] A variety of brown coal bearing visible traces of its ligneous structure.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 42. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 307 The pitch-lakes of Trinidad... are known to exude from Tertiary lignites. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 501 The lignites of Austria have yielded very numerous plant-remains. *attrib.* 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 In the Isle of Wight (Alum Bay) lignite beds... occur. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1125 Lignite blocks... used as a combustible.

Lignitic (lignit'ik). *a.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lignite.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc. 1852 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 507 A Lignitic formation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 6/3 Large masses of peat, lignitic branches... and animal remains.

Lignitiferous (ligniti-fēros), *a.* [*f. LIGNITE* + (-i)ferous]. Producing lignite.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms.* *Lignitiferous*, applied to strata or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or brown-coal. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 431 The lignitiferous beds of France.

Lignitize (lignitaiz), *v.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into lignite.

1886 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 203 A large log two feet in diameter, and completely lignitized, was also seen.

Ligno- (lignō), used as a combining form of *L. lignum* wood (cf. LIGNI-) in a few scientific and technical terms. **Lignocellulose**, **Lignocerio** *a.* [*L. cera* wax] (see quots.). † **Ligno-graph** [-GRAPH], a wood-engraving. † **Ligno-graphy**, wood engraving. **Ligno-sulphuric a.** = SULPHO-LIGNIC *a.*

1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 47 *Lignocelluloses, lignin combined with cellulose, as in Jute fibre. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Lignoceric acid, $C_{24}H_{48}O_2 = C_{22}H_{44} + CO_2H$. A fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar. 1844 MANTILL *Medals Creation* i. xviii. Contents. The excellent artists by whom the 'lignographs or wood-cuts were engraved. 1849 Chambers's *Inform.* 11. 721/1 The art of Wood-Engraving, or, as it is sometimes more learnedly termed... Xylography and *Lignography. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* *Ligno-sulphuric acid, sulpholignic acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on lignine.

Lignoin (lignoin). *Chem.* [*f. L. lignum* wood + o (after benzoin or aloin) + -in¹]. A brown substance ($C_{20}H_{22}NO_8$) obtained by Reichel from old Hnanuco bark. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 695.

Lignone (lignōn). *Chem.* [*f.* as prec. + -ONE.] (See quots.)

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 421 A specimen of wood-spirit... was found by Gmelin to contain a volatile liquid, differing in some respects from acetone, to which he gave the term *lignone*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Lignone* or *Xylite*. These names were applied to a volatile liquid of variable composition, obtained from crude wood-spirit by treatment with chloride of calcium, and subsequent rectification. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 note, *Lignone*, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether; soluble in ammonia, potassa and soda.

Lignose (lignōs), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. lignosus*, *f. lignum* wood: see -OSE.] *A. adj.* = LIGNEOUS. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 Those Plants are more fit for dying Cloth, which are Lignose. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. *a. Chem.* One of the constituents of lignin. *b.* 'A Silesian blasting powder made of woody fibre charged with nitro-glycerine' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* v. 165 The lignose in its turn can be changed into cellulose. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 note, *Lignose*, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and ammonia; soluble in solutions of potassa or soda.

Lignosity (lignō'siti). *rare*—*a.* [*f. LIGNOUS* or *LIGNEOUS* + -ITY.] The condition of being ligneous or woody. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lignot, *obs. Sc.* variant of LINGOT.

Lignous (lignōs), *a. rare* or *Obs.* [*ad. L. lignosus*, *f. lignum* wood: see -OUS.] = LIGNEOUS.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Slip Stocks, and other Lignous Plants and Flowers. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 613 Its (the Skin of a Root) compounding parts, likewise Parenchymous, and Lignous. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body is a Substance whose Consistence is more... close than that of the Bark. 1756 P. BAOWNE *Tamaica* 229 The nut or shell appears as if it had been composed of lignous fibres strongly interwoven. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 75 The remainder is a lignous substance. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Lignosus*.

Lignum¹ (lignūm). [*L. lignum* wood.]

1. *Bot.* The wood of exogenous plants, comprising both alburnum and duramen.

1826 Good *Bk. Nat.* 1. 190 The whole of the liber of one year... becoming the alburnum of the next, and the alburnum becoming the lignum. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

2. Occurring, with qualification, in the names of various trees and woods: lignum aloes († occas. aloë) = LIGNALOE; † lignum aquilæ, aloes-wood; † lignum rhodium, candle-wood, *Amyris balsamifera*; † lignum sanctum, a name for LIGNUM VITÆ.

1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 Pe tree bat es called lignum aloes. 1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* T ij a/2 Take lignum aloes .ij. ounces. 1529 *Doctors' Commons Wills* (Camden) 14 My beades of lignum always dressed with gould. 1553 *Lignum Sanctum* [see GUAIACUM 1]. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 239 Lignum aloë, blacke, heavy and fine. 1558, 1604 [see GUAIAC]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* introd. 41 Here groweth the right Lignum Aquilæ, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick. 1669 DAVDEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. i. Wks. 1883 III. 421 The chalks and chips of lignum aloes. 1693 Lignum Rhodium [see LIGHTWOOD 2]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Ficet* i. i. 56 The Powder of Lignum Aloes.

3. Short for LIGNUM VITÆ.

1899 *Sheffield manufacturer's list*, Braces, Beech and Lignum Head.

Lignum 2 (lignūm). *Austral.* [Corruption of mod. *L. polygonum*.] 'A bushman's contraction for any species of the wiry plants called polygonum' (Morris *Austral Eng.*). In quots. *attrib.*

1880 MAS. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Friends & Foes* xxviii. 180 The poor emus had got down into the creek among the lignum bushes for a little shade. 1896 H. LAWSON *When World was Wide* 135 (Morris) By mulga scrub and lignum plain.

|| **Lignum vitæ** (lignūm vitē). [*L.* = wood of life.]

1. A tree; = GUAIACUM 1. Applied also to several other trees having wood of similar properties.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iil. cxviii. 1309 Italian Lignum vitæ, or woode of Life, groweth to a faire and beautiful tree. 1655 J. S. *Jnrl. Eng. Army in W. Indies* 18 Of... Mastick and Lignum vitæ trees there are good plenty. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 326 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch... and many more. 1794 [see GUAIACUM 1]. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Mar. The lignum vitæ is putting forth its blossoms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Lignum vitæ of New South Wales, *Acacia falcata*. Lignum vitæ of New Zealand, *Metrosideros buxifolia*. Bastard lignum vitæ, *Badiera diversifolia*.

2. The wood of this tree; = GUAIACUM 2.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (1636) 556 Wood of Brasill, wood of Guaiacum, called Lignum vitæ. 1660 PERVS *Diary* 21 Nov. This morning my cozen Thomas Pepsys, the turner, sent me a cupp of lignum vitæ for a token. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 74 If it be very hard Wood you are to plane upon, as Box, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, &c. 1817 J. ADAMS *Let. 5 June* Wks. 1856 X. 263 Mr. Adams was born and tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of lignum vitæ, which tied North America to Great Britain. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* i. iii. 85 My toy-bricks of lignum vitæ had been constant companions.

3. The resin obtained from this tree; = GUAIACUM 3. 1611 COTGER, *Gayac*, Gwacum, Lignum vitæ, Pockewood. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Guaiacum*, a wood called by some *Lignum vitæ*. It is much used in physick against the French disease. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 Jan. (1878) I, 116 Discouraged with Ralf Carter about Lignum Vitæ.

Lignye, variant of LIGNEE. *Obs.*

Ligoustre, variant of LIGUSTRE. *Obs.*

|| **Ligula** (ligiūlā). [*L. ligula* strap, spoon, by-form of *lingula*, *f. lingua* tongue.]

1. A narrow tongue-like strip or fillet.

a. Bot. A narrow strap-shaped part in a plant, as the 'limb' of a ray floret in composite flowers, a projection from the top of a leaf-sheath in grasses, 'an appendage at the base of some forms of Corona' (Henslow 1856). *b. Ent.* (a) The 'tongue' of Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Insects, being a horny, membranous, or fleshy anterior part of the labium. (b) A tongue-like process on the elytra of certain aquatic beetles (*Cent. Dict.*). *c. Anat.* 'A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

a. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xix. (1765) 30 *Ligula*, a narrow Tongue, or Fillet. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 10 [In grasses] there is often a thin membrane called a ligula, at the upper end of the sheath. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 371 Narrow leaves, with a long slit sheath and stipules adherent, forming a membranous ligula. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 392 Lycopodiaceæ... The leaves have no ligula.

b. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 363 *Ligula*, a capillary instrument between the lancets; probably representing the tongue of the perfect mouth. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 218 The labium... is formed of two parts; one inferior... is the chin (mentum), the other membranous [etc.]... is termed *ligula*. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 424 Their antennæ are always geniculate, and the ligula is small, rounded and concave, or cochleariform.

c. 1848 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 724 The diverging posterior pyramids and restiform bodies surmounted along their margin by a band of nervous substance called the *ligula*.

2. A genus of cestoid worms, typical of the family *Ligulidae*; a worm of this genus.

1840 E. BLYTH, etc. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 649 The fourth Family of the Parenchymata—the Cestodea—consists of only a single genus,—*Ligula*. These are the simplest in their organization of all the Entozoa. 1876 BENEDEN's *Anim. Parasites* introd. When Rudolphi spoke of the ligulæ of fishes which could continue to live in birds.

3. A genus of molluscs (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Manual* 56.

Ligular (ligiūlār), *a.* [*f. LIGULA* + -AR. Cf. *F. ligulaire*.]

Pertaining to or resembling a ligula. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 At the point where the lamina bends back from the unguis, ligular structures are often formed on the inner or upper side.

Ligulate (ligiūlāt), *a.* [*f. LIGULA* + -ATE 3.]

1. Having the form of, or furnished with, a ligula; strap-shaped; *Bot.* applied esp. to the ray florets of some composite flowers, and to flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xix. (1765) 49 Ligulate, when all the Corollulæ... of the Florets are plane, flat... and expanded towards the outer Side. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot. x.* (1794) 101 He calls... the semi-florets, ligulate floscules. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 The 5 segments that make up the ligulate floret of a Compositæ. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 Ligulate flowers, are such as have a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat, as in the Dandelion Lilac. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 580 Axis... of the branchlets ligulate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 196 Daisy... Ray-florets many, 1-seriate, female, ligulate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 547 When the leaf is ligulate and its insertion broad. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 239 The rudimentary pollex of *Myodes* bears a large ligulate nail.

2. Of letters: Connected by a band.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 75 A good example of ligulate letters, which English antiquaries are familiar with, not only on the pottery, but also on the altars and inscribed tablets of the Anglo-Roman period.

So **Ligulated a.** in the same senses.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Ligulated fuscules*. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 15 Some were round cornets of the small ligulated feathers of the man of war bird. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (s.v. *Liguliformis*), Ligulated corolla. 1864 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 34. 231 Doubled or ligulated letters.

Ligule (ligiūl). [*ad. L. LIGULA*; cf. *F. ligule*.]

1. = LIGULA 1.

1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Compositæ... Corolla... ligulate, lobes elongate and connate into a strap-shaped or elliptic ligule. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 277 Observe, in any common Grass... the ligule, a scale-like stipular projection at the base of the blade of the leaf, where it passes into the sheath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 528 The end of this ligule or girdle of bone thus encircling the tympanic.

† 2. 'A small (Romane) measure containing about a spoonfull; and in weight three drammes, and a scruple' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 41 If it be taken to the weight or quantite of two or three Ligules, it cures those who [etc.].

Liguli- (ligiūli), comb. form of LIGULA in botanical terms, as *liguliferous* (see -ferous), *liguliflorate*, -florous (*L. flōr*-, *flōs* flower), *ligulifolius* (*L. folium* leaf), *liguliform* (see -form).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Liguliferous*... Applied by De Candolle to compound flowers which become double by the change of their corols into elongated little tongues or ligules; 'liguliferous... *Liguliflorus*... *liguliflorus*. *Ligulefolius*... Having linear leaves, as the *Eryngium ligulefolium*... *ligulifolius*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Liguliflorate*, same as *Liguliferous*. **Liguliformis*, applied to the corona of the Compositæ when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 372 **Liguliform*, When [its tongue] emerges from the labium, is short, flat, and not concealed within the mouth. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

† **Ligurate**, *v. Obs.*—[Badly *f. L. ligurire*.]

1623 COCKERAM II. To Feed daintily, *ligurate*.

Ligure (ligiūr). Also 4 *lugre*, *ligurie*, -y,

7 lygure. Also in Lat. form *lygurius*, 6 *erron. lygurius*. [ad. L. *lygurius* (Vulgate), ad. Gr. *λυγύριον* (Exod. xxviii, LXX), app. a variant of a word which appears in many different forms, as *λαγύριον*, *λαγγύριον*, *λυγγύριον*, *λυγκούριον*; the last of these (adopted in late L. as *lyncurius*) is connected with the medieval notion that the stone was a concretion of the urine of the lynx (Gr. *λύγξ*, *λύγξ* lynx, *οὐρον* urine). The word may conceivably have some connexion with the source of AZURE, LAZULI.] Some precious stone.

1305 *Land Cokayne* 91 Smaragde lygure and prassiunc. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxix. 13 He putte in it four ordres of gemmes . . in the thridde [was] lygury [1388 *lygure*], achate, amatist. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lix. (1495) 572 *Lygurius* is a stone lyke to Electrum in colour. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxviii. 19 A Lygurius, an Achatt and an Amethyst. [1611 a Lygure, an Agate, and an Amethyst.] 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 13 b. Lygurius, is a stone in colour lyke to Tin. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus. Antiq.* iii. vii. § 5. 180. 1759 *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 118 *Lygurius*, as some fancy, is like the Electorius, and draws Straws. 1855 *E. SMEDLEY Occult Sci.* 357 *Lygure*. Said to attract straws like amber.

Ligurian (liǵiuriān, lig-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Liguria* (f. *Ligur*, nom. *Ligur*, *Ligus* = Gr. *Λίγυς*, pl. *Λίγυες* *Ligurian*) + *-AN*.] *a.* *adj.* Belonging to the country anciently called *Liguria* in Cisalpine Gaul, including Genoa, parts of Piedmont and Savoy, etc. Now sometimes used by ethnologists as the distinctive epithet of a race of mankind supposed to be typically represented by the ancient *Ligurians* or their modern descendants. *b.* *sb.* An inhabitant or native of *Liguria*; a person belonging to the *Ligurian* race; also, a *Ligurian* bee.

Ligurian bee: a kind of honey-bee, *Apis ligustica*, indigenous in southern Europe. *Ligurian* republic: the republic of Genoa, 1797-1805.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 1. 57 Of the *Ligurians*, the most renowned beyond the Alps, are the *Sallii*, *Decetates*, and *Oubij*. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* 1. 11 [I am] unwilling to make relation of my passing through . . the *Sauoyean*, and *Ligurian* Alps. 1795 *GIFFORD Mæviad* (1796) 58 Together we explored the stony page of the *Ligurian*, stern tho' headless sage [Pærsius]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 722 There is a great disagreement among authors concerning the origin of the *Ligurians*, though most probably they were descended from the *Gauls*. 1813 *SOUTHEY Life Nelson* vi. About seventy sail of vessels belonging to the *Ligurian* republic. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Its Isl.* III. 54 It is best exemplified by the constitution of the Italian Republic, which was closely copied in the *Ligurian*. 1875 *J. HUNTER Bee-keeping* 141 (heading) *Ligurian* bees and the methods of *Ligurianizing* an apiary. *Ibid.*, The name '*Ligurian*' appears to have been given by *Spinola*, who described it in 1805. *Ibid.*, On the 19th of July, 1859, the *Ligurian* Bee was introduced to England. *Ibid.* 143 Many *Bee-keepers* . . have successfully replaced their *Black Queens* with *Ligurians*, and so eventually succeeded in *Ligurianizing* their whole apiary. 1889 *I. TAYLOR Origin Aryans* 214 The primitive *Aryans* must be sought for among the four European races—*Scandinavian*, *Celtic*, *Ligurian*, and *Iberian*.

Hence *Ligurianize* *v. trans.*, to make (a colony of bees) *Ligurian*. 1875 [see above].

Ligury: see **LIGURE**, **LIGURY**.

† **Ligurine**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. mod. L. *ligurinus*, app. a subst. use of L. *Ligurinus* *Ligurian*.] ? Some fringilline bird.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Amorie* II. 105 A *Ligurine's* head rased vert, bearing a thistle Or.. The bird *Ligurinus* feedeth muche vpon thistles.

† **Liguriōn**. *Obs.*—0 [ad. late L. *liguriōn-em* (Du Cange), f. *liguriō* to be dainty, greedy.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Liguriōn*, a devourer, a spend-thrift.

Ligurite (liǵiuriit). *Min.* [Named by D. Viriani in 1813 from *Liguria*: see **LIGURIAN** and *-ITE*.] An apple-green variety of titanite.

1816 *W. PHILLIPS Introd. Min.* (1823) 207 *Ligurite* . . occurs in a sort of talcose rocks, in the Appennines. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 481/1 *Ligurite*, this mineral occurs crystallized; the primary form is an oblique rhombic prism. 1855 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Ligurite*, a mineral having the angles and character of sphene (Dufrenoy) found in a talcose rock in the Appennines.

Ligur(r)ition (liǵiuri(f)an). *rare*. [a. L. *ligur(r)ition-em*, f. *ligur(r)ire* to be dainty, to lick up.] Gluttonous devouring, licking.

1623 *COCKERAM, Ligurition*, greedinesse, lycorousnesse. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in list of 'inkhorn' terms). 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Ligurition*, a gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite. 1859 *FARRAR ? Home* 94 Slovenly servants employed in the emptying of wine-glasses and the *ligurition* of dishes.

† **Li-gury**. *Obs.*—0 = **LIGURINE**.

1598 *FLORIO, Spino*, the bird *Ligurie* or a Siskin. 1659 *TORRIANO, Spino*, a *Ligury* or Siskin-bird.

Ligury: see **LIGURE**.

† **Liguistre**. *Obs.* In 5 *lygoustre*. [a. OF. *liguistre* or ad. L. *ligustrum* privet.] Privet.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* xiii. xv, O *Galathée*, more whyte than the flour of *lygoustre* or of *lylve*.

Ligustrin (liǵustrin). *Chem.* [f. L. *ligustrum* privet + *-IN*. Cf. F. *ligustrine*.] The bitter principle of privet.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 695 The leaves of privet yield, according to *Poëx* . . a yellow, hygroscopic bitter extract, called *ligustrin*.

Ligynge, Ligyor, *obs. ff.* **LYING**, **LEDGER**.

Lih—: see **LIE** *v.* 1 and *v.* 2

Lihzen, Lihzere, *obs. ff.* **LAUGH** *v.*, **LIAR**.

Lihinde, *obs. form* of **LYING** *ppl. a*.

Liht, *obs. f.* **LIGHT**; var. **LITE** *Obs.*, delay.

Lij—: see **LIE** *v.* 1 and *v.* 2

Lijf, *obs. form* of **LIFE**, **LIEF**.

Lijk, *obs. form* of **LICH** (body, corpse), **LIKE**.

Lijt, variant of **LITE** *Obs.*, delay; *obs. f.* **LIGHT**.

Lik: see **LICH**, **LICK**, **LIKE**.

Likable, Likame: see **LIKEABLE**, **LICHAM**.

† **Li-kance**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *lykance*. [f. **LIKE** *v.* + *-ANCE*.] Liking; pleasure.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 56 *Loke* that ye lowte to my *lykance* . . diligently ply to my plesance.

Likour, *obs. form* of **LIQUOR**.

Like (liik), *sb.* 1 [f. **LIKE** *v.*]

† 1. (One's) good pleasure. (Also *pl.*) *Obs.*

1425 *Cursor M.* 2997 (Trin.) What have I done aȝeyn bi like [Fairf. be to myslike]? 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 75 Shee may doe all things at her owne likes.

† 2. A liking (for). *Const. of. Obs.*

1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* Eijb, Being wonne to have a fauourable like of Poets wanton lines.

3. In mod. use *pl.* (rarely *sing.*), *likes* (coupled with *dislikes*): Feelings of affection or preference for particular things; predilections.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 495 She used to say, 'It was not her likes, but her husband's, or she'd have had me back.' 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xii. 180 Her old likes and dislikes. 1889 *F. M. CRAWFORD Greifstein* III. xxii. 41, I do not care a straw for his like or dislike.

Like (liik), *a.*, *adv.* (*conj.*), and *sb.* 2 Forms:

a. 4-5 *liche*, *lyche*, (also 6 *arch.*) *lich*, (4

liche, 5 *lych*, *leyge*). *β.* 3-4 *lic*, 3-5 *lik*, 4 *liik*,

lijo, 4-5 *lijch* (e), *lick* (e, 4-7 *lyke*, *Sc. lyk*, 5 *lek* (e),

lyek, 6 *leeke*, *lyeke*, *Sc. lyik*, 4- like. *Comparative.* *a.* 3-4 *licchere*, *lichyr*, ? *lecho* (u) *re*.

β. 3-4 *lickor*, *lyckore*, 4 *lykker*, 4 6 *lyker*,

(*Sc. -ar*), 5 *licker*, *likkir*, 6- *liker*. *Superlative.*

4 *lickest*, 4-6 *likkest*, *lykeest*, 4- *likeest*. [Early

ME. lich, *lik* (? late OE. **lic*), shortened form

(= ON. *lik-r*, Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*) of OE. *gelic* =

OFris. *gelik*, OS. *gilik* (Du. *gelijk*), OIIG. *gilih*

(MHG. *gelich*, mod.G. *gleich*), ON. *glík-r*, Goth.

galais :—OEut. **galiko-* f. pref. *ga-* (correspond-

ing in meaning to L. *com-*) + **liko-* body, form;

the word is thus etymologically analogous to L.

conformis **CONFORM** *a.* The OE. *gelic* survived

into early mod. Eng. as *Y-LIKE*: see also **ALIKE** *a.*

The OE. **lic* yields normally *lich* in Southern and *lik* in

Northern ME. The former type did not survive after the

14th c.; the prevalence of the *β* form may be partly due

to the analogy of the comparative, where the *k* is normal in

all dialects, though the forms with *ch* were not uncommon.

The inflected comparative and superlative are now rare in

educated use exc. *poet.* or *rhetorical*.]

A. adj.

1. Having the same characteristics or qualities as some other person or thing; of approximately identical shape, size, colour, character, etc., with something else; similar; resembling; analogous. (In the negative phrases, *there is none or nothing like* —, the adj. assumes a pregnant sense = 'so good or wonderful as'.)

a. *Const. to, unto* (now arch.), north. † *till*, † *of*, with (arch.), † *as*.

1200 *ORMIN* 7931 Pezre sang iss lic wiþþ wop. a 1300

Cursor M. 9324 And algat lit his fader like [Göt. of his

fader liche; Trin. his fadir liche]. *Ibid.* 18861 Pe tane es

to be toþer like. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. ix. 33 He . . made

man likest [v. r. l-ikest] to hym-self one. c 1380 *WYCLIF*

Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 245 Pe wille of God mut nedis be good,

like to þe Fadir of hevene. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 108

He hadde a gret hedde leyge to a gret blok. c 1430 *Illynnus*

Virg. 47 Lijk to him y neure noon knewe. c 1449 *PECOCK*

Repr. iv. vii. 458 The . . seid principal governauncis ben of

lijk state, condicioun, nature, and merit with this present . .

principal governaunce. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uploudyshm.*

(Percy Soc.) 28 What is more folysshe, or lyker to mad-

nesse, Than to spend the lyfe for glory, & rychesse? 1559

W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog. Glasse 17 A sphere of rounde

fourme, like unto a Ball. 1571 *MS. Depos. Canterb. Cathed.*

Libr. xviii. ff. 60 b. You did say that one of Agnes Ful-

lago's children ys lecke vnto me. 16. a *Ballad, Mary*

Ambee 32 (Percy MS.) There was neuer none like to

Mary Ambee. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE's D'Acosta's Hist.*

Indies iv. xxxviii. 314 It is in face like to a monke. 1611

BIBLE Acts xiv. 15 Wee also are men of like passions with

you. 1670 *BAXTER Cure Ch. Div.* 238 You would shew

yourselves much liker to God who is love, and unliker

to Satan the accuser. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.*

(1736) II. 68 Are not these Shrieks like as those from a

Woman in Distress? 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. 101 A state

of trial, analogous or like to our moral or religious trial.

1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* x. 161 Dried herring . . should be

steeped the like time as the Whiting in small beer. 1819

SHELLEY Cenci v. iii. (Song), Sweet sleep, were death like to

thee. 1859 *MASSON Brit. Novellists* ii. 94 Swift, the likest

author we have to Rabelais. 1870 *M. ARNOLD Paul & Prot.*

17 *Laud.* held, on this point, a like opinion with him. 1871

FREEMAN Hist. Ess. Ser. II. 97 An old Greek was a being

of like passions with a modern Englishman.

b. *Const. simple dative.* (In early use often placed after its regimen: cf. *-LIKE* suffix 1 a.) In

this construction the *adj.* when attributive follows the *sb.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 3572 Hire sune wass himm lic O fele kinne wise. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 568r No lichere is broþer him was þane wolf is a lomb [v. r. he has no lechore his broþer: lyker, lichyr, lechoure, lyckore, lickor]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 830-1 Whiles a man lyves he is lyke a man; When he es dede what es he lyke þan? c 1350 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 92 3if Y seie, Y knowe him not, I shal be liik 3ou, a lyere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s T.* 54 In this world was ther noon it lyche. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xviii. 199 *Lymons*, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 404 There is na leid on life of lordschip bym like. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 84 The Parisians . . like the Wethercocke be variable and inconstaunt. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. i. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. 1710 *SWIFT Jnl.* to *Stella* 25 Oct., Addison's sister is a sort of a wit, very like him. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 93 There was nothing like it in the philosophy of Plato. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.*, Restor. R. Family, Be some kind spirit, likest thine, Ever at hand. 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Hist. Tales* xi. (1892) 446 'Now, uncle,' said Mr. Kitterbuck, lifting up that part of the mantle which covered the infant's face, 'Who do you think he's like?' 1850 *TENNYSO In Mem.* iv. 4 What we have The likest God within the soul. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* xv. 226 The fixed stars are like our sun in every point in which it is possible to compare them.

¶ Some phrasal uses of the *adj.* in this construction have a special idiomatic force. The question *What is he (or it) like?* means 'What sort of a man is he?', 'What sort of a thing is it?', the expected answer being a description, and not at all the mention of a resembling person or thing. (Cf. **WHAT-LIKE**.) *To look like* (occas. *to be like*) sometimes means 'to have the appearance of being' so and so; e.g. in 'He looks like a clever man'. (Cf. sense 7.) *Like* that, used predicatively (perh. a Gallicism = F. *comme cela*): of the nature, character, or habit indicated.

1684 *tr. Benet's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 647 The unskilfulness of the Dissector, who was liker a Butcher than an Anatomist. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* clxxxi. (1708) 194 The Hypocrite is never so far from being a Good Christian, as when he looks Likest One. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* i. i. 124 Do not I Look, as I feel, most like thy murderer? 1835 *MARRVAT Three Cutters* i. It is Lord B—; he looks like a sailor, and he does not much belie his looks. 1878 *PATMORE Amelia*, She ask'd what Millicent was like. 1889 *A. LANG Prince Prigio* xviii. 139 He refused to keep his royal promise. . . Kings are like that. 1899 *NEWMAN-DAVIS Dinners & Dinners* 194, I found myself wondering what an infant incubator could be like.

c. In mod. use (with following *dat.*) often = 'such as', introducing a particular example of a class respecting which something is predicated.

1886 *STEVENSON Lett.* (1899) II. 41 A critic like you is one who fights the good fight, contending with stupidity. 1887 *COLVIN Keats* i. 1 A birth like that of Keats presents to the ordinary mind a striking instance of nature's inscrutability.

d. Without construction, chiefly in attributive relation: Resembling something already indicated or implied. *The like*: such as have been mentioned (cf. C. 3); formerly often preceded by an *adj.* of quantity, as † *many the like*. See also **SUCH-LIKE**, formerly also † *such a like*. For *in like manner*, see **MANNER**; for *in like wise*, see **LIKEWISE**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6382 Of honi it had likest sauur [Göt. likkest, Fairf. likkest]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 130 A lyk dreme dreymt þai bath. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 19 For þe honor of God, & profit of himself & of þe people, wiþ mani final leful leke causis. 14. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 801 In lyke case was þe wyldre bore. 1564 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. iii. 166 A proclamation of lyke substance & effect shall forthwith be drawn. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 29 For both to be and seeme to him was labour like. 1591 — *M. Hubbard* 199 Be you the Souldier, for you likest are For manly semblance, and small skill in warre. 1608 *TOWSE Serpents* (1658) 601 Solinus reporteth of such a like Wood in a part of Africa. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples of such kind, or rather unkind acceptance. *Ibid.* 3 An Heretike of the like stampe. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. iii. 10 Like events will follow like actions. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 7 5 Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-nuts, with other Delicacies of the like Nature. 1840 *L. HUNT in Dram. Wks. Wycherley* etc. *Farguhar* p. lxxxvii, Equally profound is . . Mr. Lamb in whatever he says at all times on the like subjects. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* i. 5 The like working of men's minds under like conditions. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 169 They cause disease and poverty and other like evils.

e. Of two or more persons or things: Having the same or closely resembling characteristics; mutually similar; in predicative use = **ALIKE** (now *rare*). Prov. *As like as two peas*: see **PEA** *sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrews) 1037 All he lyk, and 3et . . In like face . . men fyndis diuersyte. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14, ij lymes . . þat ben lich in complexion. c 1530 *L.D. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 471 They war al goodly perones and moche lyke of stature. 1604 *H. JACOB Reasons Reform.* 9 Al these . . are exceeding diuers and no way like. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 355 The two letters of *b* and *m* being in manuscripts very like. 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 181, I always looked upon them as twin-sisters, and so very like, that it was difficult to know one from t'other. 1832 *TENNYSO Dream Fair Wom.* 280 No two dreams are like. 1872 *BAGHOT Physics & Pol.* i. 21 A nation means a like body of men, because of that likeness capable of acting together. 1876 *JEVONS Logic Prin.* 9 Things which seem to be like may be different.

† f. Inaccurately const. dative (etc.) instead of ellipt. possessive.

(Cf. κοινὰ χαίρειν οὐκ αἰσθάνομαι *Iliad* xvii. 51.)
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18408 Quat er bou pat es here, bat has to theif so like a chere? c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xxv. 72 The fader voyce, oure myrthes to amende, Was made to me lyke as a nian. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 169 Hir lauchter lycht be lyke to trim Thyshie. 1890 *FREEMAN* in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1893) II. 414 His domestic arrangements... are rather like a steamer.

2. In phraseological and proverbial expressions.

† a. All like: in all cases the same. Obs.

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dities* 21 Whersomeuer one deye, the weye to the other worlde is all like.

† b. Like case (advb. phr.): in the same way, likewise. Obs. exc. dial.

1534 *Kirtoun-in-Lindsey Churchv. Acc.* in N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., Paid wytsunday for ij ponde sope for weching cherche clothes iij d. Paid at lammes lyke case iij d. 1552 *HULOET*, Like case and likewise, *idem*. 1579 W. A. *Speciall Remedy* f iij b (Roxburgh Club), Yet haue I yielded like a coward thoe. And followed his pleasures vaine like case. 1889 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., Thap chuk th' watter tub oher, like case thaay brok th' t'ay on it.

† c. Alike; in phr. share and share like, portion and portion like. Obs.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 96 To be compelled to bere and pay their partes and porcions of the same averyge after the rate of their said goods porcion and porcion lyke. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 Every one to go share and share-like in what they took.

d. In proverbial formulae of the type like master like man (as the master, so the man).

1548 *UDALL* *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 177 Beeyng lyke men lyke maister accordyng to the proverbe. c 1550 *DALE K. Johan* (Camden) 73 Lyke Lorde, lyke chaplayne. 1611 *BIBLE Hosea* iv. 9 And there shall be like people, like priest (Wyclif as the peple so the prest). 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. 1, Like hen, like chicken. *Ibid.* ii. ij, Like bitch, like whelps. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 20 Like cup, like cover. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xxiii, But like mother like child, they say. 1842 *TENNYSON* *Walking to Mail* 55 Like men, like manners.

e. Anything like, nothing like, something like: anything, nothing, something nearly as great, good, effective (etc.) as (another thing), or approaching it in size or quality. Also ellipt. something like = something like what he, it (etc.) should be, or what is desired or aimed at (chiefly colloq.), and serving as an emphatic expression of satisfaction).

1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 32 My great Conversion from prodigious Profaneness to something like a Moral Life. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* iv. 247 This is something-like! 1791 'G. GAMBAUD' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 67, I have had nothing like a bad fall lately. 1798 *Geraldina* I. 176 'This looks something like, Sir,' said she. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £10,000 a week. 1884 *Ibid.* 17 June 4/7 There is nothing like giving a nickname to anything you wish to denounce. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 117 Not that Pyc is an archangel, nor anything like it. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 396 In the 'Times' the other day, a description of the largest steam-hammer yet made was headed 'Something like a hammer'.

f. The phrases in e are also used adverbially, conveying the notion of an approximation to what would be expressed by the predicate (vb. or adj.) or its accompanying adv. Also ellipt. something like: in a tolerably adequate manner; † at a fairly reasonable price.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* III. ii. 105 *Anti*. What complexion is she of? *Dro*. Swart like my shoe, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. a 1620 J. DYKE *Serm.* (1640) 379 If a man will sell a commodity, hee will sell it somewhat like, or hee will keepe it. 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 241 Why this is talking somewhat like. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* III. 111 [She sits her horse] nothing like so well as you used to do. 1793 *BENTHAM* *Wks.* (1843) x. 239 The £600 a year... I do not look upon as anything like adequate. 1798 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 237 Often have I heard you something like blanded for these voluntary labours. 1851 *WHEWELL* in *Todhunter Acc. Writings* (1876) II. 371, I have not any thing like got through the work. 1874 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* xlvii. 253 No; not so well done; or anything like so well done.

3. Of a portrait, etc.: Bearing a faithful resemblance to the original. Now only predicative.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) T iij a, A much more liker Image of God are those good Princes that loue and worshipping him. 1591 *SPENSER* *Tears Muses* 201 All these, and all that els the Comick Stage With seasoned wit and goodly pleasance graced, By which mans life in his likest image Was limned forth. 1638 *DAKER* tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 167 Those painters, that care not for making a face like, so they make it faire. 1705 *HICKERINGILL* *Priest-cr.* ii. Wks. 1716 III. 68 Its own Picture drawn so very like, that it has not patience to behold its own Physiognomy. 1756 *Mrs. F. BROOKE* *Old Maid* No. 36. 295, I have myself seen the camps at Clapham and in Hyde-park, and must own my Correspondent's picture of the last to be like. 1775 *DR. RICHMOND* in *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 87, I believe you will think it a good and a like portrait when you see it. 1850 *E. FITZGERALD* *Lett.* (1889) I. 203, I got your photograph at last; it is a beastly thing; not a bit like. 1854 *HAWTHORNE* *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) L. 103 It was very like and very laughable, but hardly caricatured.

4. Math. (See quot. 1706.) Now superseded by similar, exc. in like quantities and like signs.

1557 *RECORDE* *Whetst.* D I, When the sides of one plat forme, beareth like proportion together as the sides of any other flatte forme of the same kinde doeth, theore are those formes called like flattes... and their numbers, that declare their quantities, in like sorte are named like flattes. 1660

BARROW *Euclid* vi. iv. Schol., If in a triangle FBE there be drawn AC a parallel to one side FE, the triangle ABC shall be like to the whole FBE. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Like Arches* or *Arks* (in the Projection of the Sphere) are Parts of lesser Circles that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great Ones. *Like Figures* (in Geom.) are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional. *Like solid Figures*, such as are comprehended under Planes that are like, and equal in Number. *Ibid.*, *Like Quantities* (in Algebra), such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus 2a and 3a, 6dd and 4dd, are like Quantities; but 2a and 3aa, and 6f and 4fff are unlike. *Like Signs*, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative... Thus +16c and +4c, have like Signs. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 4 (1734) 154 Like Signs give + and Unlike Signs give - in the Quotient. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 401/1 To add terms that are like and have like signs. 1859 *BARN. SMITH* *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201.

5. Golf. (See quot.)

1887 *DONALDSON* *Suppl. to Jam.* s.v., When both parties have played the same number of strokes they are said to be like.

6. † a. Apt, suitable, befitting. Chiefly predicative. Obs.

a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* xl. (Shaks. Soc.) 394 This observance is most like you to do dewly, Wherefore tak it upon you, brother, we pray. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 196 An C h... is no money lyek for syche a joyntore as is desired of my son. 1592 C. TESS *SHREWSBURY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 167 They are the likest instruments to put a bad matter in execution.

b. Characteristic of; such as one might expect from.

1667 *PEPVIS* *Diary* 4 Apr., It was pretty to hear the Duke of Albemarle himself to wish that they would come on our ground, meaning the French, for that he would pay them...; which was like a general, but not like an admiral. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 98 That would be liker a Drunkard than a Gentleman. 1711 *SWIFT* *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Sept., It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles. 1840 *DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* xxvii, It would be like his impudence... to dare to think of such a thing.

7. predicatively, in certain idiomatic uses, chiefly with the vbs. feel, look, sound: † a. With gerund as regimen: Having the appearance of (doing something). b. Giving promise of (doing something); indicating the probable presence of (something). c. colloq. In recent use (orig. U.S.), To feel like: to have an inclination for, be in the humour for.

1654-66 *EARL* *OBERRY* *Parthen.* (1676) 690 They look'd rather like going to triumph after a Victory, than to win one. 1741 *LADY* *POMFREY* *Corr.* (1805) III. 30 The music... sounds so like being accompanied by an organ, that [etc.]. 1850 *CARLYLE* *Letter-d.* *Pamph.* III. 2 The Forty Colonies... are all pretty like rebelling just now. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II. xii. 278 He did not feel like returning to his solitary room with his mind unsettled. 1868 *VATES* *Rock Ahead* II. 245 Wooded uplands suggested good cover-shooting; broad expanse of heath looked very like rabbits. 1894 *Du MAURIER* *Trilby* (1895) 111, Bother work this morning! I feel much more like a stroll in the Luxembourg Gardens.

8. In accordance with appearances, probable, likely. Now only dial.

c 1375 *BARBOUR* *Brice* xvi. 324 It wes weil lik... That he mycht haff conquit... The land of Irland. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10440 Itt was not lik bat he lede. Shuld haue killit his kyng. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls). I. 17 Thynges incredible and not lyke [L. incredibilia... et non verisimilia]. 1541 *WYATT* *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxiii, It was not like that I should get the Knowledge being in Spain. 1545 *BRINKLOW* *Compl.* ii. (1874) 14 Who hath the vantage, God knowth; wether the King, or... the officers... which is most lykest. 1594 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 45 Is it not like that I... run mad? 1603 - *Meas. for M.* v. i. 104. c 1635 W. SCOT *Appl. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 27, I know not if it came to Mr. Knox before his death... as it is like if did. 1664 *BUTLER* *Hud.* II. iii. 835 And is it like they have not still in their old Practices some skill? a 1717 *BLACKALL* *Wks.* (1723) I. 560 He only desired time, and would, 'tis like, have been able to pay thee. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 153 The temple where it is like Isaiah got the manifestation. 1816 *SCOTT* *Antig.* xv, 'It's like we maun wait then till the gudeman comes hame'.

9. predicatively, const. to with inf.: That may reasonably be expected to (do, etc.), likely to. Now somewhat rare in literary use; still common colloq.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3452 Hir lifj was likest to be ded. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks.* (1880) 372 It is ful like for to stonde in be same wise wil-in a few 3eris in ynglonde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2534 Liker at be last end in langore to bide. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* vi. 199 For that [brik] is maad in somer heete To some dries, and forto chyne is like. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Poems* i. v. 11 Now dansand mirry, now like to dee. 1573 *LESSER* *Hush.* xxxv. (1878) 82 Those of the fairest and likest to thrive. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 187 My graue is like to be my wedding bed. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand. 1704 *SWIFT* *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 239 Discovering how high the Quarrel was like to proceed. a 1715 *BURNET* *Own Time* (1724) I. 368 A man much liker to spoil business than to carry it on dextrously. a 1806 C. J. FOX *Jas.* II. (1808) 194 He thought himself like to get rid of this. 1873 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* IV. xlviii. 268 But we are in hard times, now, for all men's wits; for men who know the truth are like to go mad from isolation. 1886 *BYNNER* *A. Surriage* iii. 34 The two or three places I am like to have business relations with. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shroph.* *Lad* xxii, Such leagues apart the world's ends are, We're like to meet no more.

b. (Now colloq. or dial.) Apparently on the point of. † Formerly sometimes (? by anacoluthon) with ellipsis of the vb. substantive, so that like becomes = 'was (or were) like' (obs.). Also in confused

use, had like to (for was like to), chiefly with perf. inf.: = 'had come near to, narrowly missed (-ing)'. (A further grammatical confusion appears in the form had liked to: see *LIKE* v. 2 b.)

c 1560 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) II. 135 Wherefore that plee would not serve, and so [they] had like to have had judgment without trial. 1565 J. SPARKE in *Hawkins's For.* (1878) 26 Which had like to have turned vs to great displeasure. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 That he had like to have knockt his head against the gallows. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iv. 48, I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Peiresc* I. 20 And these digressions... had like to cost him dear. 1709 *STRYPE* *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xx. 367 After the treaty had been like to have been broken off. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY* *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 160 She advanced toward the Land of Coquetry, and like to have arrived there. 1711 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The young Lady was amorous, and had like to have run away with her Father's Coachman. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 28, I had like to murder poor Mr. Vindex. 1823 *SCOTT* *Quentin D.* ii, The eldest man seemed like to choke with laughter. 1826 - *Jrnl.* I. 124, I had like to have been too hasty. 1853 *MRS. CARLYLE* *Lett.* II. 241, I am like to cry whenever I think of her. 1873 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* xxvii. 7, I had like to have said something else.

c. dial. (north. and north midland): Constrained, obliged, having no option but to (do so-and-so). Also with ellipsis of the inf. (Cf. *fain*.)

1828 *TRIAL* *W. Dyon at York Assizes* 11, I promised him I would not tell: I was like for fear of losing my life. *Mod. (Sheffield)* You'll be like to let him have his own way.

10. Comb., as like-minded (whence *likemindedness*), -natured, -seeming, -shaped, -sized adjs.

1526 *TOTAL* *Rom.* xv. 5 That ye be 'lyke mynded won towards another. 1841 E. MALL in *Nonconf.* I. 248 Sir Robert Peel will find thousands likeminded with us. 1888 *BURTON* *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 381 They were devoted to one another, inseparable, and entirely like-minded. 1638 *SANDERSON* *Serm.* (1681) II. 120 Our 'like-mindedness... must be according to Christ Jesus. 1579 *FULKE* *Heskins's Parl.* 192 That this rude and earthly body by a 'like natured taste, touching, and meate, should be brought to immortality. 1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* (1852) 26 Like-natured with them. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* I. iii. 26 By his 'like-seeming shield her knight by name Shee weend it was. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 11/1 'Like-shaped and 'like-sized balls.

b. In proposed mathematical terms: † like-jamb, a parallelogram; † like-side, a rhombus. 1551 *RECORDE* *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Those squares which haue their sides all equal, may be called... likesides... and those that haue only the contrary sydes equal... those wyl I call likeaimys, for a difference.

B. adv. (quasi-*prep.*, conf.).

1. In or after the manner of; in the same manner or to the same extent as; as in the case of. Const. as in A. 1 a, b; also rarely, † const. after. Also (const. dat.), in the manner characteristic of. *Like that*: in that manner (cf. A. 1 b ¶).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5133 Pai com ham noght as prisuns like [Gott. licht, Trui. liche] Bot als pai war knyghtes rik. ? 1370 *Robt. Cygyl* 58 He rode not odur lyke. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks.* (1880) 253 Pan schulden prestis lyke lich to angels. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Pro.* 590 His top was dokked lyk a preest biforn. - *Frankl.* T. 517 Phebus was old, and hewed lyke latoun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1613 Rome... I lidd vpon Tiber after Troy like. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 187 Floenge like to the water, syffene place like to the aier. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3170 Ful lyk o knyght one to the feld he raid. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Flying w. Kennedie* 174 Ay loungeand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. - *Tua mariit* *Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund. c 1590 *MARLOWE* *Faust.* xi. (1604) E 2, Like an asse as I was, I would not be ruled by him. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florent.* II. (1595) 221 The disorder of his ministers (who lived like Princes, then private men). c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonu.* xxix, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possest. 1601 - *Twel. Nv.* I. 275 Thou neuer should'st loue woman like to me. 1654 *EARL* *MONNI. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 133 Fearing their Town would fall like Oudwater. 1713 *ADDISON* *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1 This... is using a man like a fool. 1734 *BERKELEY* *Alciph.* II. § 23 Working like moles under ground. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY* *Diary & Lett.* (1842-6) I. 256 She sings like her, laughs like her, talks like her. 1821 *KEATS* *Lamia* I. 49 Striped like a zebra, freckled like a pard. 1854 *MRS. JAMESON* *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 270 A lecture should not read like an essay. 1871 *MORLEY* *Voltaire* (1886) I The name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/2 What was the use of his talking like that? 1879 *MCCARTHY* *Donna Quixote* xxi, But I never was good like that.

b. In colloquial phrases denoting vigour or rapidity of action, as like anything, like a shot, like fun, blazes, etc.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 48 (1713) II. 53 He storms and sputters like— *Test*. What I prithe? *Earn*. Why—like any think. 1695 *CONGREVE* *Love for L.* v. iv. (ed. 2) 76, I have been looking up and down for you like any thing. 1778 *MISS* *BURNEY* *Evelina* xxi. (1784) 157 All the people in the pit are without hats, dressed like anything. 1848 *Like fun* [see *Fun* sb. 1 b]. 1873 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-g.* 73 They went like herds to see Such quantities of sand. 1885 *Illustr.* *Lond. News* 18 Apr. 392/3 If she doesn't know anything about it, she'll say so like a shot.

2. = ALIKE. a. In a like degree; equally. Now arch. or poet. (only qualifying an adj. or adv.).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 105 Whan eueri lud liche wel lyuede up-on erpe. c 1384 *CHAUCER* *H. Fame* I. 10 Why this [is] a dreame, why that it swevene And noght to eury man lyche euene. 1393 *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 20 Men of grete welpe, And liche witty and wys. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4160 It was all liche longe & wyde. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Whanne pat alle be brawnys traueilen liche myche. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) I. xxvii. 64/2 The

sonne in hymselfe is alway atte one and shyneth alwaye all lyke. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxx. (1636) 131 [Mutton] is . . . not like good in all places in England. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 41 Subtle as the Fox for prey, Like warlike as the Wolfe, for what we eate. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Viar.* xxi. 1 In our late troubles, it was a like difficult thing, to finde among our enemies, a wicked man in their prisons, or a godly man out of them. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 I. 326 That other like ill-advised expression. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xvii. Hut and palace show like filthily. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 337 All His gifts Like wondrous, like unlimited, like fair, As when the wind first blew.

† b. In like manner. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aroph.* 317 b (marg.), Quoque the conjunction, & coce the vocative of cocus, sounded both like in Cicero his tyne. 1545 ASCHAM *Foxoph.* (Arb.) 107 To shote compasse, to draw euermore lyke, to lowse euermore lyke.

† 3. Followed by an adj. or adjectival phrase: In the manner of one who (or that which) is —. *Obs. exc. in like mad* (see MAD a.).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 19 30n man is lyke out of his mynd. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 56 All looking on, and like astonisht staring. 1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* (1683) 87 The look is vivid still, nor seems like dead, Till every Particle of Soul is fled. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 211 Being his tenant, he was like in his power.

† 4. In accordance with, according to. *Obs.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 131 And to ham yeue thow lyke har deserte. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14281 The flox, lyk hys entente, Took the chese, and forth he wente. 1430 — *Chichev. & Bye.* ii. *Min. Poems* 130 These bestis . . . be fatte, or leene . . . Like lak, or plente, of their vitale. — *Reas. & Sens.* 5784 Arrayed lyche to hir degre. 1486 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 209 She . . . vved him much liker his birth, then his fortune.

5. Like as. a. Introducing a clause: In the same way as, even as; (just) as if. Also, like as if (now somewhat rare, occas. *like as and*).

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 368 Pai cowde not schake away his bonde by a contrari gode, lijke as oure prestis kan now. 1450 *Merliu* iii. 41 He . . . tolde hym alle thynges like as were befall. 1457 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 298 The playntiff shall declare . . . like as the defendant were present. 1523 FITZGER. *Surre.* xiii. (1539) 31 Lyke as and it were extortion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, Lyke as when the wyndow is opened, the . . . beames of the sonne foloweth in . . . so [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *P. ciij.* 13 Like as a father pitieth his owne children, even so is the Lord mercifull vnto them that feare him. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 53 He came to Augustudunum afore-said; like as if he had beene a leader of long continuance. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 26. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1235 And now our lawes for Mammons cursed golde Like as at open mart are bought and sold. 1691 tr. *Emiliann's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 194 They are all of dry'd Flesh, like as her Heart is. 1717 *Widrow Corr.* (1843) II. 347 Likas the Synod did, and hereby do, approve thereof. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1805) 272, I held the letter in my hand like as if I was stupid. 1881 FORGAN *Gaffer's Handbk.* 34 Like-as-weeds, when both parties have played the same number of strokes. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses*, *In Hospital* vi, Likas a flamelike blanketed in smoke, So through the anæsthetic shows my life.

b. With ellipsis of the vb. of the clause. *Obs. exc. poet.*

1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* ix. 222 Lete vs goo there like as true and worthy knyghtes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 5 For as thow come sa sail thow pass, Lyk as ane schadow in ane glass. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 34 Thair semelle schroud likas siluer schene. 1559 ABP. HETHE *Speech in Parlt.* 21 Feb. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 9 Kinge Davyd did . . . leappe before the arke of God, lyke as his other subiectes. 1704 J. PITT *Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 149 They travel four Cammels in a breast . . . tied one after the other, like as in Teams. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* iv. 1, She's now rising: Like as a sun, so shines she in the east.

6. Used as *conj.*: = 'like as', as. Now generally condemned as vulgar or slovenly, though examples may be found in many recent writers of standing.

This use originated partly in an ellipsis of *as* or an extension of the quasi-prepositional function of the adv. (sense 1) to govern a clause instead of a sb., and partly in an anacoluthic use (somewhat common in the 16th c.) by which the sb., or pronoun which is primarily a dative governed by *like* is used as the subj. or obj. of a following clause. A good example of this anacoluthon (but with *to* instead of simple dative) is the following:

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 42 Like to an Eagle, in his kingly pride Soring through his wide Empire of the aire . . . by chance hath spide A Goshauke.

a. Introducing an unbridged clause.

1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 520 Ye have said lyke a noble lady ought to say. 1531 *Elvot Gen.* iii. viii, Lyke an excellent Phisitoun cureth mošte dangerous diseases, so doth a man that is valyant [etc.]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. 1. 163 Like an arrow shot from a well experient Archer hits the marke his eye doth leuell at. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* iii. xix. 280 The patient still noveth the wounded joint, like the jack of a watch doth move. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 253 To act like Judith did with Holofernes. 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 12 He talks like Brunswick did. 1866 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 38 Unfortunately few have observed like you have done. 1867 H. MAUDSLEY *Phys. & Path. Mind* 18 They are strange and startling, like the products of a dream oftimes are, to the mind which has actually produced them. 1869 BONAMY PRICE *Princ. Currency* v. 162 Is the demand of the cotton and of the iron for money so real and specific, that the coin is produced, like wine is produced in bottles for the drinkers who desire to drink wine? 1873 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) I. 301 Dreading the model day like I used to dread Sunday. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macanlay* (1889) 169 Those assemblies were, not wise like the English parliament was. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 5 Did he [Robinson Crusoe]

wear trousers? I forget. Or did he go about like he does in the pantomime?

b. Introducing a clause with vb. suppressed.

Many apparent instances of this use may belong to 1, what is suppressed being a pple. or adj. and not a vb. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 194 Did not David thirst after thee, like the thirstie hart the fountaines of cleare water? 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Jarth.* (1676) 219 Do not you think me past recovery, and in that faith, do like Physicians to Patients, which are so, permit them anything? 1803 *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1804) 140 The servants . . . stare upon me like the deer On Selkirk, in Fernandez. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 129 Ere yet we have shed our locks like trees their leaves.

c. Followed by a noun or pron. (virtually the subj. or obj. of a suppressed clause) or a phrase.

15 . . . *Snyth & his Dame* v. 54 in *Harl. E. P.* P. 111. 203, I sawe hym never wyth myne eye That could weike lyke I. 1723 *Pros. State Russia* I. 343 They are not kept in Fish-pools and Stews, like in other Places. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) I. 120 A few who like thou and I drink nothing but water. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 324 Stalls, like in cathedrals. 1840 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 155 There is more of morning visiting, like in country life in England. 1895 MISS BALFOUR 1200 *Miles in Waggon* ix. 98 The strain is causing opening of the boards like in a ship after a storm. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 7/4 Snow . . . is descending in thick flakes like in January.

† d. As well as: as also. *Obs. rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my service, like enforced smiles. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* eva, You that know what good Building is both by a Genius . . . infused into your spirit, like by your particular applications to all things answerable thereunto.

e. † As if, 'like as'. (*obs.*) Also (now dial.) as like.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 89 b, To . . . here a candell breynyge in procession [on Candlemas Day] as lyke they wente bodely with our lady. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 338 He was bygge and hys above all other, and coloured like the rede rose had been set on the whyte lyly.

7. dial. and vulgar. Used parenthetically to qualify a preceding statement: = 'as it were', 'so to speak'.

1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 252 Of a sudden like. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. vi.* The ledy, on lika Christmas night . . . gae twelve siller pennies to lika prir body about, in honour of the twelve apostles like. 1826 J. WILSON *Nect. Anstr.* Wks. 1835 I. 179 In an ordinar way like. 1838 LYTON *Alice* II. iii, If your honour were more amongst us, there might be more discipline like. 1840 41 DE QUINCY *Style II.* Wks. 1862 X. 224 'Why like, it's gaily night like to four mile like'. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raff Shirk.* I. 112 Might I be so bold as just to ax, by way of talk like, [etc.].

8. Likely, probably. Rare exc. in phr. like enough, very like, (as) like as not (colloq. or dial.).

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1219/1 Some sayd it was his wife, some sayd the keeper. Like enough (my lord) quoth Symons, for he is one of the same sort. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 265 Will money buy em? Ant. Very like. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 259 Most like I did. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf. Postscr.* Wks. 1716 II. 169 He may fire a Canon, and kill a Friend as like as an Enemy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. ix, 'Like enough,' cries the 'squire', 'it may be so in London.' 1823 BENTHAM *Net Paul* 285 When I was yet with you I told you these things. Like enough. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iii. xiv, Like enough, to judge from the sound, his back was broken on the spot. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321, I was much deceived in them. . . Very like. . . It takes a smart man to be up to chaps of their sort. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 479/2 The players, like as not, handling the ribbons. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 No more at midway heaven, but like, midway to the pit.

† 9. As if about to. (Cf. A. 9 b.) *Obs.*

1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 143 The paleys trembled like to haue gone all to peeces.

10. Comb., as like fashioned (adj.), -feelingly (adv.), -made, -persuaded (adjs.); like-dealers, the designation assumed by certain pirates about 1400.

1401 *Petition to Hen. IV* in *Rymer Fadera* (1709) VIII. 193 Publicos Dei & omnium Mercatorum bonorum inimicos, Pyratas, alio Vocabulo Likedealers Nominatos. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less.* (1593) M m 4, Yet is God of this nature, that he maketh his chosen to be like fashioned vnto the image of his sonne. 1621 LDV M. WROTH *Urania* 489 Wedded to a vow I made to one, whose breach of his like-made-one to me cannot yet vnnarye me. 1691 NORRIS *Princ. Disc.* 57 The warm influence of a like-persuaded Prince Favour. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxvi. (1848) 363 He vet feels the frailties of the things He has made And therefore can, like-feelingly, judge them. 1849 *Sidonian Sora.* II. 144 That brotherhood who . . . lived like brothers amongst themselves, dividing all goods alike, so that they were called 'Like-dealers'. (These Like-dealers were the Communists of the Northern Middle Ages.)

C. *absol.* and *sb.*

1. With qualifying poss. pron. or its analogue: Counterpart, equal, match, analogue, etc.

Sometimes in pl., (*his*, etc.) *likes*, though a collective or typical sing. often occurs where a pl. might be used.

1300 *Floris & Bl.* 483 (Hans knecht) Faire bi habbe here in inome At on palais, nas non hisliche. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 76 Of trouthe is ther non her lich. Of all these wyymen. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 44 Whan firith and felde waxen gaye, And every wyght desirith his lyke. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* lviii. 193 His lyke is not in al y^e world. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 40 Her like shee has not left behinde. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 65 Socrates was a man excellent for humane wisdom, the like to whom could not be found among thousands of men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 188. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. xii. (1636) 321 A man of a barbarous blunt wit, but which did well enough among his likes. 1656 EARL MONM. *Bocallut's Addit. fr. Parnass.* 105 He rendered his Family as famous . . . as the like of the greatest Princes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 418. 1802 PALEY *Nat.*

Theol. iv. (ed. 2) 55 Producing their like, without understanding or design. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 321 Pass, and mingle with your likes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 13 When he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and their like. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 Two men, whose like will scarcely ever be found in the world.

2. Something considered in respect of its likeness to something else; an instance of similarity; chiefly in proverbial expressions, as: like (will) to like, like draws to like, like begets like, etc.; like for like; like cures like.

1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 543 Lyk to lyk accordis wele. *Ibid.* xii. (*Matthias*) 134 Lyk to lyk drawis ay. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxi. A good knyght wyll fauoure another and lyke wille drawe to lyke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 68 b, Lyke ioyned to lyke maketh one the more furious. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 8 Lyke wyll to lyke. 1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. Fj b, marg., Like vnto like saide the Denill to the Collier. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 48 The Foxe and th' Ape . . . determined to seeke Their fortunes farre abroad, lyke with his lyke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 128 Every like is not the same. 1607 W. SCLATER *Funeral Sermon* (1629) 2 Illustrated by a comparison of likes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. ix. 296 In case of talis, or requiring like for like. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 10, 1304 No like is the same; Similitude and Identitie are different things. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxix. 395 Two Likes may be mistaken. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 4 Every Like works upon its Likeness. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 55 Like breeds like, they say. — *Two Voices* 357 For those two likes might meet and touch. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iii. ii. 61 Only like can know like.

3. The like: something or anything similar; the same kind of thing.

Now chiefly in negative contexts, as 'I never saw the like.' 1553 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 375 Sumi doo wysshie he had doonne the lyke by theys. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 77 margin, The verie like in England in the river of Thainys. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 388 Which is the like as we have said of the kingdom of China. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 70. 1611 *Ballad, Mary Ambree* 79 (Percy MS.) The like in my life I neuer did see. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festive* iv. 21 The like to this may be accounted of the continuall fire burning in the mountaine of Etna. 1626 BACON *New Att.* (1900) 34 His Under Garments were the like that we saw him weare in the Chariot. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 87. 467/1 Henry the seventh . . . having composed matters in Germany, hastened to do the like in Italy. 1772-84 COOK *Fey.* (1799) IV. 1242 The drops were such as no experienced seaman on board had seen the like. 1820 SHELLEY (*Edipus* II. i. 83) She never can commit the like again. 1878 SIMON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 35 It is confessed that Hawkins and Cobham were meant to be buccaners, and it is absurd to deny the like of Stucley.

† b. Preceded by any, many, other. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7, I pray you let this on suffice in stead of a maine like. 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 97 As for these objections, or any the like. 1599 HARLUYT *Foy.* II. 118 Had not Q. Curtius or some other like . . . revived the remembrance of him. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 145 And very many other the like.

c. And the like, or the like: a formula used to avoid further enumeration of an indicated class; = 'and so forth'. See also SUCH-LIKE.

1592 WEST 1st *Pl. Symbol.* § 100 With these words following, or the like in effect. 1612 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 13 Bowling is good for the Stone and Raines; Shooting for the longs and breast; gentle walking for the stomacke; riding for the head; and the like. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Kelig.* (1850) I. 3 Everybody agrees that there is in our very nature sentiments of right and wrong; to do as we would be done by; . . . to clothe our bodies, and the like. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 In travelling together in the same hired Coach, sitting near each other in any publick Assembly, or the like. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 43 If you have any acquired talent . . . such as music, painting, or the like. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* I. ii. 30 Questions concerning time, space, mind, matter, God, immortality, and the like. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 146 The mundane, earthy, instruments of taxation, police, soldiery . . . and the like.

† d. Used as a mere demonstrative pronoun: = that or those (followed by *of*). *Obs. rare.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Scenall's Man bec. Guilty* 146, I doubt not but that 'twas ambition which kept Scipio chaste, that was the sweetness of glory which charmed the like of Pleasure. 1653 NISSANA 145 He had changed his love affections into the like of Friendship, or rather of obsequiousness. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Beutivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 214 His death was accompanied by the like of Orange.

e. The like(s of (rarely to): such a person or thing as; now often depreciatory. *colloq.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 384 Many of God's children belieue that there is something in a broken reed the like of me. 1787 *Minor* 171 Never more presume for to speak to the likes of me. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* 185, I never saw, nor heard of the like of this before. 1826 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 270 The like of which exists in no other spot on the surface of the earth. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 137 This is the best school that the like of me was ever put to. 1872 BROWNING in *Life & Lett.* (1891) 292 The second edition is in the press, . . . 2,500 in five months is a good sale for the likes of me. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 210 Are there no harems still left in Stamboul for the likes of thee to sweep and clean?

4. Golf. (See quot. 1881.)

1863 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. VIII. 411/2 The Captain hookit his ba' into the Principal's Nose, and the Laird lay snug on the green at the like. 1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football* etc. 89 (Golf) The reckoning of the game is made by the terms odds and like, and one more, two more, &c. 1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Handbk.* 35 If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—i.e., 'the odd', your next stroke will be 'the like'.

†5. Likelihood, probability. *Obs. rare*—
1609 YONGE *Diary* 19 There is like of war between them.
6. In phrases formed with preps.

†a. *With like*: as is (was, etc.) fitting, in a fitting manner. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8190 þatt operr folle all 3ede hun, swa summ itt birp, wiþþ like. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Ihesu þus to fah for me aaines mine sawle fan þu me derennedes wið like.

†b. *In like* (also *Se. in to like*), *in like*: = ALIKE. Also, without change. *Obs.*

13. etc. [see INLIKE]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints ii.* (Pauhus) 210 His ryk þat eurre lestis in to lyk. *Ibid.* xxxv. (Thadee) 70 His ryke Is stedfast lestand ay in lyke. c 1430 *Syr. Fryan.* 1571 Hedde and fete lay bothe in lyke, To grounde was he caste! 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) U ij, She . . . which ought to count all in like faire & foul, saving her husband. a 1555 RIDLEV *Pitt. Lament.* (1566) B v b, All sped in lyke. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jurguth* 75 His ennemys and his owne subiectes he dreeded and suspected both in lyke and after one maner.

†c. *Of (a) like, by (the) like*: probably, BELIKE.
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 337 b, Harpalus (who by like had a good insight in suche matiers). 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Feramb. Kent* (1826) 215 In which respect (of like) he gave to the hundredth, the name of the same Towne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 50 Of a like that purpose to pluck Jupiter out of heaven. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 24½ King William . . . conceived displeasure against Urban . . . and alledged by the like, that no . . . bishop within his realm should have respect . . . to anie pope. 1579 [see BELIKE]. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 69 The white rocks or cliffs (by like about Douer).

Like (lik), v. 1. Forms: 1-2 *lician*, 2-3 *likie* (n, 3 *lyken*, 3-5 *li*, *lyken*, -i-n, -y-n, (4 *likke*, *lykky*), 4-7 *lyke*, *Sc.* and *north.* *lik*, (5 *lykey*, *lijk*, *leke*), 6-7 *leeke*, (7 *lyk*), 4- *like*. Also *Y-LIKE*. [OE. *lician* = OFris. *likia*, OS. *likōn* (Du. *lijken*), OHG. *lithēn*, *lithēn*, ON. *lika*, Goth. *leikan*:-O.Tent. **likjan*, **likōjan*, f. **liko-* body (orig. appearance, form); see LICH sb.]

1. *intr.* To please, be pleasing, suit a person. Chiefly quasi-trans. with *dative*; † in early use also const. to, till. Also *impers.* as in *it likes me* = I am pleased, it is my pleasure to do so-and-so. Now only *arch.* and *dial.*

971 *Bechl. Hom.* 129 Aeghwylc man, sy þær eorðan þær he sy, þurh gode dæda Gode lician sceal. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 14 Heo hit gearwode, swa heo wiste þæt his fæder licode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 God . . . 3ife us swa his wil to donne þæt we gode like and monne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þane he wile don oðer queden hwat him þanne liciað after deffes lore. c 1205 *LAY.* 8746 Hit þe likede wel þæt þu us adun lizdest. 1340 *Ayeb.* 187 Efterward ase merci likeþ to god also hit ne liketh noþing to be dyleue. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) The victories cause lykede to the goddesses and the cause ouercomen lykede to catoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 505 It likit till his will. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowde* (Caxton) 1483 v. xii. 103 This is my loued one that lyketh me. c 1430 *Troo Cookery-bks.* 31 Take Porke or Beef, whether þe lykey, & leche it pinne þwerte. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* ii. xix. 267 Chiese the seers which of the answers to hem likith. 1535 COVERDALE *Ether* i. 8 The kynge had commaunded . . . that euery one shulde do as it lyked him. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1877) i. 201 To give his roiall consent to such statutes as him liketh of. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 100 Like it your Grace, The State takes notice. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw.* II. (1680) 87 How that way they like you, that I know not. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 405 There they are free, And howl and war as likes them, uncontrouled. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* (1874) i. 41, I rode suddenly upon a certain path that liked me not.

†b. *simply.* To be pleasing, be liked or approved. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 3 (Sedgfield) Forðy sceolde eac mon bion on ðrem wel gehæleðan þæt he on his abhor ealde licode. c 1315 SPOKELAN *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 98/13 Sinne hys swete and lykep, Wanne a man hi dep. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvi. 6 Lo! thī seruanteesse is in thin hond; vse thou hir as it likith. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* Prol. If this Playe do not like, the Duell is in 't.

c. *To like well or ill*: to be pleasing or the reverse.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4029 Ille liked ðanne balaac Euerilc word ðe prest balaac spæc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11820 Him þuþe þe wide contreie wolde him liki bet. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 76 Wan he was war of þe frenschemen on [bert] him likid ille. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 18 My fader asked me 'how likithe you?' . . . And y tolde my fader how me liked. 1590 MARLOWE and *Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i. 15, He dispoise them [women] as it likes me best. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 61 They sallied forth where liked them best by the breaches thereof. 1608 *Yorksh. Frag.* i. iii, Good Sir, keep but in patience, and I hope my words shall like you well. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 353 They . . . colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best. 1668 PERSY *Diary* 22 Nov. My boy's livery is come home . . . and it likes me well enough. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 222 Either with Moldings or other Work upon it, as best likes them. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* 209 Where it liked her best she sought Her shelter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xv, At first in heart it liked me ill. 1832 ARNOLD *Serm.* II. 320 If there be no God . . . let us eat and drink, or follow what likes us best. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii. 103, I wish any respected bachelor that reads this may take the sort that best likes him.

†2. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To please oneself, take pleasure, delight in (something). *Obs.*

a 1300 E. F. *Psalter* xxxvi. 4 Like in Laverd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19231 Ilk suik it-self bisuikes, And letes mast þæt þar-in-likes. *Ibid.* 28336, I ha me liked ai vm-quile In vnait wordes. 1340 *Ayeb.* 177 Me zenezep wel ofte . . . be þe nase ine to moche him to liky in guode smelles. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F ij b, Yet dooe these my old gurlen not a little lyke their selves herein.

3. *intr.* To be pleased or glad. *To like ill*: to be displeased or sad. Now only *Sc.*

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 500 Þerl for him sori was, Ther liked non in that plas. c 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 1151 Þei marke liked ille. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 618 And Adam Spencer liked right ille. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 114 Ye ar all heuy and lyktyt yll here in this wayt. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 39 Be that it drew to the night, The King lyktyt ill. 1896 J. BALFOUR PAUL in *N. & Q.* Ser. viii. X. 485/2, I should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book states [etc.].

†4. To be in good condition; to get on, do well, thrive. Chiefly with *adv.*, *well*, *better*, etc.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw.* II (Percy) xlv, Thi maystre is i-wonne And lyketh. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 53 It may fortune there be some [sheep] that like not and be weike. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 It [the beech tree] . . . liketh best being sowne in moyst grounds. 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* xciv. (1636) 176 Children . . . live and like better with that [milk], than with any other thing. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 62 (Q. 1600) By my troth, you like [1623 look] well, and beare your yeeres very well. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 500 Trees generally do like best that stand to the Northeast wind. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 3 We meddle not with Apricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches, which will not like in our cold parts, vnlesse [etc.]. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. iv. The Cattle . . . like as well with it. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* Malta 296 Indigo . . . agrees with the soil, and likes and thrives there very well. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* xxxviii. § 4 (1689) 245 The Ponds where they like well.

5. To derive pleasure of, occas. *by*, with (a person or thing); to approve of, become fond of. Also with *adv.* (*well* or *ill*). *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3124 Of this message he liked yll. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 186, I understode he lykyd not by hys dysposicion. 1579-80 North *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 63 To see his notable lawes . . . so well established and liked of hy experience. 1590 GREESE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, Daughter like of whom thou please. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* p. 2 But was that his magnificence liked of by all? 1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 98 He . . . began to like better of his employment. 1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 100 V* King likes soe well of St. T. J. that [etc.]. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. (1824) 419 Opinions, by no means liked of by the Bishop Cheney. *Ibid.* ii. xlv. (1824) 167 They hoped . . . that their prince . . . would like well with this their doing. 1764 BURN *Poor Lawes* 77 If any hegar's child . . . shall be liked of by any subject of this realm of honest calling. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* Like of, to approve. 'My master will not like of it.' 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 397, I daren't do't; my master wouldn't like of it.

6. *trans.* (The current sense.) To find agreeable or congenial; to feel attracted to or favourably impressed by (a person); to have a taste or fancy for, take pleasure in (a thing, an action, a condition, etc.). In early use often *to like well* (now *arch.* in this form, though we say freely *to like very, pretty well, and to like better or best*), and antithetically *to like ill* (*arch.*) = to dislike.

As used with reference to persons, the vb. is often contrasted (as expressing a weaker sentiment) with *love*.

The two earliest quotes, may belong to sense 1.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Mildhearted beþ þe man þe reoup his neheþures unseþe, and liked here alre selde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2039 Conan þe kinges neuue ne likede noþt þis game. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1076 *Dido*, And for he was a straunger sumwhat sche Likede hym the het. c 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 1015 He that schir Wawane the wy likit the wer. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I can nat lyke hym better than I do. 1581 T. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 200 Wante makes the Lyon stowte, a slender pray to leeke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 24 Yet every one her likte, and every one her lov'd. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 338 He which would have chosen the best, yet liked another before him. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xl. lviii. (1612) 285 With women, that no lesse attract our senses them to leeke. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 171, I never lik'd thy talk, thy offers less, Now both abhor. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 p. 4 My Lover does not know I like him. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 237 Where a man neither loves nor likes the thing he believes. 1741 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mr. Wortley* 5 Nov., The people here [Geneva] are very well to be liked. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 210 He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, Maybe ye may like the ewe-milk . . . cheese better. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, I may like him well enough; but you don't love your servants. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 50 Most persons say that lawgivers should make such laws as the people like.

b. *absol.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 7 If you like elsewhere doe it by stealth. 1595 — *John n.* i. 511 If he see ought in you that makes him like. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 583 Till in the Amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose. a 1742 J. HAMMOND *Love Elegies* vii, They met, they lik'd, they stay'd but till alone. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Introd., Looking [he] liked, and liking loved.

c. With direct obj. and *inf.* or complementary *pa. pple.* or *adj.*, or (now rarely) a clause introduced by *that*.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1290/2 Such as are lerned, will like also, that [etc.]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* v. xxx, Less lik'd he still, that scornful jeer Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 393 Would he like the subject discussed in newspapers? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, It was Blanche who . . . asked him . . . whether he liked women to hunt? 1887 COLVIN *Karts* viii. 207 The sonatas of Haydn were the music he liked Severn best to play to him.

d. With *inf.* as *obj.*: To find it agreeable, feel inclined to do or be so and so. Often somewhat idiomatically in conditional use, to express a desire, as *I should like* (= *F. je voudrais bien*, *G. ich*

möchte gern); often derisively in *I should like to see*—(intimating that what is referred to is impossible), *I should like to know* (implying that the question has no natural answer). Also with ellipsis of *inf.*, as in *to do as one likes*.

c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 5528 3e þat liken in loue swiche þinges to here. c 1440 *Generities* 2010 Do as 3e leke, for this is my counsell. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Who so lyktes to luk it oure. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 33 Quha likis till half mar knowlage in that part. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 171 His holiness for pastime liked well to hear thereof. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 1 Off cullouris criet quha lykis to weir, Ar sindry sortis in to this toun. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 Euerie ane mycht marie how many wyfes he lyket. 1611 *Bible Rom.* i. 28 They did not like [Gr. οὐκ ἐδοκίμασαν] to retaine God in their knowledge. 1662 PERSY *Diary* 22 Aug., I had liked to have begged a parrot for my wife. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 50 He may either go or stay, as he best likes. 1694 ATTERBURGH *Serm.* (1726) I. 191 He is already under the Dominion and Power of his own Lusts, and perhaps likes to be so. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Mad.* 199 If you would like to go, We'll visit him. 1830 MACAULAY *Rob. Montgomery* Ess. (1872) 130 What, we should like to know, is the difference between the two operations which Mr. Robert Montgomery so accurately distinguishes from each other. ? 1831 — in *Life* I. 233, I should have liked to have sale through so tremendous a storm. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, [Mr. Gunter threatens to throw Mr. Noddy out of window] 'I should like to see you do it, sir,' said Mr. Noddy. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. 187 A person should be free to do as he likes in his own concerns. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. 406 To say we can be virtuous if we like, is [etc.]. 1874 RUSKIN *For. Clau.* xxxix. 68, I should like to have somebody for a help. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/2 Those critics . . . who maintain that we are free to do as we like in Egypt.

e. Often used, esp. with conditional auxiliary, for *like* to have.

1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 1 Would you not like a broomstick? *Mod.* I should like more time to consider the matter. Would you like the arm-chair?

f. The neutral sense inferable from the qualified uses, *to like well or ill* (see above), survives in the interrogative use with *how*, as in 'How do you like my new gown?', 'How would you like to be called a fool to your face?' etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 77 How dost thou like the Lord Bassanio's wife? 1606 DAY *ile of Guls* b. Boy, how doost like me in this attyre? 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Trouver*, Comment le trouvez-vous? How do you like it? 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 532 How does the God like living in a skin? 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 194 How like you this old satire?

g. In the colloquial half-jocular expression, used of an article of food or the like, 'I like it, but it does not like me' (i.e. does not suit my health), the use seems to be a mere perversion of sense 6, and not directly connected with sense 1.

1899 H. FREDERIC *Market-place* xxiii. 307 He liked the water, and the water liked him. He decided that he would have a yacht.

Like, v.² Also 5-6 *lyko*. [f. LIKE a.]

†1. *trans.* a. To fashion in a certain likeness. b. To represent as like to; to compare to. c. To make a likeness of; to imitate. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked [Bæda assimilavit] his lunde. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 48 Like me to the peasant Boyes of France. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. 489 Her hily hand (not to be lik'd by Art) A pair of pincers held. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* F 7 b, If to gold I like her Haire.

2. *intr.* (Const. *inf.*) †a. To seem, pretend. *Obs.*

b. To look like or be near to doing (something) or to being treated (in a specified manner). Now *vulgar* and *dial.*, chiefly in compound tenses, *had* (rarely *were*) *liked* to, or (*dial.*) *am* (is, etc.) *liken* (for *liking*) to, etc. (Cf. *had like* s.v. LIKE a.)

1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 24 The gret tendrenesse ye lyke to have of the salvation of my simple honeste. 1598 PARSONS *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 32 The other disorders that I have signified . . . were liked to have received a severe sentence & punishment. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 115 Wee had likt to haue had our two noses snapt off with two old men without teeth. a 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy.* (1878) 91 Her old leake . . . had liked to have drowned all those which were in her. 1654-66 EARL ORKNEY *Parthen.* (1676) 18 Joy had lik'd to have performed what grief but begun. a 1689 Mrs. BEHN *Novels* (1722) I. 282 The Rabbie had lik'd to have pulled him to pieces. 1716 ABP. NICHOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 396 The judges, whom he had liked to have provoked by his clownish behaviour at the bar. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten. Misc.* (1733) II. 119 My heart alake, is liken to break when I think on my winsome John. 1760 II. WALPOLE *Lett. to G. Montagu* 25 Oct., He probably got his death, as he liked to have done two years ago, by [etc.]. 1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 92 He . . . was once what I had liked to have been, a methodist. 1802 *Ibid.* 390, I would not serve you as X. Y. Bellamy had liked to have served us. 1853 J. A. BENTON *California Pilgr.* 127 The evening liked to have been a tedious evening.

-like, suffix, forming adjs. and advs. In strictness, the words containing this suffix are compounds of LIKE a, and *adv.*, in the senses in which these words govern a dative or are followed by an *adj.* (see LIKE a. 1 b, LIKE *adv.* 1, 3). The compounds so formed not unfrequently resemble in sense the derivatives formed with -*lik(e)*, ME. *dial.* form of -LY I, -LY², but the two formations are entirely

distinct: thus ME. *greedlike* adv. (= greedily) is not the same word as the mod. Sc. *greedy-like*.

1. Appended to sbs. a. Forming adjs. with the general sense 'similar to —', 'characteristic of, befitting —'. Early examples are *circularly* (a 1420), *chieftainlike* (c 1470 Henry Wallace vi. 489), *devil-like* (c 1470), *godlike* (1513), *bishoplike* (1544), *flesh-like* (1552). The suffix may now be appended to almost all sbs., including proper names; in formations intended as nonce-words, or not generally current, the hyphen is ordinarily used.

Some particular writers have shown an extraordinary fondness for words of this formation; e.g. more than 60 occur in Bailey's *Festus*.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* S. 113 b. Making Hidalgo-like Rhodomontades. 1603 DEKKER *Grisel* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Then can you blame me to be hunter like, When I must get a wife? 1607 R. C[ARREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 188 The testimonies which themselves give of their Sardanapale-like sobriety. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 100 An unaccountable unqually-like fit of the spleen. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Frills*, 151 The professor thought this conduct extremely rude and ungoldsmitlike. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 11. 38 Their leaves and habits are so salad- and kitchen-garden-like, that we cannot recommend them. 1841 11. 84 A low shrub, with heath- or fir-like leaves. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 758 1/2 He gave an Egan-like description of a pugilistic encounter. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 286 And swore to make all souls Believe alike in clockworklike content. 1849 NOAO *Electricity* 189 That plumbago-like substance found lining the interior of long-used coal-gas retorts. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 263 June over! A thing I think of with Omar-like sorrow. 1866 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* II. 578 If the noise... is that of a friction-murmur, soft and bellowslike. 1901 *Academy* 13 July 29/2 Strong, cudgel-like Anglo-Saxon words.

b. Forming advs. with the sense 'in or after the manner of —', 'so as to resemble —'. Early instances are *fellowlike* (c 1530), *gentlemanlike* (1542), *phraselike* (1549), *bishoplike* (1555). These advs., and the method of formation, are now perli. to be regarded as obsolete or at least archaistic, the apparent examples in recent use being explicable as quasi-advb. uses of the adj.; at least, the advs. or quasi-advs. are now employed only to characterize the subject of the sentence, not, as formerly, to indicate the manner of an action. In accordance with this change of signification, *-like* in the quasi-adverbial use now takes optionally a second principal stress, and is nearly always hyphenated.

1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 80 This is a comely parlour, very netly and trimly appareled, London like. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 104 She... drest hir Bacchus like. 1624 D. CAWOREY *Humilitie* 39 How vainly and garishly (poppingaye-like) are our men and women attired? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii. (1840) 255 How... coward-like they had behaved. [1768 W. DONALDSON *Life Sir B. Sapskull* I. 71 His father... (dotard like) seem'd fully satisfy'd. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 768 1/2 Mr. Justice Rivers, Brutus-like, was constrained in justice to condemn. 1871 BROWNING *Prince Hohenst.* 97 Only continue patient while I throw Delver-like, spade-ful after spade-ful up.]

2. Appended to adjs. a. Forming adjs. In Sc. the suffix is added freely to almost any descriptive adj., esp. those relating to mental qualities, conditions of temper, or the like; the general sense of the compounds is 'having the appearance of being —'. In Eng. use the formation is not common, and the sense is usually 'resembling, or characteristic of, one who is —', as in *gentle-like*, *human-like*.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 694 Schir Rawff Gray saw at thair war Sotheron leik. *Ibid.* x. 210 'Allace', he said, 'the world is contrar lik!' 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1355 1/2 Of countenance amiable, and complexion English like. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 182 Twas not sillines he saw, that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 264 Wee founde Venerable like Turkes, ready to receive vs. 1639 [see ALIVE-LIKE]. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* IV. A man... Richt ald lyke, and bauld lyke. 1789 A. WILSON *Let. in Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 42 John's grim-like smile. 1825 LO. COCKBURN *Memo.* II. 110 It was a low square-like room. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 11. 15 A low herbaceous-like shrub. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 357, I think Peter's looking auld-like. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 389 Their sublime-like beauty. 1866 AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* II. 719 A gluey-like material.

b. Forming advs. With the sense 'like one who is —'. Obs. exc. in Sc., where the sense of the advs. is rather 'so as to appear —'.

Chiefly in contexts where the word might admit of being taken as adj.; cf. r.b. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. 1548 UDALL *Erasmi. Par. Luke* 154 b. With suche pompe as this triumphant lyke, and with such a trayne about him, did the Lord Iesus goe vnto Iherusalem. 1594 *Warres Cyrus* 1646 The Goddess turnde her face, offend- ing-like, frowning with angric brows. 1681 RYCAUT *Critick* 182 You, Phrygian, or inconsiderate like, replied Critilo, propound late Remedies. 1682 *Songs & Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 126 When thundering like we strike about. *Mod. Sc.* Dinna rug at it sae rochlike [= roughly], or ye'll brak it.

Like, obs. f. LICK v.; var. LICHT, LICHE.

Likeable, likable (lɔi-kəb'l), a. [f. LIKE v.1 + -ABLE.] That can be liked; pleasing; agreeable. 1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 179, I would fain know you; for I often hear more good likeable things than 'tis possible any one can deserve. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, We made a long visit here, as the people were mighty likeable. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxvii. (1862) 82 It is a

very likeable place, being one of the most comfortable towns in England. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 389 The most likable utterance of Knox's that I can quote.

Hence **Likeability** rare = next.

1823 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* V. 144 My civilities to them are regulated... a little more perhaps by their likeability. **Likeableness** (lɔi-kəb'lnes). [f. LIKEABLE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being likeable.

1860 RUSKIN in *Cornh. Mag.* 11. 545 The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own likeableness, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ix. § 60. 164 The different opinions concerning the likeableness of this or that occupation.

† **Liked**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. LIKE v.1 + -ED.] Regarded with predilection or affection; beloved.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 133 1/2 When the bride Alfreda understood the death of hir liked male and bridegrome... she cursed father and mother. 1583 BARINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 How stealth it the love of man from his wife, ... a friend from his long and liked acquaintance? 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xii. 19 It shall either induce me to a new good, or confirm me in my liked old.

† **Likeful**, a. Obs. Also 4 lievol, likful, 6 likefull. [f. LIKE v.1 + -FUL.] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 80 in *F. F. P.* (1862) 158 Per beh ros of rede le and hlie likful for se. 1340 *Ayenb.* 217 To pan be bene by pautifliche licul to gode and worthi to bi yherd. 1340-70 *Alor. & Diad.* 498 Vs is likful and lef in landus to walke. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 158 How loathsome now that earst so likfull seemd.

† **Likehood**, Obs. rare. [f. LIKE a. + -HOOD.] Likelihood, probability.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 75 So utterlye beyounde all expectation and likehood.

† **Likeless**, a. Obs. [-LESS.] Unlike.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1726 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don for iacob fer a-we; 303 him boren des ones bles Vn-like manie and likeles.

† **Likelihed**, Obs. exc. arch. Also 4 likli- h(i)ede, 5 likelehed, 5-6 lyk(e)lyhed(c. [f. LIKELY a. + -HEAD.]

1. Probability. Chiefly in phr. by or of *likelihead*; probably, in all probability (cf. LIKELIHOOD, 2 b).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Priores' T.* 144 She gooth... To every place, where she hath supposed by liklihed hir litel child to fynde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Preamble, Extreme rigour... whereby by likelehed many of theiyn shuld lose their lives. 1501 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) 151 Ye may have trial by lyklyhed what their answers shalbe. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 151 Certayne letters whyche some of the bitherne lette fall of late, and lost them of lyklyhed as some good kytte leseth her kayes. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* v. 96 Fellows, what have we done? by lyklyhed An evil deed and luckless. 1870 — *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 553 Alas! full little likelihead That he shuld live for ever there.

2. Likeness; resemblance. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 147 Men mai wel make a liklihed Between him which is avarous Of gold and him that is jelous Of love. 1413 FYGGE *Sowle* (Caxton) II. xli. (1859) 46 Though it passe my wyte, and myn abylete, for to counterfeten it in vray trouthe of lyklyhed, yet [etc.].

Likelihood (lɔi-klɪhəd). Forms as those of LIKELY a. + 4-6 -hode, 5-6 -hod, 6- -hood.

Also 5 lykeleod, 6 lightliwode, likeloode, lykelhood. [f. LIKELY a. + -HOOD.]

† 1. Likeness; resemblance; similarity. Also an instance of this; a semblance, similitude. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Parables & semblances or liklihoods of thynges naturelles and artyficyelles. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* Biii, Sacramentes (sayth Augustin) vnlesse they haue certayne lyklyhood wyth the thynges wherof they be sygnes, they be no sacramentes at al. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 It is called Iris for like- loode to the Rainebow. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* I. (1599) 96 Thus wee see what likelihood there is betweene the spirit and fire. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 23 There is no likelihood between pure light and black darkness. 1642 J. BALL *Anst.* Canne ii. 9 It hath too much likelihood to the masse-book. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 200 1/2 Fables [are] Tales of Untruth, yet have a likelihood of Truth.

2. The quality or fact of being likely or probable; probability; an instance of this. Const. of; † occas. to with *inf.* † To take *likelihood*: to infer as a probability.

c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* I. xiv. 78 Principis openest in probabilitie or likelihood to prethsis. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/1 Seyng... theyn selfe in likelihood to be endamaged. 1488 *Paston Lett.* III. 34 They sey [= saw] no lykeleod that they schuld have lycens. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 309 Who may not nowe take eyndent lyklyhood & coniecture vpon this, that [etc.]. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Absus.* II. (1882) 14 The prince may pardon the offender, if there appere likelihood of amendment in him. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Neither is there any likelihood, that [etc.]. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bes.* (1634) 38 In May or June... there is no great likelihood of a second or third swarm. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1663) 9 Hearing of the likelihood of my removal. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 7 (1718) 39 The State may be in great Likelihood to suffer Shipwreck. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 1/2 6 There was a likelihood of rain. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 307 That he really might be too late appeared an immediate likelihood. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* (1876) I. v. 301 The story has strong internal likelihood in its favour.

b. In phrases (mostly obsolete) † by *likelihood*, † by all or most *likelihood*, † in, in all *likelihood*, † of *likelihood*: in all probability, probably.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423 1/2 Ye which had ellys by liklyhood be lost. 1486 C'TESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the entente by alle lyklyhod, to fend the waies and meanes to gete shipping. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 5

§ 1 Every quinzime. Of liklyhood shalbe gretly mynnshed and lessed. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 270 Their speres grated nat; if they had, by moost lykelihood they had taken hunte. 1585 ARR. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 287 The eldest, & therefore by likelihood the discreetest servant of his house. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 238 Then I can lay it downe in likelihood. 1600 W. WATSON *Decordoun* (1602) 121 Who of likelihood... was possessed... with so affectionate an opinion of his brothers advancement, that [etc.]. 1631 WEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 812 It hath no Inscription, but in likelihood it is the Tombe of Sir Roger. 1664 POWER *Eph. Philos.* III. 189 In all likelihood, he that made this great Automaton of the world, will not destroy it, till [etc.]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 95 By all likelihood these ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 259 Oliver... was in all likelihood of French extraction. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 102 In all likelihood we will go home together on Monday.

c. The *likelihood*: the probable fact, or the probable amount. Obs. exc. Sc.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 287/1 The lyklyhode of the costes and expenses... weyed and considered. 1542 S. HINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 85 Yea & yet knowe not you whether they heare you or not, as the likelihood is they do not. *Mod. Sc.* The likelihood is I'll not be able to go.

† 3. Something that is likely, a probability; hence, a ground of probable inference, an indication, sign. Frequent in *pl. Obs.*

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 The likelihoodes and apparances being so far contrarie to that, which... is nowe founde true. 1576 TURBERY *Fenierie* 23 If there be two [clawclaws] it is an euill likelihood. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 43 These likelihoods confirme hir flight from hence. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 63 Man cannot diuine what end followeth beginning, the nearest is a likelihood. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 85/2 Which... by high-ways paved leading unto it, and other likelihoods, seems to have bene a worke of the Romanes. a 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 64 Thrusting upon your judgment impossibilities for likelihoods. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 119 Against which testimonies, likelihoods, evidences, the bare denyall of one man cannot countervale. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccacini's Adetti. fr. Parnass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 24 This last is a suspition grounded only upon likelihoods.

4. The quality of offering a prospect of success; 'promise'. Now only as an echo of Shakspeare.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelihood. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festive* IV. 31 Amongst all the... Captaines... there was none of greater likelihood. 1818 LAMB *Lett.* xi. 104 There are actresses of greater merit and likelihood than you. 1847 L. HUN *Men, Women & B.* II. x. 232 An individual of no mark or likelihood.

Likeliness (lɔi-klɪnəs). [f. LIKELY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. Resemblance, similarity; a semblance, similitude; = LIKELIHOOD 1. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 88 But at the last thar slayne he wes: In that failteit the likyness. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 608 Be feynd in-to be lyklynesse... of a marynare one be sey to hame can apere. 1412-20 LIVING. *Chron. Troy* i. iii. Jupiter... Takyn lyklynesse of Amphitrion. 1571 GOLDING *Calvinion* Pr. xliix. 14 They change the letter (Beth) into (Caph) the mark of lyklynesse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 29 She knew not his favours liklynesse, For many scarres and many hoary heares. 1600 HAMILTON *Facile Tractate in Cath. Tractates* (1601) 242 The halie spirit descendit vpon Christ in lyklynes of ane whyt dow. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 97 The similitude of inclinations, And likeliness of passions. 1680 H. DONWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 117 Books conjectured by Erasmus to be his from the likeness of their Style. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xix. (1852) 442 There is frequently... much likeliness between a Plinyism and a fable.

2. Probability; = LIKELIHOOD 2. Now rare.

† Also in phrases by, of *likeliness* (cf. LIKELIHOOD 2 b). † Also, probable amount = LIKELIHOOD 2 c.

c 1370 CHAUCER *Amorous Complaint* 15 Sooth is, that wel I woot, by lyklynesse, [if that [etc.]]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Malchor*) 997 God is mychty to helpe; dred nocht; quhar man na likliness ma se. c 1400 ROM. *Rose* 7544 For thing that may have no preying, But lyklynesse, and contriving. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 By the whiche alieness... by lyklynesse, the Counsaill... of our seide Souverayn Lord... is discovered. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 32 Seyng no lyklynesse to ben amendyd Of his host he took his leve that nyht. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 620 'Maister', he said, 'as fer as I haiff feyll, Off lyklynes it may be wondyr weill'. *Ibid.* ix. 1010 Be lyklynes Wallace suld wyne the land. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 55 As by possibillite and alle likliness may be honourable and truly vanquishid and wonne bye armes. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse of a thyng that maye happen, *possibilité*. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Likelihood*, *likeliness*,... *probabilité*.

† 3. An indication, sign; = LIKELIHOOD 3. Obs.

c 1450 LYOG. & BURGH *Servies* 2671 Shuldrys sharpe... Off evyl feith is lyklynesse.

4. = LIKELIHOOD 4. ? Obs.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxiii. iii. There was no king Christen had such sonnes fue Of lyklynesse. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Likelynesse or towardness, *indole*. 1735 DYCHE & PAROON *Dict.* Likeliness, Handsomness or Worthiness.

Likely (lɔi-klɪ), a. and adv. Forms: 4 liely, likli, likliche, 4-6 likly, lyk(e)ly, 5-6 lik(e)li, 5-7 *Sc.* likl(i)e, 4- likely. [a. ON. *liklig-r* (also *glitlig-r*), f. *lik-r* (*glig-r*) LIKE a. + -lig-r -LY 1. (OE. had the equivalent *gelliglic*.)

A. adj.

† 1. Having a resemblance, like, similar. Const.

till, to. Also, resembling the original, portraying accurately. Obs.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4852 For he shulde setten al his wil To geten a likly thing him til. 1425 *Cursor M.* 2132 (Trin.) þei were likly eiper to ober. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* ii. xiiij. 64 Mast liklie a waverand sweving or dreynie [L. *sinuillima sonno*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Lykly of countenance, *semblable*. 1596 *SPENSER Hymne Beantie* 198 For Love is a celestiall harmonie Of likly harts composed of starres concent. 1657-61 *HEVLIN Hist. Ref.* l. ii. iv. 38 Hath not the Father given us... a most excellent Mirror, wherein to see the ill complexion of the present times? Doth not he set them forth in such likly colours as if [etc.].

2. Having an appearance of truth or fact; that looks as if it would happen, be realized, or prove to be what is alleged or suggested; probable. † Also in advb. phrase by likly.

c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. l. 44 Sum men þenken likly þat [etc.]. 1426 *Paston Lett.* l. 25, I herde... no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 To the grettest likly myschief y^e may falle to the said Roialme. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 101 By likly to hit the prickle alwayes is vposible. 1592 *H. SMITH Four Serm.* (1612) l. 3, Hee would rather content himselfe with his present ease, then commit himselfe to so likly misery. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. 11 Have you heard of so likly Warres toward? 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 25 No likelier cause can be alleg'd. 1814 *CHALMERS Evid.* Chr. Revel. iii. 81 The apparent contradictions admit of a likly... reconciliation. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 291 The green spots... would be the likly camping-ground of wayfarers. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xvii. 275 The story told by Ambiorix was likly in itself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 780 A likly source of infection.

b. As predicate to a quasi-impersonal vb., with complement † an *inf.*, or *clause*; also in parenthetical phrase, as (*it*) is likly or *it* is likly.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 475 But it is likly, to many men, that siluestre synned in his hying. c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 64 For that she wolde fleen the compaignye Where likly was to tretten of folye. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 82 We supposen, as it is lich, that King Jon [etc.]. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6639 It was likly he was made preste At fyue and twenty þere at neste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b. It semeth... more lykly that he ascended up certayne steeptes to y^e crosse. c1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* 152 It was likly theretohave been a great fray. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abul.* II. (1882) 37 It is verie liklie they doe so. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 116 King Edward, by force, as is likeliest, though it be not said how, reduc'd him to Peace. 1695 *LU. PRESTON Boeth.* iii. 106 note, It is the likelier also that Catullus did intend a Reflection upon Nonius. 1696 *BP. PATRICK Comm. Exod.* i. 10 They had heard the Israelites discourse, it is likly, that they never meant always to stay there. 1710 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Wortley Montagu* 25 Apr. This verily likly you will never receive this. 1776 *Ln. STIRLING in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) l. 173 It was not likly any more British troops would be sent out. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 16 It will be more likly that I should some things extenuate.

c. As predicate to a personal vb., followed by *to* with *inf.*, where *he* (etc.) is likly *to* = it is likly that he will'. † Also *rarely*, const. of with gerund.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4878, Isai it noht for-qui þat yee Ne ern lickli men to be. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* III. 1221 (1270) þou me... Hast holpin þere I likly was to steruyn. 1406 *Hoccleve Miscrude* 74 Ful seelde is seen, þat yowthe takith heede of perils, þat ben likly for to fall. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1138 þai were likly to be. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 750 He was not likly to speake it of naught. c1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 210 Kyng Henry the VI, thus readepted, his cronne & dignitie Royall, lykly within short space to fall agayn. a1592 *II. SMITH Four Serm.* (1612) l. 6 h. Thou art much weaker than a Prophet, and the likelier to haue a most greuous fall. 1622 *DONNE Serm.* (Judg. v. 20) 24 Men exercised in Judgement are likeliest to thinke of the last Judgement. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 154 A hole where a Pike is, or is likly to lye. 1701 *W. PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 79 The war is likly, and goods bare a price. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 2, I am glad to find you are likly to be disposed of in marriage so much to your approbation. 1747 *SARAH FIELDING Fam. Lett.* 90 Putting themselves to a very unnecessary Trouble to prevent that Pain which seemed not likly of befalling them. 1793 *SMERATON Edystone L.* § 123 The heavy expence they were likly to be at. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* l. I. 144 Lambert seemed likly to be the first of these rulers. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet... did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likly to be taken for it.

3. Apparently suitable or qualified (for a purpose or an action); apparently able or fitted (to do or to be something expressed or implied).

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Ioh. Baptista) 837 A basare... stark & likly als but let to strik in twa his als. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1174 *Dido*, Me thyinkith that he is... likli for to ben a man. c1393 — *Scogan* 32 That ben so lykly folk in love to spede. c1440 *Generydes* 2107 In euery wise He was a likly knyght for that Office. c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* II. 364 Haile he [Wallace] was, likly to gang and ryd. 1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 Standliss or Storeris, likly to prove and to be Timber-trees. 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Ph. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 Suche as were most able and lyklyest to serve well in the same. 1591 *R. L. SMITH Affin. Faithf.* A 3 b. Deuising the likeliest policie to frustrate & disgrace but one of his Sermons. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 74 Himself Likly in time to blesse a Regall Throne. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. ii. § 6 (1634) 597 The best and likeliest means of their common safety. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 45 We are not yet come to a likly place. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables, Life Asop* (1708) 4 He... Carry'd them [slaves] to Samos, as the Likeliest Place for a Chapman. 1712 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 10, I regard Trade... as the most natural and likly Method of making a Man's Fortune. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii.

ii. 131 This Island was the likeliest place... to meet with us. 1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 410 Lely gave me these papers as the likeliest person to get them perfected. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* l. 365 The most likly rocks have been tried with aqua fortis. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 380, I call at every likly house in the towns or villages.

4. a. Having the appearance, or giving evidence, of vigour or capacity; strong or capable looking. b. (Now chiefly U.S.) Of young persons (occas. of animals): Giving promise of success or excellence; promising, hopeful.

1454 *Paston Lett.* l. 265 The Duke of York... wole come with his household meynne, clemly beseen and likly men. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. 211 b. The kyng had... marked bothe his wit and his likly towardnes. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 48 The likeliest and ablest springals are chosen. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Tall, well-set, likly Fellows. 1725 *S. WILLARD in Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 235, I arrived at Dunstable with a Company of very good, likly, effective men. 1793 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writings 1891 XII. 381, I am very sorry to hear that so likly a young fellow... should addict himself to such courses. 1863 *Advt. in Dicey Federal St.* l. 254 He [a fugitive slave] is... stout and well built; very likly. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xviii. 226 Chinamen go to Mongolia in spring, buy up likly animals.

5. [? Influenced by LIKE v.] Of seemly or comely appearance; good-looking, handsome? Now U.S. and dial.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. ii. 77 The damoyzel beheld the poure knyght, and sawe he was a likly man. a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* l. (1590) 66 b. These young companions make themselves beleue they love at the first liking of a likly beaute. 1728 *VANBR & CIB. Proc. Husb.* iv. i. You looked a good likly woman last night. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 325 She is very likly and genteel. 1802 *H. MARTIN Helen of Glenross* l. 69 You are white, and she is brown; but you are both likly. 1807 *P. GASS Tril.* 32 The women are homely... but the young men likly and active. 1852 *MRS. STURGE Uncle Tom's C.* xii. You'll soon get another husband—such a likly gal as you. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* xxv. That is Hetty Sorrel... a very likly young person. 1863 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Gen.* ii. 16-17 All the others that were likly for sight and good for food.

† 6. Seemly, becoming, appropriate. Obs.

c1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vi. 379 Be wryt or word quhilk likis you best til half? 'In wryt', thaid said 'it war the liklyast'. a1674 *MILTON Wks.* (1738) l. Life 44 After likly Discourses [Lot] prepares for three entertainment. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 587 The Vessel had been cleansed and Aired in the likeliest Manner.

† 7. Was likly, also catachr. had likly: came near to do or be (etc.); = was or had like. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. xxxi. 24 The... Gallis... came into y^e Capitoll & were likly to haue wonne it. c1503 *J. FLAMANK in Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) l. 235 Els, I hade lykly to be putt to a grett plunge for my trothe. 1652 *LD. MONM. Hist. Warrs Flanders* (1654) 274 A very hot skirmish had likly to have been, had not the King [etc.].

8. Comb., as likly †-looked, -looking adjs.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 6. 4/2 He must be a likly-look'd Fellow. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 The United States' Navy Board, are ready to try any likly-looking invention. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 406 Big Eloby is a fine, likly-looking island.

B. adv.

† 1. a. In a like or similar manner; similarly.

b. With close resemblance (in portraiture). Obs.

c1450 *MIRROIR Saluacion* 3348 The faderes redemyd for helle joynd he til aungels likly. 1554 *HULOET s.v. Sc.* Sc. and Sk. bene very likly used. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* III. xi. S b. Then are those vessels likly proportional. 141600 in *Montgomery's Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, so quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Probably, in all probability.

Now chiefly most likly, very likly; otherwise rare exc. Sc. or dial.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Likliche hem wantip to be þe leeste membre þat Crist hap ordeyned to be of his Chirche. a1420 *HOCCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 412 And likly, þat þou demest for folye Is gretter wysdom þan þou canst espye. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 104 When of one house there be three or fower brethren, likly one or two of them give themselves to trafique and merchandize. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Deut.* 159 And were ready to wish (likly) as the Romanes did of Augustus, that [etc.]. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* Printing xxii. ¶ 9 That part of his Copy... being such as his whole Copy... will likeliest Come in alike with. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus Mor.* (1737) lvi. You're likly in the right, when blam'd by them. 1754 *J. SHEBBEAR Matrimony* (1766) l. 15 The young Man who is to succeed him may likly spend his Fortune. 1821 *P. DEATRY Lett. to Farr* 17 Dec. in *P.'s Wks.* (1828) VIII. 363, I shall most likly say a good deal on the subject when we meet. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* l. 124 A quartz reef had been... abandoned, likly as unprofitable. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) l. 21 You may be very likly right in that. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xviii. 211 Ask him where he is going... and likly he will tell you he is going to some shrine to worship. 1895 *LEADS Mercury* 12 Sept. 4/8 He will likly be asked afresh whether [etc.].

† 3. In a fit manner, fitly, suitably, reasonably.

c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 335 þus in þes fyve figuris many men likly suppose þat [etc.]. c1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1442 So was that Lord receuyd... Lykly to hys plesure. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 48 The knowledge of heat that we haue from the feeling of it, is far more off from the right knowledge of it, or such as may likeliest become God, than [etc.].

Hence † Likly v. trans., to make 'likly' or attractive; to adorn, embellish.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* l. Prol. 124 Or than to mak my sang short sum tyme, Mair compendious, or to liklie my ryme.

† Likement. Obs. rare-1. [f. LIKE v. + -MENT.] Liking; pleasure.

1649 *J. ELLISTONE* tr. *Behmen's Epist.* (1686) 27 Take likement and delight therein.

Liken (lɪk'n), v. Forms: 4 licne(n), (likkin), 4-5 lic'kne, lykne(n), -nyn, 4-6 licken, -yn, 5 lycken, lykeny, lykyne, (leecon, legenye, lekyn, likon, -yn), 4-6 lyken, 4- liken. [f. LIKE a. + -EN; cf. OHG. *ki-līhinn* (MHG. *gelīchenen*), MLG. *likenen*, Sw. *likna*, Da. *ligne*.]

1. trans. To represent as like; to compare. Const. † into, to, unto, with. Also to liken together.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 4759 And to þe croys by gode skylle ys þe harpe lykenede weyle. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 97 þei may be well licken to swolwis of þe see & helle. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xx. 168 To a torche ober to a taper the trinite is likened. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3095 It lumps not all-way þe last to licken with þe first. c1420 *Chron. Vitod.* (Horsm.) 1128 Dowmys... ben legenyd to þe holy gois. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 Loue y likke in-to a fier þat slakeen may for no þing. c1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 9, I leccome my lyfe unto the morrow-tyde. 1549 *LATIMER Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Wel may the preacher and the ploughman be lykened together. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. l. 97 The Prince broke thy head for likning him to a singing man of Windsor. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 573 By likening spiritual to corporal forms. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. l. 375 Every good servant, for the future, will be proud to be likened to honest Joseph Leman. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes Wks.* (1841) 147 The world has been likened to a variety of things. 1808 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 90 You liken her to Henry. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* l. i. (1872) 5, I likened him often... to sheet-lightning. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 93 You must not liken her To your wild-eyed Aspasias.

† b. To make imputations on (a person). Obs. rare.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 42 Þo þat... Licken men and lye on hem that leneth hem oo siltis. *Ibid.* 277 Lewed men may likne þow þat þe been lithe in þowre eyghen.

† c. To liken (a person) to do (something): to represent as doing. Obs.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* i. 6/1 Athlās... ye whiche is lykened to bere up heven on his sholders.

† d. passive. To be assigned by repute to (a person) as a lover or a future husband or wife; also, to be reputed to be (so-and-so). Obs.

c1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 59 They haith ben likned to-gither more and 2 yere. 1755 *Ibid.* 304 He saith that the said Janet was never by any report lykened to any man for the getting of the said child, but only the said Robert. The said Robert is lykened to be the father of the said child.

2. To make like. rare.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 4350 To sett him in-to seruente... Pat god has foured to be free & to his face lickned. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/2 To make lyke (i. to Lykyne), assimilate, conformare. 1720 *Duncan Fraser* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) III. xvii. 172, I will liken her to a laidey woman, That warps about the stone. 1881 *LD. BROUGHAM* (Ogilvie), The occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, liken it to the worst despotisms.

† 3. intr. To be like, to resemble; also, to become like. Const. to or dative. Also trans, to symbolize, represent. Obs.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1064 If þou wyrrkes on his wyse, þaz ho wyk were, Hir schal lyke þat layk þat lyknes hir tyllie. 1340 *Aven.* 88 þe more he him loueþ þe stranglaker, þe more he him likneþ propeliche. a1400-50 *Alexander* 666 þi fourme Is likenen on an lym ne like to my selfe. a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 11 The plater drawn out of the donge likenith [Fr. *signifie*] the soule in the bedi. 1809 *BIANCHI Levity & Sorrow* l. 70 Her own conduct towards Braunau had much likened to coquetry. *Ibid.* II. 200, I once knew a lady... that likened surprisly to you. 1838 *CHALMERS On Rom.* II. 87 We are daily likening unto Christ in superiority over the world.

Hence † Likener, one who likens.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykenare, or he þat lykenyeth.

Likeness (lɪk'nəs). For forms see LIKE a. and -NESS. [OE. (Northumb.) *licnes*, shortened form of *gelicness* I-LIKENESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being like; resemblance, similarity; an instance of this. Const. to; † formerly in the same sense, const. of (or genitive of pron.), with.

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 9515 Witte clothes heo dude hire on... ilich þe snowe, þat me ne ssolde hire uor þe liknesse ise ne knowe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3332 Liknesse to corbin had he knaw. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* ii. xv. (1495) 40 The lykenesse of god is shewed in a lower maner in the lowest ordres of angels. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxviii. The vertu of my ryng... that is reed it wil torne in lykenes to grene. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* l. K v b. It may be called... ciste sage, of the lyknes that it hath with sage. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 8 The Lord of Stafford deere to day hath bought Thy likenesse. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* (1632) ix, Confounding a Gentleman, and a Peasant with the likenesse of salutation. 1612 *W. COLSON Gen. Treasury* title, The practise... to adde and subtract all vsuall Fractions vnlke, without reduction into likenesse. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* Pref., Moreover if likenes may beget love, England hath reason to affect Venice more than any other. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) l. 51 His other writings being such that no man from a likeness of style would think him capable of writing so extraordinary a book. 1818 *J. C. HOBHOUSE Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 386 Neither of them has a shadow of likeness with the lyric poetry of Petrarch. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxiii, As sometimes in a dead man's face... A likeness... Comes out—to some one of his race. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 (1864) 499

There is scope for the detection of likenesses in the midst of diversity. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* vii. (1878) 103 It was a likeness to her little boy that had affected me so pleasantly.

2. That which resembles an object; a like shape or form, a semblance. Hence *gen.* form, shape, esp. in phrase *in likeness of*. † In OE. = figure, stature. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 27 Thaele . . iurre geðences mæge to-ece to licnesse [cf. 1000 *allicnesse*] his elne emne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18823 Not of his liknes þat he bar Quils in prech and here and þare þau mai we sai. 1340 *HAMPOLE P. R. Consc.* 332 þau may men his liknes se Chaunged, als it had never bene he. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1142 *Dido*, Cupido . . Haldre the liknesse of the child I-take. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 þe fleisch is not hoot, but it is moist & hap þre maner liknes. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1861 In liknes of brede and wyne gaf crist his blode and flesche. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxx. 47 Ane feind he wes in liknes of aane freir. 1502 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 204 In this borrowed liknesse of shrunk death Thou shalt continue two and forty houres. 1611 *BIBLE Ezech.* i. 5 Out of the midst thereof came the liknesse of foure liuing creatures. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 84. I must . . take the Weeds and likenes of a Swain. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxix. 395 It is safer yet to stand upon our Guard against an Enemy in the likeness of a Friend, then [etc.]. 1815 *SHELLEY Demon World* 270 The likeness of a throned king came by. 1881 *FREEMAN Subj. Venice* 180 Spalato is putting on the likeness of a busy modern town.

3. The representation of an object; a copy, counterpart, image, portrait. Phr. to take a person's likeness: to make a portrait of him. Also of persons: One who closely resembles another.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Contens (Sk.) 21/10 *Imaginis* licnessa. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2641 Hamones likenes was þor-on. 1340 *Ayeb.* 49 Prelas, þer ssolden bi licness and norbyne of holynesse . . to al þe worlde. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. P.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Turne the, Lord, and tarye nowþ, Thin owen lyknes to helpe and save. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. iv. 73 Thou old Adams likeness, set to dresse this Garden. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* iv. 16 Lest yee . . make you a grauen image . . the likenes of male, or female. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, My Picture* (1687) 50 Here, take my Likeness with you, whilst 'tis so. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 450 What next I bring shall please thee, be assur'd, Thy likeness, that fit help, thy other self. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 412 All creatures do vehemently desire to bring forth their Likenesses. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 22 Whose Sire . . Had all bequeath'd . . To the dear Likeness of himself his Son. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernes's Anecd. Paint.* IV. (1786) 2 At most he gave himself the trouble of taking the likeness of the person who sat to him. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 434 Such was the portrait an apostle drew. . . Heaven held his hand, the likeness must be true. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* i. vi. 34 Did you ever have your likeness taken? 1857 *WILLMOTT Phas. Lit.* x. 115 History's . . portraits ought to be likenesses. 1885 *CLOUD Myths & Dr.* ii. xii. 223 They believe that their names and likenesses are integral parts of themselves. 1889 *PATER G. de La Tour* (1896) 32 Her sacred veil . . which kings and princes came to visit, returning with a likeness thereof . . for their own wearing.

† b. A sculptured image, a statue. Obs.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1057 Off þatt an, off Cherubyng, þe3 haffidenn licness metedd Uppo þatt offerrwercc þatt wass Abufenn þarke timbredd. c 1205 *LAV.* 1267 He wolde . . wrchen hire . . on licnesse of raede golde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 678 Nilus king Made likenesse, for muniging After his fader.

† 4. A comparison; hence, a parable. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Luke v.* 36 He seide to hem as to a liknesse [Valg. *similitudinem*]. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1084 And shewed hem ensamples and lyknesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. lviii. (1859) 56 'What reson hath the fyre to pleyne vpon the wode, which . . hit brenneth in to ashes?' . . 'No cause,' quod I . . 'but between the and me this maner of lyknes is not comparable'. 'Sothly,' quod this body, 'this lyknes is accordant'.

† 5. Probable amount; = LIKELIHOOD 2 c. Obs.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lit. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 Now that the lyknesses off the kynges charges ordinarie and extraordinaryne biþ shewid [etc.].

Likening (lōi'k'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIKEN v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of making like, or representing as like; assimilation, comparison.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 305/1 Lyknyng, *assimilacio*. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A likening, *assimilation*. 1832 Jfr. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 104 Protestant likenings of the pope and his flock to the devil and his crew. 1894 *Athenaeum* 30 June 835/1 [There is] an unconscious likening of all things to the flowers and hills she loves so well.

† 2. A figure of speech; a comparison, simile. At (the) likening of: under the similitude of.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiii. 1 þe prophet at þe liknyng of a bedel . . cries þat [etc.]. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 94 b. A likening is agayne annexed, as blond. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvi. 398 What . . are the similitudes of Cicero himselfe in his treatise of old age, but liknings taken from husbandry and Vines?

Liker (lōi'k'ni). Now rare. [f. LIKE v. + -ER 1.] One who likes.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 443/1 To abhorre and burne vp hys bookes and the likers of them with them. 1583 [see Liker b]. 1658 *COKE Poems* (1669) 202 Beauty is but opinion of the Liker.

Liker, obs. form of LIQUOR.

Likerish, -ose, -ous: see LIKERISH, -ous.

Likesome, a. Obs. exc. dial. Also dial. lick-some. [f. LIKE v. + -some.] Agreeable, pleasant.

c 1563 *SIR T. CHALLONER tr. Boethius* i. metr. i. in Q. *Elia's* Englishings (E. E. T. S.) App. 150 Theis, of my happe lyknesse yougte y' glorie long ago. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) III. 163 Offavour was she counted likesome. a 1650 *Will Stewart & John v.* in *Child Ballads* II. 433/1 Or doe you mourne for a likesome ladye. 1801 *Sporting* VOL. VI.

Mag. XIX. 87 He had looked rather gloomy before, but now he appeared quite licksome. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Likesome*, that which may be loved or desired. 1877 *E. LEIGH Cheshire Gloss.* 124 'Charly loves a licksome girl, as sweet as sugar candy.'

Likewarm, obs. form of LUKEWARM.

† **Likeways**, adv. Obs. [f. LIKE a. + ways: see WAY.] = LIKEWISE 2 and 3.

1551 *RECORDE Pathen. Knowl.* i. vii. Like waies I set one foote of the compas steddyly in . . c 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 Our . . faith . . conffirmit lykuayis according to his commandment. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 20 Lykways we could keep the vouales of the original. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. 111. 211 And lykways I thinke I have done you no wrong. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 542 ¶ 2 There are others who have likeways done me a very particular honour. [1865] *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* ii. xii. Likeways when I went to them two governors.]

Likewise (lōi'kwōiz). [abbreviated from *in like wise*: see LIKE a. and WISE sb.]

† 1. (The full phrase.) *In like wise*: in the same manner. Obs.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 148/1 As we have . . besought the Kyngs Higheesse. in lyke wise tenderly we desire all youre wysdomes. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* ix. 225 Alarde began to synge . . a new song. . . & Richarde dide in lykewyse. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 109 To y^e chyrch of All Seyntys in y^e same town in lykewyse xs. 1582 *STANHYURST Ancis* i. (Arb.) 22 In lykewyse Neptun the God . . appeared. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 183 If any be not present, he is searched out and brought in like wise.

2. In the like or same manner, similarly; = 1. Obs. exc. arch. in to do likewise (after Luke x. 37).

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 133 Also lyke wyse al manner of persons of Hooly Chyrche obedyente unto us . . shalle swere for too kepe this present acorde. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxv. 150 Item they . . may yssue out . . that owre when the enemies be not aware of . . and lykwyse to sawte them as they be sawte. 1534 *TINDALE Luke x.* 37 God and do thou lyke wyse. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 9 And lyke wyse he plaith with the verb in Luke and in Marke. 1611 *HULLE Judg.* vii. 17 Hee said unto them, Looko on mee, and doe likewise. c 1625 *MILTON Death Fair Infant* ii. He thought it toucht his Deitie full neer, If likewise he some fair one wedded not. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) p. xiv. Multiplication of Decimals is performed likewise as that of whole numbers.

3. Also, as well, moreover, too.

1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon*, *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 290 Wherefore let vs consider lyke wise whether [etc.]. 1604 F. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxviii. 314 There is likewise a small beast very common which they call Cnyes. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 84 It is good likewise . . in all Hypochondriacal cases. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 183. I had forgot to mention that his wife was likewise dead. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxxv. 53 Likewise the imaginative woe . . Diffused the shock thro' all my life. 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* Intro. 7 As there is a geographical distribution of climates, so likewise is there one of plants and animals.

Hence † **Likewisely** adv., similarly. † **Likewisness**, a similar method or manner.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. iv. *Columnes* 327 Th' other, which cuts this equi-distantly. . . is (like-wisely) The second Colure. 1674 N. FAIRBAIRN *Balk & Sch.* To Rdr., We . . may either find better words . . or at least coin fitter. . . in a likewisness to the old, than [etc.].

† **Likeworthy**, a. Obs. Forms: 1 *licwyrd*, 3 *licwurde*. [OE. *licwyrde*, f. stem of *lician* to LIKE + *wyrde* WORTH a.] Agreeable, acceptable, pleasing. So † **Likeworthy** a. in the same sense.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xvi. § 1 (Sedgefield) 35 Hwæt bið þær þonne licwyrðes buton his god & his weorðscipe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15918 Acc itt niss noht biforenn Godd Licwyrðis lif, ne cweime. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 His oðer dieliche tocome is softe and swide milde and licwurde. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 11 Hit is se helþ þing & se swide leof godd & se licwurde.

Likham(e), variant of LICHAM Obs.

Likie(n), obs. form of LIKE v.

|| **Likin** (lōi'k'm). Also lekin. [Chinese *li-kin*, f. *li* LI 2 + *kin* money.] A Chinese provincial transit duty.

1876 *Agreement of Chefoo* (Y.). The amount of likin to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments. 1901 *Scotsman* xi Mar. 8/4 Sheng . . has memorialised the Court in favour of the abolition of likin duties.

Liking (lōi'king), *vbl. sb.* 1 [OE. *licung*, f. *lician*: see LIKE v. 1 and -ING 1.]

† 1. The fact of being to one's taste (cf. LIKE v. 1), or of being liked. Obs.

c 807 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xli. 303 Dætte hie for ðære licunga ðære heringe . . ðe hie lufigeað æc 7eðafizen ða tælinge. c 1175 *Paternoster* 247 in *Lamb. Hom.* 69 On oðer wise ic habbe ifunde hu me mei in sunne bon ibunde. þet forme is to beon underling and þet oðer is liking. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 Þings were in desesse to him, þat now are in mikil leking. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The greatest personages, helde Monkes, Friars, and Nonnes, in such veneration and liking, that [etc.]. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*. Tim. 218/1 The man [must] exhort the woman, and the woman the man, to be out of liking with themselves before God.

† 2. Pleasure, enjoyment; an instance of this. At liking: in a suitable position, at one's case. Ill liking: discomfort, unhappiness. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Forte wende was to uromard þe licunge þet flesches lustes asked. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 7 Habbæð mare delit þrin þen anie oðre habbeð likinge (= in liking) of þe worlde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28080 In vayne glori haue iþlikyng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 132 William þe Scottis

kyng therfor was fulle blithe, þat Henry had ille liking. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 956 We lachen likynges-yow of þe lof(t) briddus. c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 2023 Sche miþ lede hire lif in liking & murþe. 1375 *BARROW Bruce* i. 226 Fredome mayss man to haiff liking. *Ibid.* iii. 560 Quhen men uicht at liking ar. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (1405) 730 This tree is not at lyking in rough places and mountayns. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 831 Thane durste I sully syng. Was never emporoure ne kyng More at hys lyking. c 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 1065 The lordis on the tottir side for liking thay lough. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* ii. 8 This likyng is more delectable to the body and saule than all the myrthe and liking that all the worlde myghte gnye. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 80 b. And sought . . for the delicacie of viandes: well was that man rewarded that could bring any thyng of lykng or pleasure.

† b. In bad sense, more fully *flesh's* or *fleshly* liking: Sensuality, sexual desire, lust. Obs.

a 1240 *Ureisin in Coll. Hom.* 189 þi deap adendi in me flesches licunge. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiii. 1 All þe lust and lyknyng of þaire flesch and þis worlde. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Vse lytel fleschly lykng. c 1430 *Hymne Virg.* 92/49 For likinge blindþ many oon. 1575 *TURNER Faulconrie* 269 A man shall knowe when they fall to lyking and laying by this. a 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 96 To Sensuality his Flesh propends, Propension up to Liking straight ascends.

3. The bent of the will; what one wishes or prefers, (a person's) pleasure. Also *pl.* † *Of fier liking*: of free will. Now rare.

c 1375 *Al Pains Hell* 147 in *O. E. Misc.* 215 Moch froyt þer was here face be-for, To ete þer-of was here lyking. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prof.* 127 Voure lyking is that I shal telle a tale. c 1400 *Kom. Rose* 1975. I wol ben hool at your deys for to fulfillle your lyking. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 48 With þe helpe of god þai all shal be subgitz to þy lyknynges. c 1590 *GREENE Pr. Bacon* x. (1630) F 3 b. I leaue thee to thine own liking. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. v. 60 The King had married him against his liking. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 12 (1810) 23 This I leaue to the liking of others. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 290 Of all Men he is the least to follow his own Liking. 1859 *MILL Liberty* i. 15 No one, indeed, acknowledges to himself that his standard of judgment is his own liking.

b. In phrases † *at, to, (rarely after, in) one's liking*: according to one's wish, to one's taste.

13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MSS.* (E. E. T. S.) 497/133 Pouh he nouzt at þi lykyng. þe prest þat schal þy masse synge, Perfore lette þou nouht. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. cxxvi. (1482) 311 He spared no thyng of his lustes ne desyres but accomplyshed them after his lyking. 1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Pain* 165 Vou . . spent all at your owne lyknyng In wantones and banketyng. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 401/2 Finding a place to his liking, he escombed himself in despite of the Spaniards. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 138 Liberty to dispose of thy-selfe to thine owne best liking. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 228 ¶ 7 A Gentleman, who would willingly marry, if he could find a Wife to his Liking. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* v. 41 Season with pepper and salt to your liking. 1869 *FAIRIE Galations* 123 It might not be in all points to their perfect liking. . . but they could not set themselves against it.

4. The condition of being fond of or not averse to (a person or thing); favourable regard; 'fancy' for or inclination to (some object).

1340 *Ayeb.* 21 þe uifte bo3 of prede is ydele blisse þet is fole likinge of fole heyringe. c 1350 *Will. Patern.* 452 So gret liking & loue i haue þat lud to bi hold. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 27 Lot . . for lyking of drinke, Dude bi his dounhten þat þe deuel louede. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* viii. 1411 To tak ane lyking [the MS. has lak] and syne get na plesance, Sic like as that is nathing to auance. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. i. (1877) t. 6 For nothing could be obtained from him, of which the Normans had no liking. 1590 *SPEKKER F. Q.* iii. xii. 13 She . . did great liking shewoe, Great liking unto many, but true love to fewe. 1600 *SHAKS. A. F. L.* i. iii. 28 Is it possible . . you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Roulands youngest sonne? 1607 *TORRESILL Four f. Beasts* (1658) 523 Afterward they grew out of this vain custom. 1652 *DICKENS Compl. Anabasis*. 50, I hear secretly that there is not the best liking between the two Queens. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) II. 8 Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 271 For the improvement of their Manufactures, and . . bringing the Europeans to the greater liking of them. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 294 The Earl has taken a great Liking to him. 1809 *MALRIN Gil Blas* iv. viii. ¶ 7 Though not dainty in her likings. 1825 *HEREK Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1828) II. 377, I have no liking for all this train. 1832 *MISS WORDS. Worth Loving & Liking in Words.* Poet. Wks. I. 251 Likings come, and pass away; 'Tis love that remains till our latest day. 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C.* (1851) I. 63, I have a lawyer's liking for the best evidence. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxii. II. 313 Friendships begiu with liking or gratitude.

attrib. 1701 *CIBBER Love makes Man Epil.* And know, that while the liking Fit has seiz'd you, She cannot look, he write, too ill to please you.

† b. Approval, consent. (See also GOOD-LIKING 2.) Obs.

1607 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 59 With the consent or likinge of the Scholemaster.

c. On or upon liking: on approval or trial. Now rare in educated use.

1615 in *Pietol L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 190 This licence to continue noe longer then untill Michaelmas . . but upon lykinge. 1685 *DRYDEN Thren.* August. iv. The Royal Soul . . Came but a while on liking here. 1727 *GAY Beggar's Op.* i. viii. Are you really bound Wife or are you only upon liking? 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 25 He did not stay . . the entire month, which he was to pass on liking. 1834 *Autobiog. Dissenting Minister* 157 After spending a few months on liking, I was unanimously chosen. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* iv. iv. He [the waiter] is a very young man on liking, and we don't like him.

+5. An object liked, (one's) beloved. *Obs.*
c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 496, I shall followe the in faith... my
 lyking thow art. *a1550* *Christis Kirke* Gr. xiv, The wyfins
 cam furth with cryis and clappis, Lo, quhair my lyking
 ligs! Quo thay. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* xi. 587 In the amorous
 Net Fast caught, they lik'd, and each his liking chose.
 +6. Bodily condition, esp. good or healthy con-
 dition. Cf. GOOD-LIKING 4. *Obs.*
c1320 Sir *Tristr.* 1279 So gode likeing he fand þat hole
 he was and fere. *c1430* *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 46 Vt contrey-
 men in lyking hele endure. *c1440* *Geuerydes* 6760 All pale
 and wanne, owt of likeng he was. *1539* *Taverner Eras.*
Prov. (1552) 7 This ought not to seeme any marvayle... yf
 he were in better lyking than hys horse. *a1568* *Ascham*
Scholem. (Arb.) 131 If God do lend me... free laysure and
 libertie, with good lyking and a merrie heart. *1584* *Cogan*
Haven Health i. (1612) 2 These... labors... do make a good
 state or liking of the body. *1590* *Greene Never too Late*
 B b, I have one sheepe in my fold that's quite out of liking.
1611, *1656* [see GOOD-LIKING 4]. *1661* *Mascal Gov.* Cattle 16
 Which will cause the beast to become lean and of ill liking.
1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4145/4 Strayed or stolen... a bay
 Mare... in good Liking. *1737* *Bracken Farriery Impr.*
 (1749) i. 9 They have been observed to eat plentifully and not
 become fatter or in better liking. *1768-74* *Tucker Lt. Nat.*
 (1834) II. 616 To keep it [the child] plump in good liking.
 +Liking, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LIKE v. 2 + -ING 1.]
 The condition of being like or likely. a. quasi-
 concr. Something that is like; a resemblance. b.
 Phr. In liking: likely to (do something).
1340 *Ascham* 47 Þe likinges [f. figures] and þe ymagina-
 tions of zenne. *1599* *Let.* in *Harrington Nugæ Ant.* 47, I am
 in liking to get Erasmus for your Entertainment.
 +Liking, *apl. a.* 1 *Obs.* Also 4-7 *Sc.* likand.
 [f. LIKE v. 1 + -ING 2.]
 1. Pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, attractive. Of
 food: Dainty. Of the weather, wind, an opinion:
 Favourable. Const. *till*, *to*.
1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 945 Summe þat longen to a lud
 of likinge smellus. *1375* *Harbour Bruce* i. 9 And suth
 thyngis that ar likand Tyll mannys heryng ar plesand.
1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 237 Anou likyng wynd
 liked the sailles. *1401* *Pol. Poem* (Rolls) II. 31 In... delicious
 and liking feeding... freers passen lords. *c1470* *Henry*
Wallace vi. 95 Him thow our threw out off his likand rest.
1513 *Douglas Æneis* iv. xii. 15 O sweit habit, and likand
 bed, quod sche. *a1548* *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 72 b, The
 wynd to hym was likyng, whereby he sayled into Flaunders.
1560 *Davis* in *Sleidan's Comm.* 244 He appointed hym and
 his fellows to come and declare hys lyking opinion touchyng
 the same. *1596* J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 62 Grant
 that... I may watchfully avoid what thou loathest, howsoever
 liking it be unto me. *1610* *Healey St. Ang.* *Cille of God*
 xix. iii. (1620) 709 Making a liking vse of all. [a1643] W.
 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. i. Thou art mine pleasure, by dame
 Venus bent; So fresh thou art, and therewith so lycand. i.
 2. 'In condition'; healthy, plump; in a specified
 condition e.g. *well*, *till liking*. Of a soil: Rich.
c1325 *Song of Yesterday* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 An
 hounde bat is likyng and Ioly. *a1366* *Chaucer Rom.*
Rose 1564 Abouten it is gras springing, For moiste so thikke
 and wel lykyng, That it ne may in winter dye. *c1380* *Wyclif*
Wks. (1880) 7 It semþ þe deyl gedreþeþe lumpis of 3onge
 men, fatte, and lykyng and ydyl. *1426* *Lydg. De Guil.*
Pilgr. 8063 Thow wer to fat, and to lykyng. *c1475* *Raue*
Coilear 46 Euill lykand was the King. *1523* *Fitzherb. Hush.*
 § 48 It taketh mooste commonly the fattest and best lykyng.
1535 *Coverdale Dan.* i. 10, I am afraied off my lorde the
 kyng, lest he spye youre faces to be worse lykyng then the
 other spryngaldes of youre age. *1611* *Bible Dan.* L. 10. *1656*
Hevlin Surv. France 7 The Countrey of Normandie
 is enriched with a fat and liking soil.
 +Liking, *apl. a.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [f. LIKE v. 2 +
 -ING 2.] Likely, probable.
1611 *Speed Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1623) 879 A liking
 report was brought to the towne, that Warwick had pre-
 pared foure thousand valiant men.
 +Likingly, *adv.* 1 *Obs.* [f. LIKING *apl. a.* 1 +
 -LY 2.] In a pleasing manner; pleasantly, daintily,
 attractively; also, to one's liking, with pleasure.
1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 405 Þe man þoutte þat
 he hadde be likyngly i-rolls. *1393* *Langl. P. P. L.* C.
 xx. 241 Lordliche for to lyuen and lykyngeliche be cloþed.
c1410 *Love's Labour's Lost* iii. i. Takynge bede and byhold-
 yng lykynge bir shamefast embland. *c1460* *Towneley*
Myst. xxiii. 234 Vou... That lede youre lyfe so lykandly.
1513 *Douglas Æneis* viii. vi. 31 Sa likandly, in pece and
 libertie, At eis his common peple gouernit he.
 +Likingly, *adv.* 2 *Obs.* [f. LIKING *apl. a.* 2 +
 -LY 2.] In a probable manner; probably.
1388 *Wyclif Isa.* 2nd Prol. Ellis it wole as lykynge
 be applied to falsnesse as to trethe. *c1449* *Peacock Repr.* iii.
 v. 305 Prechours sauen hem to flatene... for to the more
 likynge filte her wombis and her pursis.
 +Likingness. *Obs.* [f. LIKING *apl. a.* 1 +
 -NESS.] Attractiveness.
c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 93 Þis feisaut ben is likynge, And
 euere folowþ hir þese 3onge men.
 Likke, obs. form of LIKE, LIKE.
 Likli e, likly, obs. forms of LIKELY.
 Likorice, Likour, obs. ff. LIQUORICE, LIQUOR.
 Likresse, -rus, variants of LICKEROUS *Obs.*
 Likth, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LIE v. 3
 Lil, lill (lil). [Roman.] a. As a gipsy
 word: A book. b. slang. (See quot.); also 'a
 five-pound note' (Farmer).
1811 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Lil, a pocket-book. *1851*
Borrow Larzengro i. xvii. 219 Then the more shame for you—
 a snake-fellow—a horse-witch—and a lil-reader—yet you
 can't shift for yourself. *1857* — *Ramsey Rye* ix. (1900) 58
 Lor, brother! how learned in lils you are! *1859* *MATSELL*
Poet. (Farmer), Lil, a pocket-book. Lil, a bad bill.

Lil, var. LILL v. *Obs.*, and LILE a. *dial.*
Lilac (lil'ak). Forms: 7 lelack (e, 7-8 (9)
 lilach, 8-9 (now chiefly *dial.* or U.S.) layloek,
 (9) layloc, U.S. vulgar lalock), 8 lylac, 7- lilac.
 [a. F. lilac (Cotgr.); now lilas], a. Sp. lilac, a.
 Arab. ليلاك lilak, app. ad. Pers. ليلاك lilak,
 var. of نيلاك nilak bluish, f. Pers. نيل nil blue,
 indigo (Skr. nila, Hindi lil); cf. various Pers.
 words for indigo, lilak, lilany, etc., which have
 parallel forms with initial n. Other forms are Pg.
 lilaz (from Sp. or Arab.), Turkish leilag (whence
 possibly the early 17th c. lelacke, mod. laylock).]
 1. A shrub, *Syringa vulgaris*, cultivated for its
 fragrant blossoms, which are of a pale pinkish
 violet colour; a variety has white blossoms. Also,
 the flower of this shrub. *1625* *Sir T. Browne Gard.*
Cyrris iii. 128 The Autumnal buds... making little Rhom-
 buses, and network figures, as in the Sycamore and Lilac.
1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* Nov. 79 Plant Roses... Lilac,
 Syringas [etc.], *1763* *Brit. Mag.* IV. 605 And gather'd lay-
 locks perish, as they blow. *1777* T. WATSON *Ode* x. 1st Apr.
 25 The lilac hangs to view its bursting gems in clusters blue.
1844 *Lady G. Fulleston Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. xii. 69
 A large nosegay of lilacs and serings. *1860* O. W. HOLMES
Prof. Break. i. ii. Lilacs flower late. *1865* *Tennyson*
On a Mourner ii. Nature... makes the purple lilac ripe. *1881*
BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet i. 3 The yellow laburnum,
 and the laylock were at their best.
 b. Applied to other species of *Syringa* (see quot.).
1711 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 28 Rose-Trees,
 Honey-suckles, Persian Lilachs, &c. *1842* *Penny Cycl.*
 XXIII. 478 2 *Syringa Jossika*, Jossika's lilac... is a native
 of Transylvania, and was discovered by the Baroness von
 Jossika, after whom it was named by Jacquin. *S. chinensis*,
 Chinese lilac... In characters it is intermediate between
S. vulgaris and *S. persica*, and agrees with a hybrid plant
 produced at Rouen by M. Vain, and called *S. Rotoma-*
gensis, the Rouen lilac. *1861* *DELAVER Fl. Gard.* 124
S. persica, the Persian Lilac, is a smaller and slenderer
 shrub, with looser, more drooping heads of flowers, more
 aromatically perfumed. This also has a white variety.
 c. Applied to plants of other genera (see quot.).
1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 80's *Melia Azedarac*, sometimes
 called Persian Lilac, Pride of India, and Common Dead-
 tree. *1860* G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* xvii. 326
 The White Cedar-tree, or Australian Lilac (*Melia Aus-*
tralis). *1866* *Treas. Bot.* 631/7 African Lilac, *Melia Az-*
edarac. Australian Lilac, a name used by the settlers for
Hardenbergia monophylla; also *Prostanthera violacea*.
 Indian Lilac, *Melia semperflorens*. *1881* J. S. GAMBLE
Indian Timbers 70 *Melia Azedarac*, Linn. 1 The Persian
 Lilac. *1898* *Morris Austral Eng. Lilac*, name given in
 Australia to the tree *Melia composita*, called Cape Lilac.
 It is not endemic in Australia, and is called 'Persian Lilac'
 in India. In Tasmania the name of Native Lilac is given
 to *Prostanthera retundifolia*.
 2. The colour of lilac blossom.
1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. xl. 258 The
 colour was more or less inclined to red, from lilac to violet.
1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xvii. 32 The breast [of the
 parrot] is of a leaden hue, the belly lilac. *1816* C. FESS
HARDWICKE in *Two Noble Lives* i. 53 Elizabeth wore white
 and silver, I wore lacy and silver. *1847* *Tennyson Prin-*
cess II. 3 She brought us Academic silks, in hue The lilac.
 b. attrib., passing into *adj.* Of the colour of
 lilac blossom.
1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Contrast* (1832) 114 It will spoil
 my lilac ribbons. *1854-6* *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* x. i. 5 The
 little lilac glove. *1864* *Tennyson Grandmother* xv. So
 Willy and I were wedded: I wore a lilac gown. *1882*
Garden i. Apr. 210/1 A beautiful alpine Crowfoot, with
 delicate lilac flowers.
 3. attrib. and Comb., as lilac-ambush, -bush,
 -flower, -shade, -tree; also, qualifying the names of
 colours, as lilac-blue, -grey, -mauve, -pink, -purple;
 parasynthetic, as lilac-coloured, -headed, -tinted
 adjs.; lilac moth (see quot.); lilac-tide nonce-use,
 the time when lilac is in bloom.
1842 *Tennyson Gardener's* D. 111 This, yielding, gave
 into a grassy walk Thro' crowded 'lilac-ambush trimly
 pruned. *1851* *Eham & Midl. Gardener's Mag.* May 52
 Bunches of delicate 'lilac-blue... flowers. *1861* *Lowell*
Biglow P. Ser. ii. vi. 87 The catbird in the 'laylock-bush is
 loud. *1766* *AMORY Bunce* (1770) IV. 97 You must write
 with this 'lilac-coloured liquor. *1880* *BLACK White Wings*
 xx. The silent, glassy, 'lilac-grey sea. *1802* G. BARRINGTON
Hist. N. S. Wales ix. 344 The beautiful 'lilac-headed
 parrot. *1868* *Wood House's* *without* H. xiv. 256 The
 little chocolate-coloured moth called the 'Lilac Moth' (*Laz-*
ania ribeana). *1882* *Garden* 7 Oct. 307/3 Pelargoniums...
 Lady Sheffield, 'lilac-pink. *1861* Apr. 223/2 A compact
 rosette of a rich 'lilac-purple. *1849* M. ARNOLD *Modern*
Sappho i. Nothing stirs on the lawn but the quick 'lilac-
 shade. *1765* H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Hertford* 12 May,
 Though in all the bloom of my passion, 'lilac-tide, I have
 not been at Strawberry this fortnight. *1847-9* *Toon Cycl.*
Anat. IV. 126/2 'Lilac-tinted spots. *1625* *BACON Ess.*
Gardens (Arb.) 556 The 'Lelacke Tree. *1650* *Surv. New-*
sack Palace, *Archeol.* V. 434 A fontaine of white marble
 set round with six trees called lilac trees.
Lilaceous (lil'as), a. [f. LILAC + -EOUS.]
 Of or belonging to a lilac colour.
1855 in *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *1890* *Harper's Mag.* Nov.
 862/1 A beautiful lilaceous blue. *1864* *Id.* 864/2.
Lilacine (lil'asin). *Chem.* Also lilacin. [f.
 LILAC + -INE. Cf. F. lilacine.] A crystalline sub-
 stance obtained from the lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*;
 now called SPRINGIN.
1842 *Pharmaceutical Jnl.* I. 537 The lilacine appears to

be combined in the lilac with malic acid. *1844* in *Hoblyn*
Dict. Med. Terms; and in recent *Dicts.*
Lilalite. *Min.* [f. F. lilal lilac + -LITE.] An
 obsolete synonym of LEPIDOLITE.
1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 Lepidolite—Lilalite
 of some.
 +Lilburne. *Obs. rare* —1. A lubber.
a1553 *UDALL Royster* D. iii. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are suche a
 calfe, such an asse, suche a blocke, Such a lilburne, such
 a hoball, such a lobcocke.
 +Lile, *sb. Obs.* [f. name of Lille in France.
 Cf. LISLE.] ? A kind of program (more fully *Lile*
program).
1640 in *Noorthouck Lond.* (1773) 843/1 Stuff, liles, broad
 or narrow, the piece not above 15 yards, *id.* *1660* *Act* 12
Chas. II. c. 4 Sched. s.v. Buffin, Buffins, Mocados, & Lile
 Grograns (narrow the single peece... *id.* *1674* *JEAKE*
Arith. (1696) 65 Lile Grograns.
Lile (lil), a. and *adv. dial.* Also lil. [app.
 repr. a contraction of ON. *lilil*, *lill*-LITTLE: cf.
 mod. Sw. *lilla*, Da. *lille*.] Little.
1633 *King & Poore N. Man* 29 Full lile we know his hard
 griefe of mind. *1648* *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* vii. (1882)
 17/1 He'll have a hard death, *prose* lile fellow. *1863* —
Sylvia's L. Novels (1874) 127, I trust to thee to look after
 the lile lass. *1894* *HALL CAIRNE* *Manxman* 200 Nice lil
 thing, too.
 Lile: see LILLE v. and LILY.
Liliaceous (lil'i-əs), a. Also 8 *error*. lila-
 ceous. [f. L. *lilicaceus*, f. *lilium* lily; see -ACEOUS.]
 Pertaining to, or characteristic of, lilies or the
 order *Liliaceae*; lily-like.
1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Liliaceae*, of, pertaining to, or like
 lilies, of the lily kind. *1775* *Masson in Phil. Trans.* LXVI.
 285 [A flower] of the liliaceous kind, with a long spike of pen-
 dulous flowers, of a greenish azure colour... (this is *lilia*
viridis). *1785* *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* i. (1794) 25 The calyx
 is wanting in the greater part of the liliaceous tribe. *1845*
Darwin Voy. Nat. ii. (1852) 32 The large liliaceous plants
 which shaded the streamlets. *a1866* H. MILLER *Test.*
Rocks ii. (1857) 95 Aquatic plants and liliaceous roots.
Lilial (lil'i-əl), a. and *sb. Bot.* [adv. mod. L.
lilialis, f. *lilium* LILY.] a. *adj.* Only in *Lilial*
alliance: In Lindley's classification, the 'alliance'
 or group of orders which includes the *Liliaceae*.
 b. *sb.* A member of this alliance.
1646 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 195 [Endogens.] Alliance XVI.
Liliales.—The *Lilial Alliance*. Natural Orders of *Liliales*.
1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 501, II. Order—
Liliales (*Liliales*).
 +Liliated, a. [f. L. *lilium* LILY + -ATE 3 + -ED 1.]
 Embellished with the fleur-de-lis of France.
1643 *PRYNNE Soc. Power Parl.* App. 156 When he is
 girded by the King [of France] with the Liliated sword.
Lilibolero, obs. form of LILLIBULLERO.
Lillie, obs. form of LILY.
Lilled (lil'id), a. Also 6-; lillied, 7; lily'd.
 [f. LILY + -ED 2.]
 1. Resembling a lily in fairness of complexion.
1614 *SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 372 Her ruddy
 round Cheeks seem'd to be composed Of Roses lilled, or
 of Lillies Rosed. *1647-77* *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxxvii. 62
 The modest sweetness of a lilled face. *1652* *BENLOWES Theop.*
To my Jamie, The lily'd breasts with violets vein'd. *1701*
Poetry in Ann. Reg. 234 Did they wear lills too small...
 Or, over lilled, add a little rose. *1822* J. WILSON *Lights &*
Shadows Scott. Life 4 She was like the fairest of all the
 lilled brood. *1840* *Browning Sordello* l. 260 Of just-tinged
 marble, like Eve's lilled flesh.
 2. Covered with or abounding with lilies.
a1633 *MILTON Arcades* 97 Nymphs and Shepherds dance
 no more By sandy Ladons Lilled banks. *1744* *AKENSIDE*
Fleas, Imag. ii. 237 O'er the lilled vale Clearer than glass
 it flow'd. *a1803* *BEATTIE Ode to Peace* iii. iii, Along the
 lilled lawn the nymphs advance. *1876* *Gen. Edm. Dav.* Der.
 i. ix. 65 Its lilled pool and grassy acres specked with deer.
 b. Bearing or embellished with the heraldic
 lilies or fleur-de-lis.
1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* viii. 617 And paint the lilled
 flag Victorious on yon tower. *1814* S. ROGERS *Yacquel.* 88
 The lilled banners streaming bright. *1814* *CAT Dant.*
Par. vi. 116 The fond belief, that heav'n Will track its
 armour for his lilled shield. *1884* *GARDNER Hist. Eng.* VII.
 lxx. 195 The lilled banner of France.
Liliform (lil'i-fɔrm), a. [f. LILY + -FORM.]
 Having the form or shape of a lily.
1856 *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* XII. 75 Pattern of red
 glazed ware... with broad flattened rims of tasselled or lil-
 form patterns were discovered at the same time.
Liliput, **Liliputian**: see LILLIPUT, -IAN.
Lill (lil), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* [Cf. Du. *lil*, = LILY *sb.* 4.]
1721 *RAMESAY Poems* Gloss. (1760). *Lill*, the holes of a
 wind-instrument of music. *1788* in *R. Galloway's Poems*
 154 Go on, then, Galloway, go on, To touch the lill, and
 sound the drone. *1844* *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He...
 could play well on the pipes... and he had the finest finger
 for the back-lill [cf. 1832 back-lill] between Periwack and Car-
 lisle.
Lill (lil), *sb.* 2 A pin of a very small size.
1881 *Beck Draper's Dict.* *Lill*, a very small pin; prob-
 ably an abbreviation of *Liliputian*. *Mod. Adv.* *Lills*...
 Pins with perfect Solid Heads.
Lill, *sb.* 3 slang. See LIL.
 +Lill, r. *Obs.* Forms: 6 lil, lylle, 6-7 lill,
 (7) lell. [Onomatopoeic: cf. *Loul r.*] *trans.*
 To lill or hang (the tongue) out (rarely forth).
 Also (rarely) *intr.* said of the tongue.
1530 *Palsgrave* 611/1, I lylle out the tongue, as a beest dothe
 that is chafed, *pe. dialect.* *1859* *MASCALL* *Gard. & Hort.* (1857)

15 Ye shall see him lil and hold out his tongue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 34 Cerberus .. lilled forth his bloody flaming tongue. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* l. v. 228 As the Woodpecker, his long tongue doth fill out of the cloven pipe of his horny bill To catch the Emets. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. x. 255 Scornfully jelling and blaring out his tongue. 1611 FLORIO, *Lucerna*.. Also the Lantern-fish, which lilling forth his tongue, yelds a great blaze or light. *Ibid.* s.v. *Lingua*. Like a tongue lilling out of the mouth. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 219 They shall .. lill out their tongue, like a Calfe. 1626 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat.* un. p. 651 A scornor sheweth his slighthings and scorns .. by distorting his lips, lilling out his tongue [etc.]. 1893 *Willis's Gloss.* *Lill*, to pant as a dog.

Lilla-, **lillebullero**: see **LILLIBULLERO**.

+Lille, *v.* *Obs.* In 3 lylle, 5 lile. [Cf. Du. *lillen* to tremble, quiver.] *intr.* ? To quiver.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 447 Pe wryz .. Loked alofte on þe lef þat lylled grene.

+Lill for loll, *phr.* *Obs.* Also 5 lyl for lal. 6 lill for law. [Possibly a jingling perversion of some phrase containing the OE. *læl* bruise; see quot. c. 1000. For the jingle cf. *tū for tal.*] To give, etc. *lill for loll*: to retaliate.

[c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xxi. 25 Sylle lif wið lile .. wunde wið wunde, lal wið lile.] c. 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* iii. l. 263 Thai come onone To bind and led away Sampson. And to quyt hym lyl for lal [i.e. lill for law]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1859) ii. 336 Scho murdrest this ilk king: And so that tyme scho plaid him lill for law. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* 277 b. Why may not I as well w the like lavishes of tongue, geve lill for loll? 1839 SMYTH *Hund. Berkeley* (1885) iii. 33 Lill for loll. 14 est, one for another: as good as hee brought.

Lillianite (lil-lān-īt). *Min.* [Named by Keller, 1889, from the *Lillian* mine, Colorado, its locality: see -ITE.] A steel-colored sulphide of bismuth and lead. 1892 DANA *Min.* 130.

Lillibullero (lil-lū-bū-lē-ro). *Forms*: 7 lilli burlero, Lilly Burlighre, 8 lilibolaro, lille-, lilla-, 8- lillibullero. [Unmeaning.] Part of the refrain (hence, the name and the tune) of a song ridiculing the Irish, popular about 1688.

1688 *Pol. Ballads* (1850) i. 275 Ho! broder Teague, dost hear de decree? Lilli Burlero, bullen a-la Dat we shall have a new depute. 1689 *Diary in Telegrapher* (1790) 32 The Chimes at St. Michaels .. having for some time been de to strike Lilli Burlero. 1697 VANBROUGH *Ætop* v. 66 Doh, de tol dol, dol dol, de tol dol: Lilly Burlighre's lodg'd in a Rough. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week Sat.* 116 He sung of Taffey Welch, and Sweeney Scot, Lille-bullero, and the Irish Trot. 1799 STERNE tr. *Shandy* II. ii. He, accustomed himself .. to whistle the Lillibullero. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb. The mob will never sing lillibullero but in opposition to some other mob. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. (ed. 5) II. 428 One of the characteristics of the good old soldier is his trick of whistling Lillibullero.

Hence **Lillibullero** *v.*, *trans.* (*nonce-wd.*) to sing 'lillibullero' over.

1762 STERNE tr. *Shandy* V. iii. My father managed his affliction otherwise .. for he neither wept it away .. nor did he .. rhyme it, or lillibullero it.

Lillie, **Lillied**, *obs.* forms of **LILY**, **LILIED**.

Lilliput (lil-lip-ūt). The name of an imaginary country in *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), peopled by pygmies six inches high. Used *attrib.* = diminutive. *Occas. sb.*, a person of diminutive size, a child.

1857 WHITMAN *Carol of Harvest* 3 The lilliput, countless armies of the grass. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts and W. Honey* (1884) 69 One of these Lilliput frogs .. leaped near me. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/1 It is easy enough to decide on what to give the Lilliputs [i.e. children].

Lilliputian (lil-lip-ū-ti-ān), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Lilliputian**. [f. **LILLIPUT** + -IAN.]

A. sb. An inhabitant of **LILLIPUT**; hence, a person of diminutive size, character, or mind.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* l. iii, etc. 1727 FIELDING *Love Ser. Masques* iii. x. Oh, gemini? would I had been a Lilliputian! 1808 SCOTT *Scrydren's Wks.* (1885) IV. 5 The other personages of the drama sink into Lilliputians beside the gigantic Almanzor. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 326 The antics of these official Lilliputians.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its inhabitants; hence, of diminutive size; petty.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* l. v. The Lilliputian tongue. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* II. v. 319 Good substantial Leagues dwindling into even Lilliputian Furlongs. c. 1764 LAOTON *Non-River Head Poet.* Wks. 1774 II. 64 The Lilliputian Statesmen rise To malice of gigantic size. 1808 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1869) III. xviii. 130 Petty conquests or Lilliputian expeditions. 1842 DOUGLASS *Am. Notes* (1859) 33/1 The stairs are of Lilliputian measurement, fitted to their tiny strides. 1878 EXETER *Misc. Papers, Ser. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 353 In America .. our institutions, our politics .. have fostered a self-reliance which is small, Lilliputian, full of fuss and bustle. 1884 *Garden. Illustr.* 5 Nov. 427/1 The charming little *Erymanthus pumilus* .. is often called the Lilliputian Wallflower.

Hence **Lilliputianize** *v.*, to dwarf. **Lilliputianized** *pp. a.*, **Lilliputianizing** *vb. sb.*

1885 CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* l. xii. 282 The satirical Lilliputianizing of the stately Margaret Edwards went against the grain. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 493/2 The Lilliputianized figures of her crew making a very toy of the little fabric. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Frag.* l. xi. 230 Lilliputianized as he was [by distance].

Lillite (lil-līt). *Min.* [Named by Reuss, 1857, after — von *Lill*: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of iron, similar in appearance to glauconite.

1865 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* III. 695 *Lillite*, a silicate of iron

from Příbram in Bohemia. .. It is a dull, amorphous, earthy substance of blackish-green colour.

Lilly, *obs.* form of **LILY**.

Lilly-low (lil-lōw). *dial.* A playful variation (used in speaking to children) of **Low sb.**, blaze.

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 47 A Lilly-low, .. a comfortable Blaze. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Lillylow*, a bright flame. 'When we got there, there was five corn-stacks all in a lilly-low'. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister!* 360 For lilly-lows is naught to us for burning.

Lilly-pilly. An Australian timber-tree, *Eugenia smithii* (N.O. *Myrtaceae*). Also *attrib.*

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. Austral.* xvii. 327 The Lilly-pilly-trees, as they are named by the colonists, consist of several species of *Acmena*. 1879 J. E. TENISON-WOODS in *Proc. Linnæan Soc. N. S. Wales* IV. 134 *Eugenia Smithii*, or Lillypilly. 1890 'LYTH' *Golden South* 201 Luxurious foliage of .. lilly-pilly, and other native trees.

Lilt (lilt), *sb.* [app. f. **LILT** *v.*]

1. A song or tune, *esp.* one of a cheerful or merry character. Chiefly *Sc.*

1728 RAMSAY *Ep. to W. Starart* 26 The blithest lilt that e'er my lungs heard sung. 17.. *Jacobite Reicks* (1821) II. 193 Is't some words ye've learnt by rote, Or a lilt o' dool and sorrow? 1842 S. LOWE *Handy Andy* v. 32 To the tune of a well known rollicking Irish lilt. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locks* xlii. (1874) 302 Hark to the grand lilt of the 'Good Time Coming'. 1874 BERNARD *My time* xvi. 133 A peasant .. suddenly takes up a pipe .. and commences to play a lilt.

2. The rhythmical cadence or 'swing' of a tune or of verse. Chiefly *literary*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1892) 233 It proceeds as by a chant. .. One reads along naturally with a sort of lilt. 1869 FAIRBairn *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 91 The sonorous lilt of the Greek Epic verse contrasts .. with the grave unending stateliness of the Hebrew. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 219 The lines go with a lilt, and sing themselves to music of their own. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 336 This faculty of hitting the precise lilt of thought is a rare gift. 1899 THACKERAY *Thackeray* 73 An eagerness of description, a lilt, if I may so call it, in the progress of the narrative.

3. A springing action; a light, springing step.

1869 A. C. GIBSON *Folk-sp. Cumberl.* 37 Wid a lilt is her step an a glent iv her ee. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/1 A sort of 'lilt' in the gait, which is by no means graceful.

4. [See quot.] ? *Obs.* Cf. **LILL** *sb.*

1776 HERO *Coll. Songs* II. 255 *Gloss.* *Lilt*, the holes of a wind instrument of music; hence Lilt up a spring. c. 1832 [see **LILL** *sb.* quot. 1824].

5. *Comb.*, as *lilt-like* adj.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 246/5 Many of the songs have that lilt-like quality which almost makes them sing themselves.

Lilt (lilt), *v.* *Sc., north. dial., and literary.* Also 4 lulte, 6 lyllt. [ME. *lulte* *u.*, of obscure origin; perh. cogn. w. Du. *LG. lul*, pipe (cf. **LILT-PIPE**); Skeat compares Norw. *lilla* to sing.]

1. *trans.* + a. To sound (an alarm); to lift up (the voice). *Obs.* b. To sing cheerfully or merrily. Also, to strike up (a song); to 'tune up' (the pipes).

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1207 Loude alarum upon haunde lulted was þenne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* vi. ix. 58 In are boyand borne .. A feidlych bellis voice scho lyltis schyll [L. *Tartarus intendit vocem*]. 17.. RAMSAY *Ep. Mr. Gay*. Lilt up your pipes, and rest about Your Trella and your moorland tune. 1722 — *Three Bonnets* iv. 192 Lilt up a sang. 1725 — *Genl. Skelch.* ii. iv. Rosie liltis sweetly the 'Milking the ewes'. *Ibid.* iv. i. Well liltet, Bauldy, that's a dainty sang. *Ibid.* v. iii. What shepherd's whistle wanna lilt the spring? 1847 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xli. 162 She tripped merrily on, liltting a tune to supply the lack of conversation. 1878 MISS TYLLER *Scotch Fire* 126 An old song lilted in a clear shrill voice. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad's & Rivers* vi. (1884) 47 Reed-wrens liltting some sweet fragment of song.

2. *intr.* To sing cheerfully or merrily; to sing with a lilt or merry 'swing'.

1726 BURNS *Ordination* iii. Mak haste an' turn king David owre, An' lilt w' holy clangor. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii. Jenny, whose shrill voice I have heard this half hour liltting in the Tartarean regions of the kitchen. 1842 S. LOWE *Handy Andy* xviii. Murphy, who presided in the cast of fiddlers like a leader in an orchestra, shouted 'Now .. rase and lilt away, boys!' 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* July 24/1 A voice came liltting up the den very sweetly.

3. *north. dial.* 'To move with a lively action' (Dickinson & Prevost *Cumhd. Gloss.* 1899).

1834 WOODS *Redbreast* 70 Whether the bird fit here or there, O'er table lilt, or perch on chair. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lilt*, to jerk or spring; to do anything cleverly or quickly. *North.*

4. To lilt it out (Sc.): to toss off one's liquor.

1791 RAMSAY *Up in Air* iv. Tilt it, lads, and lilt it out.

Lilting (lil-ting), *vb. sb.* [f. **LILT** *v.* + -ING.]

The action of **LILT** *v.*; cheerful or merry singing.

1719 D'URSEY *Pills* VI. 330 Let's awa' to the Wedding. For there will be lilting there. c. 1750 MISS ELIOT *Song, Flowers of Forest* i. I've heard the lilting at our yow-wilking, Lasses a lilting before the dawn of day.

Hence **+Lilting-horn**, a kind of trumpet. *Obs.*

c. 1324 CAUVER *H. Fame* iii. 133 (Fairfax MS.). And many florice and lilyng borne (i.e. lytyng, lytyng, lilyng). 14.. *For.* in Wl. Wulker 593/21 *Lilwus*, a lythynghorn (printed lythynghorn).

Lil-ting, *pp. a.* [f. **LILT** *v.* + -ING.] Cheerfully singing; (of song, metre, etc.) characterized by a rhythmical 'swing' or cadence.

1800 S. T. COLERIDGE *Death Walked*. Transl. Pref. This is written .. in the same lilting metre (if that expression may be permitted) with the second Eclogue of Spenser's

Shepherd's Calendar. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 409 He was a proficient in the lilting metre .. of his tutor. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 4/5 The lilting burden of 'Lero, lero, lillibullero, lero, lero, bullen-a-la'. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Panathenais* etc. 360 The flute broke into a light lilting air.

Hence **Liltingness**.

1884 J. BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* 121 The bobolink .. has .. on the high grass lands .. quite a different strain .. running off with more sparkle and liltingness.

+Lilt-pipe. *Obs.* [? f. **LILT** *v.*; cf. Du. *lulle-pijp* bagpipe.] ? A bagpipe.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute.

Lily (lily). *Forms*: 1, 3-5 lillie, 4 lely, leli, lilye, luly, 4-5 lylle, lyle, 4-6 lely, 5 lylie, lyllle, lelly, lele, 5-6 lyl lyl, 5-8 lilly, 6 lile, 6-7 lillie, lylie, 8- lily. *Plural*: 1 lillian, 2 lilien, 3 lilijs, -iis, lylly'e's, lyllyes, lylies, 6 *Sc.* lillies, 6-8 lillies, 7 lyllyies, 8 lily's, 4- lilies. [OE. *lilie* wk. fem., ad. L. *lilium*, a. Gr. *λεῖον*.

The L. word has passed into nearly all the European langs.: OS. *lilli*, Du. *lilie*, OHG. *lilja*, *liljo*, MHG. *lilye*, *gilge*, mod.G. *lilie*, ON. *lilia* (Sw. *lilja*, Da. *lilie*; F. *un. cf. fleur-de-lis*, Pr. *lilia*, *liria* [—popular L. *lilia*, Sp., Pg. *lirio*, It. *giglio*].

1. Any plant (or its flower) of the genus *Lilium* (N.O. *Liliaceae*) of bulbous herbs bearing at the top of a tall slender stem large showy flowers of white, reddish, or purplish colour, often marked with dark spots on the inside; *esp.* [without qualification] *L. candidum*, the White or Madonna Lily (cf. b), which grows wild in some Eastern countries, and has from early times been cultivated in gardens; it is a type of whiteness or purity.

971 *Black. Hen.* 7 See howines þate Milan schene on þe croun þax. *Leche*. 11. 90. Driue þe Milan wyrtman awyð þe on wine. *Offe on calis*. c. 1225 *Leg. Bath.* 1499 þe ruddy & se made liltet euerlast þere a- lillie led to rose. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctors* i. 72 At the Natoural man þe wrote a lillie while And read a þene. 1592 *Travels* *Earth*, *P. R.* xvi. xxi. (1733) 61 The lily is an herbe with a white fluer and though the wyrt of it is the floure be white yet wythin stymeth the blackened galle. c. 1400-50 *Chaucer* 3922 *Leone* payte as þe lillie. c. 1400 *Langland* *Chaucer* 200 *Pur schall make þe lillie* .. þe wip of lillie. c. 1420 *Antony of Aris* xlii. I was ruler of this þene rose in þe tyme. My lile as þe lillie boushten me lillie. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 31 The lily hath a long stalk. The floure is exceeding white. 1634 MARSHALL *Trav.* In twisted banks of Lilies waisting. The white train of thy amber-dropping hair. 1704 *Poet.* *Antony* of *For* .. the lilies hang their heads .. and die. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* *Plant* 13 The wond'like lily, which lifted up .. the mourning veiled cup.

b. With qualification, applied to a variety of other plants of the genus *Lilium* or N.O. *Liliaceae*, the qualifying word indicating the colour, appearance, habitat, etc.; e.g. *flax. martagon. orange. panther. Persian. St. Bruno's. tiger. Turk's cap lily* see the first element: c. *certain a list plants, esp. of N.O. Amoryllidaceae, e.g. caladonna. callis. gold. Guernsey. iris. jacobaea n. knight's star. lent. lili. Mexican. pond. sword lily* see the first element; also *DAY-LILY, WATER-LILY*.

African lily, *Agapanthus umbellatus* Thunb. *Ros. Atamasco lily, Zephyranthes atamasca*. Yellow lily, *a.* the yellow iris, *iris pseudacorus*; *a.* the calladonna, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* dual.

1555 *Eden Decades* 200 An herbe much lyke vnto a yellowe lylle. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* ii. xlii. 90 The white lillies be very common not only in this Countrey, but in all places els where in gardens. *Ibid.* xlii. 201 Of the Orange colour, and reddis purple Lillies. *Ibid.* xlii. 201 The white lillie hath a straight rounde stomme set full of long leaues, at the toppes whereof there grow fayre pleasant floures .. of an odd purple or dimme incarnate colour, powdered or daintie with small spottes. *Ibid.* xlii. 201 The yellowe lillie non bellies, his leaues be long and narrow .. floures much lyke to the other lillies, of a faine or Ochre colour yellowe. The darke red and purple lillie non bellies. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. xliii. 150 *Lilium mentanum maris*, the great mountain lily. 1633 JONSSON *Gerard's Herbal* i. cxi. 105 The Yellow Mountain Lily with the spotted floure. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Fl.* ii. iii. 171 *Ferry Lily*, .. Yellow Asphodel Lily. 1760 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot.* App. 317 African Scarlet Lily, *Amaryllis*. Atamasco Lily, *Amaryllis*. 1822 *Garden* 20 May 356/2 A variety of the African Lily, in which the leaves are marked longitudinally with stripes of yellow.

c. Used in all versions of the Bible to render Heb. *שִׁשְׁחָן*, *shishchan*, *שִׁשְׁחָנָה*, *shishchannah*, LXX and NT. *ερίων*.

The Heb. words are prob. used, as the corresponding Arab. *shisan* still is in Palestine, for all the conspicuous species of lily, *locus Olynthia Lotus*, *anemone*, *ranunculus*, *tulip*, etc. In Cant. v. 13 a red flower appears to be meant. The 'lilies of the field' of Matt. vi. 28 have been variously identified with the red *Anemone coronaria* and with the scarlet *Martagon* or Turk's Cap lily, both of which are common in Galilee. The herbalists of the 16-17th c. took 'the lily among the thorns' *lilium inter spinas* of Cant. ii. 2 to be the honey-suckle: see *Coles Art of Simpling* (1650) 7.

2. *Lily* of (or + in) the valley († *lily concally, concall lily*, † *blay*, † *great park*, or † *wood lily*), a beautiful spring flower, *Convallaria majalis*, having two largish leaves and racemes of white, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers.

The name *lily* of the valley represents the Vulgate *lilium convallium*, a literal translation from the Heb. of Cant. ii. 1. The application to this particular plant is app. due to the German herbalists of the early 16th c.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Ephemerum* est liliū conuallium grandius, quod angli uocant Great parke lily. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 35 The Potiaries in Germany do name it *Lilium conuallium*; it maye be called in englishe May Lillies. 1563 HULL *Art Garden*. (1593) 98 The wood Lillie or Lillie of the valley, is a flour merialous sweete. 1579, etc. [see CONVALLY]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. 331 Of Lillie in the valley, or May Lillie. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 444 Where scatter'd wild the lily of the vale Its balmy essence breathes. 1729 [see *lily-bell* in 5]. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IX, That shy plant... the lily of the vale, That loves the ground. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 221 A wreath of artificial lilies-of-the-valley on her head.

b. *Lily-of-the-valley tree* (see quot.).

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trales* 30 The beautiful lily-of-the-valley tree (*Clethra arborea*) which bears branches of white flowers, like five or six sprays of lilies-of-the-valley growing from one stalk, and emitting the most delicious scent.

3. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of exceptional whiteness, fairness, or purity; e.g. a fair lady; the white of a beautiful complexion (*sing.* and *pl.*; cf. *rose*).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 87 The name of seinte Cecile. It is to seye in english heuenes lillie, For pure chastnesse of virginitee. c. 1440 YORK *Myst.* xxv. 520 [To Jesus] Hayll! lilly lufsome lenyd with lyght! 1498 ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* a ii b. The benteous lilyes of chastyte in body and soule. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 62 A Virgin, A most vnspotted Lilly. 1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* D 7 b. The Lillies oft obtaine Greatest sway, vnlesse a blush Helpe the Roses at a push. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 174 ¶ 5 The gamester-ladies... wear away their lilies and roses in tedious watching. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1388 Farewell, fair lily.

4. A figure or representation of the flower. a. *gen.* 1519 in *Paston Lett.* I. 478, j. fellow of silk the ground white with lyllys of blew. 1664 *Ibid.* III. 433 Item, one box of silver... chased with lillies. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arctalia* III. (1629) 260 Pamela... was working vpon a purse certayne roses & lillies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 134 He eiket to the circle of the croune four lillies of golde w^t four golde signs of the croce. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 60 Sometimes, like Wax, she rolls the Butter round, Or with the wooden Lilly prints the Pound.

b. The heraldic fleur-de-lis, esp. with reference to the arms of the old French monarchy (also *golden lilies*); hence, the royal arms of France, the French (Bourbon) dynasty.

a. 1352 MINOT *Poem* x. 3 Both be lily and be lipard suld gader on a grene. [See note, ed. J. Hall.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 357 In their armys to wear the reid lillie, Quhilk has bene ay the king of Frances flour. 1650 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 18 We sighed to hear the fair Iberian bride [the Infanta Maria Theresa] Must grow a lily to the Lily's side. 1738 F. WISE *Let. conc. Antig. Berks* 27 The Emperor of Germany is sometimes stiled The Eagle, and the King of France The Lilly, from the Arms they bear. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* iv. 39 Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow From bantagy Gallia torn. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) 48 [A Frenchman—faithful adherent of the Bourbons], took the strangers home to his small cottage, to talk fondly of the reviving lilies. 1843 MACAULAY *Perry* iv, Fair gentlemen of France, Charge for the golden lilies.

† c. The fleur-de-lis which is used to mark the north on a compass. Obs.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Lilly of their compasses was turned alwaies towards the North-pole. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 If wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or andirons it will obvert... its lylie or North point. 1661 PHILLIPOTT *Disc. Navig.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 328 But, sailing farther, it veers its Lilly towards the West.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: simple attrib., as *lily-avenue*, *-bank*, *-bed*, *-bloom*, *-bud*, *-bulb*, *-crop*, *-crown*, *-family*, *-garth*, *-group*, *-honey*, *-root*, *-shade*; similitive, as *lily-clear*, *-shaped*, *-shining*, *-whitening* adjs.; *lily-like* adj. and adv.; instrumental and locative, as *lily-cradled*, *-crowned*, *-paved*, *-paven*, *-robed*, *-silvered*, *-strangled* adjs. Special combs.: *lily-beetle*, the beetle *Crioceris merdigera*, parasitic on lilies; *lily-bell*, lily cup, the flower of the lily-of-the-valley; *lily-encrinite*, an encrinite resembling a lily in shape; *lily-iron*, a harpoon having a detachable head used in killing sword-fish; *lily-pad* U.S., the broad flat leaf of a water-lily as it lies on the water; *lily-star*, (a) = *feather-star*, a crinoid of the family *Comatulidae*; (b) the star-like flower of the water-lily; *† lily-water*, a 'water' distilled from lilies; *lily-work*, architectural decoration containing designs of lilies. Also *LILY-FLOWER*, *LILY-POT*, *LILY-WHITE*.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 162 A 'lily-avenue' climbing to the doors. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* x, Like 'lily-banks see how they rise. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 13 Where I may wallow in the 'lily beds' Propos'd for the deseruer. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 204 'Lily-Beetles' (*Crioceris*). 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, &c.* 82 The Poet... To render his Melissa vain, Calls her the Lilly of the Vale... The Tears, with which her Eyesidels swell, Are Dewdrops on the 'Lillybell. 1854 F. TENNYSON *Days & Hours* 87 Some lilybells Plucked ere the flush of dawn. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 84 White 'lily-blooms. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Sella* 344 She laid The light-brown tresses smooth, and in them twined The 'lily-buds. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 538 Now 'lilly bulbess sowe Or sette. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 309 Her face is 'lily-clear—Lily-shaped. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 29 The golden bee Is 'lily-cradled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 249 The 'lilie croppes on and on... The smot of. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Peter) 708 His angelis...

with 'lily and rose-cronis in band. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 55 Nodding their 'lilly-crowned heads. 1826 HOOD 'I remember' 11 The violets and the 'lily-cups, Those flowers made of light. 1808 PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* II. 174 The 'Lily Encrinite [described]. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 34/13 Y. 'Lilygarth, *lilietum*. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTAIN *Theat. Ins.* 908 It takes the name of Grasse-honey... 'Lilly-honey, Violet-honey, &c., respect being had to those things from which it is collected. 1852 M. H. PERLEY *Rep. Fisheries New Brunswick* (ed. 2) 187 They [sword-fish] are captured by means of an instrument called a 'lily-iron', from the form of its shaft, or wings, which resemble the leaves of a lily. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Sword-fish lily-irons and lances and harpoons. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Loia* 23 That Rose and 'Lilly-like colour mingled together. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 143 The lilylike Melissa droop'd her brows. 1868 LOWELL *Willow Poet. Wks.* (1879) 373/2 A pike lurks balanced 'neath the 'lily-pads. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. Eden 531 By some cleer River's 'lilly-paved side. 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 368 O'er 'lily-paven lakes. c. 1450 M.E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 211 Tak 'lylie rote. 1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Relapse* 25 Sweet downie thoughts, soft 'lilly-shades, calm streams. 1821 J. S. MILLER *(title)* A Natural History of the Crinoidea, or 'Lily-shaped Animals. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 268 Half-naked, lay The 'lily-shining child. 1724 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 303 To Isles of fragrance, 'lilly-silver'd vales. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 334 Pedunculated 'Lilly-stars (Pentacrinidae). 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 121 Mid splashing waters, sedge, and lily stars. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* Wks. 1896 II. 722/1 Some 'lilly-strangled pool. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 254/1 Take 'lily-water, Rosewater, and water of Mayflowers. a. 1743 SAVAGE *Emphym. of Beauty* 44 The well-rows'd teeth in 'lilly-whitening rows. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 19 The chapters... were of 'lillie worke in the porch.

b. In plant-names (of little currency): *lily asphodel*, daffodil, names for the genus *Amaryllis*; *lily-bind*, *bine dial*, bindweed; *† lily-grass*, Gerarde's name for an aquatic species of corn-flag (*Gladiolus*); *lily hyacinth*, *† jacinth*, the genus *Scilla*, esp. *S. lilyhyacinthus*; *† lily leek*, Gerarde's name for *Moly*; *† lily narcissus*, a proposed name for the tulip; *lily pink*, the genus *Aphyllanthus*; *lily thorn*, the genus *Catesba*; *lilyworts*, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Liliaceae*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lilio-asphodelus*. The common yellow flower'd 'lilly-asphodel. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 *Lily Asphodel*, *Amaryllis*. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 244 Snow-white 'lily-bines, and light fragile hare-bells. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Lilio-narcissus* (is so called, because it resembles both these Plants), 'Lily-Daffodil. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 *Lily Daffodil*, *Amaryllis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxi. 27 Water Gladiole... hath on the top of every rushe stalke a fine vmbel... of small flowers, in fashion of the Lillie of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it 'Lillie grasse. *Ibid.* lxx. 97 *Hyacinthus stellatus Liliifolius*, 'Lillie Jacinth. *Ibid.* 98 The 'Lillie Hyacinth is called *Hyacinthus Germanicus Liliiflorus*, or Germanie Hyacinth, taken from the countrey where it naturally groweth wild. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, 'Lillie Leeke, that is Moly. 1578 LYTE *Doctus* II. lii. 213 The greater is called both *Tulpia*, and *Tulpian*, and of some *Tulpia*,... we may call it 'Lillynarcissus. 1848 CRAIG S.V., 'Lily pink, the plant *Aphyllanthus monspeliensis*. 1816-20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 267/2 *Catesba spinosa*; 'Lily Thorn... Discovered near Nassau Town in Providence. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 135 *Liliaceae* — 'Lilyworts.

B. as *adj.* a. White or fair as a lily; *lily-white*; *lily-like*. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *lily-checked*, *-fingered*, *-handed*, *-wristed* adjs.

15. *Crt. of Love* 781 And lily forthed had this creature. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 72 It shall be enen so, by his lily woundes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 6 He... lick her lilly hands with fawning tong. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 31 Lilly cheekes whereon beside Buds of roses shew their pride. c. 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* i. (1630) A 3, She turn'd her smocke over her lilly armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 160 The ayre hath... pinch'd the lily-tincture of her face. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* xxii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 325/2 Thy brow... Fairer then snow, or the most lilly thing. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Country Life* 246 The lily-wristed morn. 1649 DRYDEN *On Death* *Ld. Hastings* 58 Blisters... Like rosebuds, stuck in the lily-skin about. 1720 GAY *Sweet William's Farew.* 48 Adieu, she cries! and wa'd her lilly hand. a. 1810 SURTEES *Barthram's Dirge* v, They rowed him in a lily-sheet, And bare him to his earth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 84 No little lily-handed Baronet he. 1859 — *Elaine* 2 Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* v. 69 He was no more lily-fingered idler about town. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 110 She saw a little creature, lily-checked.

b. Pale, pallid, colourless, bloodless; *lily-livered* a, white-livered, cowardly; so *lily-liver*, a 'lily-livered' person.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 337 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow Cowslip cheekes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. iii. 15 Go prickie thy face, and over-red thy feare, Thou Lilly-liver'd Boy. 1805 JOANNA BAILLIE *Rayner* i. 1. 9 That plain word Still makes Sebastian, like a squeamish dame, Shrink and look lily-fac'd. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xiv, Surely... you will not be so lily-livered as to fall into this trap which he has baited for you. 1860 THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers* xii, (1869) 130 When people were yet afraid of me... I always knew that I was a lily-liver.

Hence *lilyfy v. trans.*, to make lily-like.

1866 READE *Griff. Gwent* (1887) 109 The full moon's silvery beams shone on her rose-like cheeks and lily-like face.

Lily-flower. The flower of the (white) lily; occas. the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 25630 (Götl.) Par þu lay in þi bright boure, Leuedi I quite als leli flour. 1340 *Ayeb.* 230 My lemmam is ase þe lylie among þe bornes... þis lilye flour lokeþ his wayrhede among þe bornes of voundinges of þe

ulesse. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL. 161 A garland... of rose lenys Stekid al with lilye flourys newe. c. 1440 YORK *Myst.* xii. 91 Þe lilly flour full faire of hewe. 1612 WEBSTER *Wh. Devil* v. Stage Direction 1.2 marg., A pot of lilly flowers. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 94 Poems 56 The smooth-swarded bower, Lustrous with lilyflower.

Lily-pot.

1. A flower-pot with a lily growing in it; a representation of this, commonly occurring as a symbolic accessory in pictures of the Annunciation, and hence frequent as a religious emblem.

1540 *Invent. Ch. Goods* in *Gentl. Mag. Libr.*, *Ecclesiology* 157 A single vestment of white damask imbroidere with lily pots. 1578-9 *New Year's Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Elis.* (1823) II. 251 A lily pot of agathe, a lily flower going owte of it garnished with roses of rubyes. 1898 *Archzol.* *Jrnl.* LV. 172 On the brass of Bishop Andreas at Posen, dated 1479, the lily-pot forms the central upright band of the episcopal mitre.

2. An ornamental vase imitating the 'lily-pot' of sacred art; in the early 17th c. app. *spec. a tobacco-jar*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii. He keeps it [Tobacco] in fine Lilly-pots, that open'd, Smell like consue of Roses, or French Beanes. c. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* II. iv, *Vintner*: Look into the Lilly-pot. a. 1652 BROME *Wedding Convent-Gard.* II. ii. (1658) 34 *Vint.* Yare welcome, Gentlemen, take up the lillie-pot.

b. *Her.* (See quot.); the use seems incorrect.)

1780 EOMONOSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Lily-pot* see Covered Cup.

† 3. A size of writing paper distinguished by the 'lily-pot' as a water-mark. Obs.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Suppercor.* (1592) 138 Stationers... find more gain in the lily-pot blank than in the lily-pot Enphued.

Lily-white, a. (Stress variable.) Also 4 *lily-white*. White as a lily.

a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vii. 30 Lylie-whyt hue is... that reveth me mi rest. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 977 Loth & þo lily-whit his lefþy two dexter. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 16 Heo was... Loneliche & lillie whit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL. 453 In loiffing of thir ladyis lilly quhyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 A silken Camus lilly whight. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi, Cherry Cheeks, small Lily-white Hands. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 280 As to despotism, your lily-white hands never touch it. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, With... ten lily-white groats in his pouch.

b. as *sh.* (a) Lily-white colour. † (b) *Old Cant.* A chimney-sweep.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Lily-white*, a Chimney-sweeper. 1713 *Eng. Gratitude* 7 See how my Flowers are... dy'd in Lily-white or Rosy-red.

So † *Lily-white* a, in same sense; hence *Lily-whiteness*.

1560 PHAER *Æneid* IX. (1562) Ee iij, Some lilywhytyd swan. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxii, Psyche, all in lily-whiteness veil'd.

Lima, obs. form of LIMB, LIME *sh.* I, LIMN.

Lima (līmā), the name of the capital of Peru, used attrib. in the following names of products of that locality: *Lima bark*, the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*; a kind of Peruvian bark; *Lima bean*, *Phaseolus lunatus*; see also quot. 1858; *Lima-wood*, a kind of Brazil-wood.

1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 152 The Lima Bean is said to be more like a pea than a bean. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lima Bark*, common name for the *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lima-bean*, the *Phaseolus Limensis*, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean, *P. perennis*. 1864 CRAIG, *Suppl.*, *Lima-wood* is a fine kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains* Ind. 155 The Lima or Duffin bean... is cultivated almost everywhere throughout India.

† **Limace**. Obs. rare. [a. F. *limace* (:—L. *limæca*) slug, formerly also shell-snail, or ad. L. *limæca*, *limax* slug, snail.] A shell-snail.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xlviii. 93 a/2 His skyne was as harde as the shelle of a lymace. 1592 LODGE *Enphues Shadow* (1882) 32 The Limace stayeth what shee toucheth.

Limaceous (līmā'si-fās), a. [f. L. *limæca*, *limax* slug, snail + -EOUS (cf. -ACEOUS).] Pertaining to slugs or snails; snail-like; also, in mod. use, pertaining to the genus *Limax* of slugs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Limaceous*, snailly, snail-like. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Limaceous*,... Applied by Mencke to a Family... of the *Gasteropoda calophana*, having the *Limax* for their type; limaceous. 1851 WILSON & GRIEKE *Mem. E. Forbes* xiv. 490 Delicacies suited to the limaceous appetite. [In mod. Dicts.]

Limacian (līmā'si-fān). Zool. [f. L. *limæca*, *limax* + -IAN. Cf. F. *limacien*.] A limacid or slug. 1839 Penny *Cycl.* XIII. 485/1 Lamarck... concludes by comprehending under his *Limacians* the... five genera: *Onchidium*, *Parmaclia*, *Limax*, *Testacella*, and *Vitrina*.

Limacid (līmā'si-d). Zool. [ad. mod. L. *Limacidae* -w, f. LIMAX: see -ID.] A gastropod of the family *Limacidae*; a slug. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Limaciform (līmā'si-fōrm), a. [f. L. *limæca*, *limax* slug, snail + -(t)FORM.] Having the form of a slug; limaceous.

1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 185 It is probable that the other limaciform larvæ are similarly circumstanced. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 107 *Ceniz* *Cocksii*, Animal limaciform, back elevated.

Limacin (līmā'si-n). Chem. [ad. F. *limacine*, f. L. *limæca* - LIMAX: see -IN.] (See quot.)

1865 WAITS *Dict. Chem.* III. 656 *Limacin*, a substance

obtained by Braconnot... from the garden-snail (*Limax agrestis*).

Limacine (ləi-mă-sin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacina* (see below), *f. L. limac-, limax* slug: see -INE.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the sub-family *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae* of land-snails, typified by the genus *Limax*; limaceous. *b. sb.* A slug of the sub-family *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae* (Cent. Dict.).

[1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Limacine*, viscous or slimy, like a snail.

Limacinean (ləi-mă-sin'ān). [f. mod. L. *Limacinae*, *f. L. limac-* (see prec.) + -AN.] In De Blainville's classification, a slug belonging to the third family, *Limacinae*, of his *Pulmobranchiata*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/1 The second section of the Limacineans of M. de Blainville, or those which have the border of the mantle enlarged into a species of buckler.

Limacinid (ləi-mă-sin'id). [f. mod. L. *Limacinae* + -id:] A pteropod of the family *Limacidae*, typified by the genus *Limacina*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

Limacoid (ləi-mă-koid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacoides*, *f. L. limac-, limax* slug: see -oid.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the *Limacoiden*, a family of gastropods typified by the genus *Limax*. *b. sb.* A slug of the family *Limacidae*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Limacoides*,... applied by Goldfuss, Ficinuss, and Carus to an Order (*Limacoides*, more correctly *Limacidae*) of the *Entelmintha*, comprehending the intestinal flat worms which have some resemblance to the *Limaces* or slugs: limacoid.

Limacoon (ləi-mă-sōn). Also 6 li-, lymassoon. [Fr. = shell-snail, spiral staircase, snail-wheel, etc., *f. limace* (see LIMACE).]

†1. A kind of military manoeuvre. [So in OFr.]

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* 1. 68 You shall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwise called a limassoon. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 207 To the end they may assure themselves the better, it is necessary they make Lymassons when they are in simple and single array.

2. (See quot.; some Dicts. give the sense as Eng.) 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 315/2 The Univalve Shells, as they were then [1757] called, or as Adanson denominates them, the *Limacoon*.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 note, The Limacoon of PASCAL. 1877 CAVLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 723/1 A form which presents itself is when two ovals, one inside the other, unite, so as to give rise to a crumpled—in default of a better name this may be called, after the curve of that name, a limacoon. 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 3) 44 In like manner on the radius vector to a fixed circle from a fixed point on it a portion of fixed length is taken on either side of the circle. The curve is called PASCAL'S limacoon.

4. A metallic gimp (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Limail, lemel (līm'el). Now only *techn.* Forms: 4-5 limail (le, lymail le, ayl(e), lemaille, 5 limayle, lymayll, 6 limall, 7 limaille, limmell, 9 lemel, Sc. lummle. [a. F. *limaille*, *f. limier*:—*L. limāre* to file.] Metal filings.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 1267 An Ounce... Of silver lemaille. 14... *Prolog.* in *W. Wulker* 592/45 *Limatorium*, lytarge or lymayle. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 If 3e wole not make lymayl of gold, penne make perof a sotil pynne plate. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Parille Facions* n. 1. 115 Limall of golde. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 105 Take Limmell of Gold, Silver, Latine, Copper, Iron [etc.]. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lummle*, the filings of metal. 1893 *Bkham Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/3 The waste comprised wire-ends, called gold scrap, and gold dust, called lemel.

Limān (līm'ān). [Russian *лиманъ* estuary; applied to the salt-marshes at the mouths of the Dnieper (cf. Turkish *liman* harbour, mod. Gr. *λίμαν*, ? Gr. *λιμῆν*.)] (See quot.)

1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Liman*, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made. 1859 RAWLINSON *Herod.* III. iv. liii. 48 note, The word in the Greek... is rather 'marsh' than 'lake', and the liman of the Dnieper is in point of fact so shallow as almost to deserve the name. 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Liman*, the deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.

Limassoon, obs. form of LIMACON.

†**Limāte**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *limāt-*, ppl. stem of *limāre*, *f. limā* file.] To file. 1721 in BAILEY.

Limation (ləi-mă-sion). Now rare. [ad. late L. *limationem*, used by Calixtus Aurelianus, in sense 'diminishing (of the body)', n. of action *f. limāre*: see prec.] Filing; fig. 'polishing up'.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 272 Limation proper to Metals... is a preparation with a file, whereby they yeeld dust for divers uses. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limation*... In Surgery, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body. 1852 S. R. MITLAND *Eight Ess.* 197 Two years... during which the new commissioners were employed in the limation of the work [preparation of a book] committed to them.

†**b. Astron.** Correction of errors in calculation or observation. *Obs.*

1669 FLAMSTED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 You know how much it may conduce to the limation of astronomy, and the correction of our canons, to have the celestial phenomena accurately observed. 1669—in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 How the Motion of the Moon's Latitudes, which shall need its limations, is to be reform'd.

Limature (ləi-mă-ti-ūr). Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *limatura*, *f. limā-re* to LIMATE: see -URE. Cf. obs. F. *limature*.] Metal filings.

c 1400 *Langranc's Cirurg.* 99 Limature of iredn... Limature of bras. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* vi. iv. 180 Take three or four pounds of the limature of Iron, wash it well [etc.]. 1721 in BAILEY. (In mod. Dicts., which, however, give as the first sense 'The act of filing', without quot. or reference.)

|| **Limax** (ləi-măks). Pl. *limaces* (ləi-mă'siz). [*L. limax* snail, slug.]

1. The typical genus of the *Limacidae* or slugs; a member of this genus, a slug.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxx. (1495) 825 Limax... hate that name for he bredit in lyme other of slyme. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limax*, a Snail without a Shell; a Dew Snail, a Slug. 1752 SIR J. HULL *Hist. Anim.* 87 The body of the *Limax* is of a figure approaching to cylindrical. *Ibid.*, *Limax ater*, the black *Limax*. 1834 MCMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 31 *Limax Rufus*, L. (the Red *Limax*). *Ibid.* 32 These *Mollusca*... closely resemble the common *Limaces*. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 103 Some of the limaces lower themselves to the ground by a thread.

2. (See quot.; the sense is recognized as Eng. in some modern Dicts.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 484/1 Linnæus uses the word *Limax* to designate the soft parts of most of the genera of his (*Vermes*) *Testacea*.

Limb (lim), *sb.* Forms: *sing.* 1-8 lim, 3-4 leome, leme, lime, 3-7 lym, 4-6 lyme, lymme, (5 leyme), 6-7 limme, limbe, 6- limb. *pl.* 1 limu, leomu, -o, -a, Northumb. lioma, 1-3 lime, (2leoman), 2-3 limen, lemen, 3leome(n), lumen, (lemman), leomes; also 2- regularly inflected in -s. [OE. *lim* str. neut. = ON. *lim-r* str. masc. (Sw., Da. *lem*):—OTent. type **limo-*; according to Kluge from a root **li-* in OTent. **lihu*-LITH *sb.*; cf. also Lith. *limù* (:=*loimen*)-trunk, stature.]

1. Any organ or part of the body. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 274 Gif an lim bið untrum, ealle ða oðre drowiað mid þam anum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2023 Naked o þat lime lare he þat man thint mast scham to see. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 9 A man has an lym þat he is warde wiþ þam wiþ his ege. 1387 TREVISIA *Niden* (Rolls) II. 195 We sighe... a mayde... i-torned into a man, and was i-berded anon, and anon hadde alle lymes as a man schulde haue [L. *barbanque et cetera virilia producta*]. 1398—*Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollm. MS.) þe lyme of sycte [*L. organum visus*]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v. The lymes of generation were shewed many festly. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 166 Self is overspread in all the limbs and faculties of thy body and soule. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss. s.v. Limb*, 'Your daughter looks well'. 'No, she's but slight; her face is her best limb'.

2. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head or the trunk, e.g. a leg, arm, wing.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 þa clænan leomu here halgan fæmnan. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) [H]i prengde þe man þær inne ðet him bracea alle þe limes. c 1195 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þu sungeest mid summe of þisse limen oðer þenne þu scoldest. c 1205 LAY. 19501 Sa me seal laciens his leomes þat beoð sare. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 252 Leomen buten linc. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 6/164 þe strenche him failede in his limes. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete. 1375 BARNOR *Bruce* I. 385 Off lymmys he wes weill maid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 32 Ourc old lemes mowe wel been unweelde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3762 A large man of length with limis full brode. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 21 My lymmys are heny as any leede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iii. He felle amonge the serpentyss, & eaery beest took hym by a lymme. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Beddes to refreshse they wery lymmes. 1558 G. CAVENISH *Poems* (1825) II. 80 The Earle of Surrey. In dewe proportion she [nature] wrought hath every lyme (rimes, tyme, clyme). 1581 MUCLESTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 41 Their weake lymmes and failing ioyntes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exerc.* II. Disc. xiii. 163 He made crooked limmes become straight. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 37 This will stop the bleeding of an amputated Limb. 1814 SCOTT *Ldg. of Isles* v. xx, His trembling limbs their aid refuse. 1874 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 152 A vertebrate animal may exist without limbs, as we see... in most serpents.

fig. 1580 LXXV *Euphues* (Arb.) 417 There is... no bird that flyeth with one winge, no loue that lasteth with one lym. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 78 Through the three Regions, Naturall, Vitall & Animal, we haue carried our Story... it followeth now that we prosecute our History vnto the Limmes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* iv. 10 The very body of Antichristianism, with the distinct Limbs and Articulations thereof.

b. = LEG. Now only (esp. U.S.) in mock-modest or prudish use.

c 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) lxxv. 175 Summe han here Armes or here Lymes alle to broken, and somme the sydes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying to Kennedie* 182 Thy hanchis hirkilis, with hubebanis harto and haw, Thy laithly lymis ar lene as any treis. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv, His lymis wery lyk two rokks. 17... RAMSAY *Scribblers Lack'd* 116 If Nellie's boop be twice as wide As her two pretty limbs can stridle. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 1st Air iv, I lastly was with Curdie, among the floating batties, And there I left for witness an arm and a limb. 1837 S. KNOWLES *Love Chase* II. i. Dram. Wks. 1856 II. 15 I'll show a limb with any of them! Silks I'll wear, nor keep my legs in cases more! 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. II. 245, I am not so particular as some people are, for I know those who always say limb of a table, or limb of a piano-forte. 1858 *Pittsburg Chron.* June (Bartlett), The poor brute [a horse]... fell... fracturing his limb. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. 61 83 A bit of the wing, Remy, or the—under limb?

†*c. pl.* The pieces of a suit of armour.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* l. vi. xlv. Some, who once were steadfast foot... snatch those limbs which only horse-men wore.

d. Phrases. *Life and limb*, + *limb and lith*, + *limb and head*, + *limb and bone*, *limb and carcase*, *limb and wind*, expressions intended to refer inclusively to all the bodily faculties employed in certain connexions. + *Limb and land*, body or life and property. + *Ik(a) limb, ich a limb*, used advb. in sense 'in every limb, in every part of the body, all over'. *To tear or pull (one) limb from limb*.

c 1205 LAY. 702 3e sculen habben lif & leomen [c 1275 line]. *Ibid.* 2817 He hehte halden grif & frif vppe leome & vppe lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24619 Sua lam in lime and lith. c 1300 *Navelok* 2555 Als he louede leme or lif. a 1330 *Roland & V.* 493 He bi-held him ich a lim. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 81 Boþe his lyfand his leome was lost þow my tonge. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 43 Sane þee harmeless, lyme & heed. c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 2 Þeyne of lyme and lande, Stente of youre steuenes stonte. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 26 He is blyssyd, ich a lym. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxvi. 62 He had pyte of hem and yaf hem lyf and lymme. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Iten.* VI. 132 That their lifes and lymmes should be saved. 1567 *Salter. Poems Reform.* xi. 23 Lym nor lyth I may not steer. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas* *Judith* v. (1608) 71 That Duke whose name alone Hath made great warriors quake both lim and bone. 1599 *NASHE Leuten Stoffe* Wks. 1881-4 V. 299 Hee will... tear him limbe from limbe, but hee will extract some capital confession from him. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 120 Of able Body, sound of Limb and Wind. 1710 *De For Cruse* II. iii. (1840) 51 They pulled down... their houses, and pulled them... limb from limb. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, The traveller... examined him in limb and carcase. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Nov. 16/2 Young men, strong of limb and wind.

3. In uses originally *fig.* (cf. MEMBER).

a. A member (e.g. of the church as 'the body of Christ', of Christ, of Antichrist); a branch or section; an element or component part. *Obs. exc.* in nonce-uses, with distinct reference to a metaphorical 'body'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 276 Ge... sindon Cristes lichama and leomu. [c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1228) 27 He sculen lien mine lemen, and ich here heaude. a 1225 *Ans.* R. 360 Nis God ure heaude, and we alle his limes? c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 23 3ef þat þu art A lyme of holy cherche. 1340 *Ayenb.* 182 þe kuedes þet bych þe þise wode þet bych þe lemes of antichrist. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 412 God haf ordeyned dyuerse lemes of hooly cherche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 62 Ye were the children of God, and lymme of the regne of God. 1547-54 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 91 In the soules of men is ingenerate a limbe of science, which with the mixture of a terrestrial substance is darkened. 1550 *VERON Gudy Sayings* (1846) 19 His Christian brethren, whom he heareth also to be the lymmes of Christ. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1611) 402 Your Schoolmasters and you are a limme of Antichrist. c 1586 CRESS PEMBERKE *P. s.* XLV. 1 All lands, the lymms of earthy round. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxiii. § 9 A part of the house of God, a limme of the visible church of Christ. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 115 The whole order thereof in every part and limme set downe in His eternall wisdome and prouidence. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxv. Wks. 1872-5 H. 61 So considerable a body in yourselves and so honourable a limb of the towne. 1679 *DRYDEN Troilus & Cr.* Pref. b 3 b, Fletcher... was a Limb of Shakespeare. 1773 *HIERON Corr.* (1844) I. 441, I never can forget that I am an Irishman... I think I would shed my blood, rather than see the limb I belong to oppressed. 1853 *KANE Grimmell Exp.* ii. (1856) 22 Our little corps of officers... including that non-effective limb, the doctor. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. vi. 83 An army is but the limb of a nation.

b. + *The devil's or the fiend's limb*, *limb of the devil*, *of Satan*, *of hell*: an agent or scion of the evil one; an imp of Satan; hence, a mischievous wicked person (now *dial.*). + *So also thieves' limb*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Cup is þet se awyrda gast is heafð eadra unrihtwisa dæda, swylce unrihtwise syndon deofles leomo. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 78/20 Zaron and Arphaxat þat þe deuelles limes were. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iii. 1 Many, þat is, fendes & þe fendes lymmys, rises agayns me. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 212 in Horst. *Attent. Leg.* (1881) 83 A, lym of Satanas, þi sire! c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 109 þe deuelis lym maden discencion... agens hem. 1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 435 A disciple and lyme of the feende called the Pucelle. c 1450 *Mivour Saluacion* 2763 Judas y^t thevis lymme. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 189/2 Such a vyllayne, and lymme of ye deuell. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 201 The gift of regeneration, which is that whereby a man, of a limme of Sathan, is made a member of Christ. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 45 He hath made many black limbs of hell fair saints in heaven. 1660 DICKSON *Job* x. Sel. Writ. (1845) I. 71 Ye may as well say, 'I am naturally a devil's limb'. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* 86 (E. D. D.) Divide my game, ye devil's limbs!

c. Hence *limb* alone is used for: A mischievous person (now applied mostly to children); a young imp or rascal, *collog.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. H.* Intermea (1631) 49, I had it from my maid Joane Heare-say; shee had it from a limbe o' the schoole, shee saies, a little limbe of nyne yere old. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Limb*,... sometimes 'tis a Term of Reproach, signifying a Scold, or very turbulent Woman. 1760 *FOOTE Minor Wks.* 1799 I. 269 Ah, Foot's a precious limb! Old Nick will soon a football make of him! 1838 DICKENS O. *Taist* xxii, Now listen, you young limb. 1859 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. xx*, 'See there!... don't that show she's a limb?' 1862 CALVELEY *Verses & Transl.* 7 He was what nurses call a 'limb'.

d. *Limb of the law*: a derivative name for a legal functionary of any kind, e.g. a lawyer, a police officer. Also occas. *Limb of the bar*: a barrister.

1730 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 35 He is a Limb of the Law and will be over here [at York] at our Assizes. 1753 *School of Man* 149 There's another Limb of the Law starting from his bed to peruse a case recommended to him. 1770 *Footie Lane Lover* III. Wks. 1799 II. 92 Well said, my young limb of the law. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* I. v. p. 7 A limb of the law, who had hitherto taken us under his protection. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em.

† e. applied to things. Obs.

1593 Q. FLIZ. *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 64 What tho' all these good things, sufficiency, power, all be but lymbs of blissidnes. c. 1640 *New Sermon of newest fashion* (1877) 37 That Heathenish Structure the lim of Idolatry Cheapside Crosse. 1661 *Merry Drillery* I. 2 But she a Babe of grace... Thought kissing a disgrace A Limbe of prophanation In that place.

4. Transferred senses.

a. A main branch of a tree.

Beaulieu 97 (Gr.) Se ælmilitiga... zefætwaðe foldan sceatas leomum and leafum. 1578 *LVE Dodones* VI. lxxxiii. 764 His [the cedar's] lymmes and branches be long and stretched out. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 5 In taking off an whole Branch or Limb, cut close to the Stem. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. xx. (1840) 254 A large limb of the tree. 1863 *WOOLNEK My Beautiful Lady* 114 Giant shadows trenched the frosty ground From bole and limb. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 271 Elms are often stripped... to make the timber... free from the great branches called 'limbs'.

b. In various uses, chiefly of material things and more or less technical: A projecting section of a building, e.g. the outworks of a castle; one of the four branches composing a cross; a member or clause of a sentence, or the like; a spur of a mountain range; one of the pieces which compose the lock of a gun.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 477/1 They wanne the lims of the house upon them, forcing the capitayne... to retire within the dongeon. 1577-87 *Ibid.* III. 593/1 After that all the lymmes of the Castell had beene reversed and throwne downe, they kept the maister Tower. 1609 *HIERON Wks.* I. 411 Now followeth that limme of the prayer, which concerns the man. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* I 3b, I have heard you say, giuing my brother sucke, Hee tooke the Crucifix betweene his hands, And broke a limbe off. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone L.* § 97 A carpenter's square, having a spirit-level fixed upon one of its Limbs. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. viii. A slender cresslet... The shaft and limbs were rods of yew. 1832 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 258 The outer gateway and court which stood on the most northerly limb of the hill. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trnls.* (1872) I. 20 There is a spiral stair-case within one of its [an arch's] immense limbs. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* III. 11 Name the limbs of the lock, and the other principal parts of the rifle. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 355 In another limb of the same sentence. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 515 A short eastern limb, ending in an apse, contained the high altar. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 845 So great an increase of arterial pressure as to rupture a limb of the aortic valve.

† c. [ir. med. l. membrum.] An estate, etc. dependent on another. Obs.

1442 in *Madox Formul. Anglie.* (1702) 147 Manerium de Raskell cum omnibus suis membris & pertinentiis suis.] 1605-47 *HABINGTON Surv. Wores.* in *Wores. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 403 Thus chappell is a lym of Suckley, havinge nyether buryall nor Armes. *Ibid.* 405 Escelle, Wolscote and Wolaston are but lym of the Manor of Swineford.

5. attrib. and Comb., as limb arch, -bone, -case, -muscle, -nerve, -vessel; limb-numbing, -strewn adjs.; † limb-broken a., affected with hernia, ruptured; limb-girdle *Anat.* (see GIRDLE sh. 1 4 b); limb-guard, defensive armour for the arm or leg; limb-length advb. phr., with limbs stretched out to their full length; † limb-lifter, a fornicator; † limb-take a., crippled. Also LIMB-MEAL.

1883 *MARTIN & MOALE Vertebr. Dissect.* 102 The general arrangement of the skeleton; its... 'limb arches and limbs. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* (1856) 6 The strength and lightness of the 'limb-bones. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xix. [Tollem. MS.], It helpeth him at þe beste þat heþ 'lyme broke [ed. 1535 limme broken L. *heruosis*]. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. i. 6 Longing for 'limb-ease, and tooth motion. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 33 Possessed of no functional limbs nor 'limb-girdles. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* VIII. (1874) 125 At this time [c. 1350] the 'limb-guards were made to enclose the limbs within back and front pieces, hinged and buckled together. 1873 *SYMMONDS Grk. Poets* VII. 211 Where the Bacchantes lie 'limb-length beneath the silver-firs. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Better might they say them selues to be... perfect 'Limme lifters for teaching the trickes of every trumpet. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* V. iii. Abroad thou'rt like a stone horse, you old limb lifter. 1611 *FLORIO, Lenante*,... a lim-lifter, an yptaker, a bold pilferer. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* XIV. 231 Atrophied 'limb-muscles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 309 The sweat-nerves, although ultimately in the 'limb-nerves, do not leave the cervical or lumbar regions of the cord in the anterior roots of these nerves. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 173 The stifling Carpepe, th'eyes-foe Hemlock stinking, 'Limb-numming belching, and the sinew-shrinking Dead-laughing Apium. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* V. 101 Amid the horrors of the 'limb-strewn field. 1519 *HORMAN Fyng.* 106 Brute beestis cherisshe vp theyr kynde: though they be 'lymtake, or be nummed. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 333 All the larger 'limb-vessels must also be simultaneously affected.

Limb (lim), sb.² Also 6-7 lymb(e, limbe, 7 lembe). [ad. L. *limbus* hem, border, edge, fringe, zodiac, or F. *limbe* (= It., Sp., Pg. *limbo*). Cf. LIMBUS, LIMBO.]

† 1. Sc. = LIMBO 1, LIMBUS 1. Obs.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 492 (1888) 18 For sawles fro helles lymbe shuld passe maigre thaire foos. 1513 *DOUGLAS*

Aeneis VI. Prol. 92 The lymb of faderis auld, With *Lymbus puerorum*. 1588 *LYNDESAY Dreame* 360 That was the lymbe, in the quihild did remaine Our Fore-fatheris, because Adam offendit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 8 The fatheris, quha war abyddand, in the limbe and place of rest. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Pacile Traictise* X. 3, To hyd the deluencie of the patriarches and vthers lust men, in the auld law out of the lymbe of the fathers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. s.v. *Limb, Lymbus*... The limb of the patriarchs... The limb of infants dying without baptism.

† 2. A border or edging. Obs. rare-1.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* XXX. (1645) 321 There must appeare at the bottom of the paper, a Lembe of deepe blew.

3. In scientific use; 'The edge or boundary of a surface. a. gen.

1704 *NEWTON Optics* (1721) 209 The violet and blue at the exterior Limbs of each Ring, and the red and yellow at the interior. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 501 Their ears are lacerated, separating the border or cartilaginous limb. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 268 *Disk*, the middle of a surface. *Limb*, the circumference. *Margin*, the extreme sides. 1831 *Literary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 40/3 The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided [etc.].

b. The graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument.

1593 *FALE Dialling* 50 b, The 63^d. 30^m. of the limbe of the Quadrant. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* VII. xx. (1636) 677 The limbe of the Mariners Astrolabe is traced... with three Circles, making two spaces to containe therein the degrees and numbers of altitude. 1690 *LEYBOURN Curs. Math.* 715 b, The Limb of the Quadrant is divided into 90... Degrees. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 34 Mark down the Degrees and Minutes shewn on the Limb. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 154.

c. The edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon.

a. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 364 The perception of Sense... judgeth... the Limb of the Heavenly Horizon to be contiguous to the Earth. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 39 The Eastern Limb of the Moon will first cover the Western of the Sun, and the Western of the Moon will last uncover the Eastern Limb of the Sun. 1768-74 *TRICKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 305 When astronomers, in describing an eclipse, talk of the shadow of the earth touching the outer limb of the moon. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* XI. 90 The lower limb of the Sun when setting. 1879 *NEWCOMB & HOLDEN Astron.* 301 Similar prominences were seen about the sun's limb. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. ix, The sun's lower limb was just free of the hill.

d. Bot. The lamina or expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla, of a petal or sepal. Also, the lamina or blade of a leaf.

1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Limb*,... among the Florists, 'tis the Edge of Leaves, Flowers, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Intrad.* Bot. I. iii. (1765) 7 One Petal; it consists of two Parts, viz. the Limb, or upper Part, which usually spreads wider. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 85 In a gamopetalous corolla... the lower united portion is called the tube; the free divisions, which indicate the number of parts cohering, the limb.

e. Zool. In trilobites (see quot.).

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 258 The limb, or lateral area on either side [of the glabella] answers to a thoracic pleuron. *Ibid.* 259 The limb is thus divided into two parts—one fixed... attached to the glabella; the other separable... on which the eye is placed.

Limb (lim), v. [f. LIMB sb.¹]

1. trans. To pull limb from limb; to dismember. Also with up.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr, As the one had wrack and limm'd my thoughts... so had the other nipt in my soul and shrivell'd up my thoughts. 1693 *SMALLBRIDGE Jul. Caesar in Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 482 They... ran... up and down the city, to find out the men, and limb them. 1731 *BAILLY vol. II, To limb*, to pull limb from limb. 1885 *TROMBOLT Aurora Borealis* I. 172 The intestines being taken out, the trunk is limbed up... each joint being skilfully dissected. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/1 As to hearing the defendant threaten to 'limb' the complainant.

† 2. refl. To provide oneself with limbs. Obs.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 352 As they please, They Limb themselves, and colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best.

Limb, obs. form of LIMX.

Limbachite (limbäxait). *Min.* [Named by A. Frenzel, 1873, from Limbach in Saxony, its locality: see -ITE.] 'A hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium, resembling cerolite' (A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1862 *DANA Man. Min. & Lithol.* 309. **Limbate** (limbēt), a. *Biol.* [ad. late L. *limbat-us*, f. *limbus* LIMB sb.², LIMBUS.] Of a part or organ: Having a limb or border; bordered; Bot. said esp. of a flower having an edging of a different colour from the rest.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 291 *Limbate*, when the disk is surrounded by a margin of a different colour. 1836 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants Gloss.*, *Limbate*, having a colored or dilated surface. 1866 *TREAS. Bot.*, *Limbate*, having one colour, surrounded by an edging of another. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Limbate*, bordered.

Limbation (limbē'jən). *Biol.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The formation of a border; a border distinguished by colour or structure.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Tral. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 59 Sutures limbate, the limbation taking the form of raised beads. 1894 in *GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.*

Limbeck (limbek), sb. arch. Forms: 4 lambyke, 5-6 lembike, -byke, 6 lembyck, -beck,

lymbeke, 6-7 lim-, lymbeck(e, -bique, 7 limbeck, -bie/ke, 6-9 limbee(k. [aphetized f. ALEMBIC.] = ALEMBIC.

c. 1350 *Med. MS. in Archaeologia* XXX. 409 Lanybyke. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Panne putte it in a lembeike and distille it at a good fier. 1529 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 277 A lymbeke for stilling of watters. a. 1599 *SPENSER F. O.* VII. vii. 31 The dull drops, that from his purpled bill, As from a limbeck, did adown distill. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 605. 1667 *DRYDEN Secr. Love* I. iii, I feel my Strength each Day and Hour consume, Like Lillies wasting in a Lymbeck's Heat. 1713 *POPE Guardian* No. 92 ¶ 4 Like a limbeck that gives you, drop by drop, an extract of the simples in it. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecs.

Comb. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* IV. i. 16 An engine, which limbecklike extracted sweet water out of the brackish Ocean.

b. fig.

1593 *LONGE Phillis* (1875) 54 My loue doth serue for fire, my hart the fornace is, The apperies of my sighes augment the burning flame, The Limbique is mine eye that doth distill the same. 1598 *TORRE Alba* (1880) 3 What my sad eye Distills from Lymbeck of a bleeding Hart. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. vii. 67. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 29 (1676) 372 The remaining part [of the books of the Fathers] have passed through the limbecks and strainers of Hereticks [etc.]. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilmansegg, Her Misery* ix, The waters that down her visage rilled Were drops of unrectified spirit distilled From the Limbeck of Pride and Vanity. 1887 *ATHENÆUM* 20 Aug. 243/2 There are [in the translation] French forms of expression... which ought to have been passed through the limbeck.

† **Limbeck**, v. Obs. [f. the sb. Cf. OF. *lambiquer* (16th c.), It. *lambicare*.]

1. trans. To treat as in an alembic; to subject to the process of distillation or extraction of essence, etc. Chiefly fig.; esp. to rack or fatigue (the brain) in the effort to extract ideas.

1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec.* (1632) 162 Where the greater doe nothing but limbecke their braines in the Arts of Alchymy and Ballancing. 1622 *MARRE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 50 Wasting my wits, and Limbecking my braines, without drawing any iuice or substance thence at all. a. 1652 *BROME Songs*, etc. (1661) 255 His Patients grow impatient, and the fear Of death, lymbeck'd their bodies into tears. 1661 *FELTHAM Resolves, Disc.* Eccl. II. 11 (1677) 346 And when he had try'd and lymbeck'd all, the spirit and Extract comes forth, Vanity, Vexation.

2. To distil or extract (an essence, etc.) as by an alembic.

1598 *FLORIO, Lambicare*, to distill, to limbecke. 1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The spring-head, where Crystall is lymbeckt all the yeere. 1657 W. MORICE *Cœnia quasi Korymb* Diat. III. 140 The quintessence to be limbeck'd and distilled [etc.].

Hence **Limbecked** ppl. a., **Limbecking** vbl. sb.

a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco battered* 233 The stench and Stuff Extracted from their limbeckt Lips and Nose. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 18 Metaphysically Limbeckings.

Limbéd (limd), a. Also 4-5 i-limed, i-lymed. [f. LIMB sb. + -ED.] Having limbs. Nearly always with adv. or adj. prefixed, as *well-limbéd*, *straight-limbéd*.

c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 624 Hose now I-sege heere A child þat riht i-limed nere, þat þreo flet and þreo honden beere. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. v. So well i-lymed and compact by measure Well growe on height and of good stature. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 105 Thinhabitates are... well lymmed and proportioned. 1598 *GRENWEE Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiii. (1622) 26 The Cherusians being a great limmed people. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1623) 598 Little of stature, ill-limmed, and crook-backed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 456 Innumerable living Creatures, perfect forms, Limb'd and full grown. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 231 Strong limb'd and stout, and to the Wars inclin'd. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* III. v. 339 These Indians are a bold well-limbed people. 1835 W. IRVING *Towr Prairies* 173 It was a colt about two years old, well grown, finely limbed. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* (1874) 4 A man... straight-limbéd, and sinewy in frame.

Limbekill, obs. form of LIME-KILL.

† **Limbelite**. *Min. Obs.* [Named (*limbilité*) by H. B. de Saussure, 1794, from Limburg, its locality: see -LITE.] A synonym of chrysolite.

1837 *DANA Min.* 335 The minerals Chusite and Limbelite of Saussure, from the volcanic district of Limbourg, appear to be decomposed varieties of this species [Chrysolite]. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 696.

Limber (limbər), sb.¹ Forms: 5 lymor(e, 5-6 lymour, 6 lymowr, lym(m)er, Sc. lymnar, 6-7, 9 limmer, 9 limber. [Of obscure origin. The F. *limon* = sense 1 below; the derivative *limonière* means 'the shafts and connected framework of a vehicle'. If the form *lymnar* in Douglas be genuine, it may be an adoption of *limonière*, and perh. the forms *lymour*, etc., though recorded earlier, may be corruptions of this.]

1. The shaft of a cart or carriage. Obs. exc. dial. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 A crouper for the lymour, price iiij*s*. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pat. Hon.* xxxiii. The lymnaris [of the chariot] wer of birneist gold. 1513 — *Aeneis* IX. vi. 23 The cartis stand with lymowris bendyt strek. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Coriol.* (1593) 248 They made him carrie a limmer on his shoulders that is fastened to the Axeltree of a couch (= coach). 1611 *FLORIO, Timone*, the limmer or beame of a Wagon or Waine. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 982 (*Pitcoal*) The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named limbers, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overturning them. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Limmer's*, the shafts by which the horses draw.

† b. Short for *limber-horse*.

1632 *SHERWOOD, A limmer, limonier. Voyez* a Thill-horse.

2. Mil. (In early use *pl.*) The detachable fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of two wheels and an axle, a pole for the horses, and a frame which holds one or two ammunition-chests. It is attached to the trail of the gun-carriage proper by a hook.

Quot. 1628 seems to be an erroneous explanation.

1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 84, *ij* paire lymores with boltes forlorckes kayes lynces and a taile pyne for the said Curtowe. **1578 Bourn Invent. & Devices** xcvi. 85 The Lymers that the horses doth draw in. **1628 R. Norton Gunner** lix. 130 The sides and Cheekes [of the Carriage] called Limbers. **1801 WELLINGTON** in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 325 A six-pounder, its carriage and limber, and ammunition in the limber box. **1851 Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers** xix. 96 Twelve pieces of Field Artillery, with their Carriages and Limbers. **1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man. (1862) 103 No. 7 attends the limber and serves ammunition.**

3. attrib., as (sense 1 b) **†limber croup**, **†thame, pillow**; **limber-box**, **-chest** *Mil.*, the ammunition box carried by a limber; **limber-hook** (see quot.); **limber-horse dial**, the horse which is placed between the shafts; **†limber-plank** *Mil.* (see quot.); **limber-saddle**, a cart-saddle.

1801 *Limber-box [see sense 2]. **1876 JAS. GRANT Hist. India** I. xxiv. 129/1 Wood's field-guns had only five rounds left in the limber-boxes. **1888 Century Mag.** May 103/2 Some of whom [the enemy], springing nimbly on his 'limber'-chests, shot down his horses and then his men. **1883 Warb. Acc. in Grose Antiq. Repert.** (1807) I. 47 *Lymour crowsps. *Lymour pilows. **1876 Voylt Milit. Dict.** (ed. 3) s.v. *Limber*. At the back of the limber is an iron hook or pintle, termed a 'limber-hook', to which the trail of the gun carriage is attached. . . The limber-hook is stated to have been invented . . . in 1804. **1628 R. Norton Gunner** ix. 131 The *Limber Planks or sides of the Carriage must be 4 and a half, or 5 diametres broad, one thick. **1480 Warb. Acc. Edw. IV** (1830) 123 For a 'lymour saddle price vs.; for a payre 'lymour hamys garuissht xvijij. **1806-7 J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life** (1826) vi. vii. The flap of a limber saddle rolling up and galling and pinching your calf.

Limber (lɪmˈbər), *sb.* **Naut.** [*?* a corruption of *F. lumière* hole, perforation (lit. 'light'), used *Naut.* in the same application.]

1. One of a series of holes cut through the floor-timbers on each side of the keelson to form a passage for water to the pump-well.

1626, 1711, etc. [see *limber-hole*, *board* in 2]. **1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH MS. Log-bk. of the "Lycell"** 6 Sept., Cleared the Limbers in the Forehold. **c.1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech.** 63 See the limbers are clear, and limber boards shipped. **1898 F. T. BULLEN Cruise Chachalot** 326 The ship . . . never made a drop of water more than just sufficient to sweeten the limbers.

2. attrib. in spec. combinations: **limber-board** (see quots.); **limber-chain**, a chain used like a limber-rope (Webster, 1864); **limber-hole** *Naut.* = sense 1; **limber-passage** *Naut.*, the passage or channel formed by the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson; **limber-rope** *Naut.*, a rope passing through the limber-holes, by which they may be cleared of dirt; **limber-strake** (or **-streak**) *Naut.* (see quots. and STRAKE); **limber-tar** (see quot.).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist. 70 One Strake next the *Limber Boards. **1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine** (1780), *Limber-boards*, short pieces of plank, which form a part of the ceiling, or lining of a ship's floor, close to the keelson, and immediately above the limbers. They are . . . removed, when it becomes necessary to . . . clear the limber-holes of any filth, . . . or gravel, by which they may be clogged. **c.1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech.** 69 The limber boards . . . cover these channels or 'limbers', and serve to keep dirt out, which would soon choke the pumps. **1626 CAPT. SMITH Acid. Ing. Seamen** 3 Then lay all the Flore timbers, and cut your *Limber holes above the keele, to bring the water to the well for the pumpe. **1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine** (1780) s.v. *Limbers*. Every floor-timber has two limber-holes cut through it, viz. one on each side of the keelson. **1859 SIR E. J. REED Shipbuild.** v. 79 The limber-holes in the floor-plates are, as a general rule, cut above the frame angle-iron. **c.1850 Rudim. Navig.** (Weale) 129 *Limber-passage, a passage or channel formed throughout the whole length of the floor, on each side of the keelson, for giving water a free communication to the pumps. **1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine** (1780), *Limber-Rope, a long rope, frequently retained in the limber-holes . . . in order to clear them by pulling the rope backwards and forwards. **1841 DANA Seaman's Man.** 114. **1797 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 3) XVII. 404/2 The *limber strake. **1841 DANA Seaman's Man.** 114 *Limber-streak*, the streak of foot-walling nearest the keelson. **1874 THEARLE Naval Archit.** 55 The limber strakes, while constituting a longitudinal tie over the floors, served also to form watercourses on each side of the keel, leading to the pumps. **1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade**, *Limber Tar, the bilge-water or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

Limber (lɪmˈbər), *a.* Also 6 **limmer**, **lymmer**, 6-7 **lymber**. [Of obscure origin; Skeat suggests connexion with *LIMP a.*, which, however, has not been found before 1706; it may perh. be some compound of *LIMB sb.* (cf. the derivation of *LEATHWAKE* from *LITH*, *limb*). Cf. also the synonymous *limmock dial.*]

1. Easily bent (without damage to shape or structure); flexible, pliant, supple.

1565 COOPER Thesaurus, *Lentius*, softe, tender, pliant, that boweth easely, limber [etc.]. **1567 TURBERV. Epit.** ed. 87 The Bargemane that doth rowe with long and limber Oare. **1578 LYTE Dodoneis** v. lxxx. 543 The roote. . . tough and limmer, and harde to breake. *Ibid.* v. xxxii. 591 The Gourde hath long limmer stalkes. **1657 AUSTEN Fruit Trees** 1. 50 Donot prune off

the side branches, lest the body of the plant be too small and limber to beare his head. **1667 MILTON P. L.** vii. 476 Those way'd thir limber fans For wings. **1684 BOYLE Porosm. Anim. & Solid Bod.** v. 46 With another piece of the same bladder, made limber by being a little wetted in common water. **1713 CHESELDEN Anat.** i. l. (1726) 121, i. found . . . in one instance several of the bones as limber as leather. **1738 [C. SMITH] Curtius Salk.** II. v. 108 A Sort of Paper . . . as fine and limber as Silk. **1787 J. FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery** (ed. 4) 7 The feet [of a goose] will be limber, if it be fresh, but stiff and dry if old. **1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast** xxx. 111 That the [new] ropes might have time to stretch and become limber. **1872 BLACKIE Lays Highl.** 73 Ye Norsemen brave That ply the limber oar.

b. Of persons, their bodies, movements, etc.: Bending or moving easily; lithe and nimble.

1582 STANYHURST Zeneis iv. (Aib.) 100 Limber in her whisking . . . shee soars vp nimblye toe skyward. **1603 DRAYTON Bar. Wars** vi. xxxviii. In Postures strange, their limber Bodies bending. **1605 B. JOHNSON Volpone** III. i. I could skip Out of my skin, now, like a subtil snake, I am so limber. **1635 FOXE & JAMES Voy. N. H.** (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 378 The seine shone, and thawed our men and made them more limber. **1694 CROWNE Married Beau** II. 20 Methinks you are As limber in your tongue as in your hams. **1736 CARTE Ormonde** II. 549 At getting up, he took notice . . . that his legs were more limber and bended with greater ease. **1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic.** (1779) II. xlv. 71 The Italian . . . a thin limber creature. **1817 COLERIDGE Christabel** II. i. A little child, a limber elf. **1844 DISRAELI Coningsby** I. i. A limber and graceful figure. **1859 WRANALL tr. R. Houdin** III. 27 The fingers remaining perfectly free and limber. **1885-94 R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche** Mar. xiv. Her comely boy, The limber scion of the God of War.

†c. In unfavourable sense, of things which are properly firm or crisp: Limp, flaccid, flabby.

1592 WARNER Alb. Eng. vii. xxxvii. (1612) 182 My limber wings were Leather-like vuplum'd. **1602 MIDDLETON The Blurt** II. i. Limber like the skin of a white pudding when the meat is out. **1658 tr. Portia's Nat. Magic** I. xv. 20 Flowers are . . . to be gathered . . . before they wax limber. **1736 BAILEY Honsh. Dict.** 195 Observe to clap very quick and very hard, for if you let them dry they will be limber. **1747 MRS. GLASSE Cookery** (1767) 323 A rabbit, if stale, will be limber and slimy; if new, white and stiff.

2. fig.

1602 MARSTON Ant. & Mel. I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Confusion to these limber scyphants. **1611 SHAKS. Wint. T.** I. ii. 47 You put me off with limber Vowes. **a.1639 WOTTON in Gutch Coll. Cur.** I. 219 He had tried and found him a Prince of limber virtues. **1695 Remarks Late Serim.** (ed. 2) 2 Men of limber and pliable Consciences can easily do this. **1719 D'URFEY Pills** (1872) II. 244 'Tho' both in his sense, and his Loyalty limber. **1858 BUSHNELL Serim. New Life** 250 His whole nature becomes limber and quick to his love. **1887 BETHAM-EDWARDS Next of Kin** wanted I. xx. 272 [He] proved limber as a withy in her hands.

†3. quasi-sb. Limber quality, limberness. *Obs.*

1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT Juvenile Indiscretions I. 12 The whole depth of his talents laying in the mere limber of his tongue.

4. Comb., as *limber-backed*, *-footed*, *-legged* adjs.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 96 The Himantopodes be some of them limber legged and tender. **1720 HUMPHRISS** 162 A poor limber-back'd Beau. **1747 MRS. GLASSE Cookery** (1767) 322 The duck . . . if new, limber-footed; if stale, dry-footed.

Hence **Limberness**.

1565 COOPER Thesaurus, *Lentius*, softness, pliantness, limberness. **1606 BOYLE Contin. New Exp.** i. 160 The limberness of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the Air to accommodate it self and the Bladder to the Figure of a Cylindrical vessel. **1743 Lond. & Country Brew.** IV. (ed. 2) 278 In this [trough] oaken Planks are laid for the confin'd Steam of hot Water . . . to impregnate and reduce them to a Limberness. **1835 M. SCOTT in Blackw. Mag.** XXXVII. 460 The extreme pliancy and ee-like limberness, if I may so speak, of the whole body. **1889 F. M. CRAWFORD Grefenstein** I. viii. 236 He has the most surprising limberness of wrist.

Limber (lɪmˈbər), *v.* **1** [*f.* *LIMBER a.*] *trans.*

To make limber, pliant, or supple. Hence **Limbering** *pp.* *a.*

1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa III. 356 Her stiff hams . . . are now limbered into courtesies three deep of every word. **1753 Ess. Celibacy** 39 They exempt themselves from the free and limbering situations and circumstances of action. **1874 O. W. HOLMES Poet Break-ft.** iii. (1885) 60 She worked her wrists . . . to limber 'em. **1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Alr. Isaacs** viii. 164 The stiffest arms can be limbered.

Limber (lɪmˈbər), *v.* **2** *Mil.* [*f.* *LIMBER sb.* 1] *trans.* To attach the limber to (a gun). Hence *absol.* to fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, as a preparation for moving away. Usually to limber up.

1843 LEVER J. Hinton vi. (1878) 34 The heavy artillery was seen to limber up, and move slowly across the field. **1851 Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers** xix. 95 Breadth of Shed, Guns limbered up. 40 ft. oin. **1861 Man. Field Exercise Artillery** 50 Limbering is always done at a trot. **1868 KINGLAKE Crimea** (1877) III. i. 278 The guns of Turner's battery were limbered up and pushed forward.

†Limberham. *Obs.* [*f.* *LIMBER a.* + *HAM*].

The quot. from Wycherley shows that Dryden did not, as is generally supposed, invent the name; whether Wycherley invented it, or whether it was already current as an appellation or a nickname, remains at present uncertain.]

a. In etymological sense: One who has 'limber hams', a supple-jointed person; *fig.* an obsequious person, 'lackey'. **b.** A character like that represented in Dryden's play, a 'kind keeper'.

1675 WYCHERLEY Country-wif II. 27 There can be no more scandal to go with him, than with Mr. Tatle, or Master Limberham. *Lad.* with that nasty Fellow! no—no. **1678 DRYDEN Limberham** (1680) Pers. Dram., *Limberham*, a tame,

foolish keeper, perswaded by what is last said to him, and changing next word. **1689 HICKERINGILL Ceremony monger** i. Wks. 1716 II. 390 If I were a Papist . . . I profess I would bow and cringe as well as any Ecclesiastical Limber-ham of them all. **a.1704 T. BROWN Praise Poverty** Wks. 1730 I. 99 He's a true limberham, a prodigal cully to the jilt he keeps for the use of the public. **1755 SMOLLETT Quix.** (1803) IV. 251 When the challenger was asked how the weight of both should be made equal, he insisted on the other's carrying the difference in bars of iron, by which means, Limberham would be upon a footing with Loggerhead. **1756-66 AMORY Bunce** IV. xiii. § 3. 249 She lives . . . to ruin . . . the miserable man, who is dunced enough to become a Limberham to the execrable wretch.

†Limberly, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—*1*. *? = LIMBER a.* **1**

1782 ELPHINSTON tr. Martial I. xliiii. 47 Not the pears, that are bound by the limberly broom.

Limbic (lɪmˈbɪk), *a.* *Anat.* [*ad. F. limbique* (see quot. 1901), *f. limbe*, *LIMB sb.* 2 + *-ique*, *-ic*]. Pertaining to, or having the character of, a border; in *limbic lobe* (of cerebrum), 'term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions' (*Syl. Soc. Lex.*); also *limbic fissure*, the fissure surrounding this lobe.

1882 QUAIN'S Anat. (ed. 9) II. 341 The two ends of the limbic lobe of Broca, which are separated by the deep part of the Sylvian fissure. **1894 GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.** s.v. *Fissure*, *Limbic Fissure* (of Broca), the fissure surrounding Broca's great limbic lobe. It includes the supracallosal, precentral, and part of the collateral fissures. **1899 W. B. LEWIS Mental Dis.** (ed. 2) 102 The limbic fissure, which here separates the lower limbic arc from the extra-limbic mass. **1901 GRAY'S Anat.** (ed. 15) 631 The term limbic lobe (*grande lobe limbique*) was introduced by Broca in 1873, and under it he included two convolutions, viz. the callosal and hippocampal.

Limbie (lɪmˈbi), *Sc.* [*f.* *LIMB sb.* 1 + *-ie* dim. suffix.] A little leg.

1789 BURNS To Dr. Blacklock (21 Oct.) v. Ye glaiket, gleesome, dainty damies, Wha by Castalia's wimplin' streamies, Lowp, sing, and lave your pretty limbies.

Limbless (lɪmˈbləs), *a.* [*f.* *LIMB sb.* 1 + *-LESS*].

Having no limbs, deprived of a limb or limbs.

1594 R. WILSON Coler's Proph. v. ii. 52 So flies the murderer from the mangled limbs Left limles on the ground by his left hand. **1624 MASSINGER Renegado** IV. i. (1630) H 2 b. Till nought were left me But this poore, bleeding limblesse Truncke. **1624 GAYAKER Transubst.** 162 Whereas that which is given and received in the Eucharist, is (as Epiphanius well observeth) livelesse and limblesse. **1770 FOOT'S Lame Lover** III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A tree not only limbless and leafless, but very near lifeless. **1881 MIVART Cat** 459 The class also contains certain limbless creatures which look like something between snakes and earthworms.

Limb-meal (lɪmˈmiːl), *adv.* *Obs.* *exc.* *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: see *LIMB sb.* 1; also 3 -mele, -meel *o*, 5-7 -meale, 9 *dial.* *limb-mull*, *limmel*. [*OE. limmēlum*: see *LIMB sb.* 1 and *-MEAL*.] Limb from limb, limb by limb; piecemeal.

c.1050 Voc. in Wt.-Wülcker 440/36 *Membratim*, limmēlum. **1205 LAY.** 25618 He ber bene beore of-sloh, and hime limmele [c. 1275 leome-mele] to-droh. **a.1225 Juliana** 79 Per ase wilde deor limmel to loken ham. **c.1290 Beket** 1779 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, *Pei ich Leo drawe lime meale*. **1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) V. 281 Maximus . . . was alto harked . . . and i-prowe lyme meele into Tyber. **1470-85 MALORY Arthur** VIII. xxxviii. 330 He was drawn lymme meale. **1590 FENNE Frutes** 41 Readie to teare in peeces, and plucke lime-meale the bodie of the bloudie tyrant. **1611 SHAKS. Cymb.** II. iv. 147 O that I had her here, to teare her Limb-meale. **a.1680 BUTLER Rem.** (1759) II. 309 Tears Cards Limb-meal without Regard of Age, Sex, or Quality, and breaks the Bones of Dice. **1709 tr. P. de Cieza's Trav.** 78 Putting him to exquisite Torments and tearing his Body Limb-meal. **1860 T. MARTIN Horace** 309 Up with their nails the earth they threw, Then limb-meal tore a coal-black ewe. **1894 S. F. WORCS. Gloss.**, *limmel*.**

Hence **†Limbleally** *adv.*, in same sense.

1569 UNDERDOWN Ovid agst. Ibis Iij b. He was . . . tome limmeally, that is to say, each peece from other.

Limbo (lɪmˈbo), [*L.*, abl. sing. of *limbus* (see *LIMBUS*), occurring in such phrases as *in* or *e* (= in or out of) *limbo*. Cf. *It. limbo* and *LIMB sb.* 2]

1. A region supposed to exist on the border of Hell as the abode of the just who died before Christ's coming, and of unbaptized infants.

More explicitly *limbo patrum*, *limbo infantum* or *of the infants*: see *LIMBUS*.

13. . St. Erkenwold 291 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Quene þou herghedes helle-hole & hentes hom þe-oute, . . . oute of limbo, þou laftes me þer. **1377 LANGL. P. Pl.** B. xvi. 84 The deuel. . . Bar hem forth boldly . . . And made of holy men his horde in *limbo inferni*.] **c.1450 Mirour Sal-nacioun** 198 How crist entred hell To glad our baly fadres in Limbo as clerkes told. **c.1460 Towneley Myst.** xxv. 96 Thise lurdans that in limbo dwell. *Ibid.* 213 Lymbo is lorne, alas! **1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour** Dvjb. After her deth she [Eve]. . . fyлле in a de ke and obscure pryson . . . that was the limbo of helle. **1526 Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 53 b. After they deth they went to limbo patrum a place of derkenes nye to hell. **1528 TINDALE Obad. Chr. Man** To Rdr. 19 Of what tēte thou provest hell, will a nother prove purgatory, a nother limbo patrum. **1605 Heywood Troub. Q. Eliz.** Wks. 1874 I. 221, I am freed from limbo, to be sent to hell. **a.1658 CLEVELAND Wks.** (1689) 81 'Tis a just Idea of a Limbo of the Infants. **1749 WESLEY Wks.** (1872) X. 101 In what condition were they [the Old Testament Saints] while thus detained in limbo? **1818 MOORE Fudge Fam. Paris** 57 Souls in Limbo, damnd half way. **1857-8 SEARS Athan.** xviii. 163 If a spiritual body is desirable at all, why are the saints kept waiting for it in limbo?

b. in extended use (see quots.).

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 54 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 495 All these upworld aloft fly o're the backside of the World far off into a Limbo large and broad, since call'd The Paradise of Fools. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 7 The Picture which he (Milton) draws of the Limbo of Vanity. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* iii. i. (1879) 163 As yet my books are lying as ghost books, in a limbo on the banks of a certain Bristolian Styx.

† c. used gen. for: Hell, Hades. Obs.

1581 T. Howell *Devices* Diiij. And let my Ghost in Limbo low be led, To Tantalus thyrst, or prowde Ixions wheele. 1582 Stanvurist *Ensis* ii. (Arb.) 56 And with heat assailing too Limbo we plunged a number [i. multos demittimus Orci]. 1612 *Proceedings of Virginia* v. 30 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 111 These uninhabited Iles; which (for the extremity of gusts, thunder, raine, storms, and ill weather) we called Limbo. 1634 W. Tirwhitt tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 270 She hath filled Limbo with her pericidiall leachery. 1637 B. Jonson *Baccanall Vri.* 50 in T. Morton's *New Eng. Canaan* (1637) 147 Minos, Eacus and Radamand, Princes of Limbo.

2. *transf. and fig.* a. Prison, confinement, duration; also, † pawn. *slang.*

1590 Greene *Neuer too Late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then cyther to Limbo, or else clap vp a commodity. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 32. 1613 etc. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 67, I have some of 'em in Limbo Patrum. 1649 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) 111. 51 So that John is now faster in Limbo than Ever. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. i. 100 Oh she went, To find the Knight in Limbo pent. 1689 Congreve *Old Bush.* ii. i. I let him have all my ready Money to redeem his great Sword from Limbo. 1708 Beresford in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) 111. 441-2 We have colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and majors and captains enough in limbo. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* ii. viii. Monks... must not speak too loud, under penalty of foot-gyves, limbo, and bread and water. 1849 Condens *Speeches* 84 Men of bad character, who have been put into limbo, or flogged. 1881 Bryant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* i. x. (1883) 79 There were, besides the residents... poets not yet in limbo.

b. Any unfavourable place or condition, likened to Limbo; esp. a condition of neglect or oblivion to which persons or things are consigned when regarded as outworn, useless, or absurd.

1642 Milton *Apol. Smeet.* Wks. 1851 111. 275. I am met with a whole ring of words and phrases not mine, for he hath... mang'd them in this his wicked Limbo. 1728 Pope *Dunci.* i. 238 O! pass more innocent, in infant state, To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate. 1828 Moore *Little Limbo* of Lost Reputations. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* i. 60 Comte... dismisses religion into limbo. 1874 Motley *Barneveldt* 11. xiii. 89 To send the Golden Bull itself to the limbo of worn out constitutional devices. 1894 J. Knight *Garrick* ix. 164 The piece... ran for eleven nights before descending into the limbo of oblivion.

3. *attrib.*, as † limbo-dungeon; limbo-like adj.; † limbo-lake, the 'pit' of Hell (cf. LAKE sb. 3).

1555-8 Pinaer *Enaid* iii. Givh. For Cyrces yle must furst be seen, and lands of Limbo lake [L. inferniqne lacus]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. ii. 32 What voice of damned Ghost from Limbo lake. 1606 Toland *Christianity not Myst.* 27 They should not say they are in Limbo-Dungeon. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* 458 His father's ghost from limbo-lake, the while. Sees this. 1820 Scott *Apol. xvi.* From haunted spring and grassy rill, Troop goblin, elf, and fairy;... To Limbo-lake, Their way they take. 1848 Geo. Elliot in *Cross Life* (1885) l. 179, I am even now... in a very shattered, limbo-like mental condition.

|| Limbo². [Zulu: see quot. 1899.] A South African name for a kind of coarse calico.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 6/2 This present is accompanied by a quantity of limbo (a coarse quality of calico). 1896 A. B. Bailew *1200 Miles in Wagon* 62 Bright-coloured cotton stuff, limbo, as it is called here. 1899 B. Mitford *J. Ames* ii. 14 A dark blue fabric, commonly called by the whites 'limbo', being a corruption of the native name 'ulendu', which signifieth 'web'.

Limburgite (limbruggit). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. Limburg, a Belgian province + -ITE.] A semi-glassy rock consisting of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite.

1882 Dana *Man. Min. & Lithol.* 453 Limburgite. 1897 Geikie *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* i. 31 The basic series includes Dolerites, ... Limburgites ... and Pierites.

|| Limbus (limb's). [L. = edge, border; in med. L., a region on the border of Hell.]

1. Occas. used (as the normal form for English adoption) = LIMBOI. *Limbus patrum* = 'the limbo of the fathers', i.e. of the just who died before Christ's coming. *Limbus infantum* = 'the limbo of infants'; see LIMBO I. Also *transf.*

1440 York *Myst.* xxxvii. 198 What hance, is lybus lorne, allas! 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 514 The state of soules, both in heauen, hell, purgatory, paradise, & *Limbus patrum*. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answer*. Osor. 418b, There be sayd to be 4. Mansions in hell... The second Lybus, a place for such as are not Baptised. a 1623 *Pemle On Zach.* (1629) 148 He... had ransomed the Fathers out of their Purgatory, or infernall Limbus. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 1000 As if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Divine Limbus. 1651 Rogers *New Disp.* § 264. 104 The Limbus or Physitions purgatory. a 1679 T. Goodwin *Expos. Ephes.* Wks. 1681 l. ii. 121 The Papists... put Children... into a state call'd *Limbus Infantum*, wherein they do as it were eternally sleep. 1790 Burke *Pr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 224 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this *Limbus Patrum*.

† b. A prison; = LIMBO 2 a. Obs.

1583 Leg. *Pa. St. Androis* 349 Laich in a lybus, whair they lay, Then Lowrie lowsit them long or day.

2. Used *techn.* in lit. sense of 'border' or 'edge'; e.g. the ridge which borders the crater of a volcano; in *Antiq.* the rim of a crater or wine-bowl; in *Bot.* = LIMB sb. 2 d; in *Conch.* 'the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1671 Willoughby in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2126 Having tipped the ends, inverted them, and fasten'd a Limbus or ring of soft wax to the great ends. 1697 T. Smith *Foy. Constantinople*. *Misc. Cur.* (1708) 111. 23 Now we see plainly the Smoke briskly issuing out of the Crater, the Limbus of which was all black. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Limbo*, *Limbus*, the outermost border, or graduated edge, of an astrolabe, quadrant, or the like mathematical instrument. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, *Limbus*, the border or upper dilated part of a monopetalous corolla. 1806 Galpin *Brit. Bot.* 62 Primula. 1... limbus of the cor. flat. 3... limbus of the cor. concave. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) 11. 272 Round the crater is the limbus, which is a decorated border of floral or other ornaments.

Lime (laim), sb. 1. Forms: 1 lim, 1, 3 liim, 3, 7 lim, 3-7 lyim, 3-8 lyme, (4 liym), 3- lime. [OE. *lim* str. masc. = MDu. *lim* masc. (mod. Du. *lijm* fem.), OHG. *lim* (MHG. *lim*, mod. G. *leim*) masc., ON. *lim* neut. :- OTeut. **limo* = L. *limus* mud, f. Waryan root **li-* in L. *li-nere* to smear; another grade of the root occurs in LOAM, LAIR sb. 2.]

1. A viscous sticky substance prepared from the bark of the holly and used for catching small birds; = BIRDLIME. Now only poet. (In OE. any adhesive substance, e.g. glue, paste.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 133 *Ritumen*, *lim*. a 1000 Ælfric *Collog.* in Wt. Wulcker 95 *lc* beswicge fugelas hwilon mid neton mid grimum mid lime. c 1100 - *Gram.* (Z.) 258 Swa swa lim gefestnad fel to sumum brede. a 1250 O. & N. 1056 [Jesus MS.] *pe* loved. 1 *lym* (Cott. *lim*) and grune... Sette and leyde *pe* for to lache. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2982 *Mani* man... *perist* was als fuxl in lime. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305 *l* *lyme*, to take wythe byrds, *viscus*. 1505-6 *Churchw. Acc. St. Martin's, Leicester* (1866) 166 For *lyme* to cateche *y^e* sterlyngs in *y^e* church, *vij* 4. a 1600 Montgomerie *Misc.* p. xxi. 34. I fand My fethers in the *lyme*. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 211 Toils for Beasts, and *lyme* for Birds were found. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 377 The Bark [of Holly] begins to be full of *lyme*. a 1850 Wordsw. (W.) Like the lime That foolish birds are caught with.

b. in allusive phrases (cf. LIME v. 1, 2, 3).

13... K. *Alis.* 419 Heo byleth in folie So in the lym doth the flye. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 83 For Fier with Erth hath most concord of all; Because that societe is the lyme of beate. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 63 You must lay lime to tangle her desires By walefull Sonnets. 1592 Lodge *Euphues Shadow* (1882) 20 Philamour that was first caught in the lime, was most of all tormented in his loue. 1604 Earl Stirling *Paroensis* to Pr. Henry xviii. While fancies are not glue with pleasures lime. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* iv. i. 246 Monster, come put some Lime vpon your fingers, and away with the rest.

2. Usually coupled with stone: Mortar or cement used in building. In quot. a 1225 *fig.* Now *Sc.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 320 *Cementum*: *liim*, *lipidum*. a 1100 *Fac.* in Wt. Wulcker 314/23 *Cementum*, *lim* to wealle. c 1200 Ormin 16284 *patt* draghen swerd was inn an handd, & *lim* & stan inn oþer. c 1205 *Lav.* 15818 Ich habbe *lim* & stan on leode nis betere nan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 So ueste ilimed mid *lim* of ancre lime euerichon of on to oder. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2552 Do sette sundri hem to waken His tigel and *lim*, and walles maken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25468 Castel mad o lime and stane. c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 11. 209 *pe* church is taken. for *pe* hous of *liym* and stoon, *hat* conteyneþ sich men. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5088 *par* was a cite in *bat* side assid all with gemmes, With-outen werk or laire. c 1470 *Hensry Wallace* xi. 680 Mudwall lyme with outyn *liym* or stayn. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II.* iii. 26 King Richard lyes Within the limits of yond Lime and Stone. 1745 Sir J. Wake *Wks. conc. Irel.* i. 127 Those slender round Towers of Lime and Stone, which are seen spread through divers Parts of the Country. 1786 Burns *Two Brigs* 101 Your ruin'd, forlorn bulk o' stane and lime. 1827 Tennant *Baptistry Storm* i. 25 Thron' the thick stane and the lime, He slippt like a beam throu' glass. *Mod. Sc.* A stane-an'-lime wa' is better nor a dry-stane dyke.

3. The alkaline earth which is the chief constituent of mortar; calcium oxide (CaO). It is obtained by submitting limestone (carbonate of lime) to a red heat, by which the carbonic acid is driven off, leaving a brittle white solid, which is pure lime (or QUICK-LIME). It is powerfully caustic and combines readily with water, evolving great heat in the process, and forming hydrate of lime (slaked lime).

The designations carbonate, phosphate etc. of lime are still current in popular use, though in technical language they have given place to the more systematic terms calcium carbonate (or carbonate of calcium), etc. Chloride of lime: see CHLORIDE 2.

a 1000 *Fac.* in Wt. Wulcker 197/16 *Calcis uina*, gebetend *lim*. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xlv. xxiii. (1495) 560 Whye lyme is colde in handling it conteyneth preuely withyn fyre and grete hete. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 122 Caste aboute *pe* wounde *pe* poude of lym tofore seid. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Tak arment, & slekyd lyme, & argoyle. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 11 The people shal be burnt like lyme. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 137 Vou Rogue, here's Lime in this Sacke too. 1622 R. Hawkins *Pop. S.* Sea xliii. 103 Since the Spanish Shaks have bene common in our Tauerues, which (for conservation) is mingled with *lyme* in its making, our Nation complaineth of Calentures, of the Stone [etc.]. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII.* 137 They were now (like Sand without *lyme*), ill bound together. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Hush.* 32 Lime, when properly and judiciously applied, ranks first amongst

the class of manures. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* 11. 488 Lime is detected most effectually by the oxalic acid, which... forms with it an insoluble precipitate. 1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 Lime is found in chalk, marble, &c., and is the basis of animal bones. 1839 Penny *Cycl.* XIII. 489/5 Phosphate of lime has been recommended in rickets.

† b. = lime-wash. Obs.

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Lawson MS. 1656) xxxix. Which pictures have been washed over wth Lime, and yet do appear through the Lime.

c. Lime and hair: a kind of plasterer's cement to which hair is added to bind the mixture closely together. Also attrib.

1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lyme and haire for lyminge the wyndowes, vijij. 1663 GERBIER *Council* 46 Lime and Haire Birdcage-like-Buildings. 1825 J. Nicholas *Operat. Mechanic* 640 Cements... used by plasterers for inside work. The first is called lime and hair, or coarse stuff.

† d. Oil of lime [F. *huile de chaux*]: an old name for the so-called 'chloride of lime' in a state of deliquescence.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Adm. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyle of Lime [printed Lunc] and water. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 76. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 275.

† 4. a. The CALX of metals. b. Used generically for: An alkaline earth. Obs.

1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 225 Metals, after they are reduc'd into Lime. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 5 When this [aerial, i. e. carbonic] acid is expelled, the earth... is then called lime, or common or calcareous lime, to distinguish it from other earths, which also form limes, when free from all combinations, viz. the Barytic and Scottish earths.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lime-basket, -burn, † -coop (dial.), -crag, † -fat, -keze, -maker, -man, -merchant, -mortar, -process, † quarrel, quarrier, quarry, -salt, -score, -scuttle; lime-daubed, -dressed, -like adjs.; lime-ash dial., a composition of ashes and lime used as a rough kind of flooring for kitchens, etc.; lime-ball (light), limelight; † lime-bush, a bush dressed with birdlime; hence, a means of entanglement; lime-cartridge (see quot.); lime-cast, a covering or layer of lime mortar; also attrib.; † lime-chalk, quicklime; lime-coal (see quot.); † lime-core, unslakable lumps in quick-lime; lime-cylinder, a cylinder of lime used in the production of limelight; lime-liniment (see quot.); lime-liquid, liquid grout of lime; lime-marl (see quot.); lime-milk, milk of lime, slaked lime diffused in water; lime ointment, an ointment consisting of slaked lime, lard, and olive oil (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); lime-phial *Antiq.*, a phial filled with quicklime, fixed at the end of an arrow, used in mediæval warfare for the purpose of blinding the enemy (Hewitt *Anc. Armour* III. 759, *Index*; cf. Strutt *Horde Angekynnian* l. 98); lime-putty, (a) (see quot.); (b) = lime-slab; lime-rock, lime-stone (? now U.S.); lime-rubbish, broken mortar from old walls, etc., used as a dressing for land; lime-shells, burnt lime before it is slaked; lime-sink, a rounded depression in the earth found in limestone districts; lime-slab, a pasty smooth composition of slaked lime and water used in plastering; lime-sour = grey sour, see GREY a. 8 (*Cent. Dict.*); lime-wash sb., a mixture of lime and water, used for coating walls, etc.; vb., to white-wash with such a mixture; lime-white, -whiten vb., to lime-wash; lime-work, † (a) stucco (quot. 1589); (b) a place where lime is made (also pl.); † lime-yard = LIME-TWIG. Also LIME-BURNER, LIME-FINGERED a., LIME-KILN, LIMELIGHT, LIME-PIT, LIME-POT, LIME-ROD, LIMESTONE, LIME-TWIG, LIME-WATER, LIME-WORT l., etc.

1813 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 96 The 'lime ash-floor'... costs 6d. in the square yard, tempering and laying down. 1893 Quiller-Couch *Delect. Duncy* 195 Their clothes dripping pools of water on the sanded lime-ash. 1830 Drummond in *Phil. Trans.* CXX. 391 The intensity of the 'lime-ball' being therefore 264 times that of the Argand lamp. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 238 The lime-ball light of Lieutenant Drummond. 1858 Dickens *O. Twist* xviii. Mr. Chitling wished he might be busted if he war'n't as dry as a 'lime-basket. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 538 The 2 'lime-burns' occurred in plasterers. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 91 No other things are the riches of the worlde, but... a stambling blocke for the wicked, a 'limebush for the good. a 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 53 Like a fish in a net, or a selic bird in a limebush. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, 'Lime cartridge, a charge or measured quantity of compressed dry caustic lime made up into a cartridge, and used instead of gunpowder and in a somewhat similar manner for breaking down coal. 1851 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 96 Here, much hidden by 'lime-cast, I made out the inscription. 1873 O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* 111. 16 Many lofty lime-cast castles, built of limestone. 1637 Heywood *Dial. Anna & Phillis* Wks. 1874 VI. 300 Water doth make the 'lime-chalk scorch with heat. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, 'Lime coal, small coal suitable for lime burning. 1674-91 Ray *Collect. Words* 38 *Coop*, as, a muck-coop, a 'lime-coop; a cart, or wain, made close with boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 128 Good dry Earth, 'Lime-Core, Rubbish, &c. 1649 Burgh. *Rec. Glasgow* (1881) 11. 177 Anent the coall and 'lyme-craig it is ordourit [etc.]. 1871 tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* ix. 64 Let the 'lime-cylinders then be raised to

incandescence by means of the oxyhydrogen gas. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 105 As sorry makeshifts for scenery as the 'lime-daubed tinker who acted Wall. 1869 J. W. MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* I. 279 The English 'lime-dressed vellum had been found almost useless for fine work. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Cushions, stuffed with horse hair [etc.] which is wrought in 'lime fatters. 1574 in *Worth Tapestries* Par. Acc. (1587) 30 For mending of the 'lyme Keve, viz. 1756 C. LUCAS *Exc. Waters* I. 141 A salt taste, with something 'lime-like or fixal. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 173 'Lime Liment is an emulsion of calcareous soap and free oil. 1775 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 78 Filling... the inside with small Stones, and 'Lime-liquid. 1573 BARET *Abn.* L. 441 A 'limemaker, *calcarinus*. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6128/3 Edward Brent, Lime-maker. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts*, etc. 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the 'lime-marl, composed of calcareous matter and clay. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 288 Many 'Lime-men, (and some of those Bricklayers that are in Fee with 'em) may speak against this Practice. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4753/4 William Ball, ... 'Lyme-Merchant. 1793 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 10 Whiten it Three or Four times together with 'Lime-Milk. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 275 Smeard over with common 'lime mortar. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Containing, 'Lime process*, the method of getting coal by the use of the lime cartridge. 1888 *Spl. Soc. Lex.*, 'Lime process of sewage purification. 1892 *Labor Commission Gloss.*, 'Lime-pit, ordinary lime run through a fine sieve. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1570) V. 457/1 To haue and win Lyme-stones in the 'lyme quarrells, paitris and boundis of the Tounne and Landis of Paistoun [etc.]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 521 John Potty, a 'lime-quarrier. a 1649 DREUM. or HAWTH. *Cosid. to Parlt. Wks.* (1711) 187 That coal-pits, 'lime-quarries, within forty footes of the king's high-ways, be filled up. 1882 OUIDA *Muremura* I. 34 The lime quarries of Alberesse. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 547 A dry sharp soil to work upon mostly covering 'lime rock. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 270 'Lime rubbish from the pulling down of old houses. 1884 SUTTON *Cult. Veget.* 4 FL. (1885) 88 Old gardens should be refreshed with a dressing of lime occasionally, or of lime rubbish from old buildings. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 71 A salt of this acid gives, in 'lime salts, a semi-solid precipitate. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii. (1869) 992 Did'ee ever see a ship, man? or any craft bigger than a 'lime-scow, or a wood-bout, on this here small bit of fresh water? 1865 F. MARTIN *Life J. Clare* 62 He sat down upon his 'lime-scuttle. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 202 To strong land they give from 40 to 50 bolls of 'lime shells to the Scotch acre. 1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 176 'Lime-sinks or funnel-shaped cavities, are frequent in this country arising from natural tunnels and cavities in the subjacent limestone. 1608-9 in *Swayne Church. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 305 Barrowfull 'lyme slabb 6d. 1541 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 176 Ade skep, and schoch schuill, with ane 'lym tub. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Donn. Amusem.* 163 Old Fruit Trees... may be restored... by the application of a good strong 'lime-wash. 1847 SWEATON *Builder's Man.* 126 In using 'lime-wash, it is better to put two thin coats on a wall than one thick one. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 305 The walls and ceilings are ordered to be 'lime-washed twice a year. 1777 *HOWARD Prisons Eng.* (1780) 339 It was scraped and 'lime-whited once a year. 1861 *Eng. Wm. Donn. Mag.* III. 221 The walls were 'lime-whitened. 1859 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 870 'Lime-work, *alburnum opus albarium*. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2859:1 Since the destroying of the Lime-Works by our Dragons. 1808 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Inverness* I. 41 A lime-work belonging to Sir James Grant of Grant. 1377 *LANGT. P. PL* B. ix. 179 Leccherye in lykynge is 'lymeysede of helle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lyme yerde, *viminium, viscarium*.

b. In names of minerals, denoting the presence of lime or calcium, e.g. *lime-marl*, *-slate*; *lime-epidote*, *zoisite*; *lime-feldspar*, *trichinic feldspar* containing calcium; *lime-harmotome*, *phillipsite*; *lime-malachite*, an impure malachite containing calcite; *lime-mesotype*, *scolecite*; *lime-uranite*, *autunite*; *lime-wavellite*, 'a variety of wavellite, supposed to contain lime as an essential ingredient' (A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1852 DANA *Min. Gen.* 56 Labradorite, or 'lime-feldspar. 1856 CHESTER *Names Min.* 157 *Lime-feldspar*, a syn. of anorthite. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 772 This true limestone must not be confounded with the 'lime-marl, composed of calcareous matter and clay. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrul.* II. 192 Sansure has minutely described a singular transition from granite to 'limeslate.

Lime (loim'), sb.² Also 7 lyme. [a. F. *lime* = mod. Fr. *lime*, ad. Sp. *lima*, a. Arab. *lima*: see LEMON.]

1. The globular fruit of the tree *Citrus Medica*, var. *acida*, smaller than the lemon and of a more acid taste; more explicitly *sour lime*. Its juice is much used as a beverage. Sweet Lime, *Citrus Medica*, var. *Limetta*.

1698 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 28 The Ile (Mebelia) inricht us with many good things;... Oranges, Lemons, Lymes. 1697 DAMPER *Voy.* (1799) I. 295 The Lime is a sort of bastard or Crab-limon. The Tree, or Bush that bears it, is prickly, like a Thorn, growing full of small boughs. 1747-48 THOMSON *Summer* 604 To where the lemon and the piercing lime... Their lighter glories blend. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 573 The ruddier orange and the pale lime. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 260 *Citrus Limetta*, the cultivated Sweet Lime.

b. Applied with qualification to fruits of trees of other genera. Ogeechee Lime, the sour tupelo, *Nyssa capitata*, of which a conserve is made. Wild Lime, *Atalantia monophylla* (Treas. Bot. 1866), *Xanthoxylum Pterota* (Cent. Dict. 1890), and (in Jamaica) *Rhedia lateriflora* (Fawcett in *Bulletin Bot. Dept. Jamaica*, 1896).

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2. attrib. and Comb., as *lime green* sb. and adj., *lime-tree*: *lime-myrtle*, the West-Indian name for *Triphasia trifoliata* (Grisebach *Flora Brit. W. Indies*, 1864); *lime-plant*, the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*; *lime-punch*, punch made with lime-juice instead of lemon-juice. Also LIME-JUICE.

1890 *Daily News* 14 July 3/4 The scene was gay with white gowns, pale heliotrope, citron, 'lime-green. 1844 C. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl. Words.*, 'Lime-plant, the May-apple, or wild mandrake; *Podophyllum peltatum*. 1834 *Tat's Mag.* I. 299/2 'I dine with a turtle-party at Bleadon's'. 'Nothing like Bleadon's 'lime-punch, Sir Jacob, eh? 1748 *Asous's Voy.* ii. viii. 216 We found there abundance of cassia, and a few 'lime-trees.

Lime (loim'), sb.³ Also 8 lyme. [App. an altered form of *lime* LIND.]

1. A tree of the genus *Tilia* (N.O. *Tiliaceae*), esp. *T. europaea*, a common ornamental tree having heart-shaped leaves and many small fragrant yellowish flowers; the linden.

Red Lime, *T. grandifolia* Ehrh. 1625, 1649, 1667 (see 3). 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 209 His Limes were first in Flow'rs. 1704 POPE *Antony* 25 The lymes their pleasing shades deny. 1705 RAY *Synopsis Plant. Angl.* (1722) 473 *Tilia foliis mollioribus, ramulis, vimineis rubris*. 'This known by the name of the Red Lime, and grows naturally in Stokenchurch Wood. 1711 SWIFT *Jest.* to Stella 27 Aug., It is autumn this good while in St. James's Park; the limes have been losing their leaves. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 315 The lime at dewy eve Diffusing odours. 1842 *Penny Cyc.* xxiv. 4271 *Tilia rubra*, Red Lime. 'The young branches are of a beautiful coral-red colour, thence it has been called *T. rosea* Willd. 1849 AYTON *Buried Flower* 176 Ere the bees had ceased to murmur Through the umbrage of the lime. 1861 DILKES *FL Gard.* 10 The Lime is a good town tree, leafing early in spring, and perfuming the air with its blossoms in August.

2. The seed of the lime-tree.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 1766 To pickle stertion-buds and limes; you pick them off the lime-trees in the summer. Take new stertion-seeds or limes, pickle them when large.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lime-avenue*, *-bark*, *-flower*, *-gall*, *-grove*, *-tree*, *-walk*, *-wood*; lime bug, an insect that infests lime-trees; lime hawk-moth, *Smerinthus tilia*, whose larva feeds on the lime 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 2.

1899 J. W. MACKAIL *Life W. Morris* II. 242 Up the short 'lime-avenue to the tiny church. 1894 GLADSTONE *Honour's Obed.* LXXXVIII. 2 The wreaths with 'lime-bark bound. 1832 *Planting VI.* 72 [L.U.K.] *Carya tilia*, 'lime bug. 1888 *Spl. Soc. Lex.*, 'Lime flower oil, a colourless or yellowish volatile oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of *Tilia europaea* and other species. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'Lime galls, a sort of galls or vegetable protuberances, formed on the edges of the leaves of the lime tree in spring time. 1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* iii. iii. In the 'lime-grove, which weather-fends your cell. 1798 NENNICH *Poegleten-Lex.* v. 81 'Lime hawk moth, *Smerinthus tilia*. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 538 The Flowers of the 'Lime Tree. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 1653 172 The Lime Tree is also newly discovered as useful in our English plantations. 1797 COKERIDGE *This lime-tree bower* 2 Here must I remain, This lime-tree bower my prison! 1860 MURRAY's *Berks. Bucks & Oxon* 172 There is a pleasant garden attached to Trinity, with a trellised 'lime-walk of great celebrity. 1731 *Lancashire (Mass.) Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 200 It begins at a red oak and runs east... to a 'Lime-wood. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Pan.* 211 Poems (1833) 45 When in the breezy lime-wood-shade, I found the blue forget-me-not.

+ **Lime**, sb.⁴ Obs. rare⁻¹. In 5 lyme. [ad. L. *limes* LIND.] Limit, end.

c 1220 *Chron. Vilod.* 100 And bus Englonde toke first his name In be gode kyng Egbertus wyme, Rygt as we clepe yet be same And hereafter shulde w-ourie lyme.

Lime (loim'), r.1 Also 4-7 lyme, 5 lymyn; *pl. pplic.* 3-limed, 4-lymed. [f. LIME sb.¹; OE. *limian* seems to be implied by the vbl. sb. *liming*.]

1. trans. To cement. Chiefly fig.

a 1225 (see LIME sb.¹ 2). a 1225 *J. G. Kath.* 1792 Ant te hali gast, hare beire laue, be lithed of ham baide, & limed togederes, swa þæt nan ne mei sundrin from odere. 1593 SHAKES. 5 *Hen. VI.* v. 1. 24 I will not ruinare my Fathers House, Who gaue his blood to lyme the stones together. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 302 The wicked conscience where-with our hearts are limed to the creature. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 113 That cruel tower... Of living souls impaled, limed with blood.

2. To smear (twigs or the like) with bird-lime, for the purpose of catching birds. Also *allusively*.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. v. 54 Ye haue had handes lymed ever redy for to catche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lymyn wythe byrd lyme, *visca*. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knecht.* ii. (1870) 126 My fingers be lymed lyke a lyme twyg [ac. in order to pilfer]. 1593 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 91 My selfe haue lym'd a Bush for her. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxxix. 350 Those Twigs in time will come to be Lim'd, and then you're all Lost if you do but touch 'em. 1816 SCOTT *Antiquary* xlii. But he would haue found twigs limed for him at Edinburgh.

b. To smear with a sticky substance. *rare*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 562 Dat arche was a fetetes god, set and limed a-gen & blood. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 39 b/i Make thei dyverse places and lyme it with cleve and pitche within and without. 1814 *Ray. Dante*, *Inf.* xxi. 18 A glutinous thick mass, that round Lim'd all the shores beneath.

3. To catch with birdlime. Often fig.

13... K. *Alis*. 5701 Hy madden her armes envenymed; He that was take of deeth was lymed. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus*

l. 353 Loue he gan hyse federis so to lyme. c 1386 — *Wife's T.* 78 A man shal winne us best with flaterye, And with attendence and with lassyne Beene we ylymed bothe moore and lesse. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 115 His demonstracyous coude vs not trappe ne lyme. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 193 When larde is limde, farewell faie feathers all. 1593 SHAKES. *Lear*. SS. 5 c 1600 *Distracted Euph.* v. i. iii. Bullen O. P. III. 240 Am I then wood'd? am I lymed? 1680 CROWNE *Misery* *Civ. War* v. 70 The bird that sees the bush where once itself was lim'd. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* L. 74 Fine as the spider's flimsy thread he wove The immortal toil to fane illicit love. 1806-7 J. EBERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) XLXXVI. The buzz of a struggling insect who has limed himself in your ear. a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. Def. Poetry* (1840) I. 39 Lucretius had limed the wings of his swift spirit in the dregs of the sensible world. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 36 Vittiano—one limes flocks of thrushes there. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. iii. 64 He was... limed this time [matrimonially].

+ 4. To foul, defile. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 179 For who so wole his handes lime, Thei mosten be the more unclene. c 1450 *Cer. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 63 Off handys and dede be trewe evytmore, for yf thin handys lymyd be, Thou art but shent. 1549 CHAUCER *Erasm.* on *Folly* D. j. No wite maie be founde not lymed with some great vices. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierres Super.* (1593) 37 Who is not limed with some default.

5. To treat or dress with lime.

+ a. To put lime into (wine). In quot. *absol.* (Cf. LIME sb.¹ 3, quots. 1596, 1622.) Obs. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* I. iii. 13 (20. 1602 *West.*...) Let me see thee froth, and lyme [the lye].

b. To dress [land, etc.] with lime. Also *absol.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 132 About twelve or fourteen quarters of Lime will very well Lime an acre, you may also over-Lime it, as well as under-Lime it. 1674-91 RAY *Cat. Words* E. II. S. 45 The most effectual way to prevent smutting or burning of any corn, is to lime it before you sow it. a 1668 W. BUNDELL *Carriers' Note* 1630 Sir Roger Bradshaigh limed the hallcroft with lime from Clitheroe. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Letts Henry & Francis* 1767 I. 152 Sixty-three acres of corn, all limed, at eighty barrels to an acre. 1765 *Mason's Rec.* IV. 243 Where I limed, there seems now a pretty deal of grass. 1796 J. ANNES *Diary* 29 July, Wks. 1811 III. 421 Making and liming a heap of manure. 1799 J. KIRKMAN *Agric. Perth* 270 Then lime and sow with oats. 1880 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5 S The farmer has expended not less than 2500 in building, and in draining, and liming four hundred acres.

+ c. To smear or coat with lime-wash. Obs. (Also WHITE-LIME.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302 a Lyme wythe lyme, *idem* *quid* whythin wythe lyme. 1505 PALMER 611 a Lyme a wall, or rife with whyte lyme to make it whyte. 1574 *Endymion* (Camden) 121 Far lymyng over the vestrye. 1591 LORGE *Carriers' Note* 1630 30 Thye tylest thy house against stormes and lymest it well. 1615 CROAKE *Body of Law* 312 Houses newly limed.

d. To steep, skins in lime and water.

1688 1844 [cf. LIME sb.¹ 2 c], 1707 *Roche Island Col. Rec.* 1839 IV. 7 Leather, which shall be insufficiently tanned, or which hath been over-limed or burnt in lime.

e. See quot.

1891 *Lancet* 2 Oct. 13 The sludge is limed—that is, a small quantity of lime is added to it so as to facilitate the operation of pressing.

+ **Lime**, r.2 Obs. rare⁻². In 7 limme. [a. F. *limme* (13th c. in *Littre*) = L. *limare* (see LIMATE).] trans. To file, polish.

Some Dicts. cite a supposed example from Chaucer *H. Fame* 1124, 'A lymed glass'; but the true reading is 'Alym-de-glas' = F. *alun de glace*, crystallized alum.

1613 R. C[AWDREY] *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Limme*, polliish, amold.

+ **Lime**, r.3 Obs. [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous LINE r.2] trans. To impregnate (a bitch). Also *pass.* and *intr.*, to copulate with, to be coupled to.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fandile Facious* App. 317 Yf anye manne require eyther thy dogge for the folde, or for the chace to lime his bitche. 1579-80 NORTH *Platarch.* *Lycorgus* (1595) 54 They caused their bitches... to be limed... with fayrest dogges. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 370 A Mastive Dog was limed to a she Wolf. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sctr.* 130 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward. 1682 *Roth. Ballads* IV. 281/71 But France is for thy Lust too kind a Clime, In Africk with some Wolf or Tyger lime.

Lime, obs. f or var. LEAM sb.¹, LIMB sb.¹, LYAM.

Lime-burner. [LIME sb.¹] One whose occupation it is to make lime by burning limestone.

1329 *Petition* in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 174 Hugh de Hecham, lymbrennere. 1497-8 in *Swayne Church. Acc. Sarum* 40 Diversis lymbrenners pro lyme. c 1545 *Coke* *Lorell's B.* 10 Parys plasterers, daubers, and lime burners. 1624-5 in *Swayne Church. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 181, 15 quarters of Lyme to Snowe the Lymeburner. 1749 BRACKEN *Farriery* *Impr.* (ed. 6) xxxiv. 257 The Lime-burners Horses are very subject to the scab. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides* I. 165 A skillful limeburner... who has had full experience in burning limestone with peat, turf, and wood. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxv, My mouth is as dry as a limeburner's wig.

Limed (loimd), *pp. a.* [f. LIME r.1 + -ED.]

1. Smeard with birdlime (or other sticky substance); + *fig.* said of hands given to pilfering.

c 13... *Seynys Sages* (W.) 1280 The wise man dede make a dich Ful of lim and of pich, The fader lep in bifore, Into the limed diche. 1399 *LANGT. Rick Redeles* II. 186 Lymed lenes were leyde all aboute. 1553 B. GOUGE *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 54 Sometime I wold betraye the Byrds, that lyght on lymed tree. 1593 *SHAKES. Anal.* *Abus.* II. (1882) 38 Men... who have limed fingers, lyming vpon pilfering. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* III. iii. 68 Oh limed soule, that struggling to be free, Art more

ling'd. 1720 *Gay Dione* II. v. Poems II. 467 On the lim'd twig thus limes best their wings. 1849 JAMES II. *Foodman* II. There are limed twigs about them, my child.

2. Dressed or treated with lime.

1707-12 MORTIMER *Hubb.* II. Suppl. i. vii. 36 All sort of Peas lown limed or marled Land. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1789) I. 30 Clay, well limed, will fall in winter. 1898 *Trans. High. & Agric. Soc. Scotl.* 91 On limed land, too, Agrostis is eaten by stock.

† **Lime-fingered**, *a. Obs.* [cf. **LIME** sb.¹ 1, **LIMED** ppl. a. (sense 1).] Given to pillaging.

1446 J. MEYWOOD *Proc.* (1807) 21 A cleane fingered linswyle, And an ydell, will be lyme-fingered. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. iv. 629 They are light-footed and lime-fingered. 1624 BIR. HALL *True Pence-Maker* Wks. (1625) 549 Carelesse, slothfull, false, lime-fingered servants.

So † **Lime-fingers**, thievish propensities.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. x. (1614) 700 It is secured from the lime-fingers of any passenger.

Limehound, variant of **LYAM HOUND**.

Lime-juice. [f. **LIME** sb.²] The juice of the lime used as a beverage and as an antiscorbutic.

1704 *Land. Gas.* No. 4744 A Parcel of extraordinary good Rum and Lime-juice, to be sold. 1853 KARE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 326 Three times a day did these high-spirited fellows drink a wine glass of olive-oil and lime-juice. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 104 § 224 The master of every such Ship... shall serve out the Lime or Lemon Juice, and Sugar and Vinegar to the Crew, whenever they have consumed Salt Provisions for Ten Days. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 49 Some that had not yet got the lime juice off them, i. e. unmistakable new chums.

b. **atrh.** in lime-juice writing, writing with lime-juice as a sympathetic ink.

1877 OWEN *Surv.* *Wellesley's Admiralty*, 43 in *Deep*, [He] may seem, by a sort of lime-juice writing, to have invalidated much which he does not repudiate.

Hence **Lime-juicer**. n. *Australian*. One who has lately made the voyage from England; a 'new chum' (cf. quot. 1859 under *prec.*). b. U.S., a British sailor or ship, so called because in the British navy the consumption of lime-juice is enforced (as an antiscorbutic). c. An advocate of the use of lime-juice.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 58 Turn that lime-juicer out. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/2 They would not go on a 'lime-juicer', they said, for anything. 1897 C. CRICHTON *Hist. Epidemics* I. 506 Hawkins, it will have been remarked, was no lagged 'lime-juicer'.

Lime-kiln (lō'm-kīln). *Form*: see **LIME** sb.¹ and **KILN**; also 6 lymo kylmo, 7 lumbokill. A kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone.

1296 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Sintee) 6 Septem acras terre apud hunkline. 1355 *6 Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sintee) 537 In 1354 Lymkline comburent apud Pytingdon, 145. 6d. 1309 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 V^s highway from y. lyme kyll. 1580 *Frampton Dial. Vron & Steele in Joyful News* (1596) 141 Put them into an Oven, like to a lyme keele. 1598 SHAKESPEARE *R. II.* iii. 86 As hateful to me, as the stroke of a Lime kiln. 1608 BARNHAM in *Topsell Serpents* 314 Wormes, which are wont to doe much hurt to Fowles and Limelkylles where they make Limbe. 1604 *Land. Gas.* No. 48481 They destroyed their famous Lime Kiln. 1703 MAUNDSELL *Town. Terms* (1712) 81 Resembling those places in England where there have been anciently Lime kilns. 1876 ALICE CARY *Pict. Country Life* i. 16 A pile of dry stones that had once been a limekiln. 1894 HUME *Nature's Bush-ingers* *Sweetheart* xviii. 116 'That infernal "swanky" has left me as dry as a lime kiln', cried out my companion.

atrh. c. 1547 in *Wills and Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 706 A key of y^e lyme kyline deure.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1606 SHAKESPEARE *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1. 25 (Qu. 1604) Now the rotten diseases of the south... Scitantes, limekilns lth' palme... take and take againe such preposterous discoveries! 1845 E. B. HARRIS in *Let. R. Browning* (1899) I. 280 The great Law lime kiln thries human souls all to one colour.

Limeless (lō'm-lēs), a. [f. **LIME** sb.¹ + **-LESS**.] Having or containing no lime.

1720 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 163 Von limeless Sands loosening driving with the Wind. 1884 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5 p. The limeless mortar and half-brick bulks of the speculative architect. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 120 The degree of calcification from spongy, limeless tissue to normal osseous structure.

Limelight (lō'm-līt), [f. **LIME** sb.¹] The intense white light produced by heating a piece of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame. Called also **DRUMMOND LIGHT**.

1808 DRUMMOND in *Phil. Trans.* CXVI. 336 Applied to a revolving light, where four sides are illuminated, each with four reflectors, one reflector, with the lime light, might be substituted on each side. 1860 TYNDALL *Glas.* i. vi. 46 The naked eye can detect no difference in brightness between the electric light and the lime light. 1884 F. HARRISON *Choice Dks.* (1886) 433 When Shakespeare played Hamlet and Macbeth, he had neither limelight, footlights, scenery, costumes, nor stage machinery.

|| **Limen** (lō'men). *Psychol.* [L. *limen* = 'threshold'; introduced as an equivalent for G. *schwelle* (a term first used by Herbert *Psychol.* 1824).] The limit below which a given stimulus ceases to be perceptible; the minimum amount of stimulus or nerve-excitation required to produce a sensation. Also called **THRESHOLD**.

1895 TITCHENER *Kölpe's Outl. Psychol.* 48 The just noticeable stimulus is technically termed the stimulus *limen* (G. *Reizschwelle*, and the just noticeable stimulus-difference the difference *limen* (G. *Unterschiedsschwelle*). 1901 — *Aspe. Psychol.* I. 140 The method given for the determination of the *limen*.

Limen, obs. pl. **LIME** sb.¹

† **Limenarch**. *Obs.* In 7 **limenark**. [ad. late L. *limenarch* a. ad. Gr. *λίμεναρχος*, f. *λίμεν*, *λίμην* harbour + *ἀρχος* ruling, *ἀρχον* to rule.] A harbour-master.

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Limenark*, the Warden or Governor of a Port.

Lime-pit. [f. **LIME** sb.¹]

1. a. A limestone quarry. b. A pit in which lime is burnt.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom. Iux.* 324 (Harl. MS.) Men that havith great plente of fire, for stonys to be brent in your lymepytis. 1489 90 in *Swayne Churchin. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 371 Carriage of Rubbish for the lymepittes to the ch., 6d.

2. A pit in which tanners dress skins with lime to remove the hair, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pelambra*, a tanners lime pit, depulcrum. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiii. 218 It is a nuisance... to corrupt or poison a water-course by erecting a dychouse or a lime-pit for the use of trade, in the upper part of the stream. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 764 They [skins] are left in the lime-pits for about twelve days, when they are stripped of their hair [etc.].

Lime-pot. [f. **LIME** sb.¹] A pot to contain lime or lime-juice; a vessel of lime to pour upon assailants in a fight (*Hist.*); † a pot or furnace in which limestone is burnt; a lime-wash pot.

14. n. In *W. Wülker 703/3*, *Hoc vicarium*, a lime-pot. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 217/1 A lympe pott or brusche, *vicarium*, *vicinarium*. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* vi. 41 Boitis man, bayr stans & lympe pottis full of lyme in the craklene pokis to the top. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1899) 160/1 Vastam caudam terre cum lie yorkhousis et lymepottis ad australem partem. 1694 in *Rec. Convent. R. Burghs* (1880) IV. 571 Item, a years rent of lim potts and grass at the east port 3 s. 8 d. 1860 *Hewitt Arm. Armour* III. 489 Both fire-pots and lime-pots were employed at the siege of Harfleur in 1415. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 218 A man armed with a fire-pot, or lime pot.

Limer l. *Obs.* (exc. arch.) Also 4-5 **lymer** o, 5 **limer**, **lymour**, -**eer**, 5-6 **lymmer**, **limmer**, 5-7 **limer**, (*corrupt forms* 6-8 **levynner**, -**iner**, **lyommer**), 7-9 **lamer**. [a. *AV. limer* = *OF. liemer* (mod. *F. limer*), f. *OF. liem* (*F. lien*) leash; see **LIEN** l and **LYAM**.] A kind of hound, properly a leash-hound; in early use (and now arch.) a bloodhound; later, a mongrel.

c. 1369 CHAUCER *Petrie Blanche* 362 There oneroket I a grete route Of hunters and eke of foresters, And many rayles and lymeres. c. 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 56 With Alametes, Lymmeris and Racheses fere. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 2144 They becke, they byte, right felly, the grete lemyers wer so strong. c. 1440 *Partonope* 530 Fayre Grehoundes and grete lymouris. c. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1808) 15 Hauithe youre lobe and holdithe youre hede ferme as a best that is called a lymer. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* Fiv b. Theis be the manyis of houndes... a Mastyfe, a Lemer, a Spanyell. 1538 *Bayard Dict.* *Hybrida*, is a dogge, ingendred betwyxe a hounde and a mastyfe, called a lyommer, or mongrell. 1570 CAUS *De Canibus Brit.* 11 b. A levitate, levynner, a lora lyommer appellatur is quoniam *Levinarium* & *Lo-vinarium* latine nominantur. 1576 FLEMING *Tr. Canis* Dogs in Ath. *Gerner* III. 204 Of the Levynner or the Lyommer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 185/1 The Leviner, or Lyommer, or Leamer; so called from the Leam, or Lyne wherewith they are led. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limer*, a great Dog to hunt the wild boar. 1828 WEBSTER, *Leamer*, a dog, a kind of hound. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Wm. Stille* 65 The bloodhound, or limer, would have been entitled to the first share [of the hart's pance].

Limer l. (lō'mar). [f. **LIME** sb.¹ + **-ER** l.] One who limes; one who snares with bird-lime; one who limewashes. Also a brush used for limewashing. (See also **WHITE-LIMER**.)

1611 COTER, *Blanchisseuse*, a white dander, or white limer. c. 1644 SIR W. MONRO *Naval Tracts* III. (1794) 347/1 Hair, such as the White Limeris use. 1655 *Spymouth Session Rec.* 20 David Dumbiar was desyred to agree with some lymers for as much lyme as would serve. 1874 *Daily News* 8 June, She was only furnishing the Whitechapel trappers and limeris with a new and valuable kind of quarry. 1894 P. N. HARRIS *House Decoration* 67 In some parts of the country this 'limer' is the principal ceiling-brush used. Limeris of the best kind are as expensive as distemper brushes.

Limerick (lō'mar-ik). [Said to be from a custom at convivial parties, according to which each member sang an extemporized 'nonsense-verse', which was followed by a chorus containing the words 'Will you come up to Limerick?'] A form of 'nonsense-verse'. 1808 *Canal* 6 Oct., *Contents*, Illustrated Limericks. 1898 M. H. in *N. & Q.* 19 Nov. 408 When and why did the nonsense verse as written by Lear acquire the name of 'Limerick'? 1898 J. H. MURRAY *ibid.* 10 Dec. 470 *Limerick*. A nonsense verse such as was written by Lear is wrongly so called. Who applied this name to the indecent nonsense verse first it is hard to say. 1899 R. KIPPLER *Stalky* 201 Make up a good catchy Limerick, and let the fags sing it.

† **Lime-rod**. *Obs.* [f. **LIME** sb.¹] = **LIME-TWIG**.

1396 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 304 The feeld of snow, with thegle of blak ther-lime Caught with the lymered, coloured as the gleede. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Parle* xxxi. 260 Like as y^e birde y^e is caught with the lyme rode. 1617 MINSKIE, *Lime* twigger, or lime rodde. 1626 BAYTON *Fantasticks* Jan. (Grosart) 7 The Currier and the Limerod are the death of the fowle.

|| **Limes** (lō'miz), pl. **limites** (lō'mitez). [L. = **LIMIT**.] Boundary.

1538 *Legend* *Itin.* I. 1 A mile from Eltesle towards

Neotes in the limes of Cambridgeshire. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. xiv. in *Holinshead*, The Tweede... is a noble streame and the limes or bound betwene England and Scotland.

Limestone (lō'im-stōn). [f. **LIME** sb.¹ + **STONE**.] A rock which consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and yields lime when burnt. (The crystalline variety of limestone is marble.)

1503 FITZGERALD *Surv.* 61, Yet may he laulfully... selle... fre stone, lyne stone, chalyke, or tyne, to his owne use. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 10 Free-stone. 1707 MORTIMER *Hubb.* vi. 95 Any soft Stone as Firestone, Limestone, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lands, must be of advantage. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 86 No organic remains are found in the crystalline limestone.

b. A species (or † a specimen) of this rock.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May (1679) 17 Having before put some rubbish of Limestones, pebbles, shells... or the like at the bottom of the Cases, to make the moisture passage. 1741 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 57 Others are said to make Use of Limestones to fine and preserve the Drink. 1813 SIR II. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 6 By simple chemical tests the nature of a limestone is discovered in a few minutes. 1833 LYEELL *Flem. Geol.* (1865) 395 One of the limestones of the Middle Oolite. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 774 When the kila is to be set in action, it is filled with rough limestones. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 118 All limestones from the softest chalk to the hardest marble consists essentially of carbonate of lime.

c. **atrh.** and **Comb.**, as limestone-cliff, -crag, -gravel, -land, -region, -slab; limestone-encased adj.; limestone-head (see quot.); limestone-fern (Britten & Holland), -polypody, book-names for *Polypodium calcareum*.

1793 D. URE *Hist. Rutherglen* 319 The Entrochi... by workmen in Kilbride they are more commonly called 'Limestone-heads'. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geogr.* v. 243 The yuca grew on the 'limestone cliffs'. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-lilies* 14 A low cave of rock at the foot of a 'limestone crag'. 1889 N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* 102 The North Atlantic where minute 'limestone-encased' creatures float in the water while they live. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xvii. 75 Others follow, and manure with a very happy provision they have in the thinly-inhabited and interior parts of the kingdom, called 'limestone gravel'. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 236 Limestone gravel... has been successfully laid upon land in Ireland. 1685 BOYLE *Sahib. Air* 10 A large tract of 'limestone land' was so warm (as they speak) as to dissolve the Snow that fell on it. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 164 'Limestone Polypody'. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 321 A 'limestone region' is essential to the abundance of these animals. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 774 The several stories are formed of groined arches, and platforms, covered over with 'limestone slabs'.

Lime-twig. [f. **LIME** sb.¹]

1. A twig smeared with birdlime for catching birds.

1400 *Lyng. Charle & Hyrde* (Roxb.) 13 Thy lyme twiggis and pauters I defie. 1616 SCREL & MARK *Country Parne* 705 Such as bring vs Hawkes, doe take them for the most part with lime-twiggis. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. Aiv. The Fowler His Gnn, his Nets, his Lime-twigs. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 113 As Birds unwary on the Lime-twigs tread. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 136 To catch a thrush on every lime-twig there.

b. *fig.*

181 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 457 b. A lymetwygg layed by Hypocrites to gett money withall. 1593 SHAKESPEARE *Ham.* I. iii. 16. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 112 Catch Fooles with Lime-twiggis dipt with paurdons. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 646. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 116, There are so many lime-twigs laid in his way, that I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1821 BYRON *Zuan* v. xxii, Ambition, Avarice, Vengeance, Greed, glue The glittering lime-twigs of our latter days. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 175 His fingers are lime-twigs. Spoken of a thievish person.

† 2. One whose fingers are 'limed'; a thief. *Obs.* c. 1600 *Nobody & Somebody* D 3 b, Talkte not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limestones, lifts, and pickpockets.

† 3. **atrh.** or as *adj.* Ensnaring; pilfering. *Obs.* 1602 2nd Pt. *Returne fr. Parnass.* i. iv. 428 Let vs run through all the lewd formes of lime-twig pilloyping villanies. c. 1730 *Royal Remarks* 44 The Lime-twig Titles of their own [the booksellers'] composing, to catch the curious birds of life... Monus wanting that Lime-twig Faculty.

Hence † **Lime-twig** v. *trans.*, to catch as with a lime-twig; to entangle, ensnare.

1646 J. HALL *Horr. Far.* 87 You may be Lyme-twig'd with their errors and loose the Truth for a friend. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* To Rd., That the Ottoman Empire... reckon it among their Happineses not to have their Consultations lime-twig'd with Quicks and Sophisms of Philosophical Persons. 1681 GRANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 85 Their Mind is so illaquented or lime-twigged, as it were, with the Ideas and Properties of Corporeal Things. 1815 *Linn. Lett.*, to *Wardsworth* (1859) 246 I Lord bless me I these 'merchants and their spicy drugs'... they lime-twig up my poor soul and body. 1829 LANSLOW *Unag. Cont.* *Barrow & Newton* Wks. 1853 I. 484 I. He allowed his mind to be lime-twigged and ruffled and decomposed by words.

Lime-water. [f. **LIME** sb.¹] A solution of lime in water, used medicinally and in the clarification of sugar.

1677 GRENW *Colours Plants* iii. in *Anat. Plants* (1682) 277 Other Alkalies, and particularly Lime-Water. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Alch.* (ed. 4) I. 5 The strongest lime-water contains no more than about one grain per ounce troy. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Unag. Chem.* 136 Lime-water soon becomes covered with a pellicle of carbonate when exposed to the air.

Lime-wort l. [f. **LIME** sb.¹ + **WORT**.]

† 1. The Catchfly, *Silene Armeria*. [So called because covered with a sticky substance.] *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxxvi. (1633) 600 This plant called *viscaria* or Lyme-wort.

2. The Chilling Pink, *Dianthus prolifer*. [So called from often growing on old mortar.]

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 99.

Lime-wort, *limpwort*. [*f. *lime, *lempe* (OE. *hleomece*) in BROOKLIME, *brooklempe*.] The Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

1666 MERRET *Pinar* 6 *Anagallis, sive Beccabunga* Brooklime. *ab Herfordensibus* Limpwort. 1851 *Eliza Cook's* *Frail*, 5 July 149 The knapweed... the willow-herb and the lime-wort unfolding their simple many-coloured beauties.

Limicoline (ləimi'kəlin, -in), *a.* [*f. L. limicola* (*f. limus* mud + *colere* to inhabit) + -INE².] Of or pertaining to the *Limicola*, a family of shore or wading birds.

1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 454 There are numerous exceptions to the rule of four eggs among the limicoline birds. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 811 The [Sandpiper's] nest, in which four eggs are laid with their pointed ends meeting in its centre (as is usual among limicoline birds).

Limicolous (ləimi'kələs), *a.* [*f. as prec.* + -OUS.] Living in mud.

1888 BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 678/2 In many limicolous forms, as in earthworms, the setae are simple in form.

Liminal (ləimināl), *a.* [*f. L. limen*, *limen* threshold + -AL.] *a. gen.* Of or pertaining to the threshold or initial stage of a process. *rare.* *b. spec. in Psychol.* Of or pertaining to a 'limen' or 'threshold.'

1884 *Mind* July 428 The liminal difficulties cannot be evaded without the most disastrous consequences to the body of the exposition. 1884 J. SULLY *Outlines Psychol.* v. 114 Every stimulus must reach a certain intensity before any appreciable sensation results. This point is known as the threshold or liminal intensity. 1895 TITCHENER *Külpe's Outl. Psychol.* 243 We may also introduce the concept of the limen, defining the just noticeable deviation from indifference as a liminal pleasantness or unpleasantness.

Liminary (ləiminəri), *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. F. liminaire*, *ad. L. limināris, f. limen*: see -ARY².] Introductory, preparatory; = PRELIMINARY.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xii. (1632) 595, I need but the liminary epistle [= *F. epistre liminaire*] of a Germane to store me with allegations. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Liminaire*. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* 188 As the grand and liminary work to Oliver's Regality. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 518/2 With... its epistles liminary and ultimate.

Liming (ləimig), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LIME* v.1 + -ING¹.]

†1. Gluing or cementing together. In quot. *fig.* c. 1090 *Voc. in Wt. Wulker* 426/13 *Limine*, liming. a. 1225 *Ancre*, R. 138 *bet*... monnes soule... schal been so treste inieed to be flesche, *bet* his hute uen & ful corbe, & *puruh bet* ilke limunge luinen bi so swide, *bet* [etc.].

2. The action or process of treating things with lime. *a.* Whitewashing with lime. (See also WHITE-LIMING.) *b.* Dressing earth with lime, in cultivation. *c.* Steeping skins in lime and water.

a. 1552 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Althorin opus*, pargettyng, white limyng. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Eucaladura*, the liming, the plaistering of an house. 1626 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 181 For lyminge the windowes about that were glazed, and other that needed lyminge aboute xij d.

b. 1620 MARKHAM *Farm. Husb.* ii. ii. (1668) 7 The Liming of your ground will take at least half so much time as the sanding. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 122 We have never found that a second liming has produced any good effect. 1856 OLIVEST *Slave States* 13 Deep plowing and liming, and the judicious use of manures. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vic.* c. 92 § 5 Clayng of land, liming of land, marling of land.

c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 86/2 Lyming, piting the skins with Lime and Water. 1778 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 118/4 Steeping the hides for a short time in a mixture of lime and water, which is called liming. 1844 G. DOOD *Textile Manuf.* ii. 50.

† **Liming**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LIME* v.3 + -ING¹.] Copulation.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 138 Sometime she bringeth forth but one, which is a good argument to proue that she is filled at the first lyming. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sel.* 130 Why Slugs or Dodmans ingender in the neck, and are so many hours, if not days, in the liming.

Liming, *obs. form* of LIMING.

Limis, *obs. pl.* of LIMB *sb.*1

Limit (ləimɪt), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *lymyte*, 5-7 *lymit* (te), (5-*ytt*), 6 *limitt*, li-, *lymmet*, *limete*, *lymet* (e), *lemyet*, 6-7 *limite*, 7 *limmit*, 6-*limit*. [*ad. F. limite*, *ad. L. limit-em*, *times* boundary.]

1. A boundary, frontier; an object serving to define a boundary, a landmark. Now only in narrower sense: A boundary or terminal point considered as confining or restricting; chiefly *pl.* bounds.

c. 1375 [see *limit-stead* in 5]. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5069 Qua list his lymit out-lynde, hene to be left hand. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 144 Wyth in the lymytes and space of the royaume. a. 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Fides* Wks. (1568) X v b, Romulus... dyd Instytute lymyttes or markes aboute the cite. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Truncheon* 1482 Let it suffice thee, to defende thy lymtes from inuasion. 1555 EOEEN *Decades* 83 That two such seas have enuironed any lande with 500 narowe lymyttes. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. iii. The endes or lymtes of a lyne, are pointes. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Forre* vi, Tynlarge the lymtes of our kyngdome wide. 1598 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 278 Chivert Hill, being the lymet of the Easte Marche. 1624 WOTTON *Elem.*

Archit. t. 24 When they have chosen the Floore, or Plot, and laid out the Limits of the Worke, wee should first of all Digge Wells and Cesternes [etc.]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ix. (1635) 154 Hence is the Water enforced to enlarge his lymits. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Ewang.* T. iii. 201 Peter Heywood Esquire, one of the Kings Justices of the Peace within the limits of Westminster. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 14 The Picts Wall... being a better Limit then Fortification, served rather to define then defend the Roman Empire. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 54 P. 2 To be confined within the Limits of a good handsome convenient Chamber. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Wks. III. 279 A point may be the limit of a line. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze... marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth.

† *b.* Contour (of the human form). *Obs. rare* -¹.

1636 W. BETTIE *Titania & Theseus* B 3 He stept into a greene Arbour... where he first viewed each limit, or proportion of her body. *Ibid.* B 3 b, Theseus... thought it very strange, that Nature should endow... such comely limmits with such peruerse conditions.

2. One of the fixed points between which the possible or permitted extent, amount, duration, range of action, or variation of anything is confined; a bound which may not be passed, or beyond which something ceases to be possible or allowable.

Superior limit: the earlier of the two dates, or the higher of the two quantitative extremes, between which the possible range of something is confined; contrastively *inferior limit*.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 362 Panne Goddis lawe myzte freeli renne bi þe lymytis þat Crist hap ordeyned. 1502 ATKINSON *De Institutione* iii. viii. 203 Nat pondering they exyle & pore lymytes of reson. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Theseus* (1595) 2 They range... out of the boundes or lymites of true apparence. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. iii. 8 Dispatch, the limit of your Lines is out. c. 1600 - *Sonn.* lxxvii, Finding thy worth a limmit past my praise. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xii. 121 For the limits of how farre such a body shall represent the whole People.

1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Journal* (1697) 282 A Wise Man's Pow'r's the Limit of his Will. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 5 To leave Obscurities in the Sentence, by confining it within too narrow Limits. 1785 REID *Intellect*, *Powers* ii. xlii. 279 Nature has set limits to the pleasures of sense. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. v. v. 505 For six hours... every part of the English army was engaged to the utmost limit of exertion. 1860 TYNDALE *Gal.* i. vi. 46 The limit at which the eye can appreciate differences of brightness. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Trav.* *Charkes* 183 That subject is beyond our present limits. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 59 A crystal however has absolutely no limit to its growth. 1878 BROWNING *La Salaïna* 23 Would I shrink to learn my life-time's limit. 1894 *Current Hist.* (U.S.) IV. 355 Rear Admiral... R... retired from the active list of the navy under the limit-of-age law. 1895 J. A. BEET *New Life in Christ* i. vi. 45 All men have... transgressed limits marked out by an authority which none can question. 1895 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 702 1. The section does not deal with salvage beyond the three miles limit.

b. Math. In various applications. (a) A finite quantity to which the sum of a converging series progressively approximates, but to which it cannot become equal in a finite number of terms. (b) A fixed value to which a function can be made to approach continually, so as to differ from it by less than any assignable quantity, by making the independent variable approach some assigned value. (c) Each of the two values of a variable, between which a definite integral is taken. (d) The ultimate position of the point of intersection of two lines which, by their relative motion, are tending to coalescence.

Doctrine or Method of Limits: a term chiefly used to designate that mode of expounding the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, according to which the conception of 'limits' or 'limiting values' forms the basis of the system.

[a. 1727 NEWTON *Opuscula* i. 53 Quibus Terminis, sive Limitibus respondent semicirculi Limites, sive Termini.] 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 752 *Limit*, in a restrained sense, is used by mathematicians for a determined quantity to which a variable one continually approaches; in which sense, the circle may be said to be the limit of its circumscribed and inscribed polygons. In algebra the term *limit* is applied to two quantities, one of which is greater and the other less than another quantity; and in this sense it is used in speaking of the limits of equations, whereby their solution is much facilitated. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 406/2 There are two conditions which must be fulfilled before *A* can be called the limit of *P*; first, *P* must never become equal to *A*; secondly *P* must be capable of being made as nearly equal to *A* as we please. 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. Calc.* Pref. The idea of limits being absolutely necessary even to the proper conception of a convergent series. *Ibid.* *Introduct.* Chap. 32 A case will be found in which the limit of an intersection is deduced. 1844 HYMERS *Integral Calc.* 122 Integrals are usually required between limits. 1857 WOOD *Algebra* 168 This quantity, which we call the *sum* of the series, is the *limit* to which the sum of the terms approaches, but never actually attains.

c. Astron. Limit of a planet: its greatest heliocentric latitude.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Limit of a Planet* is the greatest Heliocentric Latitude. 1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Limits* of a planet, its greatest excursions or distances from the ecliptic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) li. 507/2 Suppose Venns to be in the point C in her utmost north limit.

d. Comm. In various applications, e.g. the amount up to which a particular customer of a bank is not permitted to overdraw, the price given by a principal to an agent as the highest at which

he will buy, or the lowest at which he will sell. *Founder's limit* (see quot. 1872-6).

1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 76 The banker gives him [his customer] a 'limit', beyond which he must not draw. 1872-6 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Limit, Founder's*. In the manufacture of ordnance, the limitation of error for guns, shot, &c. allowed to the founder.

e. In generalized sense: Limitation, restriction within limits. Chiefly in *phr.* without limit.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. iii. 5 The sadness is without limit. 1742 YOUNG *Ny. Th.* vi. 463 Souls... Disdaining Limit, or from Place, or Time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22 Pain is the violation, and pleasure the restoration of limit.

f. Used by Shaks. for: Prescribed time; the prescribed period of repose after child-bearing.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 224 Between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity. 1611 - *Wint.* T. iii. ii. 107 Lastly, hurried Here, to this place, i' th' open ayre, before I have got strength of limit.

† 3. The tract or region defined by a boundary; *pl.* the bounds, territories. *Obs.*

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clxiii. 136 The sayd two bretherne... entred the lymytys of Kyng Charles. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xx. (1588) 610 Those Sessions were to be holden in every limite of the Shire. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 75 The Arch-Deacon hath divided it Into three Limits, very equally. c. 1600 - *Sonn.* xlvii, I would be brought From limits farre remote, where thou dost stay. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 161 In everye Parishes or Lymittes. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xliii. 12 Vpon the top of the mountaine, the whole limet thereof round about shall be most holy. a. 1649 WINTHROP *Hist. New Eng.* 1826/11. 214 The Dutch governour... pretended to seize the ship as forfeit to the West India Company by trading in their limits without leave. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 755 At length into the limits of the North They came. 1792 S. ROGERS *Liter. Mem.* i. 290 Great Navarre, when France and freedom bled Sought the lone limits of a forest shed.

† *b.* ? A division or part of the territory (in quot., of one of the Cinque Ports). *Obs.*

c. 1692 R. GIBSON in *Gardiner's Hist. War* (1859) I. 48 The sea government at all those places by counts of Lode manage at each, and the lesser seaports adjacent to be made limits to the greater.

c. U.S. and Canada. A tract of woodland of defined extent, a timber allotment.

1837 S. CUMBERLAND *Queen's Highway*, *Ocean to Olympos* 5 Timber limits of inextinguishable extent. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 550/2 The voyageur... reports the quality and quantity of timber in certain 'limits' or lots.

† 4. *Logic*. = TERM (med. *L. terminus*). *Obs.*

1599 BLUNDELL *Art. of Log.* v. i. 110 Why are they [sc. material principles] called termes or limites? Because they lymmet a proposition... and bee the uttermost partes or boundes wherunto any proposition is to bee resolved, as for example in this proposition, every man is a sensible bodie; these two wordes, man and sensible bodie, are the termes, lymettes, or boundes, wherof as the said proposition is compounded, so into the same it is to be resolved, as into his uttermost partes that have any signification.

5. *Archit.*, as *limit-line*, *line*; † *limit-stead*, a place on a boundary.

1849 R. V. DIXON *Heart* i. 120 Boyle's and Mariotte's law may be considered a 'limit law'. 1864 BROWNING *Poem*, *Poet*, *James Lee* viii. 14 'As like as a Hand to another Hand.' Who said that, never... followed, like me, an hour. The beauty in this... of the 'limit-line'. 1889 *B. & O. P.* 7 Sept. 780 1 At a given distance from the limit-line of the square in putting the weight... a rectangular pit is prepared. c. 1375 *So. Leg. Suttis* xliii. (C. 14) 5 Pane ware þe brethire one led, til þai come til þe 'lymyt-stede'.

Limit (ləimɪt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *lymyt* (e), 6-7 *limite*, *limmit*, *lymit*, (6 *lemyt*, *limette*, 7 *limytt*), 5-*limit*. Also *pl.* 1. 5 *lymyet*; *pl.* 4 *lemete*, 5-6 *lemett*, *lymyt*, 6 *lymmit*, -*yt*. [*ad. F. limiter*, *ad. L. limitare*, *f. limit-*, *times* LIMIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To assign within limits (also to *limit* and *assign*, *limit* and *ordain*); to appoint, fix definitely; to specify. Also with *away*, *over*. Const. *dat.* or *to*, (*ill*), *upon*, and *to* with *inf.* *Obs.* exc. in legal language.

138. WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 As tyme & oþer circumstaunce þat limiten payne for a dede ben aȝen þe freedom þat crist wole have in hise lawe. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Ilkane of þer oster hase þaire iournezz limited. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4283 Oure lord has lemet vs elike þe lenth of oure days. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1850) 72 Of endeles thyngs maye no proportion be lymyted, ne accounted. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 125/1 Thoo paynes that ben speciali lymyted upon the said Baillifs. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 6 Apon the erth he send lightnes, Both son and moyne lymett thertyll. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxv. 184 At the daye before lymytted and assigned. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 143 The Lady Elyanoure had it lymytted to her for her dowry. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) i. 55 Under a certayne paine lymitted for the same for the said cleargie. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 91 Euery Artificer dwelling out of all townes... should bee limited to bee vnder the direction of one good Towne or other. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* xiv. (1604) F 2 b, O, no end is limited to damned soules! 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1891) 1 The Center or middle of the same Shere which I lymitt to be aboute Heythoch moore. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xi. (1632) 578 Astrology could not yet limit the motion of the Moone. 1668 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 250 Neither do I believe we can finish it and the rest within the time limited us by his Majesty. 1750 BRAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 266 The time limited in the bottomry bond. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 155 If... the estate be limited over to a third person. 1795 BENTHAM *Supply without Burden* 32 When an estate in England has

been limited away from a man altogether, he never looks at it. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 175 In the release there was a power .. to revoke the uses contained therein, and to limit other uses.

†b. To appoint (a person) to an office; to assign (a duty) to a person. *Obs.*

†c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. I. 140 Prece offices of heerdiss bat Crist hab lymtyd to hem. c. 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 331 As if a pope make a lawe bat who euer he lymtyt to here confessor of his man or confession of his comutee, he shal here bise menes shifte. 1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 Sercheours .. assigned and lymtyt by Thomas of Gare. 1482 *M. Paston's Will* in *P. Lett.* III. 286 After the stipend of the preste lymtyd to synge for me be yerly levied. c. 1505 in *Plumpton Corr.* 189, I had the keyes levered me .. and had a fellow lemyt to keep the said schawnter with me, & he faylled me in my most neede. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Tugurth* 42 He had lymtyd hym in Numidy in his stede to be captayne of the army. 1638 *HEWWOOD Wise Woman* iv. i. Wks. 1874 V. 319, I limit you to be a welcome guest unto my Table.

†d. To lot or plot out; to allot, apportion. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR. 612/1* Our groundes were lymtyd afore our fathers dayes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Classe* Pref. A.vj. And by .. the equinoctial, polary circle, and altitude of the pole, to limite out the Zones, Climates, and Paralleles. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. iv. (1877) 1. 97 England was lymtyd out by families and hidelands. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*, *Tim.* 765/2 God .. hath limited out all our life. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 157 Markenrye, that is the country or Kingdom, marked or limited out. a. 1619 *FOTHERBY Alchem.* ii. i. § 8 (1622) 190 He had all his learning and knowledge limited out unto him: yea, and that by a scant scantling. a. 1649 *Prayers in Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) 197 Let thy infinite Power vouchsafe to limit out some proportion of deliverance unto Me.

†e. *Math.* To lay down, 'give' in the hypothesis of a proposition. *Obs.*

1551 *RECORDE Pathway*, *Knowl.* i. xv. The likeianne .. hath one angle .. like to D, the angle that was limited. *Ibid.* ii. iii. This triangle .. hath two corners equal eche to other, that is A and B, as I do by supposition limite.

†f. *Pass.* of proportions or contour: To be outlined or drawn (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1636 W. BETTIE *Tilana & Thesens* B. 2, Seeing his face so perfectly featured, and viewing each limb, the portraiture of his body so well limited, that [etc.].

2. To confine within limits; to set bounds to (rarely in material sense); to bound, restrict. *Const. to.* †Also, to prohibit (a person) from (something).

†a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 437 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* Ps. cxxx. Wks. (1876) 225 The mercy of god .. can never be lymt to any creature. 1530 *MORE Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/1 Than must he limite Gods power howe farre he will geue God leane to stretche it. 1555 *EODEN Decades* 11 They have lymtyd and enclosed certeyne grounde to make gardenes and orchardes. 1585 *ABP. SANSYNS Sermon* xvii. 298 He limiteth and restraineth his permission, saying, Rest a while. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol. v.* lix. 81 If in continuance also limited, they all have .. their set. termes. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 83 St Francis Leake .. made a deed limiting the use to my Lady Leake. 1662 *EARL ORRERY State Lett.* (1743) I. 77 His Hylas was not limited to numbers and rhyme, as mine is. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 186 He was limited in his Victuals, and ty'd up to a certain allowance every day. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 557 He thought a government limited by law was only a name. 1722 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 62, I had a Husband and no Husband .. Thus I say, I was limited from Marriage, what Offer soever might be made me. 1732 *LEIGHARD Sethos* II. x. 362 He limited his number of cavalry to six thousand men. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 143 The act of parliament .. did expressly limit the duration of their office to the term of five years. 1813 *LADY HAMILTON in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 272 You do not know how limited I am. I have left everything to be sold for the creditors. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 418 A man cannot by any conveyance at common law limit an estate to his wife. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* i. vii. 216 The philosophical inquirer will not limit his researches by simple dates. 1844 L. D. *BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 249 And it [the succession] was afterwards further limited to the descendants of James I.'s daughter. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 Our draft on the stores .. had been limited for some days to .. eggs [etc.]. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 The commerce .. was still mainly limited to the exportation of wool to Flanders. 1900 F. *ANSTEE Brass Bottle* iii. 35 If you remember, sir, you strictly limited me to the sums you marked.

b. To serve as a limit or boundary to; to bound; to mark off from. Also to limit in. Now rare.

1582 *STANFURD Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 26 This rule thus fixed no tyme shal limit, or hazard. 1594 *BLUNDEVEL Exert.* v. (1636) 560 The Provinces that .. are limited with the Provinces of China. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* E.v. Limits there be for every thing beside, No banks can limit in the sea of pride. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 122 The kingdom of the Parthians .. is limited and separat by these mountaines and streights. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. xx. 60 The souldiers reached to the doore of the Temple, in two ranks, limiting the way to them that came to the Princess. 1633 *EARL MANG. Al Mondo* (1636) 185 God cannot bee God, if Nature limit him. 1889 *GEDDES & THOMSON Evolution of Sex* xi. 146 Round the chromatid rods vacuoles are formed, limiting them from the surrounding protoplasm.

†3. *Intr.* To border upon (a country). *Obs.*

1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 4 Those countries limiting upon the King of Spaines vnaill partes.

†4. To beg within specified limits. [A back-formation from LIMITER (sense 1).] *Obs. rare* — 1.

1577 *NORTHEROKE Dicing* (1843) 57 They [Popish friars] go ydely a limiting abroad.

Limitable (li-mit'ə-bəl), a. [f. LIMIT v. + -ABLE.] That may be limited.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xlv. (1887) 287 When the child knoweth his certaintie in all limitable circumstances. 1643 *HERLE Answ. Ferne* 29 A power .. limitable .. not to be exercised within fifty dayes. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 363 If they are limitable by any other Power, they are Subjects to that Power.

Hence **Limitableness**.

1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 22 Neither its being supreme doth hinder its limitableness. 1684-5 H. MORE *Let.* 19 Jan. in *Norris Theory Love* (1688) 154 Those terms *Totum* and *Omne*, imply also a comprehensibleness, limitableness, or exhaustibleness of the number of those parts.

†**Limitage**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. LIMIT v. + -AGE.] That which is limited or allotted to a person or persons; an allotment.

1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 29 Their limitage were fallen to them in a goodly ground.

Limital (li-mit'əl), a. [f. LIMIT sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary.

1877 *GILBERT Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* iv. 90 A laccolite of small volume will not exceed the limital area, but will grow by lifting its cover.

Limitanean (li-mit'ē-niān), a. *Rom. Antiq.* [f. late L. *limitāne-us* (f. *limit-*, *limes* LIMIT sb.) + -AN.] Stationed on the border.

1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 129 Lands given to those who were named the Limitanean and Riparian soldiery.

†**Limitaneous**, a. *Obs. rare* — 0. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

1721 in *BAILEY*. Hence 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

†**Limitary**, a. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. as prec. + -Y.] Dwelling on the border.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. § 66 The Poictouines .. were the limitary or border-subjects of the English Dominions in Aquitaine.

Limitarian (li-mit'ē-riān), a. and sb. [f. LIMIT sb. + -arian as in *unitarian*, etc.] A designation applied by adversaries to those theologians who hold the doctrine of 'limited redemption'.

1844 J. CAIRNS *Let. in Life* x. (1895) 228 Graham is somewhat delayed in licence by a limitarian presbytery. 1848 *CRAIG, Limitarian*, one who limits, one who maintains the doctrine, that only a part of the human race are to be saved.

1852 J. B. JOHNSTONE (title) Who are the Limitarians?

Limitary (li-mit'ē-ri), a. and sb. [ad. L. *limitāris*, f. *limes* LIMIT: see -ARY 2.] A. *adj.*

1. Subject to limits; limited in action, range, etc. †*Const. to.*

1620 *BRATHWAITE Five Senses* iv. 46 Delights momentary and limitarie to an instant, may for the present yeeld a satisfaction. 1673 *DRYDEN State Innocence* iii. i. Wks. 1808 V. 143 Let me with Him contend, On whom your limitary powers depend. 1727 C. PITT *Callinichus's Hymn to Jupiter* 119 What no inferior Limitary King could in a length of Years to Ripeness bring. 1814 *SCOTT Ess. Drama*, etc. (1874) 143 The synd of Olympus .. were themselves but limitary deities. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 169 The poor limitary creature calling himself a man of the world. 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xxix. (1866) II. 107 We cannot, indeed, rise superior to our limitary nature. 1850 *FRASER'S Mag.* xli. 228 The Stuarts looked abroad for models of kingcraft, and repined at their limitary right-divine.

b. Of a friar: Licensed to beg within certain limits. (Cf. LIMITER 1.)

1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* vi. 175 Chaucer .. ascribes the exile of the fairies .. to the warmth and zeal of the devotion of the limitary friars.

2. Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary; situate on the boundary. †Of a sentinel: Stationed on the boundary.

In quot. 1667 the sense is doubtful: it may be 1.

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. v. 125 All the former were limitary places in the tribe of Asher. a. 1661 — *Worthies, Cumberland* i. (1662) 216 This County (because a Limitary) did abound with Fortifications. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 667 Then when I am thy captive talk of chaires, Proud limitarie cherub! 1731 *BAILEY vol. II, Limitary*, belonging to the limits or bounds. 1819 *BANQUET* 57 Visit your limitary huts, and see where cleanliness reside, and industry. 1885 W. T. WATKIN in *Academy* 1 Aug. 77/3 We have another limitary mark on a centurial stone at Manchester.

3. Serving as a limit or boundary; limiting, confining, containing. *Const. of.*

1807 *ANNA SEWARD in Athenaeum* Mar. (1895) 282/1 Where the horizon's limitary line Meets the gloom'd sea. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Julian the Apostate* ii, A limitary power, Which strikes and circumscribes the soul. 1845 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. v. 98 Refusing the Scriptures as .. authoritative in and limitary of the Truth. 1847 W. R. HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan, Ess. Analytic Logical Forms* 3 The once formidable array of limitary rules has vanished. The science now shines out in the true character of beauty. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* iv. 451/2 The hepatic cells are enclosed in a limitary membrane. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 151 There was deep erosion of the nails .. presenting an abrupt limitary margin.

B. sb. = LIMITER 1. (Cf. A. 1 b.)

a. 1662 *HEVLIN Laud* (1668) 20 Great were the Sums of Money which the Piety of the Design, and the Diligence of their Limitaries brought in from their several Walks.

Limitate (li-mit'it), pa. pple. and ppl. a. In 6 Sc. limitat. [ad. L. *limitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *limitāre* to LIMIT.] †A. pa. pple. = LIMITED. *Obs.*

1581 N. BURNE in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 164 As gif .. his pouar of viking miraclis var limitat to the parris onlie quhair your Sanctis var bureit. 1585 *JAS. I Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 Translations are limitat, and restrained in some things, more than free inventions are.

B. ppl. a. a. Of land: Parted off by limits or boundaries. *rare.*

1853 *WHEWELL tr. Grotius's De Jure Belli* I. 407 Land ..

determined by its measured quantity, is governed by the same rule as limitate land.

b. *Bot.* Bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 401 *Arthonia ilicina*, .. smooth, shining, scaly, limitate.

†**Limitate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *limitāt-*, ppl. stem of *limitāre* to LIMIT.] *trans.* To put limits or bounds to; to limit. Hence †**Limited** ppl. a. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 3 The persons nominate .. to .. define and limitate the jurisdiction of the Kirk. 1563 *WINSET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we .. limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 457 A clause so general and so limited, would be interpreted rather in favour of them.

Limitation (li-mit'it-jən), [ad. L. *limitationem*, f. *limitāre* to LIMIT. Cf. F. *limitation*.]

1. The action of limiting (in senses of the vb.); an instance of this.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 70 *Pei* commanden bat no man schal preche be gospel but at here wille & lymytacion. 1483 *Cath. Angel.* 217/1 A lymytacion, *limitacio*. 1533 *MORE Apol.* ix. Wks. 865/2 They .. leaue not one man for Goddes parte this eyght hundred yere paste by theyr owne lymytacion. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Their heires inheritable by the limitation of suche giftes. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 76 This absolute limitation and restraint of Satan. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 63 The Monarch himself must be Judge, and then farwel Limitation. 1720 *WATERLAND Eight Sermon.* 250 It is here, without any restriction or limitation, applied, by the inspired Writer, to our Saviour Christ. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Berkeley* i. viii. 159 Some objected to this, that mere convertibility was not enough without limitation. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metr.* II. 610/1 The proper limitation of mathematical axioms to things without matter. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* iii. 623 A fresh limitation of the succession to the throne was made towards the end of the reign of William III.

†b. *spec.* The action of determining the boundaries of (a country) or the contour of (a figure). *Obs.*

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 5 Letters Patent granted by the King for the Limitation of Virginia. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* III. 31/2 Limitation we call the determining or fixing the sweeps of all the lines, the projections of the angles .. and the depression of every hollow.

†2. a. An allotted space; the district or circuit of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region belonging to a particular nation; fig. one's allotted sphere. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. II. 182 Oo frere grutchip agens anoper, and f3itip wip him, whanne he prechip treue in his lymytacion. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 21 The lymytour .. seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges As he gooth in his lymytacion. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Your limitors .. will not suffer one in anothers limitation. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 12620 Whyt tow the holdest by resoun Wyth-Inne thy lymytacion, Nat to erryn, nyh nor fier. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 256 The saide Islands fall all without the limitation of Portingall. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Auditors .. yerely ridinge their several circuits and limitacions. 1552 B. GILPIN *Sermon*, *bcf. Edw. VI* (1630) 25 Some [pulpits] have not had foure Sermons these fyftee or sixtee yeres, since Friers left their limitacions.

†b. An allotted time. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. iii. 146 You have stood your Limitation.

3. The condition of being limited; limitedness.

1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 1 As the substance of God is infinite, and hath no kinde of limitation. 1601 *SHAKS. Tit. C.* ii. 283 Am I your Selfe But as it were in sort, or limitation? 1720 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 4 The natural dulness and limitation of our faculties. 1755 *YOUNG Centauri.* Wks. 1757 IV. 123 Through the limitation of the human intellect. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 109 What seems to us limitation, may be, not limitation, but a mode of divine power. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxxviii. 331 The limitation of groups of distinct species to regions separated from the rest of the globe by certain natural barriers. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* v. 272 The limitation of special families and sub-orders to special Continents.

4. A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 12 The lymytacion expressed in the statute of Westmynstre. 1590 H. SWINNURNE *Testaments* 134 This limitation is suspected of some not to bee sounde. 1644 *MILTON Apol. Smet.* Wks. 1851 III. 295 That limitation therefore of after settling is a meere tautology. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* x. 33 Let him mince it as well as he can with mental limitations and restrictions. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 10 Apr. So as that he that goes there may go with limitations and rules to follow. 1733 *CHRYNNE Eng. Malady* ii. viii. § 1 (1734) 193, I shall have little further to add, but some Limitations .. with regard to particular Cases. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 63 This limitation was made by parliament, that [etc.]. 1855 *PRESBURY Philist.* II. i. ii. 261 Most of the provinces coupled their acquiescence with limitations which rendered it of little worth. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* ii. 53 He was heir to the earldom of Tyrone according to the limitations of the patent.

5. *Law.* a. The statutory specification of a period, or the period specified by statute, within which an action must be brought. *Statute of Limitations*: any of the statutes (now esp. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27) fixing a period of limitation for actions of certain kinds. b. The specification of a period or the period specified for the continuance of an estate, or the operation of a law. c. The settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification or modifications; the modification or provision itself.

a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 196 Limitation is an assignement of a space or time, within which hee that will sue... ought to prove, that he or his ancestor was seised of the thing demanded, or otherwise he shall not maintaine his suit or action. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 178 It is enacted by the statute of limitations, 21 Jac. I. c. 16. that no entry shall be made by any man upon lands, unless within twenty years after his right shall accrue. *Ibid.* 188 In all these possessory actions there is a time of limitation settled, beyond which no man shall avail himself of the possession of himself or his ancestors. *Ibid.* 250 Sixty years... is the longest period of limitation assigned by the statute of Henry VIII. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 313 If it be a legal debt, this Court being applied to for a discovery, will not prevent the statute of limitations from running. 1852 *LD. PALMERSTON in Croker Papers* 17 June (1884) I. i. 13 There is... no statute of limitation as to epistolary debts.

b. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 155 When an estate is so expressly confined and limited by the words of its creation, that it cannot endure for any longer time than till the contingency happens upon which the estate is to fail, this is denominated a limitation. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 495 The future limitation being only for the life of a person in esse. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Mettr. Syst.* III. (1871) 245 The limitation of the act was to three years, or the end of the next general assembly.

c. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 193 A tenancy in common may... be created by express limitation in a deed. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 201 By the limitation of the will, he was to make a grant of the rent. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 73 The... failure of the objects of the several limitations. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iv. 66 Most grants of this kind were attended by conditions and limitations.

6. = LIMIT 1 and 2. Also *pl.* bounds, boundaries. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. CCXXXVIII. 344 They of the... marches and limitacions of the realm of Castelle, Came... and made homage. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 1 To the conservation of the body of mankynde within the limitacion of helth. 1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 61 Numa Pompilius... did cause as well a publick perambulation to be made throughout his whole kingdom as private limitations & bounds betwixt partie & partie. 1616 *CAPT. J. SMITH Descrip. New Engl.* 23 The Government, Religion, Territories and Limitations. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. viii. 193 She knew the limitations of her own powers too well to attempt more than she could perform with credit. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 319 The supposed exceptions... do not come within the reason and limitation of the rule. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* I. 25 When the use of words is not checked by a frequent recurrence in thought to the precise limitations of their meaning.

Limitative (li-mit'at'iv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *limitatif*, -ive (16th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *limitativus*, f. L. *limitare* to LIMIT: see -ATIVE.]

A. adj.

1. Tending to limit; limiting, restrictive.

† *Limitative place*: in Scholastic philosophy, 'place' in the sense in which it is predicable of things that do not occupy space; = DEFINITIVE a. 3. *Limitative judgement* (Logic): used by Kant to denote judgements of the type 'Every A is a not-B', which he regarded as a class co-ordinate with affirmative and negative judgements; also *occas.* used for a judgement serving to limit or modify another.

1530 *RASTELL Purgatory* III. xi. 64 Therefore purgatory can be no place contentynye but purgatorye maye be a place lymytatyue, and also a place operatyue. For where so euer that god doth lymyt the soule of man after it is separate from the body to be purged, there is y^e place lymytatyue of the soule. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dis-fact* 464 Without using the limitative particle (only) or (alone) to restrain his extravagant interpretation. 1825 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Pecl's Sp.* (1830) 53 Before the words 'every other country' stands... the limitative word 'almost'. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 143 The incidental judgment expressed in an additional word or clause may be either explicative or limitative. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 307 Nor need Logic regard the infinite or limitative judgment as distinct from the affirmative. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 151 Their several undertakings should be co-extensive and mutually limitative. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 722/3 Being essentially negative and limitative, it can only end in negative conclusions.

† 2. Subject to a limit or condition, conditional. 1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 67 A prudent possessor of the Bill will accept of no conditional or limitative Acceptance.

B. sb. Logic. A limitative judgement.

1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 144 In respect to Limitatives, no question can arise concerning the truth or falsity of the incidental Proposition.

Limited (li-mit'ed), *apl. a.* [f. LIMIT v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

† 1. Appointed, fixed. Obs.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* 7. (1895) 57 He... hiereth some of them for meate and drynke, and a certeyne limited wayges by the daye. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 882/1 That euerie man... should paie the whole subsidie... out of hand, not tarrying till the daies of payment limited. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* II. i. (1810) 225 They did somewhat exceede the time limited.

2. Circumscribed within definite limits, bounded, restricted. Of circumstances: Narrow. *Limited mail*: a mail train in which only a limited number of passengers is conveyed. *Limited monarchy*: one in which the functions of the monarch are exercised under conditions prescribed by the constitution; so *limited government, monarch, royalty*.

1610 *WILLET Hexapla Dan.* 250 The knowledge of angels is limited. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xix. 98 That King whose power is limited, is not superior to him, or them that have the power to limit it. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 265, I cannot imagine what it is makes men in England believe y^e Govern^t of Ireland to be for a Limited Time of Three Years. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Persec.* Introd. 5 The blessings of a limited government. 1789 *Govv. MORRIS*

in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 72 The King of France must soon be one of the most limited monarchs in Europe. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxi. I thank your Highness... for your cautious and limited testimony in my behalf. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 247 In limited monarchies a single individual shares the sovereign powers with an aggregate or aggregates of individuals. 1833 *MYLNE & KERN Reports* II. 244 His co-executor... was in narrow and limited circumstances. 1833 *BRONTE Vilette* viii. (1876) 68 That school offered for her powers too limited a sphere. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. ii. 15 A limited number of images only will be seen. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* iv. 86 A limited Deity was a recognised conception of antiquity. 1883 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Mus.* 80 He started for Dublin by the mid-day limited mail.

b. Limited company: short for *limited liability company* (see LIABILITY).

1855 *Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133* § 1 The Word 'Limited' shall be the last Word of the Name of the Company. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 The Nevada Land and Mining Company, (limited).

3. quasi-sb. = *limited mail* in 2. (U.S. colloq.) 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 577 Let the great steamship founder, the limited crash through a trestle—living or dead, these men will be found at their posts.

Hence **Limitedly adv.**, **Limitedness**.

a 1614 *DONNE Balaaratos* (1644) 74 You see nothing is delivered by him against it, but modestly, limitedly, and perplexedly. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. T. White's *Verbat. Inst.* 288 A difference of Substance distinct from corporeity and limitedness. 1812 *SHELLEY in Hogg Life* (1838) II. 91, I assume a character which is... unadapted to the limitedness of my experience. 1891 H. JONES *Browning* 235 He pushes the limitedness of human knowledge into a disqualification of it to reach truth at all. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 76 We in London need such limitedly local relaxations.

Limitier (li-mit'ur). Forms: 4 6 lim-, lym-tour, 6 -ytour, 6 (7-9) limitour, 6 lim-, lymiter, -yter, limmeter, 7 limitor, 6—limiter. [f. LIMIT v. + -IER.]

1. (Also *frier limitier*.) A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. Obs. exc. Hist.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 138 On limitours and listres lesynges I ymped. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 10 The grete charitee and prayres Of lymytours and othere hooly feres. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Walsford* 4 June (MS.). To every lymyter of the iiii orders of freers—xsd. 1552 *LATIMER Serm.* (1562) 94 A limitoure of the graye fryers, in the tyme of his limitacion preached manye tymes and hadde but one Sermon. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ix. 1 There neuer was Fryer limitier, that duct so low, where beggyng woom him twenty cheeses. 1591 *SPENSER M. Unbend* 85, I meane me to disguise... like a Pilgrim, or a Lymyter.

transf. or allusive. 1624 *BP. MONTAGU Gage To Rdr.* 2 Some of our Catholique Limitiers had bene roving in the countrey and brake into my pale secretly.

2. One who or that which limits (in senses of the vb.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/1 A Lymytour, limitior. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 80/2 A Limitier, limitior. y 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. 30 So hoyst we The sayles, that must these vessells port even where The heavenly lymyter pleases. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atholm.* II. i. § 5 (1622) 180 The Summe is not that infinite limitour, which... setteth seuerall bounds, vnto all other things. 1639 *LD. G. DIGBY Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 27, I am sure they are the best declerars and limiters of their own [doctrines]. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 222 Abolishing a law so good and moral, the limiter of sin.

Limiting (li-mit'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMIT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LIMIT; an instance of this.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Modification*... a qualifying, moderating, limiting, or releasing. 1608 *HIERON Wks.* I. To *Chr. Rdr.* (ante 689) Formis of prayer... are aduiged to be a kind of... limiting of Gods Spirit. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 405 A bold limiting of the time of forty days.

Limiting (li-mit'ing), *apl. a.* [f. LIMIT v. + -ING.] That limits, in senses of the vb. *Limiting angle* (see quot. 1873). *Limiting parallels* (see quot. 1867).

1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* vii. § 7. 192 It would be needful to accept some well known examples... for final and limiting authorities. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 131 The Condition... can always be expressed by a limiting adjective. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 33 Even with well-meant efforts of the practical spirit it [scr. criticism] must express dissatisfaction, if in the sphere of the ideal they seem impoverishing and limiting. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Limiting parallels*, the parallels of latitude upon the earth's surface, within which occultations of stars or planets by the moon are possible. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* II. iii. 53 In order that a ray may pass from a dense medium into a rarer, the angle of incidence must not exceed a certain limit... this angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phenex.* 539 The limiting zone between the external cortex and the bast-layer.

Limitless (li-mit'less), *a.* [f. LIMIT sb. + -LESS.] Having or admitting of no limits; unlimited, illimitable; unbounded, unrestricted.

1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* (1591) G 4 b, Say, whether thou wilt crowne With limitless renowne. 1612 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgrimage* civ. (Grosart) 20 To this Sea of Cittie-Commonwealth (Lymless London). a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 129 Sir Philip... observed this limitless ambition of the Spaniard. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 While the king acts in consent with the parliament... he is limitless, irresistible. 1868 *LOCKYER Guilemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 436 In the depths of limitless space, exist numerous assemblages of stars. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 58 Almost limitless power of giving pain.

Hence **Limitlessly adv.**, **Limitlessness**.

1865 *RUSKIN Sesame* (ed. 2) 145 When the affection has become wholly and limitlessly our own. 1865 *Spectator*

4 Mar. 239/2 The Imperial throne... the power *solutus a legibus* which in its limitlessness could redress all wrongs.

Limitor, -our, obs. forms of LIMITER.

Limitrophe (li-mit'rōf), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *limitrophe*, ad. late L. *limitrophus*, *limitrophus* (a hybrid f. L. *limit-*, *limes* + Gr. -τρός support-ing), applied to lands set apart for the support of troops on the frontier.]

A. adj. Situated on the frontier; bordering on, adjacent to (another country).

1826 [J. R. BEST] 4 *Years France* 129 Russia has already absorbed, within its empire, that great limitrophe nation which might have been a barrier against further progress. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* vi. 503 Like many of these limitrophe Pyrenean districts it became independent soon after... 1881 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 5/3 The policy of a limitrophe frontier with Russia revived. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 1/2 England... was perfectly free to enter into any relations she pleased with the States limitrophe to India.

† **B. sb.** A border-land. Obs.

1589 A. MUNDAY *Hist. Palenados* v. (1653) 32 He... became... famous through all the neighbour Marches and limitrophes of Tharsus. 1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* C ij b, The Prince ought to have of them [sc. castles] in his frontier places, and Lymitrophes (as they call them).

Hence † **Limitrophing ppl. a.**, bordering, adjacent; † **Limitrophous a.** (see quot.).

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* iv. vii. 29 The Counties of Boulougne, Saint Paule, and other limitrophing Seigneuries. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Column*, Limitrophous, or boundary Column, is that which shews the limits of a kingdom, or country conquered.

† **Limity**. Obs. Also 6 lymytee. [Formation uncertain; possibly *limitus*, -teus, represents L. *limites*; but cf. OF. *limité*] = LIMIT.

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. CCX. [ccvi.] 648 There shulde be in their company of the lymytees of France, mo then fyue hundred knyghtes. 1545 *Jove Exp. Dan.* Ded. A iij b, The very limities & boundes of the world. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They go not out of ye limities of their own contrie.

Limm, obs. form of LIMN.

† **Limma** (li-mā). [Late L., a. Gr. *λείμμα* remnant, part left, semitone, f. *λείπειν* to leave.]

1. *Mus.* The semitone of the Pythagorean scale (see quot. 1694).

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* vi. 152 The Pythagoreans, not using Tone Minor, but two Equal Tones Major, in a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser Interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone; and, which added to those two Tones, makes up the Fourth; it is a Comma less than Hemitone Major 16 to 15 and the Ratio of it, is 256 to 243. 1887 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 503 The Ditonic Diatonic Tetra chord, consisting of two greater Tones and a Limma, as set forth by Pythagoras.

2. *Gr. Pros.* A time or mora in a line required by the rhythm but not expressed by a syllable in the words: indicated in schemes by the sign Λ.

Limme, obs. form of LIMB sb.

Limmeal, -ly, obs. vars. LIMB-MEAL, -MEALLY.

Limmell, variant of LIMAIL, metal filings.

Limmer (li-mā), *sb.* and *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 lymmare, 6 lymare, -er, lymmar, 6-7 limmar, lymber, lymmer. [Of obscure origin; connexion with LIMB sb. is possible.]

A. sb.

† 1. A rogue, scoundrel. Obs.

1456 *SIR G. HAYE Lav. of Armys* (S.T.S.) 233/24 And unworthy lymmare, that settis nocht for honour bot for pillery. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. (*Part. Beasts*) xli. [To the fox] 'Byde', quod the lion; 'limmer, let us see Gif it be suthe the sillie 3ow he said'. 1536 *BELENEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxiv. He causit hir to be schandfully defowlit with rebaldis and limmaris of his cuntre. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 219 Adam Scott special bordier and limmer, commounlie callit king of traytours. 1602 *JAS. VI Let. to Eliz.* (Camden) 147 The represaing of fugitives and lymmeries[scilicet]. 1607 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 379/2 That Insolent and wicked race and name of the glegenreous and notorious lymberis and malefactours. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i. Fowle Limmer! drittie Loune! 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iv. There have been a proper set of limmers about to scale your windows, father Simon.

2. Applied to a woman. † a. A light woman; a strumpet. b. In weaker sense: A jade, hussy, minx.

1566 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 83 In causa diffamacionis, viz. that his wyf was a lymmer. 1728 *RAMSAY Last Sp. Miser* viii. I wore nae frizzl'd limmer's hair. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 182 Except for breakin' o' their timmer Or speakin lightly o' their limmer. 1814 *SCOTT Waz.* lxiii. Kate and Matty, the limmers, gae'd aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them. 1851 *BORROW Lavengro* lxxxv. (1900) 460 Leave my husband in the hands of you and that limmer, who has never been true to us. 1897 *CROCKETT Lad's Love* xiii. 141 'Oh—the limmer—how dared she', cried my mother, on fire instantly at the hint of an insult or rejection to her eldest son.

B. adj. Knavish, scoundrelly.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii. 9 With mony lymmar loun, 1562 A *Scott Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 53 For lymmer lawdis and litle lassie lo. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i. Hence with 'hem, limmer lowne, Thy vermin, and thy selfe, thy selfe art one. a 1785 *ROOKHOLE Ryde* iv. in *Child Ballads* III. 439 Limmer thieves drives them away.

Hence † **Limmerful a.**, knavish; † **Limmery**, knavery.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 152 Thy lymmerfull luke wald fle thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 206 The lymmerie lang hes lestie.

Limneter, obs. form of **LIMETER**.

Limming, obs. form of **LIMNING**.

Limn (lim), *v.* Now literary and arch. Also 5 limyne, lymn, 5-7 lymn(e), 6-7 limm(e), limb(e), limne. [Altered form of **LUMINE** *v.*]
 †1. *trans.* To illuminate (letters, manuscripts, books). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

14.. *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 His biishop hymself schoned not to write and lumine [MS. β (early 15th c.) lymne] and bynde bookes. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lymnyd, as bookys (K. lymnyd), elucidatus. 1499 *Churchw. Acc. Crossecombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 A mass boke of vcln lymnyde. 1531 *ELVOT Gen.* i. v. Their fyrst letters to be paynted or lymned. 1534 *Rica Let. to F. Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xxxiv. 179 A certain tale of M. Magdalen, delivering her a letter from heaven, that was limned with golden letters. 1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* i. iv. B vñj b. And if their toyen, in letters lymde, be printed once in booke, Then [etc.]. 1573 *Art of Limning* title-p., Diuerse kyndes of colours to write or to limme withall vpon velym. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 94 When they write letters vnto anie principall person, they gilde the margin of the paper, and limbe it.

†2. To adorn or embellish with gold or bright colour; to depict in (gold, etc.). Also (*rare*), to lay on (colour). *Obs.*

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII 73 Images .. rychely lymned with golde and Albyn colours. 1573 *Art of Limning* title-p., How siluer or golde shalbe layed or limmed vpon the sise. 1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 490/1 Their bannerols displayed, and richlie limmed with my lords armes. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 84 The Royal Arms of Portugal were limned in Gold.

3. To paint (a picture or portrait); to portray, depict (a subject). †Formerly *spec.* to paint in water-colour or distemper (see **LIMNING** *vbl. sb.* 2). †Also with *forth, out*.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 290 Looke, when a Painter would surpass the life, in limning out a well-proportioned steed. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 83 Pictures which are lymned in oyle. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 222 Nicon that famous painter of Greece, when he had most curiously limbed forth a Horses perfection [etc.]. 1632 *WITHER Fair Virtue* M. Where Apelles limbd to life Leashed Vulcanus lovely wife. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 230 He may be the competent Judge of a neat picture, or elegant poem, that cannot limne the like. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxxvii. For there by magic skill, I wis, Form of each thing that living is Was limnd in proper dye. 1854 *MRS. OLIPHANT Magd. Hebrum* II. 55 The dim chapel .. with Scripture stories limned in its ancient glass. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 335 If he be limned aright in the canvas which has descended to us.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 30 With life and spirit to limne deadnes it selfe *Hoc est Oratoris proprium*. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. vii. 104 As mine eye doth his effigies witness Most truly limnd, and liuing in your face. 1602 *MARSTON Aut. & Met. Induct.* I fear it is not possible to limne so many persons in so small a tablet as the compass of our playes afford. 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad T., Next Contempl.* xxi. (1649) 83 It is easie for one to endure an affliction, as he limns it out in his own fancie. 1653 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gipsy* III. iii. What's beauty but a perfect white and red? Both here well mix'd limn truth so beautiful. 1661 *FELTHAM Lusoria* xxxvii. in *Resolves* (1709) 607 He must limb Spirits never tir'd. 1856 *SPURGEON New Park St. Pulpit* I. 56 Instances of persons going to the house of God, and having their characters limned out to perfection. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* x. (1876) 284 Perhaps the most complete picture of a great man ever limned in words. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 130 The Odusseus is limned with .. incomparable art.

4. *Prov.* To limn the water, limn (something) on water: said of something transient or futile.

1620 *BACON Poems* (Grosart) 49 Who then to fraile Mortality shall trust, But limmes the Water, or but writes in dust. 1692 *Vindicia Caroline* ix. 73 All he had done was but a kind of Limning the Water, to them. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxx. 4 A woman's words .. Limn them on ebbing floods, write on a watery gale [L. *In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua*].

†5. *absol. or intr.* To paint; *esp.* to paint in water-colour or distemper. *Obs.*

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 44 To paint or limne with the colours that are taken from hearbs or flowers. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 126 The vertuous Margaret Queene of Navarre beside her excellent veine in Poesie could draw and limne excellently. 1665 *PEPYS Diary* 7 May, Yesterday begun my wife to learn to limn of one Browne. 1675 *CROWNE Country Wit* iv. 57 Merry. Cannot you Limne, Sir? *Rantler.* Limne, what dost thou mean? *Merry.* Why Limne, Sir, draw Pictures in little. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 30. 136 If Oxen, Lions, Horses and Asses .. were able to limn and paint.

Limnacean (limnē'shān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* mod. L. *Limnacea* (see below), for **Limnaceia*, *f.* **LIMNÆA**: see **ACEAN**.] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the **Limnacea**, one of the three families of *Pulmo-branchiata* in De Blainville's classification. *b.* *sb.* A gasteropod of the family **Limnacea**; a pond-snail (*Cent. Dict.*). Also **Limnæceous** *a.* = *prec.* *adj.* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855).

|| **Limnæa** (limnē'ā), *Zool.* Also *erron.* **Iymn-**. [*mod. L.*, *ad. Gr.* λιμναία, *fem.* of λιμναίος, *f.* λίμνη pool, marsh.] A genus of the family **Limnæidae** or pond-snails, typical of the sub-family **Limnæinae**; a pond-snail of this genus. Hence **Limnæan**, a gasteropod of the genus **Limnæa**; **Limnæid** (also **limneld**), a gasteropod of the family **Limnæidae**;

a pond-snail; **Limnæine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family **Limnæinae** (*Cent. Dict.*).

1834 *McMURRIE tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 38 Having a shell very similar to that of a **Limnæa**. 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 11 The air-breathing limneids live in fresh water. 1856 *Ibid.* III. 361 The **Limnæinae** and **Limnæans** are found living together.

Limnanth (lim-nānth). *Bot.* [*f.* Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + ἄνθος flower.] *a.* A plant of the genus **Limnanthemum** (*N.O. Gentianaceae*) of perennial water-herbs. *b.* A plant of the genus **Limnanthes** or tribe **Limnantheae**, *N.O. Geraniaceae* (*Cassell*). 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 209 The .. orbicular floating leaves of Common **Limnanth** (**Limnanthemum nymphaoides**).

Limned (limned), *pp. a.* [*f.* **LIMN** *v.* + **-ED** *1.*] †Illuminated (*obs.*); painted, depicted, portrayed.

1538 *ELVOT Dict., Miniati libri*, limned bookes, hauning letters of dyuers colours. 1573 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 26 The limned letters and pictures. 1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville, To the fayrest* VII. III. limnd memorials of diuinitie rare. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 3. 18 Like the first Letter of a Patent, or limmed Booke. a 1628 *F. GREVILLE Sidney Ep. Ded.* (1652) 1 Both your Bloud and Vertues do so strongly Intitle you to this well-limbd Piece. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216 The limned picture of my wife. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvii. 90 The human flesh Or .. its limnd resemblance.

Limner (lim-nēr). Now literary or arch. Forms: 4-5 lymnour, 4-6 lymenor(e), 5 lymnere, lympper, 6 lymmer, 6-7 lymner, limmer, 7 limbner, limpper, 6- limner. [Altered form of **LUMINER**: see **LIMN** *v.* and **-ER** *1.*]

1. An illuminator of manuscripts. *Hist.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 9 Johannes Dancaestre, lymenor. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxi. (1495) 698 Graouurs, lymnours and payntours eteth Rewe to sharpe theyr syghte. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lymnoure (K. c1490 lymnour), elucidator, minigraphus. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 9 § 1 That this Acte .. in no wise extende .. to any writer lympper bynder or imprinter. c1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Barbers, boke bynders, and lymners. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 188 The lytle byrdes whiche the lymmers of bookes are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of churche bookes. 1607 *R. CAREW tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 334 A limmer .. had drawne S. Peter and S. Paul so liuely. 1859 *C. BARKER Associat. Princ.* i. 18 The Rector Chori .. had .. the charge of the writing materials .. and of the colours for the limners.

2. A painter, esp. a portrait painter. †Sometimes *spec.*, a water-colour artist.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 23 The fine and subtil earth of the hearbe or flower, out of the which some curious Limner may draw some excellent colour. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 10 The Poets with their apes, the painters, limmers, and carvers. 1638 *USHER Immanuel* (1645) 16 A curious limmer draweth his own soun pourtraicture to the life. 1659 *J. ARROWSMITH Chain Princ.* 137 The limner drew it as he was an artist, not as one of this or that nation. 1661-2 *PEPYS Diary* 2 Jan., Cooper, the great limner in little. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 147/2 A Limner, a Painter in Water colours. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* i. i, Pray now, Mr. Carmine, how do you Limners contrive to overlook the Ugliness, and yet preserve the Likeness? 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. viii. 186 Many refined strokes show that the limner had studied his original by her side. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 250 The drawing of a limner which has not the shadow of a likeness to the truth.

Hence **Limnery**, the work of a limner.

c1831 *H. COLLIERIDGE Ess.* (1851) I. 199 The few remnants of church-limnery that have escaped the fanatics and the modernisers.

Limniad, *rare*. [Erroneously for ***limnad**, *ad. Gr.* λιμναδ-, λιμνός *fem. adj.*, 'pertaining to lakes', *f.* λίμνη lake.] A lake-nymph.

1818 *L. HUNT Foliage, The Nymphs* p. xii, The Limniad takes Her pleasure in the lakes.

Limning (li'minj, li'mning), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LIMN** *v.* + **-ING** *1.*]

1. Illuminating of manuscripts, etc. Also *concr.*

c1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Chib) 72 There begynneth the crafte of lymnyng of bokys. 1573 (*title*) A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly set forth the arte of limming, which teacheth how siluer or golde shalbe layed or limmed vpon the sise [etc.]. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Luminacion de libros*, lymning, minuciatio. 1612 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* title-p., The making of all kinds of colours, to be used in Lymming, Painting, Trecking, and Blason of Coates, and Armes. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 39 Of the third Edward, says Mr. Vertue, many portraits are preserved .. in illuminated MSS. .. He has not marked where these limnings exist. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMES Paint.* 100 The art of illuminating, or limning, as it was formerly called.

2. Painting († formerly *spec.* in water-colour or distemper).

1606 *G. WOODCOCKE Lives Emperors in Hist. Festine* G g i b, Singing, playing, and phisick, geometry, painting, and limning. 1675 *SALMON Polygraph.* II. xv. 73 Limning is an Art whereby in Water Colours, we strive to resemble Nature in every thing to the life. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 147/2 Limning, Painting in Water colours with Gum or Size. 1712 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 328 Limning, one would think, is no expensive Diversion, but .. she paints Fans for all her Female Acquaintance, and draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1884 *B. B. WARFIELD in Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The skilled limning of a Michael Angelo.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* a painting. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2517/4 A Collection of Paintings and fine Limnings by the best Masters. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 295 E'er you attempt those accurate and refin'd limnings or portraictures of mankind, or offer to briag gentlemen on the stage. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 67 A great

many limnings in rather a rude style of art. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 145 The limnings of early painters on the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as †limning gold, †picture, -skill. 1420 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 120 Pro auro vocato 'lymnyng gold'. 1617 *I. OLIVER in Wills Doctors Com.* (Camden) 84 All my drawings .. and lymning pictures, or any thing of lymning whatsoever .. as yet unfinished. 1737 *MATT. GREEN Splen* 450 When fancy tries her limning skill To draw and colour at her will.

Limning, *pp. a.* [*f.* + **-ING** *2.*] Painting. 1782 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) 3rd Ode to R. A.'s iv.* Thus should young limning lads themselves demean.

Limnite (lim-nōit). Also **lymnite**. [*f.* Gr. λίμνη lake + **-ITE**.]

1. *Palæontology.* A fossil species of the genus **Limnæa**.

1864 *WEBSTER, Lymnite.* 1882 *OGILVIE, Lymnite.*

2. *Min.* Bog iron ore, containing more water than limonite.

1868 in *DANA Min.* 178.

Limnograph (limnōd'graf). [*f.* Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + **-GRAPH**.] An apparatus for automatically recording the variations of level in a lake.

1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 427 Beside the fixed limnograph of M. Plantamour.

Limnology (limnōlōd'gi). [*f.* Gr. λίμνη lake, marsh + **-λογία** *-LOGY*.] *a.* The study of the physical phenomena of lakes. *b.* That department of science which treats of pond-life.

1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 Limnology was dealt with [at the Geographical Congress] by Dr. F. A. Forel. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 709 The study of microscopic aquatic life and general limnology.

Limnometer (limnōm'tēr). Also *erron.* **limni-**. [*f.* Gr. λίμνη lake + **-METER**.] An apparatus for measuring the variations of level in lakes.

1852 *Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 14 The Marquis del Toro has undertaken to put this design into execution .. establishing limnometers, on a bottom of gneiss rock, so common in the lake of Valencia. 1879 *Nature* 23 Oct. 615/2 M. Edouard Sarasin has recently established a registering limnimeter .. near the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva.

Limnophilous (limnō'fīlēs), *a.* [*f.* Gr. λίμνη marsh, pool + φίλος loving + **-OUS**. Cf. *f.* **limnophile**.] Fond of or living in marshes or pools, as certain molluscs, etc. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

Limo- (lōi'mō), taken as comb. form of **L. limus** mud, in the sense 'clayey and ...'

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 13 A certain earth of the limo-cretaceous kind.

Limon *e*, obs. form of **LEMON**.

† **Limoneer**. *Obs.* In 6 lymoner, -eer. [*a.* *f.* **limonier**, *f.* **limon** shaft: see **-EER**.] A horse which is attached to the shafts of a vehicle.

1523 *WOLSEY in Fiddes Life* (1726) II. 112 That new Lymoneers and horses for draught and carriage should be recovered. 1524 — in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 120 Provision of lymoners, carriages and draughts.

Limonin (limō'nin). *Chem.* Also **-ino**. [*f.* mod. L. **limonium** (*f.* **limon**) **LEMON** + **-IN**.] (See *quot.*) Also (*rare*) **Limone** [as in *Fr.*].

1845 *GREGORY Organic Chem.* 459 Limonine, or Limone, a bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c. 1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 699 Limonin, the bitter principle contained in the pips of oranges and lemons.

Limonite (lōi'mōn'it). *Min.* [Named by Hausmann, 1813, probably from Gr. **λειμών** meadow, a rendering of its earlier Ger. name *wiesenerz*, meadow-ore: see **-ITE**.] A name at first confined to bog iron ore, but now extended to include all forms of hydrous sesqui-oxide of iron, containing about 15 per cent. of water.

1823 *H. J. BROOKE Introd. Crystallogr.* 472 Bog, Meadow, &c.; Iron ore, Limonite. 1852 *C. U. SHEPARD Min.* (ed. 3) 276 Limonite occurs in beds and veins. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 156 Limonite occurs in stalactitic, mammillated, pisolitic, or earthy, conditions.

attrib. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 308 A deposit of limonite-iron ore.

Hence **Limonic** *a.*, consisting of or resembling limonite (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Limonium**. *Obs.* [*mod. L.* **limonium** = *L. limonion* (Pliny), *a.* Gr. **λειμώνιον**, neut. of **λειμώνιος**, *f.* **λειμών** meadow.] Any plant of the genus **Pyrola**, esp. *P. rotundifolia*; wintergreen.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 48 Limonium named of the Herbaries **Pyrola**, is named in dach wintergrowen. .. It maye be called in englishe wyntergrene. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 39 The sede of Limonium .. is good agaynst all kyndes of flyxes. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting. .. Indian Tuberosus Jacynth, Limonium [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. iii. 386 You have besides the scarlet Lichais, .. divers kinds of Limoniuns.

Limose (lōi'mōs), *a.* *Geol.* and *Bot.* *rare*. [*ad. L.* **limos-us**, *f.* **limus** mud.] Pertaining to, of the nature of mud; growing in mud.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s. v. **Limosus**.

† **Limosity**. *Obs.* [*ad. mod. L.* **limositas**, *f.* **limos-us**.] 'Muddiness' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

Limotherapy. *Med. rare*. [*f.* Gr. **λίμω** hunger + **θεραπεία** medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger cure.

1893 in *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* (ed. 21).

Limous (lə'mʊs), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 **lymous**, -ows. [ad. L. *limos-us*, f. *limus* mud, slime.] Muddy; slimy.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 139 Vt water there be lymous or enfecte, Admyction of salt wol hit correcte. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 198/2 Gleywomys, or lymows, *limosus*, *viscosus*, *glutinosus*. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 275 The mud and lymous matter brought down by the river Nilus. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* a1734 Sir J. FLOWER (J.), They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the limous or slimy feculent part of the blood. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 157 A limous lava, which consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths mixed with iron.

Hence † **Limousness**, *sliminess*.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 198/2 Gleywomysenesse, or lymow(s)-nesse, *limositas*, *viscositas*.

† **Limp**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. *LIMP v.* Cf. OE. *gelimp*, f. *gelimpan*.] An occurrence.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 On alle þese lympe ne untrowede neure Iob to genes e drihten.

Limp (limp), *sb.* [f. *LIMP v.* 2] The action of limping; a limping gait or walk.

1818 *TODD S.V.* He has a limp in his walking. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* iii. The sun-browned tramps, quicken their limp a little. 1876 *Chambr. Jnl.* 15 Jan. 35/1 The Grecian bend and the Alexandra limp—both positive and practical imitations of physical affliction.

Limp (limp), *sb.* 3 *Mining.* An instrument used for throwing off the refuse from the ore in the operation of jigging (see *quots.*).

1747 *HOOGON Miner's Dict.* *Limp* [is] a very small and thin Piece of Board, shaped almost half round, and it is Shod on the circular edge with Iron. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 323 The uppermost light stony waste may be easily separated and skimmed off by a piece of semicircular board, called a Limp. 1875 in J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.* 1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

Limp (limp), *a.* [Of obscure origin; G. *lamphen*, 'to hang limp', has been compared.]

1. Wanting in firmness or stiffness, flaccid; flexible, pliant. Of a textile fabric: Unstiffened;

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Limp*, limber, supple. 1750 M. BROWNE *Walton's Angler* iii. 42 The Chub... eats waterish, and... the Flesh of him is not firm, but limp [earlier *edd.* short] and tasteless. a1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, *Limp*, limpy, flaccid. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xvi. His [Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position, all loose and limp, and shapeless. 1856 *Cornub. Mag.* Mar. 348 A female with a heap of limp veil thrown up over an obsolete bonnet. 1884 *Bazaar* 19 Dec. 638/1 Scarf arrangements... are made in almost any limp material. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 116/1 Strangling in our starch we can rally him [Byron] familiarly on his limp collars.

b. *Bookbinding.* Used to designate a kind of binding in which no mill-board is used.

1863 *Parker's Cat. Bks. printed for Univ. Oxf.* 2 Sophocles Tragedies... each Play separately, limp cloth. 25. 6d. 1882 *Clar. Press List New Bks.* 40 The Oxford Bible for Teachers... Turkey Morocco, limp, 22s. 6d.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wanting in firmness, strictness, nervous energy, or the like.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjes* I. 196 We told them that our nation had no taste or genius for dancing... preferring to imitate in a limp and spiritless manner, the dances of foreign countries. 1872 *BAGHOT Physics & Pol.* (1876) 76 Creeds or systems that conduce to a soft limp mind tend to perish. 1880 *VERN. LEE Stud. Italy* ii. 24 His contemporaries composed in loose, limp rhymes. 1885 *DORSON At Sign of Lyre* 141 Whether... the limp Matron on the Hill Woke from her novel-reading trance.

† **Limp**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *limpan*, *fa. t.* *lomp*, *pa. pple.* *lumpen*, 2-5 *limpe(n)*, 4-5 *lympe(n)*; *pa. t.* 5 *lympedo*, -ide, *pa. pple.* 4 *lumpen*. [OE. *limpan* str. = OHG. *limphan*, *limpfan*, *limfan*, *limfen*; also *limpan* (MHG. *limpfen*); cf. OHG. *glimpf* suitability, fitness, mod.G. *glimpf* moderation, lenity.]

1. *intr.* To befall, happen. *Const. dative.* Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.*

Beowulf 1987 Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf. c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. s 2 (Sedgefield) þa yfan habbað gesælda, & him limpð æfter aþora agnum willan. a1225 *Anscr.* R. 412 3if out limpð misliche þet [etc.]. 13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 424 Nyf oure lorde haden þen lodem-mon hem had lumen harde. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 907 Hit was Wawen hym-self þat in þat won sytze, Comen to þat krystmasse, as case hym þen lympeð. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3095 It lymps nott away þe fast be lykkynd to þe first. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 615 Bot him lympeð þe werse, and þat me wele lykys.

2. To belong, pertain, relate to.

858 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 438 Butan ðem wioda ðe to ðem sealter limpð. c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 41 We eow wulleð suteliche seggen of þa fædome þe limpð to þan deie. a1225 *Anscr.* R. 50 Þet hwite creoz limpð to ou.

3. *trans.* To incur, meet with.

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 174 And who-so lympeþ þe losse, lay hym þer-oute. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 875, I hadde lefte my lye are cho hade harme lympeðe.

Limp (limp), *v.* 2 [cogn. w. MHG. *limphin* (rare) of the same meaning. Cf. also *LIMPHALT a.*]

1. *intr.* To walk lamely, to halt. Also with *about*, *along*, *away*. Occas. with cognate object.

1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 132/11 To Limp, *claudicare*. 1566 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. 1.254 Why does the world report that Kate doth limp? 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 274 Of Hawks... the Circos... is lame and limpeth of one leg. 1648 Br. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* xxii. 34 That holy servant of thine... went limping away. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 80 p. 7, I must therefore humbly beg Leave to limp along the Streets after my own Way. 1787 *BURNS Tam Samson's Elegy* x,

Owre mony a weary hag he limpit. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. i. Limp along like a pig in a string. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 259 His trail was followed for a long distance, which he must have limped alone. 1867 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 275 He limps about and does his work.

b. *fig.*; in *quot.* c1400, to fall short of.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 36 Sun lokyt our lile and lympt of the sothe. 1586 *STANHYST Deser. Irel.* i. 11/2 in *Hollinshed*, And of amie of these three [sc. marks of the subjection of a country] lacke, doubtlesse the conquest limpeth. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 105/1 (*ibid.*) Sir John Allen... was found to limpe in this controuersie. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 130 So farre this shadow Doth limpe behinde the substance. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 566 The whole chain will become a rope of sand, and the consequence limp lame behind. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, I must limp often in my poor antithetical manner. 1887 *FREEMAN Exeter* iv. 90 The pentameter might perhaps have limped less if [etc.].

2. *Comb.*, as *limp-verse*; *limp-legged* adj.

1523 *SKELTON Gard. Laurel* 625 With that I herd gunnis rushe out at ones... It made sum lympe legged, and broisid these bones. c1648-9 *DRATHWAT Barnabes Runt*, I'pon the Errata's, What do my lympe-verse be maimed?

† **Limpard**. *Obs.* [f. *LIMP v.* 2 + *-ARD*.] A contemptuous name for one who limps, a cripple.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xxxix. What could that gonty Limpard have done with so fine a dog?

Limper (limpər). [f. *LIMP v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] One who limps.

1632 *SHERWOOD*, A limper, *vn boisteux*. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 77 p. 1 Before the Limpers came in, I remember a Race of Lispers. a1868 *WHITMAN Boston Town* iii. Back! back to the hills, old limpers!

Limpet (limpət). Forms: 1 *lempedu*, 4-7 *lempet* (t), 7 *lampert*, *lympit*, *-pot*), 7-9 *limpit*, (8 *limpid*), 8-9 *Sc.* *lampit*, *lempeck*, 7- *limpet*. See also *LIMPIN*. [OE. *lempedu*, a. late L. *lampēda* limpet, also *LAMPREY*.] A gastropod mollusc of the genus *Patella*, having an open tent-shaped shell and found adhering tightly to the rock which it makes its resting-place.

c1050 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 438/17 *Lempreda*, *lempedu*. 1312-13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) in *Lempetis*. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempetis, mussillis in schellis. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 30 Of shell fish, there are Wrinkles, Limpets, Cockles [etc.]. 1673 *SIR W. SCROGGES Let. to Ld. Hatton in H. Corr.* (1878) 117 Those lymptits y'wer never scene in England lack wine to make 'em tast. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1698) II. 155 Every day we had plenty of Lamprets and Mussels of a very large size. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1284 And tast as well as Lymptots or Wrinkles. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. xi. 163, I continued three Days feeding on Oysters and Limpits, to save my own Provisions. 1748 II. *ELLIS Hudson's Bay* 171 Shells are seldom met with; the only ones I saw were Limpids, Mussels, and Periwinkles. 1842 *JOHNSTON in Proc. R. Soc. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 36 The Limpet or Lempecks. These have a rather thin shell of a greenish colour.

b. *fig.* and *allusive*.

1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's* xxxi. He... stuck like a lampit to a rock. 1875 *FENNYSON Q. Mary* III. i. He limpets to this pillar, or we are torn Down the strong wave of hawlers.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *limpet rock*, *shell*; *limpet-shaped*, *-shelled* adjs.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 255 The workmen happened oftentimes upon lempet shels. 1786 *BURNS Earnest Cry & Prayer* vii. Triumphant crushin't that a mussel Or lampit shell. 1818 *KEATS Ep. to Reynolds* 88 The first page I read Upon a Lampit rock of green sea-weed Among the breakers. 1824-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 477 Limpet-shelled blain. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 17 The hat... a large limpet-shaped affair made of palm leaves.

† **Limpfalt**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 1 *lempihalt*, *lempahld*, -h(e alt), 6 *lympe hault*. [OE. *lemphealt*, f. **lamp*, abl.-var. of **limp*; see *LIMP v.* 2] *Lame*, limping. Hence † *Limpfahling* *vbl. sb.*, limping.

a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, *lempihalt* [Erfurt *lempihalt*; *Corpus lempihalt*; *Leiden lempahld*]. c1050 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 433/17 *Lurdus*, *lemphealt*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 *lympe hault*, *boiteux*. 1549 *CHALONER Erasme*, on *Folly* A iij, Vulcane, that lymphault smithe. *Ibid.* Cij. But when the Gods are sette at bankette, he plaith the jester, now wyth lymphaultyngne, now with his skoffinge.

Limpthic, *obs.* form of *LYMPHATIC*.

Limpid (limpid), *a.* Also 7 *limpidde*. [ad. F. *limpide*, or L. *limpidus*, prob. related to early *lumpha*, class. L. *lymphā* clear liquid; see *LYMPH*.] Chiefly of fluids: Free from turbidity or suspended matter; pellucid, clear.

1613 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Limpidde*, cleere, pure. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrysell... is a mineral body... made of a lentious colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1682 *DRYDEN Religio Laici* 341 And still the nearer to the spring we go, More limpid, more unsouled, the waters flow. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 374 Winds from all quarters agitate the air, And fix the limpid element for use. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. (1849) 127 The pure and limpid crystal of Iceland spar. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. viii. 34 The eyes are of that soft, limpid, turquoise blue, so often sung by the poets.

b. of immaterial things and *fig.*

1649 *NEDHAM Case Commun.* 16 It were vaine to raise more dust out of the Cobwebs of Antiquity in so limpid a case. a1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) III. 389 Death the only means to free a limpid soul... from that dungeon of flesh. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* to July 27/1 She possesses a pure

and limpid soprano of considerable compass. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xv, Devoutly hoping that his limpid intellect might not be brought to bear on his difficulties until they were quite settled. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 6 There is a singular transparency in the mind, as there is also in the limpid language, of Homer.

Limpidity (limpiditi). [ad. F. *limpidité* or late L. *limpiditas*, f. *limpidus* LIMPID.] Clearness, transparency, with reference to both material and immaterial things.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 245 Rivers what they signifie... in respect of their limpidity. 1758 *KEID tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 133 We are surprised to observe the solution of copper... retain its limpidity. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1 (1873) 178 The limpidity of its expression allows us to measure it at a glance. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 294 Waters, of a perfect limpidity.

Limpidly (limpidli), *adv.* [f. *LIMPID* + *-LY* 2.] In a limpid manner.

1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. 280 Goethe himself, limpidly perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. 1875 *BROWNING Inn Album* iii. 84 He's... limpidly truthful.

Limpidness (limpidnəs). [f. *LIMPID* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being limpid; = LIMPIDITY.

1664 H. MORE *Synops. Proph.* 248 The other consideration of rivers is their limpidness and irrigation. 1758 *Elaboratory Laid Open* Introd. 75 Having that greater degree of lightness, volatility, and limpidness, which brings it to what is called the ethereal state. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 198 Nothing can be finer than the delicious limpidness of his phrase. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Phana of Crossways* II. i. 8 Lake waters under rock, unfathomable in limpidness.

Limpin. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *lympyne*. = LIMPET.

1585 *HIGINS tr. Junius' Nomenclator* 70 *Tellina*, *mytilus*, a limpin. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 265 The Limpins, Muskles, and Scallops. 1611 *COTGR.* *Berdin*, the shell-fish called a Lympyne, or a Lempet. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Asson's Voy.* 120 There are... the largest Limpins that perhaps are anywhere to be met with. 1891 *Owen's Pembrokehire* 120 note, Limpin is still the local name for Limpet.

Limping (limping), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LIMP v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LIMP v.* 2

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Factions* i. vi. 61 The Claudians: which they so terme of claudication or limping. 1604 F. HERING *Def. Carat* 15 The extreme limping and halting thereof will easily appeare.

Limping (limping), *ppl. a.* [f. *LIMP v.* 2 + *-ING* 2.] That limps.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 28 Well appareld April on the heels Of limping winter trends. 1607 = *Timon* IV. i. 14 Sonne [printed Some] of sixteen, Plucke the lym'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1724 *RANSAY Vision* xiv, Limpard Vulcan. 1791 *COWPER Odyssey* viii. 430 The limping smith far-famed replied. 1891 A. WELCKER *Wild West* 18 They... were followed by limping... many Indian dogs.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *halting*, *lame*.)

1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* I. 164/1 The Danes had... a lame and limping rule in this land. 1599 *MARSHON Sio. Vilanie* u. v. 195 Rude limping lines fits this lewd halting age. 1603 *FLORID Montaigne* (1634) 490 Nothing wrested, nothing limping; all marcheth with like tenour. 1702 *DENNIS Monument* xxv, She to new Slaughter lash'd on limping Fate. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 146 To give... the vigor of an athlete to our limping wills. 1876 *SPECKGON Commenting* 113 His prophetic work has been repeated, but not this limping poetry.

Comb. 1577 *GOSSON in Kirtan Myr. Mans Life* K vijh, A lame and lothsome lymping legged wight.

Hence **Limpingly** *adv.*, **Limpingness**.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 826/1 Though we goe limpingly, yet... we strive with our selues to go forward.

1611 *COTGR.* *Boistement*, limpingly. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 345 Both were applauded; the time of life of the Lady, the limpingness of my Lord, considered. 1787 *BECKFORD Italy* (1834) II. 38 Our conversation was limpingly carried on in a great variety of broken languages.

† **Limpish**, *a.* 1 [f. *LIMP v.* 2 + *-ISH*.] Somewhat limping; inclined to limp.

1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 146/10 *Lymphish*, *claudus*.

Limpish (limpish), *a.* 2 [f. *LIMP a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat limp (in *quot. fig.*: cf. *LIMP a.* 2).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 509/1 He was trying to cut a limpish figure.

† **Limpitude**. *Obs.* rare -o. [ad. L. *limpitudine*, f. *limpidus* LIMPID.] = LIMPIDITY.

1623 in *COCKERAM*. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

Limpkin (limpkin). [f. *LIMP v.* 2 + *-KIN*; and the bird's movements resemble those of a limping man.] A name for the genus *Aramus* of birds, holding a place midway between the Cranes and the Rails; called also *COURLAN*. (See *quot.*)

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 127 The family of the limpkins or courlans is a very small one, consisting only of one genus of two species... *Aramus pictus* is restricted to Central America, the West Indies, and southern Florida. *A. scolopaceus* inhabits eastern South America.

† **Limply**, *a.* *Obs.* In 3 *limpliche*. [OE. *limplic* (Sweet), f. *limp-an* to befit (= *LIMP v.* 1) + *-lic*, -*ly* 1.] Suitable, appropriate.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader feide... to elche lime limpliche mihte.

Limply (limpli), *adv.* [f. *LIMP a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a limply manner.

1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 6 The legs dangling limply on either flank. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 639/1 He shook hands somewhat limply.

Limpness (limpnəs). [f. *LIMP a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being limp.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xv. 241 Gentle and obedient, not through any timidity or limpsiness of character. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxxii. 545 The moral laxity and limpsiness which may be remarked in the lower classes of Russia.

Limpsy (limpsy), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* Also *-sey*. [*f. LIMP a.* For the ending, see FLIMSY.] *Limpy*, *a* 1825 [see *LIMP a.* 1]. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* viii. 284 That child... makes two steps forward before its limpsy body loses its balance. 1868 WHITMAN *Sel. Poems* 119 The death-howl, the limpsy tumbling body, the rush of friend and foe thither. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xlviii. (1870) 525 She... looked sort of limpsy, as if there wa'n't no starch left in her.

Limpswort: see LIME-WORT 2.

Limstock, obs. variant of LINSTOCK.

Limuloid (lim'uloid), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. next + -oid*]. *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Limulus*. *b. sb.* A limuloid crustacean. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v. *Limulus*. Several limuloid crustaceans have been discovered in the coal-measures. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 313 In general appearance they [Trilobites] certainly approach Limuloids.

Limulus (lim'ulūs), *Zool.* Pl. -I. [*mod.L.* use of *L. limulus* somewhat askance, *f. limus* askew.] A genus of *Merostomata* (Order *Limulidae*); the king-crab or horse-shoe crab.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 393 A second approximation to the character of Trilobites occurs in the Limulus or King crab. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Limulus*, the Molluca-crab, king-crab, or horse-shoe crab. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 94 The Limuli, or horse-shoe crabs.

Limus, *Obs.* [*L. limus*]. Mud, slime.

1649 J. [ELLISTOWE] tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 64 Being out of the limus of the earth.

Limy (lai'mi), *a.* [*f. LIME sb.1 + -y*].

1. Besmeared with lime.

1554 HULOF, *Lymye* or clammy, *viscidus*. 1591 SPENSER *Mulapof*, 429 He... wrap his wings twaine In lymie snares the subtil loopes among. [In *mod. Dicts.*]

2. Consisting of or containing lime.

1676 Phil. *Trans.* XI. 615 Some bolar, some sandy, some talky, some limy. 1681 GREW *Museum* 7 A human Skull cover'd all over with the Skin. Having been buried... in some Limy... soil, by which it was tam'd. 1813 J. C. EUSTACE *Italy* I. xi. (1815) 387 Its limy ruins spread over the surface, burn the soil and check its natural fertility. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 66 Their flinty and limy cases... being aggregated in countless myriads. 1893 Black & White 15 Apr. 464/2 Limy dust... fills the eyes.

3. Of the nature of lime, resembling lime.

1775 A. BURNABY *Trans.* 34 There is a peculiarity in the water at Winchester, owing... to the soil's being of a limy quality.

Lin, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 linnan, 2 linnen, 3-7 lynn(e), 5-7 lyn(e), 6 lenne, 7 Sc. lein, 6-7 linne, 6-8 lin, 8 Sc. lean, leen. *Pa. I.* 1 lann, 4 lan, 5 lyne, 6 lin; *weak* 6 linde, 7 lind, lynnend. [OE. *linnan* = OHG. (*bi*-)linnan (cf. BLIN *v.*), ON. *linna* (Da. *linne*, *linde*), Goth. (*af*-)linnan; -O Teut. *linnan (? = *linno-), cogn. w. ON. *linr* soft, yielding, OE. *lode* (= *linþjo-) gentle: see LITHE *a.*

The Sc. forms, *lin*, *leen*, *lean*, seem to be due to association with *leend*, LEND *v.2*.

1. *intr.* To cease, leave off; desist from (something; in OE. const. *dative*); also const. to with *inf.* Of the wind: To drop, lull. Also as a command, 'Leave off!' 'Let go!'

Beowulf 1478 Gif ic æt þearfe þinne scolde aldre linnan. c1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 67 For ure fond nefre ne linnen for to fonden us mid sunnen. a1245 Leg. *Kath.* 1717 Pe neauer ne linned nowder ne lessed, al leasend a mare. a1300 K. Horn 354 Rymenhold 3ef he culpe Gan lynnne wip hire Muþe. c1320 Sir *Tristr.* 38 Pat neuer þai no lan þe pouer to wirche wo. 1539 CRANMER *Pref. to Bible*, Which thyng [i.e. reading the Bible at home] also I neuer lynnne to beate into the eares of them that bene my famylers. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Clifford 1, Couer fire, and it will neuer linn. 1560 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 473 My lippes shall neuer lenne To power thy prayes to my penne. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 63 All things did from their weary labour linn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 315 If one pluck off the wings from a drone, and put him again within the hie, he will neuer lin vntill he haue done the like by all the rest of the same kind. 1625 H. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* Inter-meane (1631) 62 Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer linne till hee be a gallop. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* 26 (Jam.) For th' uncle and the nephew neuer lin, Till out of Canaan they haue chac't them cleane. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* ii. 85 On both sides to Assaile they neuer lin. 1693 R. LYDE *Acc. Retaking a Ship* 23 At two in the Afternoon, the wind was at N.N.W. and Lynn'd a little. *Ibid.* 25, I bore away... thinking to go in over the Bar in the Morning tide, but by five the Wind Lin'd. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 96 (Jam.) Parcing time, and all the year, Is one to them, they neuer lein [*prime keen*]. (1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Dec., When the year with MD gins, It without MD neuer lins. (These Proverbs have always old words in them; *lins* is leaves off.) 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i. (1728), Let gang your Grips, fy, Madge!—howt, Bauldy leen [*prime seen*].

¶ *b.* Misused for: To fail, omit.

c1720 Prior *Wand. Pilgr.* 20 They seldom miss to bake and brew, or lin to break their fast.

2. *trans.* To cease from, leave off, discontinue.

a1300 K. Horn 319 Pi tale nu þu lynnne, For Horn nis noȝt her-inne. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 558 Þe laudabyll byle of lecherry let hur neuer lynnne. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* I. iv. b. Our Northern prikkers... sum hoopyngne, sum whistelyng... never linde these troublous... noyses all y'

night long. 1610 *Cruel Shrew* 9 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) 1. 95 She neuer linnes her bauling her tongue it is so loud.

b. with *vbl. sb.* as *obj.*, or *intr.* with *pr. pple.* as complement.

13... Guy *Warw.* (A.) 5950 His leman Ian neuer wepeing Anȝt, when sche alon was. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* 5, I was so cruell a persecutour, that I coulde neuer lynnne doyng of violence. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch. Aristides* (1595) 358 He [a horse] neuer lin flinging till he cast his maister on the ground. 1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* i. i. 292 A ruby that ne'er lins blushing for the party that pawed it. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. Pref., We should neuer lin hammering out of our own hearts, as it were out of a flint, the... sparkles of new misery to ourselves.

Lin, obs. inf., *pres. pl.*, and *pa. pple.* of *LIE v.1*

Lin, obs. variant of *LINE sb.1*, LINN, waterfall.

Linable, **lineable** (lai'nābl'), *a.* [*f. LINE*

sb.2 or *v.2* + *-ABLE*]. Ranged in a straight line.

1698 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) 1. 289 Buildings running linable from that and an old house. 1700 *Ibid.* 290 Y^e building some time since intended for a Chapell and linable to y^e southward. 1708 *Ibid.* (1886) II. 60 That a bridge be made... lineable with the new intended street. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 75 His Feet... should be carried lineable. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/2 By opening a valve the slide... becomes lineable with the barrel of the gun.

Linage (lai'nēdʒ). Also **lineage**. [*f. LINE*

sb.2 or *-AGE*]. *a.* Position (of figures) in line.

Quantity of printed or written matter estimated in number of lines. *c.* Payment according to the number of lines.

a. 1883 in *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—were more legible than the 'old style' figures.

b. 1884 *Nouv. Conf. & Indep.* 9 May 446/1 Fair progress was made, though no great amount of linage of the Bill was disposed of.

c. 1888 *Globe* 27 Oct. 6/5 An editor... offered him [Mr. Swinburne] 'linage' for a poem. 1898 *Kendal Mercury* 7 Jan. 5/6 One of the terms of the engagement was that he [a reporter] was to have half the 'linage'.

Linage, obs. form of **LINEAGE**.

Linaloe, *-aloe*: see LIGN-ALOE.

Linament, *Surg. Obs.* [*ad.L. lināmentum*,

f. linum flax]. Lint rolled into a tent for surgical use.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721 in BAILEY. Hence in *mod. Dicts.*

Linaria (lai'nē'riā), *Bot.* Pl. -as. [*mod.L.*

f. linum flax]. Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 376 Linaria: wilde flaxe, or tode flaxe. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piec.* II. iii. 367 Double Violets yet remain, Linaria's. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 509 A little yellow and white flower we found, like linaria.

Linarite (lai'nārit), *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1837, from *Linares*, Spain, where it is alleged to be found.] Sulphate of lead and copper, found in brilliant blue crystals.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 552. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Min.* 554 *Linarite*. Cupreous sulphate of lead. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 664 *Linarite* occurs altered to cerussite.

Linary, *Obs.* In 6 linary, linari. [Anglicized form of LINARIA.] Toad-flax.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 58 If it [Osyris] haue no name it may be called in englishe Lynary or todes flax. 1562—*Herb.* II. 93 Pinespouge hath much milck which linari lacketh in hyr lefe.

Linative, corruption of **LENITIVE**.

1601 *M. Magd. Lament.* Concl. 139 in *Fuller Worthies' Miscell.* (1871) II. Thy linative applide, did ease my paine.

Lince, dial. *f.* LINCH; obs. *f.* LYNX.

Lincean, **Lincean**: see LYNCAN, -BOUS.

Lincey, obs. variants of **LINSEY**.

Linch (linʃ), *sb.1* *Obs. exc. in Comb.* Forms: *a.* 1 lynis, 4 lins, 5 lynce, 4, 8-9 dial. lince. *β.* 6 linche, 9 lynch. [OE. *lynis* masc. = OS. *lunisa* fem. (Du. *luns*, *lens*, late MHG. *luns*, *lunse*, mod.G. *lünse*). A shorter form *lin* (? OE. *lynne = *lunni-) corresponding to OHG. *lun* fem., mod.G. dial. *lunn*, *lon*, appears in LIN-NAIL and LINPIN.]

† 1. = LINCH-PIN. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 8 *Axedones*, lynisas. c1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 267/29 *Axedo*, lynis. c1315 SHOREHAM iv. 223 (E. E. T. S.) Perfore me makeþ prynses þe host to gouerni, And ase whewelen þe linses To-gadere heldeþ hy. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pyenne for the said Curtowe.

† *b.* *Naut.* ? A belaying-pin. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Haile the linche and the scheitis.

2. *Comb.*: † *linch-box*, ? = *axle-box*; *linch-clout* (see *quot.*); *linch-drawer dial.*, a tool for drawing out linch-pins; *linch-hoop*, 'a ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linch-pin' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also LINCH-PIN.

1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4953/4 One other sort with both Edges Cyphered off, commonly call'd the Lince-box. 1782 *Rees's Cycl.*, *Linch-clout*, in Artillery, the flat iron under the ends of the arms of an axle-tree to strengthen them, and diminish the friction of the wheels. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal. Farm Sale (Kent)*, Lince drawer and grease pots.

Linch (linʃ), *sb.2* *dial.* [*repr.* OE. *hlinc*: see *LINC sb.1*]. A rising ground; a ridge; a ledge, esp. one on the side of a chalk down; an unploughed strip serving as a boundary between fields.

1591 in *Wiltsh. Archæol.*, etc., *Mag.* VI. (1860) 195 There leadinge westwarde... to a linche; there contynuinge the

same linch to Maddington Waie. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Linch* (Sax.), a Bank, Wall, or Causey between land and land, or Parish, and Parish, to distinguish the bounds. 1787 *Survey in N. W. Line. Gloss.* s.v., The lands in the fields are called dales and the liches or green strips on each side are called marfurs or meurfurrows. 1797 MATON *West. Counties* II. 186 Those singular natural terraces... the liches or lynchets, as they are called. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 350 'Liches' naturally formed by the action of the plough on a hillside.

Linch, *v.1* *Obs. exc. Sc.* *intr.* To limp.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/34 To linche, claudicare. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

† **Linch**, *v.2* *Obs.* [*? Cf. LINK v.2*] *intr.* ? To prance. Only in *apl. a.*

1593 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Diet.*, s.v. *Coguelineux*, Cheval *Coguelineux*, a limching horse.

Linch (linʃ), *v.3* [*f. LINCH sb.1*] *trans.* To fasten with or as with a linch-pin.

1898 VISCOUNT DILLON in *Archæol. Jrl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The pasguard is also linched on a pin standing out of the elbow-piece.

Linch, variant of **LINCER dial.**, to beat.

Linchet (linʃet), *dial.* Forms: 7-9 lynchet(t), 9 linchard, 8- linchet. [*f. LINCH sb.2*; perh. by confusion with *lanchet*, LANDSHARD.]

1. A strip of green land between two pieces of ploughed land.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 71 A *Lynchet*, a green balk to divide lands. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 67 There happened in this ground to be a linchet ploughed up in the winter. 1803 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Linchet* or *Linch*, *Lynchet* or *Lynch*,... the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Linch*, *Linchet*,... *Linhard*, &c.

2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down. (*Cf. LINCH sb.2*)

1797 [see *LINCH sb.2*]. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* I. 169 The parings from road-sides, old banks, and lynchets, ant-hills, &c., are burnt. 1888 T. HARROLD *Wessex Tales* (1889) 26 The 'lynchets', or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards. 1898—*Wessex Poems* 135 That Highway the Icen, which trails its pale riband down Wessex O'er lynchets and lea.

Linch-pin. Also 4 lyns, 7-9 lince, lins(e), 9 (doubtfully genuine) link-. See also LINPIN. [*f. LINCH sb.1 + PIN*]. A pin passed through the end of an axle-tree to keep the wheel in its place.

1376-7 *Computus Roll Hyde Manor* (MS. *Deeds Westm. Abbey*). In ij camelis ferri vocatis linspins emptis pro carrectis iij^l. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The pins at the ends of the Axeltree is called Linch-pin. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 93 In ye Parlor 3 Cart boxes, i lince pinn & a washer oo-oi-oo. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lins-pin*. See *Linch-pin*. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 5 One of the linch-pins that kept the wheel on the axeltree. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 441 If the rogue... Left out his linchpin, or forgot his tar. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Link-pins*. Linch-pins are called also link-pins and lin-pins in the provinces. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi. (ed. 3) 137 There was the good old custom of taking the linchpins out of the farmers' and bagmen's gigs at the fairs. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 418 But who dares draw out the linchpin from the wagon-wheel.

Hence **Linch-pinned a.**, having linch-pins.

1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 109 Rough little cars, with wheels loosely linch-pinned.

Lincious, **Linck**, obs. *ff.* LYNCIOUS, LINK.

† **Lincloth**, *Obs.* [*f. LINE sb.1 + CLOTH*; the vowel of the first element underwent the shortening usual in compounds.

In the first quot. however *linne* seems to represent the accus. of *LINEN a.*]

a. Linen cloth; a piece of the same. *b. pl.* Sheets for a bed.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 171/2261 Fastinge for to make, And... Linne cloth and schurte of selk for is sunnes forsake. 1340 *Ayene*, 178 Vor to zechen þe more grace of clenness, ase þet linc cloþ þet is y-huyted be ofte wessinge. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 140 And þar him eft clethis, All his liche in lyn claþe. c1450 *Douce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) xxix, Ley bem in a feyre lincloth. 1506 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* III. 408 Item, ij. payre of lyncloys viij. *Ibid.*, Item, ij. schertis and a quarter of lyncloth ijs. viij. *Ibid.*, 409 Item, a stomaker of lencloth the ijs. viij. *Ibid.*, 410 Item, a yerd of lyncloth the viij. *Ibid.*, John Keduray, a payre of lynclothys. 1519 HORMAN *Puig.* 242 Paper, or lyn cloth... make fenestrals in stede of glazen wyndowes. 1581 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII*. 117, i piece of harborow lynne clothe, vs. viij. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* i. (1891) 5 Well serued of manye forraine Comodities... as with Wynes, Iron Lincloth &c.

Lincoln (lin'kʌn). Also 6 lyncolne, -cum, -kome, lincome, 8 linkome. [The name of an English city, the county town of Lincolnshire.]

1. Used *attrib.* or *adj.* in the following: † **Lincoln farthing**, a hearth-tax payable at Lincoln; **Lincoln green**, a bright green stuff made at Lincoln; † **Lincoln say**, a say or fine serge made at Lincoln; † **Lincoln twine**, (a) a twine or thread made at Lincoln; (b) a material woven from this.

1444 *Bp. Anwick's Reg.* in Wordsw. *Lincoln Stat.* II. (1897) 487 Commisio ad leuand' le smoke fardynghs alias dict' 'Lincoln farthinges. c1510 *Gest R. Hode* ccccxxii. In *Child Ballads* III. 77 When they were clothed in 'Lyncolne grene, They keste away theyr graye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 5 All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of Lincolne green. a 1845 *Hood Forge* i. xiii. With little jackets... Of Lincolne green. 1310-11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 506 In xvij lincenis de 'Lincolnesham empt. pro Priore et sociis suis, xlijs. iij. 1565 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item of 'lyncum tynne to schew the Quens curges

tua unce, 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 183 A sark made of the lincome wine.

† b. Short for *Lincoln green*.

† a 1568 *Christis Kirke Gr.* 14 Their kirtillis wer of lincome light.

2. *ellipt.* as *sb.* in *pl.* A variety of sheep originally bred in Lincolnshire.

1837 VOUAT *Sheep* viii. 332 The Lincolns were decidedly inferior—they were fen sheep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 155 Lincolns made some good figures. 1897 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 61 The Teeswaters themselves were descended from the same stock as the Lincolns.

Lincture (lɪŋktʃə). [*ad. l.* type *linctura*, *f. lingere* to lick: see -URE.] = next.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. v. (1624) 306 Confection, Treacle, .. Eclegmes or Linctures. 1818 in Todd, 1888 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

Linctus (lɪŋktʃəs). Pl. *linctuses*. [*a. l.* *linctus* a licking, *f. lingere* to lick.] A medicine to be licked up with the tongue.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Linctus, a medicine that is to be lick'd with the tongue. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gyn.* (1718) 78 The Lozenge and Linctus are in every Bodies hand. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. 1. 2 Balsams, Linctus's, Pectorals. 1749 *Snort Hist. Air*, etc. 1. 222 Slippery, thickening, Linctuses were found of most Service. 1812 CRABBE *Flirtation Wks.* 1834 V. 276 I've heard of pangs that tender folks endure But not that linctuses and blisters cure.

† **Lind.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 lind, lindre, 3 5 lindre, 3-6 lynde, (5 lyynde), 5-6 lynd, 3- lind, 3-6-8 lyne, line. See also LIND 2. [*OE.* *lind* str. fem. and *lunde* wk. fem. (Du. *linde*), OHG. *linda*, *linta* (MHG. *linde*, *linde*, G. *linde*), ON. (Sw. and Da.) *lind* = *OE.* *lenda*, *perh.* = pre-Tent. **lentā*, cogn. w. WARYAN **lntā*, represented by Gr. *ἄλντ* silver fr.]

1. The lime or linden (*Tilia Europæa*). In ME. poetry often used for a tree of any kind, esp. in phr. *under (the) lind*.

a. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1004 *Tilia*, lind, 972 in Bond *Facs. Charters Brit. Mus.* (1877) III. xxx, Of steapan leahe in ða greatean linden. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1750 *Pe wrenne* sat in hore lynde. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In may hit mureth when hit dawes, .. and let is lyght on lynde. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* 1205 (A.) And to pleyne vnder þe linde, þe hert to chacen and be hinde. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 513 þe king .. told him vnder linde þe best, hou it was boun and brougt. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. l. 154 Was neuere leuf vpon lynde lihter ther-after. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1155 He ay of chere as light as leuf on linde. † a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 454 Luggie þe-selle undyre lynde, as þe leefe thynkes. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 389 Iason as lentyile as euer was the lynde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 525 Syne yp and doun, als lyght as leif of lynd. 1546 PUAFF *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R. v. a. Ve may still a water, of the floures of lind, it is a tree called in latin *tilia*. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 538 Elms, and linds are not here so stately as further north.

β. c 1350 *Lyell's Geste R. Hode* cccxviii. In Child *Ballads* III. 10 On eury side a rose-garlande They shot vnder the lyne. [*Cf.* cccxliv, vnder the lynde.] 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) i. 342 We have verie great plentie .. of these [trees] .. so are we not without the chestnut, the line [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 541 As for the Line or Linden tree. 1611 *R. Hood & Guy of Gisbourne* xxii. In Child *Ballads* III. 92 How these two yemen together they mett, vnder the leaues of lyne.

γ. 2. † Used erroneously for 'wood'.

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 572 in *Anglia* XVIII. 321 In an harys skyn do it bynde, And let it so lyn in feld or lynde.

3. *attrib.* as *lind-grove, tree*; *lind-coal*, charcoal made of the wood of the lime.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *569/34 Calea*, a lyndtre. 14.. *MS. Soc. Antig.* 101 ff. 76 (Halliwell, s. v. *lyndecole*) Half an unce of lyndecole. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 53/2 Euerie evening he would viue twelve tables, such as they vsed to make on the lind tree. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 12 All prisoners Sir In the Line-grove which weather-fends your Cell. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1632) 279 On Phrygian hills there grows An Oke by a Line-tree.

Lindabrides (lɪndæˈbrɪdɪz). *arch.* The name of a lady in the romance 'Mirror of Knighthood', used allusively for: A lady-love, a mistress.

1585 R. P. tr. *Mirr. Knighthd.* i. n. xxi. (1599) 75 Beeing with childe by the Emperour [Alicandro] .. she was delyned at one birth of a sonne and a daughter, .. the Damsell is called Lindabrides, and the Knight Meridian. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii. *Anno.* Lindabrides! *Asa* I, sir, the Emperour Alicandro's daughter. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* II. f. 160 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* II. i. One that I would love and honour above all, my lady-paramount and superintendent Lindabrides. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* IV. i. 1. Such a woman is my wife, and no Lindabrides. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 29 When he is laid to sleep, his Landabrides and his dear friend divide the spoil. 1821 SCOTT *Kenthu*, II. i. I will visit his Lindabrides, by Saint George, be he willing or no.

Lindackerite (lɪndæˈkɛrɪt). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1853, after J. Lindacker, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of copper and nickel, found in oblong green crystals.

1857 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) II. 427 Lindackerite [occurs] .. in oblong, rhombohedral tables. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 590 Lindackerite .. on charcoal gives allieaceous fumes.

Linden (lɪndən). *sb.* [LINDEN a. used subst. The recent currency of the word is prob. due to its use in translations of German romance, as an adoption of G. *linden* pl. of *linde*, or as the first element in the comb. *lindenbaum* = 'linden-tree'.]

1. The lime-tree (see LIME sb. 3).

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1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. 106 b, The Lynden [*printed* Lynden], in Greeke *φύλλαρις*, and so in Italian, in Spanish *Latera*, in Dutch *Lynden*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxiii. 754 The broth of the leaues of Lynden sodde in water cureth the noughlie ulcers and blisters of the mouthe of young children. a 1785 T. POTTER *Moralist* II. 20 A majestic Linden reared its towering branches over the mouldering battlements. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xxv. Herself would .. seat her down upon some linden's root. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* III. Air-swept lindens yield Their scent. 1889 COOK in *Nature* 3 Oct. 559 When the linden was in bloom a single hive of bees would sometimes store up 15 lbs. of honey in the day.

2. *Antig.* Used to render the OE. *lind*, shield of lime-tree wood.

1855 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 78 The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary 'lindens', of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss and handle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linden-tree*; *linden-shaded* adj.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 102 The 'linden shaded courtyard'. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 373 'Linden tree: for filthy sores of childrens mouthe'. 1591 PERCIVALL *Syl. Diet.* *Teya*, a linden tree. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 817 Linden-tree, *Tilia*. 1818 SCOTT *Battle of Houshach* I 'Twas when among our linden-trees The bees had scoured in swarms.

† **Linden**, a. *Obs.* [*OE.* *linden*, *f. lind*: see LIND.] Made of the wood of the lime-tree. a 1000 *Gnomic Verses* (Exeter MS.) 95 (Gr.) Scip sceal genægled, sceyl ælunden, leot linden bord. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2039 Ið water he sent adoun I 37 linden spon.

Linder (lɪndə). *Sc.* A woollen waistcoat or undershirt.

1768 A. ROSS in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/6 He'll sell his jerkin for a goat His linder for another o't. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 142 They wear waistcoats, or linders, reaching no farther down than the waistband of the petticoat. 1897 *Aberd. Weekly Free Press* 26 Feb. (E. D. D.), Charged with having .. stolen .. a linder.

Lindiform (lɪndɪˈfɔrm), a. *Zool.* [*f. mod. l.* *linda* + *-form*.] Resembling the genus *Lindia*, said of certain apodous insect larvae (Webster 1890).

Lindsayite (lɪndzɪˈtaɪt). *Min.* [*f.* the surname Lindsay + *-ite*. Named by Nordenskiöld, 1843, but the reference has not been traced.] An altered variety of anorthite.

1850 *Amer. Jour. Sci.* IX. 417 Lepolite and Lindsayite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 339 Lindsayite .. is a somewhat altered variety.

Line (lɪn), *sb.* 1. Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 lin, 4-5 lynno, 4-6 lyn, 4-7 lyne, 5-7, 8-9 dial. lin, 6-7 lynne, 3- line. [*OE.* *līn* neut. = OS. *līn* (Du. *lijn* in comb.), OHG. *līn* (MHG. *lin*, mod. G. *lein* in comb.), ON. *lin* (Sw. *lin*), Goth. *lein* = *Com.* Teut. type **lino-*, a. or cognate with L. *linum* flax (whence F. *lin*), cognate with Gr. *λίνον* (r), and perh. with *λίρι* dat., *λίρα* accus., linen cloth. The mod. dial. form *lin* (with the antecedent *lynne*, *lynne*) is app. a back-formation from compounds like LINCLOTH, LINESID.]

1. = FLAX. † a. The fibre of flax. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

In the 16-17th c. asbestos was often described as a kind of 'line' or flax (cf. LINDEN B. 1 c, L. *linum indicum*, *linum flosile*).

c 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Iread þæt wazende ne to breceþ & lin smikende ne adwascet. c 1300 *Manwede* 539 The bondes .. weren of ful strong line. c 1400 *MANDEVE* (Roxb.) xi. 49 Þat ressayued þe messengers of Israel .. and feled þam in hir hous among towes of lyne. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795/18 *Hoc asperum*, a stryke of lyne. 1548 *FLAVIUS* *Asbestum*, a kynde of lyne which can not be burned. *Ibid.*, *linum*, lyne or flaxe. 1611 COTGR., *lin*, lyne, flax. *Ibid.*, *lin*, a kind of Indian lyne, or linnen, which the fire purifies, but consumes not. 1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensual.* (1672) 121 Line and Hemp, being rated in water and dried again, are braked with a wooden Brake.

b. In mod. technical use, flax of a fine and long staple, which has been separated by the hackle from the tow. Occasionally applied to the similar fibre of other plants.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 The heckled flax, called *line*, when freed from the tow, is carried away to be sorted. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 China grass .. half-bleached and full-bleached line from this grass. *Ibid.* 278 The long fibres called *line*, which remains in the hand of the heckler.

c. The plant itself.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xii. 28 Now lyne and pulis is sowe. c 1470 HENRYSON *Rom. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Sunflow*) xxx. The lint rypit, the carle pulit the lyne. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 *Linum* is called in englyshe Flax, lyne or lynte. 1603 HOLLAND *Flintarch's Mor.* 1289 The herbe Line .. furnisshet us wherewith to make a simple, plaine, and slender vestment. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 37 In August he shall pull his Line and Hempe. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Acholme* 28 Fields of hemp are now no longer to be seen; but line or flax is still grown.

2. Flax spun or woven; linen thread or cloth. † Also, a napkin of linen; and in *pl.* linen vestments.

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 634 *Manitergium*, llin [a 800 *Corpus Gl.* 1270 *lin*]. c 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* John xx. 6 Simon petrus .. in-eode in ða byrgenne & zeseah ða lin gisetode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe hamed lin sward, and hire winpel wit. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11112 He .. wored noper wolne line. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 730 [He] solde alle his goud bope wolne and lynne. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 82 A fair towaille of lyn. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1602) 30 Fars

hit thurgle a clothe of lyne. 1558 *Act 1 Elia.* c. 17 § 1 No person .. withie any Devise or Engyne made of Heere, Woolle, Lyne or Canvas .. shall take and kyll .. Spawne or Frye of Eeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell. 1591 SPENSER *Muiofot.* 364 Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Linad* II. 459 Little he was, and euer wore a breasteplate made of linne. 1631 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 299 Ten yeades of line for a sirp-cloth. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bk.* (1857) 106 The kindes of linnen or huswife-cloth are brought aboute of peddlers. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græcæ* IV. iii. 342 Some of the thoraces were made of line, or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleaveland Gloss.*, *Lin*, linen; the fabric made with the fibre of flax; in contradistinction to the plant itself, which is sounded *Line*.

† b. Phr. *Under line* (occas. in *line*), in one's clothes; used in ME. poetry as a mere expletive. Cf. *under gore* (see GORE sb. 2).

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Ah wolde lylie leor in lyn V here lovely lores myn. 13.. *Gaz. & Gr. Ant.* 1814 Pat lufsum vnder lyne. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1202 Þe quene, Louesom vnder lyne. c 1400 *Rouland & O.* 846 He .. drissede hym in his worthy wede, þat lufesome vnder lyne.

† 3. The seed of flax; LINESID. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Syrth Manwynde* 78 Take camomell and lyne of eche lyke much. 1558-68 WARBE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 90 b, Take thre pounde of the Oyle of lyne. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 38 b, They call the seede *lin*, and the plant *Flaxe*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) † *line beat* (cf. *beat sb.* 2), † *beater*, † *bell* (cf. *bell sb.* 3), † *dresser*, † *house*, † *sorter*, † *spinner*, † *spreader*, † *stump*, † *toe*, † *weaver*, † *webber*, *weft*, *wick*, *work*, *yard*, *yarn*; (sense 2) *line bed*, *clout*, † *draper*, † *sock*, † *stock*, *table-cloth*; † *line-finch*, † a linnet (cf. *flax-finch*); *line-gout*, some plant which hinders flax in its growth; † *line-spurge*, a proposed name for *Euphorbia Esula*; † *line-strike*, a hank of flax.

1483 *Cath. Ang.* 217/2 A 'Lyne bete, lincorium, lincid, A 'Lyne veter, lincifer, lincicator. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1822) 37, ij. remenaunt of the 'Lyne beet. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'Lyne bolle, lincodium. c 1450 *Troo Cookery-bks.* 112 Tak a fare 'lyne cloute, & do therynne a disshull of ote-mele. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *lin-clout*, linen rag. 1436 *Cloze Roll* 15 Hen. VI. 'Lynnedraper. c 1515 *Coke's Lorell's B.* 9 lyne webbers, settlers, with lyne drapers. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5599/4 John Northropp, late of Leeds, 'Line dresser. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'Lyne fynche, lincosa. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 568 The good hus-wife must be careful when the line is growne, to free it from being intangled with the weed using to wind about it which of some is called 'line goat'. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'Lyne howse, lincatorium. *Ibid.* 218/1 A 'Lyne soke (A. 'Lynstoke), lincopodium. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 215 'Line-sorters. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6126/10 Corhort Roman, 'Line-spinner. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 216 Girls, termed 'line-spreaders, are employed to unite the locks of line into one sliver. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 93 Pituisa .. may be called 'lynnespource of the lyknes 't hath with linaria. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 A 'Lyne stryke, lincipulus. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 'Line stumps, or the raw flax plant with the seed, .. as pulled and dried. 1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 75 One 'lin tablecloth .. for the communion table. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 8/6 'Line tow and jute yarns in buyers' favour. 1415 in *York Myst. Introduct.* 27 'Lynweuers. c 1483 CANTON *Dialogues* viii. 38 Gabriel the lynweaver. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Aug. 2/7 Some stocks of 'line wefts are almost nil. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 10 With a 'line-wick, another Esquimaux plan, we could bake bread. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 'Lyne warke, lincificium. 1611 COTGR., *Ligneraie*, a 'line-yard, or flax-yard. 1886 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/7 'Line yarns quiet.

Line (lɪn), *sb.* 2. Forms: 1 line, 3-7 lyne, 4 lin, linge, 4-6 ligne, lygne, 5 lyn, lynnye, 3-line. β. Sc. 4 lyng, 4-6 ling. [Two words, ultimately of the same etymology, have coalesced. (1) OE. *līn* wk. fem. = MDu. *lin* (mod. Du. *lijn*), OHG. *līna* (MHG. *line* cord, line, mod. G. *leine* cord), ON. *lina* (Sw. *lina*, Da. *line*); either a native Teut. formation on **lino-* flax, LINE sb. 1, or (more probably) an early Teut. adoption of L. *linea* (see below); (2) ME. *ligne*, *line*, a. F. *ligne* = Pr. *ligna*, Pg. *linha* (Sp. and It. in learned form *linea*) = popular L. **linja* repr. classical L. *linea* (earlier *linia*), orig. 'linen thread', a subst. use of *linea* fem. of *linens* (**linius*) adj., flaxen, *f. linum* flax = LINE sb. 1; the subst. use of the adj. is due to ellipsis of some fem. sb., possibly *fibra* FIBRE.]

In continental Teut. the popular L. **linja* was adopted as OHG. *linia* (MHG., mod. G., Du., Da. *linie*.)

I. Cord or string (and derived senses).

1. A rope, cord, string; † a leash for dogs or for hawks. *Obs.* in gen. sense; now chiefly *Naut.* or as short for *clothes-line*, etc. Also applied with words prefixed to particular 'makes' of rope, c.g. *cod-line*, *house-line*, *whale-line*.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) Yldo .. ræced wide langre linan, lissed call ðæt heo wile. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfrie's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/24 *Spirae*, linan. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 40 Pro. v lynes parvis pro les ankeres et seyles. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 20532 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lyne þat haries a man to hell pine. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 52 The seymen .. their lynys kest, and waystyt weyll the tyd. c 1520 *Menn. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Pro vj's fawdow long lyne for the conuauns of the schryne with ij lytyll lynys callyd syde ropes. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* II. 21 She knyt the rose coloured lyne in the wyndowe. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1727 The gesses, tennisus. The

lines, *tenis*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 4 And by her in a line a milkwhite lambe she lad. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 196/2 The string wherewith we lead them; . . . for a Spaniel [it is called] a Line. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Line seldom holding to strein . . . above 50 or 60 feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 p. 7 Shirts waving upon lines. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. Deep-sea soundings for scientific purposes are recorded in thousands of fathoms, in which case the line is sometimes made of silk. 1889 A. B. GOULDEN *Mission of St. Alphege* 51 Family washing is hung on lines stretched across the lane.

b. In generalized sense, as a material: Cord. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 437/1 The making of two strand and three strand line.

† c. A 'cord' in the body. *Obs. rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Linia alba*, the white line, the ymbellical veine, the line or hollow tying from the navel. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 487 She pours a sensibility divine Along the nerve of every feeling line.

d. Applied to a spider's thread. *poet.*

1731 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 218 The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 72 A gossamer line sighing itself along the air.

e. A telegraph or telephone wire or cable. Also (with mixture of sense 26), a telegraph route, a telegraphic system connecting two or more stations. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1191 Five great electric telegraphic lines. . . The extent of line thus served appears to be about fifteen hundred miles. 1854 [see CABLE 34. 3].

1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar. 9/3 The American trans-Pacific line. f. *pl. Reins, dial, and U.S.*

1854 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* 67 Handing the lines to Ashburner, as he stopped his team, Masters leaped out. 1895 RYDINGS *Manx Tales* 77 He'd jus' puk up the lines on the hoeses back. 1901 G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* x, He stepped into the carry-all and took the lines.

† g. *fig. Line of life*: the thread fabled to be spun by the Fates, determining the duration of a person's life. *Obs. Cf. sense 27.*

c. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxix. iii. Lo, thou a spans length mad'st my living line. 1600 CERT. *Prayers in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Eliz.* (1847) 694 That the line of thy mercies and the line of her life may be lengthened and run forth together. 1601 VAREINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* iii. ii. E 3 b. This fatal instrument, Was mark'd by heaven to cut his line of life, And must supply the knife of Atropos. 1623 HUGH HOLLAND *Pref. Verses in Shaks. 1st Folio*, Though his line of life went soone about, The life yet of his lines shall neuer out. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 183 Our troubles about sin are short, though they should run parallel with the line of life.

2. A cord bearing a hook or hooks, used in fishing. (Also *fishing-line*.)

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1303 At see sent John and Jam he fand, Quils pai pair lines war waitand. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 777 To fysshen here, he leyde out hook and lyne. c. 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1833) 8 Arme yowr crop at beovir ende down to the fete with a lyn of vi herys & double the lyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Arian* xvi. Of a fyssher whiche with his lyne toke a lytyll fysshe. 1590 L. MASCALL (title) A Booke of Fishing with Ho-ke & Line. a. 1613 J. DENNIS *Seer. Angling* i. xv. B 4 The Line to lead the Fish with wary skill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 Put it [a grass-hopper] on your hook, with your line about two yards long. 1827 PRAED *Red Fisherm.* 97 The line the Abbot saw him throw Had been fashioned and formed long ages ago. 1834 W. C. SMITH *Kildrinstoun* 50, I thought you never left your books Excepto To trim the boat and set the lines.

b. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing' of a hooked fish at the end of the line; esp. *to give line*: to allow full play, scope, or latitude.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 39 Give him Line, and scope, Till that his passions (like a Whale on ground) Confound themselves with working. 1611 — *Winter T.* i. ii. 181, I am angling now, (Though you perceive me not how I gine Lyne). 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 124 We began to play, and I went wearying of them out by little and little, giving them line enough to runne themselves out of breath. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 So soon as he gets hold of a text, he . . . falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then 'tanutus, high jingo, come again'. a. 1687 WALLER *Pride* 7 The meanest wretch, if Heaven should give him line, Would never stop till he were thought divine. a. 1715 BR. BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 435 The King was willing to give Oates line enough, as he expressed it to me. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. viii. It's policy to give 'em line enough.

† 3. *pl. Strings or cords laid for snaring birds. Obs.* c. 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 130 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 136 þe schadewe cacchen þei ne myht for no lynas þat þei coupe lay. 1362 LANGT. *P. Pl.* A. v. 199 As hose leib lynas to lacche wip Foules. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. . . These lines are made of long and small cords, knotted in different places.

4. A cord used by builders and others for taking measurements, or for making things level or straight. (Cf. PLUMB-LINE.) *Line-and-plummet* (attrib.): rigidly methodical.

1340, 1365 [see LEVEL 36. 1]. c. 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 98 To hewe þis burde I will be-gynne, But firste I wille lygge on my lyne. 1525 FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 124 To take a lyne, and set it there as thou wilt haue thy hedge, and to make a trenche after thy lyne. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make anevin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xl. 3 A man . . . with a line of flaxe in his hand, & a measuring reed. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Cordeau*, a line divided into fathoms, feet, &c. to mark out-works

on the Ground, used by Engineers. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* i. 515/2 The gardener measures and marks off all his figures in the ground with his line and spade. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ophelia* xii. (1875) 89 There was a line-and-plummet regularity, an angular preciseness, in Mrs. Breynton's mind and person. 1877 BYRANT *Odyss.* v. 297 Trees then he felled . . . and carefully He smoothed their sides, and wrought them by a line.

fig. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 1068 Eueri wight þat bath an hous to founde . . . wole . . . send his hertes lyne out fro with Inne Alderlieth his purpos for to wyne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 This decencie is . . . the line and leuell for al good makers to do their busines by. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omara* xli. (1899) 82 For 'Is' and 'Is-not' though with Rule and Line And 'Up-and-down' without I could define.

b. *Phr. By line*: chiefly in figurative contexts, with methodical accuracy. Also *by line and level*, *by rule and line*, etc.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arith.* 477 (Douce MS.) Pei settene listes by lyne one þe lo3 lande. 1573 TUSSEUR *Husb.* xvi. (1878) 201 Through cunning with dibble, rake, mattock, and spade, by line and by leuall, trim garden is made. 1578, 1610 [see LEVEL 36. 1 fig. 1]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. i. F 3, To carry Quarrells As Gallants do, to manage 'hem, by line. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. § 10 It [i.e. the matter] is not puled, but built up by Plummet and Line, with proportion to Time and Place. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 Plantations of our Europeans, which are laid out by the Rule and Line. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 789 A poet does not work by square or pl. As smiths and joiners perfect a design.

c. *pl. Appointed lot in life*. In echoes of Ps. xvi. 6, where the reference seems to be to the marking out of land for a dwelling-place.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 6 The lines are fallen vnto mee in pleasant places; yea, I haue a goodly heritage. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 7/3 The poor Pope's lines seem just now to have fallen in most unpleasant places, and are indeed hard lines. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Trul.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 175 My brother's lines have indeed fallen unto him in a pleasant place.

† 5. Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice. [Cf. 4 b.] *Obs. rare.*

Line has been used in several places in the A. V. to translate Heb. *ḥay* (primarily 'cord') in this sense. Cf. *line upon line* (sense 23 b).

1340 *Aenb.* 124 Uor þe pi3e virtue al þet man dep. al he dist and let and reuleþ to þe lyne of scele. *Ibid.* 160 þe þet ne zeneþeþ. ac dep al be rihtu3nesse and be ligne. 1538 STARKEY *England* ii. iii. 212 Thus thyng apperith meruelouse strange—pepul to haue the lyne of their lyfe to be wyrt in a strange tong. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* x. 13 We will not reioyce about measure . . . but according to the measure of that line [κατὰ τὸ μέτρον τοῦ κανόνος], wherof God hath distributed vnto vs a measure. 1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1801) II. 7 An infallible, as it is a general, reule to al right, an ewia lyne of lawty. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 3 Let none then blame me, if . . . I do not forme them to the common line Of present dayes, which are corrupted sore. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* ii. i. C h. A man must not so much as spit but within line and fashion. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

6. *Hard lines*: ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. nautical in origin; now often associated with 4 c.) *Hard line money* (Naut.): extra pay in consideration of special hardships.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii. The old seaman paused a moment. 'It is hard lines for me,' he said, 'to leave your honour in tribulation.' 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* iii. It will be 'hard lines' upon him. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i. iv. 110 'Gad, Sir, that was hard lines! to have all the pretty women one had waltzed with . . . holding round one's knees, and screaming to the doctor to save them. 1884 PAE *Enclave* 210 You seem to have had hard lines yourselves. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 2/1 On a *Torpedo-boat*, Besides, there is hard-line money, which makes up for a good many discomforts.

II. A thread-like mark.

7. A stroke or mark, long in proportion to its breadth, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface. *Line of burden, flotation, war* (on the hull of a ship): see the sbs.

1384 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8, I shal make to turne a3een the shadewe of lynas, bi the whiche it hadde goe down in the oriloge of Acath, in the sunne, backward bi ten lynas. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 184 Be the gret Compas devised be Lines in manye parties; and that alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyne, or lynye, *linea*. 1551 RECORDE *Palkyn. Knowl.* i. Defin. Every lyne is drawn betwene two prickes, wherof the one is at the beginning, and the other at the ende. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 122 Draw a right line from A unto D. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 210 As many Lynes close in the Dial center so [etc.]. 1610 GUILLIM *Displ. Her.* (1679) 12 [Gules] is expressed in Graving by Lines drawn straight down the Escucheon. [Azure] is expressed by Lines drawn cross the Shield. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 195 Archimedes . . . was drawing of his lines. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 The line of Burthen, or fourth Line. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Lines, in heraldry, the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 607 He draws upon life's map a zigzag line. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 100 An expression of forms only by simple lines. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 139 The writing-master first draws lines with a style.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 83 His life is parallel'd Even with the stroke and line of his great Justice. 1633 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* 5 If thou have drawn in me some lines & notes of able indowments. 1677 TEMPLE *Lett. to Chas. II.* Wks. 1731 II. 438, I promised to represent the whole to Your Majesty in the truest Lines and Colours I could possibly. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* i. 80 The lines of his character are indeed too broad and clear to be overlooked.

b. *Mus.* One of the horizontal parallel equidistant strokes forming the stave, or placed above or below it (*ledger lines*).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. II 4 Cantat, Iudgement gentlemen, judgement. 'Wast not about line? I appeal to your mouths that heard my song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. i. 4 Five lines is only used for one of those Parts as being sufficient to contain the Compass of Notes thereto belonging. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 157/1. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Music* 3 The Spaces, as well as the Lines of the Stave, furnish situations for the notes.

c. *Line of lines*, Gunter's line. *Line of numbers*, of shadows: see NUMBER, SHADOW.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gunter's Line*.

d. *Fine Art.* Applied *spec.* to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly *collect.* or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering form. Also *pl.* (cf. sense 15) the distinctive features of composition in a picture. *Line of beauty*: the curve (resembling a slender elongated letter S), which according to Hogarth is a necessary element in all beauty of form. Also, with reference to engraving (see *line engraving* in 32).

1616 B. JONSON *Forest* xiii. 20, I, that . . . haue not . . . so my selfe abandon'd, as . . . I should . . . feare to draw true lines, 'cause others paint. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 38 The waving line, which is a line more productive of beauty . . . for which reason we shall call it the line of beauty. . . The . . . line of beauty . . . being compos'd of two curves contrasted, becomes still more ornamental. *Ibid.* x. 52 For as . . . there is but one that truly deserves the name of the line of beauty, so there is only one precise serpentine-line that I call the line of grace. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 A bold stroke with the line of beauty, and well-shaped stalks, leaves and flowers . . . are the only things a designer has to observe in completing a well-designed damask pattern. 1844 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. iv. Miniature engravings in the line manner. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 727/1 To this state of etching . . . professional engravers bring their plates to be finished in the line manner. 18. *Bookseller's Catal.*, First impressions of . . . the 27 fine portraits . . . all beautifully engraved in line. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. i. 26 To translate into colour and line all this huge pageant of life. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 154 We praise the mellow Virgils in Tennyson, but we are down upon the painter who repeats another's lines.

e. *Geonancy*.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. i. 49 Lines, circles, scenes, letters, and characters.

f. In various games, as tennis, football, etc., the line denotes a particular line which marks the limit of legitimate or successful play.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Thou hast striken the ball, vnder the lyne. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 127 Poor mortals are so many balls Toss'd som o'r line, some under fortune's walls. 1890 HEATHCOTE *etc. Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 334 It will often be extremely difficult for him to judge on which side of the line the ball was dropped. 1899 F. MITCHELL in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 210 When the throw-out belongs to his opponents, every forward on coming up to the line must mark his man.

8. Something resembling a traced mark, chiefly in natural objects; e.g. a thin band of colour; a suture, seam, furrow, ridge, etc. *Line of growth* (Conch.): see quot. 1839.

c. 1290 S. Edmund 96 in *S. Eng. Log.* I. 299 In al is bodi nas o weom. . . bote ase is heued was of I-smyte. A smal red line is al-a-boute. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, Gov. Lordsh. 91 Longe leyns. . . þat haunyn whit lynas yn hem. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 266 The Lionne he settis in the midis; than tua lynes, on the vttir syd, Wouen in threid of gold. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 203 Yon grey Lines, That flet the Clouds, are Messengers of Day. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 476 The lynes it hath are long and almost superficial, yet diuided manifold. . . by the thin membrane running betwixt them. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) 16 Those several Lines, by which both the said Varieties [of plants] are determin'd. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 Line, a narrow longitudinal stripe. 1839 SOWERBY *Couch. Man.* 57 *Lines of growth*, the eccentric stripe or lines, formed by the edges of the successive layers of shelly matter deposited by the animal, by which it increases the shell. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 26 Along the faces of the sections the lines of stratification were clearly shown. 1880 RIMMER *Land & Freshw. Shells* p. xxiii. The line of growth. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xiv. There were black lines under her eyes the next morning. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* i. x. 111 A thin line of light crept again under the door.

b. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In *Palmistry*: A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate, temperament, or abilities; e.g. *line of life, of fortune, of the head, of the heart, of health or liver* (hepatic line).

1536 ELYOT *Dict. Incisura*, the lynes in the palme of the hande. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 The small lynes in our hande. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 169, I shall haue good fortune; goe too, here's a simple line of life. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 55 You . . . meane not to marrie by the lyne of your lyfe. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 42 The Line of Life or of the Heart. . . He that hath this entire, long, clear and ruddy, shall live a happy life. *Ibid.*, Line of liver, liver line [see LIVER 36. 1 and 6]. a. 1736 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 7 Nomore than he can read the future estate of his soul in the lines of his face. 1842 LONGE *Sp. Stud.* iii. v. The line of life is crossed by many marks. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* iii. ii. 290 There were lines of premature age on the handsome face.

c. A narrow region in a spectrum, appearing to the eye as a fine straight black or shining stroke transverse to the length of the spectrum. Called collectively *Fraunhofer's lines*.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. v. 117 Dr. Woollaston .. discovered six fixed dark lines in the spectrum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 211 The beautiful discovery made by Woollaston and Fraunhofer of the existence of dark spaces, bands transverse to the length of the spectrum, and now generally designated Fraunhofer's lines.

d. *Jewellery*. (See quot.)

1883 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb. 5/2 The cat's-eye... is characterised by possessing a remarkable play of light resulting from a peculiarity in its crystallisation. This ray of light is called 'line' by jewellers.

9. *Math.* An element of configuration such as must be represented in geometrical figures by a 'line' (sense 7); a continuous extent (whether straight or curved) of length without breadth or thickness; the limit of a surface; the trace of a moving point.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17 A Circle is a plane and flat figure comprehended within one line, which is called a circumference. 1570 HILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. ii. 2 A line is a magnitude having one only space or dimension. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. Def. ii. 2. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 434 If from any Point L of the Ellipse two right lines LS, LE be drawn. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 280 Lines are either Parallel, Oblique, Perpendicular, or Tangential. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 6 He considers a line as composed of an infinite number of points. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 155 The line $\alpha = \kappa \log f$.

b. With various defining words: A curve connecting all points having a common property.

1826 [see ISOTHERMAL]. 1850, 1873 [see ACINIC]. 1877 [see ADIABATIC].

10. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; e.g. \dagger *ecliptic*, *equinoctial*, \dagger *tropic line*. Now rare. 1887 TREVISAN *Higten* (Rolls) II. 9 In Armenia, Macedonia, Italia, and in other londes of be same lyne. \dagger 1391 CHAUCER *Astr.* Prol. The arising of any planete after his latitude for the Ecliptic lyne. 1511, 1551 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1]. 1553 EÖEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 8 The lyne, called *Tropicus Cancri* and the *Equinoctial* lyne. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 282 Under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head. 1667-8 NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i. D's Wks. 1883 III. 83, I have seen your .. ecliptics, and your tropic lines, sir. [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1].

b. *The line*: the equinoctial line; the equator. *Under the line*: at the equator. (Sometimes written with a capital.)

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 392 (marg.) The straight of Malacca is vnder the line. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* i. iii. 5/1 The shippes are at the least two months before they can passe the line. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 Sebastian Cabot .. sayled to about forty degrees Southward of the lyne. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 27 Some of the Indians that live near the heats of the line. 1728 PORE *Dunc.* III. 62 Where spices smoke beneath the burning line. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 60 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XI. 92 To prohibit all trade in slaves north of the Line. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 606 In a darker isle beyond the line.

allusively. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 235. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 44. a 1667 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Account* 42 Cold frozen Loves with which I pine, And parched Loves beneath the Line. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indec* (1754) 125 The Beams of his glory strike it but obliquely and feebly, but shortly it will be under the line, and there the sun shall stand still.

11. Often used for 'straight line' (sense 9); esp. in *Physics* and *techn.*, as in *the line of the apses*, of *distance*, of *force*, of *sight* (for which see those words). *Line of fire* (see quot. 1859).

c 1400 MAUNOEY (Roxb.) xx. 90 Pe lyne bat es betwene bise two sternez departez all be firmament in two partes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 139 Marking diligently that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sighte. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. xiv. 116 By means of the shadowes, or visual lines, representing the said shadowes. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 266 The forces which act upon a body .. may be resolved into the directions of three lines or axes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.* 778 *Line of centres*, a line drawn from the centre of one wheel to the centre of another when their circumferences touch each other. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 319 Whenever the axis of a single lens comes in the line between the observers and the focus. 1859 J. STONEHENGE *Shot-gun* 312 The line of fire is the indefinite projection of the axis of the barrel. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 82 I. 84 If a line be drawn whose direction at every point of its course coincides with that of the resultant force at that point, the line is called a Line of Force. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 250/1 Any number of players can take part .. so long as they are not so crowded as to get into each other's line of play.

b. *Fencing*. (See quot.)

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Line*, in fencing, is that part of the body directly opposite to the enemy, wherein the shoulders, the right arm, and the sword, ought always to be found; and wherein are also to be placed the two feet, at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In this sense, a man is said to be in his line, to go out of his line, &c.

c. *On the line*: said of a picture in an exhibition which is hung so that its centre is about on a level with the eye.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 314 The centre of the picture should not be much above the level of the eye. In an exhibition the pictures in this most favourable situation are said to be on the 'line'. 1873 *Punch* 26 Apr. 169/1 Pictures hung 'upon the line' at the Academy, for reason of their merit. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 134 And I was also on the line in the big room.

12. In advb. phr. (mostly *obs.*) having reference to the straight line, e.g. *even as a line*, *even by line*, *as straight as line* (now, as a line), *as line right*, *right (up) as a or any line*, in (*until*) *ane ling*

(*Sc.*): in a direct course, straightforward; also, straightway, at once. (Cf. LINE-RIGHT.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 150 After in a while com R. even as lyne. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6370 (Kölbing) purch be wombe & purch be chine Pe spere zede euen hi line. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1412 (1461) To his Neece hous as steyt as lyne He com. *Ibid.* III. 179 (228) Pandarus, as faste as he may dryue, To Troilus bo com as lyne right. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 208 He gette fekk knychts in a lyne pryke efter fame. 1375 BARROW *Bruce* XII. 49 Than spent that samyn in till a lyne. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 692 To purgatorie y. shal as streyght as lyne. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (Fox & Wolf) xvi. To the wolff he went in to ane ling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enets* x. viii. 43 Lyke as ane lyoun .. Cummys braidand on the best fast in a lyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 687 Quhiik causit him go leip furth in ane ling. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proem* (1867) 27 Thou folowest their steppes as right as a lyne. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xliii. He .. went as straight as a line.

13. A direction as traced by marks on a surface or as indicated by a row of persons or objects. *To bring into (a) line*: to align; *fig.* to cause (persons) to agree, to make unanimous. *To draw in a or one line*: to be unanimous.

a 1500 MS. *Ashtone* 344 lf. 22 b (*Chess rules*), Draw thy kyng .. forth in to the lyne ther his kyng goth yn. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proem* (1867) 65 He louted me: We drew both in one line. 1595 SHAKS. *John IV.* iii. 152 Now Powers from home, and discontents at home! Meet in one line. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xlii. 1127 Seeing the L.L. of the Senat thus drawing all in a line. 1676 MONON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1763 HOYLE *Chess* 163 When your Adversary has a Bishop and one Pawn on the Rook's Line. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 335 As the breech sight, the muzzle sight, and the object aimed at, are .. at different distances from the eye, it is difficult to bring them at once into line. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Rix* ix. 89 Livingstone .. was going to get the horses in line, to start them for the farmer's Cup. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi All.* III. ci. 2 Jonathan, too, is coming into line; his caustic wit is making its way into the press. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 It was found a matter of no small difficulty to get all the owners into line.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1872-6.) Cf. sense 21.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 73 When the open Column, halted on the Ground on which it is to form, wheels up into line. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. When the light infantry companies are in line with their battalions. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. The term *line* is applied to a battalion when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, i.e. in two ranks. Columns are said to be *in line* when their fronts are on the same alignment. 1881 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* I, And he call'd 'Left wheel into line!'

14. Contour, outline; lineament.

1590 GREENE *Mouru. Carn.* (1616) C 3 b, Seening him was his wife, Both in line, and in life. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 107 Eueric line and trick of his sweet favour. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. i. 10 The Lines of my body are as well drawn as his. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines on Euganean Hills* 10 The dim long line before Of a grey and distant shore. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* viii. (1878) 122 The line of my features. 1894 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. i. 450 The savage lines of his mouth. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The skirt falling in straight, plain lines to the ground. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* v. iii. 286 The round line of the sea was cleared and broken.

15. *pl.* a. The outlines, plan, or draught of a building or other structure; *spec.* in *Ship-building*, the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal, vertical, and oblique sections. (Also *fig.*)

1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Irel.* Wks. 1731 I. 121 The raising such Buildings as I have drawn you here the Lines of. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii. Nor have I heard of any other Ship built by the Kings-fisher's Lines. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 66 The principal Lines of my Design of a Bridge suitable to that Place. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 188 Carnac .. remained .. to lend his countenance and aid to measures, the line of which he had contributed to draw. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 336 Model of a ship's hull. .. The novelty claimed in the uniformity of its lines. 1866 READE *Clouster & H.* lvii. (1896) 174 Her extravagant poop that caught the wind, and her lines like a cocked hat reversed.

b. *fig.* Plan of construction, of action, or procedure: now chiefly in phr. *on* (such and such) *lines*.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. ii. 13 In all very uncultivated countries .. there are but obscure lines of any form of government. 1807 S. COOPER (little) *The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery*; being an elementary work for Students [etc.]. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. iv. 18 The lines of their policy are often to be traced for the most part by conjecture and inference. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 404 He did not live to lay even the first lines of his great work. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commro.* II. lxi. 432 Nearly all these offices are contested on political lines. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 286 No later work of Victor Hugo's, written on the same lines or in the same temper, can reasonably be set beside the *Châtiments*.

16. [After F. *ligne*.] A measure of length, the twelfth part of an inch.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 61 It did bear but 2 inches and 9 lines French for its greatest Aperture. 1759 ADAMSON *Voy. Senegal* 101, I was informed, that there fell two inches three lines of water. 1849 *Sc. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 62 The Long-tailed Field-Mouse .. Length of head and body three inches eight lines. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 3 Varying from less than a line to many inches in length.

b. In recent technical use (see quot.).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 133 Button Gauge .. The numbers indicate the quantity of 'lines' in diameter. This 'line' is equal to the French millimetre.

17. A limit, boundary; more fully, *line of demarcation*. Phr. *To draw the line* (see DRAW v. 59 b); also, with similar meaning, to \dagger *lay, form a line*. *To run the lines* (U. S.): see RUN v.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grimile* (Arb.) cxii. And now the night grew neere her middle line. a 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* I. iv. B 1 b, Of Heauen the middle Line That makes of equall length both day and night. 1727-52 [see DEMARCATION]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Mus.* IV. i. 228 And Middle natures, how they long to night, Yet never pass the inseparable line! 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 108 Their different principles compose some of the strongest political lines which discriminate the parties even now subsisting amongst us. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iii. (1876) 33 It is this intellectual dignity .. that ennobles the Painter's art; that lays the line between him and the mere mechanic. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. (1840) I. 69 To form a line between them and the Company, it was ordained, that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 30 The line which bounded the royal prerogative. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii. Hold on and hit away, only don't hit under the line. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 303 The lines of separation of the great watersheds.

b. *Mason's and Dixon's line*: the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, so named from the two astronomers who surveyed it (1763-1767), and forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.

1850 WHITTIER *Old Portr. & Mod. Sk.* Pr. Wks. 1889 II. 195 Every petty postmaster south of Mason and Dixon's line became *ex officio* a censor of the press. 1861 LOWELL *F. Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 51.

† 18. Degree, rank, station. *Obs.*

1528 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 121 Skiparis and sethuidis of euerie lyne. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 168 To shew the Line, and the Predicament wherein you range under this subtil King. *Ibid.* III. ii. 85 And in that very Line, Harry, standest thou. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 37 One whom years, experience, and long established reputation have placed in a superior line. 1785 G. A. BEN-LAMY *Apol.*, etc. (ed. 3) IV. 45 She .. had received a more liberal education than is usually bestowed upon English women in the middle line of life.

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight) line.

19. A row or series of persons or objects.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* II ij, Men call a line of Bricks, and a line of Assheles shanks, when many be laied in a rowe, in lengthe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to th' cracker of Doome? 1711 ARDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 4 The Officers planting themselves in a Line on the left Hand of each Column. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 28 Aug. 7 The Street .. is perhaps the most beautiful line of building in the world. 1776 *Trial of Nudoconar* 57/2 The bond was wrote obliquely, from right hand to left, the seals in a line, on the margin. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 260 A line of trading posts from the Mississippi and the Missouri across the Rocky mountains. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 31 Trees in formal line. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 301 The valley .. enclosed by lower lines of hills than [etc.]. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xii. The line of festal light in Christ-Church hall. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 158 In the whole line of the procession.

b. A fancy name for: A flock of geese.

[1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II. 465 [Geese in flight] form two oblique lines like the letter V, or if their number be small, only one line.] 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 To speak by the book of a 'line' instead of a 'flock' of geese.

20. *Mil.* A trench or rampart; *pl.* (also *collect. sing.*), a connected series of field-works. Also, one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment (see quot. 1872-6 and 1876). *Line of circumvallation*, *defence*, etc.: see the second sb.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C.* Warres 613 The Line that encompassed his Camp was 800 foot high. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad Taking Namur* 113 Regain the lines the shortest way, Villeroy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139 ¶ 7 He took the French Lines without Bloodshed. 1793 BURNS *Sodger's Return* i, I left the lines and tented field. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 Lines were now run from bastille to bastille, and the town was completely shut in. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 21 To attack the Gorkha positions at the western extremity of their line. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263 Lines are formed for the entrenchment of armies, and are composed of a succession of redans, &c. (joined by curtains). 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cantonments*. In India .. a cantonment contains barracks for European troops, and native huts termed lines for the Sepoys. 1876 MURRAY's *Handbk. Surrey*, etc. 173 In the North Camp [Aldershot] the buildings are principally of wood, arranged in 'lines' .. which are lettered from A to Q. Each line is an oblong block of about 40 huts.

fig. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 220 They hastened to entrench themselves within the lines of absolute despotism.

21. *Mil.* and *Naut.* A row or rank of soldiers (distinguished from a *column*); a row of ships in a certain order. Also *occas. collect. sing.* = ships of the line. *Line of battle*: see BATTLE sb. 12. *Ship of the line*: a line-of-battle ship.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 24 Gallies. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4222/3 He had then 30 Ships of the Line, besides two or three Frigates. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A 2 b, The line is said to be formed abreast, when the ships sides are all parallel to each other, on a line which crosses the keels at right angles. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Characters* 56/2 Lord Cornwallis put him in command of the second line of the army. 1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* ii, While the sign of battle flew On the lofty British line. 1805 in DUNCAN *Life of Nelson* (1806) 231 We have only 11 line, 3 frigates, and a sloop. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* vi, The fleet from Cadiz .. consisting of from seventeen to twenty sail of the line. 1815 BYRON *Ode*, 'We do not curse thee, Waterloo'

iii. While the broken line enlarging, fell or fled along the plain. 1838 LYTON *Letia* iv. i. Suddenly the lines of the Moors gave way.

b. The line: in the British army, the regular and numbered troops as distinguished from the guards and the auxiliary forces; in the U.S. army, the regular fighting force of all arms.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gulf. Desp.* (1838) XI. 141 To prevent the men from volunteering to serve in the line. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 184/2 The pay of a private... in the cavalry of the line [is] 1s. 4d... in the infantry of the line, 1s. 1d. 1858 LYTON *What will he do?* ii. v. Then Charlie Houghton sold out of the Guards... [and] went into the line. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 The Connecticut line, assembled to return to their homes and leave the army to its fate. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 37 The new head-dress for the Line.

c. All along the line: at every point.

1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 246 God will be victorious all along the line in the present battle. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Invaders* I. i. 117 The campaign of 378 opened auspiciously for the interests of Rome along the whole line.

22. A regular succession of public conveyances plying between certain places; e.g. the Cunard line (of steamers), the White Star line.

1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 424/2 Lines of large steamers are got up by companies as a speculation. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls of Sea* 198 The better class of seamen will be found making voyage after voyage in the same vessel or at least in the same line. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 10/1 The first vessel of the new direct line to Jamaica from England.

23. A row of written or printed letters.

a. gen. One of the rows of letters in any piece of writing or letterpress: often, esp. in *pl.*, put for the contents or sense of what is written or printed.

Line by line: from beginning to end, seriatim. *To read between the lines:* to discover a meaning or purpose not obvious or explicitly expressed in a piece of writing.

a 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 10 (Gr.) Se torhta Æsc an an linan. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 94 Pe Bulle In two lynes hit lay and not a lettre more. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 84 Quhen the marshall the cownye Till bath the lordis lyne be lyne Had tald. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 428 In canoun ne in þe decietales I can nougte rede a lyne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1821 Loo 'littill thefe' in ilka lyne his lettir me callis. 1591 SHAKS. *I. Hen. VI.* iii. i. Comst thou with deepe premeditated Lines? With written Pamphlets? 1638 BAKER *tr. Bulzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 100 The good opinion you have of me, which is to be seen in every lyne of your letter. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 80 Two Lines would express all they say in two Pages. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4807/4 Let him send a Line or two directed to the Blue Anchor and Crown. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 53. 344 Clerks amongst us make distant Lines, few words in those Lines. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v.* (In the plural) A letter; as, I read your lines. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvi. (1813) 130 Not a note, not a line, did I receive in the mean time. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 31 We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 299 The distance between your lines in the letter just come. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 118 No writer... was ever more read between the lines. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 194 In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinising for posterity. 1880 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXVI. 327 They do not say as much to their secret selves; but you can read between the lines these words—'What a weariness it is!' 1896 *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* p. xviii. A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text.

fig. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 210 The last line of all things is death.

b. spec. in Printing. A row of types or quads.

1659 C. MOORE *tr. Comenius's Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 191 The Composer... compositeth words in a composing stick, till a Line be made. 1676 *Moxon Print Lett.* II. You must indent your Line four Spaces. *Ibid.* It is not graceful to end a Break with a short word only in a line. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc.* II. 394 *White-line*, a Line of Quadrats. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 310 *Head line*, the top line of a page in which is the running title and folio, but sometimes only a folio.

c. collect. A written record, message, etc. *Obs.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1932 [He] Vn-lappis lityly þe lefe & þe line [*v.r.* lines] reder. *Ibid.* 2060 And vneith limpid him þe lee þe lyne nie recordis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9628 The Secound day syng, sais me the lyne, þe Troiens full tymli tokyn þe feld.

d. A few words in writing; often applied to a short letter.

1647 H. MARKHAM *Lett.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3. I... desire a line under your own hand to whom I shall deliver the castle. 1751 BERKELEY *Lett. to Johnson* 25 July, Wks. 1871 IV. 326 A line from me in acknowledgment of your letter. 1775 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 352, I have this morning received a line from Mrs. Warren. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 415 History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the garret of the mechanic. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 279 Dearest,—Just a line to say that all goes well. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 307 Marcella scribbled a line on a half sheet of paper, and... despatched Benny with it.

e. The portion of a metrical composition which is usually written in one line; a verse; *pl.* verses, poetry. Also *pl.*, (so many) lines of verse (sometimes, of prose) set to be written out as an imposition in school.

To read the line (Sc.): to give out the words of a metrical psalm or hymn a line at a time (cf. *LINE* v. 2. 6).

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 8 The regent sail cause thaim to writ twa or thre lynis of Terence. 1599 DRAYTON *Idea* xliii. And in my lines, if shee my loue may see! 1633 B. JONSON *To memory of Shakespeare*, Marlowes mighty line. 1630 MILTON *On Shaks.*, Each heart Hath from the leaves of thy nvalud Book, Those Delphick lines with deep impression took. 1709

POPE *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 211 Each line, each word, in Catullus, has its merit. 1792 COWPER *Lines* addressed to Dr. Darwin. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Buris & Review*. 390 Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five! 1867 A. DICKSON *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 33 To dispense with reading the line in psalmody was by many held to be profane. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 The lines of Homer which you were reciting. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 72 To commute the punishment to 500 Latin lines.

f. pl. Short for marriage lines, the certificate of marriage. Applied also *dial.* to other kinds of certificates (e.g. of church membership).

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* *Lines*. Marriage-lines is a certificate of marriage often asked for and kept by the bride. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi. She could not produce her marriage lines. 1861-2 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xii. (1869) I. 254 'How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?' 'Because I had no lines', cries Caroline quickly. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 81 'Lines of admission', or as we should call them letters of recommendation. 1901 *Union Mag.* Mar. 106/1 The old minister fell into a reverie in the very midst of filling in Sandy M'Turk's lines.

g. pl. The words of an actor's part.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec. He [an actor] said, 'Do let me get in some of my "lines".'

h. Line upon line: now taken as referring to the reiteration of statements in successive lines of writing or print (for the orig. meaning see 5).

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxviii. 10. 1837 MRS. T. MORTIMER (*title*) *Line upon line*; or, a second series of the earliest religious instruction the infant mind is capable of receiving. 1896 *Home Mission* (N. V.) Aug. 218 A line-upon-line presentation of these facts.

IV. Serial succession.

24. A continuous series of persons (rarely of things) in chronological succession. Chiefly with reference to family descent, a series in which each member is the parent of the one next following. So *male, female line, direct line*. For *heir of line*, see *HEIR* 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 279 If gentillesse were planted naturally vn-to a certeyn linage, doun the lyne. 1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14696 'Flatrye', by dyssent off lyne doun Eldest daughter off Falsnesse. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 48 In þe lyne upward, þi fadyr is to þe in þe first degre of kyurede. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 34 The fyrst ryght lyne of the fyrst Stewart. 1513 Bk. *Keruyne* in *Babes Bk.* 285 A marshall muste take hede of the byrthe, and nexte of the lyne, of the blode royall. 1640 L.L. DIGBY in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 146 By the concentrating of all the Royal Lines in his Person. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 There is no House in Europe that can show a longer Line of Heroes. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 457 Isaac, Jacob, Judah... & Solomon, were preferred without any regard to the next in line. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 211 In the line of his descending progeny. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 The property... derived from a long line of ancestors. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 358 Purchases in the line of the mother or grandmother. 1862 STANLEY *Jew.* Ch. I. xiii. 254 He and his sons founded a long line of Priests. 1895 *Lanc Times Rev.* LXXXII. 817/1 The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

† b. By line: by lineal descent. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1481 Of þis lord descendede Tydeus by lyne. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Judas*) 3 Of Symone... & of Iudas... þat brethire were þe lyne of fles to Sancte James callit þe les. c 1386 CHAUCER *Ant's T.* 693 Of his lynage am I, and his of spryng By verry lyne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1841 Lord of þe londe as be lyne olde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. My fader is lyneally descended of Alysander... by ryght lyne. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 134 The lawfull youth quha ryght be lyne was sproung of the kinglys blude.

25. Lineage, stock, race. ?Somewhat arch.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5462 (Kölbing) Agilain, A wist knyt of gentyl lin. c 1400 *Soudene Bah.* 357, I trowe, he were a deueles sone, Of Belshabbubhis lyne. c 1440 *Partenope* 7253 'He is of the lyne of king Priam. 1474 CARTON *Chesse* 21 They had put out of rome tarquyn and al his lyne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 6 Sole heyre made lefte of the lygne of Richard duke of Yorke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 923 Virgin, daughter of Locrine Sprung of old Anchises lyne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 303 Th'im-mortal Line in sure Succession reigns. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 588 Shame not the line whence glorious you descend. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. I. 456 The party hostile to his line, his office, and his person. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xiii. (1877) 139 He belongs to no consecrated line. 1874 BANCROFT *Foolpr. Time* i. 78 The line of Cyrus being extinct.

V. A direction or course of movement.

26. Track, course, direction; route; e.g. *line of communication, of march, of operations*.

For *telegraph line* see 1 c.

1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21779 That lyne ryht shal lede the To the place... Wyth thow hast... south. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 15 All earthly bodies are by a right line directed to the Center of the Terrestrial Globe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 This would have carried us in a direct line to the Island of Quibo. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 574 Though... the shaft... err but little from the intended line. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 737 Lying in a diagonal direction across the line of march. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Line*, the route of a stage-coach, railroad, packet, or steamer. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 193 The neck of country by which he keeps up his communications with the base is called the 'line of operations'. 1872 B. STUART *Physics* II. (1876) 3 You must know... the direction or line in which I am moving. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. vii. 82 They ran on parallel lines that never met.

b. Short for line of rails, railway line, tram line. Cf. branch III.

In railway lang. variously applied (a) to a single track of rails, as in the *up line*, the *down line*; (b) to a railway forming one of the parts of a system, as in *main line*, *branch line*, *loop line*; (c) sometimes to an entire system of railways under one management, as in the *Midland line*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 643 The numerous projected lines of rail-road for diminishing the friction of carriages. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 251/1 Curves on a main line of railway being... objectionable... When the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 411/2 The plan of laying down continuous lines or tramways of smooth pavement for the wheels to roll over. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1148 Model of a patent railway, with a third line of rails, to prevent running off the line. 1861 *Musgrave By-roads* 195 The farmers... use the line to advantage by sending flour to inland and coast consumers by every train. c 1886 R. KIPLING *Railway Folk* 56 Naturally a father who has worked for the line expects the line to do something for the son. 1898 FLORE. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 11 A few stations down the line.

c. U. S. To ride the line: to make the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift in order to drive in stray cattle.

1888 T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 669/1 Those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to ride the line day in and day out.

d. Hunting. The straight course in the hunting field, esp. in phrases to ride the line, to take, keep one's own line.

1836 *New Sporting Mag.* X. 62 Nothing is so unsportsmanlike or so dangerous as to cross a man at a leap; every one should keep his own line, and if a man when he gets close to it fears the fence before him, he should pull up. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 196/2 A parson he was, after a sportsman's heart... 'Though an old man when I knew him, he always rode the line religiously. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 Hounds drove along after their fox in rare style... the line was worked out to Houghton.

27. Course of action, procedure, life, thought, or conduct.

13... K. *Alis.* 7266 For his barounis and for myne This wore the ryghtest lyne. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6492 (Kölbing) Þe kyng aros by wrongful lines &... He forlay þe stewardest wif. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* 39 The same hand of Kingly munificence which... pointed him out the lines of his obliged loyalty. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 112 The line I have observed with him has been [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 57 Promising to consult with him, in regard to what line of life he should pursue. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv. I should then have inherited some family line of conduct, both moral, and political. 1850 LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 233 The Protectionists, as a party, have taken no line in the matter. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 131 You should consider by what lines of thought... you would be able to make the truth clear to them. 1882 *Penny Eng. Journalism* xvi. (1882) 121 The line that should be taken upon all the questions of the day. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 42 Few men... whose line of life lay so far apart from a naturalist's or a poet's can ever have loved nature or poetry better.

28. A department of activity; a kind or branch of business or occupation.

The sense seems to be largely due to the influence of quot. 1611, where, however, *line* (= Gr. *κλίμα*, lit. 'measuring rod', R.V. 'province') was prob. meant by the translators in a sense belonging to branch II. The phrase *line of things*, sometimes used instead of *line* in the sense above explained, certainly arose from misapprehension of this text, where the words 'in another mans line' are parenthetical.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* x. 16 And not to boast in another mans line of things made ready to our hand. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 148 Keep thou especially in thine own line neither trouble thy self for the line of another. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 23 It is not out of Curiosity or Insyboddiness, to be meddling in other mens Lines. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 86 To intrude our selves into that which is out of our Line, or beyond our Sphere. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 266 He entred on the Phisick line, but took no degree in that Faculty. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept. Seeing things in this light I consider every letter as something in the line of duty. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 95 If I can be made useful to you in any line whatever here. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 23 Sept. an. 1777, Johnson was... prompt to repress colloquial barbarisms... such as *line*, for *department*, or *branch*, as the civil line, the banking line. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd. Any thing much worse than usual in that line? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. l. 65, I had got into the matrimonial line. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 94 Stick to those of your play, which is quite your own line. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Char.* ix. (1892) 238 Mr. Augustus Cooper was in the oil and colour line. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 535/2 The line of this story is correctness rather than interest.

b. In (or out of) one's line: suited (or unsuited) to one's capacity, taste, etc.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvi. Have you got anything in my line to-night? 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 35 Her jokes aren't in my line. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 183 Store-keeping was not in my line.

† 29. Used by Shaks. in *pl.* for: 'Goings on', caprices or fits of temper. [Cf. the Warwickshire *dial.* phrase *on a line* = in a rage.]

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 22 Your husband is in his olde lines againe. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 139 Yea watch His pettish lines. [*Mod. edit.* lines in both places.]

30. Comm. An order received by a traveller or agent for goods; the goods so ordered; also, the stock on hand of a particular class of goods.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar. Spinners content themselves with supplying special lines and immediate requirement. 1892 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 6/6 In spite of the new French tariff we still continue to receive fair 'lines' for silver goods from Paris. 1892 *Money Market Rev.* 6 Feb., Another error committed

by some of the Trusts has consisted in taking inordinately large 'lines' of particular Stocks.

VI. Combinations.

31. Simple attrib. and objective, as line battalion, end, -guard, -maker, -making, -pair, -regiment, -rime, -room; line-throwing adj.

1876 VOULE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 501, 2 companies from each of the 'line battalions' assigned to the sub-district. **1748** W. HAKOVY *Miner's Guide* 184 Your Assistant having made a mark upon the Ground, where the 'Line End' touched last. **1888** J. BICKERDYKE *Bk. All-round Angler* 11. 28 A Nottingham reel fitted with a little invention, intended to prevent the line uncoiling... off the reel. This 'line-guard' has answered beyond my expectations. **1897** *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/3 Some six miles further on, the point where [railway] 'line-making' was actually in process. **1867** CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 201 A conic is a curve of the second order and second class; *qua* curve of the second order it may degenerate into a pair of lines, or 'line-pair'. **1864** TREVELYAN *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 255 Eighteen months in such a school would have turned the French 'line-regiments' into Zouaves. **1860** MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxv. 554 'Line-rhyme is a constituent of all but the most ancient forms of Icelandic verse. **1843** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. 11. To hang up cloaths, or anything you please, Your Worship cannot want 'line-room. **1897** *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 A 'Line-Throwing Gun.

† b. Bot. Used = linear. Obs.

1879 *Fam. Plants* I. 37 The leaflets line-lanc'd, keel'd, erect. *Ibid.* 41 Seeds one, cover'd, line-oblong. *Ibid.* 105 Filaments five, line-compress'd.

32. Special combs. † line-angular a. (see quot.); **line-bait**, bait used in line-fishing; **line-ball** *Baseball* (see quot.); **line-breeding U.S.**, 'the breeding of animals with reference to securing descent from a particular family, especially in the female line' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879); **line-cod**, cod-fish caught with a line; **line-conch**, a large gastropod of Florida, *Fasciolaria distans*, marked by black lines (*Cent. Dict.*); **line-coordinate Math.**, one of a set of quantities defining the position of a line; **line density** (see quot.); **line drawing**, a drawing done with a pen or pencil; **line engraving**, the art of engraving 'in line', i.e. by lines incised on the plate, as distinguished from etching and mezzotint; an engraving executed in this manner; **line-filling**, a flourish or ornament serving to fill up a line of writing; **line-firing Mil.**, firing by a body of men in line; **line-fisherman**, a man who fishes with a line; **so line-fishing sb. and a.**; **line-hunter**, a hound which follows its quarry by the line of the scent alone; **so line-hunting a.**; **line-integral Math.**, the integral, taken along a line, of any differential that has a continuously varying value along that line; **line-integration**, the operation of finding a line-integral; **line-knife**, a knife used on a whaler for cutting the harpoon rope; **line-maker**, 'a manufacturer of rope, sash-lines, clothes-lines, etc.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **line pin**, one of the iron pins used to fasten a bricklayer's line (see quot. 1859); **† line-reel**, a reel upon which a gardener's line is wound; **line-riding U.S.**, riding the line (see sense 26 c); **line-rocket**, a small rocket attached to a line or wire along which it is made to run; **line-soldier**, a soldier of the line, a linesman; **line-squall**, a squall, consisting of a violent straight blast of cold air with snow or rain, and occurring along the axis of a V-shaped depression; **so line-thunderstorm**; **line-storm U.S.**, an equinoctial storm; **line-way**, † (a) a tow-path; (b) 'a straight direct path' (Halliwell 1847); **line-wire Telegraphy**, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph-line; **line-work**, drawing or designing executed with the pen or pencil (as opposed to wash, etc.). Also **LINEMAN**, **LINESMAN**.

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xviii, A 'Line-angular Survey is, when the Coast is measured all along with a Chain, or Wheel, and the Angles taken at each Point and Turn of the Land with a Theodolite, or magnetic Needle. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 432/1 Minnows, frogs, crayfish or any favorite 'line bait. **1874** H. CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 55 A 'line ball' or 'liner' is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. **1877** Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 80 Very few 'line-cod are caught in the North Sea for the next three months. **1866** CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1893) V. 521 Considered as (what in the theory of 'line-coordinates it in fact is) a particular case of the double tangent. **1873** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 64 I. 68 In this case we may define the 'line-density at any point to be the limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* ii. vii. 205 To undertake wash-drawings, 'line-drawings, colour-work or lithography. **1810** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVII. 14 'Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. **1849** Chambers's *Inform.* II. 729/2 Effect is obtained in etching in the same manner as in line-engraving—namely, by depth. **1895** M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund's at Bury* 93 The small initials... as well as the 'line-fillings, are of the most absolutely perfect kind. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, 'Line-firings are executed separately and independently by each battalion. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 405 For close quarters, line-firing, or quickness of loading, the musket will hold its place for centuries to come. **1899** *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/2 The 'line-fishermen off our coasts. **1848**

C. A. JOHNS *Weck at Lizard* 242 They depend for this supply on 'line-fishing. **1897** *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/2 The screw 'line-fishing boat George Baird. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 355 Many of them [sc. hounds] had their heads up... Some few of the 'line hunters were persevering with the scent over the greasy ground. **1856** WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cow* xii. They are capital 'line-hunters', so says John. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 In the vast forests of Europe a line-hunter on the scent of an ungalled hare would be lost to all eternity. *Ibid.*, The old slow 'line-hunting staghound. **1873** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 69 I. 71 'Line-Integral of Electric Force, or Electromotive Force along an Arc of a Curve. *Ibid.* (1881) II. 232 The magnetic potential, as found by a 'line-integration of the magnetic force. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xli. 202 The captain seizing the 'line-knife from his broken prow, had dashed at the whale. **1667** *Piers Diary* 19 July, The pretty woman, the 'line-maker's wife that lived in Fenchurch Street. **1688** R. HOLME *Anatomy* iii. 395/2 Two 'Line Pins, with a line lapped or raped about part of both. **1700** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Pair of Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 387 The Line Pins, consist of two iron pins, with a line of about sixty feet, fastened by one of its extremities to each. **1859** Gould's *Enyel. Archit.* (ed. 4) ii. iii. 514 The line pins... for fastening and stretching the line at proper intervals of the wall, that each course may be kept straight in the face and level on the bed. **1616** SURFEL & MARSH *Country Farms* 256 When you have cast your ground, you shall begin to stretch your line with good and firm 'line-reels, to take the breadth and length of your borders round about. **1888** T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 668/2 'Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 19 Charges for the 'line rockets. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 551 Two-thirds of each 'line-soldier's service is passed abroad. **1887** R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 241 This class of atmospheric disturbance, which, for the sake of classification, we will call 'Line-squalls'. **1867** WHITTIER *The Palatine* 63 Along their foam-white curves of shore they heard the 'line-storm rave and roar. **1887** R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 248 We will now give an example of 'line-thunderstorms which are not associated with the trough either of a V or a cyclone. **1464** *Rolls of Parl.* V. 569/2 A waye on either syde of the seid water called a 'line weye, to convey the said Trowes, Botes, Cobles and Shutes, on the seid water. **1870** F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* iii. (1872) 24 A Telegraphic Circuit consists of one or more batteries, the 'line wire, the instruments and the earth. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* ii. vii. 205 Cross-hatching, solid black, 'line-work.

† **Line**, sb.³ Obs. In quot. lyne; see also LIQUE. [a. OF. *lin*, *ligne*, *ling(e)*.] Some kind of ship.

[**1394** MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 91 Franci et Hispani in uno balynger et una lyna sulcantes maria circa ora maritima Anglie.] **c1400** T. WALSHINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 135 Dux grandes galeas, et aliud genus ratis quod vocatur 'lyne', et una bargia, et septem balingariae. **1523** Lm. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxviii. 514 He made redy for him a shyp, called the Lyne, the whiche wolde go on the see with all maner of wyndes without perell.

[**Line**, sb.⁴, 'a hat-maker's pad', given in some Dicts. (as an application of *LINE* sb.¹) seems to be a spurious word, due to a misreading of *LURE* sb.²] **Line** (lōin), v.¹ Forms: 4-7 lyne, 5 lynyn, 7 loyn, 5- line. [f. *LINE* sb.¹; with primary reference to the frequent use of linen as a lining material for articles of clothing.]

1. trans. To apply a second layer of material (usually different from that of the article 'lined') to the inner side of (a garment; in later use, any covering or containing object); to cover on the inside.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 440 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was all Lyned with Taffata and with Sendal. **1432** E. F. WILLS (1882) 91 A russet gowne lynyt with whythe blanket. **a1548** HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 239 The sleeves and brest were cutte, lynch with cloth of gold. **1591** LODGE *Calharos* (1873) 30 Thou buiest a warme gowne against Winter and lynch it well. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 575 Then must the inside be lined with boards, to the intent that the beast... make no evasion. **1664** WOOD *Life* 5 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 24 For loyning and lengthning my new yarn stockings. **1676** WISEMAN *Surge.* vi. 423 You may use, 'T. Templates lined with soft linnys to receive the fractured Member. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar. 28 Aug. The church of the Annunciation is finely lined with marble. **1795** BURKE *Regic. Fence* iv. Wks. IX. 123 An ambassador, whose robes are lined with a scarlet dyed in the blood of Judges. **1820** SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 197 Lady Granville is nervous on account of her room being lined with Spitalfields silk. **1829** SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* i. v. 8 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest. **1845** BUDD *Dis. Liver* 147 Abscesses, lined by a distinct, but very thin membrane. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 339 A mode of lining culinary... articles with enamel.

b. trans. and fig.

c1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lv. iii. Mischief cloth'd in deceit with treason lin'd. **1608** TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 602 Nature hath... lined them [serpents] with a more thick and substantial flesh. **1649** Br. HALL *Cases Cons.* (1650) 132 How can you escape to be involved in a treason, lined with perjury? **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 161 Unless some Antidote... lines with Balsam all the Noble Parts. **1742** YOUNG *Nl. Th.* viii. 503 With modest laughter lining loud applause. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 149 In a few minutes... it is lined with bright, small air bubbles. **1780** COWPER *Table T.* 59 The diadem with mighty projects lined. **1784** — *Task* i. 310 The willow such, And poplar that with silver lines his leaf.

† **2.** To strengthen by placing something along the side of; to reinforce, fortify. Also *fig. Obs.* **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 7 To lyne and new repayre our Townes of Warre. **1605** — *Macb.* i. iii. 112 He... did lyne the Rebell with hidden helpe And vantage. **a1666**

BACON *Consid. War* 10, Spain Misc. Wks. (1629) 43 Two Generals, .. lined and assisted with Subordinate Commanders of great Experience. **a1659** OSBORN *Characters &c.* Wks. (1673) 630 Your Resolution is too well lined by Philosophy against the storms of Danger, to admit a Parley with any force but that of Reason. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 275 The upper part of the Town, where the Walls were not lined with banks, he thought fit to batter. **1704** HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* To Line a Work, is to strengthen a Rampart with a firm Wall, or to encompass a Parapet or Moat with good Turf, &c. **1761** CHURCHILL *Rosiclad Poems* (1763) I. 45 Receiv'd, with joyful murmurs of applause, Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cause.

3. To fill (one's purse, pockets, stomach, etc.) with something that may be spoken of as a lining; to cram, stuff.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyskm.* (Percy Soc.) p. 181, He had a pautner with purses many folde And surely lined with silver and with golde. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 800 Thou wylt viset no sickle man that cannot lyne thy purse with golde. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 27 Who lin'd himself with hope, Eating the ayre, on promise of Supply. **1600** — *A. I.* i. ii. 154 The Justice, In faire round belly, with good Capon lin'd. **1611** — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 72 What If I do line one of their hands, tis Gold Which bayes admittance. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* iv. i. I will not fail my lord. Nor I, to line My Christmas coffer. **1663** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. i. (1725) 97 When I have lined my sides with a good dinner. **1672** — *Assignment* Prolog. You come to plays with your own follies lined. **1731** W. HOWMAN *Serm.* xxix, Tho' such change would line our breeches. **1795** J. O'KEEFE *Songs, 'Friar of Orders Gray'* ii. With old sack wine I'm lin'd within. **1820** COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Consol.* i. (1869) 144 For now I have my purse well lin'd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. **1824** CARR *Craven Dial.* Gloss. go Lined, drunk. 'He's weel lined'. **1866** WHITTIER *Maid of Attitash* 30 No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold That is not lined with yellow gold.

4. To cover the outside of; to overlay, drape, pad, lit. and fig.; to face (a turf-slope). *Obs. exc. Naut.*, to add a layer of wood to.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Councell to Barthol.* Withpoff (1575) 152 Theyt smoothed tongues are lyned all with guyle. **1626** (see CLARICHORD?). **1663** WOOD *Life* 69 July (O.H.S.) I. 481 The rayles... were loyned in mourning. **1664** POWER *Exp.* 461 *Philos.* i. 5 A fuzzy kind of substance like little sponges, with which she [Nature] hath lined the soles of her [the fly's] feet. **1712** J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 67 Slopes... require more Circumpection in the Method of lining them with Turf. **1794** RIGGING & Seamanship I. 31 Bowsprits made of two trees, are coaked together in the middle, and bolted as masts, and lined to the size. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (1813) 293 If the bed gets over cool, line it, or cover round with straw.

5. In certain technical senses (chiefly to line up).

a. Bookbinding. To glue on the back of (a book) a paper covering continuous with the lining of the back of the cover. **b. Cabinet-making.** To put a moulding round (the top of a piece of furniture). **1880** ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* xix. 85 This class of work is not lined up. The leather is stuck directly upon the book. **1885** CRANE *Bookbinding* xv. 118 Before lining the back, the headband should be set. **1889** *Work* 22 June 1. 234/1 A small toilet table was being lined up.

6. To serve or be used as a lining for. (Cf. senses 1, 3, and 4.)

1726 SWIFT *Bac's Birth-day* 8 Nov. 34 Domestic business never mind Till coffee has her stomach lin'd. **1733** — *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 188 Your poem sunk, And sent in quires to line a trunk. **1794** COWPER *Needless Alarm* 15 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn; Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago. **1850** JENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxvii. 6 These mortal labours of pain may bind a book, may line a box. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* 111. 738/1 Small quantities of gold and silver... became embedded in the bricks lining the furnaces. **1892** *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose... falling... down to the daisied grass that lines the ditches. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* ii. iv. 167 Caricatures of... sensuous faces lined the walls.

Line (lōin), v.² Also 4-6 lyne. [f. *LINE* sb.¹ Cf. *L. lineare*, *F. ligner* (OF. *lignier*), *Sp. linear*, *It. lineare*.]

1. trans. To tie with a line, string, or cord (rare); to string (a bow) (*Obs.*).

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v.* (Johannes) 476 Pe zunge man þan his bov bent syne, and with his hand þare-vith can lyne. **1398** TREVISAN *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xviii. (1495) 663 The flex is... garded all hole and is thenne lyned. **1872** DE VERE *Americanisms* 131 Cunning nules... are lined, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side.

2. To measure or test with a line, to cut to a line; also *absol.* Occas. *fig.* to reach as with a measuring-line. *Obs. exc. in technical use.*

a1400 *Burgh Latus* cv. (Sc. Stat. I.), þat þai sall leilly lyne in lenth as braides baith for part and back part of þe land. **1466** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The bordes shalbe lyned and leyed on hys on the gistes. **1541** *Aberd. Reg.* XVII. (Jam.). The Baillies ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and marche the same, &c. **c1575** Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 44, I sall lyne landis lallie beix parties. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Silix Scint.* 57 A sweet selfpravity in a right soul Outruns the East, and lines the utmost pole. **1708** J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 32 As they line or sound for the depth of a River. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Fountain* 116 Then if the trunk is to be squared it is 'lined'. The string is fastened at one end, and, mounting the tree, the foreman moves the line about until he finds what branches should be cut away to trim the trunk to the best advantage.

3. (U.S.) To angle with a hook and line. *rare.* **1833** (see LINING *vb.* sb.¹ 5).

4. To trace with, or as with, a line or lines; to delineate, sketch. Chiefly in combination with advs. **To line in:** to put in with a hard-pencil the

permanent lines of (a freehand drawing); also, to insert (objects) in the outline of a picture. *To line off*: to mark off by lines. *To line out*: to trace the outlines of (something to be constructed); to prescribe in general outline; to forecast, adumbrate. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde, are but blacke to Rosalinde. 1618 MYNSHUT. *Ess. Prison*: My purpose is, with dim water-colours to line me out a heart. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* IV. xiii. § 1, I have... lined you out the best way that I know for your successful performance. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 138 Here is a way plainly lined out to cheat the Rats and Mice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 264 Mr. D... has boldly lined off streets and a market place through the very heart of the moor. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* x, He again strongly conjured him to construct a sence upon the round hill called Drumsnah, and offered his own friendly services in lining out the same. 1880 G. MERRETT *Tragic Com.* (1881) 197 She had seen them [mountain heights] day after day thinly lined on the dead sky. 1885 MILLIGAN *Revelation* vi. (1887) 231 The picture may not yet be realised in fulness, but every blessing lined in upon its canvas is in principle the believer's now. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 304 Thick or compressed lips, open or sunken eyes, straight or hooked noses, may enable one to roughly line out a disposition.

5. To mark with a line or lines; to impress lines upon; to cover with lines. Also with *off*, *out*. *To line through*: to draw a line through (an entry), to cross out.

1530 PALSGR. 611½ Have you lyned your paper yet? *Ibid.* 612½, I lyne, as a carpenter dothe his tyner with a coloured lyne before he square it. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 100 The Staff being thus lined is fastened with wedges over the Pit. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 It [the land] must be lined out into oblong squares. 1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 429 Selfish cares with barren plough, Not age, had lined his narrow brow. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. v. 64 The chart was lined off... for tracing upon it the rise, and progress. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xiii. This entry was afterwards lined through. 18... (Ogilvie), He had a healthy colour in his cheeks, and his face, though lined, bore few traces of anxiety. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Work-bk.* *To line a ship*, is to strike off with a batten, or otherwise, the directional lines for painting her. *Ibid.*, *Line out stuff*, to mark timber for dressing to shape. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 99 The edges and butts of the plates are lined off. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 3½ Every piece of wood [should] be correctly lined before being cut or planed. 1900 A. BLACK in *Expositor* Sept. 223 The pale wronged face, lined with melancholy resignation.

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by line for the congregation to sing. Also *to line out*.

1853 N. D. GOULD *Ch. Mus. Amer.* 47 This custom... of reading, or lining, or, as it was frequently called, 'deconing' the hymn or psalm in the churches. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549½ The preacher was lining out a hymn. He lined out two lines, everybody sung it.

7. U.S. To follow the line of flight of (bees).

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78, I had lined a beautiful swarm that very day into the hollow of a dead beech. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 32 Girls... lining the wild bees to their haunt in the hollow tree. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 25, I emerged... just in time to see the runaways disappearing over the top of the hill... Lining them as well as I could, I soon reached the hill-top.

8. a. *trans.* To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into a line or into line with others; to bring (one's boat) into line with that of (another); also with *up*. Hence U.S. to assign (a person) *to* (certain work).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 133 The pivots being lined, and the wheeling distances being true. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 75 Too much time must not... be lost in lining the gabion accurately. 1886 *Philadelphia Times* 21 Mar. (Cent.), No actor of American birth and training can be lined to this class of work. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3½ The cast iron frames are lined up in place before the concrete is poured in. 1899 *Ibid.* 29 July 8½ Blackstaffe... crossed over in front of Howell and lined him.

b. *intr.* (a) To present to the eye a line of a specified kind. (b) To form a (good) line with others; to fall into line; also with *out*, *up*; *fig.* to come *up* to a certain line. (c) To run in line *with*; to border upon.

(a) 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 Masts that have cheeks differ in this; they line tapering athwartships... The aftside of top-masts line straight.

(b) 1790 *Bystander* 159 This the printers describe by saying a letter does not line well. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The men as they come up endeavour to line well on the part already formed. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* xv, She struggled to line up to the spirit of her promises and she succeeded. 1887 SHEARMAN *Football* (Padm. Libr.) 316 The forward must always be ready to line up and face one man, and one only. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 5½ Nearly two hundred 'old students' lined up to receive the Royalties. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2½ The two old birds and the four cygnets then lined out in battle array. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 334½ These boats... enjoyed a world-wide renown for their speed, anterior to their lining up against boats of another type.

(c) 1881 *Harper's Mag.* No. 369. 433½ Three hundred acres of good fresh land, lining... with the Booker estate.

9. a. To arrange a line (orig. of troops) along (a hedge, road, etc.). b. To have or take one's place or (of inanimate objects) to have a place in line along (a road, etc.).

In both significations the vb. is now apprehended with a mixture of the sense of LINE v.

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 248 They having lined the hedges behind them with their reserve. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 115 And Lined the Wood on each side of the Narrow Way with several Companies of Musqueteers. 1740 S. STEED in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS.

Comm.) I. 393 Their coasts were lined with soldiers on that account. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) II. 611 The ramparts were lined with trembling spectators. 1809 MALKIN *Git Blas* x. iii. (Riddg.) 344 The walks well gravelled and lined with orange trees. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 139 The numerous batteries with which it [the shore] is there lined. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 155 At such times the street is lined with listeners. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, He came into a broad and spacious square lined with palaces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 580 The thick hedges which on each side overhung the narrow lanes, were lined with musketeers. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* vii. 88 A fine quay lined with shipping. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 8 The Greeks... lined the southern shores of Italy with that fringe of colonies which [etc.]. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 112 A cutting in the hill lined with overhanging snow-drifts.

b. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 48 At that instant have the shot that line the battell, their time to serve. a. 1671 Lb. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 30 They... had set about five hundred Musketeers to line the hedges about the Town. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4345½ The Streets were lind by the Militia. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 126 The violet... condescends to line our edges. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. 496 Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all Alike impatient throng'd to line the wall. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 55½ Council-house-street... was lined by the body guard. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Broad landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 132 The English archers... lined the pass. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 126½ For some twenty years he annually dispatched ten or twelve vessels to the ports lining the Mediterranean.

Line (lajn), v. 3 Also 4, 6 lyne. [ad. F. *ligner*.] *trans.* Of a dog, wolf, etc.: To copulate with, to cover.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxv. (1495) 784 The Yndens teche bytches and leue them in wodes by nyghte for Tygres shold lyne them and gendre w' them. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 57 And scho was lynt with one of that birth, Sic hundis thai said for hunting ar na worth. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* ii. 5 From that time they beganne to haue bitches lined by that dogge and so to haue a race of them. 1687 DRYDEN *Ind. & P.* i. 179 These last deduce him from the Helvetian kind, Who near the Leman lake his consort lined. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. H iv/1 Mongrels, that come from a Hound-bitch, that has been lind by a Dog of another Kind. 1889 MIVART *On Truth* 379 Analogous effects are often produced when a thorough-bred bitch has been once lined by a mongrel.

Lineable, a.: see LINALE.

Lineage (liniədʒ). Now only *literary*. Forms: 4-7 l(i)g(n)-, ly(g)nage, (5) len-, lyne-, lynynage, 6 lin(n)-, lynna(d)ge, 7- lineage. [a. OF. *lignage*, *linage* = Pr. *linhalge*, Sp. *linaje*, Pg. *linhagem*, It. *lignaggio*, *legnaggio*; — L. type *linaticum* (see AGE), f. *linea* LINE sb.² The spelling *linage*, which appears late in the 17th c., is prob. due to association with LINE sb.²; the mod. pronunciation is influenced by *lineal* or L. *linea*.]

1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree.

a. 1330 *Otuel* 336 Tel me... Of what lineage þou art come. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1820 *Lucrèce*, Tarquinus that... sholdist as be lynage & be right Don as a lord & as a worthi knyght. c. 1440 *Geueyrdus* 3873 The Kyng of Egypte, born of hyghe lenage. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 16 The gretenes of his lignage and hys blood of his persone. 1547-6 BAWLDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 64 He, that to his noble lineage addeth vertue & good conditions, is highly to be praised. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 23, I am not of so base a lineage, nor cary so vile a minde. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Instine* xli. 129 There was at the same time one Arsaces, though of unknown lynage, yet of approved valor. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. iii. 41 Thou art the Father of our Kings, The stem whence their high lineage springs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 209, I have... been thought to disgrace my lineage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 233 When the lineage is clearly made out, there is no need of this auxiliary proof. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, The quiet and lowly spirit of my mother's humble lineage. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 43 She was... so white as not to be known as of coloured lineage without a critical survey. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 546 Norman lineage was vulgarly regarded as the more honourable.

† b. said of animals and inanimate objects. Obs. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 493 Ther be hawkses, ase I herd seyne, That byn of lenage gene. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 253 These are said to refuse copulation with any other Horses that are not of their own kinde and lineage. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M. v.* § 2 (1643) 153 White hoar-frost is of the house and lineage of dew. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 195 They proceed in the Main from the same Stock and Linage, and are all more or less of the Kindred of Salts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 252 Distinguish all betimes, with branding Fire; To note the Tribe, the Lineage, and the Sire.

2. quasi-*concr.* (Chiefly *collect.*)

† a. The persons through whom one's 'lineage' (sense 1) is traced; one's ancestors collectively. [So F. *lignage*, in opposition to *lignée* = descendants.] Obs.

13... K. *Atis*. 3068 Thow woldest geve vyl trowage; So dunde never no of thy lynage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xi, Duke Iosue and Machabeus were of oure lynage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 402 My lynage and forebearis war ay lele. 1557 NORTH *Gueard's Diall* P. 46 His lineage was not of the lowest sort of the people... but were men that lyved by the swete of their browes.

b. The descendants of a specified ancestor [= F. *lignée*]. † Also rarely applied to an individual descendant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2883 She wepte nat for any outrage But for of here come no lynage; þat no frust of

here myzt spryng [Orig. *pur defaute de ligne*]. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Sainis* xxix. (*Placidus*) 254 þat herytage þat to man I hicht & his lynage. 1410-40 LYNG. *Bochas* i. vii. (1554) 10 Tenrens his lynage... He toke a wife that was but yong of age. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 21 Pepyn... was chosen kyng of Fraunce when the lynage of kyng cloys faylled. a. 1548 *Hall Chron., Hen. VI* 153 With hym died... heires of grette parentage in the Southre parte, whose lynages reveryd their deathe. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 167 b, Fully perswaded with himselfe that hee was of the lineage of the Gods. 1623 *Tr. Fawcett's Theat.* Hon. vi. iii. 118 Of this Marriage ensued a pleteous lignage, to wit, three Sonnes and foure Daughters. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶ 3, I am now arrived at that part of life in which every man is expected to settle and provide for the continuation of his lineage. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 154 Callias, a seer sprung from the gifted lineage of Iamus. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 65 The dignity of the peerage... was confined to the lineage of the person ennobled.

† c. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 37 The 'Eastern Question', as it was called, had become consecrated by its descent through a great lineage of Statesmen.

† c. A family or race viewed with reference to its descent; a tribe, clan. Obs.

1a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 258 She [Envye] is ful glad, in hir corage, If she see any greet lineage Be brought to nought in shameful wise. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 51 þat was be bygnynunge of þe bialdom of þe ten lynages of Israel. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (1539) xxi. 224 The first Nacoun or Lynage was clept Tartar. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d v b, The fait or dede whiche... the humayne lynage bought ful dere. 1532 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 405 Whatsoever man or woman shall make any comperacion betwixt lynage and [U]nlynage... shuld forfayte an hundrid shillings. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* I. xxv. 80 From him sprang two families or lynages.

Lineal (lin'āl), a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 lineal, 5-6 liniall, (5) linealle, -yalle, 6 lin-, lyneal(l, -iall, -yall), 6- lineal. [a. F. *lineal*, f. late L. *lineālis*, f. *linea* LINE sb.²]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; consisting of lines. † *Lineal alphabet*: one in which the symbols consist of lines. *Lineal demonstration*: one performed by means of lines. *Lineal translation*: one in which the original is rendered line for line (*rare*). *Lineal number, perspective*: see LINEAR. Of writing: Arranged in regular lines.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi. (1495) 926 The nombre lineal begynneth fro one and is wryte arowe and the lyne vnto endless. c. 1430 *Art. Nonnyng* 14 Of nombres one is lineal, another superficial, another quadrat, another cubike or hoole. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* i. 50 Errors euer occurring more easily in the management of grosse Materials, then Lineal Designs. 1709 J. WARD *Intrad. Math.* I. ii. (1734) 10, I might have here inserted a Lineal Demonstration of this Rule of Addition. 1729 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 7 (1794) I. 91 This way of writing may be as swift, linear, and legible, as the operations of daylight. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trau.* (ed. 2) III. lxxiii. 113 They were not... ignorant of lineal perspective. 1875 E. C. STEPMAN *Victorian Poets* 371 He now is said to be engaged upon a lineal and literal translation of Virgil.

b. Of measures: Relating to a single dimension of space; = LINEAR a. 3.

a. 1666 SCARBURGH *Enclid* (1705) 92 And let this measure be called the Lineal Unite. 1848 GREGORY'S *Mathematics* (ed. 3) 120 An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 129 The claim is 1,000 feet lineal measurement in length.

2. a. Of descent, ancestry, consanguinity, inheritance, or succession (hence also of a descendant, ancestor, heir, etc.): That is in the direct line; opposed to *collateral*.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Fraunce by lynyal succesioun. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 285 They shewed a lineall discent, how their first ancestor, Wulstan, came out of France. a. 1548 *Hall Chron., Hen. VI* 178, I am the... lyneall heyre. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 12 And after them the royall issue came which of them sprung by lineall descent. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 161 The Prime and Ancient Right of Lineal Succession to any thing. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 8 Enriched in the common course of lineal descent. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 203 Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R. & Abdalla*, a lineal descendant from the Great Zingis. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* v. 65 Under recent legislation the father and other lineal ancestors are let in in default of lineal heirs. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 262 Whether they may not both be the lineal descendants of older and extinct king crabs.

b. Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent. *Lineal warranty* (see quot. 1767).

1486 in *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 54 By course of linial possession. 1570 T. NORTON *Tr. Novels's Catech.* (1853) 173 The Jews claimed... the Church of God as peculiar and by lineal right due to their nation. 1666 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 217 To whom the crowne of his ancestors and predecessors is now devolved by lineal right. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i. (1757) 13 Busiris, who now reigns, was first of males in lineal blood, to which this crown descends. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 301 Lineal warranty was where the heir derived, or might by possibility have derived, his title to the land warranted, either from or through the ancestor who made the warranty. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 34 As if they waged some lineal feud with time. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 520 In lineal dignity, he [Achilles] was even before Priam.

c. Of persons: Lineally descended (*rare*). † Also, of children, legitimate (*obs.*).

1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attributes God* III. xlvii. 284 The Palmetto is beautiful in its radiation, a Grass in its simple linearity. 1891 *Athenaeum* 17 Oct. 515/2 Backslashes and upright strokes are practically discarded, linearity is well preserved.

Linearize (lin'färiz), *v.* Also **linearise**. [f. LINEAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To represent in a linear form; to transform into a linear figure. Hence **Linearization**, the action or process of linearizing.

1895 *Daily News* 2 May 5/1 The Cretans used a symbol of a double axe-head, bipennis. They linearised this into an X with the top and bottom closed. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 213 When the Northmen used the Tau for the hammer of Thor, they merely linearised a picture of a real hammer. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 13 June 494/1 Characters of a type representing the linearisation of originally pictographic characters.

Linearly (lin'fäli), *adv.* [f. LINEAR *a.* + -LY 2.] *a.* In a linear direction. *b.* By linear measurement. *c.* By means of lines.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 331 A cell *n* times greater linearly each way. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integral Calculus* i. 316 The arc of the general bicircular quartic can be determined linearly. 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 6 The upper part is marked with prominences called papillae arranged linearly.

† **Lineary**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *lineārius*, f. *linea* LINE.] = LINEAR *a.* 2 and 3.

1551 RECORDE *Pathol. Knaol* II. Pref., Euclides woorkes in four partes, with diuers demonstrations Arithmetical and Geometrical or Linearie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 525 The linearie portraying or drawing shapes and proportions by lines alone. 1641 W. PRICE in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 59 Whether all that may be performed by algebraical equations may likewise be wrought geometrically according to a lineary operation. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom*. 93 We speak of such a figure as is not an accident of a body, but a meer lineary and superficial character. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freat's Archit.* 118 The more easy and useful principles of those lineary Arts.

Lineate (lin'fēt), *pp. a. and sh.* [ad. L. *lineātus*, f. *lineare* to reduce to a line, f. *linea* LINE.] *a.* *pp. a.* Marked with lines, *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1866). † *b. sh.* A figure formed of lines. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* III. vii, I am my self as void Of all [perfections], as Tables not yet lineate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 334 Species are Quantities or Magnitudes, denoted by Letters, signifying Numbers, Lines, Lineates, Figures Geometrical, &c. 1777 ROBERTSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Lineate*, slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, not impressing the surface. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Lineatum folium*, a lineate leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 *Lineate*, painted with several such [longitudinal] stripes. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Lineate*, lined, marked by fine parallel lines.

Lineate (lin'fēt), *v.* Also 6 **liniate**, 7 **lyniate**. [f. L. *lineāt*, *pp. stem of lineare* (see prec.).] *trans. a.* To mark with lines. † *b.* To delineate; to represent either by drawing or by description.

a. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* (1568) 114 b, Then with a cutting yron .. you shall liniate and make equal the said fourmes. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. t. 37 A Flinty Pebble, black without, lineated within with Stripes of white, yellow and red, encircling one another. b. 16. SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* viii, Life, to the life, The Chess-board lineates. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich.* III, H, They seemed in the object of such Glory T'innite some Pen to lyniate their Story. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Olia Sacra* (1879) 128, I would my Fancy rear, To lineate a day most clear.

Hence **Lineated** *pp. a.* = LINEATE *pp. a.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 100 Of these [stones] there are some curiously lineated, and others plain. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. t. 36 Several .. lineated or crusted Pebbles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [Botany.] A *Lineate* is .. Lineated, lined, the nerves being depressed. 1819 LUTON *Conchol. Dict.* 17 *Buccinum lineatum*, lineated Whelk. 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 179 *Acme lineata*, Lineated *Acme*.

Lineation (lin'fē-tjōn), [ad. L. *lineātiō* *em*, *n.* of action f. *lineare*: see LINEATE *a.*]

1. The action or process of drawing lines or marking with lines; an instance of this; also, a contour or outline; quasi-*concr.*, a marking or line on the surface (e.g. of the skin).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iii. (1495) 30 Angels haue noo matere nother lineacions and shappe of body. 1426 I. VOG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21182 The vysage and the hand also, Vp-on wych Men may .. Telle the condicions By dyvers lineacions Wych ther be set. a 1450 COV. *Myst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Of lyniacion that longyth to jematrie. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, Not ymagynynge in the deite omy corporall fygure or liniacyon. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 275 It is a .. root, which by exsiccation hath contracted wrinkles and lineations. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Luminous Historian* Intro. iii. (1872) 304 Nature's lineations plainly tell There's room and room enough to act them well. 1892 F. GALTON *Finger Prints* 5 The ridges, whose lineations appear in the finger print.

b. *collect.* A marking with lines; an arrangement or group of lines.

c 1550 *Symphysing Lover* in *Evans Old Ballads* (1784) III. xxx. 226 Her countenance with her lyniacion. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Conchites .. differing in colour, lineation and valves. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. t. 32 There are in the honey Ground two white Lineations, attended with two of a pale Red. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. I. Oxford* 392 Nothing upon it, but somewhat like a Chalice, and crooked Lineation. 1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 339. 596 The peculiar lineation of the

surface of naere. 1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/2 Striated planes .. covered with a fine parallel lineation.

2. A division into lines.

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 431 There is no authority to assume one lineation [of a hymn] rather than another. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 1/3 The large initials .. disturb the lineation of the verse.

† **Lineature**, *Obs.* [ad. L. type **lineātūra*, f. *lineare*: see LINEATE *v.*] *a.* Something having an outline or shape. *b.* An outline; also *Gcom.*, a periphery.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 557 There accompanied him a certeine shadowy and dark lineature. 1630 BRATHWART *Eng. Gentlem.* (Draught of Frontispiece), Perfection is only shadowed, because in his native lineature hardly to be expressed. 1651 J. FREAKER *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 By its lineature by which it hath within five obtuse angles, and without five acutes.

Line-boat, Also 7 **lime**, **lymboat**. ? A boat used for line-fishing.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. iii, I shall see you Serve in a lowsy Line boat, ere I die, For mouldy cheese and butter Billingsgate Would not endure. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Engl. way to wealth* (title), Wealth that is yearly taken out of his Maiesties Seas, by the Hollanders, by their .. Busses, Pinkes, and Line-boates. 1662 ROY, *Trade of Fishing* 12 Now I will descend to the particulars of the Hollanders Busses, Pinkes, Vagers, Lymboats, and the use of them in their several fishings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 8/1 He put it to those who were employed on board line boats if they should lose Sunday at their vocation.

Lined (lind), *pp. a.* [f. LINE *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] In various senses of LINE *v.* 1. **Lined blades** (see quot. 1833). **Lined gold**, gold having a backing of another metal, used for making jewellery and ornaments. Also in *Comb.*, as *red-lined, silk-lined, tin-lined*, etc., *q.v.* under their first elements.

a 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 306/1 Lynyd, as clothys, *duplicitatus*. 1492 Bury Wills (Camden) 75 Item I be quethe to the wyff of Robert Halowe my best lyned gowne and my cloke. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 68 All the Quenes lyned gownys. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lynned gowne, robe double. 1602 and 16. *Return fr. Lynnes* II. vi. 98 A pair of lined slippers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 14 Plucke the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1691 tr. *Emilienne's Frauds Komish Monks* (ed. 3) 396 This is that which at this day makes the Monks of Italy so full of Myny and so well liny'd. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Moat*, *Lined Moat*, is that which Scarp and Counterscarp are cas'd with a Wall of Masons Work lying in Talus or a-sloap. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 38 *Lined blades*—Scissors of all the larger sizes are often made entirely of iron, with the exception of a slip of steel welded along the edge of the blade. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1246 Lined gold is merely gold lined with copper. 1881 *GREENER Gun Index* 667 lined barrels.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1893.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 395/2 The ends turned over his head clothed of the third, Garnished (or Faced or lined) Or. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v., A mantle gules, lined ermine. 1893 CUSSENS *Her.* 129, *Lined*, .. applied to the lining of a Mantle, Chapeau, &c., when borne of a different tincture from the garment itself.

c. *Lined-up* (see LINE *v.* 1 5).

1889 *Work* 22 June I. 210/3 The meaning of a 'lined-up' top is .. well known among cabinet makers.

Lined (lind), *pp. a.* [f. LINE *v.* 2 and *sh.* 2 + -ED.]

1. Marked with lines, having lines traced or impressed on the surface.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan. Terms* 385 *Lineatum*, lined, with depressed Nerves or hollow Lines. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 260 App., Provincial Terms for Sexes and Ages of Cattle. .. Colours .. brindled, light brown, approaching to dun; lined, with white back. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 *Zizyphus lineatus*, lined Zizyphus, a shrub from China. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 122 They [compound magnifiers] do actually exhibit all sorts of lined and ordinary objects better than single ones. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 194 If my brow grow lined while young. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xxi. 165 Old George, looking woefully worn and lined, sat up. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 215 In the camera the lined negative undergoes a certain amount of shifting.

2. In parasynthetic combs., as *five lined, right-lined, straight-lined*, etc., *q.v.* in their alphabetical places.

3. *Her.* Of an animal: Having a 'line' attached to its collar.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., Lines, as well as chains, are often affixed to the collars of animals .. and are then termed collared and lined. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v., A greyhound gorged and lined. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 3 (ed. 3) 281 A wolf arg., collared and lined or.

Lineless (lōinlēs), *a.* [f. LINE *sh.* 2 + -LESS.]

† 1. Of a person: ? To whom no bounds can be set. *Obs. rare* -1. (If not a misprint for *tirelesse*.)

1594 CAREW *Tasso* II. ix, The tother is Circassian Argant cold .. Vntreatable, vnpatient, vnappaid, In armes linelesse [i.e. *infatigable*], and peerlesse valiant.

2. Having no impressed or indented lines.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 His countenances have the physiognomy of nature, not the vague lineless face of the statues. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 70 Her face .. was smooth and lineless. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights* II, Through the endless summer evenings, on the lineless, level floors.

Lineman (lōin'män), [f. LINE *sh.* 2 + MAN.]

1. A man employed to attend to the condition of a railway, telegraph, or telephone line.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*, men employed on a railway. 1876 PREECE & SIVELY *Telegraphy* 138

The lineman placed in charge of a length by road must walk his length. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/1 While a lineman was repairing an electric wire .. he received an electric shock.

2. One who carries the line in surveying.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*, .. persons carrying the measuring line for a surveyor.

3. A line fisherman. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Linen (lin'ēn), *a. and sh.* Forms: 1 **linen**, 1-8 **linnen**, 3-7 **lynnen**, (3 **linn**, **linin**, 4 **lenyne**, 5 **lynand**), 4-6 **lyn(n)yn** (e, 4 **lynynng**), 5-6 **lynyn**, -ine, -on, 6-7 **li**-, **lyn(n)ing**, -yng (e, 3-**linen**). [OE. *linen*, *linnen* = OFris. *linnen* (Du. *linnen*), OS. and OHG. *linu* (G. *leinen*): -OTent. type **linino* - f. **linō* flax; see LINE *sh.* 1 and -EN 4.]

A. adj. Made of flax. In mod. Eng. apprehended chiefly as an attributive use of the *sh.*, with the sense: Made of linen. † *Linen wings* = sails.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1081 *linin* ryhae. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 82 *Dræt hraeg* was beboden *dræt sceolde* lion geworht of .. twispennum twine *lininum*. c 1160 *Matton Gosp.* John xix. 40 *Hyo* .. be-wunden *line* mid *linene clāde*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 *Nexst fleshe* ne schal mon werien no *linene clōd*. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 896 *bis gode mold* .. gurdy aboute hire middel a vair *linne* [i.e. *linene*] sate. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 *Linene kertel erban* bi hy buyte, *weleize* him be-houþ bet he by ybeate and y-wesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 422 *Thai*, *lynynng clothis* had, but *nair*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 59 *Leunye clath* he oysit ay. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1859) 1 She covered it lapping [it] in a clene *lynnen clothe*. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 270 For grey *lynnen cloth* and *sylik fregre* for the herts. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 20. *Kennedy* 224, I se him want *ane sark*, I reid *sow*, *cummer*, tak in your *lynnyn clais*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 18 They shal haue *layre lynnynge bonettes* vpon their heades. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunc.* at York Biiij, A comely and decent table, .. with a faire *linen clothe* to lay vpon the same. c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trade, Barnavel* v. iii, Who Unlard the Havens that the floating Merchant, Might clap his *lynnen wings* up to the windes. 1660 PEPSY *Diary* 24 May, Up, and made myself as fine as I could, with the lining stockings on, and wide canons. 1676 HOBBS *Thad* II. 485 A *linen* armour he wore on his breast. 1678 WANLEY *Wood. Lit. World* v. iii. § 8. 1741/1 *Sextus* [II.], ordered, that Priests should minister in *linen Surplices*. 1719 W. WOOD *Sury. Trade* 88 Our Returns are chiefly in *linen* and *linnen Varn*. 1759 GRANGER *Tibullus* i. v. 17 And I nine Times, in *linen* garbs array'd, In silent night, nine Times to Trivia pray'd. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 328 Some persons .. washed their children with cold water by means of a *linen cloth*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linen-yarn*, spun flax.

B. sh.

1. Cloth woven from flax.

The explanation 'cloth woven from flax or hemp', given by Johnson and copied in most subsequent Dictionaries, appears to be more blunder, founded on occasional loose uses (cf. 3), than a mere blunder. 1366 LANG. *P. Pl.* A. i. 3 A lowly ladi on leor In *linene* 1-cloped. 1377 *Thid.* B. *Pro.* 219 *Wollweyesters* and *weuyeres* of *lynnen*. c 1450 CAMBRAYE *Chron.* (Rolls) 62 In this same tyme was *Linus* Pope, which ordeyned that women schuld with *lynand* cure her heer. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 935 *Looke* per be blanket cotyn or *lynyn* to wipe þe neþur end. 1513 BRANSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2540 She neuer ware *lynyn* by day or by nyght. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an outer body cote of *lynnen*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 There was a certayne ryche man w^o was clothed in purple and syne *lynnen*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leshie's Hist. Scot.* t. 91 Of *lininne* kykwythe thay maid wyd sarkis. 1662 STIRLING *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 10 That other precept was made againt wearing 2 garment of *linnen* and woollen, because [etc.]. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3099/2 An Act for Paying in Scotch *linnen*. 1747 WESLEY *Physic* (1762) 69 Apply a Suppository of *linnen*. 1768 HUME *Ess.* *Balance Trade* xxvii. 194 A tax on German *linen* encourages home manufactures. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 309 Large quantities .. are exported .. in an unbleached state; that is, under the name of *brusen linen*, and *green linen*. 1843 HOOD *Song of the Shirt* iv, It is not *linen* you're wearing out, But human creatures' lives! 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 659 For thine Fares richly, in *fine linen*. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Linen*, cloth made from flax or tow. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/4 An article described as *linen* which was partially made of cotton.

b. *pl.* Various kinds of linen; linen goods.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 238 The cottons from the Coromandel coast, make the European *linens* almost useless. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1158 An assortment of unbleached *linens*. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 Dress *linens* keep firm in price.

c. *Fossil linen*: a kind of asbestos. (cf. LINE *sh.* 1 a and FLAX *sh.* 5 b.) *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83/a *Fossil Linen* is a kind of amianthus, which consists of flexible, parallel, soft fibres, .. celebrated for the uses to which it has been applied, of being woven, and forming an incombustible cloth.

2. Something made of linen; a linen garment.

Obs. in sing.; the *pl.* is found in Scottish writers. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 All the Reste off the lenyns that belong to the papisie prieste. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life of Wodrow* (1828) 57 Her friend went into another room and put on clean *linens*. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., A very decent girl in a printed *linen*. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 184 A little bag, wherein were my *linens* and some books. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 147 Dressed in .. preternaturally unsullied *linens*, and a short sheepskin.

d. *pl.* The sails of a ship (cf. *linen wings* in A).

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* i. i, Farle up all her *linnens*, and let her ride it out.

3. *collect.* *a.* Garments or other articles made of linen; often by extension applied to garments normally or originally made of linen, even when other materials are actually used. Often *spec.* = under-

garments, e.g. shirts; also = bed-linen, table-linen. To wash one's dirty linen at home: to say nothing in public about family affairs, disputes, or scandals.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Alle þei fled on rowe, in linnen white as milke. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 876 Wayte hys lynnyn þat hit be cleane. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 466 Lady, aryse and fette hym suche linnen as he nedeth. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 140 All my linnen except my too best shirts. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. iv. ii. 40* In any case let Thisby have cleane linnen. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. He and the Duchesse By night meete in their linnen. 1633 LITGOW *Trav. x. 449* My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was lying in my hostery. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iii. 61 Lets go to that house, for the linnen looks white, and smells of Lavender. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L. ii. x. Miss Pru.* I'm resolv'd I won't let Nurse put any more Lavender among my Smocks —ha, Cousin? *Prail*. Fie, Miss; amongst your Linnen, you must say—You must never say Smock. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/5 A Party of 30 of Paul Diack's Hussars... took away the Linnen that was hang'd out to dry upon the Palisades. 1731 *Lo. Bathurst Let.* 19 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 649 Washing your linnen and mending it, darning your stockings, &c. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 132 He... bespoke a suit of clothes. He bought new linnen. 1820 *KRATTS Eve St. Agnes* xxx. And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep, in blanched linen, smooth, and lavender'd. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xvii. Take our dirty linnen on shore. 1877 *R. J. MORE Under the Balkans* xv. 216 The parents of the bride gave a present of homespun linnen to the godfather and godmother. 1895 *Globe* 23 May 1 People who ought to wash their dirty linen at home will not be satisfied with a less public laundry than Piccadilly.

† b. A piece or pieces of linen, esp. strips of linen for use as bandages. In pl. graveclothes. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. iv. ii. 79* *Miss Ford*. Go, go, sweet Sir Iohn: Mistriis Page and I will looke some linnen for her head. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1678) 104 In a single Linnen [he] laid his honour'd head. 1653 S. MEWCE *Let. to Lady II. in Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 9 Linnen to dresse the wounded men was required. 1653 H. MORR *Antid. Ath.* iii. viii. (1712) 111 The Family... gave out that he died... got him washed and laid Linnens... handsonly about him. 1676 *HALE Comtempl.* I. 121 The linnen that wrapped his body in one place, and the linnen that bound his head in another. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 38 They were some of the Linnings in which Christ was wrapped. A 1796 *BURNS O merry has I been* '11 Bless'd be the hour she cool'd in her linnens.

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as linen + loom, -manufacture, -paper, -work. b. objective, as linen-keeper, -printer, -stainer, -weaver, †-webster; linen-darning; linen-making, -wearing adjs. c. instrumental and parasyntetic, as linen-fitted, -suited, -vestured adjs.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 88 An old harden sheet or apron is invaluable as practice for teaching 'linen darning and patching. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 3/2 *Woman*. has purloined for her own use... the 'linen-fitted flannel shirt. *Mod. Advt.* Required, Position as Housekeeper, 'Linen-keeper, Matron, or Lady-Help. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22 Item, j. 'lynnyn lome. 1468 *Rippon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 133 Unum linnen-lome. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 382 A great hearing at council between the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the 'Linnen manufacture corporation. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS S.V. Paper*, 'Linen or European Paper is chiefly made of linen rags beaten to a pulp. 1765 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test.* 17 About the twelfth century linen paper came to be substituted. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 99 The prisoners were 'linen-printers. 1775 *J. ADAMS Fam. Lett.* (1876) 119, I think there is a particular occupation in Europe, called a paper-stainer or 'linen-stainer. 1764 *Gentl. Mag.* 185/1 A limpid stream... Where 'linen-suited Salfor water goes. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Metam.* 30 The 'linen-vestured race, Hold her in deepest reverence. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* IV. iv. 49 'Linnin-wearing bishops. 1474 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* 14 *Edu. IV.* 22 Nov. 'Lynnen wever. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* iv. 21 The kynred of y^e lynneneuers in y^e house of Aszbea. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/4 Thomas Tuttle, a Linen-Weaver. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 680 Richard Percivall of Kirkman-Shalme in the said County of Lancaster, 'Linen-Webster. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5889/4 George Malton, late of Woodkirk, Linnen-webster. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* iii. 14 He made a vayle also of Yalow Sylke, scarlet, purple, 'lynnenworke.

5. Special combinations: †linen ball, some instrument of torture (cf. *LAWN sb.* 1 3 b); linen-decency *nonce-use* (see quot.); linen-fold = *linen scroll*; linen lapper (see quot.); †linen-lifter, a man given to adultery; linen-hall, a market-hall for the sale of linens; †linen-man, a shirt-maker or linen-draper; linen-mill (see quot.); linen-panel, one decorated with a linen-scroll; linen-pattern = *linen-scroll*; linen-prover, a microscope used to determine the fineness of a linen fabric by counting the threads; linen-scroll (see quot.); †linen-teller = *linen-prover*; †linen-wheel, app. a kind of sewing machine.

a 1630 *Pathomachia* iii. iv. 29 Vnesse thou confesse... the Spanish Strappado, 'Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1644 *MILTON Arcep.* (Arb.) 175, I fear yet this iron yoke of outward conformity hath left a slavish print upon our necks; the ghost of a 'linen decency yet haunts us. 1850 *WHIPPLE Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 12 All the conventional proprieties and linen decencies of language, he would find continually violated. 1891 *Trans. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 225 The panels are ornamented with 'linen-fold patterns. 1705 *WESLEY Trinit.* 4 May, I preached in the 'Linen-Hall... a large square, with piazzas on three sides of it. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 167 He... sells it at the linen-hall in Dublin. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Linen Lappers, men who examine, measure, and fold the linen for the various markets. (Term used in the

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North of Ireland.) 1652 *FELTHAM Char. Low C.* (1659) 24 They [Dutchwomen] are not so ready at this play as the English... nor are their Men such 'linen-lifters. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. i. i.* O Founder, no such matter, My Spurrer, and my Hatter, My 'Linnen-man, and my Taylor. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor* East i. ii. How low a new stamp'd courtier May vaile to... His linnen-man, and taylor. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Mill*, 'Linen-Mills. Their use is, to scour linens, after their having been first cleansed when taken out of the luvixium, or lye. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge I.* 270 *Lignis undulatis*, that is, with undulated or wavy woodwork. The words probably denote what is now termed 'linen panels'. 1850 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* s.v. Panel, One kind of ornament which was introduced towards the end of the Perpendicular style... consists of a series of straight mouldings... so arranged... as to represent the folds of linen, it is usually called the 'linen pattern'. 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 68 The mirror in this case is mounted somewhat after the fashion of a 'linen-prover. 1854 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art.*, 'Linen-scroll, a peculiar style of decorative ornament, extensively used to fill panels in the latter part of the fifteenth, and during the sixteenth century; so termed from its resemblance to a small napkin folded in close convolutions all over its surface. 1797 *MILERS FISHER in Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1798) V. 316, I examined the... skin, with a glass which magnified considerably, and which is known in Ireland by the name of a 'linen-teller. 1638 *J. ROUS Diary* (Camden) 85 He [a handless man] took three stitches in a cloath with a 'linen-wheele (prepared with a turner's devise for the foote).

Linen-armourer. a. *Hist.* A maker of 'linen armour' (i.e. gambesons and similar adjuncts to armour); in mod. renderings of the original title of the guild now known as the Merchant Taylors' Company. † b. Allusively used in jest for: A tailor. Hence †linen-armouress.

In AF, the guild was called 'La Fraternite des Tailloirs et Armureurs de Lyngne Armurie', anglicized as 'The Fraternite of Tailloirs and Lyngne Armureurs'; the Latin charters were addressed 'Cissoribus et Armurariis Linearium'. (See *Clode Mem. Guild Merch. Taylors* 58-9; Herbert *Guilds* II. 385.)

1603 *Stow Surv. Lond.* (ed. 2) 542, I finde that king Edward the first, in the 28. of his raigne, confirmed that Guild by the name of Taylors and Linnen Armouers. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clean Linnen* Ded., Wks. II. 165 You are the only Linnen Armouress, Cap a pie from the declination of the Stocke to the exaltation of the Nightcap. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkewood* i. § 1. The Merchant-Taylors, then called Linnen-Armouers, were eminent not only in Peace, but War. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creve*, Linnen-armouers, Tailors. So 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

Linen-draper. [f. *LINEN sb.*] A retail trader who deals in linens, calicos, and the like.

1549 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 6 Johannes Cleyter, linnen draper. 1600 *Chester Pl.* Banes 86 Cappers and linnen drapers, see that you fourth bringe In well-ckeid order that worthy storie of Balaham and his Asses. 1607? *DEKKER & WEAVER Westward Ho!* i. i. Like politic penthouses, which commonly make the shop of a mercer or linen-draper as dark as a room in Bedlam. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 21, I am a linen-draper bold, As all the world doth know. 1858 *LATTON What will he do?* II. v. Mrs. Haughton was the daughter of a linen draper.

Hence **Linen-draperess**, the wife of a linen-draper, a female linen-draper. **Linen-draperery**, the occupation of a linen-draper; goods in which a linen-draper deals.

1668 *MRS BRADDON Dead Sea Fr.* I. vi. 104 The linen-draperess seated herself in one of the holland-covered arm-chairs. 1849 F. J. FOXTON *Pop. Chr.* 16 The heterodox linen-draper of the Tractarians. 1895 P. WHITE *King's Diary* 4 Colossal linen-draperery ending in such a daughter is a glorified trade.

† **Linener.** *Obs.* [f. *LINEN sb.* + -ER¹.] A linen-draper or shirt-maker.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iii, I doe also loue to see her... haue her counsell of taylors, linneners, lace-women, embroyderers. 1625 - *Staple of N.* The Persons of the Play, Linener, Haberdasher, Shoemaker.

Linenette (linen'et). [f. *LINEN sb.* + -ETTE.] A textile fabric made to imitate linen.

1894 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 9/5 Velvet and velveteen, satin and sateen, linen and linenette... were wholly different materials. 1896 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 10/3 A piece of linenette or dress material purchased of the defendants.

Linenless (linen'less), a. Devoid of linen or underclothing; discarding linen. Also *Comb.*

1855 *Chamb. Trant.* IV. 290 It was the tall... buttoned-up, linenless-looking, grisly old Pole. 1887 *Ed. Words* 82/1 The horsehair shirt and linenless rude admits of no exception.

Lineo- (lin'io), used as combining form of *l. linea* line; as in **Lineo-circular** a. *Math.*, said of an apparatus for converting rectilinear into circular movement. **Lineograph** [see -GRAPH], an instrument for drawing lines of a definite character (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lineo-linear** a. *Math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables. **Lineo-polar** a. *Math.*, produced by taking the (n-1)-th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the n-th order; so called because such a polar of a point is a line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1858 *CAYLEY in Coll. Math. Papers* (1889) II. 517 The lineo-linear covariant becomes the lineo-linear invariant *ab' - a'b*. 1874 *SYLVESTER in Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 note, In the lineo-circular or parallel-motion adjustment imagine the connectors to be detached from the angles of the diamond, and [etc.].

|| **Lineola** (lin'eo-lä). [*L. lineola*, dim. of *linea* *LINE sb.* 2] † a. *Math.* A line. *Obs.* b. *Anat.*

and *Zool.* A little line. Hence **Lineolet** *Ent.*, a fine or obscure line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 77 The Lineola *sp.* is to the Lineola *br.* as the Causes producing them. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lineola*, a little line.

Lineolate (lin'io-lät), a. *Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. *LINIOLEA* + -ATE².] Marked with minute lines. Hence **Lineolated** a., in the same sense.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 421 *Noctua lineolata*, the lineolated Dart (moth). 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 354 Postero-lateral region faint lineolate. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Lineolate*, marked with fine or obscure lines.

Liner¹ (lin'är). [f. *LINE v.* 1] 1. One who lines or fits a lining to anything.

1611 *FLORIO, Foderatro*, ... a liner. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 74 Straw Hat and Bonnet Making: ... Liner. *Ibid.* 78 Furrier, Working: ... Liner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 7/2 William Glover, a bucket liner, was thrown forward and struck among the girders. *Mod. Advt.*, Mantle finishers and liners wanted.

2. *Mech.* Something which serves as a lining. a. An inside cylinder, or a vessel placed inside another. b. A thin slip of metal, etc. placed between two parts to adjust them; a shim. c. A slab on which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

a. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The gun has a thin liner put in from the breech, extending over the powder-chamber... it is advisable to have thin liners, which can be easily taken out. 1887 *D. A. Low Machine Draw.* (1892) 58 A is the cast-iron casing or barrel of the pump; B is a brass liner fitting tightly into the former at its ends. 1894 *Times* 28 Feb. 6/6 The trial had to be abandoned owing to the heating of the eccentric strap of the port low-pressure engine and the destruction of the brass liner.

b. 1869 *SIR E. J. REED Shipbuild.* x. 181 On account of the edge-strips being worked inside the plates, liners had to be fitted at each frame. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 114 Wide liners are fitted between the bulkhead frames and bottom plating. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 237 The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-boring bit, using a spill and liners.

Liner² (lin'är). Also 5 lynnor, 5, 7 lyner, 6 lynar. [f. *LINE sb.* 2 or *LINE v.* 2] 1. Of persons.

1. *Sc.* An official whose duty is the tracing of the boundaries of properties in burghs.

14... *Burgh Lawes* cv. (Sc. Stat. I), þe saidis lynnaris sall suer þat þai sall leilly lyne in leuth as bradnes baith for part and back part of þe land according to be richt and auld merchis withyn þe burgh. 1461 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 139 Thir ar the lynnoris to seif the burgh of Peebills: + Wylyem Bulle, Rychart Calt [etc.]. 1541 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 453 It was fundyn and demytnit be the lynnaris anence the debatis betuex Iohne Henrisone Culane, and Iohne Nachty, tweiche their landis liand in the Gastraw [etc.]. 1894 K. HEWAT *Littl. Sc. World* i. 20 The Liner has still important duties to perform in tracing the boundaries of properties.

2. One whose business it is to paint lines on the wheels, etc. of carriages. Also *linier-out*.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 299 Salmon, Thos., Springer and Linier, King-street, Clerkenwell. 1884 *Thames Daily Post* 28 July 3/3 Carriage-painters.—Wanted, two good Linier-out and Varnishers.

3. A writer of miscellaneous items for the newspapers, which are paid for at so much per line. (Cf. *PENNY-A-LINER*.)

1861 D. COOK *Paul Foster's Dan.* xix. II. 87 Because now and then a liner is found in the gutter, it doesn't do to cry shame on every man that welds a pen. 1865 *Reader* 20 May 567/1 The account in the *New York World* of the pursuit and capture of Booth is by a prince amongst liners.

4. One who 'lines' a tree. (Cf. quot. 1890 s.v. *LINE v.* 2.)

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

5. = **LINESMAN** 1.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Such troops are less likely to commit excesses in a conquered town than regular liners.

II. Of things.

† 6. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing xii.* ¶ 7 The Liner is... a thin Plate of Iron or Brass... that being applied to the Face of a Punch, or other piece of Work, it may shew whether it be straight or no. *Ibid.* xvi. He examines by applying the Liner... and holding it so up between his Eye and the Light, tries whether or not the Liner ride upon the part that was extuberant.

7. (See quot.)

1886 *MRS. SHAKT-AYRES Mirror Painting* Introd. 4 Take a very fine brush, called a liner, dip it in the colour, and go over the traced outline of the water lily.

8. a. A vessel (now usually a steam-ship) belonging to a 'line' of packets (see *LINE sb.* 2 2).

1838 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. II. v. All they got to do is, to up Hudson like a shot... and home in a liner, and write a book. 1848 *KINGSLEY Feast v.* (1851) 96 The railroad, Cunard's liners and the electric telegraph. 1895 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 If the bar was silted up 3 ft. it absolutely prohibited large Atlantic liners from entering Liverpool. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 1 The big liner rolled and lifted, whistling to warn the fishing fleet.

b. A line-of-battle ship.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* 1859 G. A. LAWRENCE *Sword & Gown* xvii. 228 A huge 'liner', with English colours at the main... close on the enemy's quarter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 There was... a fleet in commission of three liners and three or four frigates. 1863 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 147 The huge liners of the hostile fleet. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., Wooden liners had become universally acknowledged as useless to compete with ironclad frigates.

9. A boat engaged in sea-fishing with lines.
 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 6/a The want of herring bait is handicapping the steam liners who are working the cod and ling fishing.
 10. Sports. (? U.S.) a. Baseball. A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.
 1874 [see *line-ball*, *LINE sb.* 2 32].
 b. A ball, marble, or other object that rests on a traced line (*Cent. Dict.*).

11. *colloq.* A picture hung 'on the line' at an exhibition (see *LINE sb.* 2 11 c).

1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* 1. x. 114 The work... in due time made its appearance in Trafalgar Square, where it was amongst the fortunate 'liners'.

12. 'A threshed sheaf of corn' (*W. Cornwall Gloss.*, 1880).

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 110b, As the threshing lout, Rusheth his Lyners out, So Lyners on his course rusheth.

† **Line-right**, a. and adv. Obs. [*f. LINE sb.* 2 + *RIGHT a. and adv.*]

A. adj. (Situated) in a straight line; straight.
 1391 CHAUCER *Asinol.* 1. § 21 Under which lyne, whan that the Sonne and the Mone ben lyng-ryht... than is the Eclips of the Sonne or of the Mone. 1465 *Hist. Doc. Roch.* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Which wall or syde hous is crokyd, and not lyne-ryht.
 B. adv. In a straight line; rectilinearly; straight.
 1391 CHAUCER *Asinol.* 1. § 23 Til that anystere fis sit lyne-ryht perpendiculer over the pol Artik. 1412-20 *LYNG Chron.* 1. vi. Line right agayne the wormes heade They holden it tyll that he be deade. 1419 in *Surttees Misc.* (1888) 14 We awarde that a lyne be drawn lyneryght. 1430 *LYNG. Reas. & Sens.* 2536 Lyne ryght thy cours to dresse To thilke path. 14. *Ephiphanye in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 108 The sterre hem brought to Beedlem And lyne ryght the chylde above.

† **Line-seat**. Obs. In 5 lyncet, -set. [*f. line flax* (see *LINE sb.* 1) + *SEAT*.] The stool on which women sit while spinning.
 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 305/2 Lyncet, a werkynge stole. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 484 Item, to Cumberlton fore a lyncet the same day, viij. d.
 Linessed: see *LINSEED*.

† **Linesshark**. Obs. rare - 0.
 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 773/12 *Hec culingua*, a linesshark.

† **Line-sharker**. Obs. rare - 1.
 1604 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 51 Certain line-sharkers that have coursed the countries to seek you out.

Linesman (lajnzmæn). [*f. line's*, genitive of *LINE sb.* 2 + *MAN*. Cf. *LINEMAN*.]
 1. A soldier belonging to a regiment of the line.
 1856 E. NAPIER (*title*) The Linesman, or Service in the Guards and the Line during England's long peace. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. p. xlii/2 The ugly shako and the coarse red trousers of the French linesman.

2. = *LINEMAN* 1.
 1883 *Standard* 3 May 6/5 James B... telegraph linesman. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 8/2 A number of linesmen engaged... in unloading a barge of heavy sleepers.

3. a. *Lawn Tennis*. An umpire posted near to one of the 'lines', whose duty it is to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not. b. *Football*. In the Association game since 1891, an official whose chief duty is to mark when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or the goal-line.
 1890 *HEATHCOTE*, etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 349 There should certainly be not less than three linesmen (for the further side-line, and the base-lines) in addition to the umpire-in-chief. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 2/3 [*Football*] Any player of the opposite side—selected by the referee and linesmen. 1897 *Whitaker's Ann.* 644/8 [*Football*] Neutral linesmen shall officiate in all games. 1898 *Laws Assoc.* § 13 in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 326 Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty... shall be to decide when the ball is out of play and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick or throw in, and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the laws.

Linnet, obs. form of *LINNET* and of *LINT* 1.

Liney: see *LINY*.

Ling (lin), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3-5 *leunge*, 4 *leyng*, 4-5 *leenge*, 4-7 *lyng(e)*, *linge*, 4- *ling*. [*ME. leunge*, *lienge*, later *ling(e)* (whence, according to *Hatz.-Darm., F. lingue*); cf. early mod. Du. *leughe*, *linghe* (now *leug*), G. *leug*, *lauge*, *lange*, ON. *langa*, Sw. *länga*, Norw. *langa*, *länga*, Da. *leuge*. Connexion with *LONG a.* is probable.]
 1. A long slender gadoid fish, *Molva vulgaris* or *Lota lotka*, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe. It is largely used for food (usually either salted, or split and dried). † *Old ling*: salted ling. *Organ ling*: see *ORGAN*.
 1300 *Havelok* 833 Ne he ne mouthe on the se take Neyther leuge, ne thornbake. 1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtrees) 14 In... ij Lenges empt, iij. vij. d. 1377 *Ibid.* 46 In j Turbutt et j leyng emp. xi. vij. d. 1425 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 255 Cum i viridi lyng, cum iij congers. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Nym Milwel or leuge, bat is wel y-waterdy. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* l. 490 Item, ij saltyng tubbes. Item, vij. lynges. 1573 *Tussea Husb.* lvii. (1878) 133 Ling, Saltfish and Herring, for Lent to provide. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iii. (1600) L 4 b, Hee looks like... a drie Poule of Ling upon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. ii.

12, 13 Our old Lings, and our Isbels a'th Country, are nothing like your old Ling and your Isbels a'th Court. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housw.* ii. ii. (1668) 73 Take the jole of the best Ling that is not much watered. 1619 *Pasquil's Paine* (1877) 152 When Flesh doth bid adue for divers weekes, And leaves old Ling to be his deputie. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* viii. (1662) i. 23 Ling, that Noble Fish, cometh in his Joule with the surloin of Beef. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 20 Mar. Had a good dinner of ling and herring pie. 1712 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 409, I stood by a Fishmongers Shop, whilst they were laying their dry Ling in the Water to soften it. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ix. 91 Old ling, which is the best Sort of Salt Fish, lay it in Water twelve Hours, then [etc.]. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 29 The Ling in the neighbourhood of Iceland are so bad, that [etc.]. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser. ii. Rejoic. New Yr.* He... protested there was no faith in dried ling. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 182 The most usual length of the Ling is from three to four feet.

2. Applied in America, New Zealand, etc. to other fishes, as the burbot (*Lota maculosa*), the cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), etc. (see *quots.*).

1850 [see *LAWYER* 5]. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 212 In eastern Florida it (*Elacate canadensis*) is called the sergeant-fish, and along the western coast of the peninsula it is known as the ling or snooks. *Ibid.* 260 One [fish] living in the sea round New Zealand (*Gerypteris blacodes*) is known as the ling or cloudy bay-cod. 1888 [see *CULTUS-COD*]. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng., Ling*. In New Zealand and Tasmania, it is applied to *Gerypteris blacodes*, Forst.; also called Cloudy Bay Cod. *Lotella marginata*, Maccl., is called Ling, in New South Wales.

3. *attrib.*, *asling fish* (cf. *cod-fish*), *fishery*, *hook*, *pie*.
 1489 *CANTON Fayles of A. n. xvi.* II vj b, Grete foyson of ling fysshe, and haburden. 1526 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 224 Sir, ye spoke with me that you wold have had som good ling fish. 1836 *Chanb. Jyrl.* Dec. 388 Spain presents a good... market for dried cod and ling fish. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1878) 222 The 'ling fishery'. 1896 *LYNEKKE Roy. Nat. Hist.* v. 436 The ling-fishery is an important industry, large quantities of these fish being cured and dried. 1822 *HABERT Descr. Shetld. Isl.* 510 The lines are fitted with 'ling hooks'. 1623 *MARKHAM Eng. Housw.* 100 A 'Ling pie'.

Ling (lin), *sb.* 2 Also 4-7 *lyng(e)*, 5 *lynk*, 5, 7 *linge*, 6-7 *linge*. [*a. ON. lyng* (Da. *lyng*, Sw. *ljung*): *O* Teut. type **lingwōm*. Cf. Sw. *lingon* cawberry.] A name applied to various ericaceous plants, chiefly *Calluna vulgaris*; see *HEATHER*.

1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtrees) 559 Et in reparacione stagni molend. Abbatie cum Mos et Lyng pro eadem. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 336 He laf slawe in a slak forty score on a pak... Dede in the lyng. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 305/2 *Lyng(e)* of the hethe, *bræura*. 14... *Arund. MS.* 42, f. 23 b in *Prompt. Parv.* 305 note, An heh bat growe ful. of lyng. c 1475 *Kauf Coilsack* 337 Gift thou meitis ony leid lent on the lyng. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 249 For xliij. throve of lyng. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* v. 122 In the Dales of Richemondshire they burne Lyng, Petes, and Turfies. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 35 *Erica*, is named in english *Heth*, *hather*, or *ling*. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.*, *Hist. Scot.* 95/1 There was growing in that place... verie much of that kind of heath or ling, which the Scotchmen call hadder. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1266 Little beds... made of chaste tree and of heath or lings. 1607 *NORDEN Surt. Dial.* v. 235 Heath is the general or common name, whereof there is one kind, called *Hather*, the other, *Ling*. 1686 *PLOR Staffordsh.* 357 Sheep will now abide that heath and feed upon Ling all the hardest winter. 1819 *CRAVE Takes Hall* xix, She... stir'd the fire of ling, and brush'd the wicker chair. 1822 *Bewick Mem.* 11 The shepherd might have his hovel thatched with heather and ling. 1884 *Onioa Maremma* 1. 124 Their huts were always... thatched with rushes and ling.

b. *attrib.*, *asling-thatch*; *ling-bird*, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 245 note, The small heath-bird or 'ling-bird'. 1893 *J. WATSON Confess. Poacher* 110 The 'cheep-cheep' of the awakening ling-bird rises from every brae. 1482-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtrees) 648 Pro tractacione xl travis (sic) del 'lyngthake, xxd. 1884 *Gd. Words* 21 The heavy ling thatch hung low over window and wall.

Ling, *sb.* 3 [*Chinese 菱 ling* (Giles).] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, the seeds of which are much eaten as food.

1860 *SCARTH Twelve Yrs. China* 8 Gathering the rich mould and decayed vegetable matter where the 'ling' has grown in the water. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Ling**, *v.* ? *dial.* Obs. [*Cf. ling(e)*, to put out the tongue (Oxfordshire, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)] *intr.* Of the tongue: To protrude from the mouth.

1674 *Woods Life* (O. H. S.) II. 303 Her tongue would ling out of her mouth.

Ling, variant of *LENG v.* Obs.

-ling (lin), *suffix* 1, appended to sbs., adjs., vb.-stems, and (rarely) advs., to form sbs., is a Com. Teut. formative (OE., OS., OHG. -*ling*, ON. -*ling-r*, Goth. -*liggs* in *gadiliggs*). It doubtless arose from the addition of the suffix -*lygo*-2 -*ING* 3 to noun-stems formed with the suffix -*ilo*- (-*EL* 1, -*LE* 1), but in all the historical Teut. langs. it has the character of a simple suffix.

1. In OE., -*ling* added to sbs. forms sbs. with the general sense 'a person or thing belonging to or concerned with (what is denoted by the primary sb.)', as *hýrling* hireling, *terðling* ploughman (f. *terð* ploughing), *ræppling* prisoner (f. *ræp* rope). The derivatives from adjs. have the sense 'a person or thing that has the quality denoted by the adj.', e.g. *dkorling* darling, *efening* an equal, *feorðling* quarter, *farthing*, *geogling* youngling, *gesibling*,

sibling kinsman; similarly from an adv., *underling* subordinate. One or two names of birds have this suffix in OE., as *swertling* ? some black bird (? *l. swart* black), *stærling* starling; here it may possibly have a diminutive force (see 2 below).

In ME. and mod. E. the suffix continued to be freely employed with the same function as in OE.; examples are *atterling*, *deathling*, *falling*, *firstling*, *grayling*, *nestling*, *nursling*, *sapling*, *suckling*. The personal designations in -*ling* are now always used in a contemptuous or unfavourable sense (though this implication was not fully established before the 17th c.), as *cowling*, *earthling*, *groundling*, *popeling* (= papist), *vainling*, *worldling*. On the analogy of words like *nursling*, where the grammatical character of the initial element is ambiguous, a few sbs. in -*ling* have been formed on vb.-stems (taken in passive sense), being personal designations of contemptuous import, such as *shaveling*, *starveling*; of similar origin is *stripling*, though it has lost its primary derisive sense.

The suffix is no longer productive in the uses above explained.

2. In ON. the suffix had a diminutive force, of which there are only slight traces in the other Teut. langs. (cf. OE. *starling* mentioned above, and G. *sperling* sparrow); chiefly in words denoting the young of animals, as *gæstling-r* gosling, *kelling-r* kitten, *kiblin-gr* young kid, † *kidling*, but also in a few other words, as *bekking-r* booklet, *velling-r* glove, *ymrling-r* little worm. In Eng. the earliest certain instance of this use appears to be *colling*, recorded c 1374 (*killling*, which appears a 1300, being of dubious formation), in the 15th c. we find *gosling* (of which the earliest quoted form, *gestling*, points to adoption from ON.), and *duckling*. In the 16th c. and subsequently the suffix has been employed in many new diminutive formations, chiefly contemptuous appellations of persons, as *godling*, *lordling*, *kingling*, *princeling*; in this use it is still a living formative.

In the formation of diminutives expressing merely smallness of size, -*ling* has never been extensively used; a few writers of the 19th c. have so employed it in nonce-wds.

c 1800 *LAMB Lett.* (1837) I. 147 Gentry dipped in Styx all over, whom no paper javelin-ling can touch. 1815 J. GULCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Philosophling. *Ibid.* 22 Thinkling. *Ibid.* 24 Metaphysicling. 1885 *HOWELLS in Century Mag.* XXX. 541 'A pity for you!' cried the hunchbackling.

-ling 2, -*lin(g)s*, *suffix*, forming adverbs, most of which survive only *dial.* The Teut. root **liys-*, *lay-*, *lyug-*, to extend, reach, appears in its three ablaut-forms as the terminal element in certain OE. advs. expressive of direction or extent, as in *bæcling* BACKLING; and *lang* (see *ALONG*, *ENDLONG*); *nihltinges* for a night; *grundlunga* (also *grundlinga*) to the ground. In certain instances the suffixes -*linga*, -*lunga*, were already in OE. substituted for -*inga*, -*unga*, advb. terminations originating in some case (? ablative) of sbs. in -*ing*, -*ung* (see -*ING* 1); so in *neadlunga*, *neadlinga*, whence, with adverbial (genitival) *es*, the ME. *neadlingis* NEEDLING, of necessity. The original OE. use (in which the suffix is added to sbs. to form advs. of direction) is continued in the later formations *grufelyng* (GROVELLING), *headling(s)*, *sideling(s)*; more numerous, however, are the words in which the suffix forms advs. of condition or situation from adjs., as *blindling(s)*, *darkling(s)*, *firstlings*, *stalling(s)*, *hidlings*, *mostlings*.

Lingal, variant of *LINGEL*.
 || **Lingam** (lɪŋgəm), *linga* (lɪŋgə). Also 8 *lingum*, 8-9 *lingham*. [*a. Skr. liṅga*, nom. case *liṅgam*; the flexional *m* has been preserved in the word as adopted into the non-Aryan langs. of India.] Among the Hindus, a phallus, worshipped as a symbol of the god Siva.

The first quot. contains some misunderstanding.
 1719 I. T. PHILLIPS *tr. Thirty-four Confer.* 326 The third Way of attaining Salvation, is by offering to the *Piratti Lingum*, which is an Image of a Man made of Dung. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav.* v. 94 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center... with a lamp hanging over the Lingham. *Ibid.* note, The Lingham is the great object of superstition among the followers of Brahmah. 1799 *COLEBROOKE in Life v.* (1873) 152 A number of little altars, with a *linga* of Mahadeva on them. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 364 Two respectable brahmins... who... had... performed the accustomed ceremonies to the *linga*. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* v. 120 Several stones, of four feet in height... which appeared to be lingams.

Hence **Lingamism**, the worship of lingams.
 1843 *MACAULAY Sp. Lit. Ellenborough's Govt. Sp.* (1853) II. 9 To what religion was it that the offering was made? It was to Lingamism.

Lingan, **Lingat**, obs. fl. of *LINOEL*, *LINGOT*.
Lingcan: see *LICHAM*.

Linge, lindle (lindz), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *g dial. linc, linc.* [Of obscure origin: the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cites (s.v. *Linch*) from Moisy a mod. Norman *lincher* to whip.] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LVII. Florus Brev. 1242 Met he with a soldier out of his ranke and file? If he were a Roman, up he went and was well linged & swaddled with vine-wards by the centurion. **1606** — *Sutton*. Annot. 27 As if he had bene well linged with lether thongs. **1824** MAC-TAGGART *Gallivied*. *Encycl.* 319 *Lingel*, lashed, beaten, &c. **1825-80** JAMESON, *Linge*, *Lyng*, to flog, beat. **1847** ILLI-WELL, *Linge*, to beat severely. *Deron.* **1858** N. & Q. and Ser. VI. 27 1/2 The . . . magister . . . exclaimed, 'Give me a stick, and I'll linge him myself!' **1868** ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Linch*, to flog or thrash, to beat with a whip or flexible cane.

Lingel, lingle (l'ingl'), *sb.* *Now dial.* Forms: 5 *lynyolf*, *lynolf*, (*inniof*), 6 *lyngell*, 6-7 *lingell*, 7 *Sc. linyel*, 8 *lingan*, 9 *lingal*, *liniel*, 6- *lingel*, 7- *linge*. [a. OF. *lignol*, *lignol*; — popular L. *lineolum*, f. L. *linea* LINE *sb.* 2.] A shoemaker's waxed thread.

c 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 306/1 *Lynyolf*, or *inniof* [*H. P. lynnol*], threde to sow wythe schone or botys, *indula*, *linium*. **1523** FITZGERB. *Insb.* § 142 *Bodkyn*, *kuyfe*, *lyngell*, *gyue* thy horse mete, se he be shoed well. **1530** PALSGR. 239/2 *Lyngel* that souters sowe with, *chegros*, *liguter*. **1562** J. HEWWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 110 For may he once get his shooes on his feete, Without last or lingel his wordes make them nicete. **1576** TURBERV. *Venerie* 231 And he must have a lyngell in readinesse to sow up the skin, and at every stitch that he taketh let him knit his threed or lyngell. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Pestle v. iii*, Whose Master wrought with Lingell and with All. **1635** D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 196 He had his elsin and linyel for sewing of leather. **1721** RAMSAY *Ode to Mr. P.* — I, Hinds wif elson and hemp lingle, Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July, A little hemp, which he spun into lingels. **c 1817** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 306 George . . . scratched his head with the awl, and gave the lingels such a yerke, that he made them both crack in two. **1868** G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 104 Settling in haste to his awl and his lingel.

b. atirib., as *lingel*, (or *† lingel's end*), *-tail*. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 My shoe shall rend, my nail blade bend, My lingels end, first shall I spend, Before his works goe downe. **c 1774** C. KEITH *Farmer's Hat v.* (1801) 48 They pow and rax the lingel tails. **1809** COLVILLE *Vernacular* 16 The sutor . . . deftly bired a fresh lingel-end.

Hence **L'ingel v. trans.**, to bind firmly with cobbler's thread. *Sc.*

1819 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* I. 102 Come like a cobbler, Donald Macgillivray, Beat them, and bore them, and lingel them cleverly.

Lingel, lingle (l'ingl'), *sb.* *Now dial.* Forms: 5 *longell*, (*lynnell*), 5-7 *lingell*, 6 *lyngell*, 7 *lingal*, 7- *lingel*, 8- *linge*. [app. repr. an AF. **lengle* = L. *lingula* strap, thong, also spoon; dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LANGLE.]

†1. collect. sing. The leather straps, etc. of a horse's harness. *Obs.*

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1364 (Kaluza) His scheld was blak as pich, Lingel, armes, trappure swich. *Ibid.* 1664 And of be same painture Was lingell and trappure.

2. A thong or latchet.

1528 ELVOT *Dict. Cohnu*, a thonge or lyngell wherwith the oxe bowe & the yoke are bounden togider. **a 1585** MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Polwart* 342 Shame and sorrow on her snout that . . . louses off thy lingals sa lang as they may last. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Lingel*, a little tongue or thong. **1790** A. WILSON *To E. Picken* *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 107 This half a year yer funny tales, Ower mosses, mountains, seas and dales, I've carried 'y my lingle. **1801** BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 4 (L. D. D.) Afore the ingle she knit a lingle to swing the roast. **1832** A. HENDERSON *Prose* 129 It's short while since the sow bore the lingle. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lingel*, a small thong of leather for sewing or lacing bands. [syn.] *Lingle*. **1895** CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxv. 188, I had my sword dangling by a lingle or tag at my right wrist. **1896** — *Grey Man* xxix. 200, I . . . saw nothing but some discharged pistols lying with broken lingels abroad on the sand.

†3. A flat blade or spoon, a spatula.

1598 FLORIO, *Paletta di spetiale*, a lingell, a spoon, a tenon, a spatle or slice as Apothecaries vse. **1611** COTGR., *Friguette*, a lingell, small sklice, little scummeer. *Ibid.*, *Palette*, a Lingell, Tenon, Slice, or flat toole wherwith Chirurgians lay saue on plaisters.

Hence **Lingel v. trans.**, to listen with a thong. (Cf. LANGLE *v.* *Sc.*)

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xlv. (1880) 293, I never read the ballad about the worm lingel round the tree.

†Lingence. *Obs. rare* — *1.* [f. L. *lingere* to lick: see -ENCE.] A linctus.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Nottinghamsh.* II. (1662) 315 A stick hereof [of liquorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to Patients, to use in any Lingences or Loaches.

†Linger, sh. Obs. [f. LINGER *v.*] Delay.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 34 Who but they could abyde such hunger and colde, . . . besydes the lynger of paye, sycknes and mortalitie?

Linger (l'ingə), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 *lenger*, (4 *langer*), 6 *lyngar*, *er*, 6- *linger*. [Northern ME. *lenger*, frequentative of LEX *v.*: see -ER 5.]

†1. intr. To dwell, abide, stay (in a place). *Obs.* **a 1300** CURSOR *M.* 604 Per-for he gafe him to be-gin A lueusum land at lenger in. **a 1300** *Ibid.* 1411 And leuer was [adam] siben to lenger [Fairf. *langer*] in helf þan langer in his lue to duell.

2. To stay behind, tarry, loiter on one's way; to stay on or hang about in a place beyond the proper or usual time, esp. from reluctance to leave it.

1530 PALSGR. 612/1, I lyngar behynde my companie, I tarye behynde them, *je targe*. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Nene Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Leaste any linge behynde his companie. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 A number of the Souldiours . . . came home agayne unpayde and lyngered and still hanged vpon the prince. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. iv. 54 Then linge not, my Lord, away, take horse. **1594** SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxviii, And, in her songs, sends many a wishfull vow For his returne that seemes to linger late. **1667** PRIEST *Diary* 30 June, They had no orders, and lay lingering vpon the way. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 254 They pretending they had lost their Way, but more truly lingred, not having us to spur them on. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, In scenes like these she would often linger alone. **1816** SHELLEY *Alastor* 93 He would linger long In lonesome vales, making the wild his home. **1838** LYTTON *Allice* 67 Evelyn could have lingered all day in the room. **1864** D. G. MITCHELL *Serv. Star.* 245 The broken gentleman lingers for hours beside the portraits of the old Count. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6. 94 The White Ship in which he had embarked lingered behind the rest of the royal fleet. **1893** G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 22 The Dutch trains do perhaps seem to linger somewhat on the way.

b. To proceed at a slow pace; to go lingeringly (down, past).

1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 120 Soon the dim orb passed from over the sun, and lingered down the eastern heaven. **1836-9** DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Scenes* III. (1892) 54 These men linger listlessly past. **1840** — *Barn. Rudge* xvi, He was never lingering or loitering, but always walking swiftly. **1863** HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 294 Lingerling through one of the aisles.

c. fig. (with a prep. as on, over, round): To dwell upon, give protracted consideration to, be reluctant to quit (a subject).

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. II. v. § 8. 103 Every one of those broad spaces she would linger over in protracted delight. **1844** STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 168, I linger round a subject. **1871** K. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* LXIV. 117 Yet, for again I come to the former story, be seems not to linger on all one there.

3. 'To remain long in languor and pain' (J.); to continue alive, though oppressed by sickness or other distress. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl.* a. b.)

1534 [see LINGERING *vbl. sb.*] **1570** JEVINS *Manip.* 78/23 To linger, *langere*. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. II. 88, I would not have thee linger in thy paine. **1607** — *Cor.* III. iii. 89 Pent to linger But with a graine a day. **1819** SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 320 He lingered a few days, possessed of his senses, reconciled to his fate. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 251 He lingered as a prisoner of the Inquisition for sixteen years. **1898** RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* 6 He lingered for nearly two years.

fig. 1881 COWPER *Hope* 723 When hope, long lingering, at last yields the ghost.

4. To be tardy in doing or beginning anything; to hesitate, delay; to dawdle. †Const. inf.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Evans. Par. Matt.* III. 7-10 As they y^e make hast are pertakers of health, so they that linger are al pertakers of peril. **1586** J. HOOKER *Hist. Incl.* in *Hobbes* II. 16/1 The King . . . differed the time, and lingered to give any answer. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 58 We haue linger'd about a match betweene An Page, and my coven Slender. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Pet.* II. 3 [Whose judgement now of a long time lingereth not (Gr. *oúk dypei*).] **1692** DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. ii. 17 And if my Eyes have pow'r, He should not sue In vain, nor linger with a long delay. **1812** S. ROGERS *Columbus* iv. 50 Off the stern Catalan . . . Muttered dark threats, and linger'd to obey. **1851** GROTJE *Greece* VIII. 420 His accuser denounces him as having . . . designedly lingered in the business, for the purpose of prolonging the period of remuneration. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 268 By no remonstrance . . . could he prevail on his allies to be early in the field. . . . Every one of them lingered, and wondered why the rest were lingering. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 186 Either Malcolm lingered in his preparations, or [etc.].

5. fig., chiefly of immaterial things. a. To remain, to be slow to pass away or disappear; to stay or persist, though tending to wane and dwindle. To linger on, to continue to linger.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. **1805** WORDSW. *Waggoner* iv. 189 Nor could the waggon long survive, which Benjamin had ceased to drive: It lingered on — guide after guide Ambitiously the office tried. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 707 It is by no means improbable that this superstition . . . may still linger in a few obscure farm-houses. **1868** E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii. 483 When the Plague had departed from most parts of London, it often lingered in the Tower. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 110 But he has still a doubt lingering in his mind.

b. To be slow in coming or accruing.

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 141 Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. Intro. (1880) 9 The wages of men's sins often linger in their payment. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xx. 593 When the sentence was once passed its execution did not linger.

c. Of actions or conditions: To be protracted (wearisomely or painfully), to drag on. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl.* a.)

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 74 One would have lingring Warres, with little cost. **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xvii. 8 As the siege of Ithome lingered, the Spartans called on their allies for aid.

6. quasi-trans. a. with advb. compl. (forth, on, out): To draw out, prolong, protract by lingering, tarrying, or dallying. *To linger away:* to waste (time) by lingering.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (1562) 137 It shal cause things to haue good successe, and that matters shal not be lingred forth from daye to daye. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 265, I can get no remedy against this Consumption of the purse. Darrowing only lingers, and lingers

it out, but the disease is incurable. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr. v. x.* 9 Let your briefe plagues be mercy, And linger not our sure destructions on. **1622** MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, I'll not insult on a base, humbled prey by lingering out thy terrors. **1695** DRYDEN *Death Mr. Purcell* 29 Now live secure, and linger out your days. **a 1704** T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The first linge away their lives in perpetual drudgery. **1721** AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 34 (1754) 179 To prevent the scholars from ling'ring away their time, and neglecting their studies. **1829** SCOTT *Diary* 8 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Half measures do but linger out the feud. **1833** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, We all began to be afraid that a suit which as yet had abated none of its ardours, might at last be lingered on, till passion had time to cool. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 522 His policy, therefore, was for the present to linger out the negotiations. **1887** LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 130 Ford lingers-out his heart-breaks too much.

b. To pass (life) sadly or wearily.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 411 Far from gay cities, and the ways of men, I linger life. **a 1774** GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 239 They . . . left him to linger in this manner, unattended, the remains of his wretched life.

†7. trans. To cause to linger; to prolong, protract, draw out (the time, a business, etc.); also, to delay, put off, defer. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 18 Edward . . . thoughte he wold not lynger his busines. **1556** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* A iij b, I forbore and lingered the time to see if any [etc.]. **1565** JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 307 The Bread, that our Lord gaue to his Disciples, he lingred it not [tr. L. *non distulit*], nor had it to be kept until the morning. **a 1568** COVERDALE *Bk. Death* II. 7 That wee ly no occasion should linge yer amendment of our lues until age. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 215 Wherefore I advise all men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 231 He goes into Mauritania . . . vlesse his abode be lingred heere by some accident. **1604** EDMONDS *Observ.*, *Cesar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. II. § 3. 175 The Leigers . . . could not be perswaded to linger the time and stay their advantage. **1632** SANDERSON *Serm.* 301 Secure ones may linger their repentance till it be too late. **1633** FORD *Broken H.* IV. iv, To Linger Pain, which I strive to cure, were to be cruel.

†b. To keep waiting, put off (a person). Also with off. Obs.

1534 MORE *Let. to Marg. Keper* Wks. 1429/1 They were not lingered nor made to daunce any long attendance . . . as sutors were sometime wont to be. **1543** GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 101 Then Henry speedely prepared him-selfe because he would lynger his frendes no longer. **1594** WEST 2nd *Pt. Synbol.* § 35 Least the parties should . . . be long lingered with vaine hope of an endless end. **1606** G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Festive* xxi. 80 Hee solicited the Affricks and the King of Mauritane for supply, being lingred off with delays.

8. intr. To have a longing or craving, to hanker. *Const. after; also (rarely) with infinitive.*

1641 BIST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 11 They [*sc. tups*] will be-ginne to linger after ewes and decline. **a 1649** WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 54 Such as fell into discontent, and lingered after their former condition in England. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 120 The Cardinal finding the King's mind to linger after another Bedford, **a 1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 14 More remarkable it seems that they should extoll and linger after the Cucumbers and Leeks, Onions and Garlic in Aegypt. **1718** MONTREUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 255 Thou lingerest with Impatience to exercise thy talking Faculty. **1893** *Survey Words* (E.D.S.) s. v., Being used to hay makes them linger more after it.

Lingerer (l'ingərə), [f. LINGER *v.* + -ER 1.]

One who, or that which, lingers, taries, etc.; † a dawdler, idler; † one who hankers (after).

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 610/2 As oft as we play the lingerers, & cold starnelings. **1646** GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect. **1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 131 ¶ 1 The mighty body of lingerers, persons who . . . waste away In gentle inactivity the day. **1740** J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) t. 53 O Flee, you Lingerer, Flee! **1820** SCOTT *Monast. vii*, 'But you, ye lingerers', he added, looking to a knot of beeches which still bore their withered leaves [etc.]. **1891** SMILES *J. Murray* I. i. 11 The book was a lingerer on his shelves and did not sell. **1892** STEVENSON *Wrecker* vii. 122 A waterside prowler, a lingerer on wharves.

|| Lingerie (l'ænzəri). [Fr., 'the making or selling of linnen cloth; also, linnen, linnen stuffe, things made of linnen' (Cotgr.), f. *linge* linen.] Linen articles collectively; all the articles of linen, lace, etc. in a woman's wardrobe or *trousseau*.

1835 COURT MAG. VI. p. xviii/2 It is expected that lingerie will be this season in very great request, both in morning and half-dress. **1885** *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Nov. 516/1 A happy bride supplied with 'a handsome lingerie'. **1894** *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The ribbons of the lingerie are sky-blue.

Lingering (l'ingəri), *vbl. sb.* [ING 1.] The action of the vb. LINGER. Also rarely in *pl.*, last remaining traces (of something).

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 16292 And quils bou lues here wit vs þi lengring sal be care. **c 1375** *Ibid.* 6686 (Fairf.) þe smytor sal quite his leching and make amendis for his lingering. **1534** MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/1, I know my lingering not likely to last longe, but out wil my snuffe sodainly some daye within a while. **1570** SIR T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 45 Lingering is noysome when necessity requires haste. **1582** STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Now, quod he, no lingering, let vs hence. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 702. **1822** W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 80, I . . . am still troubled with lameness and inflammation in the ankles, the lingerings of my tedious malady. **1864** TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 267 After a lingering, . . . The little innocent soul flitted away. **1886** WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 625 A delay of three years . . . is a striking illustration of . . . the lingering of all college work.

†b. Hankering (*after*). *Obs.*

1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 732/1 Remoue from him . . . all worldly desires, all lingering after the deceiving sweetens of these earthly things. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 89 Gods judgements . . . crossing their lingering after Canaan.

Lingering, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That lingers, delays, loiters, moves slowly, etc.; remaining behind, slow to depart or disappear.

1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 31 Of lingering doubts such hope is sprong pardie. 1561 SACRVILLE & NORTON *Ferrex & Porrex* i. ii. 194 The lingering yeres That draw not forth his ende with faster course. 1594 WARRES *Cyrus* 289 We'll starue them with a lingering siege. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 63. 105 Whether sudden or lingering judgements. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Past.* viii. 100 Restore, my Charms, My lingering Daphnis, to my longing Arms. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 188 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* vi. 95 Even in the worst and most depraved of mankind, there is a lingering sense of gratitude. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 203 The lingering remains of volcanic activity.

b. *esp.* of disease, suffering, or death: Slow, painfully protracted. †Of poisons: Characterized by slow or tardy action. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 247 They will . . . torture him with grievous lingring death. 1611 — *Wint. T.* i. ii. 320. 1611 — *Cymb.* i. v. 34 Strange ling'ring poysons. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malvi* v. ii. 'Tis a secret That (like a lingring poyson) may chance lie spread in thy vaines, and kill thee seauen yeare hence. 1627 F. LITTLE *Mon. Chr. Mufif.* (1871) 67 His lingring disease increasing, and death approaching. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 289 He yet is extreame weake, and I feare his sicknes will proue lingring, but I hope not in any danger of his life. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 618. 1675 BROOKS *Good Key Wks.* 1867 V. 81 We see him die with lingring torments. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* *Passion* 14 And that not stupifying, no transient pain, but one both very acute and lingring. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363 § 13 Lingring and Incurable Distempers. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1867) IV. 22 He retired . . . to Richmond, where he died of a lingring illness. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 511 He put the widow of Sevañi to a painful and lingring death. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* II. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 208 Punishment! Yes. Something lingring, with boiling oil in it, I fancy. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s. v. He's in a poor lingring way.

Lingeringly (ling'ringli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a lingering manner.

1589 RIECK *Bibl. Scholast.* 873 Lingeringly, tarde. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNIN *Whole Creature* v. 38 Not so long, so lingringly, as this macerating, massacring, murdering, Famine. a 1640 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 241 As the flower which lingringly doth fade. 1657 AUSTIN *Fruit Trees* i. 73 Barke bound disease makes trees live lingringly and poorly. a 1687 COTTON *On Tobacco* 72 Poems (1689) 517 Coughs, Astmas, Apoplexies, Fevers, Rheum, All that kill dead; or lingringly consume. 1827 MOORE *Epich.* xvi. (1839) 167 Her hand parted lingringly from mine. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 270 Even the best of them look lingringly and longingly back to Europe and her legends. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Last Confession* 244 Her voice was swift, yet ever the last words fell lingringly. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonnets. M. Angelo* lxiv, Death . . . Who to sad souls alone comes lingringly.

[**Lingerly**, *adv.*, given in Dicts., appears to be a misprint in the later edd. of C. Bronte's *Jane Eyre* iii; ed. 1 (1847) has *lingeringly*.]

†**Linget**¹. *Sc. Obs.* In full linget-seed. Also 6 lingeat, 8 linjet. [An unexplained var. of *linnet*, earlier form of *lint* sh. The seed of 'lint' or flax, linseed. *Oly(e) lingeat*: linseed oil.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (Peach. *Swallow*) xviii. *Se ye yon churle, . . . Fast sawand henip and gude linget seid?* *Ibid.* xxvi, Yone lint heirefter will do gude; For linget is to litill birdis fude. 1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 408 Three peckis of lynget, and thre pekkis of hemp seide. 1501 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 25 Item, for iiii pointis olye lingeat xijis. 1505-6 *Ibid.* III. 184 Item, for ane quart olye lingeat viijs. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 152 Linget seed. 1655 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 420 Repairing thither with ane bagg of linget. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 6 (E. D. D.) An' name but hamit linjet sawn.—Fan lint was beaten wi' the mill.

†**Linget**². *Obs. rare* = °. Also 6 lingette. [Of obscure origin: Halliwell gives *linget* as a Somerset var. of *linnet*, but cites no authority.] Some small bird; perh. = *ling-bird* (see *LANG* sh. 2 b).

1552 *Elvot Dict.*, *Atricapilla*, . . . a byrde with blacke feathers on the crowne of his head, muche like our linget [1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, like a lingette or titlynge]. 1611 COTGR., *Fauvette*, a yellowish bird somewhat lesse then the Nightingale, whereunto she resembles both in singing and shape; some call her, a Linget. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Linger or Linget*, a kind of Bird.

Linget, *obs.* form of **LINGOT**.

†**Lingible**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = °. [ad. L. type **lingibilis*, f. *lingere* to lick.] Meant to be licked. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 515 Others are lingible, as lolochs, syrups, and sublinguale troches.

Lingism (ling'izm). [f. *ling*, the name of a Swedish physician + -ISM.] 'Ling's mode of treating disease by the use of gymnastics and appropriate movements' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); kinesiotherapy. 1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Lingle: see **LINGEL**.

Ling-long, *a.* ?reduplication of *long*.

a 1810 SURTEES *Barthram's Dirge* iii, She tore her ling long yellow hair, And knelt at Barthram's side.

Lingo¹ (ling'o). Also 8-9 linguo. [?corrupt form of *LINGUA* (*franca*): see *LINGUA* 2, 2 b, and cf. Pg. *lingoa*.] A contemptuous designation for: Foreign speech or language; language which is

strange or unintelligible to the person who so designates it; language peculiar to some special subject, or employed (whether properly or affectedly) by some particular class of persons.

1660 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 337 To wth the plant (=plaintiff) answered, that he was not acquainted with Dutch lingo. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. iv, Well, Well, I shall understand your Lingo one of these days, Cozen; in the mean while I must answer in plain English. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. 193 They are Sesquipedalia Verba of which their [sc. the American Indians'] Lingo is composed. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ii, I have often warned you not to talk the court gibberish to me. I tell you, I don't understand the lingo. 1758 J. CHUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) I. 84 When men speak French, or any Outlandish Linguo. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. ii, You may swear he is a foreigner by his lingo. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 The linguo of the Virtuoso clan. 1861 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) II. 312 The good man . . . began to pray in a borrowed, washy lingo. 1864 KINGSLEY *Lt. to his Wife in Life* (1879) II. 168 The Basques speak a lingo utterly different from all European languages. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 II. 165. I should be half inclined to name the Yankee a lingo rather than a dialect. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 470 They come with their barbarous lingo to flatter us. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

Lingo². *Weaving*. Also 8 lingooe. [?variant of **LINGOT**.] (See *quots.*)

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male, or through a Loop in the Leish, and bath a small weight or Lingooe hung below, to counter-balance the Packthreads. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 254 The cords whereby the leaden weights, which are called lingos, are attached to the harness. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss.*, *Lingo*, a long, thin weight of wire used in Jacquard looms.

|| **Lingo**³, *lingoa*. [Moluccan *linggoa*, dial.

var. of Malay لینگو *linguh* (Le Clercq *Ternate Vocab.* 1890). The word appears as *linggoa-boom* (Du. *boom* = tree) in Valentyn *Oost-Indien* (1726) III. 1. 215.] A large leguminous tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*, or its wood (native in the East Indies), also called *Burmese rosewood*, *Amboyna wood*, *Kyahuka*, etc.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 74 note, Of the Lingo-wood Valentyn describes three sorts, the red, the white, and the stone-hard lingo. 1808 tr. *Stavropius* in Pinkerton *Voy. & Trav.* XI. 254 The wood which is called Amboyna wood, or properly Lingo Wood. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lingo*.

Lingot (ling'ot). ?*Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 *pl.* lingattis, 7 (lingnot), lingat'e, linget, (8) lig-nate), 6- linget. [a. F. *lingot*: see **INGOT**.]

1. A mould in which metal is cast; = **INGOT** 1.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* 1. 307* With other gold work, to be melted in ane grette lingot. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leurey's Conscience Chym.* (ed. 2) 36 Lingots are Iron molds [etc.]. 1688 [see **INGOT** 1].

2. A mass of metal shaped like the mould in which it has been cast; = **INGOT** 2.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 84 Twa lingattis of gold. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. (1608) 77 Golden lingots. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 179 Among the Lacedemonians iron lingots quenched with vinegar that they may serve to no other use (have been used for money). 1653 H. COGAN in *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. (1663) 42 Lingots of silver. 1670 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. *Brown Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 477 Some lingnates of copper. 1697 EVELYN *Nunium* i. 13 They paid Sums in France by Lingot as well as in coin. 1776 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlv. (1779) 409 The port of Cadiz, where the lingots of America are landed. 1801 HELM. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xviii. 226 The vandalic fury that . . . melted into lingots the most exquisite pieces of bronze. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* III. 187 The Baron . . . showed me a lingot of gold made out of pewter. *transf.* and *fig.* 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 1124 The houses' front Was cased with lingots of ripe Indian corn. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* i. 459 Thee bit by bit I dig The lingot truth, that memorable day.

Lingeth, variant of **LINGUISTEN**.

Lingthorn. A local name for the star-fish, *Luidia fragillissima* (see *quot.* 1841).

1841 E. FORBES *Hist. Brit. Starfishes* 139 The five-armed form is there [at Scarborough] called Lingthorn by the fishermen, and is taken in deep water; but is very rare. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 50.

Lingtow. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *Sc. ling*, *LANE* sh. 2 + *Tow*.] A rope used by smugglers. Also *Comb. Lingtow-men*, smugglers.

1857 J. PATERSON *Mem. Y. Train* 185 The carriers from the coast to the interior were called lingtowmen, from the coil of ropes or lingtows which they generally wore like a soldier's shoulder-belt, when not employed slinging or carrying their goods. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* i. 14 Wondering how long it would be till my father let me have a horse from the stable and a lingtow over my shoulder to tug out to the Free Trade among the Manxmen.

|| **Lingua** (ling'wa). [L., = tongue; in sense 2 prob. chiefly from It.]

1. The tongue or a tongue-like organ; *spec.* in *Ent.* (a) the ligula, or the central well-developed portion of it; (b) a tongue-like prolongation of the hypopharynx; (c) 'the tubular proboscis of Lepidoptera' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 358 *Lingua* (the Tongue), the organ situated within the *Labium* or emerging from it, by which insects in many cases collect their food and pass it down to the *Pharynx*. *Ibid.* 359 According to circum-

stances it might perhaps be denominated *Lingula* or *Ligula*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Dev. Anim.* vii. 470 The anterior surface of the lingua and hypopharynx is beset with fine hairs. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 In the Hymenoptera. . . A process, the tongue (lingua), is developed on the surface of the labium turned towards the mouth, and this has two lateral appendages, or secondary tongues (paraglossae) at its base. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lingua*, . . . is sometimes applied to a part of the sucking-apparatus of insects, and to the 'inner integument' of the labrum in some Orthoptera, &c.

b. = **LINGO** 2.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 230/2 The linguae are the long pieces of round or square lead, tied to the end of each thread of the long-harness to keep them tight.

2. A language or 'lingo'.

1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig.* *Appeal* 1. 43 In translating out of, and into those Linguae they had at their Fingers ends. 1678 *Geneva Ball.* ii. in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 203 Was ever such a Benck-learn'd Clerk That speaks all linguae of the Ark? 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* III. 100 We teach them their Lingua, to Crave and to Cant. a 1734 *North Exam.* i. ii. § 90 If they could not (in the Lingua of our East Angles) have t'one, they would have none of t'other. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 179 Many of the women speak a little of the lingua called Chinese English, or, in the cant phrase, *pigeon*.

b. **Lingua franca** [It., = 'Frankish tongue']: a mixed language or jargon used in the Levant, consisting largely of Italian words deprived of their inflexions. Also *transf.* any mixed jargon formed as a medium of intercourse between people speaking different languages.

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. i, 'Tis a kind of *Lingua Franca*, as I have heard the Merchants call it; a certain compound Language, made up of all Tongues, that passes through the Levant. 1737 [S. PIERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 28 That mixed Language called *Lingua Franca*, so necessary in Eastern Countries; It is made up of Italian, Turkish, Persian, and Arabian. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. 224 Addressing himself to me . . . in a most fluent lingua-franca, half Italian and half Portuguese. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsch. Easy* xiii, One of the men could speak a little *Lingua Franca*. 1872 BEAMES *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.* I. 121 That . . . all-expressive Urdu speech, which is even now the *lingua franca* of most parts of India. 1877 F. BURNABY *Through Asia Minor* I. vi. 64 'What do you want?'—he asked in *lingua franca*, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterranean.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 170 What concern have we with the shades of dialect in Homer or Theocritus, provided they speak the spiritual *lingua franca* that abolishes all alienage of race?

†**Lingua**^{cious}, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *linguāci-*, *linguax* loquacious (f. *lingua* tongue) + -OUS.]

1. Talkative, loquacious.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 780 We desire the linguacious Chymistry of these heads to tell us. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. Linguistic. (A bad use.)

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 499 The author . . . appears . . . after having completed two volumes of selections from the ancient writers, to have . . . acquired a respectable knowledge . . . of their linguacious peculiarities.

Hence †**Lingua**^{ciousness}.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Linguacity**. *Obs.* = ° [f. L. *linguāci-* (see *prec.*) + -ITY; L. type **linguācītatem*.] Loquacity.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Linguacity*, . . . talkativeness, verbosity. 1721 in BAILEY.

Lingual (ling'wāl), *a.* and *sh.* [ad. med. L.

lingualis, f. *lingua* tongue. Cf. *F. lingual*.]

A. adj.

†1. Tongue-shaped (see *quot.*). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Langraun's Cirurg.* 308 The . . . cauterie is clepid linguale [*L. cauterium linguale*]. *Ibid.* 309 Superfluous of fleisch þat is vpon a mannes browis, þou schalt do aweit wiþ a cauterie þat is clepid lingual, schape as it were a tunge of a brid.

2. Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the tongue, or to any tongue-like part (see *LANGUA* 1).

Lingual artery, a branch of the external carotid, supplying the tongue. *Lingual bone*, the hyoid bone (*Hyd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *Lingual nerve*, a tactile and sensory nerve (a branch of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth cranial pair), supplying the tongue. *Lingual ribbon*, in molluscs, = *ODONTOPHORE*. *Lingual teeth*, the chitinous band of teeth which is borne upon the odontophore.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 143 There are men somewhere who have really a double Tongue, with which they better perform the lingual offices then we do with one. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxvii. 426 The labial palpi . . . might with equal propriety be denominated lingual palpi. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 287 The constrictor medius is covered, in its outer surface, by the hyo-glossus and lingual artery externally. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 379 The branch of this proceeding to the tongue, is known as the lingual nerve. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 28 The lingual ribbon of the limpet is longer than the whole animal. 1858 OWEN in Murchison *Siluria* App. (1859) 562 Lingual teeth of gastropods. 1862 J. C. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* I. 289 The tongue or lingual part of *Cochlicopa*. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 65 The lingual cartilage is large in all cyclostomes. 1880 R. RIMMER *Land & Fresh-water Shells* 23 Central lingual tooth minute. 1882 KIRBY *Conchol.* I. 94 At the lower posterior end is situated the lingual sheath, enclosing the odontophore.

3. *Phonetics*. Of sounds: Formed by the tongue.

As a term of phonetic classification, the word has been very variously applied: e.g. by Wilkins to most of the vowels, and to all the consonants exc. the labials and gutturals; some have appropriated it to the 'divided' sounds, *l* and *r*. In present use, it hardly survives exc. as

a synonym for CEREBRAL (e.g. in Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar*, 1879).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 Then u, o, &, should be first, as being Labial, and &, a, e, i, next, as Lingual, or Linguapalatal, and y last, as being Guttural. 1773 W. KENRICK *Dict., Rhet. Gram.* § 2. 3 He would be at no loss to perceive, that the guttural and nasal modes of enunciation are less pleasant than the labial and lingual. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 167 Not a lisp, certainly, but the least possible imperfection in articulating some of the lingual sounds.

4. a. Pertaining to the tongue as the organ of speech. b. Pertaining to language or languages.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 456, I was advised to take a country lodging for the benefit of the air; but as a lingual noise is not the only one I dislike, I was for ever changing my situation. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. v. 1311 If others yet no language knew, then, tell me, whence their lingual talent grew. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 415 He [a tongueless boy] underwent a strict examination as to... the lingual powers he still possessed. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1. ii. One great difference between our two kinds of civil war; between the modern lingual or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battle-field. 1855 J. WILSON in *Mitchell Mem. R. Nesbit* (1858) 396 His lingual studies in India were almost altogether confined to the Marathi and to the elements of Sanskrit. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 79 Your talk is not a mere exhibition of lingual dexterity; it means something. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 923 The lingual ingenuities of logic.

B. sb. 1. A lingual sound (see A. 3).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 In conformity with the common Alphabets, I begin [in enumerating the vowels] with the Linguals. A 1709 W. BAXTER *Lect. in Gloss. Rom. Antip.* (1731) 409 The second Sort I call Linguals, which are proper to Mankind, and borrowed by Imitation from animal and other Sounds. 1817 DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 261 Four Linguals, *shim, shat, zed, and sin*. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. System* 36 The linguals and labials among letters are particularly troublesome.

2. Anat. The lingual nerve (see A. 2).

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* III. i. 345 Here the sensory lingual was evidently the means of causing motor effects.

Linguality. [f. LINGUAL a. + -ITY.] The quality of being lingual. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893.)

Lingualize (lɪŋgwəlaɪz), v. [f. LINGUAL a. + -IZE.] trans. To make lingual.

1875 F. HALL in *Nation* XX. 116/2 The letters d, n, and t, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized, so as to conform to their character everywhere on the Continent, and these letters on reaching England, where there are no vernacular dentals, were, in turn, lingualized. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 59 The final f or u of a preposition or other like prefix ordinarily lingualizes the initial t of the root to which it is prefixed.

Lingually (lɪŋgwəli), adv. [f. LINGUAL a. + -LY.] In a lingual manner; as regards language. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Linguapalatal: see LINGUO-.

†Lingued, ppl. a. Obs. [f. L. *lingua* tongue + -ED.] Tongued. Only in Comb. *honey-lingued*. 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* C 4 b, Honey-lingued Polihymnia.

Linguet, variant of LANGUET.

1644 DIGHTY *Nat. Bodies* xix. 166 The body or linguet [sc. 'a tongue, or labell of flannen'] by which the water ascendeth, being a dry one. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Linguet, a tongue; as in some organ-pipes. A linguet. *Ibid.*, Linguet, the piece of a sword-hilt which turns down over the mouth-piece of a scabbard.

Linguiform (lɪŋgwɪfɔrm), a. Bot., Anat. and Zool. Also less correctly *lingua-*, *linguæ-*. [ad. L. type *linguiformis*, f. LINGUA; see -FORM.] Shaped like the tongue.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Linguiform leaf*, a linear leaf in shape of a tongue, which is obtuse, fleshy, depressed, convex on the under side, and usually cartilaginous at the edge. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 186 *Linguiform, Tongue-shaped*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 424 When you look within the mouth, you will find a linguiform organ, which evidently acts the part of a tongue, and therefore ought to have the name. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot, which is shaped like a tongue, is named linguiform, as in the *Selen strigatus*. 1848 CRAIG *Linguiform*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 304 Veneridae: foot linguiform. 1862 COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Linguiform*. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Mar. 641 In some instances the gall-bladder projects beyond the apex of the linguiform projection.

Linguipotence. *nonce-rod*. [f. L. *lingua* tongue + *potentia* power. Cf. *armipotentia*.] ? Mastery with the tongue, or of languages.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 108 The New Testament contains not the least proof of the *Linguipotence* of the Apostles, but the clearest proof of the contrary.

Linguished: see LINGUIST ppl. a.

Linguism (lɪŋgwɪzɪm), *nonce-rod*. [f. L. *lingue* tongue + -ISM.] Converse with, or predilection for, (foreign) languages.

1819 MOORE *Mem.* 4 Mar. (1855) II. 274 The faults of Mr. Fox's writing may perhaps be traced to his linguism, and some of the purest writers of English have been those that knew but little of other languages.

Linguist (lɪŋgwɪst), [f. L. *lingua* tongue, language + -IST. Cf. F. *linguiste* (from 17th c.).]

1. One who is skilled in the use of languages; one who is master of other tongues besides his own. (Often with adj. indicating the degree or extent of the person's skill.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 57 Seeing you are beautiful With goodly shape; and by your own report A Linguist. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Answ.* Lett. 223 b, Be thou John, the many-tongued Linguist, like Andrewes, or the curious Intelligencer, like Bodley. 1599 THYNNES *Animad.* 71 Vneste a manne be a good saxonist, frenche, and Italiane linguiste. 1602 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 39 A general Linguist and particular so in insight in the Irish tongue. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* I. i. I study languages. Who doost think to be the best linguist of our age? 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greyhound* 256 Clean Latin style... pencil'd whether by himself or any other linguist. 1678 WAXLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 89, 467, 1 The Golden Bull... requires Emperours to be Good Linguists to confer themselves with Embassadors. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 1 The great Linguist, John Minsheu. 1855 MACADAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 276 He was a linguist, a mathematician, and a poet. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1862) 24 And here I must protest... against the supposition that the student of language must necessarily be a great linguist. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* III. 81 He is... a wonderful linguist, speaking not only Hebrew and Greek, but most of the Arabian dialects.

transf. 1604 DRAYTON *Orul* 47 Each Sylvan sound I truly understood, become a perfect Linguist of the Wood.

†b. One who speaks a (specified) language.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* XIII. Tracts (1769) 371 All the names of artificial things brought into use, since the empire of these linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their conquerors.

†2. A student of language; a philologist. Obs.

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* III. (1707) 12 Many of the other [words]... are of such secret Sense, as I think no Linguist can discover. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 3 Here linguists and philologists may find that which is to be found no where else. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. III. § 1. 320 A light in which Grammarians and Linguists alone consider Words. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 171 And what will be curious to the linguist, here are the Iliad and Odyssey, the very books from which Pope made his translation.

†3. An interpreter. Obs. (Cf. LINGUISTER.)

Formerly much used in the East. It long survived in China, and is there perhaps not yet obsolete! (Vule).

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* 104 Get it translated without your Linguists Knowledge. 1742 C. MIDDLETON in A. DOLBES *Hudson's Bay* (1744) 192 The Southern Indian, who was Linguist for the Northern ones, returned with the Boat. 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Anson's Voy.* 300 This Evening came... a Chinese Interpreter or Linguist. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 204 The persons who acted as linguist, surgeon, and surgeon's mate. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 251 Marina... made herself so far mistress of the Castilian as to supersede the necessity of any other linguist. 1882 *'Fau Kaeac' at Canton* 50 Other Chinese were closely allied to the foreign community as 'Linguists'... They were appointed by the Hoppo to act as interpreters.

†4. One who uses his tongue freely or knows how to talk; a master of language. Obs.

1588 T. HARRIOTT *Virginia* (Cent.), Artamockes, the linguist, a bird that imiteth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the country. 1599 T. MORFET *Silkwormes* 43 All linguists [marg, pies, parrats, stures, &c.] eke that beg what hart would crane Selling your tongues for every trifling sease. As almonds, nattes [etc.]. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. i. He dispute with him. He's a rare linguist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 374 Richard Martin... was a plausible Linguist, and eminent for Speeches spoken in Parliaments.

†Linguist, linguished, ppl. a. Obs.

[app. evolved from a misunderstanding of prec. (perh. in the phrase 'the best linguist'), the ending being taken for that of a pa. pple.] Skilled in languages, 'linguaged'.

1607 BRETON *Murmurer* (Grosart) 7/1 So profoundly read in the rules of the best learning, and so well Linguist in the most necessary Languages. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Elegy Prince Henry* Wks. II. 336/1 Mean time she [my Muse] 'mongst the linguish'd Poets throngs, Although she want the helpe of Fournaine tongues. 1632 LITTON *Tract* x. 409 They are... delicately linguish'd, the most part of them, being brought vp in France or Italy.

Linguister (lɪŋgwɪstər), Now only U. S. Also 7 linker, 8 languister, 9 lingster, linker. [f. prec. + -ER.]

1. An interpreter; = LINGUIST 2.

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 237 He, being linker (because he could speak the language). 1713 in G. SHEDDEN *Lit. Deerfield* (Mass.) (1895) I. 359, J employed my Indian Linguist to talk to her. 1760 *Lett. to Gov. Fort St. George* in A. DALRYMPLE *Orient. Report* (1793) I. 396, I was no further concerned, than as a Linguister for the King's Officer who commanded the Party. 1840 J. F. COOPER *Pathfinder* XIII. On the Atlantic... where a seafaring-man has occasion sometimes to converse with a pilot or a linguister in that language [French]. 1885 H. M. STANLEY *Congo* I. 123 Massalla, the linguist of Chinsalla village. 1889 F. R. GOULDING *Marooner's Isl.* (1890) 65 Linkster... is a word in common use in many parts [of Georgia and Florida], being a corruption of linguister, and means interpreter.

†2. *nonce-use*. A linguist, philologist.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 265 He who writes to be read, does not write for linguisters.

Linguistic (lɪŋgwɪstɪk), a. and sb. [f. LINGUIST + -IC. Cf. F. *linguistique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the knowledge or study of languages. Also used for: Of or pertaining to language or languages; = LINGUAL 4 b.

The latter use is hardly justifiable etymologically; it has arisen because *linguistic* suggests irrelevant associations.

1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 187 Orthographies... and... the veriest minutiae of linguistic differences. 1858 J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* I. 12 His linguistic talent was logical as much as philosophical. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. (1862) 2 The most striking improvement in linguistic

study may be dated from the discovery... of the Sanskrit. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 31 In a linguistic point of view the peoples were one.

B. sb. [-IC-2.] The science of languages; philology.

a. sing. (Cf. F. *linguistique*, G. *linguistik*.) rare.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1840) I. p. cxiv, We may call the science of languages linguistic, as it is called by the best German writers. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 334 Mr. Hooper is always weak in his linguistic.

b. pl.

1855 in OGILVIE, *Suppl.* a 1858 S. W. SINGER (Worc.). A work containing a complete chronological account of English lexicography and lexicographers would be a most acceptable addition to linguistics and literary history. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 101 A fundamental principle in linguistics. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 112 The extreme interest which I take in philology and linguistics.

Linguistical (lɪŋgwɪstɪkəl), a. [f. LINGUISTIC + -AL.] = LINGUISTIC a.

1823 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 311 To... garnish one's paragraphs with... outlandish sprigs, not personally plucked from the linguistic trees. 1845 P. NISS BENSEN in *Hare Life* II. III. 85 A remarkable linguistic talent. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Engel. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2308 In this dictionary he does not pretend to give a linguistic explanation of the words occurring in the N. T.

Linguistically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY-2.] In regard or relation to language or linguistics.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* XVII. 473 It is also linguistically important because [etc.]. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 267 The similarity of customs... among races linguistically related to each other. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 130 Gawain Douglas, whose translation of the *Æneid* is linguistically valuable.

Linguistician (lɪŋgwɪstɪʃən), rare -1. [See -ICIAN-] One who is versed in linguistics.

1897 *Classical Rev.* 94 The earliest linguisticians regarded *et* in the words for twenty as a by-form of *dec*.

Linguistics: see LINGUISTIC B b.

Linguistry (lɪŋgwɪstri), rare. [f. LINGUIST + -RY.] Study of language.

1794 T. PAINE *Age of Reason* v. 33 But the apology that is now made for continuing to teach the dead languages, could not be the cause at first of cutting down learning to the narrow and humble sphere of linguistry. 1853 G. J. CANTLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 246 To bring down their estimate of my linguistry, I gave them a literal translation of that proverb which defines comparisons as odious.

|| Lingula (lɪŋɡwɪlə), pl. lingulae (-lɪ). [L., dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LINGULA.]

1. A little tongue or tongue-like part.

Now only *spec.* in *Anat.*, short for various mod. L. names of structures, as *L. fistula* (the epiglottis), *L. corbelli*, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvi. (1679) 74 They... make the Incision with a Chisel in the Body very neatly, in which they stick a Leaf of the Tree, as a lingula to direct it into the appendent Vessel. a 1734 NORTH *Life of Gifford* (1742) 298 The ingenious Mr. Hook put this Scheme of Musick into Clock-work, and made Wheels, with small *Lingule* in the Manner of Coggs. 1889 in *Syst. Soc. Lex.*

2. A genus of bivalve molluscs, including many fossil species; any shell of the genus.

Lingula flag., micaceous flagstones and slates of N. Wales, containing the lingula in large quantities.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 313/2 *Lingula* has been found in a fossil state in the inferior oolite of Yorkshire. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 240 Observations on the living *Lingula* are much wanted. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* III. 39 The *Lingula*, from the abundance of which some of the Primordial beds have received in England and Wales the name of *Lingula flags*.

Lingular (lɪŋɡwɪləɹ), a. Anat. [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a lingula.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lingularis*, of or belonging to a little tongue: *lingular*. 1889 BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 126 In the child at birth the lingular folia are rounded and distinct.

Lingulate (lɪŋɡwɪlət), a. [ad. L. *lingulatus*: see LINGULA and -ATE.] Tongue-shaped.

1849 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 301 Antennae with the third joint parallellogrammic, with its tip rounded (lingulate). 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lingulate*, tongue-shaped. 1881 *Nature* 4 Aug. 308 In three years... I found exactly one hundred implements, mostly lingulate examples (a few ovate).

So *lingulated*, in the same sense.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 244/2 [Botany.] *Lingulated*, tongue-shaped.

Linguo, obs. form of LINGO.

Linguo-, +lingua-, used as combining form of L. *lingua* (the correct form would be *lingu-*) in *Linguo-*, +linguadental a., of or formed by tongue and teeth; also sb., a sound so formed. (Cf. DENTILINGUAL.) *Linguo-*, +linguapalatal a., formed by the tongue and palate; also sb.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xiv. § 2. 374 M must be the first, as being Labial; N next, as being Dental; and then NG, as being Lingua-palatal. 1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 T and D are Gingival; Th and Dh are Lingua-dental. *Ibid.* 138 The Labiodentals *f, v*, which are also the Linguadentals *th, dh*, he will soon learn by the method before directed. 1817 DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 262 Three linguo-palatals, *lamed, r, thence*. *Ibid.* Four linguo-dentals, as *delta, tar, thick, thence*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Linguadental*, an articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

†Linguosity. Obs. -o [ad. L. *linguositatem*, f. *linguōs-us* talkative (f. *lingua* tongue): see -ITY.] Talkativeness. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lingwort.** *Obs.* [?f. LING sb.² + WORT; perh. named from the appearance of the root.] White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Lingwort*, *Elleborum album*. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* III. xiv. 247 This kind of Hellebore is called . . . in English White Hellebore. Nesewort, and Lingwort. 1607 TOTTSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 Mingle them together with Lingwort and Pepper. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* x. 68 The Hearbs are as followeth. The Nettle, . . . Lingwort, Onions, Scammony [etc.].

Lingy (lɪŋi), a.1 [f. LING sb.² + -y.] Abounding in or covered with ling or heather.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 133 A Lingy Heath or Common. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* iv. (1710) 103 margin, His Cell was upon a Lingy Moor, about two miles from Mulgrave Castle. 1845 WATSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 1. 79 Heath land, or, what is generally termed in the North of England 'lingy land'. 1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 26 Sept. 2/6 Three beautiful meadow fields, which were a great contrast to the surrounding lingy land.

Lingy (lɪndʒi), a.2 *dial.* In 7 lingey. [a. OF. *linge*, *linge* thin, supple.] Limber; supple.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 *Lingey*; Limber. 1850 in OGHVIE. [Common in mod. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Linhay (lɪni), s. *re. dial.* Also *linn(e)y*. [Of obscure origin; the first element may possibly be the stem of OE. *hlinjan* LEAN v.] A shed or other farm building open in front, usually with a lean-to roof.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 30 Backward in the Court there was a Linny that rested upon a wall. 1768 TOPLEY *Wks.* (1790) I. 41 The dwelling-house, the barn, the linhays, the stable, &c. . . all in flames at once. 1800 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 25/1 Nearly the whole of the dwelling-house, offices, extensive barns, stables, linneys, &c. were consumed. 1837 COTTE *Remin.* i. 9 The sties for their pigs, and the linnies for their cattle. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss.* in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornwall* I. 17 *Linhay*, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported in front by pillars. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 291 Run up to the linhay an fetch a rope.

Liniall, **Liniation**, *obs. ff.* LINEAL, LINEATION.

Linial, variant of LINGEL sb.¹

† **Lini'gerous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *liniger* (f. *linum* flax + -ger bearing) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lini'gerous*, that beareth flex or linen. 1721 in BAILEY, and in mod. Dicts.

Liniment (lɪnɪmənt). Also *lynymment*. (7 leniment). [ad. L. *linimentum*, f. *linire* to smear, anoint. Cf. F. *liniment*.]

† 1. Something used for smearing or anointing.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 440 In lynymment for tonnes best doth askis of sarment. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 139 The Bird . . . compressing the Glandules, squeezes out and brings away therewith an oily Pap or Liniment, most fit and proper for the inunction of the Feathers.

2. An embrocation, usually made with oil.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Interpr. strange Words*, Liniment is an oymnt. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 252 The Artificial Liniment of Doctor Levinus Lemnius for a comely Beard. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimsies*, *Questman* 127 Leniments, emplasters and unctions. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, *Anemones* . . . boiled in old Wine, and apply'd in the Form of a Liniment. 1809 LYTTON *Discovered* 19 Bossolton urged the application of liniments and bandages. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 237 Liniment of Verdigris was formerly an article of the Pharmacopoeia.

Linin (lɪnɪn), *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. L. *linum* flax + -IN.] A crystallizable bitter principle obtained from *Linum catharticum* (Purging Flax).

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, Suppl., *Linine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 Linin melts and decomposes when heated.

Lininess (lɪnɪnɪs). [f. LYN a. + -NESS.] The condition of being liny; undue prominence of lines. 1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 169 The mouldings of these windows are . . . composed mainly of a succession of bold rolls, and so entirely free from any lininess.

Lining (lɪnɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.¹ Also 5-6 lynyng(e), -eng, 5-7 lynyng, 6 lyenyng, 7 loyning. [f. LYN v.1 + -ING.]

1. *concr.* The stuff with which garments are lined; the inner or under surface of material stitched into a coat, robe, hat, etc. for protection or warmth.

1401-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 393 In . . . factura . . . trion casularum cum lynynges. 1462 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 149 For lynyng to the sayd jaket, xij. d. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 54 Betwene the outside and the lynying of the Quenes cloke. 1666 *Wood Life* 26 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 73 Loynyngs for my breeches and pockets. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1057 Patterns of hat-linings. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 165, I write with a bit of coal on the lining of my hat.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 791 As bumblast and as lining to the time. 1647 TRAPP *Narrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 648 Allin had a Cardinals hat, but with so thin lining (means to support his state) that he was commonly called, *The starveling Cardinal*.

b. *pl.* Drawers; underclothing. *dial.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. F.* II. i. 1 ha' scene as fine outsidies, as either o' yours, bring lowlie linings to the Brokers, ere now, twice a weeke. 1655 *Tr. Com. Hist. Francion* iv. 1 His lynyngs hanging out of his Breeches down upon his shoes. 1666 *Wood Life* 19 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 174 A pair of flannil loyningys, 2s. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. iii. 31 *L. Mat.* Drawers, my Lord, you mean. *Ld. Mat.* Jesu! no; you know I never wear Linings. 1866 T. EDMONSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn.* s.v., I was standin' i' my hare linins. 1894 *Hutton-le-Hole Gloss.*, *Linings*, pit-moat's drawers, fastened at the knee by strings.

2. In extended use: Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one (for spec. applications see quots.).

1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 P. 3, I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the lining of handboxes. 1813 *ELSTACE Italy* I. vii. 281 Some fragments of marble linings . . . remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 61 Ironstone of black colour (black-stone lining). 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* p. xvi, Placentae covering the whole lining of the carpella. 1834 *Pickering's Catalogue* i. Biblia Sacra Hebraea . . . Bound in blue morocco, with morocco linings. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 300/1 The lining of the abdominal muscles. 1841 *BREES Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Lining*, . . . a term applied to puddle laid along the bottom and upon the sloping sides of canals, whereby it prevents the water from escaping. 1859 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., Lining is distinguished from casing, the first being a covering in the interior of the building, whilst the latter is the covering of the exterior part of a building. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Linings*, the reef-bands, leech and top linings, bunt-line cloths, and other applied pieces, to prevent the chafing of the sails. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 231 These barrels . . . are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining. 1895 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* III. 362/1 The lining of the edges of modern dining-tables is composed of wood similar in age and character . . . to that of the table-top.

b. *Proverb.*

[1634 MILTON *Comus* 221 Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth his silver lining on the night?] 1871 *SMILES Charac.* viii. (1876) 218 While we see the cloud, let us not shut our eyes to the silver lining. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* II. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 198 Don't let's be down-hearted! There's a silver lining to every cloud.

c. *fig.* Contents; that which is inside.

1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 Ne hath no joie to do no businesse, Sauff of a tankarde to pluk out the lynyng. *Ibid.* 53, 54, 55. 1580 *STONEV Ps.* v. iv, Mischief their soules for inmost lynyng have. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iv. 61 The lining of his coffers shall make Coates To decke our souldiers for these Irish warres. 1632 W. ROWLEY *Woman never wear* iv. i. 64 This leane Gentleman looks As if he had no lining in 's guts. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 And (whatever the linings were) certain it is there was such a fair outside of love, as eye scarce ever beheld the like. 1738 *Lady's Decoy* i. in N. & Q. Ser. VII. VI. 205 My money is spent; Can I be content With pockets depriv'd of their lining? 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 86, I was sure to return at meal-time with a lining of berries in the top of my straw hat.

4. The action of LYN v.1; providing with a lining. Also *lining up*. See LYN v.1 5.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 636 [The hat] is then ready for the last operations of lining and binding. 1880 ZAEHNSDOFF *Bookbinding* XIX. 84 Books that have been over-cast in the sewing should have rather a strong lining up. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* xv. 118 This stage of the lining is represented at Fig. 105. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/1 The following directions do not pretend to cover the whole subject of lining up [in cabinet-making]. 1895 ZAEHNSDOFF *Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* Gloss. 26 *Lining-up*, i.e., gluing the back to receive the necessary paper, linen, or soft leather before the final cover goes on.

5. *attrib.*, as *lining cloth*, *paper*, *piece*; *lining side*, the inside or under side.

1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 566 With laidly lips, and lynyside turned out. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 On the after part of the sail is a lining cloth for receiving the chafe of the tops. 1880 ZAEHNSDOFF *Bookbinding* Gloss. *Lining Papers*, the coloured or marbled papers at each end of the volume. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234/2 The lining pieces will be of . . . 3-in. width.

Lining (lɪnɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.² [f. LYN v.2 + -ING.] The action of LYN v.2

1. Arranging in line, alignment. Chiefly *Mil.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 48 That kind of lining which is used in placing a pike and a shot. *Ibid.*, Lynying of battels with shot or bowes. 1632 SHERWOOD, A Lining (or making straight by a line) a thing drawne by line, *alignement*. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 50 The looking and lining of the soldier is always towards that point. *Ibid.*, By the men's lining themselves to one hand (inwards).

2. The use of the measuring line or of a stretched cord for alignment.

1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, *Lining*, the act of marking the length, breadth, or depth of any piece of timber, according to instruction and design, by a cord rubbed with red or white chalk. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 625 When the slater has finished the eaves, he strains a line on the face of the upper slates. . . This lining and laying is continued close to the ridge of the roof. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Lining*, dialling or surveying underground.

b. In Scottish royal burghs: The authoritative fixing of the boundaries of burghal properties. Now usually short for *decree of lining*, the permission granted by a Dean of Guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. Before the institution of Dean of Guild Courts, this permission had to be obtained from the Chancery, the instrument being called a *brieve of lining*.

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1839) 11 The quhill day the thre bailies and ane parte of be counsaill past to visie and decyde be questione of Lynyng and nybourheid betuix Thomas Crawford . . . and maister David Conynghane. 1681 *VISIT. STAIR Instlt.* *Jrnl. Scot.* IV. iii. § 13 (1693) 554 The third Unretractable Brieve, is the Brieve of Lynyng, which is of this Tenor. 1888 *Cases Cril. Session* 4th Ser. XVI. 259 If, for instance, it was proposed to set up a blubber or a glue work in one of the divisions of Princes Street, the Dean of Guild might refuse a lining because [etc.]. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 23 Sept. 3 This year . . . 649 linings having been granted at a valuation of £2,106,760.

3. Tracing of lines. *Lining out*: see quot. 1823. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 Lining-out; drawing lines on a piece of timber, &c. so as to cut it into boards, planks, or other figures. 1839 W. A. CHATTO *Wood Engraving* viii. 663 Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their lining. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* viii. 144 When the lining-out had been completed the beam-arms were punched out.

4. The giving out of a hymn (by the precentor) line by line. Also *lining out*.

1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* xvii. 355 Next follows a hymn of alternate singing and 'lining'. 1883 G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14/2 The ancient leading and lining of the hymn gave way to modern psalmody. 1894 N. DICKSON *Auld Sc. Precentor* 20 This practice was called 'lining out', or 'reading the line'.

5. Fishing with a line.

1833 J. V. C. SMITH *Fishes Massachusetts* 262 It (Weak-Fish) is taken both by lining and seining. 1897 Ld. MAYO in *19th Cent.* Aug. 199 note, Cross-lining, a mode of fishing with two boats; a long line dressed with flies is dragged between each boat.

6. *attrib.*: lining gauge, † lining-stick, a type-founder's tool for testing the exact evenness of the bottom serifs of the letters.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvii. P. 2 The Lining-Stick is about two Inches long for small Letters.

† **Lining**, *vbl.* sb.³ In 7 ligning. [f. LYN v.3 + -ING.] The action of LYN v.3

1611 *COTTER, Alignment*, . . . the ligning of a bitch.

Lining, *pl. a.* [f. LYN v.2 + -ING.] That lines or forms a lining.

1853 MARKHAM *Skodi's Anscult.* 265 Catarrhal inflammation of the lining-membrane of the bronchial tubes.

Lining, *obs. form* of LYNING.

Linition (lɪni'tʃən). [ad. late L. *linitio*-em, n. of action f. *linire* to smear, anoint.] The application of a liniment. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Linitis** (lɪni'tis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *lin-* or flax + -ITIS: see quot.] 'Inflammation of the areolar tissue which surrounds the blood-vessels of the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1859 BRINTON *Dis. Stomach* v. 310 Cirrhotic inflammation or plastic linitis. *Ibid.* 321 note, I would suggest that the inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue . . . might be well expressed by some such word as *linitis* (from the Homeric *linon*, rete ex lino factum). *Ibid.* 331 Suppuration of the areolar tissue, or suppurative linitis.

Link (lɪŋk), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *hline*, 3 *lynk*, 5 *pl. linc*, 6 *lynck*, 6- *link*. See also LINC. [OE. *hline*, possibly a derivative, with *k* suffix, of the root *hlin-* to LEAN.] a. Rising ground; a ridge or bank. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* b. *pl.* (Sc.) Comparatively level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf, coarse grass, etc. c. *pl.* The ground on which golf is played, often resembling that described in b.

931 in *Earle Land Charters* 166 Donne nord ondlong 3as hlines. c. 1000 *Phonix* 25 (Or.) Ne dene ne dalu . . . hlawas ne hlinas. c. 1250 *Newminster Cartul.* (1877) 57 In lez Lynyngs apud Blythemowth. 1487 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 42 No cattall sale haf pastour of gyss apone the lynkis. 1514 *Ibid.* 93 That every man compeir upoun the linc efter noon. 1545 *Ibid.* 221 To find fne persons, to vaiche their blokhous, linkis, and havin nychtliche. 1563 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 86 There were . . . placed . . . in the linkes . . . about two hundred horse. 1649 *Hr. Guthrie Mem.* (1702) 48 The Marquis came ashoar . . . to the Links of Barnbulla at midnight. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* 595 The saids Lands . . . with the Castles, Towers, . . . Links, Cunnigares, and whole remanent Pertinentis of the samine. 1728 in *Burton Lives Lovat & Culloden* (1847) 330 This day, . . . I got the better of my son at the golf in Musselburgh links. 1766 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 70 Many Millions of Trees are planted in a sandy Down, or Links, as they call them here, between the House and the Sea. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex*, *Link*, a green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 8 A narrow strip of links formed of sand knolls fixed by means of bent and similar plants. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 259 The Scots army was paraded on the links of Leith by . . . Leslie. 1882 STEVENSON (*title*) *The Pavilion on the Links*.

Link (lɪŋk), sb.² Forms: 5 *pl. lynx*, 5-6 *lynck(e)*, 5-7 *lynke*, 6 *lynck*, 6-7 *lynck(e)*, 6- *link*. [a. ON. **hlenk-r* (Icel. *hlekkr* -r, OSw. *lenker*, mod.Sw. *länk*, Da. *lanke*) = OTeut. type **hlaykio*-; cogn. w. OE. *hleanan* pl., armour, OHG. *lancha* FLANK, loins, bend of the body (MHG. *lanke*), whence MHG. *gelenke* (collective) flexible parts of the body, mod.G. *gelenk* articulation, joint, link.]

1. One of the series of rings or loops which form a chain. † Also; formerly, *pl. chains*, fetters.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howat* 606 That no creatur of lokis nor lynx mycht loss wour a lence. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 2433 in *Anglia* IX. 476 Thinkand thairthrow lo lok him in his linkis. 1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100 Duo paria de lenks; duo paria de guyvies de ferro. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* exilix. 8 To bynde their kynges in cheynes, & their nobles with lynckes of yron. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 163 Two cheynes of gold, wherof the one conteyned viii. lynkes. c. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 763 Sins follow one another like linkes in a Chaine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 94 Nor ayre lesse Dungeon, nor strong Linkes of Iron, can be re-tentive to the strength of spirit. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1410, I praise thy resolution, dost these links. 1799 *BURNS The lass that made the bed to me*, Her hair was like the links o'

gown. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 17 All truths run into one another like the links of a chain. 1816 BYRON *Pris. Chillon* xi. My broken chain With links unfasten'd did remain. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 93 The strength of a chain is no greater than the strength of its first link.

† b. *sing.* A chain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Obs. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 139/14 A linke, chaine, vinculum. 1609 BIRBE (Donay) *Isa.* v. 18 Woe unto you that draw iniquity in cordes of vanitie, and sin as the linke of a wayne. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 244 Fasten'd to each other like a Link of Gally-slaves, by the Link Chain. 1730 — *Pulteney's Answ. Walpole* Wks. 1841 II. 430½ minister... whose whole management hath been a continued link of ignorance, blunders, and mistakes in every article.

c. One of the divisions, each being a hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying (see CHAIN *sb.* 9); used as a measure of length.

In Gunter's chain of 4 poles length (the one in general use) the link is 792 inches. In the U. S. engineers and some surveyors use a chain of 100 links of 1 foot each.

1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* 42 Let the breadth given be 7 chains, 50 links. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 80 [This] gives 5515½ square links, or 5 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches.

d. Short for *sleeve-link*.

1807 *Self Instructor* 120 [Bill of Parcels] Card of eight points crystal links of, 145. od. 1895 *Army & Navy Coif. Soc. Price List*, Studs, links, solitaires.

2. Something looped, or forming part of a chain-like arrangement. a. A loop; a segment of a cord, etc.; a lock of hair. In *Angling*, one of the segments of which a hair-line is composed. *Mil.* (see quot. 1802!).

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Be þe wyndas of þi mynde, wyth þis roop made mysty in three lynkes schal be turnyd vp be bokett of þi desyre. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angl.* (1883) 12 When ye haue as many of the lynks as ye suppose wol suffice for the length of a lyne: thenne must ye knytte theym togidder wyth a water knotte or elles a dychys knotte. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 12 Some made knottes of lynkes endes, Some the stay rope suerly hyndes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 23 Sir, a new linke to the Buckett must needes be had. a 1613 J. DENNYS *Secr. Angling* i. xi. B 2 b. The linke that holds your Hooke to hang vpon. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 108 The line should not exceed, especially for three or four links towards the hook; I say, not exceed three or four haire. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Links, in the art of war, are distinct reins, or thongs of leather used by the cavalry to link their horses together, when they dismount, that they may not disperse. 1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II. 149 In the making lines, every hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even. a 1825 *Twa Sisters* xix. in Child *Bullads* I. 135/4 You'll tak three links of my yellow hair. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 117 We learn to say a stitch in needlework, a loop or link in knitting.

† b. Applied to the joints of the body. Obs.

c 1530 REDFORD *Play Wit & Sci.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 These jointes, these lynkes, Be ruffe, and haife rusty. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* xii. l. 278 There's the weight of a millstone on aboon the links of my neck. *Ibid.* xiv. II. 21 He had as many links an' wimples in his tail as an eel.

c. One of the divisions of a chain of sausages or black puddings. (Chiefly *pl.*) Now *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 366½ Lynke, or sawcistre, hilla. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Remyng* 443 Some podynes and lynkes. 1611 COTGR. *Andouille*, a linke, or chitterling. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 83½ Links, a kind of Pudding, the skin being filled with Pork Flesh... and tied up at distances. a 1791 GROSSE *Olio* (1796) 101 In Suffolk black puddings made in guts are called links. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Chimney-Sweepers*, Reserving the lengthier links for the seniors.

d. *pl.* Windings of a stream; also, the ground lying along such windings. *Sc.*

a 1700 in Nimmo *Hist. Stirlingsh.* (1777) 440 The lairdship of the bonny links of Forth, Is better than an Earldom in the North. 17. *Rattling Roaring Willie* i. in Scott *Last Minstr.* Note lxi. In the links of Ousenam water They fand him sleeping sound. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ix. xxx. The Links of Forth shall hear the knell. 1835 W. IRVING *Four Prairies* xxxiii. Crayon Misc. (1863) 183 We wandered for some time among the links made by this winding stream.

3. A connecting part, whether in material or immaterial sense; a thing (*occas.* a person) serving to establish or maintain a connexion; a member of a series or succession; a means of connexion or communication. *Missing link*: see *MISSING ppl. a.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 133 A convenient marriage... which should be a lincke necessary, to knit together the realme of Scotlande and England. a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Denise Masker*, *Posies Flowers* liii. Whose brother had like wise your daughter tane to wife, And so by double lynkes enchainde themselves in louers life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 914, I feel The Link of Nature draw me: Flesh of Flesh, Bone of my Bone thou art. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶ 4 Man seems to be placed as the middle Link between Angels and Brutes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 1 Being able to see no further than one link in a chain of consequences. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* i. xii. 202 The connecting link between the hoio sapiens and his supposed progenitor the oran outang. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Distant Correspondents*, A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be co-instantaneous. A moment's interval, and the link is snapp'd. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* lvi. I had severed the link between myself and my former condition. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xx. (1877) 229 Every link in his argument gives way. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. ix. 302 He is a connecting link between two widely different phases of thought.

b. 'Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another'. Also = *link-motion* (in recent Dicts.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 30 And E [i.] a link to couple the pin A and the crank D together, so that motion may be communicated to the shaft C.

c. *Math.* (See quot. 1894.)

1866 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1890) V. 521 The ordinary singularities of a plane curve would thus be the node, the cusp, the link, and the flex. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 First conceive a rhomb or diamond formed by four equal links joined to one another. 1894 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 506 It will be convenient to speak of the line joining the two given points as the link.

d. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1880 STAINER *Composition* § 103. 90 When it is desired to unite two sections by a musical progression of one or more bars... the added portion is considered as external to the rhythmic form, and has been appropriately termed a link.

† 4. In link: in union or connexion. Obs.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 232 Seeing the soule and bodye ioyne so feindly in lincke,

† 5. (See quot.) Obs.—

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Link*,... Also a thin Plate of Metal to solder with.

6. A machine for linking or joining together the loops of fabrics. 1892 [see LINKER].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *link-belt*, *-chain*, *pattern*, *-word*; *link-block*, *Steam-engine*, the block actuated by the link-motion and giving motion to a valve-stem; *link-lever*, 'the reversing lever of a locomotive' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*); *link-motion*, (a) *Steam-engine*, a valve-gear for reversing the motion of the engine, etc., consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, which give motion to a slide-valve by means of a 'link'; (b) *Geom.*, a linkage in which all the points describe definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes (*Cent. Dict.*); *link plate*, a plate with the staple of a lock attached, for fastening down upon a surface; *link-staff*, *Surveying*, = *offset-staff* (see *OFFSET*); *link-stud* = *id.*; *link-structure* *Math.*, a linkage or link-work; *link-work*, (a) work composed of or arranged in links; (b) see quot. 1855; (c) *Geom.*, a system of lines, pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (for SYLVESTER's restricted use see quot. 1874); *link-worming*, protection of a rope by 'worming' it with chains (1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1884 Cassell's *Family Mag.* Feb. 188/2 An endless 'link-belt' or chain. 1896 *Sci. American* XXXV. 230½ Improved 'Link Block' for Locomotives... an improved adjustable link block, claimed to fit tightly in the link and to wear it equally. 1830 *URE Dict. Arts* 157 The links are then to be riveted on the pivots, each pivot receiving two of them, and thus holding the hinge together, on the principle of a 'link-chain' or hinge. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, 'Link-motion', a new apparatus for reversing steam-engines. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 211 Starting ahead or astern is effected by link motion. 1877 [see *Link-structure*]. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 505½ In Stephenson's link-motion—the earliest and still the most usual form—the link is [etc.]. 1901 *Scottsman* 1 Mar. 5/5 A 'link pattern' chain. 1842 J. DODGE *Tuner's Comp.* (ed. 4) 15 Lock, key, escutcheon, 'link plate'. The link plate is let into that part of the case corresponding with the lock. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 59 At every chain length, lay the offset-staff, or 'link-staff', down in the slope of the chain. 1877 KEMPE *How to draw a straight line* 6 When such a combination is pivoted in any way to a fixed base, the motion of points on it not being necessarily confined to fixed paths, the 'link-structure' is called a 'link-work': a 'link-work' in which the motion of every point is in some definite path being termed a 'link-motion'. 1881 C. E. TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 307 Two gold English 'link-studs'. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1880) § 520 Under the title of 'Link-word' I comprise all that vague and flitting host of words... commonly called Prepositions and Conjunctions. 1530 TINDALE *L. R.* xxviii. 14 Thou shalt make hokes off golde and two cheynes off fine golde: 'lynkeworke' and wrethed. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Link-work*, the general term applied in mechanics to that species of gearing by which motions are transmitted by links, and not by wheels or bands. 1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 note, A link-work consists of an odd number of bars, a linkage of an even number.

Link (link), *sb.* 3 Also 6-7 link(e), lynck(e), linke, lynck(e). [Of obscure origin.]

The conjecture that it is a corruption of *lint* in *lintstock*, LINTOCK (from LUNT) has little plausibility. Perhaps the likeliest hypothesis is that the word is identical with prec.; the material for torches may have been made in long strings, and divided into 'links' or segments. A not impossible source would be the monastic Latin *linchinus* (one instance in Du Cange, others in Diefenbach), an altered form (by a process common in med. L.) of *lichinus*, glossed 'wcke' (wick) and 'meche' (match) in the 15th c. (see *Wr. Wülc.*), a. Gr. *λύχνος* light, lamp.]

1. A torch made of tow and pitch (? sometimes of wax or tallow), formerly much in use for lighting people along the streets.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 163 The Secretary... [to have] from the last of October unto the first day of April three linkes by the weeke. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lynke, torch. 1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8 § 3 Any manner of Wares wrought with Waxe, as in Lightes Stafftorches... Lynckes Greene Waxe Red Waxe or any other worke... wrought with Waxe. 1591 FRAUNCE *Emmanuel* 43 in *Puller Worthies Misc.* (1871) III. Lynkes grue light to the night, and caused their swordes to be glistring. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 48. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iii. iii. Give me my book, Club, put out thy link, and come behind us. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xviii. vi. 114 To set upon an horse backe a burning

lampe, .. that the Persians weening it to be a tallow linke giving light before the captaine softly marching, might take their course that way especially. 1685 WOOD *Life* 13 Apr. Twenty-four lyncks burning on Merton Coll. Tower between 9 and 10 at night. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280½ Whoever shall... presume to... sell any such Links not weighing 14 lb. and upwards to the Dozen... will be prosecuted. 1755 J. SHEERBARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 245 Frank... without answering, dashed his link in the villain's face, and bade the chairman go on. 1813 COLEBRIDGE *Remorse* iv. i. Our links burn dimly. 1840 DICKENS *Harn. Rudge* iii. His face and figure were full in the strong glare of the link. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* ii. ix. Though the links were there, the link-boys had run away.

b. A link-boy.

1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 255 'I think I should like to be a link, Jim,' said the young one. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Charac.* (1852) 64 Corney is sovereign of the elective monarchy of Links.

† 2. ? The material of 'links' used as blacking.

Johnson suggests that in the Shaks. passage the word may mean 'lamp-black'. The quot. from Pomet may possibly throw light on Shakspeare's use; cf. also quot. c 1600.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 137 There was no Linke to Colour Peters hat. [c 1600] GREENE *Milit. Munchance* D 2. This Cosenage is used like wise in selling olde Hats found vpon dunghills, in steede of new, blackt ouer with the smoake of an olde Linke. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Druggs* I. viii. § 56. 212½ They melt black Pitch, and afterwards dip a Wick of Flax, Hemp, or the like, in it, which we sell by the Name of Links [F. *Bongie noire*], and is used sometimes to black Shoes withal.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *link-extinguisher*, *-light*; *link-burnt*, *-lighted* adjs.

1837 WHELEWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 123 Give me the beggar's basket 'link-burnt' though. 1859 NARES *Gloss.*, 'Link-extinguishers', large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the link men for extinguishing their links. 1809 W. CHURCHILL *R. Carvel* 219 Lanthorns and link extinguishers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. ix. We have lights, 'link-lights' and 'highlights' of an enlightened free Press. 1849 DICKENS *Par. Conf.* xix. I had been leading a romantic life for ages to a brawling, splashing, 'link-lighted' world.

Link (link), *v.* 1 [f. LINK *sb.* 2 (though recorded somewhat earlier).]

1. *trans.* To couple or join with or as with a link (*in* or *into* a chain, *in* amity, etc.). (Also *absol.*)

a. two or more things together.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. i. (Skeat) I. 42 Depe in this pynyn pitte, with wo I ligge stocked, with chaires linked of care, and of tene. 2 a 1412 LYNG. *Two Merchants* 76 In love he lynketh them that be vertuous. c 1420 — *Thebes* II. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 364 b. Trouth and mercy linked in a Cheine. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 365 Tharwith [sc. other armorial bearings] lynkit in a lyng. He bare a lyon as lord, of gowlis. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* 3 In as wordes fewe As I goodly may I shall lynke in fere. The stories of Englande and Fraunce. 1530 PALSGR. 612½ They be so faste lynked together by maryage that it wyl be harde to sowe a discorde bytwene them. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. liii. § 2 Two persons linked in amitie. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Sometimes they link three or foure together. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 98 linked together by many promises and professions, and by an entire conjunction in guilt. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discout.* Wks. II. 209 Whilst men are linked together, they... speedily communicate the alarm of any evil design. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 398 The boy, who... Sits linking cherry-stones or plating rush. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus. s.v. Agglutinate*, In bold and energetic movements, a chain of appoggiatures... serve to link the greater intervals. 1837 LANSBOR *Pontianeron* Wks. 1846 II. 218 The clapping of hands (so lately linked) hath ceased. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herzog* xv. Your fortunes and his are linked together. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* i. Orig. Plays Ser. III. (1895) 179 That all who flirted, leered or winked (Unless connubially linked) Should forthwith be beheaded.

b. one thing (*in*) with or (*on*) to another. Also *occas.* (without construction) = to secure with a link or chain.

1412-20 LYNG. *Chron.* Troy i. ii. So was malice linked with innocence. 1532 MORE *Coufut.* Tindale Wks. 638½ Vnto all their olde heresies to lynke an whole chaine of newe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spiter & F.* xxxviii. 125 Our chaine That lynth vs to credence: is not anticritie. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Seriu.* xvi. 287 Abraham would not linke his sonne with the wicked. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. ix. 4 Vet is he linked to a lovely lasse. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 175 They [viz. certain serpents]... lincke or clasp themselves about their necks and bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 133 All this will soon Follow, as to him linkt in weal or woe. 1693 G. STEYNS in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 203 Driving himself a Chariot down the Hill, And (tho a Consul) links himself the Wheel. 1799 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 268, I am not for linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xvi. xii. Strong fetters link him to the rock. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Misale.* at *Margate Moral*, Don't link yourself with vulgar folks. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. iii. 43 A Gospel which should link itself on with whatever had occupied the philosophic mind. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fruits* I. 104 Linked in, indeed, identified with the... swarming life of modern Rome. 1880 MRS. OLIPHANT *He that will not*, etc. xxxviii. Bell linking herself on to his arm, and Marie holding his hand.

c. *Mil.* To tie (horses) together with 'links' (see quot. 1805). Also *absol.* (See also LINKED *b.*)

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 232 The horses... are... linked to the center under the bridle reins... All officers link at their posts in squadron. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The whole go to the left about together, and link. 1805 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry Waterloo Campaign* v. 119 Most of the riders had slept at the horses' heads with an arm passed through the reins, though in some Regiments they were 'linked'. Note, Horses are said to be linked when the collar chains or head-ropes are passed through the links of the head-collars of the horses on either side.

d. To pass (one's arm) *through or in* another's. 1843 BROWNING *Ret. Druses v. (init.)*. Come, old Nasif—link thine arm in mine. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. v. 173 Anthony... linking his arm within his lordship's. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cavali. Freshm.* 349 Mr. Pokyr, linking his arm through that of his friend. 1872 BROWNING *Figine* i. O trip and skip, Elvire! Link arm in arm with me! 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino...linked an arm in his as we went away.

e. To link in (fig.): to entice, beguile. Now dial. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* etc. Hath your smooth looks linked in some Noice? 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* Link, to entice; beguile; mislead. 'They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' runagates'.

2. *intr.* To be coupled, joined, or connected (e.g. in friendship, marriage, etc.).

c. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* Bij. Wynting to drynkinge is always lynkinge. 1582 STANHYURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 52 A cluster of theyre companions they let in, theee companye lynketh. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Mou. P.* II. iii. 115, I were loth To lynke with him, that were not lawfull chosen. 1618 RALEIGH *To Son* ii. In *Rem.* (1661) 84 Though thou canst not forbear to love, yett forbear to link. a. 1680 BUTLER *On Drunken.* 70 *Rem.* 1759 l. 116 Piercer Creatures... In Love and close Alliance link. 1735 DRYDEN & PARSON *Dict.* Link (v.), to enter into a Cabal or Company of Robbers, Rioters, or Rebels. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 No one generation could link with the other. 1807 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/1 We ought forthwith to link in with the Cape Railway system on our southern border.

b. To go arm in arm, or hand in hand. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Chamberl. Ball.* *Caret Fair*, Sae we link'd, an' we laugh'd, an' we chatter'd. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rensan's* ii. Clapping palms w' them, and linking at their dances and daffings. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* x, linking home arm-in-arm like dounce guidman and guidwife.

Link (linj), v. 2. *Sc. and north. dial.* [Cf. Norw. *linka* to give a toss or bending motion with the body (Aasen), to fling, or drive backwards and forwards (Ross). Cf. also LINC v. 2.] *intr.* To move nimbly, pass quickly along; to trip. To link off: to pass away, disappear quickly.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xiv, Maidenheads gae linkin Aff a' that day. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* l. i, I saw my Meg come linkin o'er the lee. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Dell* xx, Some luckless hour will send him linkin. To your black pit. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 150 Ilka carlin... linket at it in her sark! 1882 J. WALKER *Jarvis to Auld Reekie*, etc. 21 The hours gae linking by. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 68 Hae... this billet as fast as ye can link to the cabin.

b. *causal.* To cause to move or circulate rapidly. 1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* ii, He disna live that canna link The glass about.

Hence Linking *phl. a.* 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or fifteen hundred linking lads to do his will.

Linkage (lin'kedz), [f. LINK sb. 2 or v. 1 + -AGE.] The condition or manner of being linked; a system of links.

Applied e. g. (Chem.) to the union of atoms or radicals in a molecule; (Geom.) to a system of straight lines, etc. pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (by Sylvester used with restricted application; see quot. 1874 for link-work, LINK sb. 2).

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 note, A compass or pair of scissors is the simplest form of linkage; a set of lazy-tongs is another. 1877 KEMPE (title) How to draw a straight line; a lecture on linkages. 1887 *Tril. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 74 Brühl showed that in case of 'double-linkage' each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6.1. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Sept. 462/1 Chemists are persuaded that the ethylenic form of linkage is not the equivalent of two paraffinic linkages. 1893 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 292 The results given by the MacMahon linkage. 1897 *Standard* 1 Feb. 5/2 The linkage of life to life in Nature. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 512 Such places of linkage of neurons being called 'synapses'.

Link-boy. [LINK sb. 3] A boy employed to carry a link to light passengers along the streets.

1660 PEPPY *Diary* 4 Feb., Thence to Sir Harry Wright's, and after that with a link-boy home. 1716 GAY *Triclin* III. 114 Nor need th' officious Link-Boy's smoky Light. 1739 J. MOTTLEY *Joe Miller's Jest* No. 239 A Link-Boy cry'd, Have a Light, Gentlemen? 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxxvi, The red glare of the link-boy's torch. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xvii. 161 Link-boys with their torches lighted the beaux over the mud.

Fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i, This is the page, love's link-boy, that must light me the way.

Linked (lin'kt), *phl. a.* Also 5 lynket, 6 ylincked, 6-7 linked. [f. LINK v. 1 + -ED.] Connected by or as by links; joined, coupled, associated. †Also, made or fashioned with links. †Linked line *adv. phr.*, in a continued line.

a. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Make be yarde mete vn to the hole of the seyde stafe yn to be halfe stafe lynket lynch. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. l. ij, By and by were vices by that linked contrariety necessarily accompanied with them. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. vii. 46 He held a great gold chayne lyncked well. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of linked sweets... with linked Thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this Gulfe. 179 — BURNS *Bonnie Peg*, W' linked hands, we took the sands Adown yon winding river. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 29 Notions, linked arguments [etc.]... influence only the comparatively few. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 136 The dark linked ivy tangling wild. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, i, His limbs... fitted to wear his linked hauberk, with as much ease as if the meshes had been formed of cobwebs. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. (1879) 180 What trouble... could enter into these linked lives?

b. *Mil.* Since 1872 used of two infantry battalions (or regiments) which are coupled together to form a regimental district (see also quot. 1872-6).

1812 LA F. CECIL in *Hansard Parl. Debates* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 1343 The linked regiments seemed in some instances rather ill-assorted unions. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 232 These regiments are termed linked, and in the case of one of the regiments going or being on foreign service requiring men to make up its numbers, soldiers are drafted from the regiment remaining at home. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/1 The line battalion in England, which has a linked battalion abroad, is unfit in every way to go into the field.

Linker (lin'kə), [f. LINK v. 1 + -ER.] One who or that which links or joins.

1856 F. L. MACKENZIE in *Miles Mem.* 237 The linker of the seasons, The snowdrop,—it shall bring. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) Coal miner: Linker, Hitcher, Hosiery Manufacturer: Linker. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Linkers, workers (females) of links, that is machines for joining or linking together the loops of fabrics.

Linking (lin'kin), *phl. sb.* [f. LINK v. 1 + -ING.] Connexion by or as by links; coupling together, association.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.*, *Link* Pref. (1548) ¶ v. b, For the better lynking of one sentence to another. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 752/1 The linking of my self into this wedlocke band. 1837 D. McNICOLL *Wks.* 204 The beautiful linkings by which the New Testament is combined with the Old. 1894 *Times* 19 May 10/1 The occasional linking of the regiments.

Linking, *phl. a.* [f. LINK v. 1 + -ING.] That links or joins together.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 161 In linking circles wide extending. 1901 *Blackwood's Mag.* June 843/2 There is a linking sonnet, 127, between the series addressed to Herbert and the shorter series... to the Dark Lady.

Hence †Linkingly *adv.*, so as to be linked or connected.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. vi. 18 Ptolomee his opinion is more true, that the earth and waters, mutually and linkingly embrace one another and make up one Globe.

Linkster, corrupt U.S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linkman. A man employed to carry a torch.

1716 GAY *Triclin* III. 139 Though thou art tempted by the link-man's Call Vet trust him not along the lonely Wall. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 596 A remarkable robbery was committed near Moor-fields by a linkman. 1851 D. JERROLD *57. Giles* v. 44 A ballad-singer may hold his head up with a linkman any day. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 31 Linkman. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 7/3 To receive two and six each for acting as linkmen at a wedding.

Linkster, corrupt U. S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linky (lin'ki), a. [f. LINK sb. 2 + -Y.] Having the character or appearance of links.

1859 PARKER *Misc. Poems* 19 (E.D.D.) The lang linkie lea rig, once pleasant to see. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 127 The linky, boggy muirland that they call the Figgate Whins.

Lin-lan-lone. An echoic formation intended to suggest the sound of a chime of three bells.

1839 TENNYSON *Far—far—away* II, The mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells.

Linn¹ (lin), Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 hlynn, 6 lyn'n, 6-8 lin, 8- linn. [Two words seem to have been confused: OE. *hlynn* str. fem., torrent (? related to *hlynn* masc., 'clangor', *hlynnman*, *hlynnian* to resound), and Gaelic *linne* = Irish *linn*, earlier *lind*, Welsh *lyn*, Cornish *lin*, Breton *lenn*.] 1. A torrent running over rocks; a cascade, waterfall.

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 Se hælend eode... ofer þah hlynye þe mon Cedron nenneþ. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XI. vii. 9 The riveris... brystand on skelleis our thir demmyt lynnys. 1536 [see LEAP v. 2 d]. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 118 Watter [that] fast rinnis ouer ane lin, Dois not returne againe to the awin place. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* l. ii, Between two birks out o'er a little lin The water fa's. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxv, Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays. a. 1810 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 99 The roar of the linn On the night breeze is swelling. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 311 A linn falling from a height to which foot-paths had been made. 1892 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 In Wales and Scotland there are linnas which could render Manchester and Dundee independent of the pitmen of the Black Countries.

2. A pool, esp. one into which a cataract falls. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, *Descr. Scot.* xii. 18/1 A loch, lin, or poole there. a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 80, I saw an river rin out ouir ane craggle rok of stane, Syne lichtit in ane lin. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* v. 118 Toothly, tripping downe from Verwin's rushe lin [margin note, A Poole or watry Moore]. 1790 A. WILSON *Suicide* Poet. Wks. (1846) 130 Driven by mad despair... To poison, dagger, or the engulfing linn. a. 1802 EARL RICHARD, xxii, in *Child Ballads* II. 153/1 The deepest pit in a' the linn They fand Earl Richard in. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hervey*, I. Prel. 3 He... sees nixes in the dark linnas as he fishes by night.

3. A precipice, a ravine with precipitous sides. 1799 *Med. Tral.* II. 356 It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine, or linn. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. 3 Gazing down the steepy linn, That hemis our little garden in. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* I, If you come here again, I'll pitch you down the linn like a foot-ball. 1856 BRYANT *Count of Greiers* v, They dance through wood and meadow, they dance across the linn.

Linn². Now dial. Also 5 lyn, 8 lin, 8-9 lynn. [Altered form of LIND sb., the vowel being shortened as is usual in the first element of a compound.] The linden or lime; also, the wood of this tree;

attrib., in linn-bark, -board, -tree. c. 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 (Addit. MS.) A Lyn tre, lilia.

1674 GREW *Vegit. Trunks* vii. § 4 Some Woods are soft, but not fast; others are both, as Linn. 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 The more useful trees are, maple, ... lynn tree. 1796 MARSHALL *Forksh.* (ed. 2) II. 331 Lin; *tilla europaea*, the lime or linden tree. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1801) 30 A cover was made of lynn bark which will run even in the winter season. 1808 *Pink Sources Mississ.* (1810) 1. App. 54 The banks of the Mississippi are still bordered by the pines of the different species, except a few small bottoms of elm, lynn and maple. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 104 The timber is not such as is usually found in swamps, but fine oak, ash, olive, linn, beech, and poplar of enormous growth. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.*, c. 56 Linn Boards, or White Boards for Shoemakers. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Linn-tree*, a lime-tree, *Derb.*

|| Linnæa (lin'æ). *Bot.* [mod.L.; so named by Gronovius, 1749, after the Swedish naturalist C. F. Linné, better known by his latinized name Linnæus.] A slender evergreen flowering plant (*L. borealis*, N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*) of the north temperate and frigid zones.

1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 227 The linnæa loads the air with its perfume. *Ibid.* 396 The forest is here carpeted with the linnæa.

Linnæan, Linnean (lin'æn) a. and sb. [f. Linnæ-us (see prec.) + -AN. (The spelling Linnæan is the more common, though the Linnean Society adopts the other form.)] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Linnæus or his system; given or instituted by Linnæus; adhering to the system of Linnæus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Botany* Tab. 1 Characters of the Classes in the Linnean System. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Calendar Flora* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 243, I have retained the Linnæan names of every plant, and animal in the Swedish Calendar. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 491 The Linnæan genera of Mosses are chiefly founded on the situation of the capsule. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 343 The Linnæan Classification of plants.

B. sb. A follower of Linnæus; one who adopts his system.

1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 300 If... a bird, which is supposed to migrate in the winter, passes almost under the nose of a Linnæan, he pays but little attention to it, because he cannot examine the beak.

Hence Linnæanism, the doctrines and practice of Linnæus, or of his school.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 9 Nobody beyond the barriers of Linnæanism could ever dream of designating any of these, a natural history.

Linnæite (lin'æit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, after Linnæus, who first described it: see -ITE.] Sulphide of cobalt, containing some nickel and copper.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 457 Linnæite... occurs in octahedrons and cubes. 1894 *Mineral Mag.* X. 339 Cleavage and density of linnæite and polydymite being the same.

Lin-nail. *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. *lin (see LINC sb. 1) + NAIL. Cf. Ger. dial. *lonnagel*.] = LINC-PIN.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item, for fifty iij chenzeis, to the lynnalis of the cartis and the erledid pyrnys... 1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207 One wayne wth yron bound wheeles, axill nailles, lyn nailles. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Linnen, obs. form of LINEN.

Linnet (lin'et). Forms: 5 llnet, 6 lenet, linnette, lynnet, 7-8 lennet, linot, 6- linnet. [a. OF. *linette*, *linot*, *linotte* (mod.F. *linotte*), f. *lin* flax, on the seeds of which the bird feeds. OE. had a *linetwige*, whence LINTWHITE, and there is one example of *lince*, f. *lin* *lin* sb. 1, flax.]

1. A common and well-known song-bird, *Linota* (or *Linaria*) *cannabina*, of the family *Fringillide*. Its plumage is brown or warm grey; but in summer the breast and crown of the cock (when wild, not when caged) become crimson or rose-colour. Allied species are the Mountain-Linnet or Twite (*Linota flavirostris* or *L. montium*) and the Lesser Redpoll (*L. rufescens*).

[c. 1050 *Agg. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 286/21 *Cardella*, lince.] c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1412 'What meneth this?' Seid than the linet; 'welcom Lord of blisse'. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* II. 134 b, Men fede byrdes with the sede of it [sesamum]... namelye sysskenes, and linnettes. 1604 DRAYTON *Oris* 109 Fie, quoth the Lennet, tripping on the Spray. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 290 The shee-Lennet flew away and left the male alone. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 261 The Mountain Linnet: *Linaria Montana*. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii, I envy not in any moods... The linnet born within the cage. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 515 According to its sex, or the season of the year, it is known as the Red, Grey or Brown Linnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to birds of other genera. *Green linnet*, the greenfinch (see GREEN a. 12 b). *Pine linnet*, a siskin of N. America, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. 550 The Indigo Bird or Blue Linnet of America (*Spiza cyanea*). 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* vi. (1895) 140 The greenfinch or green linnet is an abundant bird everywhere. 1886 — *Signs & Seasons* II. (1895) 41 The pine grosbeak and the pine linnet are both nurslings of this tree.

3. *Mining. ph.* Oxidized lead ores. (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *linnet-bird*, *-finch*; *linnet-like* *adj.*; *linnet's heads* (see quot. 1727-52).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86/43 A Linnet bird, *acanthus*. 1598

FLORIO, *Lintria*, a Lencet-bird or Lack-backer. c 1650 *Lovelace's To Althea* in *Perry Fol.* II. 20 When Lynett like, confound [1649 *Lucasta* 98 Like committed Linnetts] I With shriller note shall sing. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Teazel*, The smaller kind [of teazels] sometimes called linnets heads, are used to draw out the knap from the coarser stuffs, as bays, &c. 1889 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 276 The sweet linnets-like voice of the Princess Outille came on her ear. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Linnet-finch*, same as linnet.

Linnet-hole. Glass-making. [f. *linnet, corruption of F. *linette* + HOLE.] = LUNETTE.

1661 MERRITT *Neri's Art of Glass* 344 And on the two other sides they have their Calcars, into which linnets holes are made for the fire to come from the furnace, to bake and prepare their Frit, and also for the discharge of the smok. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Linney, variant of LINHAY.

Linnow, obs. form of LENNOW a., flabby, limp. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 108 b, Baynyng maketh the skynne linnowe or souppule.

† **Linnow**, v. obs. rare -1. [f. *linnow*, LENNOW a.] trans. To make supple (in quot. *absol.*).

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 19 b, Of the sweete taste, it shall have the power, that it may linnow, smooth, and finely lewse.

Linny, variant of LINHAY.

Lino, obs. form of LENO.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., He. insisted upon presenting me with a complete suite of gauze lino. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 165 Spangles and sprigged 'linos' -1

Linoleic (linol'ik), a. Chem. [f. L. *lin-um* + oleum oil + -ic.] **Linoleic acid**: an acid found as a glyceride in linseed and other oils. Hence **Linoleate**, a salt of linoleic acid. So **Linolein** [-in] (see quot. 1900).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 360 The oleic acid furnished by the saponification of linseed oil differs from ordinary oleic acid; Sacc terms it linoleic acid. *Ibid.* 370 The olein of olive oil differs from the olein of linseed oil, or linolein. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 **Linoleic acid**, Papaveric acid. *Ibid.* Linoleate of lead. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 148 **Linolein**, the glyceride of linoleic acid found in linseed oil.

Linoleum (linol'ium), [f. L. *linum* flax + oleum oil.] A kind of floor-cloth made by coating canvas with a preparation of oxidized linseed-oil. Hence **Linoleumed** (linol'iumd), ppl. a.

1878 *Law Rep., Chanc. Div.* VII. 834 A Mr. Walton obtained several patents, the last and principal being in 1863, for preparing floorcloth by means of a certain solidified or oxidized oil to which he gave the name Linoleum, and the floorcloth made by him therewith had been called and known as 'Linoleum Floor Cloth', and apparently also as 'Linoleum'. In 1864 the Linoleum Manufacturing Company was formed. 1879 in WEBSTER, Suppl. 1890 *Pictorial World* 21 May 104/1 A chilly tiled or linoleumed passage. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 9/4 Furnishers, upholsterers, carpet and linoleum warehousemen.

|| **Linon** (lin'on), [f. *linon*.] A trade-name for 'lawn'. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 2/2 *Linon*, by the way, is just the linen batiste of our shops.

† **Linosity**. [ad. mod. L. **linositās*, f. *lin-um* flax.] Abundance of flax (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Linostole**. [ad. OF. *linostolie*, ad. Gr. *λινόστολις*, f. *λίνον* linen + *στόλη* robe.] A surplice.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 13.

Linot, obs. form of LINNET.

Linotype (lin'ntōip), Printing. [= *line* o' type.] A machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc. as a substitute for type-setting. 1888 [First used in] *Specif. U. S. Patent* No. 393846, 4 Dec. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 June 20/1 The Linotype 'r' has been adopted in the offices of several American newspapers. 1899 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 623 In 1880 he [Mergenthaler] made a complete change of system, and adopted the plan that he brought to perfection in the linotype.

Hence **Linotypist**, one who uses a linotype.

1895 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 10/5 Linotypist wants day work.

† **Linous**, a. 1 Obs. rare -1. [f. L. *lin-um* flax + -ous.] Of the nature of flax; flax-like.

1715 tr. *Pancirallus Rerum Mem.* I. v. 14 Pliny mentions another Sort of Linous Substance [orig. *alterius quoque lino confusum*], which he calls in the First Chapter of his Nineteenth Book, *ἐλάνω*, Wood.

Linous (lin'nos), a. 2 rare. [f. LINE sb. 2 + -ous.] Relating to or in a line.

1850 WORCESTER (cites Sir J. Herschel).

Linoxin (lin'ksin), Chem. Also -yn. [f. L. *lin-um* flax + OX-YGEN + -in.] A resinous substance obtained from linoleic acid.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 714.

Lin-pin. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-6 lypin, 5-pyne, linepin, 7 linnpin. [f. *lin* (see LINC sb. 1) + PIN.] = LINC-PIN.

c 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sutees) 518 In. duobus Lynpinnes. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 665/29 *Hoc tunumlinum*, lypynne. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 5 With. ii. lyp pinnes of yren in the axilire-endes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 Rammers, linepinnes, and all such other implements. 1659 C. HOOKE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 The Axle-trees. the Lin-pins, and Axletree-staves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 339/2 Linn Pin.

† **Linquish**, v. Obs. [f. L. *lingu-ere* + -ISH 2, after RELINQUISH v.] trans. To abandon, forsake.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxix. xviii. But now awhile I linqush this conflict. 1604 R. [CWAUDREY] *Table Alph.*, *Linqush*, to leave or forsake. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Th' Opime you'd linqush for the Macerated.

VOL. VI.

Linsang (lins'ang). [a. Javanese *linsang*, *ulinsang*, wrongly rendered 'otter' in Dicts.] A kind of civet cat, *Linsang* (or *Prionodon*) *gracilis*, striped black and white, common in Borneo and Java. A related African species is the Guinea *Linsang*, *Potana richardsoni*.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 438 The *Linsang* (*Prionodon gracilis*) of the Malayan regions is white, with broad, black cross bands. It occurs in Borneo, Java, and Singapore. The Guinea *Linsang* ranges from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po. 1893 LYNCKER *Key Nat. Hist.* 1. 456 The Asiatic *linsangs* constitute the genus *Linsang*. The one African *linsang* has been made the type of a separate genus - *Potana*.

Lins, obs. and dial. form of LINC.

Linseed (lins'ed). Forms: a. See LINE sb. 1 and SEED. β. 6 lint(e)seeds, 7 lyntseed, 7-9 north. dial. lintseed. [OE. *lin* LINE sb. 1 + *seed* seed; cf. MHG. *linsât*, Du. *lijnzad*.]

The form *lint-seed*, which is strictly to be regarded as a distinct word, f. LINT, is in Scotland used of seed intended to be sown, while the ordinary form is current in other applications.]

The seed of flax, well known as the source of linseed-oil, and as a medicament. † Occas. the flax-plant. *Oil of linseed* (s) = linseed-oil.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 140 Genim has ylcen wyrtseod... mid linsede. c 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 Mederan settan, linsed sawan. 13... S. E. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 311/27 Of linsed & of cyrin & of ober ping men come al day oyle out bring. 1398 *TREVIS Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 664 Lyne sede nourissheth but tyttill; and is hard to defye. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 15 Now linsyed, yf the liketh, may be sowe. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 [They shall] till and and sowe... one roode... with line sede, otherwise called flaxe sede. 1578 LYTE *Doctore's* i. xlix. 71 Linsyedde mengled with hony... appeareth the cough. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E. xv.* (1659) 114 The drosse or that which is left after the pressing out of Linsyedde. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 The catarrhe... if from reptile, it is helped by line-seed, with honey. 1686 AGLIOSKY *Painting Illustr.* 1. 27 The Secret of Oyl Painting, consists in using Colours that are Ground with Oyl of Nut, or Linsed. 1712 tr. *Pommet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 Leaves, like those of Linsed but larger, greener, and more viscous. 1729 (title) Short Rules and Observations for Sowing of Lint-seed and Hemp-seed. 1782 J. MILL *Diary in Skotland Minister 18th Cent.* (1897) 112 A decoction of 2 oz. lint seed, 2 do. of lypworish-stick bruised and boiled [etc.]. 1807 *Med. Foul.* XVII. 554 The barley water, and infusion of linsed were ordered to be continued. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 30 Having dipped the fore-finger and thumb partially in oil of linseds. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, And bung it down from the Low. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 148 The seeds of the Flax plant, called Linsed, are very largely imported.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *linseed-shaped* adj.; *linseed cake*, linseed pressed into cakes in the process of extracting the oil, and used as food for cattle; *linseed-earth* (see quot.); *linseed-meal*, linseed ground in a mill; *linseed-oil*, the oil obtained by pressure from linseed; *linseed poultice*, a poultice made of linseed or linseed-meal; *linseed-tea*, an infusion of linseed, used as a demulcent.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 365 Cattle at first refuse *Linseed cake. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, **Linseed Earth*, blackish grey clay suitable for making into firebricks. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 68/1 With *linseedede menie make a litle paest. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XLII. 384/1 Cataplasms of linseed-meal. 1548 *Privy-Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 *Lynseedde oyle, xx galons. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 15/2 Colours mixed up with linsed oyl. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 192/1 In oil-gilding the size used is made of a mixture of boiled linseed-oil and ochre. 1833 *Yel. Pract. Med.* II. 813/2 A common bread and water or *linseed poultice. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 703 The knots [of farcy] are small and *linseed-shaped. 1741 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 659 When I went to-bed, drank some *Linseed-tea.

Hence **Linseeded** ppl. a., mixed with linseed.

1864 *Spectator* 27 Feb. 228/2 The Bill for allowing linseeded malt to escape duty passed its second reading.

† **Linseel**. Obs. rare -1. In 6 linsel. [ad. F. *linseel* sheet, winding sheet - L. *lintheolum*, dim. of *lintheum* linen cloth.] A shawl, a wrap.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. D 4 b, Casting a thyn course linsel ore hys shoulders, That... trayl'd vpon the ground.

Linsy (lin'zi). Also 5 linsesy, 6 lince, 7-8 linsy. [Possibly f. LINE sb. 1 + SAY.]

1. In early use, perh. some coarse linen fabric. In later use, = LINSY-WOOLSEY. Also attrib.

1435-6 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 419, xx cloths of linsesy. 1583 *Ratus Custom-ho. Djb.* Lince called blew lince the doz. 1771 *Pennant Tour Scot.* 1769 (1774) 259 Chiefly engaged in manufactures of linsies, worsted stockings [etc.]. c 1826 *Erl Richard xxiv.* in *Child Ballads* II. 463 O hand awa thae linen sheets, And bring to me the linsiey clouts I have been best used in. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woolen Cloth Manufacture. Linsy Weaver.

2. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Linsy*, strong Bind, also streaky sandstone.

Linsy-woolsey (lin'zi wu'zi). Forms: 5 linsy-, 6 lylse-, lince-, lynse-, 6-8 linsi(-e-, y(e-, 7 lin(t)sie-, lincy-, linsy-, lynsey-, 7-9 linsy-, 6- linsy-; 5 -wolsye, 6 -wols-, woolsey(e-, -wulse(y, 6-8 -wo(o)lsie-, y-, 6-9 -wolsy-, 6- -woolsey. [f. prec. + WOOL, with jingling ending.]

1. Orig. a textile material, woven from a mixture of wool and flax; now, a dress material of coarse inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp. Also pl. Pieces or kinds of this material.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 Linsy wolsey, *linstema vel linstema*. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 128 We shall have a *tot quot* From the Pope of Rome, To weue all in one lome A webbe of lylse wool. 1591 H. SMITH *Prop. Marriage* 157 God forbid the people to weare linsy wolsey, because it was a signe of ipconstancie. 1599 NASHE *Leiden Stuffs* To Rdr., I had as lieue haue... no clothes rather then wear linsy wolsey. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 18 They make every one Cloth of for their own wearing, as also woollen Cloth, and Linsy-woolsey. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 159 Kendall Cotton... is much made here and also Linsy-woolseys. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Down* I. 169 Martha... delighted to be clothed in good Linsy Woolsey, the work of her own hands. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 73 Then ensues another set of changes... till gray hairs, wrinkles, and linsy-woolsey wind up the picture. 1855 W. SARGENT *Bradock's Expec.* 85 Dresses of linsy-woolsey (a cloth, home-woven, of wool and flax).

b. A garment of this material.

1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 18 Marcella... had usually figured... in a linsy-woolsey.

2. fig. or in figurative contexts, esp. a strange medley in talk or action; confusion, nonsense.

1592 GREENE *Vision Wks.* 1881-6 XII. 235 Thou hast write no booke well, but thy *Nunquam sera est*, and that is indifferend Linsy Woolsey. 1594 NASHE *Terrors VI.* Wks. 1823 III. 229 A man must not... haue his affections linsy wolsey, intermingled with lust, and things worthy of liking. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. 1. 13 What linsie wolsey hast thou to speake to vs againe. 1628 FORD *Lovers Mel.* v. 1 This unfashionable mongrel, this linsy-woolsey of mortality. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Ep. Kurmet* I. 52 Far be it from All Mankind to impute such All-to-mall and Linsy-woolsey to the Providence of God.

3. attrib. passing into adv.

1618 DONKE *Serm.* cxxxiii. V. 394 Out of his word I can preach against Linsy-woolsey garments [Dent. xxii. 11]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. v. [I] have never seen any of your cash, unless for one linsy-woolsey coat. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxix. The women wore jackets and aprons... with a kind of linsy-woolsey petticoat. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Avshalom* 47 Forty or fifty years ago... a servant of the best class... was clad chiefly in linsy-woolsey garments. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 5 To dress the sovereign in a linsy-woolsey garb would be seen at once to be a very unsuitable investiture.

b. fig. Chiefly with sense, 'giving the appearance of a strange medley', 'being neither one thing nor the other'.

1565 T. STABLETON *Forty Faith* 102 b, An asse in a rochet, a linsie wolsey bishop. 1619 BH. SANHERSON *Serm.* I. 18 The linsy-woolsey Laodicean church, neither hot nor cold. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 127 A Lawless Linsy-woolsey Brother, Half of one Order, half another. 1758 J. RUTY *Spirit. Diary* (ed. 1825) Lord take away this linsy-woolsey virtue! 1823 *Examiner* 532/1 A pecking, purient, linsy-woolsey species of composition.

4. Comb., as *linsy-woolsey-wise* adv.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magist.* 32 And also mingle (Linsie-woolsey-wise) This gold-ground Tissue with too-mean supplies.

Linstock (lins'tok). Obs. exc. Hist. Also 6 linstoke, lyn(t)stock, (lins)tock, 6-7 lint stocke, 6-8 lin(t)stock, 9 lent-stock. [In 16th c. *lint-*, *linstocke*, ad. (with assimilation) to LINT and LINE sb. 1] Du. *lontstok*, f. *lont* match (see LUNT sb.) + *stok* stick.] A staff about three feet long, having a pointed foot to stick in the deck or ground, and a forked head to hold a lighted match.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* 95 b, He. in his hand, a smoking linstock broght And so gaue fire. 1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1563) 1116 A linstoke fell into a barrel of powder, and set it on fire together with the vessel. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* III. i. Their master gunner... confronts me with his linstock, ready to giue fire. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/1 Then thirty Gunners with their Linstocks... followed by thirty Negroes... with their Brown-bills. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Linstock*. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 63, 1 lent-stock; 12 handspikes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ix. The gunner held his linstock yare. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.* *Hamilton Tiche*, The linstock glows in his bony hand. Fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 The match of furie is lighted, fastned to the linstock of rage.

Linsy, obs. form of LANSY.

Lint (lint). Forms: 4-7 lynt(e, 5 lyn(n)et, 6 linte, 7 (9 dial.) linct, 5- lint. [In ME. *linnet*; related (somewhat obscurely) to LINE sb. 1; perh. a. F. *linette* (recorded only in the sense 'linseed', but possibly of wider meaning in OF.), f. *lin* LINE sb. 1; see -ET.]

1. (Now only Sc.) The flax-plant.

1458 [see *lint-sown* in 5]. 1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* 49 *Linum* is called in englishe Flax, linc or lynte. 1562 - *Herbal* II. 39 Flax is called of the Northern men lynt. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 154 Our present Way is to sow our Lint on any Ground, which puts us to a great Expence to weed it. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xi. The frugal wife garrulous will tell, How 'twas a townland auld, sin' lint was i' the bell. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 29 Flax, or, as it is universally called in Scotland, lint, is sown.

2. (Chiefly Sc.) Flax prepared for spinning. Also, the refuse of the same, used as a combustible.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 612 Pik and ter als haf thaf tane, And linc and hardis with byrnestane. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Andrew*) 593 Lynt to bet be fyr of hell. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 423 This trew woman thaim seruit weill in deid, With lynt and fyr, that haistely kendill wald. 1562 *Durham Depos.* (Sutees) 72 To pay the said

Isabell every yere one bone of lynt. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxiv. lxxxvii. Each roome therein was full of divers fleeces Of wooll, of lint, of silk, or els of cotten. 1741 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxi. (1876) 272 For one hundred weight of lint to be given out to the poor people of the parochie to spin. 179. BURNS *Weary Pund o' Tow* 5, I bought my wife a stane o' lint As gude as e'er did grow; And a' that she has made o' that Is ae poor pund o' tow. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 330 It was at different times a braizer's shop, and a magazine for lint.

3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly also to burn for tinder), prepared by ravelling or scraping linen cloth. † In *pl.*, pieces of this material.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Fille þe wounde wiþinneforþ wiþ linnen of linnen cloob. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/1 Lynt, schauynge of linnen clothe, carpea. 1578 LYVE *Dodens* iii. xii. 333 The same . . layde to with fine linte or linnen, doth swage and mitigate the payne. 1600 *Disfracted Emp.* v. iii. in Bullen O. Pl. 111. 249 May theire sorse wast theire linnen into lynte. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 55 Let him but finde the least sparke in the lint, hee neuer ceaseth blowing till he haue made it a huge flame. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sea-Voy.* iii. i. O that I had my boxes and my lints now. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* iii. x. 498 Very much weakened with ten great wounds, and rould up with Lints and Plaisters. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Stratagem* v. iv. Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint, and the Probe and the Plaster ready. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 189 Lint or Puff-ball, moistened in Alcohol Vini. will generally answer the purpose. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. He . . hastily took from his purse some dry lint, to apply to the slight wound. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 51 To scrape lint and nurse the wounded was proper woman's employment down in Poland yonder. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* 11. 63 Drainage [of the abscess] was kept up by means of a strip of lint.

b. Fluff of any material. † Also, a particle of the same, rare.

1611 COTGR., *Freliche*, . . a small straw, or lint, a 1663 HUWARD *Committee* ii. i. *Four Plays* (1665) 88 Driving the lint from his black Cloathes With his Wet Thumb. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 372/2 After a little the saws clogged with lint, the wheel stopped, and poor Whitney was in despair.

4. a. Now only *dial.* or *U.S.* Netting for fishing-nets. † b. A net for the hair. *Obs. rare*—1.

a. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* 111. 629 Which 245 yards of Lint or Netting (ready made or knit) will cost three pence a yard. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep sea Fishing* ii. 101 That length of line being appropriated to the 30 yards of (drift-net, so that the 'lint' or netting is set slack. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Lint* (Fishing), a fisherman's name for the netting of a pound or seine. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 37 They ligged the ground rope in, and begun pulling in the lint to the cod end.

b. a 1828 *Ld. Livingston* xxxii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 433/2 There's never lint gang on my head.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lint-boll* (-bow), -mill, -pal, -sheaf, -speck; *lint-sown* ppl. a.; *lint-box* (U.S.), the upper part of a cotton-press; *lint-doctor* *Calico-printing* (see quot.); *lint-haired* = *flaxen-haired*; *lint-paper*, ? = *linen-paper*; *lint-scraper*, a person employed to scrape lint (for hospital use); also (*slang*), a contemptuous name for a young surgeon; † *lint-spurge*, a name proposed for the plant *Euphorbia Esula*; *lint-top* (Sc. -lap), as much flax as is usually laid on a distaff for being spun off. Also *LINT-WHITE* a.

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxvii. Me think, quhen that yone *lint-bollis ar ryip, To mak we feist. a 1585 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 552 Athort his nitty now like louse lyes linkand like a large lint bow. 1901 G. W. CABLE *Canvasser* xxi. The 'lint-box of the old cotton press was covered with wet morning-glories. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 217 Another . . sharp-edged ruler, called the 'lint doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing. 1891 V. C. COTES *2 Girls on Barge* 78 A dirty 'lint-haired ragamuffin. 1805 FURSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 49 Upon this water there are . . two 'lint-mills. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 482 Wet 'lint-pad and bandage applied. 1794 BLUMENBACH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 180 The outward ones had some traces of our common 'lint paper. 1851 THACKERAY *Love* vi. (1869) 241 If Miss Prior . . prefers this 'lint-scraper to me, ought I to baulk her? 1981 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 43 Lint Scrapper. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric.* Perth 163 Some persons . . recommend to set up the 'lint sheaves . . in stooks, like grain. 1458 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 128 Al the wast land that was 'lynt or corn sawin. 1827-35 WILLIS *Parrhasius* 53 The 'lint-specks floated in the twilight air. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 63 Pityusa . . ought to be called . . 'Lint-spurge, for it hath smal leaues like Flax. 1721 RAMSAY *Bessy Bell & Mary G.* ii. Bessy's hair's like a 'lint tap.

Lint² (*lint*). *dial.* [Short for *little LENTIL*.] = *LENTIL* (chiefly in *pl.*). 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

Lintan: see *LINTEN*².

† **Lintearius**, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. *L. lintearius* (f. *linteus* linen) + -ous.] Of or belonging to linen (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Lintel (*lɪntəl*). Forms: 4-5, 7 *lyntel* (l, 5, 7 li, *lyntal* (l, 6 *lyntil*, *lynttyll*, 7 *lental*, *lindal*, *lindle*, 8 *linitil*, 9 *lential*, 7- *lintel*. [a. OF. *lintel* threshold (f. *linteau*)—popular *L. limitale* or **limitellum* (f. *limit*, *limes* *LIMIT* sb., confused with *limin*-, *limen* threshold).]

1. A horizontal piece of timber, stone, etc. placed over a door, window, or other opening to discharge the superincumbent weight.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 22 Sprynge 3e therof the lyntel [Vulg. *superliminare*], and euer either post. c1450 *Merton*

436 The Emperour . . wrote letters on the lyntell of the dore in grewe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx. 39 Alheid that thow were never sa stout, Vndir this lyntall sall thow lowt. 1601-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 629 Paid for lyntalls at the fontaine 11ij viij. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintel to discharge the two Windows and Balcony-door, eight foot of Timber. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 116 The pillars silver, on a brazen base; Silver the lintels deep-projecting o'er. 1839 VOWELL *Enc. Brit.* Ch. xii. (1847) 139 A moor-stone lintel is placed across the top to support the little roof. 1863 A. FONBLANQUE *Tangled Skin* II. ii. 29 Upon the lintel of No. 7 [he] found painted the name of Mr. C. L.

† 2. ? A spoke of a wheel. *Obs.*—0

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/13 Lyntil of a cart, radius.

3. *attrib.*, as *lintel-piece*, -post, -stone, -tree.

1842-59 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss. s.v. If a wall be very thick, more than one 'lintel piece' will be required. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 402 The lintel-piece alone weighs about 3,000 pounds. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 642 Others [sc. birds] sometimes are driven within our 'lintel-posts by storms. 1575 BURGH *Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 90 Item, to James Law, for be thir 'lintall stanes to be loiss windois, xij s. 1879 LUNBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 197 The lintel stones of the doorway are 40 feet to inches in length. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 580 The . . maine 'lintle-tree which lay over the . . cheekes of the great dore. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 77 The door-posts silver . . The lintle-tree upon them silver too.

Hence **Lintelled** a., furnished with a lintel. **Lintelling** *abl. sb.*, the action of providing with lintels; the material used for this purpose.

1793 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 98 Lintelling, Guttinger . . &c. at 50 much per Foot. 1827 *Centl. Mag.* XCIII. 1. 9 A doorway with a lintelled archway. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 111 Over the low, heavy-lintelled door.

Lintel¹, *obs.* form of *LENTIL*.

Lintel¹ (*lɪntəl*). U.S. [f. *LINT*¹ + -ER¹.] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fibre from the cotton-seed after ginning. Also *lint-machine*. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

Lintel², † *linton*, *dial.* corruptions of *LEAN-TO*.

1736 *New Hampshire. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 714 'Tis judged the cause [of a fire] was from a spark falling out of the linton chimney (which was lower than the house). 1861 Mrs. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Isl.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean to' or 'linter'. 1893 ZINCER *Wheat* 261 A penthouse is a 'linter' (lean-to).

† **Linteler**, *Obs.* [Perh. a corruption of *LINTEL*; perh. a dim. of OF. *linter* (? = *L.* type **limitarium*), *linter*] = *LINTEL*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 639 A mightie building of tymber . . the lyntelles inhaunsed with pillars.

Lintern, *linton*, altered f. *LINTEL*; cf. *prec. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1533 *Kepar. Tower* in Bayley *Tower Lond.* (1821) i. App. 22 11m for ij. lyntons made for the ij. wyndowes. 1612 CORVAT *Crudities* 133, I read this inscription in a piece of stone . . directly over the linterne of the dore. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 212 When every one of the Hebrewes had slaine a Lambe, . . and with the blood thereof coloured the poste and linterne of the doores. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornu.* Gloss. in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornu.* I. 17 Lintern, a lintel.

Lintie (*lɪnti*). Sc. Also *lenty*. [f. *lint* in *LINTWHITE* + dim. ending -IE (-Y).] = *LINNET*.

1795 BURNS *Verques Destr.* *Woods* 4 Where linties sang and lamblings play'd. a 1835 HOGG *Rings & May* 41 Poet. Wks. 1838 I. 300 She trows . . The lenty's cheip a ditty tane. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 198, I heard the linties singing where I was falling asleep.

Lintil, *lindle*, *obs.* forms of *LENTIL*.

1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. l. ii. 504 The Barre and the Lintle cannot endure one another [L. *lappa lenti* adteratur].

Lintonite (*lɪntənəɪt*). *Min.* [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analysed it.] A variety of thomsonite found in green amygdulæ in trap.

1879 PECKHAM & HALL in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XIX. (1885) 122.

Lintseed, **Lint-stock**: see *LINSEED*, *LINSTOCK*.

Lintwhite (*lɪntˈhaɪt*), *sb.* Chiefly Sc. Forms: 1 *linaethuizae*, *linetwize*, -twize, 4 *lynkwhyte*, 6 *lyntquhit*, -yte, 7- *lintwhite*. [OE. *linetwize*, perh. f. *lin* flax + -twize (? cogn. w. OHG. *zwigōn* to pluck, *vellere*, *carpere*), found also in *pisteltwize* thistle finch. Cf. *TWITE* sb.]

The etymology involves a difficulty because the first element appears as *line* (or *lur*) instead of *lin*; but the correspondence in sense with the Rom. name of the bird (see *LINNET*) is in favour of its correctness. Apart from etymology there is no evidence that the first vowel in the O.F. word was long.]

= *LINNET*.

c 755 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 147 *Carduelis*, *linetwize*. a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 309 *Carduelis*, *linaethuizae*. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wülker 1126 *Carduelis*, *linetwize*. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2674 With lowde laghttirs one lofte for lykyng of hyrdez, Of larkes, of lynkwhytez, bat lufflyche songene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 240 Goldspynk and lynchwhyte fordynand the lyft. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The lyntquhit sang cuntirpint quhen the osil zelpit. c 1650 *Roxb. Ballads* (1888) VI. 607 The lint-white loud, and Progne proud . . do sing as sweetly as in Yarow. 1785 BURNS *To William Simpson* xii. When lint-whites chant among the buds. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 76 The lintwhite and the throatscock Have voices sweet and clear.

Lint-white (*lɪntˈhaɪt*), a. Sc. [f. *LINT*¹ + *WHITE*.] White as lint or flax; flaxen.

1794 BURNS *Now nature cleeds*, Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1866 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* viii. 148 With the sun shining on the lint-white hair.

† **Lintworm**. *Obs.* [a. MHG. *lintwurm* dragon.] ? A figure of a dragon.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 218 *Inventory Jewels of Hen. V.* Ung Lyntworme d'or avec 1 Crois. *Ibid.* 219 Item, iii Lyntwormes.

Linty, *sb.*: see *LINTIE*.

Linty (*lɪnti*), a. [f. *LINT*¹ + -Y¹.] † a. Resembling lint; soft like flax or lint (in quot. *fig.*). b. Full of lint or fluff.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phanix* II. iii. F 2, One good hang vpon a Bucklerd would make moote of our Gentlemen flye a peeces, tis not for these linte times. 1705 N. TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* v. (1721) 392 To see such Kernels such strong Armour wear; First with a lenty Wad wrapt close about, (Useful to keep green Wounds from gushing out. 1889 GORDON STABLES *Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4.54 Mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third lenty. 1891 *Bazaar* 30 Feb. 261/3 Swansdown . . is better than cotton-wool, because it is not so lenty.

|| **Linum** (*lɪnəm*). *Bot.* [mod.L. use of *L. linum* flax, *LINE* sb.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Linaceæ*) of which flax is a well known example. In popular use, applied to the ornamental species of this genus.

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 138 The hillsides [on the road to Bethel] were covered with the most lovely spring flowers; dwarf irises, the delicate pink linum [etc.]. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 Linums have stood the past winter better than heretofore.

Linx, *obs.* pl. *LINK* sb.; *obs.* form of *LYNX*.

Linxy, **liney** (*lɪni*), a. [f. *LINE* sb.² + -Y¹.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a line or streak, thin, meagre.

1807 ORIE in *Lect. Paint.* (Bohn 1848) 254 Somewhat that is stiff, crude, 'liney', and harsh in respect to anatomy. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 207 The narrow liney clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapoury streaks along the horizon. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 146 The architect's . . are cut away, and made to look weak and liny. 1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 365 It looks thin, 'liney', and attenuated. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii. Shaping their eyes long and liny, partly because of the light.

2. Full of lines, marked with lines.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 364 Then there rose to view a fane Of liny marble. 1835 T. WALKER *Original* vi. (1887) 65 The brooding affections of the mind . . make the countenance fallen, pale, and liny. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* iii. § 22. 90 The leaf being . . rendered liny by bold markings of its ribs. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 356/2 To give the grounding a liney appearance.

Lion (*lɪən*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *léa*, *lío*, *léo*, 3 *leo*, 3 *Orm. le* (*genitive* leanness, leoness, leuness). B. 3 *leun* (e, *lyun*, 3-4 *leoun*, *liun* (e), 3-5 *leon*, 3-8 *lyou*, 4 *leone*, *lyen*, 4-6 *ly*-, *lione*, *lioun*, 5 *lyown*, *lywn*, 5-6 *lyoun* (e), 6 *lione*, 3- *lion*. [The mod. form represents an adoption (first appearing c 1200) of AF. *lion* (F. *lion*), a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *leo*, Sp. *leon*, Pg. *leão*, It. *leoné*, *lione* = *L. leōnem*, nom. *leo*, a. Gr. *λέων* (stem *λεων-*, perh. altered from an earlier **λεφον-*). The Gr. word was perh. adopted from some foreign lang.; a noteworthy similarity of sense is presented by Heb. *lābī lion* (pl. *lābīm*), also occurring in the sense 'lioness' with the vocalization *lābīyā*; cf. also Egyptian *labai*, *lūwai* lioness. The synonymous Gr. *līs* (cf. Heb. *lāyish*) is not etymologically connected.

Before the adoption of the Fr. word, English possessed forms directly representing the Latin *leo*, *leōnem*. The word was used, with difference of gender and inflexion, both for 'lion' and 'lioness', the *L. leona* not having been adopted. Owing to the two-fold form of the *L.* word in the nom. and the oblique case, the declension in OE. is irregular and variable. The recorded forms are: nom. sing. *leo* (Anglian *lēa*), gen. sing. *leōn* (Northumb. masc. *léas*), dat. sing. *leōn*, *lione*, *léonan*, acc. sing. *leōn* (fem. also *leōn*), nom., acc. pl. *leōn*, gen. pl. *leōna*, dat. pl. *leōum*, *leōm*, *leōnum*.

The *L.* word has been adopted into all the Teut. langs.: cf. OFris. *leawa*, MDu. *leuwe*, *leuwe* (Du. *leeuw*), OHG. *leuo*, *leuo*, *leuwa*, *lio* (MHG. *lione*, *len*, mod. G. *löwe*, *leu*), ON. *león*, *líos* (MSw. *león*, Sw. *lejon*, Da. *løve* from Ger.). From Gr. or L., but in some cases through Teut. as the immediate source, are the forms in the Balto-Slavic langs.: Lith. *lėnas*, *lėntas*, Lettish *lėnvas*, OSl. *lěnъ*, Russ. *лѣвъ*, Polish *lew*, Czech *lev*.]

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis leo*, now found native only in Africa and southern Asia, of a tawny or yellowish brown colour, and having a tufted tail. The male is distinguished by a flowing shaggy mane. (The Maneless Lion of Gnejrat is a recognized Asiatic variety with only a slight mane.) It is very powerful, and has a noble and impressive appearance; whence it is sometimes called 'the king of beasts'. In early use the name was applied to both sexes; from the 13th c. the derivative *LIONESS* has been used for the female.

The young are now commonly called 'lion's cubs'; the older designation 'lion's whelps' survives in rhetorical applications, owing to its use in the Bible.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 3 Dyles æfre zeslæcce swe swe lea sawle mine. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 3 Seo leo bringð his hungregum hwelpum hwæt to etanne. c 1000

Sav. Leechd. I. 364 *Da* þe scinla þrowien etan leonflæsc. c. 1050 *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wulcker 438/22 *Leo*, *lio*. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 5834 And tawt wass riht tawt le wass sett Omgan þatt Goddspellwrihte. . . Forr leness whelp þær þatt iss Whelpedd, tar þip ill stille þre dazness. *Ibid.* 6026 Þatt deor þatt wass i leoness like. c. 1205 *LAY.* 28064 *Pa* com an guldene loe hien onn dune. c. 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 125 Gentil ich wes ant freo Wildore then the leo.

B. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 De leon ðe gað abuten þe dier hem to forswolen. c. 1205 *LAY.* 4085 He hilde 3eon þeos leoden sulch hit an liun were c. 1275 a lion. c. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Daniel bimong þe wode liuns. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 690 Als lambe him lai þe leon mild. c. 1330 *R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11255 (Petyt MS.) Ilkon prouder þan þe lion. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Knt.'s T.* 798 Tho myghtest wene that this Palamon In his fightinge were a wood leon. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 111. 74 As leon is the king of bestes. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) II. xlv. 51 Somme hadden longe hoked claws, lyke as they had ben Lyons. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* II. 113 Thus Wallace ferd als fers as a lyoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Rauenyng woules or rampyng Lyons. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 54 b. We must . . . fight together like lions, and feare not to dye together lyke men. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 313 The Lion and fierce Tiger glar'd aloof. c. 1687 *WALLER Summer Is.* II. 16 They roar'd like Lions caught in toyles, and rag'd. 1727-38 *GAY Fables* II. ix. 73 The Lion is (beyond dispute) Allowed the most majestic brute. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 32/2 The Manless Lion of Guzerat. 1859 *FITZGERALD* *Tr. Omar* xvii. (1899) 74 They say the Lion and the Lizard keep The Courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.

b. Extended to other animals of the genus *Felis*. *American mountain lion*, the puma or cougar.

1630 *New-England's Plantation* (1835) 8 For Beasts there are some Bears, and they say some Lyons also; for they have been seen at Cape Anne. 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* 17 [List of native beasts] Lyons, Bears, Leopards, Elkes. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 431 The Puma, which has received the name of the American Lion.

c. Applied ironically (usually with qualification) to certain weak or timid animals: † *Lion of Cots-wold*, † *Cotswold lion* (also *Sc. Lammermoor lion*), a sheep; *Essex* or *Rumford lion*, a calf. See also *quots.* 1825, 1827.

1537, a 1553, a 1612 [see *COTSWOLD*]. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD* *Prov.* (1867) 36 She is as fierce, as a Lyon of Cotswold. 1678 *RAY* *Proverbs* 307 As valiant as an Essex lion, i. e. a calf. 1699 *T. BROWN* *Wks.* (1720) I. 216 That Prodigy of a Man that . . . so dexterously mimick'd the Harmony of the Essex Lions. a 1700 *B. E.* *Dict. Cant. Cræc.* *Rumford-Lion*, a Calf. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 380 You look like a Lammermoor Lion. 1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT* *Eng. Sfy* I. 156 I'll thank you for a cut out of the back of that lion, tittered a man opposite. With all the natural timidity of the hare whom he thus particularised, I was proceeding to help him [etc.]. 1827 *LYTTON* *Pelham* xxxix. (1849) 101 'A lion is a hare, sir.' 'What!' 'Yes, sir, it is a hare!—but we call it a lion, because of the Game Laws.'

(2). Proverbial and allusive phrases. *a.* Proverbs (chiefly referring to the strength or ferocity of the lion). *b.* *A lion in the way* (or *path*): after *Prov.* xxvi. 13, applied to a danger or obstacle, esp. an imaginary one. *c.* *The lion's mouth*: taken as a type of a place of great peril. (Cf. *Ps.* xxii. 21, 2 *Tim.* iv. 17.) Similarly, *In the lion's paws*. *d.* *The lion's share*: the largest or principal portion. *e.* *The lion's skin* occurs chiefly with reference to the fable of the ass that clothed himself in the skin of a lion. (See also *quots.*) *f.* *The lion's provider*: = *JACKAL*, *lit.* and *fig.* *g.* *To twist the lion's tail*: freq. in journalistic use with reference to foreign insults to, or encroachments on the rights of, Great Britain (cf. 5 c.).

a. 1384 *Wyclif Eccl.* ix. 4 Betere is a quye dogge thanne a leonin dead. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Sqr.'s T.* 483 As by the whelp chasted is the leon [cf. *F. battre le chien devant le lion*]. — *Wife's Prod.* 692 Who peynted the leon, tel me who? [See note, ed. Skeat.] 1595 *SHAKS.* *John* II. i. 138 You are the Hare of whom the Prouerbs goes Who's valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1640 *HOWELL* *Dodona's G.* 10 Like the moneth of March, which entreth like a Lion, but goeth out like a Lamb. 1655 *FULLER* *Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. 291 As the Proverb saith, The Lion is not so fierce as he is painted. 1749 [see *BEARD* 2]. 1808 *SCOTT* *Marm.* vi. xiv. And dar'st thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

b. 1641 *MILTON* *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 18/1 They fear'd not the bug-bear danger nor the Lyon in the way that the sluggish and timorous Politician thinks he sees. 1647 *CLARENDON* *Hist. Reb.* vi. 8 342 There be both Mountains, and Lyons in the way. 1868 *BRIGHT* *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., You have always . . . lions in the path. 1899 *TENNISON* *Holy Grail* 643, I have been the sluggard, and I ride apace, For now there is a lion in the way.

c. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Leose me lauert ut of þe liunes muð. 1601 *DENT* *Pathos.* *Heaven* 62 What doth hee else, but (as it were) put his finger into the Lions mouth. 1629 *CAPT. SMITH* *True Trav.* xx. (Arb.) 878 But Merham, the old fox, seeing himselfe in the lions pawes, sprung his loufe. 1726 *CAVALLIER* *Alen.* iv. 289 He would not lay down his Arms, saying it was better to die, than to run into the Lion's Mouth. 1856 *EMERSON* *Eng. Traits.* *Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 54 In the power of saying rude truth, sometimes in the lion's mouth, no men surpass them.

d. 1790 *BURKE* *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 Nor when they were in partnership with the farmer . . . have I heard that they had taken the lion's share. 1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR* *Statesman* xxii. 155 Always . . . ready to take the lion's share of responsibility and labour. 1865 *LOWELL* *Wks.* (1899) V. 251 Attacking a government which they knew only by their lion's share in its offices. 1872 *PUNCH* 22 June 253/1 The art of finding a rich friend to make a tour with you in autumn, and of leaving him to bear the lion's share of the expenses.

e. [1484 *CAXTON Fables of Arian* (1889) 219 The fourth fable is of the asse, and of the skynne of the Lyon.] 1599 *SHAKS.* *Hen. V.* iv. iii. 93 The man that once did sell the Lyons skin While the beast liu'd, was kill'd with hunting him. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Lion*, *Il n'y eut iamais bon marché de peaux de lions*, . . . a Lyons skinne was neuer bought good cheape. 1636 *MASSINGER* *Gl. Dk.* *Florence* v. i. Reason assured me It was not safe to shawe a lion's skin. 1700 *TYRRELL* *Hist. Eng.* II. 847 When the Lyon's Skin alone would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with that of the Fox. 1711 [see *ASS* 1 c].

f. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Hist. Earth* II. 322 This has given rise to the report of the jackall's being the lion's provider. 1808 *SCOTT* *Lct. to W. Gifford* 25 Oct. in *Lockhart*, If you will accept of my services as a sort of jackal or lion's provider. 1823 *BYRON* *Juan* ix. xxvii, The poor jackals . . . (As being the brave lions' keen providers). 1831 *CARLYLE* *Sart. Res.* (1858) 14 Old Lieschen . . . was his . . . cook, errand-maid, and general lion's-provider.

g. *fig.* (chiefly after biblical usage: cf. *Rev.* v. 5). *a.* Taken (in a good sense) as the type of one who is strong, courageous, or fiercely brave.

The Lion of the North, Gustavus Adolphus.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Pa stronge leo þet wes þes liuigendes godes sunu. (1297 *R. GLOVE*, (Rolls) 9384 Is mouþ is as a leon, is herte an as an hare.) c. 1325 *Form Times* *Edw.* II. 252 in *Pol. Songs* (Gumden) 31, Nu ben theil lions in halle, and hares in the feld. c. 1470 *Ilkew Wallace* viii. 1225 At the palsoun, quilar thai the lyoun [sc. Wallace] saw. 1579-80 *NORTH* *Plutarch*, *Comp. Lys.* & *Sylla* (1595) 522 Lyons at home, and Foxes abroad. 1589 [see *LAMB* 2 b]. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* I. iii. 7 He, my Lyon, and my noble Lord. 1599 *Kyd Sol. & Pers.* II. 61 Wks. (1901) 167 *English Archers*, Eclipped Lyons of the Western world. 1607 *SHAKS.* *Cor.* I. i. 239 He is a Lion that I am proud to hunt. 1632 *LIVGOW* *Trav.* 504 The Lyon . . . whose Sire, was surinad Dowglas. 1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXXIII. 326 t The campaigns . . . of the Lion of the North, till his fall in the moment of triumph at Lutten. 1893 *WOOLMER* *My Beautiful Lady* 132 The manliest and king of English kings, The lion Cromwell, in his dress of war.

b. In a bad sense: *A fiercely cruel, tyrannical or 'devouring' creature or person.*

Partly after biblical uses: cf. *Ps.* xxxiv. 17, lvi. 4, i *Pet.* v. 8, etc.

c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Ant tu grisliche ga þu luðere liun lað godde. c. 1225 *Aner.* R. 120 Wummonne wroð is wulene, & mon wroð is wulf, oðer leu. 1340 *AYenb.* 17 Prele is king of wyckede beastes. Hy is þe lion þat al worzeth. 1589 *PUTTENHAM* *Eng. Poetic* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 A Lyon among sheepe and a sheepe among Lyons. 1683 *TYNOR* *Way to Health* xv. (1697) 273 All such as would have the bestial, savage Nature strengthen'd . . . and have a mind to be Lions and Devils . . . to their own kind. 1832 *H. BURN* *Hist. Paul* (ed. 2) I. 40 That the lion had become a lamb, that the persecutor was now a humble and inquiring believer.

† *c.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1713 *ADDISON* *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 2 We polite men of the town give the name of a lion to any one that is a great man's spy. *Ibid.* ¶ 7 A lion, or a master-spy, hath several jack-calls under him.

d. *pl.* Things of note, celebrity, or curiosity (in a town, etc.); sights worth seeing: esp. in *plur.* to see, or show, the lions. † In early use, to have seen the lions often meant to have had experience of life. This use of the word is derived from the practice of taking visitors to see the lions which used to be kept in the Tower of London. See the introductory *quots.*

[1629 *CAPT. SMITH* *True Trav.* xviii. (Arb.) 872 After, one Master John Bull . . . with divers of his friends, went to see the Lyons (in the Tower). 1731 *FIELING* *Lottory* iii. Wks. 1826 VII. 480, I must see all the curiosities; the Tower, the lions, and Bedlam, and the court, and the opera. 1806-7 *J. BERSFORD* *Miseries Hunt.* *Life* (1826) vii. lxviii, Escorting two or three coaches full of country-cousins . . . to the Lions, the Wax-work, the Monument, &c.]

1590 *GREENE* *Never too Late* (1600) 34 Francesco was no other but a meere noice, and that so newly, that to use the old proverbe, he had scarce seene the Lions. 1600 *B. JONSON* *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 242 *Amo*, You come not to giue vs the scorn, Monstrous? *Mer.* Nor to be frightened with a face, Signior! I haue seen the Lyons. 1622 *J. TAYLOR* (Water-P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. 1630 III. 5 Some say [of a Drunkard] hee's bewitched, or scratcht, or blinde, . . . Or seene the Lyons, or his nose is dirty. 1770 *JENNER* *Placid Man* (1773) I. 119 It made no considerable figure amongst the Lions of Bath. 1782 *MAD. D'ARBLAY* *Cecilia* I. viii, Mr. Monckton . . . asked Morrice why he did not shew the Lyons. 1799 *T. TWINING* *Recr. & Stud.* (1882) 157, I suppose the lions of Nottingham are public, accessible lions, and require no interest to get sight of. 1809 *MALKIN* *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 6 The churches were the best lions we met with in our way. 1810 *SCOTT* *Lct. to J. B. S. Morrill* 9 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The cavern at Staffa . . . is one of the few lions which completely maintain an extended reputation. 1840 *HOOD* *Up Rhine* 96 The rest of the day was spent in seeing the Lions—and first the Cathedral. 1859 *JEPHSON* *Brittany* viii. 123 He was polite . . . and showed the lions very good-naturedly. 1864 'C. BEDE' in *Lond. Soc.* VI. 271 That celebrated collection of lions of which his University can show so complete a menagerie in her College Halls, Bodleian [etc.].

b. Hence: A person of note or celebrity who is much sought after.

1715 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU* *Town Eclogues*, *Tuesday*, Pops of all kinds, to see the Lion, run; The beauties stay till the first act's begun. 1774 *MAD. D'ARBLAY* *Early Diary* (1889) I. 311 The present Lyon of the times, according to the author of 'the Placid Man's' term, is Omy, the native of Otateite. 1815 *LADY GRANVILLE* *Lett.* (1894) I. 67 [At a ball] The King of Prussia is the only Royal lion. 1838 *LYTTON* *Alice* vi. i, The literary lion who likes to be petted. 1850 *THACKERAY* *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 251 What is a lion? A lion is a man or woman one must have at one's parties. 1889 *T. A. TROTTER* *What I remember* III. 131 Longfellow . . . largely paid the poet's penalty of being made the lion of all the drawing rooms.

† *c.* *Oxford slang.* A visitor to Oxford. ? *Obs.*

1785 *GROSE* *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Lion*, . . . a name given by the gowmsmen of Oxford, to inhabitants or visitors. 1785 *R. CUMBERLAND* *Observer* No. 95 ¶ 4, I did not excel in any of my acadenical exercises, save that of circumambulating the colleges and public buildings with strangers . . . in this branch of learning I gained such general reputation as to be honoured with the title of *Keeper of the Lions*. 1807 *SOUTHEY* *Esquiella's Lett.* II. xxxii. 60 [The young student] had abstained from visiting many things himself, till he should have a lion to take with him. 1818 *T. WARD* *Strictures* *Charac. Barristers* (ed. 2) 45 To the amusement of the Nobility and Gentry visiting Oxford, the latter of whom are known by the University men by the appellation of Lions and Lionesses, when observed in the streets with an Oxford Guide in their hand, or gaping about.

† *d.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1785 *G. A. BELLAMY* *Apol.* II. 68 Just under him, in the pit, sat a lion [Footnote, A term at that time in vogue for a cit].

5. An image or picture of a lion. (A favourite sign for inns and taverns: usually *Red, White, Golden*, etc. *Lion*.)

1366 *CHAUCER* *Rom. Rose* 894 Y-painted al . . . with bridles, libardes, and lyouns. c. 1400 *MAUNDE*, (1839) viii. 86 Lyons of Gold. 1487 *Will* in *Paston Lett.* III. 464 An hanging bed, with a lyon thereupon. 1534 in *W. H. Turner* *Select. Rec.* *Oxford* 118 Ye marke which ye Mayor . . . had striken in ye . . . butchers waytes, . . . which marke was ye lyon and crowne. 1562 in *Welsh Tower Bridge* (1894) 83 To one that brought home a lyone blowne downe upon London Bridge, ad. 1564-78 *BULLEYN* *Diast. agst. Pest.* (1888) 18 Bearing upon his breast a white Lion. 1611 *CORYAT* *Crudities* (1776) I. 237 A great red flagge . . . with the winged Lyon made in it in gold. 1745 *P. THOMAS* *Jrnl.* *Anson's Voy.* 21 The Lion was very loose, and would certainly have been lost but for . . . two strong Supporters . . . fix'd from the Ship's bows to secure him. 1838 *MURRAY's Handbk.* *N. Germ.* 376 A colossal lion, of cast iron. 1855 *TENNISON* *Daisy* 55 Porch-pillars on the lion resting, And sombre, old, colonnaded aisles.

b. *spec. in Her.*

c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1040 Wip alance . . . He smot him in þe lyoun, And tistremi, . . . Bar him þurch þe dragon In þe scheld. c. 1400 *Petr.* *Tray* 5927 Three lions the lord bare all of light goulis. 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The White Lionn [i. e. the Duke of Norfolk] is leyde to slepe. 1591 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. VI.* i. v. 28 Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat. 1596 *DARBYMPLE* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 265 The Lions, quibbles the kings of Scotis weirs in their armes. 1805 *SCOTT* *Last Minstr.* iv. xxiii, The lion argent decked his breast. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 37/2 With supporters (lion and unicorn) of the Royal arms. 1868 *CUSSANS* *Her.* vi. (1882) 84 Three Lions passant-guardant in pale or, on a field gules, constitute the Arms of England.

c. *British Lion*, the lion as the national emblem of Great Britain; hence often used *fig.* for the British nation. Similarly *Scottish lion*.

1687 *DRYDEN* *Hind & P.* I. 289 Such mercy from the British Lion flows. 1796 *BURKE* *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 293 He would no longer amuse the British Lion in the chase of mice and rats. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 52 Each [of the seamen] appeared a true-bred cub of the British Lion. 1849 *W. E. AVONTO* *Lays Sc. Carol.* *Heart Bruce* xxv, We'll let the Scottish lion loose Within the fields of Spain! 1853 *LYTTON* *My Novel* XII. xxv. IV. 174 The British Lion is aroused! 1859 *THACKERAY* *Virgin.* lxiv, The British Lion, or any other lion, cannot always have a worthy enemy to combat, or a battle royal to deliver.

6. a. A gold coin current in Scotland down to the reign of James VI. *b.* A Scottish copper coin = *HARDHEAD* 2. *Obs.* *exc. Hist.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 405 Item þt þare be striken an new penny of golde callit a lion wt þe prent of þe lyon on þe ta side & the ymagie of Sanct Andro on þe toper side. . . And þat þe said new lyon . . . sail ryn for vjs. viiij. d. of the said new mone. c. 1557 *Diarm. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 344 Lyonsis uthwayes callit hardheids. c. 1574 *KNOX* *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 365 (MS. G) Daylie thair was suche numbers of Lions (alias callit Hardheids) prented, that [etc.]. 1899 *GROEBER* *Handbk. Coins* *Gr. Brit. & Irel.* 169, 184.

7. The constellation and zodiacal sign *LEO*. Also *Little Lion*: the constellation *Leo Minor*.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl.* T. 330 Next to this in this opposition Which in the signe shal be of the leon. 1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* XLIV. (Percy Soc. 216 Out of the Lyon to enter the Vyrgyne. 1697 *CREECH* *Manilius* II. 44 The Lion. . . The squeezing Crab, and stinging Scorpion. 1868 *LOCKYER* *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 To conclude our examination of the constellations visible on the 22nd of March at midnight, we must notice . . . the Little Lion above the Lion.

† *8.* *Lion of the sea*: *a.* ? A kind of lobster (cf. *F. lion de mer*). *b.* = *SEA-LION*. *Obs.*

1598 *Euphrasio* G iij b, To dresse the fish called the Lion of the sea. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 92/1 These sea-wolves, which he calls lions.

† *9.* Alchemy. *Green lion*: a 'spirit' of great transmuting power, supposed to be produced by certain processes in alchemy; sometimes identified with the 'philosophical mercury'. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY* *Comp. Alch.* Recapitulation in *Ashmole Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 188 The Spotted Panther wyth the Lyon greene. 15. . . A. ANOREWES (title) *Hunting of the Greene Lyon* *ibid.* 278. 1593 *G. HARVEY* *Pierres Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 69 He would seeme to haue the Green Lion and the flying Eagle in a box. 1605 *TIMME* *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 A greene sharpe spirit. . . This is that greene lyon which Rypley commendeth so much. 1610 *B. JONSON* *Alch.* II. ii, Your generall colours, sir, Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crow, The peacocks tail.

10. *attrib. and Comb.*: *a.* simple attrib., as *lion-colour*, *-cub*, *-kind*, *-lair*, *-skin*, *-whelp*; *b.* objective,

as *lion-keeper*, *-stalking*, *-lamer*, *-laming*; c. simulative, as *lion-bolt*, *-sick* adjs. (see also 12); d. parasyntetic, as *lion-footed*, *-headed*, *-hued*, *-maned*, *-mettled*, *-thoughted* adjs.; e. instrumental, as *lion-guarded*, *-haled*, *-haunted* adjs.

1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 21 Wisemen stout, and stung, grow **lion-bolt*. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 23 Anye other color or colors then. **lion color* motteley or iren grey. 1662 MERRET *F. Ner's Art of Glass* xlii. In the bottom there will remain a *lion colour*. 1727 *GAY Fables* i. xix. 13-14 A **lion-cub*, of sordid mind, Avoided all the *lion-kind*. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [i.e. the Sphynx]... **lion-footed*. 1898 J. DAVIDSON *Last Ballad* etc. (1899) 149 The trader and the usurer I have passed the **lion-guarded* door. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullus* lxxiii. 76 Cybele, the thong relaxing from a **lion-haled* yoke. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* 111. iv. 239 The **lion-haunted* woods. 1364 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 115 The human-headed lions and bulls, and perhaps conversely, the **lion-headed* men were religious, not political symbols at all. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Leonado*, **lion hued*, *fuluns*. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. bk. Ser. ii.* 645 If one of these lions enraged is going to assail the spectators, the **lion-keepers* hold under his nose the confiture of Gazelles' meat [etc.]. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) 11. 188 Representations of human victories over the **lion-kind*. 1727 [see *lion-cub*]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 361 Nineveh was still one vast **lion-lair*. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* lxxviii. 428 The **lion-maned* buffaloes of the West. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 90 Be **lion metted*, proud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 93 He is not sicke. *Ain*, Yes, **lyon sicke*, sicke of proud heart. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Metr. Tales* Poet. Wks. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, **lion-skin*, and all. 1890* ROLF BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* xlv. We are graciously permitted... to try a little **lion-stalking* in Algeria. 1798 SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* v. viii. O'er me the **lion-tamer* holds his hand. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 68 **Tiger-passion'd*, **lion-thoughted*, wroth. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ciii. 22 **lyoun whelpes*, seke fra god mete vnto þa. 14... *Wyclif's Gen.* xlix. 9 (MS. S) Judas a *lyoun whelp*. 1864 TENNYSON *En.* xli. 98 The portal-warring *lion-whelp*. And peacock-yewtree of the lonely Hall.

11. Special comb.: *lion-ant*, the same as *ant-lion*; *lion-cat*, an Angora cat; *lion-cudwee*, the Edelweiss (see *lion's foot* in b); *lion-dog* [after F. *chien-lion* (Buffon)], a variety of dog having a flowing mane; *lion-dollar* (see DOLLAR 5); *lion-dragon*, a heraldic beast having the fore-part like a lion and the hind part like a wyvern; *lion forceps* (see quot.); *lion-hunter*, one who hunts lions; one who is given to lionizing celebrities; *lion-hunting*, the action of a lion-hunter, *lit.* and *fig.* (in quot. † going in quest of the 'lions' of a place); † *lion-leopard* (F. *lion léopard*), a lion passant guardant; = LEOPARD 3 b; *lion-lizard*, the basilisk, its crest being compared to a lion's mane; *lion-monkey*, the marikina or silky marmoset; † *lion noble* = 6 a; *lion-poisson* *Her.* [F. *poisson* fish] (see quot. 1868); *lion-show jocular*, a gathering of 'lions' or celebrities; *lion-skinned a.*, clothed in a lion's skin, *fig.* with allusion to the ass in the fable (cf. 2 e); † *lion-string*, some kind of string for musical instruments; *lion-tailed baboon*, monkey, the wanderer (*Macacus silenus*); *lion-tawny a.*, of the tawny colour characteristic of lions; also *sb.*; *lion-tiger*, used *attrib.* of a cub bred between a lion and a tiger.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 323 Of the Formica Leo, or **lion-ant*. 1845 DARWIN *Fop. Nat.* xix. (1852) 442 note. This Australian pit-fall was only about half the size of that made by the European lion-ant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 359 The 'lion cat; or as others more properly term it, the cat of Angora. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxcv. § 10. 517 *Leontopodium sine flos Leoninus*, **lion cudwee*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. i. 9 The **lion dog* greatly resembles that animal, in miniature, from whence it takes the name. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* 50 The *lion dog*. The origin of this breed is not known; it is, perhaps, an intermediate one between the Maltese and the Turkish dog. 1697 *Virginia St. Papers* (1751) i. 52 Dollars, comonly called **lyon* or *Dog Dollars*, have no value ascertained whereby they may pass currently amongst the inhabitants of this County. 1610 GUILLIM *Heralry* iii. xxvi. 183 **Lions-dragons*, *Lions-Poissons*, and whatsoever other double shaped animal of any two... of the... kinds before handled. 1864 P. HOLME *Syst. Surg.* IV. 1045 The **lion forceps* of Ferguson... is a strong straight forceps provided with two sets of teeth... by which it obtains a firm hold on a bone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 324 (art. *Lion*) The dangers and hair-breadth escapes of the **lion-hunters*. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 339 These *lion-hunters* were the ruin and death of Burns. [Cf. the name 'Mrs. Leo Hunter' in Dickens *Pickwick* (1837).] 1878 *Athenaeum* 19 Jan. 81/2 Keats, the obscure medical student, who died before a single lion-hunter had found him out. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* (1773) I. 120 **Lion-hunting*... being the whole end and design of travelling. 1612 SELDEN *Notes on Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 182 Being blazon'd in Hieron de Bara, and other French heralds, **lion-leopards*. 1707 FUNNELL *Fop. ii.* 35 A large sort of lizard called a **lion-lizard*. 1738 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 347 *Lacertus griseus*. The *lion lizard*. 1803 SARRETT *New Pict. Lond.* 115 In one of the glass cases is a beautiful **lion-monkey*. 1586 *Min. Priory* C. 10 Dec. in Burns *Coinage Scot.* (1887) II. 389 **lyoun noblis*. 1887 BURNS *ibid.* 388 *lion nobles* or *Scot-tish angels*. 1610 **Lion-Poissons* [see *lion-dragon*]. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (1882) 101 The *lion-poisson*, or *Sea-lion*, which has the head and shoulders of a lion, with fins for paws, and the *nosed* tail of a fish for a body. 1839 LOCKHART *Scott* (1869) III. xix. 186 note, Mr. Coleridge's own stately account of this **lion-show* in Grosvenor Street. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Hail, glorious

Liberty!... **lion-skinned* Freethinking, safe affecter of thy bravery... claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy spoils. 1659 HOWELL *Pocah.* i. Sig. Yyyyyy, Wire strings, gut strings, Venice catlings, mimikins, **lion strings*; *Diverse sorti di corde*. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* I. 183 **Lion-tailed* Baboon. *Ibid.* Plate xxii, *Lion-tailed* Monkey. 1893 LYONERKER *Ray. Nat. Hist.* I. 113 The *Lion-Tailed* Monkey (*Macacus silenus*). These monkeys inhabit the Malabar, or Western, Coast of India. 1573 *Art of Limning* 8 If you mingle redde Lead and Masticot together, you shall have thereof a **lyon tawney*. 1611 CORG. *Lionnins*... of a *lyon-tawny* colour. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1886) I. Foreword 7 The boundless waste of lion-tawny clays and gazelle-brown gravels. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 351/2 **Lion-Tiger* Cubs.

b. Combinations with *lion's* (mostly plant-names): † *lion's claw*, (a) Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*; (b) a kind of oyster; *lion's ear*, a common name in the Andes for some species of *Culcitium*; also *Espeletia* and *Leonotis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *lion's foot*, (a) Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (b) Black Hellebore; (c) the genus *Leontopodium*, esp. *L. alpinum*, the Edelweiss; *lion's heart*, a plant of the U.S., *Physostegia virginiana*; *lion's leaf*, any plant of the genus *Leontice*, esp. *L. Leontopodium*; *lion's leap*, an acrobatic leap or somersault; cf. *F. sault du lion* (Cotgr.); *lion's mouth*, a name for *Antirrhinum majus*; *lion's paw* = *lion's foot*; *lion's snap* = *lion's mouth*; *lion's tail*, (a) the plant *Leonotis Leonurus*, from the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence to the tuft of a lion's tail; (b) Motherwort, *Leonurus Cardiac*; *lion's tooth* or *teeth*, the Dandelion; † *lion's turnip*, = *lion's leaf*.

1611 CORG. s.v. *Lion*, *Patte de lion*, **Lyons claw*, Setterwort, Settergrasse, bastard blacke Ellebore. 1759 MRS. DALRYN in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 560 Kind of oysters called the lion's claw. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 261 *Leonotis*, **Lion's ear*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 98 Deos wyrt þe man pedem leonis, & oðrum naman **leion-fot* nemed. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Lyons fote*, *Elleborum nigrum*. 1611 CORG., *Alchimille*, *Lionsfoot*, *Ladies mantle*, great Sanicle. 1845 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 282 *Physostegia virginiana*... A beautiful plant native in Penn. and southward... **Lion's heart*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. iv. § 4. 182 Plinie doth call it also *Leontopetalon*, *Apuleius Leontopodium*... In English **Lyons leaf* and *Lyons Turnep*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Lion's leaf*, *Leontice*. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 247 *Lion's leaf* (*Leontice Leontopetalum*), a herbaceous plant of the Barberry family. 1883 *Chamb. Trul.* 131 The **lions-leap*, flip-flap, &c., of the acrobat. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Lion's Mouth*, *Lion's Paw*, *Lion's Tooth*, several sorts of Herbs. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom.* North Amer. xi. iii. 189 The flower called the lion's-mouth... forms a sweet nosegay of itself, and is worthy the gardens of kings. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pata de Leon*, **Lyons paw*, *Leontopetalon*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The leaves of *Lyons paw*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clv. § 4. 439 Snapdragon is called... in English *Calues snout*, *Snapdragon*, and **Lyons snap*. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 **Lion's tail*, *Leonurus*. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknes* (1579) 10 The vertue of Dandelion or **Lyons teeth*. 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Lion's teeth*, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. 1597 **Lyons Turnep* [see *lion's leaf*]. 1611 CORG. s.v. *Lion*, Some also tearme *Lyons leaf*, and *Lyons Turnep*, þe *lioninus*.

12. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = 'lion-like; characteristic of a lion; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'. 1614 JONSON *Earth. Fair* ii. iii. (1631) 21 You shall not fright me with your *lyon-chap*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 139 The bold Ascalonite fled from his *lion ramp*. 1681 DRYDEN *Sc. Fryar* i. 1 Fox o' this *lyon-way* of wooing though. *Ibid.* iv. 57 Gross Feeders, *lion talkers*, *lion-like* fighters. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i. Wks. 1757. II. 205 We'll seek his *lion Sire*, Who dares to frown on us, his conquerors. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 117 Her *lion-port*, her awe-commanding face. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 31 The savage soldier... Nurst'd in no silken lap, his *lion-nerves*, *Strings* strong as steel. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 196 The jackal of ambition's *lion-range*. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 274 May, ... barking in her tremendous *lion-note*, and putting down the other noises like a clap of thunder. 1842 TENNYSON *Eng. & Amer.* in 1782, 3 Strong mother of a *lion-lion*. 1849 BLACKW. *Mag.* Feb. 156 This true soldier... had fallen in that lion-rush which Richard made at his foe. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 266 Jonah feared not the fierceness of their *lion-nature*, but God's tenderness.

Lion, Lion Herald, Lion King-at-arms: see LYON.

† **Lionceau.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Her.* Forms: *pl.* 5 *leonneux*, *lyonsowes*, 6 *lionne-sewys*, 7 *lionceaux*. [a. F. *lionceau*, OF. also *leonneau* 'a Lyons whelp' (Cotgr.), later form of *lionnet* LIONCEL.] A young lion; = LIONCEL.

c 1450 MERLIN 413 This *lyon* crowned hadde in his company xviii *lyonsowes* crowned. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1167 Twelve *leonneux* over sex greces *Salomones* throne exourned. c 1500 *Sc. Poem Herball* 147 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99 Twathing in armis salend in schewis [allways]. As *lionne-sewys*, to sey, and heronne-sewis. 1610 GUILLIM *Heralry* i. vi. 24 Six. *Lionceaux* rampant pure.

Lionced, leonced (lɔi'nt), a. *Her.* [irreg. f. *LION*.] (See quot.)

1838-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Lionced* or *Leonced*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads. In mod. Dicts.

Lioncel (lɔi'nsel). Also 7 *lioncell*, *lyoncel*. [ad. OF. *lioncel*, dim. of *lion* LION. Cf. LIONCEAU.] A small or young lion; chiefly *Her.* (see quot.).

1610 GUILLIM *Heralry* iii. xv. 139 In the Blazoning of Armes consisting of more *Lions* in a Field then one, you

must terme them *Lioncels*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A *Lioness* *Lioncels* a *Lioncel*, or *Lions Whelp*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lioncels* is also a Term in *Heralry* for *Lions*, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them. 1864 MISS VONGE *Tril.* I. xi. 225 She was more flattered by the civilities of a lioncel like Harvey Anderson. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 153 Three chevrons sa., the middle one charged with a lioncel passant of the field.

† **Lion-drunk, a.** *Obs.* Said of a man in the second of the proverbial four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

The mediaeval saying was that wine makes a man successively resemble a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. (See Skeat's note to Chaucer *Manciple's* Prol. 45.)

1592 NASSIE *P. Penultisse* 23 b. The second [kind of drunkard] is *Lion drunk*, and he flings the pots about the house, calls his Hostesse wretch [etc.]. 1623 MASSINGER *Bandman* iii. iii. a 1640 DAY *Feregr. Schol.* (1881) 52 When the lions biode mates with a furious disposition, ... it converts to rage, stabblings, and quarrells; and such we call *Lion-Drunk*.

Lionel (lɔi'ñel). *Her.* [a. OF. *lionel*, dim. of *lion* LION.] = LIONCEL.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* iv. ii. 15 Three demy *Lionels* passant argent. 1736 SLEECH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 366 His Arms (a Chevron between 3 *Lionels*) carv'd on it.

Lionesque (lɔi'ñesk), a. [f. *LION* + -ESQUE.] Characteristic of a lion.

1882 MACM. *Mag.* XLVI. 245 His profile was that of a Greek statue; the eyes small and piercing; the whole face lionesque. 1894 FENN in *Alpine Valley* II. 166 His *lionesque* tramp up and down their prison.

Lioness (lɔi'ñes). Forms: 4 *leoun*, *lioun*, (*lyenn*), 4-5 *leoun*, 4-7 *lyon*, *lyoun*, 4-8 *lionnu*; 4 -es, 4-7 -ess(e), (5 -asse, -ys); 7 -lionesse. [a. OF. *lion(n)esse*, *leonesse* (now superseded by *lionne*), f. *lion* LION.]

1. The female of the lion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12356 Right be bat water side lai a leonesse [Fairf. *liones*, GtM. *liones*]. 13... *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2465 Stontliche be leonesse han Ansailede Beues. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Trul.) 210 Ymang þai bestis ves richt stark & fel a *lyonnes*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 637 Stibourne I was as is a *Leonesse*. 1461 *Kolls of Parl.* V. 475 The Office of keying *Lyons*, *leonesses* and *Leopards*, within oure Toure of London. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 138 The chafed Bore, the mountaine *lyonesse*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 393 They rejoyce Each with thir kinde, *Lion* with *Lioness*. 1717 *Poet. Hist.* x. 213 The gaunt *Lioness*, with Hunger hold. 1706 AVILFEE *Farerger* 46 *Lyons* do in a very severe manner punish the adulteries of the *Lyonesse*. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* 1215 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung From the forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely *lionesse*.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

1413 *Pilgr. Sewle* (Caxton 1483) i. xv. 12 Yet wote I wel that *leon* is he nought ne thou ne myght no *leonesse* be. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 291 Were I at home At your den sirrah, with your *Lionnesse*, I would set an Ox-hedge to your *Lyons* hide. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 147 O fair and strong and terrible! *Lioness* That with your long locks play the *Lion's* mane!

2. A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized. † Also (*Oxford University slang*), a lady visitor to a member of the university.

1808 SCOTT *Lt. to Lady Louisa Stuart* 19 Jan. in *Lokhart*, Miss *Lydia* White... is what Oxonians call a *lionesse* of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue. 1824 — *St. Roman's* vii. Bring Mr. Springblossom—Winterblossom—and all the lions and *lionessees*. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* v. 26 11e... had promised him tickets, for some ladies, *lionessees* of his, who were coming up to the Commemoration. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv. The whole load... were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called *lionessees*. 1894 FENN in *Alpine Valley* I. 8 She was received in society and petted as the new *lionesse*.

Lionet (lɔi'ñet). [a. OF. *lionet*; see LION and -ET.] A young lion.

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 252 A brave *lion*, who taught his young *lionets* how in taking of a prey to ioyne courage with cunning. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* ix. xx. So may we see a little *lionet*—When newly whelped, a weak and tender thing, Despised by every beast. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 382 Emulous he strove, like the young *lionet* When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood. 1819 LAMB *Lett. xi. To Miss Wordsworth* 109 The whelps (*lionets*) he was sorry to find were dead. 1845 HOOD *Remonstr.* *Ode* 19 All the nine little *lionets* are lying Slumbering in milk, and sighing.

Lion-heart. † a. A heart like that of a lion, i.e. brave, courageous; in quot. 1665 with pun on *hart*. b. A lion-hearted, courageous person; commonly used to translate *Cœur de Lion*, the traditional appellation of Richard I of England.

1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* i. ii. My *lion-hart* is with love's toils beset. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* iii. ii. Oh! I could tell a Story would rouze thy *Lion-Heart* out of its Den. 1832 TENNYSON *Margaret* iii. What songs... The *lion-heart*, Plantagenet, Sang looking thro' his prison bars? 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 240 The Christian chivalry which was led in England by the *Lion-Heart*, and in France by Roland, and in Spain by the Cid.

Lion-hearted, a. Having the heart or courage of a lion; courageous; magnanimously brave.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 563 See *Lion-Hearted* Richard, Piously valiant. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 182 Two dogs of chase, a *lion-hearted* guard. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx. Farewell, my noble, my *lion-hearted* boy!

Hence **Lionheartedness.**

1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 155 The *lion-heartedness* which gave the glory and the peace of the gods to *Leonidas*.

Lionhood (lɪˈɒnhʊd). [*f. LION + HOOD.*] The state or condition of being a 'lion'.

1833 WHEWELL in *Mrs. S. Douglas's Life* iv. (1881) 153 But she [Miss Martineau] is a remarkable person. She is now enjoying the honours of her lionhood in London. 1845 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 111 Do not understand me as exaggerating the miseries which my lionhood entails on me.

Lioning (lɪˈɒnɪŋ), *vbl. sb. nonce-wd.* [*f. LION + -ING.*] The being made a 'lion' of.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 219 My loyal little darling taking no manner of offence not to participate in my lionings.

Lionish (lɪˈɒnɪʃ), *a.* Also **lyonysh**, **6-7 lyonish**. [*f. LION + -ISH.*] Of or pertaining to a lion; resembling or having the nature of a lion; brave or fierce as a lion.

1549 E. ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 7 This hath Jesus Christ y^e sauour of y^e world, deserved & brought to passe wth his lyonysh might. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Promises... of safety from wicked, lyonish, cruell, and blood-thirstie men. 1644 *Ann. Doctr. & Disc. Divorce* to The Lionish dispositions shall so be changed that they shall be fit for the society of milder natures. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxx. (ed. 3) 450 Our Lions may be... drawn both thoroughly lionish and thoroughly heraldic.

Lionism (lɪˈɒnɪzəm). [*f. LION + -ISM.*] The practice of lionizing; the condition of being treated as a 'lion' or celebrity.

1835 *Athenaeum* 23 May 392/3 Mrs. Hemans... was remarkable for shrinking from the vulgar honours of lionism. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. i. (1872) 167 Sterling was... vividly awake to what was passing in the world; glanced... into its Puseyisms, Liberalisms, literary Lionisms, or what else the mad hour might be producing.

Lionist, *obs. form of LYONIST.*

Lionite (lɪˈɒnaɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1877, from the Mountain Lion Mine in Colorado, its locality.] A variety of native tellurium, containing much silica.

1877 T. BERDELL in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 172 (Chester).

Lionize (lɪˈɒnaɪz), *v.* [*f. LION + -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* To visit the 'lions' of (a place); to visit or go over (a place of interest).

1838 TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Tracts* II. viii. 157 Eager to lionize the town with us. 1852 E. LEAR *Tracts. Painter in S. Calabria* 75 Lionising the church and convent. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 32 The time to lionise Cambridge is May and June. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xvi. 20 The next day... I passed at Northampton, lionising the different buildings of interest in the place.

2. *a.* To show the 'lions' to (a person). Also *absol.* To show the 'lions' of (a place).

1830 MACAULAY *Southey's Colloq.* in *Edin. Rev.* L. 535 Mr. Southey very hospitably takes an opportunity to lionize [Ess. 1843 I. 228 *escort*] the ghost round the lakes. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 135, I want you to lionise an old friend of mine, who has the ambition to 'do' Connemara under your guidance. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv. (1889) 238 I'm not in the humour to be dancing about lionizing. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxiv. He had lionised the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-Book* 189 The vicar then lionised the church. 1881 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 475, I was lionized over some things new to me, and some that I was glad to see again.

3. *intr.* To see the 'lions' of a place.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 137 We sallied forth to lionize... which is the Oxford term for gazing about, usually applied to strangers. 1847 R. W. CHURCH *Lett.* 6 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 80 We got in yesterday [at Malta] at 1.30, and have been lionising since. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gl. Sahara* xviii. 312, I was soon compelled to desist from all attempts to lionize, as ophthalmia rendered the light intolerable.

4. *trans.* To treat (a person) as a 'lion' or celebrity; to make a 'lion' of.

1809 SCOTT in *Lockhart's Life* xix. They cannot lionize me without my returning the compliment and learning something from them. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 639 During the height of the Russian War, Russians were as safe in London as in St. Petersburg, were, indeed rather lionized.

5. *intr.* To be a 'lion'.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 64 This is quite fine enough for any one, and upon the strength of it he may continue to lionize.

Hence **lionizing** *vbl. sb.*; **lionization**, the action of the *vb.*; **lionizer**, one who lionizes.

1829 FROUDE in *Rem.* (1838) I. 239, I got within the baleful influence of Lionisers, and was pestered out of my wits by humbugging guides. 1837 LOCKHART *Life of Scott* lxxiii. The pernicious and degrading trickery of lionizing. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* in *Life* (1872) I. xv. 229 The horrors of lionization. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 268 A glimpse of scenery that even a jaded lionizer would admire. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table* T. I. 100 Her lionizing mania had reached to fever point. 1861 MRS. CLARA BROMLEY *Wom. Wand. West. World* 34 In a hurried journey one gets sadly tired of lionizing. 1864 'C. BEDE' in *Lond. Soc.* VI. 27/1 The country cousins will retain but a very vague remembrance of their Oxford lionizing. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. xxiv. 336 The lion was Tom Moore, the poet; and the lionizers, consisting chiefly of ladies [etc.]. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 462 Antonia had to submit to the lionisation of her husband.

Lion-like, *a. (adv.) a. adj.* Resembling a lion or what pertains to a lion.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xci. 122 This lionlike spider: erst fierce as could be. 1611 BIBLE *Chron.* xi. 22 He slue two Lyon-like men of Moab. 1747 T. SMITH *Trul.* (1849) 270 There has been no high winds this month [March]—no lionlike days. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* *Intro.* App. v. The lion-like mode of wooing practised by the ancient Highlanders. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 51 His [Achilles'] lion-like fury of sorrow for Patroclus.

b. adv.

1610 NICCOLS *Ed. Ironside* lxxix. *Mirr. Mag.* 600 The anguish arm'd our armies with strength to strike, And made vs both encounter lion-like. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* III. i. But, lion-like, has been in deserts bred 1805 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Gl.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 131 Ritterdom fought lionlike, but with insufficient strategic and other wisdom.

Lionly (lɪˈɒnli), *a.* Now rare. [*f. LION + -LY.*] Lion-like.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 242 Sacrificing to their Pagan Gods... that Lyonly Nazarine Sampson. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Browurij* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is... lupine or leonine for so we read some nien had lionly looks. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 50 Which bring at whiles the lionly far roar.

Lionne (lyon). [*f., fem. of lion LION.*]

† **L. A lioness.** *Obs.*

a 1400 *Isambas* 180 So come a lyonne with latsy unmynde, And in hir pawes scho hent the childe.

† **L. A woman of the highest fashion.**

1846 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Tour Venice* 384, I was much amused at the splendid dresses of the lionnes, and the singularity of that of the lions of the Tyrol. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. v. § 11 The lionne of the ball-room, whom youth and passion can as easily distinguish as [etc.].

Lionne, -esse, *obs. forms of LION, LIONESS.*

Lionne-sew, variant of **LIONCEAU**.

† **Lion-piece.** *Obs.* In 7 **lyon-**. [*Perh. f. vbl. phr. lie on; hardly f. LION or LIONNE.*] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Fillets*, a Lyon-piece, or Ridge-piece, of timber; a side-waiver. (Hence in Halliwell as *lion*.)

† **Lionse**, *v. Obs.* [? A back-formation from LIONCEL.] *trans.* To whelp: said of a lioness.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 44 It is saide that when they are first Lioned, they sleepe continually three long Egyptian daies. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Lioness Lioneth a Lioncell or Lions Whelp.

Lionship (lɪˈɒnʃɪp). [*f. LION + -SHIP.*] The quality or condition of being a 'lion'; also, the personality of a 'lion' (used as a mock title).

1769 GOLDSM. *Epil. to 'Sister'* 32 Strip but this vizor off, and sure I am You'll find his lionship a very lamb. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 179 The history of poor Byron's lionship lives in all our memories. 1865 F. MARTIN *Life of Clare* 218 William Hilton, like Clare, was averse to lionship.

Lion, -esse, *obs. forms of LION, LIONESS.*

Liour, variant of **LEAR**. *Obs.*

Lip (lɪp), *sb.* *Forms:* 1 **lip**, 2-7 **lippe**. (3 **leppe**), 4-6 **lyppe**, 5 **lyp**, (lype), 7 **lipp**, 4-**lip**. [*OE. lippe* wk. masc., corresponds to *OFris. lippe* masc., *MLG. MDu. lippe* fem. (whence *mod.G. lippe*, *mod.Du. lip* fem.), *MSw. lippe*, *lip*, and *lippe*, *mod.Sw. lipp*, *Da. labe*:-*OTeut. type *lipjon-*, cogn. w. the synonymous *OSax. lepor*, *OHG. leffur*, *lefs* masc. (*MHG. lefs* masc., *lefs* fem., *mod.Ger. dial. lefse* fem.):*-OTeut. *lepor-*, **leps*, *f. root *leþ-*, *pre-Teut. *leþ-*; ablaut-variants occur in *L. labium*, *labrum*, and *Pehlevi lap* (*mod.Persian lab*) *lip*. The I.G. word was adopted into *OF.* as *lippe*, whence *mod.F. lippe* thick under-lip.]

I. 1. Either of the two fleshy structures which in man and other animals form the edges of the mouth. Distinguished as *upper* and *lower*, also as *top* (*obs.*) and *under*, colloq. or dial. *top* and *bottom lip*. *Phr.* (*immersed, steeped*) *to the lips*.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt-Wülcker* 157/22, *Labium*, *ufward lippa*, *Labrum*, *nidera lippe*. *Rostrum*, *foreward feng þere lippena togædere*. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 100 *Wid lippe sar*. 1205 *LAY*. 29359 *Of cnihten he carþ be lippes*. 13... *K. Alis*. 6428 *Heo no hath nose, no mouth, no toth, no lippe*. 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 81 in *O.E. Misc.* 213 *þo þat stod up to be leppis be þe serus of god þat set nost by*. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 52 *Poyson on a pole þei put vp to his lippes*. 1400 MAUNDEW. (Roxh.) xxii. 100 *Men þat base þe ouer lippe so grete þat, when þai slepe in þe sonne, þai couer all þe visage with þat lippe*. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1928 *His lippys round, his noys was squar and tret*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* liii. 39 *For lauchter nain mycht hald thair lippis*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 49 *When she drinkest, against her lips I bob*. 1604... *Oth.* IV. ii. 50 *Had they... Steep'd me in poetrie to the very lippes*. 1724 R. WODROW *Life of Wodrow* 166, I observed his lips quivering. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observer*. *Surg.* (1771) 37 *A cancerous Tumour on the Middle of the Under-Lip*. 1822 SHELLEY *Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 113 *Some said he was... steeped in bitter infamy to the lips*. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 449 [The Loach]... with four barbels or cirri... on the upper lip in the front. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mauo* I. xvi. 51 *To the lips was he in luxury immersed*. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xxii, *The little upward lift in the middle of her top lip*.

† **L.** *Proverbs.* (See also **LETTUCE** 2.) *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 77 *He can yll pype, that lackth his upper lyp*. 1577-87 *HOLLISHEW Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 464 *A man cannot pipe without his upper lip*.

† **L.** *transf. or fig. in phr. the lip* (= point) of a lance. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 10139 *With the lippe of þere launssis lounchet þai souyn*. *Ibid.* 10147.

2. In phrases referring to certain actions regarded as indicative of particular states of feeling. *To bite one's lip* or *to on one's lip*, (*a*) to show vexation, (*b*) to repress emotion; *to carry or keep a stiff upper lip*, to keep one's courage, not to lose heart; in bad sense, to be hard or obstinate; *to curl one's lip*

(see **CURL** v. 3 b); *to fall a lip of contempt*, to express contempt by the movement of the lip; *to hang the lip*, to look vexed (cf. **HANG** v. 4 b); *to lay* (a person) *on the lips*, to kiss (see **LAY** v. 34); *to lick one's lips* (see **LICK** v. 1 b); *to make* (*up*) *a lip*, to frame the lips so as to express vexation or merriment at; to pout or poke fun at [cf. *F. faire sa lippe*]; *to smack one's lips*, to express relish for food, *fig.* to express delight.

1330 [see **BITE** v. 16]. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* v. 67 *For wraþe he bot his lippes*. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 283 *And go so forth as I go may*, *Fulotte biting on my lippe*. 1546 *Br. GARDINER Declar. Art.* 796 46 b, *Eythier they make a lippe at it, or yelde with silence to seme to gyue place to auctoritie for the tyme*. 1557 *SEAGER Sch. Vertue* 455 in *Babees Bk.*, *Not smacking thy lippes As commonly do hogges*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 846 *The Erie... was therewithall a litle vexed, & began somewhat to hang the lip*. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. i. 127, *I will make a Lippe at the Physician*. 1611... *Wint. T.* II. ii. 373 *Hee... falling A Lippe of much contempt, speedes from me*. 1781 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 14 Sept., *Was not that a speech to provoke Miss Grizzle herself? However, I only made up a saucy lip*. 1833 *J. NEAL Down Easters* I. ii. 15, *'What's the use of 'hoo-hoo'?'... Keep a stiff upper lip; no bones broke—don't I know?'... 1837 HALBERTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxv, *She used to carry a stiff upper lip, and make him and the broonsick well acquainted together*. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xlv, *He then drank, and smacking his lips, held out the tumbler for more*. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* II. 79 *He... Biting his lip to keep down a great smile Of pride*.*

3. Chiefly *pl.* Considered as one of the organs of speech; often in figurative contexts. (In early examples chiefly in literalisms from the Vulg.) *To lift* or *move a lip*: to utter even the slightest word against. *To escape* (a person's) *lips*: see **ESCAPE** v. *To hang on* (a person's) *lips*: to listen with rapt attention to his speech.

1020 *Rule St. Benedict* (Logeman) xxxviii. (1888) 69 *Mine lippan þu zeopena & min muð*. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 *Ich am a nian mid suilede lippen*. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 266 192 *Heo ne wawede, leome non bote hire lippenes vneþe 5ware with heo se ðe hire oresson*. 1310 in *Wright Lyr.* P. ix. 34 *Heo hath a myr mout to mele, With lefely rede lippes lele, Romaunz forte rede*. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thado*) 147 *Na 3et þi lippis suld nocht be opnyt to pray the unrite*. 1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 *And the locke of good aduysement shall be set on our lippes*. 1579 *TOMSON Catech. Serm. Tim.* 42/2 *We may not once moue the lippe against them*. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. ii. 78 *Mercie then will breathe within your lips*. 1666... *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 249 *Peace Trojan, lay thy finger on thy lips*. 1625 *BYRON Ess. of Atheism* (Arb.) 333 *Atheisme is rather in the Lip, than in the Heart of Man*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 56 *From his Lip Not Words alone pleas'd her*. 1704 *Good Expedient for Inuice & Peace in Heart* *Misc.* (1710) VIII. 142 *It might appear a Crime to lift a Lip against, or return any Answer to this Objection*. 1781 *COMPTON E. post.* 44 *Hypocrisy, formality in prayer, And the dull service of the lip, were there*. 1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Pan.* 50 *Not less among us lived Her fame from lip to lip*. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 147 *John Hampden... produced a composition... too viuperature to suit the lips of the Speaker*. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 238 *Unless I hear the contrary from your own lips*. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 427 *If the Christianity of the lips is consistent with anti-Christianity of life*.

† **L.** *sing.* Language; chiefly in phrase, of one lip (a Hebraism); also used for 'agreeing in one story'. *Lit. and fig. Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xi. 1 *Forsoth the erthe was of oo lip* [1388 language], and of the same wordis. 1677 *YARRINGTON Eng. Improv.* 174 [The poor Clothiers of Worcester] are all of one Lip, a bad Trade, and they do not know when it will mend [etc.]. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 15 *In parts remote one from another, and of a diuers lip or language*. 1695 *L.D. PRESTON Boeth.* II. 90 *This, People of a different Lip doth bind With sacred Cords*.

L. *slang.* Saucy talk, impudence.

1821 *D. HAGGART'S Life* (ed. 2) 20, *I was at no loss in vindicating myself and giving him plenty of lip*. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* v. 31 *'Don't you give me none of your lip,' says he*. 1895 *CHOCRETT Cleg Kelly* xx. (1896) 152 *Says Sal to me, 'None of your lip'*.

II. Something resembling the lips of the mouth.

4. The margin of a cup or any similar vessel; e.g. of a bell.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 60 *And in the bearing out of the lippe of the vessell ouer the perpendicular poynt of the heade there was fastened a rynge*. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 9 *The Orifice [of a vessel] is incircled with a lip of Glass, almost an inch high*. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. viii. 1. 102 *The Sea... bounded against those Hills... as the ledges or lips of its Vessel*. 1758 *REYN tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 321 *Raise the coals quite to the lip of the crucible*. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 31/1 *The fracture had taken place... seven feet high from the lip of the bell*. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv. 259 *A small brown pitcher with the lip broken*. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xx, *He held out the tiny glass... 'Now wet the lip of the phial'*. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The] Lips... [are] the rounded edges of the cylinder in a Cylinder Escapement.

b. The edge of any opening or cavity, esp. of the crater of a volcano.

1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 38/1 *The Lips of the Apertures*. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 341 *Every stream of lava descending from the lips of the crater*. 1855 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 575/5 *The remainder should be placed on the ditch lip on the headridge*. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 190 *The partially-molten rock... may eventually run over the lip of the crater*. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 206 *Crouching... under the heathery lip of the chasm*.

c. In wider sense: Any edge or rim, esp. one that projects; *spec.* in *Coal-mining* (see quot. 1883).

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 589 Certaine clasps which caught hoke of the edge or lip of the table. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 130 The lip of the hammer [of a gun] overhangs the upper edge of the inclined plane. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxix. 379 Round the northern lip of this coal tract. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Lip.* .. the low part of the roof of a gate-road near to the face; taken down or ripped, as it is called, as the face advances. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandum xv.* 102 The Laird o' Auchinskeich had a bit mailin' on the lip o' the moss.

5. In scientific and technical uses.

a. *Surg.* One of the edges of a wound.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 35 De war bat .. no þing .. þat lettþ consolidacioun, falle hitwene þe lippis of þe wounde. 1541 R. COMLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Fiv, Vt the lypes of the vlcere appere harde and stony, they must be cutte. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 333 The Chirurgion does often binder Nature from closing up the Lips of a Wound. 1758 J. S. *Le Drun's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Intro. 3 The Lips of a Wound must be joined. 1807 26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 288 As soon as the bones are reduced, the lips of the wound are to be accurately brought together. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. *Anat. and Zool.* = LABIUM or LABRUM.

1597 [see LABIUM 1 a]. 1611 COTGR., *Laudies*, the two Pterigones, or great wings within the lips of a woman's Priettes. 1722 [see LABIUM 1 b]. 1828, 1862 [see LABIUM 2]. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 280 f. (*Arachnida*). A rudimentary sternal lip (*labium*). 1880 [see LABRUM]. 1901 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 15) 631 The central lobe or island of Reil lies deeply in the Sylvian fissure, and can only be seen when the lips of that fissure are widely separated.

c. *Bot.* (a) One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (b) = LABELLUM 1.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 395 *Rings*, gaping, irregular, with two lips. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 41 Lip scolloped, blunt, longer than the petals. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 434 *Ajuga* [has] scarcely any upper lip at all. 1832 LINOLEY *Introduct. Bot.* i. ii. § 7. 118 The lower lip or labellum, the latter term is chiefly applied to the lower lip of Orchideous plants. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 184 Orchids. *Cattleya Schilleriana*. .. The lip is three-lobed.

d. *Conch.* One of the edges of the aperture of a spiral shell.

1681 GREW *Museum* 124 Note, That when I speak of the Right or Left Lip of a Shell, I mean, as it is held with the Mouth downward. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx. 216 One of the innumerable groups of curves at the lip of a paper Nautilus. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 The outer lip is thin, not thickened or reflected as in the majority of the land shells.

e. *Mech.* In various senses (see quotes.).

c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lips of scarphs*. The substance left at the ends, which would otherwise become sharp, and be liable to split, and, in other cases, could not bear caulking. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lip*, the helical blade on the end of an auger to cut the chip. 1898 *Cycling* 53 Split bracket; 'lips' compressed by screw bolt.

f. *Organ-building*. (See quot. 1876.)

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Organ*. Over this aperture is the mouth BBCC; whose upper lip, CC, being level, cuts the wind as it comes out at the aperture. 1852 SEINEL *Organ* 79 The good intonation, or speaking of a pipe, depends on the correct position of the lips. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ iv.* (1878) 24 Above and below the mouth of an organ pipe are two edges called the lips. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 128 The opening between the lips of a pipe is called 'the mouth'.

6. *Attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive: (a) belonging to a lip or lips, as in *lip-end*, *favour-hair*, *position*, *quiver*, *smile*; also *lip-like* adj.

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 70 Sometimes, only those at the 'lip ends of the scarphs are left. 1592 GREENE *Philomela* (1615) E 2, Lutesio kind, gave the Gentlewoman a kisse: for he thought she valued a 'lip fanour more then a peece of gold. 1873 W. CORV *Lett. & Jnls.* (1897) 325 Snobs and gents, and men with waxed 'lip-hair. 1836-9 *Totoo Cycl. Anat.* II. 543 'The 'lip-like folds of skin before the membrana tympani. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 128 The upper lip-like portion of the anterior suckers. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. iii, His house full Of children, clyents, servants, flattering friends, Soothing his 'lip-positions. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxiv. 167 Dough-Boy's life was one continual 'lip-quiver. 1871 G. MEREDITH *Richmond* xvii, She had her lips tight in a mere 'lip-smile.

(b) In uses relating to the lips as the organs of speech (sense 3), chiefly with the implication 'merely from the lips, not heartfelt', as in *lip-babble*, *-Christian*, *-comfort*, *-comforter*, *-cozenage*, *-devotion*, *-gospeller*, *-holiness*, *-homage*, *-love*, *-lusciousness*, *-physis*, *-religion*, *-resignation*, *-revel*, *-reverence*, *-reward*, *-righteousness*, *-wisdom*; *lip+good*, *-holy*, *-learned*, *-wise* adjs.

1895 ZANGWILL *Master I.* vi. 70 Were these things, then, merely 'lip-babble? 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr. I.* 448 note, He is speaking, not of 'lip-Christians but of converts who lapse into 'wretchedness of unclean living'. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iii. i, 'Lip comfort cannot cure me. 1815 SOUTHEY *Soldier's Funeral* 43 Reverend 'lip-comforters that once a week Proclaim how blessed are the poor. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 40 Pretends himself, with a new strain of 'Lip-cousenage, to be the Heir of Edward the First. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 292 There may be somewhat like prayer, which yet is not prayer, but 'lip-devotion. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. ii, But, when his Grace is merely but 'lip-good, and that [etc.]. 1558 E. P. tr. *Cramer's Confut. Unverit. Verities* Pref. A iij, We were ... 'lippe gospellers, from the mouth outward and no farther. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Nt-Cap* i. i, She that is 'lip-holy Is many

times heart-hollow. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 141 'Lip-holiness in Cleargie men [Dyce suggests Lip-holy Clergie men] he could not brooke. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 46 The transcendentalist bestows upon it [Christianity] his 'lip-homage. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 531 The fashion which our 'Lip-learned Physicians and Apothecaries, practice is this [etc.]. a 1703 BURKITT *On M. T.* Philom. 7 There is a frozen charity, and a 'lip-love found among many professors, whom Christ will disown at the great day. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. iv. 10 Some conceive voluptuousness thereby is forbidden; others 'lip-lusciousness and hypocrisy in divine service. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr.* i. i, This is cold comfort, And, in a friend, 'lip-physics. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 14 These marchants deceive moche by there paynted faulshode and 'lipp religion. 1876 Geo. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. Ixix, 353 The Invisible Power that has been the object of ... 'lip-resignation. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 42 'Tis an old tale Thy fond 'lip-revel on a lady's beauties. c 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1858) 204 Not with 'lip-reverence but heart-reverence. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grimole* I, To every act shee giues huge 'lip-reward. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxxv, For the dups Of human-kind keep this 'lip-righteousness! a 1586 SINCEY *Arctidia* i. (1629) 65 All is but 'lip-wisdom, which wants experience. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. li. (1632) 166 They only are good Pretors, to do justice in the Citie, that are subtle, cautious, wily and 'lip-wise.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *lip-biting*, *-feeding*, *-treatment*; *lip-blushing*, *-dewy*, adjs.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 10 (1740) 589 How they had posted themselves in the View of the Prisoner, and made Signals at all Turns with Winks and 'Lipblings. c 1588 KYD *1st Pt. Feriuno* (1605) B, By this 'lip blushing kisse. 1791-3 WOODROW *Descr. Sk.* 132 'Lip-dewy song. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 52 God hath purposely put honey and milk under their tongues, that they may look to 'lip-feeding. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 343 Neglect of this precaution is almost certain to produce failure of the 'lip-treatment.

c. instrumental and locative, as *lip-bearded*, *-born*, *-licked* adjs.

1615 A. NICHOLAS *Marr. & Wiving* vi. 17 Meere Croanes ... 'lip-bearded, as wiches. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxx. IV. 279 Why had he brought his cheap regard and his 'lip-born words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 4 Clouted complements, stolne Phrases, and 'lip-licked labours, of lamp-lining spirits.

7. Special comb.: *lip-auger* (see quot.); *lip-berry*, a small red berry, *esp.* that of the Arum; *lip-bit* (see quot.); *lip-blossomed a.* (*nonce-wd.*), labiate; *lip-bolt* = *lip-head bolt*; *lip-clip*, a kiss; *lip-fern* (see quot.); *lip-fulla dial.*, full to the lips; *lip-glass* (see quot.); *lip-head bolt* (see quot.); *lip-hook*, (a) the upper hook of several on a line, which is put through the lip of a live bait; (b) 'a grapnel for catching in the lip of the whale, to tow it to the vessel' (Knight); *lip-language*, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) language communicated by movements of the lips; *lip-letter*, a labial (see LABIAL sb. 1); *lip-lick*, a kiss; *lip-piece*, a plug of wood thrust through the lip and worn as an ornament; *lip-pipe Organ-building*, a flute-pipe; *lip-plate*, the hypostome of trilobites (*Cent. Dict.*); *lip-plug* = *lip-piece*; *lip-reading*, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) the apprehending of what another says by watching the movements of his lips; *lip-ring*, a ring passed through the lip, and worn as an ornament; *lip-speaking*, speaking to one who is deaf by means of movements of the lips (cf. *lip-reading*); *lip-spine Conch.*, a spine on the edge of a shell (*Cent. Dict.*); *lip-strap* (see quot.); *lip-sworn a.*, that has taken an oath of secrecy; *lip-thatch* (*jocular*), a monstache; *lip-tooth*, a tooth on the lip of a shell; *lip-vein*, a labial vein (see LABIAL a. 1 b); *lip-wing* (*jocular*), a monstache; *lip-work* = *LIP-LABOUR* (so *lip-working* adj.); *lip-wort seed nonce-wd.* (*humorous*) = idle talk. Also *LIP-DEEP*, *LIP-LABOUR*, *LIP-SALVE*, *LIP-SERVICE*, *LIP-WORSHIP*.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl. s.v. Lip*. A 'lip auger has pod and lip; in contradistinction to the screw auger. a 1613 DENNIS *Secr. Angling* II. xxxv. C 8 b, 'Lip berries from the byrsh bush or weede. 1681 CUTHAM *Angler's Vade-mecum* iv. § 27 (1689) 27 Lip-berries. Whose true name is Aron berries or Berries of Cockow-pints or Wake-Robin. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lip-bit, a boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Hist. Creation* I. 1. 15 The great natural family of 'lip-blossomed plants. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 38 These 'lip bolts are likewise shown. 1606 Wily Beguiled 21 A Maid cannot loue, or catch a 'lip clip or lip clasp, but heers such little tattle. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Lip-ferri, a fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*; in allusion to the lip-like indusium. 1828 H. AINSLEE *Land of Burns* 16 The recent rains have ... swollen the river 'lip full. 1845 T. CONNERT *Footman's Direct.* 126 Two sets of finger-glasses, and 'lip-glasses for the company to wash their mouths in. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lip-head Bolt, a bolt with a head projecting sideways. 1870 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNEL *Mod. Pract. Angler* 12 The 'lip-hook is a very important portion of the spinning-light. *Ibid.* 208 The single lip-hook is passed through the upper lip of the bait. 1879 H. CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 209 The German method of instructing deaf-mutes by 'lip-language. 1591 R. PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, B is a 'lip-letter. 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 When she shal embrace thee, when 'lyplicks sweetlye she fasthenth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 111 note, This custom of the women's wearing the 'lip-piece' by way of ornament.

1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 354 'Lip, mouth, or flue pipes .. are such as have an oblong opening, called the mouth .. bounded above and below by two edges called the lips; which are made to sound by the wind first passing through a narrow fissure, flue, or wind-way. 1876 [see LABIAL A. 1 c]. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 451/x The Suyá are made fun of for their 'lip-plug, or *botoco*. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* § 185 a. 204 It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf-and-Dumb have acquired the power of 'lip-reading'. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Truls.* I. i. 24 The teeth are filed to points, and huge 'lip-rings are worn by the women. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 9/5 If 'lip-speaking could not be taught, the deaf, while they must have continued a community apart, would have [etc.]. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 232 'Lip-strap, a small strap with a buckle passing from one cheek of the bit through a ring in the centre of the curb chain to the other cheek, for the purpose of preventing the horse from seizing the cheek of the bit in his mouth. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master-Const.* III. iii. E 4 b, Vour 'lip-sworne seruant may there visit you as a Physition. 1892 R. KILING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 167 For each man knows, ere his 'lip-thatch grows, he is master of Art and Truth. 1886 E. D. COPE *Origin Fittest v.* (1887) 178 The 'lip-teeth characteristic of the genus *Triadopsis*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The seaventh is the 'lippe vayne, whereof on each syde are two. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 58 Twirled the dexter side of his 'lip-wing. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. ii, Fita. ... And I except all kissing ... I forbid all 'lip-work. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrase. 1894 L. D. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* II. Ixix. 231 There can be no doubt, that Marlborough did make these protestations of penitence ... But it was all lip-work. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* Wks. 1851 III. 311 Their office is to pray for others. And not to be the 'lip-working deacons of other men's appointed words. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 211 Lynerwort I have none: but 'Lipwort seede I have.

Lip (lip), v. 1 [f. *LIP* sb.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the lips, apply the lips to. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iv. 262 As it were liping the cup, whose bitterness this generation shall have to drink. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 166 Or the bubble on the wine, which breaks before you lip the glass. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xviii. 154 After the final adjustment of the mouthpiece liping the instrument with an affectation exquisitely grotesque. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlii, No good sheep-dog even so much as lips a sheep to turn it. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lip*, to, to adjust the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

b. *To kiss. poet.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 72 To lip a wanton in a secure couch. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 30 A hand that Kings Have lip't, and trembled kissing. 1605 MARSTON *Eastward Hoe* i. 1, Lip her, kneave, lip her. a 1845 HOWE *What can old Men do?* i, Love will not clip him, Maids will not lip him. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Eden Tower* xix, Lip me and listen. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116 With the traders' wives made merry, Lipped the young and mocked the old.

c. *transf.* Of water: To kiss, to lap.

1842 TENNYSON *Audley Cr.* 11 The dying elb. faintly lipp'd the flat granite. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *God for Nothing* II. 61 Her cargo was ... stowed away by deck and hold, till the waters lipped the gunwale. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, When the waxing element lips ... but a single pebble of the founder's name. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 110 The clear cold crystal of a mossy pool Lipped the soft emerald marge. 1889 HERRING & ROSS *Irish Cousins* II. ii. iv. 34 The murmur of the sea, slightly liping the rocks.

absol. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. ix. 149 It did not lip, or lap, or ripple, ... as all well-meaning rivers do.

2. a. To pronounce with the lips only; to murmur softly. b. To take upon one's lips, to utter (? *obs.*); (*slang*) to sing (a song).

1789 G. PARKER *Lip's Painter* 113 But come, I'll lip ye a chaunt. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* III. 353 Sir John lip't us the favourite chaunt of Jerry Abershaw's 'Ye scamps [etc.]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 65 Salt tears were coming when I heard my name Most fondly lipp'd. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine v.*, The ... fame ... is lipped by the Babel of the world. 1861 Temple Bar I. 160 A respectable British Bacchus ... liping soft lyrics to the blushing Ariadne at his side. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xiii. 274 'Ah, I thought my memory didn't deceive me,' he lipped silently. 1893 'B. ABBOTSFORD' *But* 74, I lipped 'Good-morning' to him. 1896 *Lunch* 11 Jan. 15/1 There's Arnold and there's Morris, both can lip the laureate line.

3. (Chiefly Sc.) a. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To rise to, cover, or flow over the lip or brim of a vessel. Also with *in, over*. Also of the vessel: To have the water, etc. flowing over its brim or edge.

1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* Edit. 49 The wrath of God liping in over their Souls. 1839 R. M. MCHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 334 It [your joy] will be like a bowl liping over. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 231 To carry [the waterpail] with the water liping at the edge. 1883 — *Trens.* 1st. iv. xvii, The gunwale was liping astern.

b. *trans.* To serve as a lip or margin to.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 478 Oval basins of coral-work just liping the surface of the sea. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Ancestry* II. xviii. 305 The margin ... instead of being rough and rocky, lips the pool with gentleness.

c. To overlay the lip or edge of (a vessel).

1607 TOISELL *Fourty Beasts* 722 With the hornes are made drinking Cups, and for that purpose the richer sort of people do edge or lip them over with silver and gold.

d. To notch on the lip or edge.

1821 Blackw. *Mag.* IX. 323 That broth pot ladle, sorely lipped, and riven. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, It were worth liping a good blade, before wrong were offered to it.

e. *intr.* *Path.* Of a bone: To form a lip or morbid outgrowth at the extremity. Also of a casting: To have an irregular projection at the edge.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 When a statue is cast in several pieces and one of the pieces 'lips'. 1894, 1897 [see LIPING *vbl. sb.*].

f. *trans. Golf.* To drive the ball just to the lip or edge of (a hole).

1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 10/6 At the fourteenth Mr. B. again lipped the hole and lost.

g. *Sc.* To fill the interstices of (a wall) up to the lips or face.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1. 115 Walls .. may frequently be made either more durable, or more ornamental, by being dashed, lipped, or harled with lime. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 307 He has built stone dikes of more than 9 miles in length lipped and pointed with lime.

† **Lip**, *v.2 Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *Lor v.*] *trans.* To cut off (the head of an animal); to cut through, prune (a root); to shear (a sheep).

c 1420 *Asou.* *Arth.* lxx. Sone the hed for the hals Hit lyputt fulle euy. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny II.* 21 Lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarching hook, the beards or strings of the root; that being thus clipped and lipped, they might [etc.]. 1607 *TORSKIL Fourf.* *Beasts* 608 Their sheepe bring fourth twice in a yeare, and are likewise twice lipped.

Lip, *obs. form of LEAP v.*

Lipæmia; see **LIPØ**.

Lipard, *obs. form of LEOPARD.*

Liparite (lipārit). *Min.* [Named, 1847, by

Glocker, f. Gr. *λίπαρ*-glistening + *-ITE*.] = **FLUORITE**.

1865 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xi. 177 The vitreous rocks of the first or highly-silicated subclass closely resemble the liparites, trachytes, andesites [etc.].

Liparocele (lipārōsēl). *Path.* [f. Gr. *λίπαρός*-oily + *κήλη* tumour.] A fatty tumour of the scrotum (see *quots.*)

1830 *KNOX tr. Béclard's Anat.* 90 At the exterior of the peritonæum, this tumour constitutes the adipose hernia or liparocele. 1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med.* *Liparocele*, a species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* *Liparocele*, a circumscribed fatty tumour growing from subperitoneal connective tissue, and making its way through the abdominal walls, simulating an abdominal hernia.

Hence **Liparocele** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Lip-deep, *a.* Immersed to the lips; in *quots.* *fig.*

1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 233 Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet curst With prohibition and perpetual thirst. 1867 *ANDERSON Rhymes* 129 (E.D.D.) Lip-deep in poverty he strove.

b. Going no deeper than the lip; superficial.

1803 *MRS. E. PARSONS Myst. Visit* 1. 257 Sentiments that were merely lip-deep. 1831 *ERLEWANY Adv. Younger Son* 1. 288 Their courage is but lip-deep. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* ii. 36 No cold profession merely, — no lip-deep ostentation. 1897 *L. KEITH Bonnie Lady* i. 95 The love of them are bonnie bargains, and their promises but lip deep.

Lipe (lip), *sb.1 Obs. exc. dial.* *Forms:* 4 lippe, lyype, 6, 9 lipe, lyype. [cf. *OF. lipee* (f. *lippée*).]

a. A portion, a slip. b. A pleat or fold.

a. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. Pr.* v. 250, 1. Iene folke bat lese wol a lyppe at eury noble. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xii. 226 Me were leuere, .. a lippe of godes grace, Than al be kynde wit bat ze can bope. 1851 *Cumblid. Gloss.* *Lipe*, a fragment. 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.* *Lipe*, a large portion. Usually applied to land.

b. a 1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in *Nichols Progr. G. Eliz.* III. 508 One peticoate of tawney satten, .. with lypes, lnyed with orange-colour sarconet. 1808-80 *JAMESON, Lype*, a crease, a fold.

† **Lipe**, *sb.2 Obs.* A sudden movement, a jerk.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* 1. (Arb.) 89 You shall se a weake smithe, which wyl wyl with a lipe and turnyng of his arme, take vp a barre of yron, yat another man thrise as stronge, cannot stirre.

Lipemania, incorrect form of **LYPEMANIA**.

† **Lipet**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *LIFE sb.1* + diminutive ending -*ET*.] A small piece, a bit.

c 1430 *LVDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 A boy Checrelik was his sworn brothir, Of every disse a lipet out to take.

† **Liphæmia** 1. *Obs.* In 8 liphæmia. [mod. L., f. Gr. *λίπ-* weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, fail, he lacking + *αἷμα* blood.] (See *quots.*)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Blood*. An excess in the quantity of blood constitutes what we call a *plethora*; a defect or want of a competent quantity, a *leiphæmia*.

Liphæmia 2, var. **LIPØHÆMIA**; see **LIPØ**.

Lipic (lip'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. *λίπ-ος* fat + *-IC*.] *Lipic acid*: a crystallizable acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon a fatty acid.

1852 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. *Suppl.* *Lipic acid*, an acid formed by acting upon stearic and oleic acid, by means of nitric acid. 1865 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.*

Lipidarye, **Lipken**, *obs. ff. LAPIDARY, LIBKEN.*

Lip-labour. [See *LIP sb. 6 a* (b).] Labour of the lips. a. Empty talk; *esp.* vain repetition of words in prayer. Also *attrib.*

1538 *BALE Three Lawes* 1140 No Sabbath wyl we with Gods worde sanctifiey, But with lippe labour, and ylle ceremonye. 1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 235 Those heatbenish repetitions and unnatural lip-labours which our Saviour censured. 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* in *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) I. App. Pref. 130 A lip-labour devotion, and a will-worship. a 1642 *STR. W. MONSON Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 286½ They will think it a little Lip-labour for their Tongues to pronounce it. 1679 'T. TICKLEROOT' *Trial Wakeman* 6 Marshal not being shy of his lip-labour, fell to impertinent questioning him. 1732 *Lamp Serious C. x.* (ed. 2) 152 They [our Prayers] become an empty lip-labour. 1788-92 T. SCOTT *Comm. Pract. Obs. on Eccl. v.* 1 Our wandering imaginations, render our attendance on divine ordinances little better than a mere lip-labour.

† b. Kissing. *Obs.*

1583 *STANVHURST Jeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose owtpeaking, good syr, your lip-labour hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apereth. 1665 *BRATHWAIT Comment. 2 Tales* 17 They express their mutual love in Lip-labour.

Hence † **Lip-labouring** = **LIP-LABOUR**; † **Lip-laborious a.**, given to lip-labour.

1549 *LATIMER Serm. bef. Eduo. VI* (Arb.) 124 Many talke of prayer, and make it a lip-labouryng. *Ibid.* 132 It is no prayer that is without fayth, it is but a lyppe labouryng. 1630 *LORD Hist. Banians* xiii. 86 The Baniames grew hypocritical and lip-laborious.

Lipless (lip'les), *a.* [f. *LIP sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no lips.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii.* 100 Pai hafe a platte mouth, lipless. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage, Deser. India* (1864) 85 Drawing away the cover of their lips, as if they were lipless. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiogn.* x. 59 A lipless mouth, .. denotes coldness. 1798-1812 *JOANNA BAILLIE Orta v. ii.* Wks. (1851) 259 And lipless jaws that move and clatter round us In mockery of speech. 1849-52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 886½ The lipless mouth of the snake. 1862 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* i. xvi. A.. flat broad face, with high ears, wide lipless mouth [etc.].

Liplet (lip'let). [f. *LIP sb.* + *-LET*.] A little lip; *spec. in Ent.*, a small lip-like projection.

1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) I. 333 The case .. terminates in two turgid liplets.

Lipne, *obs. form of LIPPEN.*

Lipo- (lipo) (before a vowel lip-), combining form of Gr. *λίπος* fat, used in various pathological terms, chiefly mod. L. **Lipocardiaca** [f. *CARDIAC*], pertaining to a fatty heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lipochrin [see *OCHRE* and *-IN*], 'a yellow colouring matter obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Lipofibroma *Path.* [f. *FIBROMA*], a fibrous lipoma. **Lipogenesis** [f. *GENESIS*], the formation of fat.

Lipo-genic a. [Gr. *γεν-* + *-IC*], tending to produce fat. **Lipogenous a.** [Gr. *γεν-* + *-OUS*] = *prec.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Lipohæmia** (also *lipæmia*) *Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], prevalence of fatty matter in the circulation. **Lipolytic a.** [Gr. *λυτικός* loosening], having the property of dissolving fat. **Li pomyxo-ma** *Path.* [MYXOMA], a tumour composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 *QUAIN Dict. Med.* 1052½ The current views on 'lipogenesis or fat formation.' 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 308 They are often obese, and hence the name 'lipogenic glycosuria' has been used in these cases. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 72 In diabetes the blood often has a slightly milky appearance from an increased amount of fat. This condition of the blood has been called 'lipæmia.' 1872 *TRUDGIM Chem. Phys.* 24 This particular form of fatty acid emulsion occurs in 'lipohæmia.' 1898 *LAZARUS-BARLOW Man. Gen. Pathol.* 507 The 'lipolytic ferment of the pancreas (steapsin).

Lipogram (lip'ogram). [Back-formation f. Gr. *λιπογράφος* *adj.*, wanting a letter, f. *λίπ-*, weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting + *γράφω*, *γράφω* letter. Cf. *F. lipogramme*.] A composition from which the writer rejects all words that contain a certain letter or letters.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 62 3 Anagrams, Chronograms, Lipograms and Acrosticks. 1880 W. T. DOBSON *Lit. Frivol.* 58 Lipogram is the name applied to a species of verse in which a certain letter, either vowel or consonant, is altogether omitted.

Lipogrammatic (lip'ogrammat'ik), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IC*. Cf. *F. lipogrammatique*.] Of or pertaining to a lipogram; of the nature of a lipogram.

1739 J. MERRICK *Triphiodorus* p. xv, *Triphiodorus* is said .. to have composed a Lipogrammatic Odyssey, from which he entirely excluded the letter Sigma. 1891 H. MORLEY *Note to Spect.* No. 59 2 The earliest writer of Lipogrammatic verse is said to have been the Greek poet Lasus, born in Achaia 538 B.C.

So **Lipogrammatism**, the art or practice of writing lipograms. **Lipogrammatist**, a writer of lipograms.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 59 2 The first I shall produce are the Lipogrammatists or Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1816 *SOUTHEY Ess.* vi. (1832) I. 296 No author ever shackled himself by more absurd restrictions (not even the Lipogrammatists). 1862 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* 394 Lipogrammatism .. would not deserve to be noticed, had not distinguished authors .. occasionally practised it.

Lipography (lip'ograh'f). [f. Gr. *λίπ-*, weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting + *-GRAPHY*.] The omission of a letter or syllable in writing.

1888 *Gow Compan. to Classics* 55 *Haplography or Lipography*, writing once a letter or syllable which should be written twice, is a special and very common case of omission. 1893 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 360½ The reading .. is invoked as evidence for ancient tradition: is it not simply a case of lipography?

Lipoid (lip'oid), *a.* [f. Gr. *λίπ-ος* fat + *-OID*.] Resembling fat.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 349 A peculiar 'lipoid transformation' of a fetus.

† **Lipoma** (lip'omā). *Path.* Pl. *lipomata* (*lip'omātā*). [mod. L., f. Gr. *λίπ-ος* fat + *-ωμα*: cf. *steatoma*, etc.] A fatty tumour.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 91 The lipomata .. sometimes present the appearance of the omentum when they

are drawn out. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 9 Dec. 1274½ A large diffuse lipoma.

Hence **Lipomatosis** [after Gr. words in *-osis*], excessive accumulation of fat in a tissue. **Lipomatoid**, **Lipomatous** *adjs.* [-OID, -OUS], resembling, or of the nature of, a lipoma.

1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129½ A lipomatous mass had formed in the pleura. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Lipomatoides* .. lipomatoid. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 647 Lipomatosis or development of adipose tissue between the acini which may be thereby obliterated.

Lipomorph (lip'omōrf). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λίπ-* (weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting) + *μορφ-ή* form.] (See *quots.*)

1897 *SLATER in Geog. J.* June IX. 474 'Lipomorph' = a group which characterizes a particular district by its absence from it. *Ibid.* 673 Bears and deer are 'lipomorphs' of Africa south of the Atlas, and cats (*Felis*) of Australia.

Lipostomous (lip'ostōmōs), *a. Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *στόμα* mouth + *-OUS*.] Having no mouth. In some mod. *Dicts.*

Lipostomy (lip'ostōmī). *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + *-Y*.] Absence of a mouth or osculum.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lipostomy*, absence of a mouth. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Foris Anim. Life* 793 The absence of an .. osculum is known as lipostomy.

Lipothymy (lip'othimī), **lipothymia** (lip'othimīā). Also 7 *leipothymy*, *lypothymy*, 7-8 *lipothymie*, 7 *lipothymia*, 9 *leipothymia*. [ad. and a mod. L. *lipothymia*, ad. Gr. *λιποθυμία*, f. *λίπ-*, weak stem of *λείπειν* to leave, fail, be lacking + *θύμῶς* animation, spirit. Cf. *F. lipothymie* (16th c.).] Fainting, swooning, syncope; an instance of this. † Also *fig.*

1603 F. HERING *Cert. Rules Contagion* (1625) Biiij b, The wearers of these Amulets have fallen into sodaine Lypo-thymies and soundings. 1654 H. I. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 This lipothymie, this faint-heartednesse, lost him [James] the reputation and respects of his people. 1660 J. R. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 807 When nature is in a lipothymie. 1665-6 *BOYLE Let. to Stubb* 9 Mar. Wks. 1772 I. *Life* 80 Others are freed from lypo-thymies by being pinched, or having cold water thrown in their faces. 1681 *tr. W. Willis Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Lipothymy*. 1761 *PULTENEY in Phil. Trans.* LII. 351 A faint weak voice, an aptitude to fall into lypo-thymies from slight causes. 1787 W. FALCONER *Influence Passions* (1791) 90 note, He himself was affected with lypo-thymia at seeing a criminal broken on the wheel. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 796½ Syncope occurs without any antecedence of pain or lipothymia.

So **Lipothymial**, **Lipothymic**, † **Lipothymous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lipothymy; characterized by or tending to lipothymy.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 26 If the patient is surprised with a Lipothymous angor, jactitation, or great oppression about the stomach or Hypochonders, expect no relief from Cordials. 1689 — *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 23 Bleeding very oft .. doth upon the stopping of the blood throw them into a long and deep swooning or Lipothymick fit. 1836 J. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* 319 All the facts connected with .. paralysis and leipothymic states of the system, .. will, if fairly considered, either confirm or exclude the theory we adopt. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 371 The lipothymial symptoms soon predominate.

Lipotype (lip'ōtēp). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λίπ-*, *λείπειν* to leave, be wanting + *TYPE*.] (See *quots.*)

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Mar. 312 Mr. Slater stated that .. he had found it convenient to coin a term for the designation of a type of animal, the absence of which was characteristic of a particular district or region. This term he proposed should be 'Lipotype'.

Lipoxenous (lip'oksenōs), *a. Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + *ξεν-ος* a host + *-OUS*.] Deserting its host; said of certain parasitic fungi which after a time quit the plant which served as a host for them. So **Lipoxeny**, the phenomenon of desertion of the 'host' by parasites.

1887 *GARNSEY tr. De Bary's Fungi* 388, 496.

Lippard, *obs. form of LEOPARD.*

Lippe, *obs. form of LEAP v.*, *LIP sb.*

Lippe, variant of **LIFE** *Obs.*

Lipped (lip't), *ppl. a.* [f. *LIP sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Having or furnished with a lip or lips; having lips of a specified kind. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *blubber-, red-, thick-lipped*.

1377 onwards [see *BABBER, BLABBER, BLOBBER, BLUBBER*]. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 63 Thou young and Rose-lip'd Cherubin. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lipped*, having lips. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* 1. 189 A virgin purest lipped. 1844 *WILLIS Lady Jane* 1. 644 Lamps conceal'd in bells of alabaster, Lipp'd like a lily. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 133 Stalk .. inserted in a small, sometimes a lipped, hollow. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sci.* 1. 403½ A lipped vessel should .. be used. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 The *filariæ* are long filiform worms with a lipped, a papillated, or a simple mouth. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 72 Delicate little nostrils, mouths not too heavily lipped. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 879 The synovial membrane was found rather inflamed, and the edges of the cartilages were lipped.

2. *Bot.* = **LABIATE**; also, having a labellum.

1836 *LOUNDO Encycl. Plants Gloss.* *Lipped*, having a distinct lip or labellum. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Intro.* 16 (*Gloss.*), *Lipped* = *labiate*. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl. in* (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower, is the .. hemp nettle.

Lippen (lip'pēn), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* *Forms:* 2 *lippen*, -*ien*, 4, 6 *lip*-, *lyppin*, (4 *lepny*, 6 *lippne*), 5-6 *lip*-, *lyppin*, -*yn*, (7 *lipen*, 9 *lippin*), 6-

lippen. [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous **LICKEN** *v.* and **LITTEN** *v.*]

1. *intr.* To confide, rely, trust. Const. *to, till*; occas. *in, into, of, on, unto*. Also in *indirect pass.* To *lippen for*: To look confidently for.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne lippie 3e no al to eower festene. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 22 Ne lippie na mon to muchel to childe ne to wial. c 1470 *Galathea & Gano* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throul air that I leir. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 70 To thy ald schervandis have an E, That lang has lippink into the. 1503 *DAVIDSON Confut. Kennedy in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 268 Thay disseave baith thaim selves and all uthers quha lippinkis in thaim. 1577 *BUCHANAN Let. to Randolph Wks.* (1892) 58 Vt ye gett it not or thys winter be passit, lippin not for it. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 450 We must lippen much to the old charter, *Provebit Dominus*. 1685 *T. SHARP Let.* 5 Mar., in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) 1. 68, I lippened, as we say, of you, else [etc.]. 1789 *BURNS To Dr. Blacklock* (21 Oct.) ii, I lippen'd to the child in trouth. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* ix, I jaloused him... no to be the friend to the government he pretends: the family are not to lippen to. 1868 *G. MACDONALD R. Falconer* l. 49 A guide-herit crater, but ye cudna lippen till him. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* l. ii. 23, I would lippen to Eli's word—ay, if it was the Chevalier, or Appin himself.

2. *trans.* To entrust. Const. *dative or to, (till)*, occas. *in*. Also, to trust (a person) *with* (a thing). c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*Laurentius*) 128 Pat pu before lepnit to me, of godis burd be priwete. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 456, I lone 300 mar for that loiss 3e lippin me till. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. xiv. 46 Or quhat in windis sa disaistfull to ws, ... Wald thou I lipnit the maist noble Enee? 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) i. 179 Christ will lippen the taking up to heaven, neither to yourself, nor any deputy, but only to himself. 1883 *BLACK FOUR Macnicols* v, The people would say I had done wrong in lippening a boat to such a young crew. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson Addenda* s.v., I'll lippen ye wi' my siller.

3. To expect with confidence. Also with sentence as obj. † To *lippen* (a thing) *in, upon* (a person): To expect from.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. iv. 554 Than is to lypyn sum remede. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) ii. 130 Lyp[ing] richt lang that sauld thame reskew. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 59 To traist upon God, lippin all gud upon him. 1559 *L.N. HUME in Sadler State Papers* (1809) ii. 137 To sende to me your resolut answer, ... that I may perfille understand quhat I may lypin. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 74 Your cord and lousie coit and sark, Ye lippin, may bring you to saluatioun. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) i. 444, I can yet lippen that meikle good in Christ as to get a suspension. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Pleas Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 68 Hoo lippen't her feather wur turned strackling. 1768 *ROSS Helensay* (1789) 51 But some child ay upon us keeps an ee, And sae we need na lippen to get free.

Hence **Lippening** *vbl. sb.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 238 Thai ar cummin heir, For lypyn in thair gret power. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) iii. 289 All his beilef and lipning was in thame. 1565 *POSTER, to Q. Mary's Let. in Keith Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1842) ii. 328 This we doubt not bot ye will do according to oure lippinis with all possible haist.

Lipper (lip'pə), *sb.* 1. *Aut. and dial.* Also 6 *Sc. lippir*. [Belongs to **LIPPER** *v.*] A rippling, slight ruffling of the surface of the sea. Often *collect.* Also *wind-lipper*. See also *quot.* 1867.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. ix. 119 Lye as the see changis fyrst his hew In quhyt lippiris by the wyndis blast. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 221 A deal of sea and wind lipper. 1823 *J. F. COOPER Pioneers* xv. (1860) 67 'As to the seas, they runs more in lippers in the Bay of Biscay'. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s.v., There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on. 1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lipper*, a sea which washes over the weather chess-tree, perhaps *leaper*. Also, the spray from small waves breaking against a ship's bows. 1882 *Good Cheer* 33 A light breeze was blowing, making what sailors call a lipper on the surface of the water. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/2 The approaching torpedo, so clearly identifiable by... the lipper of its wake.

Lipper (lip'pə), *sb.* 2. *Glass-making.* [f. **LIP** *v.* 1 + **ER**.] An implement used in forming the lip on a glass vessel.

1869 *J. LEICESTER in Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 The workman then takes his lipper, which is merely a round piece of glass, the shape of a small rolling-pin.

Lipper (lip'pə), *sb.* 3. *Whalefishing.* (See *quot.*) 1887 *G. B. GOOD, etc. Fisheries U.S.* II. 287 In lippering up decks a man takes an oil scoop in one hand and the lipper in the other, with which he brushes the refuse fluid into the receptacles and transfers it to the tubs. [Note] A lipper is a piece of thin blubber of an oblong shape, with incisions in one end for the men to grasp. Sometimes a piece of leather may be used. Different vessels employ different utensils of this kind. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck is also called the lipper.

Lipper (lip'pə), *v.* 1. [f. frequentative formation related to **LAP** *v.* 1.] *intr.* Of water: To ripple.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* viii. xi. 73 The lipperand wallis quhyt wur pulderit full of fomy froyth mylk quhit. *Ibid.* x. vi. 11 Nor 3it na land brist lippering on the wallis. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* l. 107 A little burn, with scarce audible noise, runs lippering in the bottom.

Lipper (lip'pə), *v.* 2. *dial.* [f. *freq.* of **LIP** *v.* 1 (cf. **LIP** *v.* 3).] *intr.* Of a boat: To have its lip or gunwale level with (the water).

1822 *HIBBERT Deser. Shetld. Isles* 511 Nor can these lighten the boat so much as that she will not appear, according to the phrase of the fishermen, just lippering with the water. 1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scot.* xv. (1855) 136 The boat... being... sunk so far as just to lipper with the water.

Lipper (lip'pə), *v.* 3. *Whalefishing.* [f. **LIPPER** *sb.* 3.] *trans.* To wipe (the deck) with a lipper. Chiefly to *lipper up*, *off*.

1887 *G. B. GOOD, etc. Fisheries U.S.* II. 287 The decks... 'lippered up' regularly while boiling, for the sake of cleanliness and economy as well. *Ibid.*, Lippering up [see **LIPPER** *sb.* 3]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., To lipper off the deck.

Lipper, var. **LEPER** *sb.* 1. *Obs.*; obs. f. **LEPER** *sb.* 2 + **LIPPET**. *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. **LAPPET**.] The lobe (of the ear).

1598 *R. HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo* i. 29 The lower part whereof [sc. the ear] is called the tippe or lippet.

Lippie (lip'i), *Sc.* [f. **LIP** *sb.* + **IE**.] A little lip. 179. *BURNS Song, 'O, whar did ye get'* 9 My blessin's upon thy sweet wee lippie.

Lippie, variant of **LIPPY**, *sb.* *Sc.*

Lipping (lip'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. **LIP** *v.* + **ING** 1.] The action of **LIP** *v.* 1 in various senses.

1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lipping*, making notches on the edge of a cutlass or sword. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 5/1 Soon the gentle lipping of the tide was replaced by the roar of white-crested waves.

b. *spec. in Pathology.*

1894 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 June 1188/1 The lipping of the articular ends of the bones being characteristic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 106 The presence of bony thickening and lipping about the joints. 1899 *E. BLAKE Study of Hand* (ed. 2) 21 Attacks of chondritis with fibrous degeneration, followed by bulging of the cartilage, known as 'lipping', due to muscular traction, on the opposing articular surfaces.

Lipping (lip'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. **LIP** *v.* 2 + **ING** 1.] (See *quot.*)

1796 *C. MARSHALL Garden.* vii. (1813) 100 Lipping is cutting the shale face of the cion so as to leave a rib down in the middle.

Lipping (lip'pɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. **LIP** *v.* 1 + **ING** 2.] That lips, in senses of the *vb.*

1843 *P. JONES Sens. & Event* 29 She rose against the lipping wind. 1850 *W. MILLER Songs Nursery in Whistl-finkie* (1890) II. 66 Hairst time like a lipping cap. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* xix. 135 The first little rivulet that trickled forth from their lipping fullness would be the signal of their destruction.

Lippir, *obs. Sc. form of LIPPER *sb.* 1*

Lippitude (lip'pɪtʊd), *Now rare.* Also 7 *lipitude*. [ad. *L. lippitudo* (f. *lippus* 'blear-eyed'), either directly or through *F. lippitude*.] Soreness of the eyes; blearedness; an instance of this.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 297 Such are Pestilences, Lippitudes, and such like. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 121 The loines bruised and applied help the dry lippitude. 1680 *AUBREY Lives* (1808) II. 169 His lippitude then was come even to blindness. 1788 *J. C. SWYTH in Med. Commun.* II. 217 Ointments... are... useful in cases of lippitude. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* II. 573 An unsightly lippitude and excision of the lower eyelid, are hence a very common result of a scrofulous attack on this organ.

Lippy, lippie (lip'i), *sb. Sc.* Also 7 *leippie*. [dim. of **LEAP** *sb.* 2.] The fourth part of a peck; in goods sold by weight usually 1½ lb.

1612 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 374 To tak na mair for farlet, pek, and leippie, fra the burrowes bot forty merk in tynne cumming. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rubricals* in. xviii, Thine shall her *justin* both in Peck and Lippy be furnis'd to the full eternally. 1725 *Newburgh Council Rec.* in *Laird Lindores Abbey* etc., xxiv. (1876) 310 All concerned ar to pay the said herd for ilk beast off Coif six lippies off good and sufficient bear. 1743 *R. MAXWELL Sel. Trans.* 272 Give each Beast twice a Day, Morning and Evening, a Lippy and a half. 1796 *Statist. Acct. Scot.* XVII. 464 The return of lint is commonly a stone of flax from the lippie. 1868 *Perthsh. Jnl.* 13 June, We lately heard of some being caught after roosting whose stomachs were found to contain one-fourth of an imperial lippy of grain. 1896 *BARRE Marg. Ogilvie* iv. (1897) 65, I was sounded as to the advisability of sending him a present of a lippie of shortbread.

b. A measure or vessel holding this quantity.

1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* xi. (1857) 168 A measure, much like what in Scotland we would term a meal lippy.

c. *Comb.* **lippy** ('s-bound(s), the space of ground required for sowing a 'lippy' of flax-seed.

In some districts = 100 square yards.

1876 *LAING Lindores Abbey* etc., xxiii. 300 Domestic servants had a small patch (two lippies-bounds, equal to about five and a half poles) allotted to them.

Lippy (lip'i), *a.* [f. **LIP** *sb.* + **-Y**.] Of a dog (see *quot.*).

1877 *GORDON STABLES Pract. Kennel Guide* iii. 35 Lippy—, applied to hanging lips of some dogs where hanging lips should not exist, as in the Bull Terrier.

Lipsalve (lip'sälv), [f. **LIP** *sb.* + **SALVE** *sb.*] Salve or ointment for the lips; an example of this; also *fig.* flattering speech. *attrib.* in *lipsalve-box*.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Cerillas*, lip salve, Vnguentum labiorum. 1627 *E. F. Hist. Edw.* II. (1680) 91 One that... taught him not to trust a Woman's Lip-salve, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. 1631 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 297 Let not their lip-salve so annoynt you, as it make you forgetful of him that made you. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Collection of Receipts to make... Pomatums, Lip-Salves. 1767 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 383 A fine lip salve. 1806-7 *J. BERSFORD Misceries Hum.* *Life* (1825) vi. xxxi, You supply the deficiency of the former with wafers, pocket-pieces, lip-salve-boxes, cut cards, &c. 1826 *SCOTT Jnl.* 13 May, Praise... costs men nothing, and is usually only lip-salve. 1882 *J. ASHTON Social Life Reign Q. Anne* l. 128 Rose and white lip salves were used as now.

† **Lipse**, only in riming phr. *without lipse*, app. = 'without fail'. a 1380 *S. Paula* 34 in *Horstm. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 4.

Lipse, *obs. variant of LISF* *v.*

Lip-service. [See **LIP** *sb.* 6 a (b).] Service of the lip; service that is proffered but not performed.

1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Pref. 2 Pleading themselves in their lip-service in bearing a part in it. 1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* l. 419 No lip-service for me. 1850 *Syd. Dobell Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 l. 15 They... subdued the world and with superior scorn heard its lip-service. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapgoat* xiv, People who had showed him lip-service when he was thought to be rich.

So **Lip-server**, one whose service is in profession only.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 419 Such a noisy lip-server as that pauper.

† **Liptote.** *Obs.* [ad. mod. *L. liptotes*, blundered form of *liptōs*. Cf. *MDu. liptote*.] = **LITOTES**.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 195 Iby another [figure] we temper our sense with wordes of such moderation, as in appearance it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cambridgesh.* i. (1662) 157 Hale beginneth very coldly in his commendation... *Vir non omnino stupidus*...; but we understand the language of his Liptote.

|| **Lipuria** (lip'iū-riā), *Path.* [mod. *L. lipūria*, f. *Gr. λίπ-ος* fat + *οὔρον* urine.] 'The presence of oily matter in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 262 The so-called characteristic symptoms... namely, fatty stools and lipuria.

Lip-worship. [See **LIP** *sb.* 6 a (b).] Worship that consists only in words.

1630 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 262 The knee-worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings. a 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) l. 216 They worship him in vain, who give him only a Knee, or a Lip-worship. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 75 The lip-worship of courtiers and time-servers.

Hence **Lip-worshipper**, one whose worship is limited to professions.

1884 *SIR A. DE VERE 1st Pt. Mary Tudor* iv. ii, True love Visits not thrones. 'The lonely sifter there Finds flatterers, lip-worshippers, but not True love.'

† **Liquability.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. liquabilis*: see next and **-ITY**.] The state of being lizable.

1662 *S. P. Acc. Latitude Men* 17 That softness should signifie liquability, answered just to humidity signifying fluidity. 1731 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **Liqueable**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *liqueble*, 7 *liqueable*. [ad. *L. liquabilis*, f. *liquare*: see **LIQUATE** *v.* and **-ABLE**.]

A. adj. That can be liquefied; capable of melting. Also, soluble (in a liquid).

1471 *RHILEY Comp. Aleh. Ep.* x. in *Ashm.* (1652) 111 Such bodies which in nature be lizable. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forrest* 20 Quicksilver and Brimstone are the... cause of beginning in all things lizable or those which melt, which are commonly called Mettals. 1657 *G. STARKIE Helmont's Find.* 214 A Salt... lizable in water or Wine. 1768 *A. CATCOTT Treat. Deluge* 382 The matter contained within the shell exactly resembled any lizable substance cast fluid into a mould.

B. sb. A substance that may be liquefied.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Wyyn not aloonly holdip in it be propertes of gold, but myche more be propertes of alle liquibiles if bei be quenched berinne. 1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* 109 Any kind of liquor or liqueable... which is put into the Furnace, Pot, Kettle, Caldron or Copper, to be further heated, and boyled.

Hence **Liquableness.** 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II.

|| **Liquamen** (likwē'men), [*L. liquāmen* a liquid mixture, f. *liquare*: see **LIQUATE** *v.*] † **a.** A substance reduced to a liquid state. Also, the name of a kind of fish-sauce used by the ancient Romans; garum. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 827 And make liquamen castimonia of peres thus. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 509 That Liquamen or softer pulp (which I took to be Bees-meat). 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 243, I mixed... six drams of the putrid liquamen, with... this liquor. 1806 *A. HUNTER Culina* (ed. 3) 60 The Romans had a raw salad... made savoury with liquamen, oil, and vinegar. The liquamen was something like our anchovy liquor.

b. 'A fluid for administering medicine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquament.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. liquāmentum*, f. *liquare*: cf. *prec.*] A concoction, liquid mixture.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renow's Disp.* 731 Mix the brayed Lithargie with the liquament.

Liquate (likwēt), *v.* [f. *L. liquāt*, *ppl. stem* of *liquare* to melt, cogn. w. *liquor* **LIQUOR**.]

† **1. trans.** To make liquid, cause to flow. Also *intr.*, to become liquid, melt.

1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 69 Disenteries, which grating upon the tender tunics thereof, liquates the blood from them...; at every tormenting liquation puts nature upon the rack. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) l. 1, to If the Salts be not drawn forth before the Clay is baked, they... are apt to liquate afterwards. *Ibid.* 19 Being wet... the Salts liquating, it becomes soft like Marle.

2. **Metallurgy.** To liquify metals in order to separate them or to free them from impurities. Also to *liquate out*.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 A liquation-furnace, used for liquating the bullion, in order to free it from such impurities as may not have been eliminated in its passage through the lead-softening furnace. 1882 *T. E. THORPE in Nature* XXVI. 172 Heating dis-

integrated suet, when a clear yellow oil is (to borrow a term of the metallurgists) 'liquated out'.

Hence **Liquated** *ppl. a.*, **Liquating** *vbl. sb.*
1684 tr. *Bowls Merc. Compt.* xix. 700 A Bath promotes the flowing of the blood, liquating of it. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 483 The liquated lead is completely desilverized.

Liquation (likwə'ti-ən). [ad. L. *liquation-em*, n. of action f. *liquare*: see *prec.*]

1. The process of making or of becoming liquid; the condition or capacity of being melted.

1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Liquation is when as that which shall be made into one body, is dissolved, that it can flow abroad like waves. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 49 Crystall is nothing else, but Ice or Snow .. congealed beyond liquation. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* ii. xviii. 74 Liquation differs from Dissolution, in that Liquation is always caused by heat, and seldom or never with any humour; Dissolution always with humours, seldom with heat. 1669 [see *LIQUATE v.* 1]. 1722 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. Such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquation, or Liquefaction, which signify the same.

2. **Metallurgy.** The action or process of separating metals by fusion.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 As yt [Gold] the fyre doth fele, Lyke Wax yt wyllye redy unto Lyquacyon. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xiii. 59 In the liquation or melting of gold with other metals. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 161 Metals in their liquation, although they intensely heat the air above their surface, arise not yet into a flame. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 774 Lead and antimony are the metals most commonly subjected to liquation.

3. **Comb., as liquation furnace, hearth, tube; liquation cake,** a cake, composed of black copper and lead, used in charging a liquation furnace.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 775 The flames, after playing round about the sides of the liquation tubes, pass off .. into the chimney. *Ibid.* 824 The working area charged with the liquation cakes and charcoal. *Ibid.* These cakes are .. placed in the liquation furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Alch., Liquation Hearth, or Furnace.*

† **Liquative, a. Obs. rare**—1. [f. L. *liquare*: see *LIQUATE v.* and *-ATIVE*.] Of or pertaining to liquation.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* ii. xvii. 75 The Alchemists .. have invented many things, whereby the liquative or fusitive Art is enriched.

† **Liquator.** *Obs. rare*—0. [a. L. **liquator*, agent-n. of *liquare* to melt.] (See *quot.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Liquator*, he which melteth.

Lique, an alleged name for a kind of small sea-going vessel, is prob. a spurious word: in the Fr. text of Froissart, which Berners followed, *lique* is believed to be a mistake for *ligne*: see *LINE sb.* 3.

1523 I.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. lxxviii. b b/2 A lytell shypp called Lyque [F. *lique*]. 1847 NICOLAS *Hist. R. Navy* ii. 164 *Lique* was a small, light, swift vessel. Froissart says [etc.]. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Rit. Fleet* 210 'Liques' and 'lynes', small swift rowing galleys.

Liquofacient (likwə'fə-si-ənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *liquofacient-em*, pr. pple. of *liquofacere* to LIQUEFY: see *-FACIENT*.] *a. adj.* 'Making liquid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *b. sb.* Something which serves to liquefy; *spec. in Med.*, an agent (such as mercury and iodine) supposed to have the power of liquefying solid deposits (*Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1853). Also, an agent which increases the amount of fluid secretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquofacted**, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *liquofact-*, ppl. stem of *liquofacere* to LIQUEFY + *-ED*.] Liquefied. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22 b/1 With the liquofacted and moulten corrosive. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 90/2 Inungate therwith externally yow Crophe, with liquofacted Bacon.

† **Liquofactible, a. Obs. rare**—1. [f. as *prec.* + *-IBLE*. Cf. OF. *liquofactible*.] That may be liquefied, liquefiable.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvii. (1658) 191 Those bodies .. which by heat are mollified or are liquefactible.

† **Liquofacting**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare—1. [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] Used in the liquefaction of metals. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/2 We must yet make greater fyre therwyder, with violente flames, as if it were a liquofactinge fyre.*

Liquefaction (likwə'fæk-ti-ən). Also 8-9 *erron.* *liquifaction*. [a. F. *liquefaction*, ad. L. *liquefaction-em*, n. of action f. *liquefacere* to LIQUEFY.]

1. The action or process of liquefying, or the state of being liquefied; reduction to a liquid state.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Ayer also with his Coaction, Maketh things to be of light liquifaction: As Wax is and Butter, and Gummies all, A little heate maketh them to melt and fall. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. v. 562 Which [clouds] were encreased by the liquifaction and distilling of the aire into water. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 12 The qualities of fire remain the same, whether you throw gold or clay into it; yet upon casting in the latter no liquefaction will ensue. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 37 Ice, during liquefaction, must absorb much caloric. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxi. (1844) 106 The liquefaction and solidification of gases. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* vii. 298, I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* Pl. 69 The softening or liquefaction of the outer surface of the wall of the hair.

† 2. *fig.* Said of the 'melting' of the soul by ardour of devotion, etc. (Cf. F. *liquefaction*.)

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1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 A liquefaction or a meltinge of the soule. a 1631 PONNE *Serm.* xxvi. 257 Till thou feele in thy selfe .. a liquefaction, a colliquation, a meltinge of thy bowels under the commination of the Judgements of God upon thy sin. 1633 EARL MARCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured by a liquefaction of their soules into God, to insoule themselves in God. a 1711 KEN *Hymns* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 228 She rap't at his endearing Eye .. in sweet, am'rous Liquefaction dy'd.

Liquefactive (likwə'fæk-tiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **liquefactiv-us*, f. *liquefacere* to LIQUEFY.] Having the effect of liquefying.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) i. 47 Fatty or liquefactive change .. may lead to its absorption. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* vi. 164 The liquefactive softening which may occur in old thrombi.

Liquefiable (likwə'fai-ə-b'l), *a.* Also *liqui-*. [f. LIQUEFY *v.* + *-ABLE*. Cf. F. *liquefiable*.] That may be liquefied.

1558-66 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iii. vi. 69 b. To make all metalles liquifiable. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 839 The Consistencies of Bodies are .. Liquefiable, Not Liquefiable. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xvi. i. 34 Their more fluid and liquefiable parts. 1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 298 Both these substances are, at ordinary temperatures, gases, but liquefiable by pressure and cold.

fig. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 485 The penance and the excommunication themselves have been made liquifiable into fees.

Liquefier (likwə'fai-ə), [f. LIQUEFY *v.* + *-ER*.] One who or that which liquefies.

1824 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* xv. 721 Punch—cold line and run punch, I mean—the best liquifier, perhaps, that has yet been invented for this season. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3 The great liquifier [sc. of air and gases], Professor Dewar.

Liquefy (likwə'fi), *v.* Also 6-9 *liquify*. [a. F. *liquefy*, ad. L. *liquefacere* to make liquid, f. *liquare* to be fluid: see *-FY*.]

1. *trans.* To reduce into a liquid condition. With obj. a solid substance; also in *Physics*, air, gases. † Formerly, to dissolve (in a liquid).

1547 BOORDE *Brer. Health* 75, I do lyquifye it in the oyle of Roses. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 10/2 Liquefy the Sugar in Melisse water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. Some of them may be Liquefyed by liquor, as earths, salt, &c., some by fire, as metallicall fluores. 1756-7 tr. *Knyser's Trav.* (1760) iii. 63 The substance in the phial .. looks like balsam of Peru, which may be very easily liquefyed. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 ii. 245 Sweat ran from them liquefying the blood that had .. hardened on their hands and feet. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 21 (1870) 26 Simply to liquefy a mass of ice an enormous amount of heat is necessary. 1881 LUNNOK *Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 618, 411 Oxygen and nitrogen have been liquefyed.

2. *fig.* To 'melt' with spiritual ardour. (Cf. F. *liquefy*.) Also *intr. for passive*.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 313/2 From that houre the sowle of hym lyquefyed and the passion of Jhesu cryst was inueyously infyxed in his herte. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vi. 201 That I may lerne .. what is to man to be lyquifyed and molten in loue.

3. *intr.* To become liquid; † rarely to dissolve (in water).

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 29 Othersome will cast wette salt into it [wool], which in time will liquifye. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 840 The Disposition not to Liquefy proceedeth from the Easie Emission of the Spirits, whereby the Grosser Parts contract. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 119 Flood .. which liquefy'd at the Approach of the Saint's Head, tho' .. it was hard congeal'd before. 1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 18 Some stones .. do not liquify, and also sink in water. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Wks. 1840 iv. 71 Crystalline muriate of lime and snow, both cooled to 0° Fahrenheit .. act upon each other and liquefy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xi. 289 The ice liquefying rapidly.

4. *trans.* To give (a consonant) a 'liquid' or semivocalic pronunciation.

1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Notes Fortescue's Als. & Lim. Mon.* 27 This letter g is also liquified in the middle, as in the word sail from the Saxon *saeġl*. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* i. (1849) 39 They [the consonants] are liquefied to a soft and almost vowel sound.

5. *joctular.* To moisten or 'soak' with liquor or 'drink'. Also *absol.*

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Mar., Something of toddy and cigar in that last quotation, I think. Yet I only smoked two, and liquified with one glass of spirits and water. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* ii. 12 When thoroughly liquified, his loquacity is deluging.

Hence **Liquefied**, **Liquefying** *ppl. adjs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 243/1 Which foresayed .. paper balle, she must winde in liquefyede waxe. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* ii. 252 Iron melted into a liquified Matter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 741 Liquefied amber .. separated from the oily portions which alter its consistence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 83 After we had divided the liquefied snow .. amongst us we had nothing to drink. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 365 Some irritating liquefying body derived from the decomposition processes going on on the surface of the dysenteric ulcer.

Liqueres, -is(e), *obs. forms of LIQUORESC.*

Liquerish, *obs. form of LICKERISH.*

Liquerous, variant of LICKEROUS.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moore* D 2.

Liquesce (likwə's), *v. rare*—1. [ad. L. *lique-scere* to become liquid.] *intr.* To become liquid.

1831 T. HOVE *Ess. Origin Man* i. 157 When by degrees .. the heart .. penetrates within the ice so as to make it distend and liquesce.

Liquescence (likwə'səns), *rare*. [f. LIQUE-SCENT *a.*: see *-ENCE*.] The process or fact of becoming liquid.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29 1/2 If the phial of Januarius were .. duly attested to be conglutinated human blood .. its liquescence periodically would be acknowledged as a miracle. [In some recent Dicts.]

Liquescency, *rare*—0. [f. next: see *-ENCY*.] The state or quality of being liquescent; 'aptness to melt' (J.).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in later Dicts.

Liquescent (likwə'sənt), *a.* [ad. L. *lique-scent-em*, pr. pple. of *lique-scere* to become liquid: see *-ESCENT*.] That is in process of becoming liquid; apt to become liquid.

1727 BAILEY vol. ii. *Liquescent*, melting, consuming. 1758 REID tr. *Maquer's Chem.* i. 23 They .. attract the moisture of the air, and are thereby melted into a liquor. These may be called *Liquescent Salts*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) ii. 486 The spinal marrow .. was found disorganised and liquescent.

transf. a 1849 *Poe's Uralume Poems* (1850) 69 At the end of our path a liquescent and nebulous lustre was born. 1867 BAILEY *Universal Hymn* 16 GLOBElets of liquescent flame.

b. Of a sound: Tending to a 'liquid' pronunciation.

1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Malign*, The g is mute or liquescent. Hence † **Liquescence**.

1727 BAILEY vol. ii. *Liquescence*, aptness to melt.

† **Liquesible, a. Obs. rare**. [f. L. *lique-scere* to become liquid: see *-IBLE*.] Liquefiable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 264 The best [scummony] is nitid, splendic, clear like gum .. easily liquesible.

|| **Liqueur** (likōr; often likū'r), *sb.* [F.; = *Liquor sb.*]

1. A strong alcoholic liquor sweetened and flavoured with aromatic substances.

1742 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 316 He .. Try'd all *hors-d'œuvres*, all *liquours* defin'd, Judicious drunk, and greatly-daring din'd. 1750 SHENSTONE *To the Virtuosi* v. 'Tis you .. know what conserves they chuse to eat And what liquours to tupples. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 280 At dinner we had .. different sorts of wine and a liqueur. 1804 T. TROTTER *Drunkenness* v. (1884) 176 The liqueur called Noyau. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* xli. 122 Cafes, where coffee and liquours are taken. 1871 LONGE in *Life* (1891) iii. 156 Manufacturers of exquisite liquours. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* xiv. 686 1/2 Bitters form a class of liquours by themselves.

b. A mixture (consisting of sugar and certain wines, or sugar and alcohol) used to sweeten and flavour champagne.

1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 468.

2. = *Liquor-glass*. In some recent Dicts.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *liqueur manufacturer, merchant*; *liqueur brandy*, a brandy of special bouquet, which is consumed in small quantities as a liqueur; *liqueur-frame*, a frame for holding liqueur bottles; *liqueur-glass*, a very small drinking glass used for liquours; *liqueur-man*, one who adds the liqueur in the process of champagne-making; *liqueur-stand* = *liqueur-frame*; *liqueur-wine* [= F. *vin de liqueur*], one of the strong and delicate-flavoured wines that have the character of liquours.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* xiv. 686/2 Wines and spirits remarkable for their amount of bouquet, such as tokay and 'liqueur brandy', &c. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* iv. Binns appeared .. followed by a servant bearing 'liqueur-frames, filled with 'mountain dew'. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 18 Two 'liqueur glasses. 1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 468 The liqueur is kept in the atelier in a large can attached to a machine which is under the guidance of the 'liqueur-man. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Liqueur manufacturer. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 441 An Italian 'liqueur merchant. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Liqueur stand. 1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 515 'Liqueur Wines.

Liqueur-r, v. [f. LIQUEUR *sb.*] *trans.* To flavour (champagne) with a liqueur.

1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 467 The operation of liqueuring. *Ibid.* 469 It sometimes happens, however, that .. the wine which has been disgorged or liqueured undergoes a slight second fermentation. 1876 M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* i. ix. 243 The liqueured champagnes for which we give as many shillings as it cost pence.

Liquible, variant of LIQUABLE *Obs.*

Liquid (likwid), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 *liquyd*, 5-6 *li-*, *lyquide*, -yde, (5) *lyquet*, 6-7 *liqued*, 6- *liquid*. [a. OF. *liquide*, ad. L. *liquid-us*, f. *liquere* to be liquid, cogn. with *liquare* LIQUATE *v.*, *liquit* to be liquid, *Liquor* LIQUOR.]

A. adj.

1. Said of a material substance in that condition (familiar as the normal condition of water, oil, alcohol, etc.) in which its particles move freely over each other (so that its masses have no determinate shape), but do not tend to separate as do those of a gas; not solid nor gaseous. Hence, composed of a substance in this condition.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xlv. 30 Alle liquyd [1388 moist] sacrifices, or fleetyngs, as oyle, and hony, and syche. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 203 Fleuma vitreum was liquide fleuma, & wib coldnes it is conglid. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 373 Rosyn, grece, and other lyquet & brynyng stuffe. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Oivb, Another devine medicine, in a liquide-fourme. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii.

29. Rosin of y' larche tre . . is moyster or more liqued.
 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 6 Which feedes each living plant
 with liquid sap. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 211 Decking
 with liquid pearle, the bladed grasse. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii.
 280 Whip me ye Diuels . . Wash me in steepe-downe gulphes
 of Liquid fire. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 202 Windes
 doe not blowe so much vpon the solid earth, as vpon the
 liquid sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 229 If it were Land that
 ever burn'd With solid, as the Lake with liquid fire. 1697
 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 601 Down from his Head the
 liquid Odours ran. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* cvi. 74 The
 whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's*
Chem. II. 113 Add a very small quantity of water, in order that
 the mixture may form a paste somewhat liquid. 1849 R. V.
 DIXON *Heat* I. 21 Liquid thermometers, may be applied to
 measure temperatures considerably above those at which
 the liquid filling them boils in the open air. 1863 MARY
 HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xi. 1 With the taste of
 Nectar and colour of liquid gold.

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang., often used
 for: Watery.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 40 And anon behold The
 strong rib'd Barke through liquid Mountaines cut. 1611
 CORVAT *Crudities* 559. I will returne againe to my liquid
 journey betwixt Mentz and Frankford vpon the river
 Mennus. 1659 Bp. H. KING *Poems* (1843) III. xiii. 103 All the
 Ship-wracks, and the liquid graves. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x.
 58 Mennulle where our vessels plough the liquid plain. 1819
 WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 36 While Grasmere smoothed
 her liquid plain The moving image to detain. 1856 EMERSON
Eng. Traits, *Voy. Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 11 The good ship . .
 gliding through liquid leagues. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts*
& W. Honey (1884) 82 It (the strawberry) is the product of
 liquid May touched by the June sun.

c. *occas.* Of the eyes: Filled with tears.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betrays*. Christ 57 Her liquid eies stroue
 each t'xeceed the other . . by teares her woe appeares.
 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii. 36 Poems, over which fair eyes
 had grown full and liquid.

II. In various transf. and fig. senses.

2. Of light, fire, the air: Clear, transparent, bright
 (like pure water). [Cf. *L. liquidus* in poetry.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 49 And with her pineons cleaves
 the liquid firmament. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ii. (1712)
 41 Though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens.
 1688 PRIOR *Evodus* III. v. Why does he [the Sun] wake the
 correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid
 Light? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 378 They That wing
 the liquid Air, or swim the Sea. 1742 GRAY *Ode on Spring*
 III. The insect youth are on the wing, Eager to . . float amid
 the liquid noon. 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 73 The liquid
 lustre of her fine blue eye. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii.
 (1879) 163 The dark hazel eyes shone with a more liquid
 lustre. 1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 A youthful
 forehead and a pair of liquid eyes.

3. Of sounds: Flowing, pure and clear in tone;
 free from harshness or discord. Also in *Phonetics*,
 Of the nature of a 'liquid' (see B. 2).

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 It [R] is sounded
 firme in the beginning of the words, and more liquid in the
 middle, and ends: as in *river, ripen*. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps*
to Temple, etc. 105 lathing in streames of liquid melody.
 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Ded. The many Liquid consonants
 are plac'd so Artfully, that they give a pleasing sound
 to the Words. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 31 Lull with
 Amelia's liquid name the Nine. 1752 HUME *Ess.* xxi. Wks.
 1854 111. 229 The Italian is the most liquid, smooth, and
 effeminate language that can possibly be imagined. 1797
 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi. (1824) 586 The liquid cadence,
 as it trembled and sank away, seemed to tell the dejection
 of no vulgar feelings. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 404 Make
 liquid treble of that bassoon my throat. 1855 H. SPENCER
Princ. Psychol. (1872) I. ii. 149 Tones which are alike in
 pitch . . are distinguishable by their . . ringing or their
 liquid character. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey*
 (1884) 86 The liquid and gurgling notes of the bobolink.
 1883 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* § 21 But those 'vowel-like' or
 'liquid' voiced consonants which are unaccompanied by
 buzz are often also syllabic.

† 4. Of proofs, exposition, etc.: Clear, evident,
 manifest. *Obs.*

1610 JONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 17 With vs it is enident and
 liquid enough. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3. (1622) 219
 But vnto those that be learned, it is cleare enough and liquid.
 1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 519 You had suspended your
 judgement till more liquid proofs. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY
Let. cxxx. (1659) 236 My most liquid discoveries, as I
 thought, of undoubted truths, have so oft been confuted.
 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kavh* xxii. 222 S. Augustine
 impressed himself especially to fight against [the Donatists],
 as is liquid through the whole torrent of his writings. 1685
 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 462 This is the clear and liquid
 reason why [etc.]. 1726 AVILIFFE *Parergon* [305], I have
 robbed my self of liquid Proof by my own Act.

b. Of an account or a debt: Undisputed. Now
 only in *Scots Law*, said of a debt that has been
 ascertained and constituted against the debtor,
 either by a written obligation, or by the decree of
 a court.

1660 HOWELL *Dict.* s.v. To make accounts liquid, or cleer,
liquider, arrester les comptes. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's*
Critic To Rdr. A Debt of One hundred thousand Pieces
 of Eight, which his Catholic Majesty owed unto my Father:
 The Demand was unquestionable, for the Account was
 liquid, and clearly stated by the Council of the Exchequer.
 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 120 To Discount . . is good and
 sufficient payment, if it be of a due and liquid Debt. 1726
 AVILIFFE *Parergon* 135 Nor does it admit of any delay
 tho' the Debt be entirely liquid. 1731 Liquid sum [see
 LIQUIDATION I.]. 1754 FASKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 253
 Inhibition may proceed . . upon a liquid obligation. 1884 Sir
 R. COLLIER in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 581/2 A claim by way
 of compensation is admissible when it is for a demand which
 is termed liquid.

5. Not fixed or stable. Of movement: Facile,
 unconstrained.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 165 The liquid or con-
 vertible state in which we find the designations of office in
 the New Testament. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 13 The
 liquid nature, so to speak, of its technical terms. They
 mean anything and everything. 1877 PAUER *Pianoforte*
Playing 16 The task of rendering the five fingers of each
 hand fluent, or, as we may say, liquid.

6. Of assets, securities, etc.: Capable of being
 promptly converted into cash.

1879 *Daily News* 26 May, Liquid Securities, or in other
 words, those easily convertible into cash when necessity
 arises. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/2 A company with
 sufficient capital to take over the bank's liquid assets.

7. Comb.: liquid-solid a. (see quot.).

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 100 (1875) 292 A
 liquid-solid aggregate, or, as we commonly call it, a plastic
 aggregate, will admit of internal redistribution with com-
 parative facility.

B. sb.

1. A liquid substance (see A. 1). In *pl.* often
 = liquid food.

Liquids and gases are classed together as *fluids*: see
 FLUID.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 31 Be it thy Choice . . To sit
 beneath thy leafy Canopy, Quaffing rich Liquids. 1725
 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 4 Juice includes both substance and
 liquid. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xxii. 88 E'er his lips
 essay'd The moistening liquid. 1805 *Med. Trans.* XIV. 125
 He refused to swallow liquids. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut.*
Steam Eng. 161 Steam when in contact with the liquid
 from which it is formed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion*
 (ed. 4) 36 Thirst, or a desire for liquids. 1875 FORTNUM
Maple vi. 82 The liquid of the bath must be thin. 1879
 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 320 We shall designate
 a mass which is absolutely incompressible, and absolutely
 devoid of resistance to change of shape, by the simple
 appellation of a liquid. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii. 157
 Popping corks and gurgling liquids.

b. Dutch liquid: see DUTCH a. 3 b.

2. *Phonetics*. A name applied to the sounds de-
 noted by the letters *l, m, n, r*, or (by some writers)
 only to those denoted by *l* and *r*.

The name (*L. liquidus*, sc. *littera*) is a literal translation
 of the Gr. *λύπος* (sc. *συνήχεια*) applied to *λ, μ, ν, ρ*, on account
 of their flowing and easy sound as compared with other
 consonants, or perh. as having an indeterminate or unstable
 character between consonant and vowel (cf. the application
 of *λύπος* to a vowel of variable quantity; also the term
ῥηιδωρα 'semi-vowels', applied to the 'liquids' and *σ*).
 A somewhat analogous term is the F. *molle* lit. 'wet',
 used to denote the palatalized pronunciation of *l* and some
 other consonants.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 23 Their consonantes be devyded
 in to mutes & liquides or semivocales. 1611 FLORIO, *Lf-*
quide, liquids, as *L. M. N. R.* a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*
 (1640) 47 It [L] melteth in the sounding, and is therefore
 called a liquid, the tongue striking the root of the palate
 gently. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 163 7 There is scarce
 a Consonant in it; I took care to make it run upon Liquids.
 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 3 By tempering the mute
 consonants with liquids and semi-vowels. 1817 BYRON *Beppo*
 xlv. With syllables which breathe of the sweet South, And
 gentle liquids gliding all so pat in.

3. Comb.: † liquid vessel, receptacles for liquids.
 1649 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 453 The worms would
 eat it [timber] so as it would be unserviceable for making of
 liquid vessel.

Hence *Li-liquidless* a., without liquid.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 397 Coleridge's patent inkstand
 stood liquidless as a sand-bottle.

Liquidambar (likwidámbar). Also **liquid**
amber. [a. mod. *L. liquidambar* (in Renou 1615),
 app. irreg. f. *L. liquid-us* LIQUID + med. *L. ambar*
 AMBER.]

1. A resinous gum which exudes from the bark
 of the tree *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Called also
copalm balsam.

1598 FLORIO, *Liquidambar*, liquid amber. 1616 BULLOKAR,
Liquid Amber. A sweete Rosin brought from the West
 Indies, comfortable to the braine. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's*
Disp. IV. ix. 673 Liquid Amber is a certain oleous Rosine
 . . called from its suavetie, Liquid Amber, or Oyl of
 Amber [orig. *Liquidambar dictum*, . . quasi *ambarum* liqui-
 dum]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Amber*, Liquid Amber,
 is a kind of native balsam, or resin, like turpentine; of a
 pleasant smell, somewhat like ambergris.

2. *Bot.* A genus of trees, *N.O. Hamameliden*,
 consisting of two species, *L. orientalis* of Asia
 Minor (which yields the balsam known as liquid
 storax), and *L. styraciflua*, the Sweet-gum Tree
 of N. America; a tree of this genus.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1854) 2 The rich foliage of the
 liquid-amber tree. 1846 W. D. COOLEY *Maritime & Ind.*
Discov. III. v. xviii. 273 The eastern slope of the Cordil-
 leras of Mexico, covered with thick forests of liquidambar.
 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412. 652 Some young Liquidambars.
 1884 E. EGLESTON in *Century Mag.* Jan. 446/2 Carts with
 truck wheels sawed from the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree.

Liquidate (likwidét), ppl. a. *Lavo.* rare.
 Also 7 *Sc. liquidat*. [ad. late *L. liquidat-us*.
 pa. pple. of *liquidare*, f. *liquidus* liquid, clear.]
 Ascertained and fixed in amount. (Cf. LIQUID a.
 4 b.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 77 The Judge sal take ane pledge
 fra the defender . . to pay the debt, with the skaitis taxat
 and liquidat in the persewers clame, to the persewer, within
 space of fiftene dayes. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 Sched.
 (FF) No. 1 With a Fifth Part more of the Interest due at
 each Term of liquidate Penalty.

Liquidate (likwidét), v. Also 7 **liquidat**.
 [f. late *L. liquidat-*, ppl. stem of *liquidare*, f. *li-*

quidus LIQUID. Cf. *F. liquider*, Sp. *liquidar*, It.
liquidare (in sense 4).]

† 1. *trans.* To make clear or plain (something
 obscure or confused); to render unambiguous; to
 settle (differences, disputes). *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Alp. Williams* I. (1692) 19 There he
 discours'd with that depth of Learning, yet liquidating
 that depth with such facility of opening it. 1732 *Hist.*
Litteraria III. 382 He liquidates many Points. 1765
 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* II. ii. 43 A senseless
 jumble, soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly.
 1765 — *Otranto* III. (1798) 49 Ere we liquidate our differ-
 ences by the sword. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Addison Wks.
 III. 58 There were these words, 'Britons, arise!' . . Addison
 was frighted, lest he should be thought a promoter of in-
 surrection, and the line was liquidated to 'Britons, attend'.
 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* III. § 10 In what other respects
 our ideas of them [pains and pleasures] may be liquidated
 will be considered in another place.

b. To clear away, resolve (objections). *rare.*

1620 Sir R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 114 He may
 liquidat all scruples when he shall come to the Spanish
 Court. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. (1865)
 202 The same principle of a long preparation liquidates
 many other objections of the same character.

† 2. To determine and apportion by agreement or
 by litigation; to reduce to order, set out clearly
 (accounts). *Obs.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Ane Baron, in his
 awin court, may liquidate the prices of his fermis, auchtand
 to him be his tenentis. 1622 MABER tr. *Alemani's Guesman*
d'Alc. I. 22 [He] could cleare you any account, could liqui-
 date and divide it to an aire. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756)
 II. 45 This pension was to be liquidated into an equal
 share with us. 1755 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1856) X. 366 A
 committee with full power . . to examine, liquidate, adjust,
 settle, and give needful orders for the payment of the
 several accounts. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 41 The
 commander . . will be able to liquidate the amount of his
 nett wages. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 14 An account
 of goods not delivered or accepted as a payment nor
 liquidated between the parties ought not to be accepted as
 a payment in paper. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I.
 114 Agreed to pay the debt on its being liquidated.

† 3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also *absol.* in *U.S.*
slang.

1755 JOHNSON, *Liquidate*, to clear away; to lessen debts.
 1785 LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 122 The King
 desired the Prince of Wales to send in an Exact Statement
 of his debts, giving him to understand he would liquidate
 them. 1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 6 As the debt
 arose during the circulation of paper, it may probably be more
 easily liquidated by the scale than in any other way. 1823
 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 170 Charles . . had not wherewith
 to liquidate the arrears of his victorious army in Italy.
 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Moral* IV. 135 No effort should be
 spared to liquidate the National Debt. 1835 HALIBURTON
Clockm. Ser. I. xviii. When I liquidate for my dinner, I like
 to get about the best that's going. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece*
 II. LXVI. (1862) VI. 333 The pay which he had offered was
 never liquidated. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* IV. (1876) 6 In the
 vast majority of instances no money is used to liquidate
 debts on either side.

4. *Law and Comm.* a. *trans.* To ascertain and
 set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm)
 and to arrange the apportioning of the assets; to
 'wind up'. b. *intr.* To go into liquidation.

1870 *Standard* 16 Nov. A proposal to liquidate by
 arrangement was resolved upon by the creditors. 1883
Manch. Exam. 27 Nov. 4/7 It has been decided to liquidate
 the Exchange Bank. 1884 *Law Times* 13 Dec. 1197 The
 debtor liquidated and a trustee was appointed.

5. *trans.* To liquify, melt. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liquidate*, to make moist, to
 clear. 1862 *Tral. Soc. Arts X.* 324/2 The heat of the ship's
 hold being sufficient to partially liquidate its [sc. rubber]
 substance.

b. *fig.* To dissipate, waste.

1702 JDE *For Reform. Manners* Misc. 91 These [sc. drunk-
 ards] liquidate their Wealth, and covet to be poor.

6. To make (a sound) less harsh or grating.

In some mod. Dicts.

Hence *Li-liquidated* ppl. a., *Li-liquidating* vbl. sb.
 and ppl. a.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidated*, made moist or clear;
 also spoken of Bills made current or payable: pay'd off,
 cleared. 1749 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX. 453 That he press
 forward the liquidating, settling and obtaining final payment
 for the accounts. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Li-
 liquidated accounts. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I.
 181 Debts in the legal sense, that is, liquidated and ascertained
 amounts. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 2/2 A substantial surplus
 will remain for division among the partners of the liquidated
 firm. 1895 *Ibid.* 8 May 8/7 Wheat . . declined under the
 combined control of lower cables, further rains in the West,
 and active liquidating. 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 4/7 Liquidating
 or abortive companies.

Liquidation (likwidétshn). [n. of action f.
 late *L. liquidare* to LIQUIDATE. Cf. *F. liquidation*.]

1. *Lavo.* The action or process of ascertaining
 and apportioning the amounts of a debt, etc.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Liquidation of prices
 of fermis. 1721 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidation*, an ascertain-
 ment of some dubious or disputable sum; or of the respective
 pretensions which 2 persons may have to the same liquid or
 clear sum. 1737 *Ibid.*, *Liquidation* [in trade] the order and
 method which a trader endeavours to establish in his affairs.
 2. The clearing off or settling (of a debt).

1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 6 How far a liqui-
 dation by the scale will be equitable or just, in your estimation,

1 cannot say. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 226 The national debt, for the liquidation of which there is the one exhaustless fund. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 272 It shall be applied to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. 1850 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 382 His property was confiscated to the state in liquidation of the fine. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vi. 127 The liquidation of Debt is a national duty.

3. The action or process of winding up the affairs of a company, etc.; the state or condition of being wound up; *esp.* in phr. *to go into liquidation.*

1865 *Echo* 23 Mar., The... Company (limited) has passed into voluntary liquidation. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 The notifications... for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Rome number more than 60. 1874 MRS. RINDELL *Mortouley* II. viii. 99 If his own brother had gone into liquidation. 1879 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/5 A petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct., The vast majority of defaulters have their affairs arranged in liquidation.

Liquidator (likwidatə), [*f.* LIQUIDATE *v.* + *-OR*. Cf. *F. liquidateur*.] A person appointed to conduct the winding-up of a company.

1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 170 All executors and administrators, liquidators under the Joint Stock Companies Act. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., The official liquidator... had done all that he could to get in and administer the assets of the company.

b. *Liquidators of vessels* (U.S.): a class of officers of the New York custom-house.

1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 58/1. Hence **Li-liquidatorship**, the office of liquidator.

1869 *Daily News* 5 Nov., That... the official liquidator should be allowed to retire from the provisional liquidatorship.

Liquidity (likwiditi), [*ad. L. liquiditas* -em, *f. liquidus* LIQUID *a.*: see -ITY. Cf. *F. liquidité*.] The quality or condition of being liquid.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 183 They...doe...by reason of their liquidity, very fully prepare the way for other meats. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 83 Air and Water, for their thinness and liquidity, are very like one another. 1758 BOALASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 82 Passing from a state of liquidity into a state of solidity. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 398 Laves owe their liquidity to melted bitumen and sulphur. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks. 1843 VIII. 200 Of such of them as are in a state of fluidity, liquidity and gasosity included. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. iii. 29 Heavy rain fell...but it came from a region high above that of liquidity. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 40 This amount of heat which is necessary to keep the water in the liquid form...is termed the heat of liquidity. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 33 Eyes...with...more than a touch of hardness in the midst of their liquidity.

† b. Rarefied condition; subtlety. *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILLE *Scopsis Sci.* vi. 28 The spirits, for their liquidity, are more incapable than the fluid Medium, which is the conveyor of Sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal Ayres.

c. Of sound: Clearness or purity of tone.

1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 371 The wild Thrilling liquidity of dewy piping. 1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 309 The mind wandering abroad rejoices in joining itself with... the soothing liquidity of rivers. 1821 *Examiner* 155/2 Sweet and indefinite liquidity of tone.

Liquidize (likwidəiz), *v.* [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make liquid, in various senses.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 72 The coffee-jug, which he at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his imagination. 1840 *Ibid.* LIX. 204 It should be liquidized in a silver saucepan. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 696 This also liquidizes...all broad vowels, when a corresponding termination has dropped. 1887 MARY LINSKIL *In Exchange for a Soul* III. iv. 113 The bells were ringing softly, the softer for the nearness of the water, which seems always to 'liquidize' the sound.

Liquidly (likwidli), *adv.* [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + -LY.] 1. In a liquid manner; after the manner of a liquid.

1652 SPARK *Scintilla Altaris* (1663) 533 That dozen springs did liquidly record The twelve apostles. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 523 A noble crystal, which...is so liquidly transparent as to show images truly through its softening medium. 1847 L. HUNT *Nat. Women*, & B. I. ix. 175 Tea, between black and green...; something with a body, although most liquidly refreshing.

† 2. *fig.* Clearly, plainly (= *L. liquido*). *Obs.*

1620 DONNE *Sermon* lxxiv. 750 That sense which arises...evidently, liquidly, and manifestly out of the Original Text itself. 1657 W. BLOIS *Mod. Policies* F iv, It concerns Christians to be cautious before swearing, to swear Liquidly, and to observe Conscionably. 1657 W. MORICE *Cocui quasi Cocui* xv. 199 That the ancient Suspension was attended with such an interdict, appears liquidly enough by the second Council of Arles. 1664 PACOTT *Herestogr.* (ed. 6) 283 Which they did...as liquidly, clearly and truly expound and paraphrase, as if [etc.].

Liquidness (likwidnəs), [*f.* LIQUID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being liquid, liquidity.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 *Liquedness, moyster.* 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 54 The myre, by reason of its liquidness, had soaked it self quite thorow my clothes. 1675 SIR E. SHERRBURNE *Manitius* Pref. 11 The fluidity and Liquidness of the Heavens. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohant's Nat. Phil.* (1720) I. 119 They are mistaken in their Notion of Hardness and Liquidness. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 104 The bright river's gliding liquidness. 1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 584 With such quivering liquidness of tune, The Gondola draws nigh.

† **Liquidy**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* LIQUID *sb.* + -Y.] Of a liquid nature.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 (Add. MS.) A venemy Vlcus is, in whom habundep venym sotyl & liquidy [*v. r.* liquid].

Liquidum (likkwilfəm), *a.* [Contracted *ad.* mod. *L.* type **liquidiformis*, *f. liquidum* LIQUID

sb.: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a liquid. *Liquidum melanosis*, 'a name given by Dr. Carswell to the product of the disintegration of melanotic tumours which are sometimes found in serous cavities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1805 T. WEAVER *tr. Werner's Treat. External Char. Fossils* 204 Native-Coppsilver, which is found in globules, and liquidum. 1833 CARSWELL *Pathol. Anat.*, *Melanoma* 3 *Liquidum Melanosis*.

Liquirice, *obs.* form of LIQUORICE.

Liquor (likwə), *sb.* Forms: 3 *licur*(e), 4 *li-*, *lykour*, 4-6 *lycours*(e), 4-7 *licours*(e), *liquour*(e), 5-6 *lycor*, 5-7 *licor*, (5 *lycure*, *lycower*, *licecore*, 6 *liquore*, *lyquor*, *liker*, *lickor*, *likecour*, 7 *liqor*, *liquer*, *liequor*, *lecker*), 6- *liqur*. [*a.* OF. *licur*, *licour*, *licieur*, mod. *F. liquore* (Pr. *licor*, *liquor*, Sp. Pg. *licor*, It. *liquore*), *a.* L. *liquor* (in Lucretius also *liqur*) liquidity (hence *concr.* a liquid, liquor), cogn. w. *liquore*, *liquère*, *liqui* (see LIQUATE, LIQUID). The later Eng. forms have been assimilated graphically to the *L.* word, without change of pronunciation.

The *L.* root **liq-* is by some scholars thought to represent a pre-Latin **wlq-*, found also in Celtic (Irish *flinch*, Welsh *gwlŷb*, wet); but this is doubtful.]

† 1. A liquid; matter in a liquid state; *occas.* in wider sense, a fluid. *Obs.* in general sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Hwo bet bere a deorewurdē licur, o a deorewurdē wete, as is bame, in a felle uetles. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21620 Pis cros was men pan wont to se, and it was tald...pat a licure par-of ran. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 289 It [baptisme] be done anely in water, For nanother liqur is leuseful tharfore. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 116/2 Vynegre, Oyle, and Hony and all other Lycours gauseable. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 230 Wyth thre lyquours that ys with weynge teares, wyth bloody swette, and wyth blode. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxvii. Wks. (1876) 41 Parte of theyr payne shall be in a pytte full of breynynge lycour. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. x. 234 Although it [quicksilver] be in a liqur, yet is it more heave than any other metall. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 21 Vnd same blacke cloud...lookes like a foule humbard that would shed his liqur. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 59 Which Veins and Arteries [in the Louse] are so exceeding litte, that both they and their Liqur are insensible. 1701 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 309 He [Prudentius] would have the Soul to be a very subtle Liqur.

■ Used in the primary Latin sense: Liquid quality, liquidity. *Obs. rare.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 63 Your principall Agent...Which I teach you to knowe by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Sapor and Liquore.

b. In somewhat specialized uses: The liquid constituent of a secretion or the like; the liquid product of a chemical operation. Also in various phrases (often translating Lat. names of substances), as *liquor of flints* = *liquor silicium* (see 6); *liquor of the Hollanders* (see quot.); *liquor of Libavius*, bichloride of tin.

1565 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 4, I heave not vpe my handes filled wth liqur of gold, but wth water so muche prysed by Artaxerxes. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 150 If liquor of flints, siliceous potash, be poured into a solution of gold. 1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 93 The fuming muriate of tin, the *Liquor of Libavius*, is known to contain dry muriatic acid. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 305 Treat directly the morphia with diluted sulphuric acid and permit the liquor to crystallize. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 12 The chloride of olefant gas, usually called *Liquor of the Hollanders*. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lat. Dis. Women* xv. (1889) 108 The retained menstrual fluid becomes denser, the liquor being mostly absorbed.

2. A liquid or a prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in many processes in the industrial arts, e.g. in *Tanning*, the ooze or tan-water. *Iron, red, yellow liquor* (see quot. 1839).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 The shoemaker liquoreth his leather, with waterish liquor, kitchen stuffe, and all kinde of baggage mingled together. 1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 Paide for wodd and coles for the boylinge of the lecker to the same, xijd. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 292 The sole invention for dipping of cloth, hats, scarves, &c. in a certain liquor that shal preserve them to keep out rain. 1730 SOUTHALE *Bugs* 14 My Liquor's being then so strong and oleous, that I durst not venture to liquor the Furniture. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/4 The hides are then put into a pit of strong liquor called ooze or wozze, prepared...by infusing ground bark in water. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 223 The pyrolignite of iron called iron liquor in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. The acetate of alumina, prepared from pyrolygious acid, is much used by the calico-printers under the name of red or yellow liquor, being employed for these dyes. *Ibid.* 1209 Some finely clarified syrup, made from loaf sugar, called liquor by the refiners, is poured...upon the base of each cone. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 492 In the further process of finishing the stuff...there is what is called sifting 'the shorts', preparatory to adding the 'liquors', viz. salt and water to make weight, and scents to give perfume.

† b. *diat.* Grease or oil (for lubricating purposes). *Obs.* (Cf. LIQUOR *v.* 1.)

1559 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 90 Payd for lycor to lycor the chymes...jd. 1584 *Ibid.* 167 Item, for a pynte of goose liker, to liker the belles...iijd.

c. *Brewing.* Water.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. vi. 278 The Day before you intend to brew, you should boil a Copper of Liquor, (Water being an improper Term in a Brew-house). 1742 *Lond. &*

Country Brew. I. (ed. 4) 22 The Liquor (for it is Six-pence Forfeit in the London Brew-house if the Word Water is named). 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 6/1 'Liquor' is the word used, because in brewing it is considered a grave solecism to speak of 'water'.

3. Liquid for drinking; beverage, drink. Now almost exclusively *spec.*, a drink produced by fermentation or distillation. *Malt liquor*, liquor brewed from malt; ale, beer, porter, etc. *Spirituos liquor*, liquor produced by distillation; spirits. *Vinous liquor*, liquor made from grapes; wine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13405 Dranc he neuer at shi licur. 13... *Coer de L.* 3048 To mete hadde he no savour, To wyn, he watyr, ne no lycour. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6763 Na licour sal bai fynd to fele, Pat pair threst might sleke. 1390 *Gower Conf. III.* 315 This Maister [a Surgen and Phisician]...putte a liqur in hire mouth. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy I. vi. For his chiefe socoure She toke to hym a vyll with lycoure. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* I. iii. 10 In the whiche they caste wyne, mylke, and other lycours. 1544 *Boorde's Dyetary* x. (1870) 252 Water...of the whiche dyers lycours or drynkes for mannes sustynance be made of [sh]. 1611 *Bible Num.* vi. 3 Neither shal he drinke any liqur of grapes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 445 Eve...thir flowing cups With pleasant liquors crown'd. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocnot's Tract.* I. 33 They call it Coffee...This Liquor is made of a Berry. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 36 A broad Face, from which drops his Proboscis or Trunk...; through its Hollow he sucks his Liquor. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 10 Mar., Sherbet...is the liquor they drink at meals. 1719 *DEFOE Crisoei.* xiii. (1840) 227 There were some casks of liquor, whether wine or brandy I knew not. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Beer, cyder, champagne, and other Huffy liquors. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 139 Persons afflicted with low spirits...find more benefit from the use of solid food and generous liquors. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 141 Fruits for the manufacture of fermented liquors. 1842 M. RUSSELL *Polynesia* iii. (1849) 120 Their own laws were strong enough to prevent the manufacture of spirituuous liquors at home.

1852 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 53 Fruyfull and quycke by the lycour and sappe of charite and grace. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 16 My sonne Isaac by drynking the effectfull liqur of the gospel, shal styll...growe vp, vntill he become a perfite man. 1584 *LOGGE Alarum* (1879) 44 They...are drunken with the lycour of her abominations. 1859 FRIZGERALD *tr. Omar* II. (1890) 69 Awake, my Little ones, and fill the Cup Before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry.

b. With reference to intoxicating effect. *Disguised with liquor* = DISGUISED *ppl. a.* 6. *In liquor*: in a state of intoxication. *To be (the) worse for liquor*: to be overcome by drink.

a 1520 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Fools Wks.* 1843 I. 202 Thou hast wyldē lycoure, the whiche maketh all thy stomacke to be on a flambe. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 23a, He is reputed...a boore that will not take his liqur profoundly. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1771) I. 229 Though the passion for liqur be more brutal and debasing. 1753 *Stots Mag.* May 260/2 He was in liqur. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 110 When he had slept off his liqur. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ix. (1870) 246 He...led her across, not observing that she was in liqur at the time. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gl. Maltby* 108 He had never been the worse for liqur in his life.

c. *slang.* (Chiefly U.S.) A drink (of an intoxicating beverage). Also, a liquor-*up*.

1860 LEVER *One of them* xvii. If you choose to come in and take a liqur with me. 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug. Farmer, To have...as the Americans would say, a liquor-up, at the hotel. 1882 *Punch* 29 Apr. 193/2 These 'nips' and 'pegs' and 'liquors'...at all hours of the day were unknown to us.

† d. Used for LIQUEUR. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 Liquors of various sorts are compounded and distilled at Montpellier.

4. The water in which meat has been boiled; broth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, fish, or the like has been fried; the liquid contained in oysters.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. Pen take be lycowr of be bonys, an be skyn, an be brothe pat be Capoun was sothyn ynnē. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 303/1 Lycure, or brothe of fysche, and ober lyke, *liquamen*. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 65 Take and sepe verueyne, and betonye, and wermud...& panne...take je same etyls...& grynde hem...and tempre hem wyb be same licour a 3eyne. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 382 Lookē ye have good mustarde ber-to [bravne] and good licoure. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyshe* (Percy Soc.) p. xlvii, Of all the broth & licour fat Is spilt on thy gowne. 1719 *DE FOE Crisoei* II. ii. (1840) 30 He...softened them with the liquor of the meat. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* II. (1767) 49 Take some of the oyster liqur [etc.]. *Ibid.* 59 Let them grow cold in their own liqur before you serve them up. *Ibid.* vi. 125 When you boil a leg of pork or a good piece of beef, save the liqur...Then put in the pork or beef liqur. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 77 Add a little anchovy liqur. *Ibid.* 115 A few oysters with their liqur. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* *Liquor*, gravy, the grease of fried bacon, &c.

5. The liquid produced by infusion (in testing the quality of a tea). *In liquor*, in the state of an infusion.

1870 E. MONEY *Cultiv. & Manuf. Tea* (1878) 111 They judge from three things, first, the Tea; secondly, the liqur; thirdly, the out-turn... *The Liqur*—In taste this should be strong, rasping, and pungent. *Ibid.* 136 1st [sc. Flowery Pekoe's] strength in liqur is very great. 1882 *Tea Cycl.* 224/1 Poor teas of weak liqur.

6. The Latin word, pronounced likwəp and likwəp, is used (a) in *Pharmacy* and *Med.* in the names of various solutions of medicinal substances in water, as *liquor ammoniac*, strong solution of ammonia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *liquor potassae*, an aqueous solution of hydrate of potash; *liquor*

silium, 'a compound of silex and salt of tartar, discovered by Van Helmont in 1640, which becomes liquid in a damp moisture' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). (b) in *Physiol.*, as *liquor amnii*, the fluid contained in the sac of the amnion; *liquor sanguinis*, the blood-plasma.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 51 He melted the white sand of Freyenwalde with four times its weight of salt of tartar, and formed a *liquor silium*. 1839 LANDLEY *Introd. Bot.* t. ii. 220 The fluid matter contained within the nucleus is called the *liquor amnii* [sic]. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 360 The liquor amnii at the sixth month was turbid. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 184, I dissolved a portion of this concretion in liquor potassae. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 14 Liquor sanguinis consists of a watery solution of certain inorganic salts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquor-cistern*, -dealer, -gauge, glass, -saloon, -seller, -shop, -store, -tent, traffic, vessel; *liquor-fired*, -seasoned adjs. Also † *liquor-back*, a kind of vat used in brewing; *liquor-pump*, 'a portable pump for emptying casks, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also in *Sugar-Manuf.* (see quot.); *liquor-thief*, a tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits (Knight).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 102 Cisterns, Scuppers, *Liquor-Backs. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 765 The cock, above is left open to maintain a communication with the 'liquor cistern' (in tanning). 1859 H. W. BRECHER *Life Thoughts* Ser. II. 70, I can imagine how a 'liquor-dealer' would feel to own his conversion. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 138 Her 'liquor-fired face'. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Liquor-gage. 1830 MARIYAT *King's Own* ix, A bottle of brandy, and a 'liquor glass'. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1196 In Demerara... it is usual to attach to the [sugar] mill a 'liquor-pump'. In action, the liquor from the gutter of the mill-bed runs into the cistern of the pump, and is raised... to the gutter which leads to the clarifier or coppers. 1874 D. MACRAE *Americans at Home* xl. 320 In 'liquor-saloons and gambling-houses. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Mar. 215/2 Some... getting 'liquor-seasoned as they grow older. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. xiii. (Rldg.) 15 A 'Liquor-shop. 1815 *Ann. Reg.*, Chron. 46 Mr. Henry Beer's 'liquor-store. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* I, The licensed 'liquor-tent. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 538 The illicit 'liquor-traffic had been absolutely stopped. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stephen's Disne Dijn*, Of Gauging, and the measures of all 'Liquor vessels.

Hence *Li-quor-dom* *nonce-vd.*

1802 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 In the sense in which it is incessantly used by the defenders of liquor-dom.

Liquor (lī'kar), *v.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or smear with a liquor; *esp.* to lubricate with grease or oil. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-use* in *to liquor over*.

1573 *Churchc. Acc. St. Margaret, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 19 Paid for netesfoot oil to liquor the belles. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 46 He liquored the earth with hys blonde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Cart-Wheeles squeak not when they are liquored. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech.* 22 If I had your Spirit to liquor my tongue, I should... preach the people out of the place. 1680 BUTLER *Ren.* (1750) I. 388 Witches liquor their Staves and fly through the Air. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 149 That which he fancies'd to be Blood, was only... the Oil of the Lamp that had liquor'd his Hair and Face. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 348 Greasing, or Liquoring the Hoofs with Hog's Lard. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Liquor*, to oil, or anoint. *Gloss.* 1864 *Gd. Words* 83/2 Great knobs of buds on a horse-chestnut... liquored over with an oily exudation.

2. *esp.* To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with oil or grease.

1502 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*]. 1598 SHAKS, *Merry W.* iv. v. 100 They would melt mee out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor Fishermens boots with me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 527 The fat of Swine is very precious to liquor shoes and boots therewithal. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 31 (1689) 202 Let the Currier very well Liquor them with following Liquor. 1776 ANSTY *Election Ball* 29 Polish his Stirrups and liquor his Boots. 1830 G. COLMAN Br. *Grius, Random Records* (1872) 471 [He] liquored his boots, rubbed down his Highland pony [etc.].

b. *slang.* in phr. *To liquor* (a person's) boots: (a) to cuckold (him); (b) (see quot. 1785).

1702 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) II. 305 Believing for some Reasons he had an underhand Design of liquoring his boots for him. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *To liquor one's boots*, to drink before a journey, among Roman Catholics to administer the extreme unction.

† c. *slang.* To thrash, beat; *esp.* in phr. *to liquor* (a person's) hide. *Obs.*

a 1689 R. Hood & Little *John* viii. in *Child Ballads* 111. 134/2 I'll liquor thy hide, If thou offerst to touch the string. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 101 I'll liquor your Hide.

† 3. *Cookery.* To cover (pie-crust) with a prepared liquor; to glaze. *Obs.*

a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 72 Liquor it [a pie] with Claret, Butter, and strip Time. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* II. xlviii. 82 Two pies, one of dormice liquored with syrup of white poppies.

4. In various industrial arts: To steep in or soak with a liquor; to steep (malt) in water; to clear (sugar-loaves) by pouring over them a 'liquor' of fine syrup.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 99 While the Malt lies liquored in the Mash-vat. 1833 *URE Rep. Sugar Refining* 3 in *Parl. Papers* XXXIII. 553, I regret that circumstances did not permit me to adopt as my general practice the clearing the loaves with fine syrup, called liquoring, instead of using clay pap. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 155 The [tobacco] leaves intended for

the production of snuff are sorted and liquored. 1874, 1893 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*].

b. *trans.* To adulterate (spirits) with water.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 6/6 They will be obliged to 'liquor' their spirits—that is to say, they will dilute them with water.

5. To supply with liquor to drink; to ply with liquor. Also *to liquor up*. Now *slang*.

c 1560 *Mitogonus* i. iv. 19 (Brandl *Quellen* 434), I thinke, heis at Alhouse, a likerenge ones brayne. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 115 The hlynde man, who weening to powre drinke into hys dyshe, powrth it into y^e riger which hath no neede to bee liquored. c 1600 *Timon* III. iv. If that your throates are dry, I'll liquor them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xvii. 118 If wee liker them thoroughly with strong Beere. 1662 *Rump* I. 336 Unless the Brewer doth liquor him home. 1709 E. WARD *Secret Hist. of Clubs* 321 There are several of these Flat-Cap Societies of Female Fattlers, who, as soon as their Business is over, liquor their Weather-beaten Hides at the Taverns adjacent to the Markets which they use. [Cf. 2 c.] 1710 — *Brit. Hudibras* 5 Some liquor'd well with Foggy Ale. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 204 'Call him in', roared Sir Harry, 'and let's liquor him'. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 11 Jan. 227/3 I've been liquored up and stroked down till I feel about as shaky as our friend Hugh there.

6. *intr.* (*slang.*) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also *to liquor up*.

1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 239 It's a bargain then... come let's liquor on it. 1845 S. JUDY *Margaret* I. xii. 81 The old man called her Mary. 'No, Dad... it must be Margaret'. 'No! Mary... Besides, that's a Bible name, and we can't liquor up on Margaret'. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* June 146 They... liquored at the bar, and played the mysterious game 'enchure'. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. xi. 259 'Will you liquor with me?' he said.

Hence *Li-quored ppl. a.*; *Li-quoring vbl. sb.* Also *Li-quorer*.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 37 A barrell of greese... for the licing of the Quenes borehedyes. 1611 COYOR, *Surpoint*,... an oyle grease scummed from peeces of lichored leather. 1667 LACY *Sauny Scot* iv. (1698) 26 O' my Saul, Sawndy wou'd be Hang'd gin I sud bestow an aw'd Liquor'd Bute. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* II. 460 Og from a treason-tavern rolling home, Round as a globe, and liquored every chink. 1851 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* III. 156 The liquored leaves [of tobacco] are tied up in bundles. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-pr.* iv. 47 By this alternate steaming and liquoring, the goods are much more thoroughly cleansed than [etc.]. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life* Ser. 326 These sobered liquorers. 1893 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour* Lond. IV. 224 The class of operatives [of a cigar factory] known as 'liquorers' and 'strippers'. *Ibid.*, 'Liquoring' is the preliminary process to which the [tobacco] leaf is subjected, and consists in sprinkling it with pure water by means of a spray [etc.]. 1896 G. M. STISTED *Life Sir R. F. Burton* xl. 267 A stroll... enlivened by an occasional liquoring up with a new acquaintance.

Liquoras, *obs.* form of LIQUORICE.

Liquorice, *licorice* (lī'kōris). Forms: 3 licoriz, 3-5 licorys, lycorys, 4-5 lycorice, -yce, 5 lycuryce, 6-11, lycorice (se, 5-7 li, lycoris e, (6 -yse, -yse, -isse), 6 likorice, lykorise, lickorise, liquoris, liquerise, lyqueryce, -esse, li-, lycouresse, lycouresse, lykeres, liquoras, 6-7 li-, lycoras, liquoris, 7 lichoras, licorish, liquorice, liqueres, lykyrrhiza, licourice, 7-8 liquorish, 9 dial. lickorish, 6- licorice, 7- liquorice. [a. AF. *lycorys*, OF. **licorice*, early mod.F. *liqueric* (Cotgr.), ad. late L. *liquiritia* (whence li. *liquiritia*, *legorizia*, MHG. *lakeritze*, mod.G. *lakritze*, Du. *lakk(e)ris*, Da., Sw. *lakrits*), corruptly a. Gr. γλυκύριζα (Latinized *glycyrrhiza* by Pliny), f. γλυκύς sweet + ρίζα root. The Rom. langs. in general have metathetic forms of the late L. word: OF. *recolisse*, *regolisse*, etc. (mod.F. *regalis*), Pr. *regalia*, Sp. *regalíz* (a, Pg. *regalis*, *regalice*, It. *regolizia*.)

1. The rhizome (also called *liquorice-root*) of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Also, a preparation (used medicinally and as a sweetmeat) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly sold in black cylindrical sticks; also called *extract of liquorice*, *stick* or *Spanish liquorice*, *Spanish juice*. Italian *liquorice*: a similar product obtained from *Glycyrrhiza echinata*.

c 1205 LAY. 17745 And giugiere & licoriz he hom leffliche zef. 1303. K. *Alis*. 428 His love is al so swete, y-wis, So ever is mylk or licoris! a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Such licoris mai leche from lyve to lone, Such sure mon seceeth that saveth mee none. 1436 *Fol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Commoditys... commynge out of Spayne... Bene fygnes And lycorys, Syvyle oyle, and grayne. 1510 NORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, Lycouresse is good for the voyce. 1542 BOORDY *Dietary* xxii. (1870) 287 Lyqueryce... doth loose fleume. 1601 HOL-LAND *Pliny* I. 336 Cheese made of Mares or Asses milk, and Licorice. 1611 BEALM & F. *Kut. Burn.* *Festle* t. i. Carry him this sticke of Licoras, tell him his Mistresse sent it him, and bid him bite a peece, 'twill open his pipes the better, say. 1613 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) II. 306 Ilk grail ball of brissell annetsides and liqueres. 1684 tr. *Bone's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 487 A Lamblive that consists of the Syrrups of Lykyrrhize, violets [etc.]. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2000/4 The Juice of Liquorice of Blois... is sold at the two Pestles and Mortars in St. Martins Lane near Charing-Cross. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 Use Water wherein sliced Liquorice is steeped. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 77 Their poison... has a great deal of resemblance with Spanish liquorice. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* viii, Don't eat the stick-liquorice. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna*

D. vi, I cough sometimes in the winter-weather, and father gives me lickorish. 1875 TENNYSON Q. *Mary* III. i. 109 He bath a yellow beard... Like a carrot's... and English carrot's better than Spanish licorice.

fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 164 O the sugar candy of the delicate bagpipe there: and o the licorise of the diuine dulcimers there.

2. The leguminous plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, the dried rhizome of which is the liquorice of commerce. Applied also to other species, esp. *G. echinata*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 40 Glycyrrhiza called in latin *Radix dulcis* is named in english Lycorice, in duth *Suessholts*, or Lycoris or Clarish. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 50 Of Licorice. Lycorice is so saide, especially through the Greeke word, for that it hath a sweete roote. 1576 *Surv.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 424 Gardinges and Orchettes wharin growes... Cherries, Wallnutes & also Licorice. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) Ded. 2 Vnicornes being glutted with brousing on rootes of Lycoras. 1654 EVELYN *Ment.* (1857) I. 316 All marsh ground till we came to Brigg, famous for the plantations of licorice. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 31 You may, if a deep mould, plant them [certain lands] with liquorish. 1811 LYONS *Suppl. Env. Lond.* 448 About ten acres of licorice have lately been planted in the parishes of Barnes and Mortlake. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The roots of the liquorice contain an abundance of a sweet subacid mucilaginous juice. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 243 Liquorice is a native of Italy, Spain, Sicily, and the southern parts of Europe.

3. Applied, with qualifying epithet, to various plants, the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as *English*, *Indian*, *mountain*, *wild liquorice* (see quots.).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 86 *Regalium*. It maye be called in englishe mocke Licorice, because the leanes are lyke Licorice. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. 6 Eij/i Put to it as much of the fine Powder of Bole Armoniack and English Liquorish... as will make it up into a stiff Paste. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Liquorice, Wild, *Astragalus*; *Caperaria*; *Glycine*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 687/2 Wild liquorice, *Atrons*; also an American name for *Galium circæans*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquorice-planter*, † -race (= root), -root, -runner, -set, -soup, -stick, -tree, -water, -wood; *liquorice juice*, the juice extracted from liquorice root, esp. as dried and prepared for use; *liquorice mass*, *paste*, 'crude liquorice' (*Cent. Dict.*); *liquorice powder*, ground liquorice root, used as an aperient; *liquorice vetch*, *Asragalus glycyphylus*; *liquorice weed*, a tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* I. vi. 392 Of *Liquorice Juice. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 279/1 Good liquorice juice is black, dry, easily broken... with a shining fracture. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. ix. 256 *Liquorice-planters in York-shire and Surry. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 328 ¶ 3 When I had occasion to buy Treacle or *Liquorish Power [sic] at the apothecary's shop. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 183 *Liquorice rase 5 iii. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 *Lycorice roote, *relicie*. 1780 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 401 Sliced liquorice-root. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. ix. 253 Some *liquorice runners, or *sets are to be procured. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. The *liquorice soup and fat pork which constitute the usual diet at the hotel. 1880 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vu. Friguet*, also a 'lickorice stick'. 1872 J. MILL *Diary* (1880) 67 A decoction of 2 oz. lint-seed, 2 do. of Liquorish-stick bruised and boiled. 1882 A. J. C. HARE in *Gd. Words* Mar. 186 The rich plain sprinkled with 'liquorice-trees'. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Liquorice Vetch, *Asragalus*. 1832 *Garden* 24 June 439/1 In the hedges you may very occasionally meet with a rare plant... known by the not inappropriate name of Liquorice Vetch. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1984. 614/2 A glass of 'liquorice-water'. 1611 FLORIO, *Liquiritia*, the 'Lycorice-wood'.

Liquoring (lī'kōrin), *ppl. a. Comm.* [*f.* LIQUOR *v.* + -ING 2.] Of tea: That produces (a specified kind of) liquor. (Cf. LIQUOR *sb.* 5.)

1891 *Times* 13 Oct. 9/3 Tea... Undesirable liquoring sorts were rather lower. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 7/1 Useful liquoring teas show an advance of a farthing.

Liquorish (lī'kōrif), *a.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -ISH. (An etymologizing sense-perversion of LICKERISH.)] Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor.

1804 S. R. KEIGHTLEY *Crimson Sign* 312 A rare seaman, but liquorish... He was born with a thirst. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-wind* 270 He turned a liquorish eye upon me.

Hence *Li-quorishly adv.*; *Li-quorishness*.

1789 *Emblems of Mortality* p. xxvii, To contemplate the Liquorishness of one Figure of Death, who is secretly sucking through a Reed the Wine from the emptied Cask. 1859 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 39 That purpose was to try how many silver foxes' heads full of port-wine Tom could carry off without tumbling, and the old fellow, being rather liquorishly inclined, had never made any objection to the experiment.

Liquorish: see LICKERISH, LIQUORICE.

Liquorist (lī'kōrist). [*a. F. liquorista.*] One who makes liquors.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 435/1 The French are our masters in the art of the liquorist. 1879 *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. I. 225 The manufacture of these liquors constitutes the trade of the 'compounder' or 'liquorist'.

Liquorless (lī'kōrless), *a.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without liquor.

1850 *Sala Gas-light & D.* II. 27 The haughty Hospodar of Hungary, drinks confusion to the Bold Bandit of Bulgaria in a liquorless cup. 1891 *Voice* (N. V.) 26 Mar. Cannot the poor man's club be a liquorless club?

† **Li-quorous, a.** *Obs.* rare -1. [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of liquor; liquid.

1676 R. RUSSELL *Ueber* II. i. iv. xiii. 117 And by that which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearness of every Liquorous Thing.

†**Liquorsome**, *a. Obs.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* (erroneously supposed to be the source of *liquorous* LICKEROUS *a.*) + -SOME.] = LICKERISH, LICKEROUS. Hence **Liquorsomely** *adv.*

1656 II. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 27 Men of shallow minds and liquorsome bodies, cleaving to the pleasures of the flesh. 1664 — *Myst. Inq.* i. vii. 21 Liquorsomely partaking of the diffused reek of the things sacrificed.

Liquorish, *obs. form of LICKERISH.*

|| **Lira** (līrā). *Pl.* || **lire** (līrē), rarely *liras*. Also 7 in anglicized form *lire*. [It. *lira*, a contracted form of *L. libra* pound: see **LIBRA**.] The name of an Italian silver coin which is the unit of monetary value in that country.

It is now divided into 100 centesimi, and equivalent in value to the French franc.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 70, I bought . . . a fat hen for two liras. 1756-77 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 118 A brucera . . . may be hired from Venice to Trieste for fifty or sixty lire. Note, A lira is about 6d. sterling. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* i. 39, I found this book, Gave a lira for it, eightpence English just. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine in Thine* iv. The money went to the marchioness . . . who may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the lire of the angry man. 1884 F. BOYLE *On the Borderland* 237 A baksheesh of two liras.

Lirate, variant of **LYRATE**.

Lirchor, *obs. form of LURCHER.*

Lire (līrē), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 1 *lira*, 4-7 *lyre*, 4-5 *St. lyr*, (4 *lere*), 3-*lire*. [OE. *lira* *wk. masc.*, of obscure origin.] Flesh, muscle, brown.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 216 þa liran þara lendena sariað. *Ibid.* II. 264 Breost ablaſen & sar þeah & liran. c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wiltcher 159/8 *Fulpa, nel uiscum*, liran. c1225 *Juliana* 58 As þat isleſet liran to limes hire ant to leac līð þa ant liran. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8202 (Kölbing) For he carf man & stel & ire, So flesche hewer dok flesche liran. c1375 *St. Leg. Saints xxviii. (Adrian)* 504 Scho wald haf ronnne in þe fire, Iſ half brynt þir bane & lyr. c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1c1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 12 Take the lire of Pork and grynd it smal. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1899 Lybeaus . . . smot of hys theygh, Fell, and bone, and lyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218 Lyre of flesche, *pulpā*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iv. 35 The baill bowkis of beists, bane and lyre. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* vi. (1608) 95 Ther was no sinew, Arter, vaine, nor lyre, That was not mangled with their vulgar rage. 1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cille of God* xxi. iv. (1620) 786 A boiled Peacock was serued in and I . . . tooke some of the Lyre of the breast. c1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 133 He never observed . . . the hook, which indeed was buried in the lire. c1835 J. R. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1837) III. 304/2 He was nee feckless smaik that, either in bane, limb, or lyre. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lire*, the flesh of an animal, or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky. 'There's a fair deal o' lire about it.'

Hence **Liry** *a. Obs. exc. dial.* *Fleshy.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 *Lyrye, pulposus*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lire*, 'Quite liry', well fleshed.

Lire, *sb.* *2 rare* —. [App. due to some mistake on Scott's part, perh. a confused recollection of **LITRE**.] A supposed old French measure. (The glossaries of recent edd. say 'a pint'.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. xxiv.* 'If you want a confessor', said Trois-Eschelles — 'Or a lire of wine', said his facetious companion.

† **Lire**, *lier*, *v. Obs.* [f. **lire*, **lier*, **LEAR** 2.] *Trans.* To thicken with a 'lear' (see **LEAR** 2).

15. *Wyl Bucke his Test.* (Copland) B ij b, Take blode of a good shepe. & drawe hit with the brede & her vp thy pot therwith but not to thicke. *Ibid.* Lir him vp with crustes of brede, drawne with wine.

Lire, *var. LEER* *sb.* *1 Obs.*; *ps.* form of **LYRE**.

Lire, *pl. and obs. sing. form of LIRA.*

|| **Lirella** (līrēlā). *Bot.* [mod.L. = *F. līrelle*, a diminutive f. *L. lira* furrow.] The narrow 'shield' or apothecium, with a furrow along the middle, found in some lichens.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 271 *Lirella* is a linear shield, such as is found in *Opegrapha*, with a channel along its middle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 383 The more usual forms [of apothecia] are round and linear; in the latter case they are commonly termed *lirella*.

Hence **Lirellate**, **Lirelline**, **Lirelliform** (*erron. lirellæform*), **Lirellous** *adjs.*, shaped like a *lirella*.

1835 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lirelliformis*, . . . *lirelliform*. *Lirellosus*, . . . *lirellosus*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 162 *Apothecia*, . . . *lirelliform*. *Ibid.* 388 *Apothecia lirellæform*. 1889 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Lirellata*. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lirelline*.

Liricall, *obs. form of LYRICAL.*

† **Liriconfancy**. *Obs.* Also 6 *liricum*-, *liriconfancie*, *lyryconfancy*, 7 *lilly-confancy*, 8 *liricumphaney*. [Corruption of *L. lilium convallium* (see **CONVALLY**), influenced by **FANCY**.] The lily of the valley.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 *Liricumfancy*, or as other iudge May Lillie. 1578 *Lyte Doctens* ii. xxvi. 178 *Lyllie Connall*, is now called . . . in English . . . *Lyryconfancy*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* li. lxxxvii. § 2, 332 It is called in English *Lillie* of the valley, or the Connall *Lillie*, and May *Lillies*, and in some places *Liriconfancie*. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xii. 24 It [Lily of the Valley] is called . . . in some places, *Liriconfancy* or *Lilly-Confancy*. 1746 POOR *Robin, an Almanac* A 8 b (May), The Honey-suckle, Rosemary, *Liricumphaney*, Rose-parsley, . . . Which do this Month adorn each Field. 1755 JOHNSON, *Liriconfancy*, a flower.

Lirring, variant of **LEARING**: see **LEAR** 2.

Liriodendrin (lōi-riō-dēn-drin). *Chem.* [f. next + -IN.] A bitter principle extracted from the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 836 The crystals of *liriodendrin*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* s.v.

|| **Liriodendron** (lōi-riō-dēn-dron). [mod.L., f. Gr. *λεῖρον* lily + *δένδρον* tree.] A genus of plants, N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*, of which the N. American *Tulip-tree* is the only representative.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Liriodendrum*, . . . a name given by LINNÆUS to a genus of plants called *tulipifera* by Catesby and others, and by us the *tulip tree*.] 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life etc.* (1888) II. 104 A number of trees, magnolias, bigonias, *Liriodendrons*, etc. 1847 *Nat. Emycl.* I. 925 The *liriodendron*.

Liripipe, **liripoop**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6-7 *liripoope*, 6 *liripope*, *lerripoop*, *leerypoope*, *liri*, *lyri*-, *leripup*, 7 *lyripoope*, *lirry-poop* (e), *leerepoop*, *luripup*, *lirripipes*, 9 (*liripipy*), *liripipe*. [ad. med.L. *liripipium*, *leropipium*, explained in glosses as 'tippet of a hood', 'cord', 'shoe-lace', and 'inner sole-leather of shoes'. No plausible etymology has been found; connexion of the latter part with *F. pipe* PIPE *sb.* is not unlikely; the form *liripipium*, which suggests *L. lorum* strap, is prob. an etymologizing corruption. Cf. *F. liripipion* (Cotgr.) 'a graduate's hood'. Ménage's ludicrous guess, that *liripipium* is a corruption of *cleri epipipium*, is repeated seriously in recent Eng. Dicts.]

1. In early academical costume: The long tail of a graduate's hood (see quot. 1860).

[1350-70 *Enalogium Hist.* (1863) III. 230 Habent etiam . . . *liripipia* usque talem longa modo futurum dilacerata.] 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* i. xviii. f. 213 With his Hair cut round as a Dish, his *Liripoop* on his Head, after the old fashion. 1860 FARRIOT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 93 It [the hood] is closed tightly about the head by the *liripipe*, or long pendent tail of the hood, that hung down the back when the hood was thrown off, and was wound like a bandage about it when placed over the head. 1872 E. L. CUTTS *Scenes & Charac.* 429 The priest is habited in a robe of purple, with a black cap and a black *liripipe* attached to it.

2. A passage of Knighton (c1400), well known from being quoted by Du Cange, speaks of certain court ladies as wearing male attire, with 'liripipes'. Hence such mod. examples as the following:

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 83 As to her dress, she had a purled liripipy might have suited a court harlot.

b. (See quot.; perh. a mistaken guess.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leripoops*, certain old-fashion'd Shoes, tip with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silk-Ribbons, or Silver-Chains.

3. Something to be learned and acted or spoken; one's 'lesson', 'rôle', or 'part'; chiefly in phrases to know or have (one's) *liripoop*, to teach (a person) his *liripoop*. *Obs.*

1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 84 They know their *liripoop* so well that they draw the tayle betwix the legges, and gette them selues streight to the kennell.

1568 U. FULWELL *Like Will to Like* B ii, I shal teache you bothe your *liripup* to knowe. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complez.* vii. 58 A wittold . . . Who can his *lyrypoope*, and gaze full mannerly For birdes nestes in the rooffe, while others syckerly Dubbes him a horned knight. 1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irol.* in Holinshed II. 351, I will teach thee thy *lyrypups* after an other fashion than to be thus maleperthe coking and billing with me that am thy gouernour. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 30, I am nor al tales, and riddles, and rimes, and iestes, that but my *Liripoope*, if Martin knock the bone he shall find marrow. 1591 LVLV *Sappho* i. iii. 163 Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy *leerypoope*. 1594 — *Moeth. Boub.* i. iii, Theres a gyle that knowes her *lerripoope*. c1600 *Day Begge*, *Bednall* Gr. ii. ii. (1881) 35 I'll teach him his *liripoop* for stealing whilst he hath a day to live again. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Roulet*, *Qui scatt bien son roulet*, That knowes his *liripoope*, that thoroughly provided to speake. c1625 BAUM & FL. *Wit at Sea*, *Wap.* i. f. 50, So, I have my *lerripoop* already. 1633 BRETON *Packet Lett.* 60, I see you haue little to doe that haue so much leasure to play your *Luripups*.

b. Used for: A shrewd trick.

1605 London *Prodigal* iv. i. E 3 b, Well, cha a hin zerued many a sluttish trick, But such a *lerripoope* as thick ych was nere a sarned.

3. A silly person. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* ii. i. KEEPE me this young *Lirrypoope* within doors. 17. MILLES *MS. Devon Gloss.* (Halliiv), A *liripoop*, vel *lerripoop*, a silly, empty creature; an old dotard.

† **Liripipionated**, *apl. a. Obs. rare* —. [ad. *F. liripipionné* (nonce-wd.), f. *liripipion*: see *prec.*] Furnished with a 'liripipe'.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xviii, Master Janotus, with his bare cut round like a dish . . . in his most antick accoustrement *Liripipionated* with a graduates hood [etc.].

Lirique, *obs. form of LYRIC.*

Lirk (līrk). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 5, 9 *lork*, 9 *lurk*. A fold in the skin; a wrinkle.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3029 Hir forbed [was] full fresche & fre to be-holde. . . Nouner lynes ne lerkas but full fell strenght. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Mistr.* xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirkas. 1737 MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 145 The Mare . . . had no lirk in all her leather. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The child's that fat I can't get dryin' all his lirks.

Transf. & fig. 1723 M^WARD *Contend. for Faith* 307 (Jam.) The Lord . . . who knows to seek out the lirks of our pretences. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 261 The bought

the lirk o' the hill. c1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of the Borders* (1857) I. 207 Till I find her dead body in the lirk of the hill. 1849 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1883) 359 A . . . button . . . was found twisted in what the witness called 'a lirk', or fold, of the sheet. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 63 The . . . herds' cotchouses in the lirks of the hills. Hence **Lirk** *v.*, to wrinkle.

1680 LAW MEN. (1818) 176-7 It [the elephant] has . . . a rough tannie skin, and lirkng throughout all its body; the trunk of it lirks, and it contracts it, and draws it in . . . as it pleases. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., The uppers of your boots is all lirked.

Liroconite (lōi-rōp-kōn-ait). *Min.* Also *erron. liriconite*. [f. Gr. *λεῖρός* pale + *κωνία* powder: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and copper, occurring in bluish-green crystals.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 94 Ord. IV. Malachite. Genus II. *Liriconite*. 1825 HAMINGER *Mohs' Min. Index*, *Liriconite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 853 *Liriconite*.

† **Lirp**. *Obs. rare.* A snip (of the fingers). So also **Lirp** *v.*, **Lirping** *vbl. sb.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Chriech*, is the lirpyng that is made with the fingers. 1598 FLOREO, *Prutla*, a flurt or lirr with ones fingers. . . *Prutlare*, to flurt or lirr p with ones fingers. **Lirrop**, dial. var. **LARRUP**, to beat.

Lirry, *lirrie*: see **LURRY**.

† **Lirt**. *Obs.* [cf. **BELIRT** *v.*] Deception, trick. c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 235 For truly þou moste lerne vs That losell to lache, Or of lande, thurgh a lirt, That lurdayne may lepe. 1887 JAMESON, *Suppl.* s.v., 'He gied her the lirt', i.e. the slip, go-by.

† **Lirylong**, *adv. Obs. rare* —. [cf. **ALIRY**.] c1400 *Beryn* 309 He stappid into the tapstry wondir pryuely And fond hir liggng lirylyng.

Lis 1. *lis*. *Her.* Pl. *lis*, *lisses*. Also 7 *lize*, 8 *lys*. [a. *F. lis* lily.] = **FLEUR-DE-LIS** 2.

1611 SPEND *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. 572 He [Edw. III.] . . . quartered the Flower de Lize with the Leopards', albeit wee see his former Seale also adorned with two *Lire* or *Lillies*. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gr. Brit.* ii. ii. 90 Or, within a double Tressure, Counter-flower'd *Lys*. 1870 H. JENNINGS *Rosicrucians* vii. 45 Now of the 'lisses', as we shall elect to call them. *Ibid.* 46 The three 'Lotuses', or 'Lisses', were the coat of arms. 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 745/1 A cross fleury with lions and lis in the angles.

Lis 2, *liss* [*lis*]. *Irish Antiq.* [a. Ir. *lios*, OIr. *liss*, *less* = Welsh *lys*.] A circular enclosure having an earthen wall; often used as a fort.

1845 G. TRIE in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XX. 443 The great Rath or Lis, called Lisnor, or the great fort. 1858 R. O'LOONEY in *Trans. Ossianic Soc.* IV. 231 The nobles of this country are said to live in the great and large duns, fortresses, lisses, and raths. 1899 W. B. YEATS *Secret Rose in Wind among Reeds* 49 Him who drawe the gods out of their liss.

Lisarde, *obs. form of LIZARD.*

Lisbon (līz-bən). The name of the capital of Portugal. [= *Fig. Lisboa*.] Hence: a. A white wine produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal and imported from Lisbon; also *Lisbon wine*.

† b. A kind of soft sugar. c. A kind of lemon.

Lisbon cut, a kind of brilliant cut, the same as 'double brilliant' (1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 384/2). *Lisbon dict-drink* (see quot. 1854-67 s.v. **DRA-DRINK**).

1767 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 368 Take one pound of the best Lisbon sugar. 1767 H. KELLY *Baldor* No. 41 I, 173 A Vintner who owed me a hundred pounds for some Lisbons (for you must know I am a wine-merchant). 1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 42 Put to it a glass of Lisbon wine. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* (ed. 4) III. 125 A little Lisbon sugar may be added to this compound of sugar and milk. 1818 TODD, *Lisbon*, 1. A kind of white wine. 2. A kind of soft sugar. 1897 Miss HARRADEN *Hilda Strafford* 133 Robert went to a lemon-nursery and bought 500 Lisbons, budded on the sour root.

Lischo, *obs. Sc. form of LEASH.*

Lise, *obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE* *v.* 1

† **Liser**. *Obs.* Also 4 *lyser*, *lesere*, 5 *lysere*.

[a. OF. *lisiere*, of unknown origin. Cf. **LISIÈRE**.] A list, selvage; also, a strip or cutting of cloth.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 210 Thanne drew I me amonges draperies my donet to lerne. To drawe þe lyser [i.e. *liser*, *lesere*] alonge þe lenger it semed. c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 307/1 *Lyyst*, or *lysore*, *strophium*. *Lyyste*, *lysore*, or *schrede*, or *chyppynghys*, what so euer hyt be *presegmen*.

† **Lisette**. *Obs.* [a. *F. Lisette*, dim. of *Élise*, *Élisabeth*. Cf. **LISKIN**.] A French maidservant.

1774 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxvi. 118 Your footman and Lisette would be your equals, were they as rich as you.

Lish (lif). *a. dial.* Also *leash*, *leish*, *lies* (e), *h*, *leesh* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Active, nimble.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 *Gloss.*, *Lish*, stout and active. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Botsbeck* I. 39 Twa lang flesch chaps. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 160 He was a leash lad and a leal. 1822 *Bewick Mem.* 86 Up came a 'lish' clever young man, a Highlander smartly dressed in the garb of his country.

Lish, variant of *leish*, **LEASH** *sb.* (sense 7 a).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49 The journeyman-weaver . . . transfers the lish or cord [etc.].

† **Lisible**, *a. Obs.* Also *lieible*, *loisoble*. [a. *F. loisible* (? OF. **loisible*), f. OF. *loisir*, *leisir* (see **LEISURE** *sb.*)] = *L. licere* to be lawful: cf. **LICENCE**.] Lawful, permissible.

c1420 HOCCEVLE *De Reg. Princ.* 1565 þi conceyt boldeþ it good and lisible [Halliwell reads *licible*] To doom. *Ibid.* 319 When he a man y-murderd hath and slave a man to sle by lawe, it is lisible. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 309 Touching the stay of his fortifications at Portet, which ar alledged by us not loisible by the treaty.

|| **Lisière** (lîziyèr). *Fortif. ? Obs.* Also 8 **lizier**. [*Fr. : cf. LISER.*] = **BERM**, **FORELAND** 2 b.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lisière*, a Term in Fortification, the same as *Berm* and *Foreland*. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Foreland*, *Barm*, *Berm*, or *Lizier*.

Lisk (lîsk). Now *dial.* Forms: a. 3 **Orni**. losske, 5-7 leske, 6 **Sc**. loisk, 7- lesk. β. 6- lisk. (7 lisk, lusk). γ. 5-6 laske, 8 lask. [*Prob. of Scandinavian origin : cf. MSw. liuske, liunske (mod. Sw. ljunske) masc., Da. lyske, MDu., Flemish liesche fem. (mod. Du. lies fem.) ; a form lesca 'ingenue' in the Werden Glosses (Gallée O.S. Texts 360) may possibly be OE. (for *léosca), but the sk (instead of sh) of the ME. and mod. forms shows that they do not descend from this.*] The loim or flank; also, the groin.

a. c. 1300 **Orni** 4776 Lende, & leske, & shuldre, & bacc. ? a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1097 Lym and leskes fulle lothyne. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 Leske (or flanke), inguen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 214/1 A Leske, ypocondria. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* x. 103 At his left flank or leisk [1553 lisk] persyt tye. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 32 In the leske or groyne are the Emunctories of the Liver. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxi. § 255 In the lesk, under the groin or share, are the privities or secrets. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lesk*, the groin or flank. 1886 S. W. LING, *Gloss. s.v. Lesk*, My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his lesk.

β. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* cv. Kennedy 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, bath lowsy in lisk and longie. 1603 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 417 Be the straik of a sword in the lisk and the wamble. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. xciv. 163 Wounded... in the groin or lisk with a partizan. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2575 A white Mare, blew Spots about the lisk, bob-tail d. 1709 *Jacob Songs* (1887) 57 Ane proddit her in the lisk Anther aneath the tail. 1857 GEX. P. THOMSON *Audi Al.* I. xxiv. 93 There was but one point on which he could not bear being touched, like a horse which will not stand being touched in the lisk.

γ. 114. *Harl. MS.* 219, ff. 150 (in *Promp. Parv.* 298) *Mes laskes*, my laskes. 1552 HULOT, *Lask* or flanke, *lask*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 *Gloss.*, *Lisk*, or *lisk*, the flank.

Liskeardite (lîskārdīt). *Min.* [Named by Maskelyne, 1878, from *Liskeard* in Cornwall: see *ITE*.] Hydrous arseniate of iron and aluminium. 1878 *Nature* 15 Aug. 426/2. 1883 *Ibid.* XXVII. 307 Two new aluminous mineral species, Evigtokite and Liskeardite.

† **Liskin**. *Obs.* [a. obs. Du. *Lieske* = mod. Du. *Liesje*, dim. of *Elisabeth*. Cf. *LISETTE*.] A Dutch maidervant.

1594 *PLAT Jovell.* h. 1. 55 And this can our duche liskins, and kitchen maidles well approve.

Lisle (lîil). The name of a town in France (now *Lille*), used *attrib.* in *Lisle glove*, *lace*, *thread* (see *quots.*).

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 201 Fast cotton dyeing for Lisle thread gloves. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lisle-gloves*, fine thread gloves for summer wear. *Lille-lace*, *Lisle-lace*, a light, fine and transparent white thread hand-made lace, sometimes called 'clear foundation'. 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Lisle-thread*, a hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at Lisle, France.

Lisne, obs. variant of **LISSEN** *dial.*, rock-cleft.

Lisnissie, variant of **LISNESS** *Obs.*

c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 þu most in lisnissie [*S. Eng. Leg.* 273/73 lesnesses] of þi synne þer liabbe þi woninge.

Lisome, variant of **LEESOME** a.2 *Sc. Obs.* 1653 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* II. 260 It sall not be lisome to any landwart or country man to buy [etc.].

† **Lisoun**. *Obs.* In 4 **lysoun**. [? a. OF. *luisoun* shining, light.] ? Glimpse; trace.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 887 þay lest of Lotez logging any lysoun to fynde.

Lisp (lîsp), *sb.* [*f. LISP v.*] The action or an act of lispng.

a. 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elter Bro.* II. ii. Love those that love good fashions, Good clothes and rich, they invite men to admire in That speake the lisp of Court, Oh, 'tis great learning! 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i. Bell. What a pretty lisp he has! *Der. Ho.* that he affects in imitation of the people of Quality of France. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 5 She has naturally a very agreeable Voice and Utterance, which she has chang'd for the prettiest Lisp imaginable. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Mar 21 Nov. They all affect a little soft lisp. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxvi. A young lady of sixty-five, who spoke with an engaging lisp. 1869 J. EADIE *Galatians* 303 The childlike lisp in the word Abba and its easy labial pronunciation.

b. *transf.* A sound resembling a lisp, e.g. the rippling of water, the rustle of leaves.

1855 BROWNING *Popularity* viii. As if they still the water's lisp heard Thro' foam the rock-weeds thresh. 1863 LONGE *Wayside Inn*, 1st Interlude 55 Wild birds gossiping overhead, And lisp of leaves, and fountain's fall. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 68 The mother of months. Fills the shadows and windy places With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain.

Lisp (lîsp), *v. Pa. t. and pa. pple.* **lisped** (lîspd). Forms: 1 ***wlispian**, (**awlispian**), 4 **wlisp**, 4-6 **lysp** (e, 4-5, ? 7 **lipse**, (5 **lyspyn**), 6-7 **lispe**, 7-**lisp**. (Also 7-9 **jocularly** lithp.) [OE. ***wlispian** (known only in comb. *daclyspian*), *f. wlisp*, *wlipsis* adj., lispng; cf. MLG. *wlispēn*, *wlispēn*, I.G., Du. *lispēn*, Sw. *lispā*, Da. *lispē* to lisp, OHG. *lisp* adj., stammering, OHG., MLG. *lispēn* to trip in speaking, lisp, mod.G. *lispeln* to lisp.]

1. *intr.* To speak with that defect of utterance

which consists in substituting for s and z sounds approaching þ and ð; either by reason of a defect in the organs of speech or as an affectation. Also, loosely, to speak with child-like utterance, falteringly or imperfectly.

a. 1100 *MS. Junius* 23, ff. 142 b (in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 279/1). And seo tunge awlyspah, seo þe ær hafde ful reene sprace. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* I. 393 In speik wislypþ he sum delf. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 264 Somwhat he lispeth, for his wantownesse To make his english sweete vp on his tounge. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspyn yn speche, *sibilo*. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 Helyspeth a lytell, but it becometh hyun well. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 323 He can carue too, and lisp. 1600 — *A. K. L.* v. i. 34 Looke you lisp, and weare strange suites. 1604 MIDDLETON *F. Hildburd's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 80 She had a humour to lisp often, like a flattering wanton. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 111 As a nurse to a child, lisp in broken language. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 74 I can move with a speaking mien, can look significantly, can lisp, can trip, can loll. 1735 POPE *Prolog. Sat.* 128 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. 1786 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Aug., Lady Charlotte is very handsome, she unfortunately lisps very much. 1827 KEBLE *Chr.* 17, 3rd Sund. Lent, As little children lisp, and tell of Heaven.

2. *trans.* To utter with a lisp or lispngly (also with *out*). In extended use, to utter with child-like, imperfect, or faltering articulation; to give imperfect utterance or articulation to (*lit.* and *fig.*). 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 157 As nurses talk half syllables, and lisp out broken language to young children. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. 230 The Statute of Henry the fourth concerning Heresie doth lisp some such Power. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 28 Vouchsafing to lisp mysteries to those that would be deterred by any other way of expressing them. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 81 When first his infant voice shall lisp his mother's name. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 6 Her Maid trips in, and lisps out to me, that her Lady is gone to Bed. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 23 No Children run to lisp their Sire's Return. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 64 Pray send me the Report that you speak of, in which they begin to lisp their intentions. 1819 METROPOLIS III. 174 Lady tho and tho, lithp out an Insipid. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt Ess.* (1887) 319 Newcastle sent for Pitt, hugged him, and lisped out the highest compliments. 1838 LYTTON *Peckham* 62 'And me, too', lisped Sophia—the youngest hope. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 3 The light wave lisps 'Greece'.

Hence **Lisped** *ppl. a.* a. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Basit* II. iv. Wks. (1851) 27 The lisp'd flattery of a cunning child. **Lisper** (lîspar). Also 5 **lyspare**, 6 **lispar**, **lyspars**. [*f. LISP v. + ER 1.*] One who lisps. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspare, *blesus*, *sibilus*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke and scorne a bleyried man or goglytyed, or toungeyted, or lyspar, or a stuttar or fummilar. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* II. 42 The disaffection of Lispers consists in Conformation, and not at all in Intemperature. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 21 I remember a Race of Lispers, fine Persons, who took an Aversion to particular Letters in our Language. 1823 BYRON *Zhuo* IX. lxxviii. Each lovely lisper Smiled. 1827 LYTTON *Peckham* III. 'Ah', said the lisper, carelessly; 'but can he write poetry, and play proverbs?'

Lispng (lîspng), *vb. sb.* [*f. LISP v. + ING 1.*] The action of the verb **LISP** (*lit.*, *transf.*, and *fig.*). c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 Lyspyng, *sibilus*, *blesura*. 1625 J. KING *David's Strait* 5 Plato's crump-shoulder and Aristotles lispng. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Antw.* § 13. 156 For our parts we answer without lispng. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Phys.* 205 Having some defect in her Speech, to wit, a lispng. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 622 To prevent lispng, stammering, and other such like imperfections. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 10 These first crude attempts at poetry and lispngs of the Muse. 1839 LONGE *Voices N.* Prelude xiii, Low lispngs of the summer rain.

attrib. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. ii, I remember How I would dandle you upon my knee At lispng-age.

Lispng, *ppl. a.* [*f. LISP v. + ING 2.*] That lisp; (of sounds or utterance) characterized by a lisp or lispng.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 11 The Lorde also shal speake with lispng lippes and with a straunge language vnto this people. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 A pleasant lispng sound. 1646 FANSHAWE *Guarino's Pastor Fido* (1676) 142 Thy lithpng glibberish. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 45 The other pair of Lispng and Silblant Letters. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil Phons.* (1777) I. 27 A lispng accent. 1827 LYTTON *Peckham* III. I heard my own name pronounced by a very soft, lispng voice. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. v. 17 The father who should impose the obligations of manhood upon a yet lispng son, would be as unjust as he would be unwise.

Lispngly (lîspnglî), *adv.* [*f. prec. + LY 2.*] In a lispng manner; with faltering utterance.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. I. 50/1 Little children that can scarce speake plaine, can make a shift to sweare lispngly. 1660 FULLER *Myst Contempl.* 62 How lispngly and imperfectly doe we perform the close of this Petition. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 410 The affairs which were lispngly discussed in the lady's chamber.

Lispound (lîspound). Also 6 **lespound**, **lesh pound**, 7-8 **leispound**, (8 **lispound**), 8-9 **lispound**. [*ad. LG. and Du. lispund*, contr. *f. lischpund* 'Livonian pound' = med.L. *livonicum talentum*. (An example, in the form *lispunt*, is quoted by Du Cange from a Polish document of 1454.)] A unit of weight used in the Baltic trade, and in Orkney and Shetland, varying at different periods and in different localities from 12 to 30 pounds.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d vj, viii lispoundes facit .c. li. xx. lispoundes facit a shyp pounce. 1597 SKENE *De Verbo. Signif.* s. v. *Serplath*, Ane stane and twa pound Scottish makis ane lesh pund. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 92 Leispound a weight of their Vtural, which contains 24 of their Merks: it is also called a Setten. This answers to 28 of our pounds. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot. Shetl.* V. 107 The butter, is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the lispound. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts, it has been gradually raised to 30 lb. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* i. Eight lispunds of butter. 1837 G. G. MACDOUGALL *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 33 A tribute of 127 lispounds of walrus-teeth. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1635 [At Riga] the lispound = 20 lbs. [= 184 lbs. avoirdupois].

Lispy (lîspi), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. LISP sb. + Y.*] Characterized by a lisp; inclined to lisp.

1873 DURNFORD *Lett.* 25 Oct. *Memo.* (1899) 165 Lord Stanhope reminded me really of what he was years ago, rather prissy and lispy, but sensible and full.

† **Liss**. *Obs.* Also 1 **liss**, **liss**, 2-4 **lisse**, 3 **lysse**, 4-5 **lys**. [OE. *lîs*, *liss*, *f. lîse* gentle, soft: see *LITHE a.*]

1. Remission, release; mitigation, abatement; hence, cessation, end.

c. 1000 *Credo* 54 (Gr.) *Remissionem peccatorum*. Lisse ic gelyte leahtra gehwylces. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 145 Song wîð-uten lisse. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 239 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Eider doð hem wo inoh, nabbed he none lisse. c. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fante* i. 220 There sawe I lous venus lisse. And gaunted was of the tempest lisse. c. 1386 — *Frankl.* 7. 510 What for his labour and his hope of blisse His woful herte of penaunce hadde a lisse. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. ii. 200 Lone is lech of lyne and lisse of alle peyne. c. 1450 LONELICH *Crail* li. 370 Of his peynes he myhte haue non liss. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* IV. *Gloss.*, *Liss*, remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease.

2. Tranquillity, peace, rest; joy, delight.

c. 1000 *Pharix* 672 (Gr.) *Lifzan* in lisse lucis et pacis. a. 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 265 Ða eadigan ceaster-waþan þær 7efeoþ and wynsumiað on eadig and on blisse. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 15 Blisse and lisse ic sende upon monien þe me lueið. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3261 Ðat he mihte.. libben on lisse (*later text* ic blisse). c. 1275 *Sayings of Bede* 34 in *Horst.* *Atengl. Leg.* 505 þer-inne is reste and lisse. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xviii. 57 Sute Hesu, .. Min huerte love, min huerte lisse. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 430 Bring me of his wodenise And bring me in to sum liss. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. ix. 29 Lorde of lyf and of lyzte of lisse and of peyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 315 Me ys lenere in this lif as a lord beggen þan in lisse to lyue.

Liss: see **LIS 2**.

† **Lisse** (lîs), *sb.* 1 [*f. lisse* smooth (in *crêpe* lisse smooth crape).] A kind of silk gauze.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 113 The snowy lisse crape cape. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar. A long white crape lisse veil. 1879 Mrs. ELIOT *James Ind. Househ. Manag.* 18 Lisse, if you go to a hot station (in India), would be almost useless. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 184/2 Edge it with lace plaiting or lisse frilling.

† **Lisse** (lîs), *sb.* 2 *Weaving.* [a. *F. lisse*, *lie* (cf. with *quot. F. haule lie*).] = **LEASE sb.** 2, 3. Also see *quots.* 1878, 1885.

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 671/1 [Parts of a ribbon-loom] 6 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom [etc.]. 1878 *De Champeaux Tapestry* Introduct., [Explains the 'lisses' to be the two cylinders of which the loom consists]. 1885 E. MUNTZ *Tapestry* xvi. 358 Rings of small cord called 'lices' or 'lisses', are fastened to each thread of the front cloth.

† **Lisse**, *v. Obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*) Also 4 **les**, 4-5 **lis**, **lys**, 4-6 **lysse**. [OE. *lissian* = *pre-Eng. *lispisjan*, *f. *lispjo* soft, mild: see *LITHE a.*]

1. *trans.* To subdue (only OE.); to mitigate, assuage, relieve (pain, etc.).

a. 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) Yldo beoþ on eorþan æghwæs cræftig.. lisseþ [for lissað] eal ðæt heo will. c. 1320 R. BUNNIE *Medit.* 702, Y prey þe sundeile hys peyne þou liss. c. 1350 *Wilk. Palerne* 848 Forto liss his langour. c. 1470 *Colagros & Gano* 173 Hym likis in land your langour to liss. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 113 Such compositions as stanche or lyssse ake.

2. To relieve (of pain, etc.); to comfort.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 702 Lat vs lissen wo with oþer speche. *Ibid.* I. 1082 Troilus.. is somdel of akynge of his wounde lissed. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 117 As for to les þame of þar payne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* 7. 442 In hope for to been lissed of his care. c. 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245/45 This leche lyssyd me, lazars. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 31 Son, open thynd hert for perauenture y coud the liss. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xciv. ii. In water [he] was cast, his fleshe to keele and lisse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 352 b/1 That.. they may be eased and lyssed of their paynes.

3. *intr.* To abate, cease, stop; to be relieved of.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3758 Than of myn peyne I gan to lisse. *Ibid.* 4128, I trowe my peyne shall never lisse. 1825-80 JAMESON, *To Liss*, to cease, to stop. *It never lisses*, it never ceases, Roxb.

Hence † **Lissng** *vb. sb.*

? a. 1412 *LYDG.* *Two Merchants* 641 Which in to lissng his langour did leede.

Lissen (lîsn). *dial.* Also 7 **lisne**, 7-9 **lissom**. [Of obscure origin: cf. *LISP sb.* 3, which has some affinity in meaning (cf. sense 4 of that word).]

1. A cleft or seam dividing the strata of a rock.

c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 111. 175 A strange stone.. wherein is noe chinke, cracke, chopp, or Lisse at all. a. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mau.* II. vii. 192 In the Lisse of a Rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found at least a Bushel of Petrified Cockles. 1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 58 We haue another fine Earth.. found frequently in the

lissoms or seams of the Rocks. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock. Glouc. 1890 Gloucester Gloss., *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock; the parting of stone in a quarry.

2. A layer or stratum; + a support for a beehive. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 126 (let. fr. Fariogdon, Herks) Two [hives], that I was obliged to raise on lissoms nine inches high. 1879 in Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v., 'In burnin' lime we putten first a lissom o' coal, an' then a lissom o' lime-stuwn'.

3. A strand of rope; 'one of the rows of straw plait in a bonnet' (Devon 1837 in E. D. D.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lissens*, the ultimate strands of a rope. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lissom*, the strand of a rope; each lissom may be composed of several yarns.

Lisencephalous (lisense-fáləs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lisencephal-a* (f. *λίσος* smooth + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain) + -OUS.] Pertaining to the *Lisencephala*, the second group of mammals in Owen's classification, which have smooth brains.

1859 OWEN *Class. Mammalia* 33 The following Table exemplifies the correspondence of the groups in the *Lysencephalous* and *Lisencephalous* series. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 53 The *Lisencephalous* or smooth-brained mammals fall naturally into four well-defined orders.

Lisses, pl. of **Lis**.

Lissom (lissəm), *a.* Also *lissome*. [Contracted variant of *LITHESOME*.] Supple, limber; lithesome; lithe and agile.

1800 PEARCE *Suppl. to Grose* (1814) 34 *Lissom*, limber, relaxed. North. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 147 They are... so much more athletic, and yet so much lissomer—to use a Hampshire phrase, which deserves at least to be good English. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* 111. 375 *Lithesome*, or *Lissome*, soft, pliable; expert in action. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 135 Back flew the bolt of lissom laith. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 70 Straight, but as lissom laith. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 11 The lissom bound of the hare. 1890 'ROLF BOLDOREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 187/1 The tongues grow lissom under the influence of good fellowship and potent liquor.

fig. 1890 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. viii. 227 His [Ovid's] lissome lines are drawn over.

b. That renders supple. *nonce-use*.

1864 LD. DERBY *Iliad* XVIII. 389 They wash'd the corpse, With lissom oils anointing.

Hence **Lissomness**.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 264 He... was applauded by all for his lissomness. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corrected Impressions* xv. 142 His... marvellous lissomness... of thought.

Lissotrichous (lissotrikəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *λίσος* smooth + *τριχ-, θρίξ* hair.] Smooth-haired; leiotrichous.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lissotrichous* or *Leiotrichous*, having straight smooth hair.

† **List**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *hlyst*, 2-4 *lust(e)*, 3-4 *list(e)*, *lyst*, 4 *lest*, 4-6 *list*. [OE. *hlyst* masc. and fem., = OS. *hlyst* fem., ON. *hlyst* fem.: = OTeut. **hlysti-s*: = OArvan **hlysti-s* (Skr. *cruti* obedience), f. root **klus-* (: *kleus-*: *klous-*), OTeut. **hlūs-* (: *hlens-*: *hlans-*), found also in the vbs. OE. *hlosnian*, OHG. *losn* (MHG. *losen*), OHG. *lōstren* (mod.Ger. dial. *laustern*: cf. G. *hlistern*, Sw. *lystra*, Da. *lystre* to 'answer' to a name, 'answer' the helm), MHG. *hischen* (mod.G. *lauschen*), MHG. *lusemen*, *lūsenen*, all meaning 'to listen'; also, outside Teut., in OSL. *shlyati* to hear, *shlyati* hearing, Lith. *klusnū* obedience, *klusyti* to hear, Zend *grasānē* to hear, Welsh *clust*, Irish *clhas* fem., ear (: = Oceltic **klousnā*). The root OArvan **klus-*: *kleus-*: *klous-* (Teut. **hlūs-*: *hlens-*: *hlous-*) is an extended form of **klus-* (Teut. **hliti-*): see LOUD *a.*]

1. Hearing; the sense of hearing. *To have or give a list*: to give ear, be attentive, keep silence. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 550 Ða sif andgita ure lichaman, Ðæt is gesihþ and hlyst, swæc and stenc and brepung. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 40 Gif [moon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore lust hore looking hore blawing hore smelling hore feling was al lattet. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Gif he binimed us ure sihte oðer ure liste. c1205 LAY. 11577 Mi fader Caredoc makede lust & þus spæc. c1300 *Cursor M.* 13708 All þai gaf him list ilkan. c1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 2 Sitteþ stille & haueþ lyst. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 238 Thykenes of luste and of heryenge. a1400 *Octavian* 60 Fele of hem casted a cry. That noon of hem that sytte hym by May have no lest.

2. The ear. (But cf. LIST *sb.* 1 b.)

c1380 *Sir Ferimb.* 1000 With ys hond a wolde þe 3yue a such on on þe luste þat al þy brenyn scholde clyue al aboute ys fuste. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 634 He smoot me ones on the list. a1535 *More Howe a Sergeant would learne to play the frere* Wks. D. ij b. And with his list, Upon the lyst, He gaue hym such a blow, That [etc.].

† **List**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 3-4 *liste*, 4-5 *lyst(e)*, *lest(e)*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *list* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *list*, OS. *list* art, wisdom (Du. *list* fem., cunning), OIIG., MHG. *list* masc., wisdom, art, craft (mod.G. *list* fem., craft, stratagem), ON. *list* fem., art, skill (Sw., Da. *list*), Goth. *list-s* fem., stratagem, wile: = OTeut. **listi-s*, f. root **lis-* (: *lais-* in Goth. *lais* I know): see LEARN *v.*, LORE.] Art, craft, cunning. Also *phr.* by or with *list*.

a900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1318 Mid hu micle elne rexhwyle wille þurh calle lifes tilgan. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 583

(Gr.) Lædde hie swa mid ligenum & mid listum speon idese on þæt unriht. c1205 LAY. 17210 Betere is liste [c1275 sleahþe] bene uel strende. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1527 Swa þe cnotte is icnut... þæt ne mei hit liste ne luþer strengþe nowder... leowiso. a1250 *Orul & Night.* 172 Ich wolde bihte bet mid liste, Than thu mid al thine strengthe. a1275 *Prov. Alfrid* 638 in O. E. Misc. 136 Of him þu miht leren listes and fele þeues. 13... *Seign Sag.* (W.) 2046 This was a dede of quaint list. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints ix.* (Bartholomæus) 322 He crucifyst wes fyrste & [syne] his skyne of flayne with lyeste. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 We ben bigilid alle wiþ oure lyst.

List (list), *sb.* 3. Also 4-7 *lyst(e)*, *liste*, 5 *liet*, *lyyst(e)*. [OE. *liste* wk. fem. = MDu. *lijste* (Du. *lijst*), OHG. *līsta* (MHG. *līste*, mod.G. *leiste*); the Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as lt. *lista*, F. *liste*; the ON. *līsta* (f) is prob. from Fr. or ME.]

1. Border, edging, strip.

† 1. *gen.* A border, hem, bordering strip. *Obs.* a700 *Æthelwold* 583 *Lombum*, listan wæth thres. 13... *E. Altit. P.* II. 1761 þe myst drynes þorþe þe lyst of þe lyfte, bi þe 103 medoes 13... *Guy Warw.* (1887) p. 464 (MS. A) His targe wiþ gold list he carf arvo. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vii.* (Jacobus *Minor*) 48 þai stryfe wald, quha mycht fyrst Of his kyrtill þe small þeue. 1433 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 49 Unam tuellam de twill, cum uigris lystez. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. Prolog. 38 The nycht forthspred hyr cloke with sabill lyst. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 In the very farthest part and list of Europe bordering upon Asia. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xx. § 10 [to (f)] they have thought it better to let them [the books of the Apocrypha] stand as a list or marginal border vnder the olde Testament. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vi. 15 Trachonitis, the coarsest list and most craggy ground about the country of Judea. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 96 The water begins first to congeal at the top round the edges, and from that list of ice shoots several small threads to the middle. 1666 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxv. 11 A Border or List of Gold went round at the Top of it.

† b. Applied to the lobe of the ear. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *ohrleiste*, which, however, means the 'helix' of the ear; also LIST *sb.* 2.]

1530 PALSGR. 230/2 *Lyste* of the eare, *mol de loyalle*. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Mol.* 1631 DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* II. 30 They have giuen it me soundly, I feele it vnder the lists of both eares.

2. *spec.* The seluage, border, or edge of a cloth, usually of different material from the body of the cloth. † Phrase, *within the lists* (usual in statements of measurement). [So F. *liste* in Cotgr.]

[1297 *Magna Carta Edm.* I. c. xxv. Una latitudo pannorum tinctorum, russetorum, & haubergettorum scilicet due ulne infra listas.] 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 450/1 The lyeste at the one ende of alle solche Streite Clothes. c1440 *Primp. Parv.* 307/1 *Lyst* of clothe, *forage*. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 12 § 2 Every brode cloth shall contene in breadthe seven quarters of a yarde within the listes at the least. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 8 For his breeches they were made of the lists of broad cloaths. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 30. 1677 W. HURD *Narrative* II. 1 The List or Border here being known to be more worth than the whole Cloth. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 716 Woollen-Cloaths that were not two Ells within the Lists, according to King Richard's [1st] late Assize, or Statute. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 186 A few threads of strong coarse yarn are placed to form the lists or selvages of the cloth. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 396 The list is made in the West of England frequently of goats' hair. 1844 G. DONN *Textile Manuf.* III. 104 The tenter-hooks were driven into poles and rails, and the cloth hung on them by the 'list' at the edges.

b. *fig.* and proverbial.

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchel* A 2 b, Vet find fault with broad termes, for I haue mesured yours with mine, & I find yours broader iust by the list. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* (1876) 24 Arsadaachs knowing the cloth by the list, the bill by the item, the speele by the marke [etc.]. 1622 PRACHAM *Compt. Gent.* I. (1634) 15 Which miserable ambition hath so furnished both Towne and Countrey with Coates of a new list, that [etc.]. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silber Schint.* II. Garland, False joyes... Peecces of sackcloth with silk lists. 1677 GILPIN *Demoln.* (1867) 294 Who will reject a fine web of cloth, as one speaks, for a little coarse list at the end.

c. In generalized use: Such selvages collectively; the material of which the seluage of cloth consists.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 33 Their armes bounde up with kercher or lyeste. 1693 EVELYN *De Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 62 We must... constrain the Branches of those Fig-Trees, as near as we can to the Walls... with Nails and List. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 263 Sissy... Pulls off her Garter of woollen List. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* I. (1804) 438 A dirty rag... tied with two pieces of list. 1772 MRS. DELANY *Lett. Ser.* II. I. 401, I have had list nailed round my doors, and stopping every crack and crevice that let in cold air [etc.]. 1901 Q. Rev. Apr. 483 By 1850 india-rubber had superseded list for cushions [of billiard-tables].

d. *attrib.* (quasi-adj.) = Made of list.

1661 *Inuentarye in MS. Rawl. A.* 182 ff. 311 On rugg, 2 Liste couerlids [etc.]. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. (1890) 171 Her quiet tread muffled in a list slipper. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1121 List carpet. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xvii. (1874) 193, I have got on list shoes, ma'am. 1901 Q. Rev. Apr. 483 List cushions were abandoned in favour of rubber.

3. A strip of cloth or other fabric.

a1300 *Birth Jesus* 587 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 91 And bond him wiþ aliste. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1945 A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dum, him thought was þat, At nokes four, four listes lang, Vnto þe list þar-wit it hang. 1264 LANGL. P. PL. A. vi. 8 He bar a bordun I-bounde wiþ a brod lyeste. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. iv. (1495) 191 Chyldrens... lymenes ben bounde wiþ lystes and other couenable bondes that thei ben not crokid. c1450 *M.E. Mod. Bk.* (Heinrich) 122 Bynde him aboue þe browen of þe arme wyþ

a good lyeste. ? a1525 *Treat. Galaunt* 186 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 159 Theyr gownes and theyr cotes shredde all in lystes. 1546 PHARR *Bk. Childr.* (1553) X v b, Make a girdle of a wollen list mete for the middle of the patient. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 69 With a linnen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other, garted with a red and blew list. 1713 SWIFT *Elegy on Partridge* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 80 A list the cobbler's temples fits, To keep the hair out of his eyes. 1727 BRAULEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Amble*, Many fold fine soft Lists about the Gambrels of the Horse. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 37 The four seams adorned with lists of a different colour from that of the cap.

transf. 1599 B. JOSSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Wks. 1616 I. 246 You slauie, you list, you shreds, you... (*Beats the Tailor*). 1614 — Barth. F. iv. iv. (1631) 67 Those superstitious reliques, those lists of Latin, the very rags of Roine, and patches of Poperie.

† b. Formerly often: A strip of cloth used for filtering or for causing a liquid to drip. *Obs.*

1593 T. HYLL *Art Gardening* 152 Putting clothes or lists... hanging halfe out of the pan... that they may so drop continually water on them in the forme of felting, as the wise name it. c1623 LODGE *Poor Mans Talent* (1881) 12 Distill them by a filter, which is by a list, or passe them through a cloth or bagg. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXV. 263 We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass.

4. A band or strip of any material; a line or band conspicuously marked on a surface. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlii. (1495) 709 A meete borde is arered and sette vpon fete; and compassed with a lyeste abowte. c1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 108 His herse was set up... with list and rail garnished with scutcheons. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Mij, A certaine white list and streak, called by the Astrologers *Umbra lactea*. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 57 Their shoes... the outside whereof of the profaner sort are plated with a list of silver. 1666 BOYLE *Contu. New Exp.* i. (1682) 55 The divisions of an Inch made on a list of paper. 1686 *Pict. Staffordsh.* 413 There is a list of grass greener than ordinary, call'd St. Kenelm's-furrow. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VII. ii. 379 A black List of Something adhering to the Rock—which he found was a great number of Swallows. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 310 Their ends [of wire] being fastened to the under parts of the boards at XX, by means of a list of tin, half inch broad, which is nailed over them. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 37, I have glued three wooden lists on the back of the board to prevent its warping.

b. One of the divisions of a head of hair, of a beard. [? Suggested by It. *lista*.]

1859 TENNYSON *Friend* 242 A comb of pearl to part The lists of such a beard as youth gone out Had left in ashes. 1880 A. J. BUTLER *Pante's Ping.* i. 4 He wore his beard long and mingled with white hair, like to his locks, of which a twofold list [orig. *una doppia lista*] fell to his breast.

5. A stripe of colour. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *liste*.]

1496 *Fysshynge* 10. Angle (1883) 34 The body of blacke wull & a yellow lyeste after eyther syde. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 *Lyste* on horsebacke, *roye*. a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 273 His horse was of a fure sorrell, with blacke fete, and blacke list on his backe. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Exod. xxviii. 19 There are many colours [of Argate] and some the best, that are greene with a golden list. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xi. 334 The Asse having a peculiar marke of a crosse made by a blacke list downe his backe, and another althwart. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Painted with lists, here, naked arms behold. 1772-84 COOK *Joy.* 1790 I. 119 The blue cat... having a fine blue tiege, with a beautiful red list down its back. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 49 All along the back there runs a white list, which ends at the insertion of the tail. 1846 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* VII. 35 With some black about the face, and a list of the same down the hind part of the neck.

† b. Used for: A mark of a wound, a scar. *Obs.* *rare*—1.

c1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 464 He sholde never have knowne hym, yf it had not be a lityll liste [orig. *chatrice*] that he had by his right eye.

6. *Arch.* † a. (See quot. 1812-16.) *Obs.* b. A small square moulding or ring encircling the foot of a column, between the torus below and the shaft above. (Cf. LISTEL.)

Cf. *obs.* F. *liste*, 'a small square out-itting brow, or member of a pillar' (Cotgr.).

1663 GERBER *Counsell* 32 The Freese, the List, the Ovalo. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *List*, a Fillet or flat Ring that ornaments the Bottoms of Columns immediately above the Torus. 1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East II.* II. 156 The capital consisting only of a large list or square stone, and a large quarter round under that. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 177 The list or spiral line of the volute runs along the face of the abacus. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*

7. In various technical senses. † a. (See quot. 1688.) b. *Carpentry.* (? U. S.) 'The upper rail of a railing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. *Carpentry.* A strip cut from the edge of a plank. (Cf. LIST *v.* 3.) d. *Tim-plating.* The wire of tin left on the under edge of a tinned plate, which is removed by plunging the plate into the list-pot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 285/1 The Parts of a [Wool-] Card... The List, is that as is nailed to hold the Leaf. 1834 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* III. 37 There is always... a list or seluage of tin on the lower edge of every plate... When the list is melted... the boy takes out the plate.

II. Boundary.

† 8. A limit, bound, boundary. Often *pl.* *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 44 Any brother or sister yat duellen wyt-outen ye lystys of thre myle from ye cite. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10669 All the ledis to the listes on the laund past. *Ibid.* 10018. 1559 *Primer in Prin. Prayers* (1851) 90 The miserable captives, which as yet be hedged in within the lists of death. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 334/1 God setteth vs barres and listes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. (1617) 94 The Tropicks are his [the Sunnes] vttermost lists. a1592

H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 203 As though humility were the bond of all duties, like a list which holdeth men in compass. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 295 You and I cannot be confined within the weak Lyst of a Countreyes fashion. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. i. 86, I am bound to your Neece sir: I meane she is the list of my voyage. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Concl. 411 To keepe my discourse within those very lists and limits which yourself have prescrib'd. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vi. 60 To what strange Lists Is her conceal'd Omnipotence confin'd?

† b. Region, territory. *Obs.*

a. 1640 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 57 Whatever foggy Mists Do blind men in these sublimary Lists.

9. *spec. in pl.* († sometimes construed as *sing.*) as the equivalent of the like-sounding OF. *lisse* (mod. F. *lice*): The palisades or other barriers enclosing a space set apart for tilting; hence, a space so enclosed in which tilting-matches or tournaments were held. † Phr. *in, within (the) lists*. Sometimes, by extension, the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. † Also (*rarely*) *sing.* in the same sense.

[The OF. *lisse* (see LVCE, used once by Caxton), which appears to have influenced the application of the Eng. word, is of doubtful etymology; it corresponds to Sp. *liza*, Pg. *liza*, It. *liza*, med. L. *lisse* palisades, lists. Hatz-Darm. suggests a late L. type **lissia*, f. OHG. *lissa*: see above.]

† 1386 CHAUCER *Syr. T.* 660 Cambalo That faught in lists with the brethren two For Canacee. c. 1400 Rom. *Rose* 4199 Without the diche were listes made, With walles batayled large and brade. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 497 (Douce MS.) Pe lordes by-lyue hom to list ledes With many seynt of pe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxii, Blamor . . . took his hors at the one ende of the lystes, and sire Trystram atte other ende of the lystes. 1475 *Ek. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 To doo armes in listes to the utterance. 1523 L.D. *BEKERS Froiss.* i. cli. 133 These two dukes came into the felde, all armed, in a lystes made for y^e sayd duke of Almayne, chalenger, and for the duke of Englande, defender. 1589 *Pasquils Return* Civ. b. Ii fareth with them, as it dooth with the Wraister within the Lystes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rhh. II.* ii. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold . . . as to touch the Lyses, Except the Marshall. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 497 Encountering his enemy in a List, made of purpose betwene the Campe, and Castle. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. When the Lists set wide, Gave room to the fierce Bulls. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxii, The lists are oped, the spacious arena clear'd. 1813 SCOTT *Treism.* ii. vii, A summer-day in lists shall strive My knights. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists.

b. *transf. and fig.* A place or scene of combat or contest. Phr. *To enter (the) lists*.

1502 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* xcix, Now is she in the very lists of love, Her champion mounted for the hot encounter. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyb.* v. 100 As when his Trytons' trumps doe them to battell call Within his surging lists to combat with the Whale. a. 1626 B. ANDREWS *Serm. Wond. Combat* vi. (1627) 88 The lystes where this temptation was used, was the Mountaine. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iv. (1739) 9, I hold it both needless and fruitless to enter into the Lists, concerning the original of the Saxons. *Ibid.* ix. 116 The King, loth to enter the List with the Clergy about too many matters. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22/2 See, Chlois, how the clouds Tilt in the azure lists. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 463 Dagon hath presum'd, Me overthrow'n, to enter lists with God. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* viii. 110 Demodocus . . . Majestic to the lists of Fame repairs. 1821 BREWSTER *Neotom* (1835) i. iv. 77 The Royal Society . . . contained few individuals, capable of . . . entering the lists against this . . . assailant. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* iv. i. 35 [Let] the spirit Range in free battle lists. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croicis* lxxi, Slight lists Wherein the puppet-champions wage . . . mimic war.

† 10. a. *sing. and pl.* An encircling palisade; a railed or staked enclosure. b. *pl.* The starting-place of a race (= L. *carceres*). Also *sing.* a race-course or exercising ground for horses. *Obs.*

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* i. 59 The cite, pales or lyst or fort where y^e campe is lodged. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 68 All these places being without the lists [L. *extra tabulatum*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 222 To the Lists they [horses] must not be brought to enter into any mansties there before they be full five yeres of age. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 101 A list to ride horses in, much frequented by the gallants in summer. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 We both setting out from the same Lists, though taking several ways, . . . meet together . . . at the same Goal. 1737 WEST *Eet.* (in verse) in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 19 As yet just started from the lists of time.

III. 11. *Comb.*: list-boy, in *Tin-plating*, a boy employed to place the plates in the list-pot; list-pot, a cast-iron trough containing a small quantity of melted tin, in which the tinned plates are plunged to remove the 'list' (see 7 d); list-wall [cf. sense 4], a dry wall with one or more strips or bands of cemented walling.

1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. ii. 111. 369 There is always a wire of tin on the lower edge of every plate, which is . . . removed . . . in the following manner. A boy called the 'list-boy', takes the plates when they are cool enough to handle, and puts the lower edge of each into the 'list-pot'. 1793-1813 *Reports Agric.* 62 (E. D. D.) A wall-fence 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a 'list wall'. 1850 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc.* xi. 11. 728 The fence is what is called a list wall, alternate layers of dry wall and stone with mortar.

List (list), *sb.* Also 4-5 *lest(e)*, *lyst(e)*. [f. LIST v.2 Cf. Icel. *lyst* fem., appetite (for food).]

† 1. Pleasure, joy, delight. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAV. 13078 Pa andswared be munec mid muchelere liste [later text mid swibe gode wille]. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 467 So fare we alle wyth luf and lyst. To kyng & quene by cortaysse. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 132 In curteysie was

set ful muche hir list [v. r. list]. c. 1440 *Promp. Part.* 306/2 Lyst, or lykynge, . . . delectacio. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Hovolat* 755 All thus our lady thai lovit, with lykynge and lyst. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 197 How he sould. I leave this lyfe with list for all their plaid.

2. Appetite, craving; desire, longing; inclination. Const. to (with sb. or inf.), rarely *for, of*; † frequently collocated with *leisure*. Now only *arch.*

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 544 He doþ men hungren and haueþ drit, and mani oþer synful list. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Hem wexon drit, de water sleekede þe childes list. a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 24751 (Göit.) Pat gifis me list [other MSS. luste] of hir to rede. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 738 (787) Right a-noon as sesed is here lest, So ceseþþ lone and forth to loue an newe. 1423 Jas. i. *Kings* Q. lvi, Hastow no lest to sing? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. ii. 69 The wyld wolf. . . Rasyis in ire, for the wold hungri list. c. 1533 L.D. *BERNERS Huon* lxxvi. 226 The traytoure Gerard had no lyst to slepe. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1566) 410/1 He had no leysure, and lesse lyst, to attend unto Wickliffes matters. 1575 TURBERY. *Fancie* 278 It is a very good way to . . . kill the list and lykynge of a Sparhawk, to feede hir . . . with liquid meates washt in water. 1596 W. SMITH *Chloris* (1879) 29 Since my disgrace I had of them no list. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xv. (1614) 195 If he have list to the stooles. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. q. I have done it, neither out of malice, nor list to speak evil. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf.* *Innoc.* (1840) 219, I had little list or leysure to write. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 242, I thank you for all things courteous and civil, but for your cordial I have no list thereto. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman.* xxvi, I have more list to my bed than to have my ears tickled. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 84 To give a loose to all the lists of youth. 1888 P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of Ioe* III. x. 216 The divine list of sex, and the sweet ache of soul.

3. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phrased at (one's) list. Now only *arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22130 Turn þai sal til him tistest, And sipen þaas other at his list. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1957 Pleyen at your list I yelde me. 1579 LYLVE *Engines* (Arb.) 261 Honestie my olde Graundfather called that, when menne lyned by law, not lyst. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* i. xxxi, Frail multitude! whose giddy law is list. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 110 He that can list and will propound what he pleases. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 i. 326 By the Law of the Land, and not the Arbitrary list or will of any Man living. 1867 J. B. ROSK *J. Virgil's Æneid* 26 It was a god there working his own list.

List (list), *sb.* Also 7-8 (*Naut.*) lust. [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of LIST sb.4]

1. *Naut.* The carceing or inclination of a ship to one side.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 The Ship at low water had a great lust to the offing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lust of a ship.* 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* ii. (1842) 30 What a list to port she is getting! 1881 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 The cargo shifted giving the ship a list to port. 1885 *Times* 4 Jan. 8 The vessel gave a sudden list to starboard.

2. *transf.* A leaning over (of a building, etc.).

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 85 The whole building had got a considerable list or leaning to the S.W. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 296 Two lines of straggling fence running with all sorts of lists and bends.

List (list), *sb.* [a. F. *liste* = Sp. Pg., It. *lista*; prob. identical with LIST sb.3, the special sense being developed from that of 'strip' (of paper): see LIST sb.3 4.] A catalogue or roll consisting of a row or series of names, figures, words, or the like. In early use, esp. a catalogue of the names of persons engaged in the same duties or connected with the same object; *spec.* a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of a particular arm; also in † phr. *in or within the list(s), in list* (occas. fig.).

Active list, a list of those officers in the army or navy who are liable to be called upon for active service. *Free list*, (a) a list of persons who are allowed free admission to a place of entertainment; (b) a list of articles which are exempt from duty under the revenue laws. Also *army list*, *Civil list*, *retired list*, *sick list*, etc. (see the first words).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. l. 98 Young Fortinbras . . . Hath . . . Sharpe'd up a List of Landlesse Resolutes. *Ibid.* ii. 32 The Leuies, The Lists, and full proportions are all made Out of his subiect. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. 76 The Thracian King Adullas . . . The Kings of Mede, and Licoania, With a more larger List of Scepters. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 14 'Tis the List of those that claime their Offices this day. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. iii. 130 Pioniers . . . are not reckoned Souldiers, neither come neere by many degrees either to that list or reputation. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Of Youth & Age* (Arb.) 257 He was the Ablest Emperour, almost, of all the List. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib. L.* (1810) 3 To bee in list 3000 Foot, and 250 Horse. 1646 EVANCK *Noble Ord.* 20 You will not be out of the List long. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 157 The Battalion was of eight thousand foot, and the Archers of the List. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 10 Their Fear brought in a false List of their Enemies Number. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *List*, a Scroll of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and Wounded in such a Battel. A List of such a ones Creditors. A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison. 1742 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* i. 284 Endless is the list of human ills. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letter-founders have a kind of list, or tariff, whereby they regulate their founts. 1809 L.D. MULGRAVE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 358 His name being removed from the List of the Navy. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, Edward took a list of the contents. 1865 DICKENS *Mt. Fr.* i. ii, She keeps a little list of her lovers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The earliest classical revival restored Cæsar and Virgil to the list of monastic studies.

b. *Racing slang.* Short for: The list of geldings in training. Hence to *put on the list* = to castrate. 1890 *Farmer Slang*, Added to the List, an abbreviation of 'added to the list of geldings in training'.

† c. *American.* The return of particulars of taxable property required to be furnished by the owners. (Cf. LIST v.4 1 b.) *Obs.*

1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 329 To the prejudice of many who have duely and according to law presented their lists. 1655 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 279 Sea-Brooke is fynyed forty shillings for not sending ye Lists of thire estates to the Court.

d. *Comb.*: † list-maker = LISTER 2 2; list-price, the price fixed for an article in the printed list issued by the maker, or by the general body of makers of the particular class of goods.

1666 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) II. 48 This Court doth order that ye land . . . be valued by the list makers of Stonington.

List, *sb.* 7 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *lies* pork-fat, G. *leiste* flank, groin.] The flank (of pork); a long piece cut from the gammon.

1623 MARKHAM *Country Content.* i. 71 Take the largest of your Chines of Porke, and that which is called a Lyste. 1824 CARR *Craven Dial.*, *Lists*, the flanks.

List, *sb.* 8, variant of LISSE *sb.* 2 = LEASE *sb.* 4 Also *Comb.* list-stick (see quot.).

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 671/1 The list-sticks, to which the high-lisses are tied. The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom.

List, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. connected with LIST sb.1] Ready, quick (esp. of hearing). Also applied to rooms, etc. in which one hears well.

1813 CULLUM *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'List of hearing', quick of hearing. 1823 GALT *Gilhaite* II. 130 When any of his disciples were not just so list and brisk as they might have been. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., A list house or room, where sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent.* 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 325 His ear was not list to catch the distant sounds. 1863 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* II. 135 *List*, quick; as list of speech. 1889 *Kent. Gloss.*, *List*, the condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily. 'It's a wonderful list morning.'

List (list), *v.* 1 *arch.* Forms: 1 *lystan*, 3-4 *leste* (n), *luste* (n), 4-6 *lyst*, 5 *lyste*, *lest*, *lust*, 6-7 *liste*, 3-*list*. 3rd *sing. pres.* (contracted) 1-6 *lyst*, 2-6 *lust*, 3 *Orml.* *lisste*, 3-5 *luste*, 4-5 *lest(e)*, 4-6 *lyste*, *luste*, 4-7 *list*. *Pa. l.* 1-5 *lyste*, 2-5 *leste*, 3 *Orml.* *lisste*, 3-6 *lust(e)*, 4-6 *lyste*, *lyste(e)*, 4-7 *list*, (5 *leist*, *lest*). Also 4 *lysted*, 5-*yd*, etc., 4-*listed*. [OE. *lystan* = OS. *lustian* (Du. *lusten*), OHG. *lusten* (MHG., mod. G. *lusten*), ON. *lysta* (Sw. *lysta*, Da. *lyste*): = OTent. **lustjan*, f. **lust-u* pleasure: see LIST sb.]

It is often somewhat uncertain whether forms in *lust* should be referred to this verb or to LUST v.; in southern and perh. in West Midland ME. the vowel may represent either *u* or *i*, and the examples are here placed under the one vb. or the other as the sense suggests. In other dialects of ME., and occas. in the 16th c. *lust* occurs in the sense of *list*, and with its peculiar inflexion (e.g. 3rd *sing. pres.* *lust*), and in these cases it is more convenient to regard it as an altered form of this vb. due to the influence of the sb. or vb. *lust*, than as a special use of the latter.]

1. *impers. trans.* (in OE. with *acc.* or *dat.*) To be pleasing to. *Me list* (occas. *listeth*): I please, choose, like, care, or desire.

a. *Const. inf.*

971 *Blitck. Hom.* 51 Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcan. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 211 *Lecturio*, me lyst rædan. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Penne pan mon ne lust on his liue nan god don. c. 1200 ORMIN 8119 Himm listte þa Wel eten off an appell. c. 1205 LAY. 30253 Pam kinge luste slepe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22601 Na creatur sal þan list [Trin. luste, *Edin. lesten*] plai. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 941 Penne lust þe lady to loke on be knyzt. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Julian) 206 My gud brethrye, quhy lest you le? c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prolog. 490 The lestyth nat a louere be. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Na man es forboden . . . to trowe in what lawe þat him list leue on. c. 1440 *Sir Gouther* 499 Him lystyd nothyng for to play, For he was full weri. c. 1450 *Morlin* 48, I knowe alle thinges, that me leste to wite. c. 1451 *Chast. Godes Chyld*, 12 Somme whan they sholde slepe thenne hem list wake and pray. Some whan they sholde wake and pray thenne hem lust to slepe. 1584 *Peelle Arraignment*, Paris i. ii, Me list . . . This idle task on me to undertake. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 35 When him list the prouder lookes subdew. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* *Tr.* (1651) 49 When it listeth him to call them to an account. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 64 When me list to sadder tunes apply me. 1808 *Scott Arm.* i. viii, When at need him listet ease his battle-steed.

b. Without dependent inf. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses introduced by *as, if, what, when*, etc.)

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Ne him eac næfre genoz ne pincoð ær he hæbbe eal þæt hine lyst. c. 1205 LAY. 30741 *Ælþer* gon liðe pider him to liste. a. 1300 K. *Horn* 918 Nu 3e reste One while, ef 3ou leste. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leuee, whereþe þe lyst. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iii. 519 Wemen . . . can wet their chekyes, quhen thaim list, with terkis. 14. *Nim* 298 in *E. E.* P. (1862) 146 There we talkeden as vs leste. 1526 *Tynedale Matt.* x. 15 Ys yt not lawfull for me to do as nie listeth with myne awne. a. 1553 *Udall Royster D.* iii. ii. (Arb.) 43 Let hym come when hym lust. 1581 *Savile Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 191 Licence to do what them listed. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* 518 This proud Antiochus shall doe what him listeth. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Aug. xvii, Thy mortal life is but a brittle vase, But as thee list with wine or tears to fill.

* With ellipsis of *go*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 To þe holy land him list, & pider gan him spede.

† c. *Const. of* (= OE. *gen.*), *after*.

a 1000 *Baeth. Metr.* xxvi. 71 Ili for ðæm yrmðum eardes lyste. c 1200 ORMIN 11334 Whanne hisse fassse forðedd was þa lyste himm aftter fode. a 1352 *Minor Poems* (Hall) i. 71 No thing list þam þan of play. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 20 He... has lykynge to lerne þat hym list after.

2. With personal construction. a. Const. inf.: To desire, like, wish to do something.

1300-70 *Alisaunder* 776 Pe Ladie lay on hur bed & lysted to slepe. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1838) xix. 209 Thei bryngen upals many as men list to have. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 124 Quhen [that] hir court leist semle fair and clein. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 13/2 He either wist not, or list not to shew his cunning therein. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, I list not boast in acts of Chivalrie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 177 If we list to speake. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xx. § 5 Points he listed not meddle withall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 75 If they list to try Conjecture. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 149, I list not to contend about anything, of which I myself am not more strongly persuaded. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xx, If you list to taste our cheer. *Ibid.* xxiii, We little listed think of him.

b. Without dependent inf.: To wish, desire, like, choose. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses, as in 1 b.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 13 After ðan ðe here herte leste, ic hem folgede. c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 352 þy wyl be ydo, ry3t as þou leste. 1430-40 LVDC. *Bochas* viii. v. (1558) 4 All worldly thynges chaungyn as she lust. a 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 3 To that entent that who so luste may kepe hem from harme. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 123 Deyme as yhe leste, ye that best can and may. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii. 7 They do euen what they lyst. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* ii. (1839) 209 The Bishop of Rome... did in all the West Church... what he lust. a 1586 SINNEY *Arctidia* ii. (1629) 199 Your griefes, and desires whatsoever and whensoeuer you list, he will consider of. *Ibid.* iii. 260 He might returne if he listed. 1611 BIRLE *John* iii. 8 The winde bloweth where it listeth. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 141 Thou mayest make sale of it to whom thou list. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 60 By his Musick he could drive men into what Affections he listed. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxvii. 42 Let them think what they list. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* v. We will, if your ladyship lists, leave him. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 348 The invaders landed and harried where they listed.

† c. To list of: to care for. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1791 Pe leneedis listet [Fair] list night o pride. c 1400 *Melayne* 1254 One þe lawnde righte þer pay lay... And liste no thyng of playe. 14... *Women's Horns* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 80 They have despit, and ageyn cencyence, lyst nat of pryde, then hornes cast away. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1744 Pe shipmen of na lykynge lyste.

† 3. trans. To desire or wish for (something).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 59 And seinge also they have libertie to lyste what they will, I pray God they have will to list that which is good. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 55 By our listing of a thioe, we may perceiue some alteration in our selues; but the thing it selfe that is listed or willed feleth nothing thereof.

List (list), *v.* 2 *arch.* Forms: 1 *hlystan*, 2-3 *lusten*, 2-5 *luste*, 3 *hlisten*, (h) *listen*, *hleste* (n), *hleste*, 3-6 *liste*, *lest* (e, 4-5 *lyst*, (5) *lyston*, -yn, *listyn*), 4- *list*. [OE. *hlystan*, f. *hlyst* LIST sb.1 (Cf. mod. Icel. *hlusta*.)]

1. intr. = LISTEN *v.* 2.

c 1000 *Hystat. Polity* § 5 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 310 *Hystat* hwæt ic secge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 *Lusted* nu þanne, and undermeð þre þing. *Ibid.* 185 Eie ne maig so muchel biholden, ne ere hlisten ne herte benchen. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 263 Iu no stille, and lat me speke... And lust hu ich com me bi-telle. a 1300 *K. Horn* 355 *Lust* whi [Horn], *MS.* list were fore! ic wode Bringe be horn to honde. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 20399 (Gott.) *Listes* all i 3u biseke i-wisse. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. on Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 But nowe I thinke I se you lusting and hearkening, that I shoulde name him. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xi. (1630) G, *List* how they rumble. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iii. 12 Peace, what noise? 1 [Sol.] *List*, list. 2 [Sol.] *Heare*. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 480 *List*, list, I hear Som far off hallow break the silent Air. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 89 *List*, sirs, and may this bloody record be a warning to future tyrants. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. xxxiii, The stag... Spread his broad nostril to the wind, *Listed* before, aside, behind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 12 *Great Napoleon* Stops his horse, and lists with delight. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lv. 1 *List*, I beg, provided you're in humour.

b. Const. to, unto, till; in OE. dat. and gen. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 385 Ða fundon hie hiene... hlystende hiora worda. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 29 *Hiz* blystion him. c 1200 ORMIN 7816 þatt he Ne listte noht wiþ ære Till naness kinness idelle3c. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18333 Ne till yr laghes will he noht list. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 4002 Now lystet to his spelle. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. ii. (1633) C 2, Grane Gouernors, list not to his exclames. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* vii. 54 Wilt then list to me? 1813 SCOTT *Rokely* i. 1, The warden... *List*s to the breeze's bodding sound. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, The Family* 22 *List* to a tale.

2. trans. To listen to, hear; = LISTEN *v.* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 (He) þe luste nulleð þesne red. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 67 *Hlest* hwnt se heigste ðe seid. c 1200 ORMIN 9017 To listennn what te preost 3uw se33þ Off þure sawle nede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Hie openeden his earen to luste þe defies lore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20590 *Listes* þe bon þat scho him badd. a 1300 *K. Horn* 505 'Kyng', he se ðe, 'þu leste [Laud *MS.* wiltu liste] A tale mid þe beste'. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5083 So is it wit, a wiseman his wordis to listyn. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 46 *Elues*, list your names. 1642 T. HILL *Trade of Truth* Ep. Ded., I put it into your Honourable Protection, who have listed it [a sermon]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., But ere the battle should he list her cries, the lower trembles—and the hero dies! 1813 SCOTT *Rokely* iii. xvii, I list no more the tuck of drum. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 178, I... list the drone of heavy humble-bees. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* iii, And you will list the hagle That hloes in lands of morn.

VOL. VI.

List (list), *v.* 3 [f. LIST sb.3; cf. OF. *lister* (one example in Godef.) to put a list on (cloth); also lt. *listare*, G. *leisten*, Du. *lijsten*.]

† 1. trans. To put a list, border, or edge round (an object); to border, edge. Also, to put as a list or border upon. Obs.

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) xciii. (1837) 454 A large listed wip gold. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. xciv. (1869) 51 The scrippe was of greene selk... Lysted it was wel queyntlich with xii belles of siluer. 1500 PALSGR. 612/2, I lyste a garment, or border it rounde about with a lyst... I have lysted my cote within to make it laste better. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lister*, to list or border any thing. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Kellip.* (1651) 297 A long straight mossie walk... listed on both sides with an Aqueduct of white stone. a 1639 — *De. Buckhm.* *ibid.* 80 Such an Accumulation of benefits, like a kind of Embroidering or listing of one favour upon another. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. i. 2 Trite and trivial phrases... listed with pedantic shreds of School-boy verses. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1847) 553/1 A Danish curtace, listed with gold or silver. 1793 PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1451 The edges [of a fern leaf] are listed with Seed.

b. To fix list upon the edge of (a door).

1860 WORCESTER, *List* v. 5, To fix list, or a strip of cloth, to; as, 'To list a door'. 1881 R. T. COOKE *Somebody's Neighbors* 64 Monsieur Leclerc... listed the doors against approaching winter breezes.

† 2. To enclose; to shut in with rails or the like.

1494 FADYAN *Chron.* vii. 463 [He] kepte his daye appointed for that batayll, in a felde called in Frenshe Lapre Aux Clers, where for them was ordeyoed a place lysteid and closed in goodly wyse. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Parle Fucions* ii. i. 109 Upon the other three quarters, it [Asia] is lysted in with the Ocean. 1565 COOPER *Theataurus, Canica*,... every place listed or rayled in.

† b. To bound, limit. Obs.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecc.* Pol. vii. viii. § 4 The local compass of a bishop's authority and power was never so straitly listed, as some men would have the world imagine.

3. Carpentry. To cut away the sappy edge of a board; to shape a block or stave by chopping.

1635 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 34 Sawne bords... cut sharp at ye tope, and either list or shate with a plaine. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. *Listing*, the act of cutting away the sap-wood from one or both edges of a board. 1874 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 22 Floors... For each edge listed, add os. 2d. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. Agric. To prepare (the land) for the crop (of cotton or Indian corn) by making ridges and furrows with the plough or beds and alleys with the hoe. local U.S.

1785 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII. 224 Some of it... had been twice ploughed, then listed, then twice harrowed before sowing. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 432 Boys and girls, 'listing' an old corn-field with hoes.

List (list), *v.* 4 [f. LIST sb.6]

In senses 3 and 4 the word is now taken chiefly as an aphetic form of *enlist*, and written *list*.

1. trans. To set down together in a list; to make a list of; to catalogue, register.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. i. § 1 (1634) 457 These kings were of the nation of Argives who are listed as followeth. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* *Rules & Lessons* xx, When night comes, list thy deents. 1712 *Official Notice in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4994/3 The Persons bringing the said Tickets, are desired to List the same in a Numerical Order, and to write in their List the Name. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 271 Of the Forbasa listed in the Book of Leinster there is one more so remarkable, that [etc.]. 1887 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 171/2 About one hundred species of butterflies have been listed.

b. To set down or enter in a special, formal, or official list (e.g. of persons or property for assessment, of stocks, etc.); U.S. to enter or register for taxation.

1658 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 454 All negroes imported... and Indian servants... being sixteen years of age, to be listed and pay levies as aforesaid. 1666 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 136 Incase they be not accommodated with land amongst them with whom they are listed near the Bay line. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn. Knowles Hist.* *Turks* II. 223 There were listed fifty-five thousand, who paid duties of Harach. 1702 *Hawick Kirk Session Rec.* 4 Oct., The Minister... desired such as intended to communicate to list themselves this week. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1833) I. 324 Spent the day in listing my money for Congress. 1877 *BURROUGHS Taxation* 214 Assessors are to list such lands only as are situate [etc.]. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/7 Only seven cases were listed for to-day. 1893 *Times* 14 July 4/1 The shrinkage in the value of American securities 'listed' in this market.

† 2. To comprise in a list or catalogue; to enrol (among, in, into a certain number, under a certain head); to include or enrol in the number or membership of; to put in the same category with. Obs.

1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Auf* ii. 142 He that desires to be listed into the rolle of those that have gotten greatest fame. 1637 MASSINGER *Address to Shirley* on his *Grateful Servant*, My obscure name, listed with theirs, who here advance thy fame. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv. Wks. 1851 III. 489 What are Chappains? In State perhaps they may be listed among the upper Servingmen of some great household. 1668 PERYS *Diary* 5 Feb., The persons therein concerned to be listed of this or that Church. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* To Rdr., Virtues are listed in the rank of invisible things. 1794 SWIFT *T. Tub Wks.* 1768 I. 51 It is under this class I have presumed to list my present treatise. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxii. 274 All Trades and Occupations being listed into Tribes; none can marry out of their own Tribe. 1777 SIR A. DICK *Lett. to Johnson* 17 Feb. in Boswell *Johnson*, I have... listed Dr. Samuel Johnson in some of my memorandums... under a name which [etc.].

3. To enter on the list of a military body; to ap-

point formally (an officer); also in *pass.* with compl., to be appointed or 'gazetted' as (captain, etc.). In later use only in narrower sense, to enrol (private soldiers), to receive as recruits; = ENLIST *v.* 1.

1643 *Declar. Comm.*, *Reb. Irel.* 28 The Parliament... had made choice of, and listed all the Commanders... for that Expedition. 1647 CLARENDOON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 55 Some troops of those who had been listed by them under good officers. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. 61 What Tumults could not do, an Army must, which is but Tumults listed. 1653 SHIRLEY *Cril. Secret* iv. 47, I was listed Captain, before some The General knew had been seven years in service. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* i. i, I don't beat up for common soldiers; no, I list only grenadiers. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 26 Looking on themselves like volunteers, not like men listed in the service. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Min. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 82, I was trapp'd by the Sergeant's palvering pretences, He listed me when I was out of my senses.

b. trans. and fig.

1668 W. PENN *No Cross No Cr.* Wks. 1782 II. 96 Last of all, it lists thee of the company of. Jesus; to fight under his banner. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 50 He is listed in a party, where he neither knows the temper, nor designs, nor perhaps the person of his leader. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 9 He that is born, is listed; life is war. 1750 CHESTERE, *Lett.* 5 Feb. (1792) II. ccxvi. 332 You are but just listed in the world, and must be active, diligent, indefatigable. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 288 Men whose affections are already listed against the law in question. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 82 Farmer-folks in politics Wt Tory lairds are listed.

4. refl. and intr. (for refl.) To have one's name entered upon the list of a military body; to engage for military service; = ENLIST *v.* 4. Phr. to list (oneself) a soldier or for a soldier.

1643 *Declar. Comm.*, *Reb. Irel.* 62 Who... have lysted themselves in the Lord Dillons Troupe. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1840) 162 Secure yourself in some other parliament garrisons, or list into the castle. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* viii. (Lond. 1833) 57 In his youth [he] listed a soldier. 1702 SEDLEY *Grunthorpe* III. I. Wks. (1766) 233 *Catan*, Brillon has listed himself a soldier. *Grichant*, listed himself a soldier! *Catan*, Yes, Sir, listed to go to the war. 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 6 A Drum passing by... I listed myself for a Soldier. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 414 If any officer and soldier... shall desert, or list in any other regiment. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 138 Whether a thoroughly upright and enlightened man would rather have listed under the royal or parliamentary standard. 1893 STEVENSON *Caltriona* 104 He listed at last for a soldier.

b. trans. and fig.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vii. 19 They lost their names by listing themselves under some other people. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man*, *Private Devotions* (1684) 173 Having now anew listed my self under his banner. 1694 *Proverbs Love Triumph* iv. i, You... who are listing yourself into the honourable company of cuckolds. 1723 PORE *Ess. Man* ii. 98 Passions, though selfish, if their means be fair, List under Reason. 1738 WESLEY *Paulus* ii. ii, The Rulers list themselves his Foes. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 254 To list themselves, and even to take a lead, with the party which they think most likely to prevail. a 1845 *Hood Irish Schoolm.* xvii, When first the scholar lists in learning's train. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 3 Merely that they [M.P.'s] may list under party banners.

List (list), *v.* 5 *Aut.* Also 7-8 *lust*. [f. LIST sb.5] intr. Of a ship: To careen, heel, or incline to one side. Also with off.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Sea-men* 29 Can the ship spoune before the winde, she lusts, she lyes vnder the Sea. c 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.* s.v. *Lust*, Mariners say the Ship lusteth, when she leans to one side rather than to another. 1880 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/3 When heavily laden she... had a tendency to list, and righted herself with difficulty. *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 5/6 She was moored outside the dock but listed off, and makes a good deal of water. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 742 She listed to port and filled rapidly.

Listable (list'able), a. U.S. [f. LIST *v.* 4 + -ABLE.] That may be listed or put upon a list (e.g. of men liable to military service, of property liable to taxation); assessable, rateable.

1665 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 115 Their sonnes and servants that are listable, which are to be listed, and to traine. 1688 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 371 An Acco^t of the lystable Estates in the towne of Lyme. 1779 *Vermont St. Papers* (1823) 295 A true account of all their listable poles, and all their rateable estate. 1895 *Columbus Disp.* (Ohio) 23 Nov. 13/5 Of a nature and form not listable for taxation.

Listed (list'ed), a.1 [f. LIST sb.3 + -ED 2.]

1. Provided with a list or salvage.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Everie White Clothe... shalbe... lysted accordinge to the auncyent custome. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2725/4, 24 yards of white Salisbury Cloth, which was Listed, and some part of it stained Reddish.

2. Bordered, edged; striped. Also (of colours), arranged in bands or stripes.

c 1450 *Merlin* 163 Crownes of goold and asure bendes entrauerse lysted as grene as a mede. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 150 His haire drawing toward the colour of blacke, sleeke, and listed. *Ibid.* 386 The wood of the walnut tree is... listed and smooth of his owne nature. 1659 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 159 A blew paire of stockings and a gray listed garter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 862 A dewie Cloud, and in the Cloud a Bow Conspicuous with three listed colours gay. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* xiv. 87 In two listed rays The splendours shot before me. 1876 LONGE, *Dutch Picture* iv, The listed tulips look like Turks.

3. Covered or edged with list.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 43 The listed rings... are easily made out of a slip of thin plant wood... the rough ring being covered by rolling list round it. 1866 THOREAU

43

Yankee in Canada i. 12 We pushed aside the listed door of this church. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 11. 415 A listed strip fitting the opening.

4. (See quot. and LIST v. 3.)

1824-59 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Boards, listed*, such as are reduced in their width by taking off the sap from their sides. **Listed** (lîst'ed), a. 2 [f. LIST sb. 3 II + -ED 2.] L. Of ground: Enclosed in or converted into lists for tilting. Of a combat: Fought in the lists.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1087 Those encounters, where we might have tri'd Each others force in camp or listed field. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1470 Bold...are thy generous youth...and first Or on the listed plain or stormy seas. 1793 SOUTHEY *Let. in Dowden Life* (1880) 30 The tapestried room—the listed fight—the vassal-filled hall. 1812 JOANNA BAILEY *Orra* i. 1. Wks. (1851) 237 In these listed combats. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxix, On battle-plains or listed spot? 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* vii. 11. (1873) 216 To fight it out with them inch by inch in a listed field.

2. Engaged in the lists.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 37 The blazon'd urn That held the names—scrolls of the listed bards.

Listed (lîst'ed), ppl. a. 1 [f. LIST v. 4 + -ED 1.] Enlisted for military service.

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1738 i. 390 Their defensive Armies were but listed Tumults. [Cf. quot. 1648 in LIST v. 4 3.] 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* viii. 257, I would rather be a Volunteer, than a Listed Soldier. 1799 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/2 They shall take a Receipt...acknowledging the Receipt of such Listed Man.

Listed (lîst'ed), ppl. a. 2 [f. LIST v. 3 + -ED 1.] (See LIST v. 3 4.)

1888 *Sci. American* 12 May 298/1 Being designed...for use on growing check-rowed and listed corn.

† **Listed**, a. 3 Obs. [f. LIST sb. 1 + -ED 2.] Only in comb. *thick listed*, hard of hearing.

1579 TWYNE *Plutische agst. Fort.* n. xvii. 289 a, They that are thicke listed, seeme in a manner to be out of their wittes, but they that are blinde, are reputed more miserable, and therefore we laugh at the deafe, and pittie the blinde.

Listel (lîst'el), *Arch.* Also in It. form *listello*, *listella*. [a. F. *listel*, ad. It. *listello*, dim. of *lista* = LIST sb. 3.] A small list or fillet.

1598 R. HAVDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* i. xxv. 89 The vpper rule, called listello. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Fraser's Archit.*, etc. 127 Those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echims of the Doric Capital, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees. 1715 LEONDI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 16 Annulets, or Listellas. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 72 A small flat face is called a fillet, or listel. 1848 tr. *Hofmeister's Trav. Ceylon & Ind.* 339 The roof...is formed of smooth planks, over the seams of which are laid triangular listels, to prevent the rain from penetrating.

Listen (lîs'n), sb. [f. LISTEN v.]

† 1. Hearing, sense of hearing. Obs.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 586 He þat fetly in face fettled alle eres If he has losed the lysten hit lyftez meruayle.

2. The action or an act of listening; a spell of listening or attentive bearing. Also *listen-out* (after look-out). Chiefly in phr. *On or upon the listen*: in the act of listening.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 151 They are always upon the listen in this house. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* i. 6 Not the faintest...sound...reached their attentive listen. *Ibid.* II. 30 He remained upon the silent listen. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid.* U. S. (1822) 206 The anxious listen, the wistful look, and the dropping tear, of the disconsolate dams. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 729 They were alarmed, as they kept a listen-out, by an incessant barking. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 397 Mrs. Hawkey is...clearing her throat for a long talk, myself settled down...for a long listen. 1884 FENN *Street Nace* II. xiii. 223 She was often on the watch, and always on the listen.

Listen (lîs'n), v. Forms: 1 *Northumb.* *lysna*, 3 *lustnie*, -in, *pa. pple.* i-lustned, 3-4 *lustne(n)*, *listne(n)*, 4 *pa. t.* and *pple.* *lisynt*, *lesnyt*, 4-5 *lesten*, -yn, -in, li-, *lystyn*, -in, 4-6 *lysten*, 5 *lystyn*, 7 *lissen*, 3- *listen*. [*Northumb.* *lysna*, **hlyсна*, corresp. to MHG. *lîsēnen*:-Oteut. type **hlusnōjan*, f. Tent. root **hlus-*: see LIST sb. 1 From the same root is OE. *hlosnian*:-Oteut. type **hlos-*, *hlusnōjan*) to listen. The forms with t are due to association with the synonymous LIST v. 1.]

1. *trans.* To hear attentively; to give ear to; to pay attention to (a person speaking or what is said). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 18 Gie forðon zeheras vel lysnas bisena ðæs sauende. c1205 LAV. 25128 þa heo hafden longe i-lustned þan kinge. c1220 *Bestiary* 398 Listned nu a wander. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2137 King pharaon listnede lise red. c1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 20590 (Götl.) Listnes þe bone þat scho him bad. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4607 Ladis & oþer lordes lestenþe now my sawe! c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lystyn my wordes. c1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 159 If it lyke you to lystyn him. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 25 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad With idle looks to listen my laments? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 551 At which I ceast, and listen'd them a while. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 310 The tale of all the ills she hath endured I listen. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xlviii, Listening debates not very wise or witty. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iii, Listening the lordly music flowing from The illimitable years.

† b. With two objects: To hear (something) from (a person). Obs.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 288 þe chance listnes me.

2. *intr.* To give attention with the ear to some sound or utterance; to make an effort to hear something; to 'give ear'.

c1205 LAV. 26357 He lustuede [later text luste] 3eorne. c1205 *Leg. Kath.* 785 We schulen lustuin hu þi lanerd & ti leof...wile werien to dei þine leasunges. c1275 *Proc. Alfred* 212 in O. E. *Misc.* 113 Lustlike lustine [r. lustnie; earlier text Lustep]...lef dere. c1315 SHOREHAM i. 2091 Nou lustne. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1029 Nou listenes, lef lordes, þis lessoun þus i ginne. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vi. 72 He...lisynt full entently Gif he oucht herd of thare cummyng. c1400 *Sowden's Bab.* 20 Listinythe a while and ye shall see. 141. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 566/1 *Ascullo*, to lystny. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 Lysten at the crevysse if thou canst here any by [sic] storyng. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 627 And in their motions harmonie Divine So smooths her charming tones, that Gods own ear Listens delighted. a 1703 BURNITT *On N. T.* Mark L. 45 Christ doth not stay in the crowd with his ear open to listen how men admire the preacher. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 448 A man...Who...Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause. 1875 DASENT *Iking's* i. xii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 323 They will be sure to listen if they find that you are a good speaker. fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 54 The deep air listen'd round her as she rode.

b. Const. to (*unto*): to give ear to (=sense 1); also, in extended sense, to give heed to, allow oneself to be persuaded by.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 462/2 Lustniez nouþe to mi speche. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6431 heading (Götl.), Listens nou vnto mi saw. c1450 *Merlin* 11 The holy man listned well to all his confession. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 198 King Philip, listen to the Cardinal. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xlix. i. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, Durham (1662) l. 293, Lissen to Mr. Camden his Character of him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 908 List'n not to his Temptations. 1748 *Newton's Voy.* i. l. 8 These officers...were much listned to by some considerable persons. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. v. 375 Henry must have been compelled to listen to many such invectives. 1883 — *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 139 Boys and girls found him always ready to listen to their small distresses.

c. † To listen of: to hear tell of. † To listen on = listen to. To listen for, † after: to be eager or make an effort to catch the sound of; to endeavour to hear or to hear of.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 22431 (Götl.) If 3e of þaim will listen a trau, I sal 3n tell of þaim sothasun. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proud in play Listneþ, lordinges dere. ? a 1400 *Lydg. Chortle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 14 To heere of wisdomd thyn eeres ben half deif Lyke an asse that lystneth on an harpe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 152, I will...listen after Humfrey, how he proceeds. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* i. l. 29 Heere comes my Seruant Trauer, whom I sent...to listen after Newes. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* Pref. 15, I beg...that they will so farre listen after me...as to take notice...what becomes of me. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. iv. 160 Scholars listen after Libraries, Disputations, and Professours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. vi, She pricks up her ears to listen after the voice of her pursuer. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 862 The sick man...Would listen for her coming. — *Enid* 184 While they listen'd for the distant hunt. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* i. 26 Then must science and civilisation listen for the voice of a new deliverer.

† d. To listen one's ears (or an ear) to: = b. Obs. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* M. Aurel. (1546) Yiv, I neuer...lystened myne eares to murmures. 1579 TOMSON *Calkin's Sermon*. Tim. 726/2 If we listen our eares to obey that that is shewed vs here. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 559 The Citizens would by no means lissen an eare to the accusation.

† 3. (quasi-trans.) To listen forth, out: to obtain tidings of. (Cf. HEARKEN v. 8.) Obs.

a 1594 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) A 3, Come, Bonfield, let vs goe, And listen out some bonny lasses here. *Ibid.* D. 4 b, Ienkin...goe to Bradford, And listen out your fellow Wylde. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiii, (1612) 300 For Mandell they seeke, and him at last did listen forth.

Listener (lîs'nə). Also 7-8 *listener*. [f. LISTEN v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who listens; an attentive hearer.

1611 COTGR. *Escentour*, an hearer, hearkener, listener. a 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. (1651) 45 To have their Beagles, or listeners in every corner...of the Realm. 1643 *True Informer* 8 They are great listeners after any Court news. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxx. (1708) 184 'Tis an Old Saying, That listeners never hear Well of Themselves. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 P. 1 This gentleman...was entertaining a whole Table of Listeners with the project of an Opera. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 592 The streets were stopped up all day by groups of talkers and listeners. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 4 The youthful group of listeners...are...at last convinced by the arguments of Socrates.

b. *slang.* The ear.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 274 Sampson was floored from a tremendous wisty-croar, under the listener. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 594 A douns on the smeller—a dinner to the daylight, and a larrup on the listeners. 1827 EGAN *Anecd.* Turf 6 Hooper planted another hit under Wood's listener.

2. *Fortif.* = *Listening-gallery* (see next b.).

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 From the envelope gallery are run out...galleries in directions parallel to the capitals of the works...These latter are called *listeners*. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 261 The distance between the listeners depends...on the nature of the soil that conveys the sound.

Listening (lîs'nin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb LISTEN.

13. K. *Alis.* 4798 Yif yee willetth yive listnyng, Now yee shullen here gode thing. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 68 This Cuffe was but to knocke at your eare, and beseech listnyng. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. Pref. Wks. 1738 i. 59 It were a folly to commit any thing elaborately compos'd to the careless and interrupted listening of these tumultuous times. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 95 Lonely listenings to my mutter'd dream.

b. *Listening gallery Fortif.* (see quot. 1872-6). 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 160 Listening galleries. 1872-6

VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Ecceter*, listening galleries... These galleries are run out under and beyond the glacis at regular distances in the direction of the besiegers' works, and enable the besieged to hear and estimate how near the besiegers have carried their mining operations.

Listening, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That listens or hears attentively. Also fig.

a 1275 *Proc. Alfred* 654 in O. E. *Misc.*, So deit þe lusunide lufere mon. c1586 CRESS *PENBROKE* P. LXL i. Lord, lend my voice a listening eare. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. ii. 87 That I should open to the listening ayre How many worthy Princes' bloods were shed. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 745 Thro' the soft silence of the listening night. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 61 Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 37 There was a listening fear in her regard. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 59, I pray for a listening spirit, which is a great mark of grace.

† **Listener** 1. Obs. Also 4 *listre*, 4-5 *lyster*, 5 -are, -yr, -ore, *lyysterre*. [a. OF. *listre*, altered from *litre*:-L. *lector* (see LECTOR).] A reader or lector. In first quot., app. a preaching friar.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. R.* v. 138 On limitours and listres [r. r. listers, legistris] lesynges i jyped. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 Somme freres procuren to be bishopis, somme to be listris. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 257 He hadde a lyster at mete. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* i. iv. (1554) 7 Prudent listers, which list in bokes rede. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/1 *Lyysterre* (H. lystyr, S. lyster, P. listyr), *lector* (S. *delector*). 1460 CAGPARE *Chron.* (Rolls) 235 He...went to Rome and there was he mad lyster of the Paleis, and comensale with the Pope. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 264 Porters, Scribes, Listers, and many other persons without office.

Listener 2 (lîstəj). [f. LIST v. 4 + -ER 1.]

1. An enlister.

1678 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 11 Whether the former immunities were stated upon the Troop as a Troop or upon those who were the first listers. a 1701 SEOLEY *Grumbler* III. Wks. 1778 II. 234 Cat. Sir, they would see 100, the sergeant would have taken me, if I had not been too quick for him...Gri. Why these are terrible listers!

2. One who makes out a list, *spec.* (U.S.) of taxable property; an assessor.

1716 *Conn. Hist.* (1897) VI. 321 Voted that the Listers and Ratemakers distribute the New Law book in this Town. 1858 W. T. MARTIN *Hist. Franklin County* in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) (1892) i. 156 John Blair lister of taxable property in Franklin Township.

Lister 3 (lîstəj). U.S. [f. LIST v. 3 4 + -ER 1.] A double-mouldboard plough, used in corn and beet culture, which throws up ridges and at the same time plants and covers seed in the furrows.

In recent U.S. Dicts.

Lister, variant of LEISTER.

Listerian (lîst'ər-ian), a. [f. *Lister* + -IAN.]

Applied to the system of antiseptic surgery invented by Sir Joseph (now Lord) Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 52 The enormous advantages which are to be derived from the Listerian system of dressing.

Listerine (lîst'ər-in). [f. *Lister* (see prec.) + -INE.] An antiseptic solution (see quot. 1889).

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Listerine*, a solution containing the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gualtheria, and mentha arvensis, with two grains of benzo-boric acid in each drachm. 1897 N. Y. *Voice* 3 June 7/2 One who rinses her mouth with listerine once a day.

Listerism (lîst'ər-iz-m). [See -ISM.] The system of antiseptic surgery originated by Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 53 Listerism is destined to become more largely employed.

Listerize (lîst'ər-iz), v. [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat according to Listerian methods.

1902 19th Cent. Jan. 102 The English surgeons were 'Listerizing' wounds with great success.

Listful (lîst'fŭl), a. Obs. exc. arch. [f. LIST v. 2 + -FUL.] Inclined to listen, attentive.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 7 The shepherd swaines...with greedie listfull eares, Did stand astonish'd at his curious skill. 1596 — *P. Q.* v. i. 25. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ess.* 94 Explicit cautions, as they enter a too listful ear, are likely to be suggestive of evil.

† **Listily**, adv. Obs. In 5 *lystyly*. [f. LISTY a. + -LY 2.] With pleasure or delight, pleasantly. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 318/1 *Lustyly*, or *lystyly*, *delectabiliter*.

Listing (lîstin), sb. [f. LIST sb. 3 + -ING 1.]

1. Selvage; list; border; the material of which the list of cloth is composed.

14. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 666/2 *Hec forigo*, a lystenye. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 99, j coverlet de blodio...cum alio copertorio rubeo habente in lystenye volucres et albas ollas. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx, The humid wall, with paltry pictures spread;...The Seasons, framed with listing, found a place. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Anacron.* 115 Procure two yards...of web, of broad tape, or cloth listing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 152 A...chamber, hung round with red damask, which was trimmed with golden listings. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 206 Wool...so coarse that we could use it only in the edging of cloths or listing. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 178 The listing or border...charged with a...rich ornamentation. (See quot.)

2. *Naut.* (See quot.) 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.*, *Listing*, a narrow strip cut out off the edge of a plank in order to expose the vessel's timbers for examination; or in order to put in a new piece instead of altogether replacing a defective or damaged plank.

3. *Comb.*: *listing-pot* = *list-pot*: see LIST sb. 3 11. 1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. II. III. 362 The listing-pot, with a little melted tin in it,

† **Listing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LIST v.1 + -ING 1.*] Desiring, wishing.

1587 *GOLDING De Morany v.* (1617) 60 Willing or listing is no more an action that passeth into the outward thing, than understanding is.

Listing, *vbl. sb.* *2* [*f. LIST v.1 + -ING 1.*]

1. Enrolment, enlistment.

1641 CHAS. I *Declar. to Parlt.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 536 Why the listing of so many Officers... should be misconstrued, We much marvel. 1648 HEVLIN *Relat. & Observ.* I. 134 Skippon's underhand Listing of Schismatics. 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 204 Baptism may be... for initiation, and listing of soldiers under Christ's colours. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/3 Any three... of the... Commissioners, who shall be present at the listing of any Person. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 289 Mr. Medcalf, who plume's himself with the criminal plough and listing of his Winefed-Pilgrims.

attrib. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 And as a clown hates listing-money—so The sign of Serjeant Kite is still his foe. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 1. 521 He took from him about six guineas in gold, listing-money.

2. The drawing up of a list (e.g. of rateable property). Also attrib.

1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Inoc.* (1840) 295 The listing of such faults as have escaped, either in the beginning or end of the book. 1891 K. FIELD *Washington IV.* 371/1 The listing committee of Denver's Mining Exchange is supposed to guard against the fraudulent listing of property. 1899 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/5 Lists of the numbers, and forms for listing.

Listing, *vbl. sb.* *3* *U.S.* [*f. LIST v.3 + -ING 1.*] In listing-plough, a double-mouldboard plough used in listing (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

† **Listing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f. LIST v.2 + -ING 2.*] Listing.

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 10 To breathe their deare thoughts to the Listing Woods.

Listless (listlēs), *a.* [*f. LIST sb.1 + -LESS.* Cf. the collateral form **LUSTLESS**, which occurs in the sense of 'listless' (tr. *L. deses*) as early as 1398.] Of persons, their actions, etc.: † *a.* Destitute of relish or inclination for some specified object or pursuit; const. of (*obs.*). † *b.* Characterized by unwillingness to move, act, or make any exertion; marked by languid indifference as to what goes on around one, or as to what one has to do.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lystles, desidiosus, seguis. 1667 W. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 He was ever a listless, dull and melancholy fellow. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Author's Apol., This Book is writ in such a Dialect As may the minds of listless men affect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 378 The sick... idle in their empty Hives remain, Benumb'd with Cold, and listless of their Gain. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 Intemperance and sensuality do make men's minds listless and unactive. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 103 His listless Length at Noon tide would he stretch. 1766 FORDYCE *Sermon, Yng. Wom.* (1767) J. Pref. 3 A dull disordered naturally produces a listless audience. 1811 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 442 The playthings of children should be calculated to fix their attention, that they may not get a habit of doing any thing in a listless manner. 1860 TYNALL *Chauc.* I. XI. 78 The listless strokes of his axe proclaimed his exhaustion. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst v. 121* Listless students of law do not make their way at the Bar.

absol. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 7 By what methods the listless may be actuated. 1822 [C. TESS BLESSINGTON] *Magic Lantern* 8 A listless looking young man. Hence † **Listless-hede**, listlessness.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 Lystles-hede, segnicies, desidia. **Listlessly** (listlēsli), *adv.* [*-LY 2.*] In a listless manner; with languid indifference.

1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 116. 142 Whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 707 Where thou seest a single Sheep... Listlessly to crop the tender Grass. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sc. Bos. Tales* VI. (1892) 354 The cold hands... when she ceased to hold them, fell listlessly and heavily back on the coverlet. 1876 MISS BRADNOCK *J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 3 She went about the house listlessly, yet was too restless to sit long at her work.

Listlessness (listlēsnes) [*-NESS.*] The condition or quality of being listless; † (*a*) want of relish for some particular object or pursuit (const. of, *to*) (*obs.*); (*b*) languid indifference as to one's surroundings, or as to what one has to do.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 23 There is in the heart, a natural listlessness [*pr. listnesnes*] from, and opposition unto a right reformation. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 119. 146 If listlessness and dreaming be his natural Disposition. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* n. vii. 67, I have... A Third Part of Priest-craft in my Head, which perhaps may come abroad and take the Air, if not prevented by my Laziness, Listlessness, or Old Age. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Malt Liqueur*, Nauseousness at the Stomach, and Lassitude of [*sic*] Listlessness to Motion. 1776 G. MASON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 180 Ill health, and a certain listlessness inseparable from it, have prevented my writing... so often. 1795 *Montford Castle* II. 282 His lovely mistress... without whom felicity was nothing but listlessness and quietism. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 8 The general listlessness which crept over the Church during the last century. 1869 SEELY *Lect. & Ess.* II. 54 The disposition to listlessness which belongs to the military character.

† **Liststly**, *adv. Obs.* (or dial.) Forms: *a.* 1 listelice, 3 listeliche, 4 lystily, -yly, listely. *B.* 4 listli, lystly, 4-6, (9) listly. [*OE. listelice* (= ON. listulega elegantly, cunningly), *f. list* skill, art (? *u* stem: cf. ON. listug-r skilled, polite). With reference to the formation see note s.v. GREEDILY.] Cunningly, craftily, deftly.

a. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 30 Seod þonne at leobum fyre listelice of hunizes picesse. 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 666 in *O. E. Misc.* 137 He wole stein þin haite and keren, and listeliche on-suerren. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1190 He... layde hym down lystly, & let as he slepte. *Ibid.* 1334 Þen brek þay þe bale, þe balez out token, Lystly forlancing, & here of þe knot. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 Þat listel child listely looked out of his cane.

B. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2742 He ful listli hem ledes to þat loueli schippe. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vi.* (Thomas) 307 He... lystly lousit some þe band, þat thomas had in fwe & hand. *Ibid.* xxxviii. *Adrian* 296 Scho... soflyt hurtis þat ware sare, & listly als kemmyt bare hare. 1593 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady... leit him listly lene vpone his kne. [1847 HALLIWELL, *Listly*,... easily, distinctly.]

Listred (listred), [*ad. Welsh llestraid lit. vesselful, f. llestr vessel.*] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3½ imperial bushels.

1879 *Parl. Return Corn Weights & Meas.* 52 note, Cardiff. Wheat is sold by bushel of a certain weight and by listred. 1883 *Standard* 2 Mar. 3/8 Winchester bushels, bags, listreds, windles, and Carlisle bushels.

† **Listry**, *a. Obs.* [*f. LIST sb.1 or v.1 + -ry.*] Pleasant, delightful. Also, pleased or willing to do something; hence, ready, quick. (Cf. *LIST a.*)

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 Lystry, or lusty, delectabilis. *Ibid.* 317/2 Lusty, or lysty, delectuosus (K. delectabilis, voluptuosus). 1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 417 If you be lysty to hear of Furnes fools. 1550 in *Lancelotti's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130 Hauve you gyfyne any drynke vnto your husband to make hym lyster to occupye with you? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 111/45 Lysty, libens.

Listz, *obs. Sc.* 3rd sing. ind. pres. of *LIE v.1*

Lit (lit), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3, 7, 9 lit, 4 5 litte, 5 lyt, 7, 9 litt. [*a. ON. lit-r colour, also contentance, corresponding etymologically to OE. and early ME. WHITE.*]

1. A colour, dye, hue; also, a stain.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1968 In kidde blod he wenten it, ðo was ðor-on an rewli lit. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 36 Whitte then the moren mylk, with leofly lit on lere. 1400 50 *Alexander* 4336 Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmittie we na velbis, To vermylion ne violet ne variant litis. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron. v.* vii. 181 Fayr and quhyt, but only lyt. 1768 A. ROSS in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 361/1 A pair o' grey hoggers wend cluikit benew, Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Scot. Prov.* 128 It's like Pathhead lit—soon on, soon aff.

2. Dye-stuff; also, a batch of dyeing.

13... *Childh. Jesus* 677 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Bot we vs hame faste nowe hye Alle our litte thane mone we tync. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 49/1 It is sene spidfull, þat lit be cryit vp, and vsyt as it was wont to be. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rites in Halyburton's Leiger* (1867) 321 Litt, callit orchard litt, the barrel—xii li. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 432 It is excellent litt. 1822 HUBBERT *Descr. Shetl.* Isles 442 The Lichen tartarus yields a lit or dye, that was formerly an article of commercial notice. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* North 4 The dyster... lost... a' his clait, His bowies, pots, an' lit.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lit-pot*, -vat (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); *lit-house* = DYE-HOUSE 1.

1662 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 605 [Confession] M. B. and I went in to A. Cumings lit-hous in Aldernde.

Lit (lit), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3-4 lite n, 4 7 litte, 5 lytt, lytyn, 5-6 lytte, 6 litt, 9 let, 7-9 lit. [*a. ON. lita, f. lit-r: see prec.*]

1. *trans.* To colour, dye; to stain.

c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 He lited crulemeid heowe of rihtwisnesse. 13... *Childh. Jesus* 657 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Thies claitis sente he hedire to mce For litte thayne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Palmer lxxvii.* 25 Pat þi fote be litid in blode. 1400 *Burgh Latus* xx. (Sc. Stat. I). Na man bot a burges sall by woll to lytt [*ad. tingendum*] na clathe to mak na schere. 1496 *Fysshingye w. Angle* (1883) 34 The wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttid yellow. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. x. 35 New sched blude litis thair armour cleyt. 1557-8 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary c.* § 3 The Wooll [shall]... bee first dyed, litted and coulered with the colour blue. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 107 Wooll to be litid may not be bocht, bot be Burgessis. 1683 G. MERTON *Yorks. Dialogue* 622 (E. D. S.), I have some Garne to send with thee to Lit. 1823 BEATTIE *Johu o' Aulha* (1826) 15 Weel dy'd and litted through and through. 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* 359 To let is to dye, but not in fast colours.

2. *intr. for refl.* To blush deeply.

1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 10 (E. D. D.) Wi' this my face began to lit. 1888 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 30 Her face litit scarlet.

Hence **Lit, Lit'ted ppl. a.** dyed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 Littyd, infectus. 1820 J. HOGG in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 509/2 Wi' litit brogues an' a', lassie, Wow but ye'll be vauntly! 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. 237 A stone of litted wool. 1897 *Shetland News* 28 Aug. (E. D. D.), Wi' a hap o' Sibbie's an' my muckle blue lit froke inunder her head an' shooders.

Lit (lit), *ppl. a.* [*pa. ppl. of LIGHT v.2*] Lighted, illumined; also with *up*. (Also in comb., as *sun-lit*.)

1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 39 When sunset may breathe, from the lit sea beneath, Its ardours of rest and of love. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 62 He looks all round, 'tis drear and dim, Save in the lit-up castle yonder. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 192 My lit eyes Flame with the falling fire that leaves his lids bloodless.

Lit, *obs. f. LIGHT sb., a.1*; *pa. t. LIGHT v.1* and *2*.

Lit, *obs. f. LITE sb.1, LITE v.*; *dial. f. LITE a.*

Litanous (litāniōtikāl), *a.* [*f. Gr. ληταίνω* to pray, whence ληταία LITANY.] Of the nature of a litany.

1839 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* (ed. 3) I. 288 The litanical form of praying is visible in all the offices of the

eastern churches. 1847 H. BAILEY *Rituale Anglo-Cath.* Pref. 21 The Litanical form of praying is itself an example of the same kind.

Litany (litāni), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 letanye, 3-7 letanie, (4) letayne, 4-7 letany, (5) letony, -eny, latanie, 6 latenie, -ony, -yny, 7 latiny, 6-litany. [*ad. med. l. litania, letania* (whence OF. *letanie*, F. *litanie*, Pr., Sp. *letania*, Pg. *ladainha*, It. *litanìa, letania, letana*), a. Gr. ληταία prayer, entreaty, f. ληταίνω to pray, entreat, f. ληταῖος suppliant, f. λήτη supplication, related to λίσσασθαι to supplicate.]

1. *Ecc.* An appointed form of public prayer, usually of a penitential character, consisting of a series of supplications, deprecations, or intercessions in which the clergy lead and the people respond, the same formula of response being repeated for several successive clauses. A litany may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession.

Greater and Lesser Litany: see quot. 1885.

The name of 'the Lesser Litany' has also been given to the petitions *Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison*, and 'Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us'.

[1900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 3 May 72 Cristes folc mærsiæð letanias.] 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Seoue psalmes sigged sitinde oder encolinde, mit te Letanie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8393 Clerkes... on god goume crye Wepinde with procession & songe be letanye. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 375 He schal be housled and l-lad to be dore of purgatorie wip processionn and letanye. *Ibid.* V. 299 Aboute þat tyme Saint Mammetus... ordeyned solempne letanyes þat beep i-cleped be Rogaciouns... and beep i-cleped be lasse letanye for difference of þe more letayne þat Gregory ordeynede to be seide a Seynt Markes day. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 21 b/2. 1525 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 753 Why he was anoyntynge, the clergy sange the latyny. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 63 The sevin psalmis... to sing and reid, With latony, placebo, and the creid. 1611 *SEKID Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. i. § 4 In their publike Processions, and Letanies of the Church, this Petition was added, From the rage of the Normans, good Lord deliuer vs. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 514 These earnest Supplications for the Mercy of God, which were called Litanies. 1866 BLUNT *Annot. Bk. C. P.* 22 note, The lesser Litany is an ancient and Catholic prefix to the Lords Prayer. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. xxxiv. 366 The University of Paris commanded that there should be public litanies. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. viii. 95 Through the streets the priests and monks gan pace In their procession, chanting litanies. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 2) 519/2 The Litany of the Saints is chanted on the feast of St. Mark (April 25), and on the three Rogation days; on the former occasion it is called the Greater (*litania majoris*), and on the Rogation days the Lesser (*litania minoris*).

b. The Litany; that form of 'general supplication' appointed for use in the Book of Common Prayer, of similar form to those mentioned above, and consisting of petitions to the Trinity, deprecations, and obsecrations, with concluding suffrages and prayers.

[c. 1420-30 *Primer* (1895) 47 And here bigynneþ þe letanie.] 1544 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 726 Paid to the chaunter of Westmynstre for pryking the new Latyny. in prykeson. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 6 The Mattens, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany* (heading), The Letany and Suffrages. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 To have... the Lords Prayer, Creede and Letany in the English tongue. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. 1. 164 In the Litany they did still (anno 1545) Invoke the Blessed Virgin... and all the Blessed Company of Heaven to pray for them. 1695 A. WOOD *Life* (1843) 117 Which being all done... the fellows went to the letany. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death.

2. *transf.* A form of supplication (e.g. in non-Christian worship) resembling a litany; also, a continuous repetition or long enumeration resembling those of litanies.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvi. 177 Thei putten his name in hire Letanyes, as a Seynt. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xviii. 268 Not onely the Tribes should go in solemne procession with their praier and Letanies, but also [etc.]. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Mod.* II. § 10 Lord deliver me from my self, is a part of my Letany. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 10, I shall think my returne full of reward if you shall... put me into your Letanies. 1658 tr. *Bernard's Satyr. Char.* ix. 28 The passengers Letanies are mixt with the mariner's blasphemies. 1822 SHELLEY *Stud. for Epipsychidion* 56 Hear then mumble Their litany of curses. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 168 Beggars throng the road, chanting their ceaseless litanies. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii. (1883) 68 So did these reprobates maintain a perpetual litany of ribaldry.

3. The form of a parody of the Litany has often been employed as a vehicle for scurrilous political satire.

1659 (title) A Free-Parliament-Letany. 1680 (title) The Loyal Subjects Litany. 1682 (title) The Cavalier's Litany. 1817 (title) The Political Litany diligently revised. To be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed. 1851 MAYHEW *Loud. Lab.* I. 236 One intelligent man told me properly to work a political litany, which referred to ecclesiastical matters, he 'made himself up', as well as limited means would permit, as a bishop!

3. attrib. and Comb., as *litany-chant*, -book, -prayer; *litany-desk*, -stool, a low movable prayer-desk at which a minister kneels while reciting the litany; = FALDSTOOL 3; *litany-wise adv.*, after the manner of a litany.

c1475 Pict. Voc. in Wt.-Wulcker 755/9 A *letenyboke, *Hec letenia*. 1844 CARDL. WISEMAN *Minor Rites* Ess. I. 511 It blesses the fields with its solemn procession and *litany-chant. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 130 A large stone, at the East End of the Choir... (on part of which stands the *Litany desk). 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 162 Let them... introduce the use of a Litany-desk. 1894 E. BISHOP in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 452 The fact that these *Litany-prayers are found in the Sundays of Lent is interesting. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both letter and *litany-stool. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Off. iv. 102 Which versicle was used *Litany-wise (that is, returned by the people) in the service of the Temple.

Hence **Litanying** *vbl. sb. (nonce-wd.)*, recitation of litanies.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* iv. vii, Pause in thy mass-chantings, in thy litanyings, and Calmuck prayers by machinery. 1865 — *Frederick* Gl. iii. v. (1872) I. 169 Popish litanyings... and idolatrous stage-performances.

Litarge, *i.e.*, *ik*, *yk* : see LETHARGY, -ARGIC. **Litarge**, *-y*, *litargirij*, obs. ff. LITHARGE.

† **Litation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *litation-em*, n. of action f. *litare* to offer a successful sacrifice.] The action of sacrificing; a sacrifice.

1623 COCKERAM, *Litation*, a sacrifice. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Litation*, a sacrificing. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 402 The terrestrial gods... delight in banquets, and mourning, and funeral litanies, and costly sacrifices.

Litch (*lit*). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. LEECH *sb.* and *sb.*].

1. A handful (of reeds, etc.); a bundle (of cords, yarn, etc.). In mod. use, 'a tangled mass' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Thomies*, liches of hempe wherwith halters are made. 1552 HULOET, *Liches* linckes of cordes, halters, or ropes, *thomies*. 1609 C. LER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 Being thus prepared, take out of that wet bundle a litch of 40 or 50 reeds or straws.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. a different word.]

1851 H. NEWLAND *Erne* 59 The Captain who had been baiting a formidable litch with a good sized par. *Footnote*, Litch. An arrangement of hooks and swivels calculated to give the appearance of life to a dead bait.

Litch, variant of LICH, body.

Litchi (*lit*). *Forms*: 6 *lechia*, *-ya*, 7 *lichea*, 8 *letchee*, 8-9 *lichee*, 9 *lê ché*, *leecha*, *leeche*, *leechee*, *li-chee*, *lich*, *li-chi*, *lychee*, ? *lychus*, 8- *litehi*. [Chinese *li-chi*.] The fruit of the *Nephelium litchi* (N.O. *Sapindaceae*), a tree that has been introduced from China into Bengal (see quot.).

1588 PARKE *It. Mendoza's Hist. China* iii. 6 They have a kinde of plumes that they doo call Lechias. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 24 The Lichee... is as big as a small Pear, somewhat long shaped, of a reddish Colour. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* II. xvi. 156 Delicious Fruits, such as... Rambostans, Letchees, and Durians. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 33 Among those plants are the lichees, a very fine fruit of China of several sorts. 1822 HEBER *Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I. iv. 60 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* (near end), He tried also to naturalize in Worcestershire the delicious leeches. 1878 P. ROBINSON *In My Indian Garden* 49 The litchi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The litchi and the longan.

Attrib. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 707 The delicious 'litchi-nuts'. 1879 MISS MAIVE STOKES *Indian Fairy Tales* xv. 91 Here are a hundred and sixty litchi fruits for you.

Litcop: see LITH-COOP *Obs.*

† **Lite**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 *lijt*, *lit*, *litte*, 4-5 *lyte*, *lytt*. [f. LITE *v.* Cf. LET *sb.*] Delay, tardiness; frequent in phr. *without lite*.

a1300 Cursor M. 4776 Iacob wen he was mast in sijt God lighted him, wit-outen lijte. *Ibid.* 5790 Par-to sal be now na lang lite. *a1350 St. Cecilia* 353 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 163 And at þe last withouten lite All þaire heudes he gert of smite. *a1400 Pwame & Gais*, 1620 So lang gaf sho him respite, And thus he haves hir led with lite. *a1460 Towneley Myst.* ix. 225 Fast for to fle out of my land, Byd thaym, withouten lyte.

† **Lite**, *sb.* *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* In 5 *lyit*, *lyte*. [Aphetic var. of ELITE *sb.* Cf. LEET *sb.*] A bishop-elect; = ELITE *sb.*

a1425 WYNTOUN Cron. vii. v. 741 He stud as Lyte twa yhere owre, And Byschape thretty yhere and four. *a1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6519 And cuthbert to hexham lyte. 1497 HALYBURN *Ledger* (1867) 83 Johnne Fressall, factor to Master John Fressall, lyit of Roys.

† **Lite**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *lit-em*, *lis*.] Strife.

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 232/2 Exhorting and praying þame to leif þair contentiounnis, litis and pleyis.

Lite, *sb.* *a., and adv. Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* *Forms*: 1 *lyt*, 2-3 *lutte*, 3-4 *lut*, 3-5 *lute*, *luyte*, 3, 5-6, 8-9 *lit*, 4 *lijt*, *luite*, 4-7 *lite*, *lyte*, 4, 9 *lyt*, 5-6 *litte*, 6 *lyght*, *lytte*, 8 *loyt*, 9 *leet*, *light*, *loit*. [Partly repr. OE. *lyt* *sb.*, *adj.*, *adv.* (= OS. *lut* *sb.*), and partly the synonymous ON. *lit* *adv.*, contraction of *litet*, neut. of *littli*: see LITTLE.]

A. sb.

1. *Little*, not much. *Unto lite*: very nearly. *a1000 Rites* 22 (Gr.) Wen ne bruceþ, þe can weana lyt, sares and sorze. 12.. *Prayer Our Lady* 24 in O. E. *Misc.* 193 Muchel ich habbe ispened, to lite ich habbe an horde. *a1290 Life of Jesus* 632 3iueþ us, heo seiden, of ouwer colli. Nai, seiden þe oþere, þere were to lyte to us alle. 13.. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 640 Of mi lijf is me hot lite,

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 149 He that loueth the lilly lyte of thyne coueith. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 11 Thy neighebor thou wytest synfully And seist thou hast to lite, and he hath al. *a1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 930 Vpon þis woful thought I... muse so, that vn-to lite I madde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. ProL 38, I know tharin full lyte. *a1575 Friar & Boy* 59 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 63 He said he wolde ete but lyte, Tyll nyght that he home came. 1867 ROCK *Jinn an' Nell* lxx. (E. D. S. No. 76), And Joe an' Will have each a bro't A main peart o' the leet they've got, Gosh, 'e'll ha quite a vortin.

b. (A, by) lite and litte: (*by*) little and little. Also erroneously, *by lithe and lithe*.

a1290 S. E. Leg. I. 313/465 So þat þe sonne bi-fore geth luyte and luyte i-wis. 12325 *Song of Yesterday* 44 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 Heo ne schal fade as a flour Luyte and luyte leosen hir beute. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 527 (Cambr. MS.) Euere it wastith lyte & lyte away. 1406 Hoccleve *Misrule* 92 A lyte & lyte to withdrawen it. *a1577 Gascoigne Don Barth.* Wks. (1587) 104 By lyte and litte his fyt away gan fle. 1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chet-ham Soc.) 23 Not long after... by lithe and lithe I became hindered.

c. A lite (in early texts often written *alite*): a little. Used also *advb.*

a1290 Beket 1896 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 161 A luyte [*v.r.* lute] bi-fore cristemasse to þe kinge heo come. *a1290 St. Kenelm* 318 *Ibid.* 354 Huyu come into one wode: a luyte bi este þe toun. 1339 *Arth. & Merl.* 435 (Kolbing) For þe barouns were hende bi Saleshir beside a lite al redi bataille to smite. 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 249 If he wol make me slepe a lyte,... I will yive him a fether-bed. *a1420 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1240, I have but a lite, And likly am hereafter to have lesse. *a1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Þe 30like an þe whyte y-strainyd a lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. ProL 3, I said on a swevnyng slummerand a lite. 1530 LYNESAY *Test. Payngro* 766 Wyll the deith a lyte withdrawe his date. 1584 LODGE *Alarum* (1879) 73 Such stately knees as when they bend a lite, All knees doo bend. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30, A Lite: a few, a little. 1746 *Ex-moor Courtship* 561 (E. D. S.) Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen Magery.

2. (In OE. followed by genit. pl. with sing. vb.; subsequently *ellipt.* as subj. to plural vb.) Few.

Beowulf 2882 Wergendra to lyt þrong ymbe þeoden. *a1200 Moral Ode* 104 Hwi boð fole icleped, and swa lut icorene. *a1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Lit ben þat þus understonden and bishchen god. 1305 LAY. 4045 Her wes muchel mon-quath pat her quike bi-lefden. *a1300 K. Horn* 658 (Harl. MS.) Of þat þer were so ryue he lafte lut o lyue. 1375 *Cursor M.* 8496 (Fairf.) Þis write wif many was rede and sene bot lite [*Cott. fa, Gött. fone*] wiste quat hit walde mene.

B. adj. (Uninflected in OE.)

1. *Few*. Also, a *lite* = a *few* (see FEW 2 a).

a1000 Be Domes Daye 61 He mid lyt wurdum ze gleaf-fulum his hale beget. *a1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 We wilen bi godes wisinge and bi his helpe þerof cupen 3iu þese lit word. *a1230 Itali Med.* 19 þe hehsche of þe mede þat si ilike lut wordes bicluppen abuten. 1375 *Cursor M.* 2864 (Fairf.) þer ar synnis lite [*Cott. foun.*] wote to amende þen is þis. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 211 Lite prestis or none ben clene of þis symonie. *a1400 Destr. Troy* 1312 Soght to þe Cite on soppes to-gedur Tho þat left were on lyte þogh þat lite were. *a1420 Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 With a lite grotes put hom þer in And sethe hom wete. 1550 *Scottish field* 9 in Fumivall *Percy Folio* I. 212 There were lite Lords in this land: that to that Lord longed. 1860 WAUGH *1 Eth-Hals* iii. 47 'It'll be within a lite (few) minutes of noon, aw'll be bund.' 1870 BRIKLEY *Ab-o-th' Fate on Times & Things* 43 If anybody had nix me heaw my friends I had... I should ha' bin bothered to ha' said how loit (few).

2. *Little in amount; not much of*.

a1175 Lamb. Hom. 29 þencheþ hu lutte hwile ze beoþ here. *a1250 Owl & Night*, 763 Off spet wel a lute lyte, Thar muche strengthe sholde miste. *a1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 87/24 Deol and sor and lute gladnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2041 Is poer lute was vor þe king was cuere aboue. 1300 K. Horn 1211 (Cambr. MS.) Wyn nelle ihc, Muche ne lite, But of cuppe white. 1300 *Ilacole* 276 Soplike, in a lite þrawe Al engeland of him stod awe. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 554 Luyte wonder hit was so þey wrougt haden. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 Lite fortune and povert and scarce of riches makeþ me a þeef. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* G. xiii. I... in my tyne more Ink and paper spent To lyte effect. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 71 Your aureate tongis both bene alle to lyte, For to compile that paradise complete. 1796 [R. WALKER] *Flabian Politics* (1801) 31 Hoo... knokt enwt what loit breans he had. 1837 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* 22 The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o'.

3. *Little in magnitude; small*. Often coupled with *great* or *much*.

a1205 LAY. 22208 Þa wes Walwain lute child. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 280 Holie men þet holdet ham lutte & of lowe line. *a1300 St. Brandaun* 184 Tho fleþ ther up a lute fowel. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 532 Upon this dore I gan to smyte, That was [so] fetys and so lyte. 1384 — *H. Fame* iii. 275 Me thougt she was so lyte That the lengthe of a cubite Was lengere than she. 1391 — *Astrol. ProL*, Latin ne canstow yit but smal, my lyte sone. 14.. *LYDG. Temple of Glass* 1291 For al my lyte it were to lit a space. *a1450 MYNC* 1268 Any mon myche or luyte. *a1575 Friar & Boy* 226 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 71 Though I be lyte, Yonder byrde wyll I smyte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. lxxxii. 175 Yet blossom'd out her flowres, small or lyte. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Elect. Wks.* 1816 IV. 172 Vor now I'll screw my fiddle-strings Forswoth, a leet bit higher. 1877 TUGWELL *Hand-bk. N. Devon* 253 Jan, do'e zee the lit woman standing by the bed?

absol. *a1320 Seunys Sag.* (W.) 1137 He let of-sende moche and lite, Hise neyebours him to visite. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxvi, From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor lite.

C. adv. *Little; in a small degree, to a small extent.*

a1000 Caðmon's Gen. 1566 (Gr.) He lyt ongeat, þæt him

on his inne swa earne gelanip. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 31 Þe uerste [zenne] is þouneliche, huame þe man loueþ lite and heuclieche oure lhorð. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 708 Charlis wif þe bore berde doþ þe lyte Auaylle. *a1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 Þanne thou nedyste a medycine þat ys lyte dryng. *a1430 LYDG. Compl. Bl. Ant.* 413 In straunge lande ryding, ne trayuale, Ful lyte or nougt in love doth auayle.

Lite, *v.1* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *lit*, 5 *litte*, *lytyn*, 6 *lyte*, 8 *light*. [app. a. ON. *hlita* to *trist*.]

1. *intr.* To expect, wait, delay.

a1300 Cursor M. 2821 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh loth be to litand þai tok him-self bi þe hand. *a1300-1400 Ibid.* 10209 (Gött.) Child to gete þai litid [*Cott. has littend*] lang. *a1400-50 Alexander* 801 Þen litid þai na langer bot laschid out swerdis. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. xxii. 24 They lyte the redy weyes for to lerne. *a1450 Proup. Farr.* 308/1 Lytyn, or longe taryyn, moror. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* s.v., To wait in expectation of proceeding. 'I have been liting o' you this half hour'.

2. To rely on, to trust to.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/11 To Lyte, or trust, *fretus esse*. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 To Lite on: to Rely on. 1683 G. MERTON *Forksh. Dial.* 91 (E. D. S. No. 76), I lited on Hobbs, and he lited on me. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Forksh.* II. 340 Gloss., *Light*, to rest, depend, or rely. 'It is not to light on'; it is not to be depended upon. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* s.v., 'I suppose, then, I may lite o' you'.

Hence † **Liting** *vbl. sb.*, delay.

a1300 Cursor M. 26631 Þou sal shrive þe als sone als þou has euer þi synne done, for liting is ful selcouþ ille.

† **Lite**, *v.2* *Obs.* Also *lit*. [Aphetic f. *delite*, the earlier form of DELIGHT *v.*] *refl.* To delight. *a1300 Cursor M.* 1560 Amang kaym kyf pat lited [*Fairf. delited, Trin. delited*] þam nougt bot in sin. *Ibid.* 25950 Þe thrid [sin] es wers of alle we rede, to lig and lit vs in vt sake, And siben wil na mendes make.

Lite, obs. form of LIGHT *v.1*

-lite (= F. *-lite*, G. *-lith*, *-lit*), a frequent ending in names of minerals (also in names of certain fossils, as *coprolite*, and of certain types of mineral structure, as *axiolite*), represents the Gr. *λίθος* stone; the words in which it occurs are mostly intended to correspond to assumable Gr. formations, so that in actual use the ending is almost always *-olite*, with the thematic or combining *o* usual in Gr. compounds; there are a few exceptions, as *auerlite*, *chesterlite*. The form *-lite*, which was used in some original English formations (*actynolite*, etc.) by Kirwan in 1794, is due to the example of the French geologists, who used *-lite* instead of the older *-lith*, the two spellings representing one and the same pronunciation in Fr. The adoption of the abnormal form was prob. helped by the analogy of CHRYSOLITE, where the *t* instead of *th* is due to the fact that the Gr. word came at an early period into Eng. by way of med. L. and OF.

Litel, obs. form of LITTLE.

Liten, var. LEIGHTON *Obs.*; obs. f. LIGHTEN *v.1*

Liter, obs. f. LIGHTER *sb.*; var. LITRE.

Liter, obs. form of LITTER *sb.*

Literacy (*lit*érasí). [f. LITERATE: see -ACY. (Formed as an antithesis to *illiteracy*.)] The quality or state of being literate; knowledge of letters; condition in respect to education, esp. ability to read and write.

1883 *New Eng. Jvnl. Educ.* XVII. 54 Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in literacy in its native population. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* Dec. 336 Education is more general, our literacy greatly increased, our habits and tastes more refined. 1893 *Athenaeum* 19 Aug. 255/3 It was for Mr. Edgar to trace the gradual progress in Scotland from illiteracy to literacy.

Literal (*lit*érál), *a.* and *sb.* *Forms*: 5-8 *litteral*, (5, 6 *lyt* (t)urall, 6 *lyt* (t)ar-, *-erall*), 6-7 *lit* (t)erall, 4- *litteral*. [f. OF. *litteral* (F. *littéral*), ad. L. *litterális*, f. *littera* LETTER *sb.*]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to letters of the alphabet; of the nature of letters, alphabetical; † expressed by letters, written. † Of a verse = ALLITERATIVE.

a1475 Partenay 6605 And so haue I don, after myne entent, With litteral cares for your sake. 1585 *Jas. I Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 63 Be Litteral I meane, that the maist pairt of zour lyne, sall rymne vpon a letter, as this tumbling lyne rymnis vpon F. 1621 ELSING *Debates* II. *Lords* (Camden) 15 Whether we shoulde expecte a litteral acknowledgment of the charge, or to hear a personall confession of the same. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 348, I wrot this literal Distich: Glance, Glorious Geneue, Gospell-Guiding Gem; Great God Gouverneur, Good Geneuee Ghostly Game. 1733-63 N. HOOKE *Rom. Hist.* (ed. 5) I. 8 The art of expressing their thoughts by literal characters. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 7 *Literal References*.

b. Of a misprint (occas. of a scribal error): Affecting a letter. (Cf. B. 2.)

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. To Rdr., If there happen to occur some Errata... ye will... either pass them over with conuivency if they be littoral or else take with some easie censure in case they be materiall. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 112 'Twas a littoral fault in that Copy, which Casaubon used. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 6, I know of none but littoral mistakes, some of which are corrected in the table of Errata. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. viii. 26 There are just the same kind of littoral imperfections in them (the books of the Bible) that there are in all others. 1880 *Athenaeum* 25 Sept. 398/1 It is... vexatious that, through the inattention of the printers, any littoral errors should have crept into it.

c. Of mathematical notation and computation: Performed by means of letters. Of a quantity, an equation, etc.: Denoted or expressed by a letter or letters. Opposed to *numerical*.

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. i. 2. Algebra is by late Writers divided into two kinds; to wit, Numeral and Literal (or Specious). 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* A iij b, The First Principles of Literal Computation, usually called Algebra. 1755 JOHNSON s. v., The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers. 1797 ENEVEL, *Brit. ed.* 3. I. 399/2 The literal calculus and the algebraic rules of Harriot. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Literal Equation*.

2. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc.: Representing the very words of the original; verbally exact. + Also, (the) exact (words of a passage).

1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* i. 1. Pray you repeat the literal words expressly. 1692 DRYDEN *Jurinal* Ded. (1697) 87 The common way... is not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. a 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii, I do not say it is necessary, that all Greek Authors should be attended with versions so literal. c 1850 ARAB. NTS. (Rtdg.) 258, I have had the honour to give you both a literal and a faithful narrative of the conversation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 This may excuse a literal transcript from my diary. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 227, I shall not imitate Shelley in adding a literal translation.

3. a. *Theol.* Pertaining to the 'letter' (of Scripture); the distinctive epithet of that sense or interpretation (of a text) which is obtained by taking its words in their natural or customary meanings, and applying the ordinary rules of grammar; opposed to *mystical, allegorical*, etc. + Also *occas.* of a commandment, law, etc.: That is to be interpreted literally.

1382 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 43 Holy scripture hath iiii vnderstandings; literal, allegorik, moral, and anagogik. 1460 CARPENTIER *Chron.* (Rolls) 107 Not only with literal teching, but with many mysti expositions. 1502 ORD. *Cysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. ix. 108 Unto the lyttoral sence, by this commandment is princypally defended manslaughter. c 1530 MORE *Answer, Frith Wks.* 835/1 If he sayd that the wordes of Chyrste might beside the lyttoral sence be vnderstanden in an allegorie, I wolde wel agre wyth him. 1561 T. NORTON *Coke's Inst.* ii. 97 The covenant of God made with the ancient people, was void, because it was only littoral. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lix § 2 Where a littoral construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1674) 8 b, Moses received of God a littoral Law... to be imparted to all, and another Mystical. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 433 The Prophets predicting things of them in reference to the first Completion which is Littoral. a 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 114 All these texts, which a learning, merely littoral, has thus mistaken, do only prove [etc.]. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 125 The literal meaning of the incident is almost lost in its high spiritual application.

b. Hence, by extension, applied to the etymological or the relatively primary sense of a word, or to the sense expressed by the actual wording of a passage, as distinguished from any metaphorical or merely suggested meaning.

1597 G. HARVEY *Frimming T. Nashe Wks.* (Grosart) III. 36, I give not euery word their littoral sense. 1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 12 Never cares were more attentive, . . . then those of our family when I read your letter, . . . they were not satisfied to have only a littoral interpretation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 35, 255 If you mention the Golden Age to him, he understands it in a littoral sense. 1763 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 18 Dec. (1892) III. 1302, I see very few people; and, in the littoral sense of the word, I hear nothing. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 156 Advocates for reform in the littoral sense of the word. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & their Ways* xvii. 235 *Position and situation* are similar to *state* in their littoral meaning.

c. Of persons: Apt to take literally what is spoken figuratively or with humorous exaggeration or irony; prosaic, matter-of-fact.

1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Evening* (1791) II. xxxvii. 246, 'I fancy you will find no person . . . calling going about a few places in a morning seeing Bath'. 'Mayhap, then,' said the littoral Captain, 'you think we should see it better by going about at midnight?' 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 78 Their tendency . . . to something of the littoral dulness which Charles Lamb complains of in relation to the Scotch. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. iii. 20 One man who is a little too littoral can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of esprit. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 12 The earnest, prosaic, practical, austere littoral future.

Comb. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 320 Littoral-minded, unimaginative . . . individuals.

d. Of composition: Free from figures of speech, exaggeration, or allusion.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 88 They are not to be taken as intended for a littoral delineation of what is in fact the particular scheme of the universe. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* iv. (1888) 66 His own despatch is singularly littoral and straightforward.

4. Used to denote that the accompanying sb. has its littoral sense, without metaphor, exaggeration, or inaccuracy; literally so called.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 11 The littoral and downe-right adoration of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 385 When we say Christ ascended, we understand a littoral and local ascent. . . of his humanity. 1679 HARVEY *Key Script.* i. 5 The seventh Head also (was not Rome Papal, but) appertained to Rome Littoral. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 18 The littoral extirpation of a nation is an impossibility.

+ 5. Of or pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 To hold this littoral correspondence I desire but the parings of your time. . . let our Letters be as Eccho's. a 1657 R. LOVEADY *Lett.* (1663) 168 To . . . shorten the distance betwixt us, by a littoral intercourse.

+ 6. Of or pertaining to letters or literature; = LITERARY. *Obs.*

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) II. 658 Lackyng lyttoral scyences. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Comm.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 They excell in no kinde of common aite, much lesse in any learning or littoral kinde of knowledge. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. iv. 102 If they be delighted in musike they present them with instruments, . . . in studie with littoral labours.

B. sb.

+ 1. A littoral interpretation or meaning. *Obs.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 127 S. Gregory hath . . . given us many Morals (as he calls them) upon this Booke [Job], but truly not many Littorals for . . . he bends all the sufferings of Job figuratively, mystically upon Christ. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. n. 204 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their littorals.

2. *Printing.* A misprint of a letter.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Foy. S. Sea* [1701] Errata sic corrige. . . The littorals are commended to favour. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 6 We noticed rather a large number of littorals.

Literalism (litrālīz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *littéralisme*.]

1. The disposition to accept and interpret the terms of a statement in their littoral sense.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xvii, If none of these considerations . . . can avail to the disposing him of his precious Literalism, let [etc.]. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 324 Diodorus and Theodore of Mopsuestia, . . . the most eminent masters of literalism in the succeeding generation. 1865 LUCKY *Ration.* I. iii. 342 The doctrine was stated with the utmost literalism and precision. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 385 Extravagant literalism has been even more fatal to exegesis than extravagant allegorising.

2. Literality as a principle of translation; a peculiarity of expression due to this.

1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xi. 224 The great characteristic of the translation of Aquila is its extreme literalism. *Mod.* Some of the translator's literalisms are very ungraceful.

3. *Fine Arts.* The disposition to represent objects (occas. to interpret representations) faithfully, without any idealization.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 208 On considering this face of Charles, . . . and translating it from the ideal into literalism, I doubt [etc.]. 188. *Studio* III. 147 (Cent.) He shunned the literalism of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision.

Literalist (litrālīst). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *littéraliste*.] One who insists upon the littoral sense of a text or statement. Also, in art or literature, one who depicts or describes objects exactly as they are; an exact copyist.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xx. 72 Let the extreme littoralist sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviours words. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* xl. 348 The Objector has rather acted the part of a Littoralist. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sac. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 321. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 548 The merely descriptive writer, the littoralist, though he write in verse, is not a poet at all. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The veriest littoralist will cry out: Everyone knows that this is not to be taken literally!

Literaltic (litrālītīk), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a littoralist; belonging to or having the character of literalism.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Strictum jus adheres to a grammatical or literalistic interpretation of a disposition. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* viii. 387 A literalistic interpretation will not meet the requirements of these psalms.

Literality (litrālītī). [f. LITERAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being littoral; literalness; an instance of this. + Also, a littoral meaning.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteroscropy, and second intention of the words, they . . . are not sometime persuaded by fire beyond their literalities. 1650 BR. HALL *Revelation unrev.* § 8 Wks. 1808 X. 107 How wild a paradox it is to tie those frequent and large promises of the Prophets . . . to a carnal littorality of sense. 1818 LAMB *Female Orators* Wks. 635 One her coarse sense by metaphors expounds And one in literalities abounds. 1844 FOR. Q. REV. XXXIII. 460 It is easy, to sneer at littorality; . . . littorality is after all the first merit of translation. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. (1870) 293 Those to whom the sea has proved cruel, may . . . rejoice to accept the announcement in all its littorality, that in heaven there shall be no more sea. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 375 The same spirit of strictness and littorality.

+ 2. Learning, knowledge of letters. *Obs.*

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

Literatize (litrālīz), v. [f. LITERAL + -IZE.] trans. To render littoral; to represent or accept as littoral.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 96 If we are to literalise the words of our Lord. 1827 *Examiner* 581/1 Ridicule is poorly employed in literalizing poetical allegory. 1850 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 90 This disposition to literalize metaphors gave currency to the monkish stories.

Hence **Literatizing** *vb.* sb. and *apl.* a. Also **Literatization**, the action of literalizing (1864 in Webster); **Literatizer**, one who literalizes.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 20 The literalizing Reveries of the Chilists. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 538 The hierarchical, repressive, and literalizing spirit, . . . will be seen to exist in the Free Church of Scotland. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 352 Several of the epithets usually

applied only need literalizing to turn into the wildest of the legendary monster-stories. 1895 *Thinker Mag.* VIII. 493 Ver. 14. . . does not help the literalizers at all.

Literally (litrālī), adv. [f. LITERAL + -LY 2.]

+ 1. *nonce-uses.* a. By the letters (of a name). In letters or literature. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. iii. (1886) 399 One T. of Canterburie, whose name I will not littorally discover. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 And yet I tell you me-thinks you are very bookishly and littorally wise.

2. With reference to a report, translation, etc.: In the very words, word for word.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 145 Which are littorally thus translated. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 5 Others repeat only what they hear from others as littorally as their parts or zeal will permit. a 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii, I would . . . advise every Scholar, to translate his Author thus littorally, word for word. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 238 Every word of this is littorally as the men spoke it.

b. *transf.* With exact fidelity of representation.

1816 BYRON (title) *Churchill's Grave*, a fact littorally rendered.

3. In the littoral sense.

1533 FRITH *Answer More's Let.* C 31, Although it were littorally fulfilled in the children of Israel, yet was yt also ment & verified in Christ hym selfe. 1579 FELKE *Heskin's Parb.* 105 They interpret littorally, which the doctors did write figuratively. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 440, All those Passages are not to be littorally understood. 1719 DE FOR. *Crosser* ii. xiv. (1840) 286 This was a china warehouse indeed, truly and littorally to be called so. 1793 HALL'S *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ix. 78 note, It may be doubted, whether this was ever littorally true. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 161 Littorally speaking, 'this cup' could never be 'a new covenant'. 1895 SIR A. KEREWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 It is found that the Act does not mean littorally what it says.

b. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its littoral sense.

Now often improperly used to indicate that some conventional metaphorical or hyperbolic phrase is to be taken in the strongest admissible sense. (So, e.g., in quot. 1893.)

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 107 My daily bread is littorally impior'd. 1708 POPE *Lett. to H. Cromwell* 18 Mar., Every day with me is littorally another yesterday for it is exactly the same. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 341 He had the singular fate of dying littorally of hunger. 1769 JOHNS *Lett.* xxx. 137 What punishment has he suffered? Littorally none. 1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1879) III. vii. 100 At the last I was incapable of correcting the proofs, littorally fainting on the ground. 1863 FR. A. KER-MARK *Resid. in Georgia* 105 For the last four years, I littorally coined money. 1887 F. R. LADY'S *Rauche Life Montana* 76 The air is littorally scented with them all.

Literaltiness (litrālītīnēs), [f. LITERAL + -NESS.] The quality of being littoral; literality.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 127 Origen, . . . doth never pretend to much literaltiness in his expositions. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 246 The same literaltiness of perception and absence of passion. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 8 The greater literaltiness of literal transcription.

Literarian (litrārī'ān). [f. as LITERARY + -AN.] One engaged in literary pursuits.

1866 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Feb. 206/2 Passing to his compatriot Sanskritists, we come upon a brood of literarians. 1887 *Lit. Opinion* 1 Apr. 48/2 When a renowned literarian pauses in his chronicles.

Literarily (litrārīlī), adv. [f. LITERARY + -LY 2.] In a literary manner or respect.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 593 Go as . . . tutor to a young gentleman literarily disposed. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 3 5 My education has . . . been a good one, classically, literarily, and commercially.

Literariness (litrārīnēs), [f. LITERARY + -NESS.] The quality of being literary.

1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* I. iii. 239 Why, I thought culture was books and literariness, and all that. 1899 *Academy* 16 Dec. 715/2 Most good literary critics, if they have not style, have 'literariness'.

Literary (litrārī), a. [ad. L. *litterari-us*, f. *littera* letter. Cf. F. *littéraire*.] (Not in Johnson 1755-1775.)

+ 1. Pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 37 Our first and literary apprehensions being commonly instructed in Authors which handle nothing else [but idle fictions]. 1769 *Middlesex Jnl.* 8-11 July 4/2 A complete set of Literary Cards, for teaching children to read, spell, count. 1793 SNEYTON *Edystone L.* § 334 note, The literary references to Plates Nos. 19, and 20.

+ 2. Carried on by letters; epistolary. *Obs.*

1757-8 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 252 A literary correspondence was maintained between the English General and the Mareschal de Villars. [1818 TOWNS. v., *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters.]

3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, literature. a. Pertaining to letters or polite learning. b. Pertaining to books and written compositions; also, in a narrower sense, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of that kind of written composition which has value on account of its qualities of form. *Literary history* (e.g. of a legend, a historical personage or event, etc.): the history of the treatment of, and references to, the subject in literature. *Literary property*: (a) property which consists in written or printed compositions; (b) the exclusive right of publication as recognized and limited by law.

1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 3 The Seats of some Half a Dozen Gentlemen, noted in the literary Way.

1758 J. G. COOPER *Retreat Aristippus* Epist. i. 198 With these, and some a-kin to these, I live in literary ease. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 430/1 A man of literary merit is sure of being caressed by the great, though seldom enriched. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr., Mallet had talents enough to keep his literary reputation alive as long as he himself lived. 1779 — L. F., *Cowley* p. 2 His mother, struggling earnestly to procure him a literary education. 1845 GRAVES *Canon Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 785/1 The literary history of the early Greek collections has been carefully illustrated by Biener. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. (1861) V. 7 The parliamentary conflict on the great question of a standing army was preceded by a literary conflict. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *D. Hume* iii. 28 A large measure of literary ability was appearing in Scotland. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 68 The writer, it is plain, has exaggerated for the sake of literary effect.

4. Acquainted with or versed in literature; *spec.* engaged in literature as a profession, occupied in writing books. Of a society, etc.: Consisting of literary men.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764, That club... at Mr. Garrick's funeral (Jan. 1776) became distinguished by the title of The Literary Club. 1809 *Med. Grul.* XXI. 192 A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 302 In the true literary man there is thus ever... a sacredness. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. iii. 18 The primary duty of a literary man is to have clear conceptions, and to be exact and intelligible in expressing them. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 14/1 Artistic and literary Glasgow owed much to his genial energy.

Hence **Literaryism**, addiction to literary forms; an instance of this, a form of expression belonging to literary language.

1879 ELWORTHY *Prof. to Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 13 The same culture which prompts them to compose at all, binds them in chains of literaryism. *Ibid.* 14 A great many literaryisms are pointed out in the notes. 1891 STEVENSON *Pindala Lett.* i. (1895) 64, I found a lot of slacknesses (and what is worse in this kind of thing) some literaryisms.

|| **Literata** (lit'ēr'ā-tā), *nonce-wd.* In quot. *pl.* [L. fem. of *litteratus*.] A learned or literary lady.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 87 The young lady is said to be the most literary of the beautiful, and the most beautiful of the literata.

Literate (lit'ēr'ā), *a. and sb.* Also 5, 7 **literate**, 6 **litterat**. [ad. L. *litteratus*, f. *littera* letter.] **A. adj.**

1. Acquainted with letters or literature; educated, instructed, learned. In early use, const. *in*.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 81 The kynge toke to the childe a m. talentes whiche boughte anon a c. childer literate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* iii. 142 For in lawm not weill literate. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 176 Done by the witnesses themselves if they were literate. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* v. i. H 2 b. The Egean sea, that doth diuide Europe from Asia. (The sweet literate world from the Barbarian). 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 150 An enemy of all literate and learned men. 1680 *Aust. Stillingfleet's Sermon*. 7 Re-ordination is an uncouth thing, quite against the hair of the literate world. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxvii. 139 You are going to a polite and literate Court. 1768-84 JOHNSON in *Boswell* App. (1848) 812/2 Had my mother been more literate, they had been better companions. 1821 LAMB *Elia*, *Old Bencher's Inner Temple*. He was the Friar Bacon of the less literate portion of the Temple. 1845 K. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 267 On the same ground, a Literate qualification for electoral rights in the commonwealth, must be condemned. 1884 D. HUNTER *tr. Reuss's Hist. Canon* ii. 19 When the writings of the first disciples... came within reach of persons who were literate, they might [etc.].

absol. 1850 T. HARE *Election Representatives* (1865) 90 Reducing... the literate and the ignorant... to one dead level. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 274 The humblest and least literate must train his sense of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to letters, literary men, or literature; *literary*.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 3. 348 Surely this is the proper function of literate elegance, to figure virtue in so lively and fresh colours, that [etc.]. 1651 *tr. Volton's Panegyric*. *Chas. I. in Reliq. W.* 135 To beguile... with some literate diversion, the tedious length of those days. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 274 Downright Ignorance of all literate Art, or just Poetick Beauty. 1764 SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.* Title-p. Republished with many corrections, additions and literate improvements. 1811 *Antiq. in Ann. Reg.* 534/2 His own liberal hand was speedily extended to relieve literate distress. 1837-9 HALLAN *Litt. Lit.* I. v. (1855) I. 352 By the Reformation the number of... those requiring... a literate education was greatly reduced. 1851 D. WILSON *Prch. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 242 Another inscription preserving... the only authentic literate Memorial. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges* III. vi. 137 The old town... has not the first force of either the aristocratic or the literate or the mercantile impulse.

† **b.** = **LITERAL** 4. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. Concl.* 60, I craue leane... one sence tenterpate: Of apt application to sence literate.

3. Marked with short, angulated lines resembling letters: applied to the surfaces of shells and insects? (*Cont. Dict.*).

B. sb.

1. A liberally educated or learned person.

a 1550 *Image Hyppocr.* iv. 80 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Advocates, And parum litterates, That eate vppall estates. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 152 Christopher Hartley, Esquire, a Sir Would-be Literate. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heires* V. 324 Persuading her that she was the most accomplished literate and female wit of the age. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1856) 238 Callista was a Greek; a literate, or blue-stocking. 1878 LADY HERBERT *tr. Hübner's Rumble* II. ii. 494 The literates in China are all atheists.

2. *spec.* In the Church of England, one who is admitted to holy orders without having obtained a university degree.

1824 BR. JESS *Sp. Irish Tithe Compos. Amenant. Bill* 49 In Ireland we have no literates, none of that class, who, in this country, prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church. 1861 HERSE. *Hore Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 18 Literates—who enter holy orders without any reasonable hope of any better material position. 1866 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 19 Graduates of the three Universities... theological-college men and literates. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 74 To obtain ordination as a literate is something.

3. One who can read and write. Opposed to *illiterate*.

1894 H. C. LEA in *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 675 Statistics show that literates contribute a larger percentage of their class to the criminal ranks than do the illiterates.

† **Literated**, *a. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] Learned. 1611 FLORIO, *Aliterato*, literated, learned. 1612 WEBSTER *Wh. Devil* III. i. E 2 b. Most literated Judges, please your Lordships [etc.]. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* clxv. 706 Much tugging and shuffling with Attorneys, men witty and literated, cheats in Accounts.

|| **Literati** (lit'ēr'ā-tā), *sb. pl.* Also 8 **litterati**. [L. *litterati*, pl. of *litteratus*: see **LITERATE**.]

In It. the word occurs in the same form (pl. of *litterato*, now written *litterato*; also *litterato*). Possibly in the 17-18th c. the Eng. use may have been supposed by some to be derived from It. and not from Latin; early in the 18th c. **LITERATO** appears as the sing. beside **LITERATUS**.]

Men of letters; the learned class as a whole.

The earliest application in Eng. use is as the appellation of the learned class of China, which Burton obtained from the Latin version of the letters of the Jesuit M. Ricci, 1606-7. The word is still so employed by writers on China.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1624) 52 To be examined & approved as the literati in China. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Frear's Archit.* etc. 132 An industrious searcher of the Sciences, which is the same that a good Philosopher is amongst our Literati. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 63 These Sentiments are not confined to the Literati of mankind. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 581 p. 33, I shall consult some Literati on the project. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 281 The University literati and men of fortune are become proprietors. 1803 SYO. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) I. 63/1 The list of Danish literati will best prove that they have no literati at all. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iii. 180 174 Manifest are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened literati, who turn over the pages of history. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 137 Certain provincial literati of the Hof-district. 1860 R. D. VAC. *Tour.* 114 The literati of the southern Slaves are not to be found among a higher class than the village clergy, and masters of village-schools.

|| **Literatim** (lit'ēr'ā-tim), *adv.* [L. *litteratim*, f. *littera* letter.] Letter for letter; literally.

1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 36 He wrote this Copy out of his *litteratim*. a 1733 R. NORTH *Examen* I. ii. § 131 (1740) 102 The Proceedings of the Lower House, which are set forth *litteratim* in many Prints. 1813 I.D. ERKINE *Speeches* I. 329 A paper which it sets out *litteratim* on the face of the record. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 119/1 This... does not profess to be an exact reproduction *litteratim* of the text.

Literation (lit'ēr'ā-shun), [f. L. *littera* + *-ATION*.] The action or process of representing (sounds or words) by letters. In mod. Dicts.

Literatist (lit'ēr'ā-tist), [f. **LITERATE** + *-IST*.] One engaged in literary pursuits; a writer, author.

1660 FISHER *Kusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 469 He was not ashamed, as our Universities Literatists are at this day, to learn of women. 1830 'JON BEE' *Ess. in Dram. Wks.* S. Foote I. p. xxix, Indeed they are never the most elegant literatists who study longest, at college, the jargon of the schools. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace Thro. Truth* Ser. I. 135 It would... seem as though the greater number of our modern literatists were a sort of inferior caste in English civilization.

Literatize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To pass away (time) in literary occupations.

1836 LO. LYTTON in R. Madden *Life Cress Blessington* (1855) II. 41, I literatize away the morning.

|| **Literato** (lit'ēr'ā-to), Also 8 **litterato**. [It. *litterato*, ad. L. *litteratus*.] One of the literati; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. **LITERATUS**.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advers. fr. Parnass.* I. 91 Every Literato is proud of the Honour of his [Bacon's] Company. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 p. 9 Some may think we descend from our Imperial Dignity, in holding Correspondence with a private Literato [i.e. Literati]. 1789 COWPER *Lett. to W. Bagot* Wks. 1836 VI. 266 A folio edition of the *Iliad*, published... at Venice, by a literato, who calls himself Villon. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Gaea* 100 You cannot boast of ever having produced a single eminent literato.

Literator (lit'ēr'ā-tōr), [a. L. *lit'ērātōr* (1) a teacher of ABC, (2) a grammarian, critic, (3) a smatterer, a sciolist; f. *littera* letter. Cf. *F. littérateur*.]

† **L.** A pretender to learning, a sciolist. *Obs.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory, Apol.* (1866) p. xcv, These Puritanical Christians will admit of any Church-Mountebank, any Literator, soe he can shew him selfe seditious enough. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 457 Gregory Martin, a Literator, who brawles against us for using sometime the word Congregation for the Church.

2. A literary man; = **LITERATEUR**.

1791 BURKE *Lett. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 36 [French] preceptors... a set of pert petulant literators, to whom... they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure. 1812 *Brenan's Milesian Mag.* July 87 A history of Ireland... is about to be published by that illustrious literator Jack Squintum [Jn. Lawless; pub. 1814]. 1817 TICKNOR *Lett. & Truls.* (1876) I. 128 He... asked me with the eagerness of a hardened literator, whether [etc.]. 1829

LANDOR *Imag. Cont.* Wks. 1853 I. 385/1 They are lawyers, literators, metaphysicians. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 902 Hume, even as a literator, was every way superior to the bishop. 1849 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 196 On the metaphysicians and literators I do not suppose that it would produce the slightest impression. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 58 The men really and naturally dear to them [English reviewers] are the literators of Boston. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxxi, Literators trudging up to knock At Fame's exalted temple-door. 1890 *Athenaeum* 11 Jan. 44/2 No array of circumstances can transmute the born 'literator' into a mere man of action. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec., Mr. Gibb is no mere Orientalist; he is also preeminently a literator.

3. † **a.** A bibliographer (*obs.*). **b.** One who concerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. *rare.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Book*, The history of a book is either of its contents... or of its appendages and accidents, which is the more immediate province of those called literators, and bibliographers. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Lessing's Laocoon* in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 733 It is impossible from the slight notions of this drama [the *Laocoon* of Sophocles] in the old literators to come to any conclusion about the way in which it was treated. 1858 — K. BENTLEY *Wks.* VII. 102 The philological researches of the Greek and Latin literator.

4. *nonce-use.* (See *quot.*)

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 166 Lord W. wished to appoint me his literator, which office was to cull out the pith of every new publication, and retail it to him at breakfast.

† **Literatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *litterātorius*, f. *litterator* (see *prec.*).] Literary.

1652 URQUHART *Fewel* Wks. (1834) 181 The martial and literary endowments of some natives of that soyle.

|| **Literatura** (lit'ēr'ā-tū-rā), *Forms:* 4 *Sc. late-ratūr*, 5-6 *litt-, lytérature*, 6 *Sc. literatur*, -uir, 6- *literature*. [ad. (either directly or through *F. littérature*) L. *litterātūra* (whence *Sp. literatura*, It. *letteratura*, G. *literatur*), f. *littera* a letter. Cf. **LETTRURE**.]

1. Acquaintance with 'letters' or books; polite or humane learning; literary culture. Now *rare* and *obsolescent*. (The only sense in Johnson and in Todd 1818.)

e 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 53 Scho had leyrtyte... of be sewine sciences. & part had of al literatur. e 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxiii. 227 Cunnand in to litterature, A seymly persone in stature [etc.]. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 359 Seynte Grimbald the monke, nobly instructe in litterature and in musyke. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 4 The comyn people... Whiche without lytérature and good informacyon Ben lyke to Brute bestes. a 1529 SKELTON *Boece of Court* 449, I know your vertu and your lytérature. 1581 N. BURNS *Disput.* xxv. 109 b, Ane pure man, guha... hes nocht sufficient literatur to vnderstand the scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. To the King § 2. 2 There hath not bene... any King... so learned in all literature and erudition, diuine and humane. e 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 346 In comparison of your spacious literature, I have held all the while but a candle to the sun. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 239 Another person of infinite literature [Selden]. 1737 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 187 Till better care be taken in the education of our young nobility, that they may set out into the world with some foundation of literature. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 37 He had probably more than common literature, as his son addresses him in one of his most elaborate Latin poems. *Ibid.* 62 His literature was unquestionably great. He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 206 A woman of considerable information and literature. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* II. x. 104 The boots [is] a fellow without either wit or literature. 1880 HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* xix. 290 In many things he was grotesquely ignorant; he was a man of very small literature.

2. Literary work or production; the 'activity' or profession of a man of letters; the realm of letters.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* 71 An author whose pregnancy of imagination and elegance of language have deservedly set him high in the ranks of literature. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.* (1850) II. 407 Literature, with us, exists independent of patronage or association. 1830 SCOTT *Introd. to Lay Last Minstr.* Poet. Wks. 1833-4 VI. 17, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch, and that the profits of my literary labour... should not... become necessary to my ordinary expenses. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vii. viii, Ah, you make literature your calling, sir? 1879 MORTLEY *Burke* 9 Literature, the most seductive, the most deceiving, the most dangerous of professions.

3. Literary productions as a whole; the body of writings produced in a particular country or period, or in the world in general. Now also in a more restricted sense, applied to writing which has claim to consideration on the ground of beauty of form or emotional effect. *Light literature*: see **LIGHT** a. 1 19.

This sense is of very recent emergence both in Eng. and Fr. 1812 STR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 6 Their literature, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 21 Many common words, which no nation ever derives from the literature of another, are the same in Greek and Latin. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history, almost more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 41 There is no department of literature, of science, or of useful art, in which they have not produced a first rate book. 1857 BUCKLEY *Civilit.* I. v. 244 Literature, when it is in a healthy and unfenced state, is simply the form in which the knowledge of a country is registered. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 413 The full glory of the new literature broke on England with Edmund Spenser. 1879 SEELEY in *Macn. Mag.* XLI. 24 Those who cannot have recourse to foreign literatures are forced to put up with their ignorance.

b. The body of books and writings that treat of a particular subject.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vi. 44, I was well acquainted with the literature of the subject. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* i. 9 It has accumulated a literature of its own which an ordinary lifetime is hardly long enough to master.

c. *collog.* Printed matter of any kind.

1895 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 In canvassing, in posters, and in the distribution of what, by a profane perversion of language, is called 'literature'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 2/1 A more judicious distribution of posters, and what is termed 'literature'.

|| **Literatus** (litē-rā-tūs), *rare*. [L. *lit(er)atus*, f. *littera* letter.] One of the LITERATI; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATO.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 401 It is... not a sufficient Reason to decry it so much as the late Ingenious Literatus has done. 1806 LAMB *Lett.* viii. To Mr. Richman 79 You do not happen to have any place at your disposal which would suit a decayed Literatus? 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* i. Wks. 1890 X. 19 Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a literatus may chance to be married.

Litere, obs. form of LITERE.

Literose (litērō-s), *a. rare*. [ad. late L. *litterosus*, f. *littera* letter.] Studiedly or affectedly literary. Hence **Literosity**.

1888 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 479/2 Daudet is always literose. 1891 — *Introduct. to Mrs. Craig's str. Verga's House by Mediantree* He has as completely freed himself from literosity as the most unlettered among them.

Lites, obs. form of LIGHTS.

Lith (lith), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* Forms: 1 leof, 1-4 lith, 3-6, 9 lithe, 3-6 lyth, 4 lippe, 5 lith, lythe, 5, 7, 9 leith, 6 lethe, 4- lith. [OE. *lith* neut. = OFris. *lith*, *lid* neut., OS. *lith* masc. (Du. *lid* neut.), OHG. *lid* masc. and neut., ON. *lith* masc. (Sw. and Da. *led* masc.), Goth. *liths* masc.: — OTeut. **lithu*:-pre-Teut. **litu*-f. root **lith*:- see LIMB *sb.* A compound of this word with the prefix *ga-* (= Y-) is OHG. *gilid* (G. *glid* limb, member).]

1. A limb. *Lith from lith, & from lith to lith*: limb from limb.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1032 (Gr.) Seol þonne anra gehwylc . . . leodum onfon & lichoman. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxxvii. (Schipper) 534 He was byxendlic on þam gebodnessum his lita [w. r. leoda, lima]. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kolbing) 8494 Wawains breþer on & ofer smiten euerich lith fram oþer. 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 99 Sche hath no lith withoute a lak. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 292, I schall the bette euerich leth, Hele and body, without greth. c 1430 *Sir T. Kath.* (1884) 53 To make al hir body to be rent lyth from lyth. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (De W.) i. vi. 38/1 The horrible wheles whiche the tyrant Maxendius ordeyned to rente her from lyth to lyth. 1734 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 177 Everything was in its proper joint and lith, subservient unto the great end of their creation.

2. A joint; frequent in *lith and limb*, etc.; also *lith and bone*. Out of lith: out of joint.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 11. 242 On ðone lith þæra eanra. c 1220 *Bestiary* 626 He ne hauen no lith ðat he muoen risen wið. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12612 Werl was sco bath lith and ban. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 518 Quhat sek mane þat tweicht hym, His hele he gat in lith and lyme. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iii. xiv. Allas syr sayde the lady myn arme is oute of lythe. 15.. *Howdell* *Wylde taught Dau.* 38 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* 45 Loke þou mekly ansuere hym, And meue hym noþer lyth ne lymme. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir lerge of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic there. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xxiv. Ilka member, lith and lim. a 1782 Ld. ATCHINLECK in Croker's *Baswell* (1837) III. 79 note, God, doctor! he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 683, I.. finally snuck away into voluptuous diffusion of lith and limb on that celestial sofa. a 1828 *Bonny Bore* o Lond. xvii. in Child *Ballads* I. 135/2 He's taen a lith o her little finger bane.

b. *fig. esp. in phrase to hit the lith or to hit upon the lith*, an expression borrowed from carving.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 Pus, to be articles, þæt beoð, ær þauh me seide, be lides of ure bileane onont Godes monheade. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 221 To hold off an erroneous conclusion in the least wing or lith of sweet truth. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* in *Biogr. Presb.* I. 122 And seldom hit upon the right lith or joint. *Ibid.* 140 Of late, I have heard some liths and nicks of the Gospel made plain.

c. The last joint or tip (of the finger).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 24 Send lazarum þæt he dyppe his fingers lith on wætere & mine tungan gehæle. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix. A scar abune the brow, that ye might hae laid the lith of your finger in.

3. *Sc.* A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn.

1795 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Mid-Lothian* 155 The horns (of the Mysore cow in particular) are without annulets, or liths as we call them. a 1859 J. P. NICHOL (Ogilv.), The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each lith is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so. 1890 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* xv. (1899) 376 A green banana leaf . . . wound once round the head after being cut into four or five 'liths'.

† **Lith**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [OE. *lith* neut.: — OTeut. type **lithō**, f. root **hlith*- (see LEAN v. 1, LADDER) — pre-Teut. **klei*:- cf. the ablaut var. ON. *lith* of the same meaning.] A slope.

Beowulf (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearme of hlides nosan gestas grette. a 1000 *Andreas* 841 (Gr.) Fore burrgestum beorgas steape, hleoðu hliðodon. c 1200 *Prin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Pere weren men of eche londe þat is under heuene lith. c 1205 *LAV.* 32213 3eond wudus & 3eond liðen. [1789 *White Selborne* (1813) 171 A steep abrupt pasture-field. . . known by

the name of Short Lith. *Ibid.*, Steep pastures are called the Lith.]

† **Lith**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* Also 3 lith, leof. [ON. *lith* a host, also help, f. root of *litha* to go, travel, go on an expedition (see LEAD v. 1).]

1. A body of men.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5307 We wullet gan a leode. 1377 *LANGL. P. Ph. B.* xvi. 181 Pre leodes in o lith non lenger þan oþer, Of one mochel & myzte in mesure and in lengthe.

2. Help, remedy.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5213 Nes þer nan oðer lith 3if heo nalden 3emen grið.

† **Lith**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* Also 4-5 lithe, lythe. [Of somewhat uncertain origin; most prob. a. ON. *lith-r* people, vassals collectively (see LEDE); but it may wholly or partly be a use of LITH *sb.* 3. 1.] People, subjects, vassals. Only in alliterative phrases. (Cf. LEDE i. b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13165 Noþer i ask be lith na land. c 1300 *Havelok* 2515 Lond and lith, and oþer catel. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 194 Per wille will not be went, ne lete lond ne lith [Fr. *tere ne tement*]. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In cas that we have . . . Wytland and willfulli gere our euen cristen . . . falsly be desseed of land or of lithe. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* liii. (MS. Douce), Here I gif Sir Galerone . . . Al be londes and be lithes þo lauer to layre. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 841 Who schall us now geue londes or lythe, Hawkys, or howndes? 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 143, I am lyke to tyme up all, bathe . . . land, lythe, and place.

Lith, obs. forms of LIGHT *sb.* and *a.* 2

Lith, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of LIE.

-**lith**, a terminal element representing Gr. *lithos* stone, in adaptations of actual or assumed Gr. compounds. The words with this ending are chiefly terms of Biology and Pathology, as *coccolith*, *cyatholith*, *discolith*, *helmintholith*, *hippolith*; other examples are *acrolith*, *aeolith*, *laccolith*, *monolith*. In terms of mineralogy LITE is commonly used instead of -lith.

|| **Lithæmia** (lith'ē-miā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *aim*-a blood.] The condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood; formerly called *uricæmia*.

1874 C. MURCHISON *Functional Derangem. Liver* ii. 65 This morbid state of the blood I propose to designate Lithæmia. 1884 F. J. NORT in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 447/2 These waters are . . . efficacious in . . . lithæmia.

Hence **Lithæmic** (lith'mik) *a.*, of or pertaining to lithæmia; affected with lithæmia.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithæmic insomnia*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 10 These also are frequently found in lithæmic persons. *Ibid.* 750 The so-called 'lithæmic diathesis' is a . . . frequent cause of throat disease.

Lithagogue (li-thā-gōg), *a. and sb.* *Path.* Also 9 erroneously lithogogue. [f. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *agōgos* drawing forth.] *a. adj.* Having the power to expel calculi from the kidneys or bladder. *b. sb.* A medicine supposed to have this power.

1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med. Terms*, *Lithagoga*, *n.* Lithagogues. 1850 *OGILVIE* has *adj.* and *sb.*

Lithanode (li-thā-nōd), *Electr.* [f. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *anode*.] A hard compact form of peroxide of lead, used in storage batteries. Also *attrib.*

1887 D. G. FITZGERALD *Patent Specif.* Engl. No. 16608 for 1886 My invention relates to the manufacture of peroxide of lead in porous coherent self-supporting masses (or what is known as 'lithanode'). 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/2 This difficulty, we are told, was soon overcome by utilising some of the small lithanode cells to produce a flashing arc. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 4/3 The lamps are worked by Lithanode batteries from the stage.

|| **Lithanthrax**, *Obs.* Also 7 lithanthrix, 8 lithonthrax. [Mod. L., f. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *anthrax* charcoal.] Used as a scientific name for mineral coal (i.e. 'coal' in the mod. sense), in distinction from *xylanthrax* (charcoal).

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gr. Brit.* i. xvi. 89 The Chiefest commodity . . . are those Stones Lithanthracas [sic: ? read lithanthracas], which we call Sea-coales. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Lithanthrix*, a stony coal, being a kind of Gagat. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Lithanthrax*, stony Coal, a kind of Jeat; Pit-coal, or Sea-coal. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 165 Lithonthrax, or Coal. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 24 Mines of pit coal (lithanthrax), are . . . inexhaustible from Pittsburgh many miles down the river.

Litharge (li-thārdz), *Forms:* *a.* 4-6 litarge, 5-6 lytarge, 6 lethargy, lytherge, 6-7 litarge, littarge, 7 lithargie, -y, lytherge, (littorage, lytoridge, lyturgy), 8 litargie, letharge, litherage, (lithurge), 5- litharge. *β.* 5 litargirij, 6 lithargirye, lythurgury, 7 lithargiry. [f. a. or ad. OF. *litarge*, *litargire* (F. *litharge*), ad. L. *lithargyros*, a. Gr. *lith*-os stone + *argyros* silver. The *β* forms are from the mod. L. derivative *litargirium*, -ia.]

1. Protoxide of lead (PbO) prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air. † Also *litharge* of lead.

1322 in *Wandr. Acc. Edw. II* 23/20 *Litharge ad.* per lb. c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* T. 222 Oure grounden litharge eek in the Plofhorie. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 Then we name it our gronde Litharge. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 49 Take Litarge of leidein fyne powder. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Smelling Silver* 114 When the furnace is come to a true temper of heat the Lead con-

verted into Litharge is cast off. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 Lead being . . . burnt into Litargie, retakes also its first Form . . . if a Lixivate Salt be . . . applied to it. 1758 *Rein tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 389 Pure Lead, being exposed to a strong fire without any additament, turns to Litharge. 1860 *PRESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Put a few grains of litharge before the blowpipe flame.

† **Litharge of gold**: a name given to litharge when coloured red by mixture of red lead. **Litharge of silver**: a name given to it as being a by-product in the separation of silver from lead. **Litharge of bismuth**: ? a similar product obtained by the oxidation of bismuth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laufmann's Cirurg.* 99 Take . . . litarge of gold, litarge of siluir 3.viii. 1578 *LYTE Doctores* vi. lxxxvii. 771 To be pound with the lytarge of sylver and frankencense. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. l. 269 The iuice mixed with oile of roses, ceruse, and litarge of golde, and applied [etc.]. 1601 *HOLLAND Phisic* i. 304 The very root of the right Nard . . . is mingled . . . with Litharge of siluer, Antimony, or the rind of Cyperus. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 208 Take lyturgy of gold and lyturgy of siluer . . . mix well the lyturgys. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* (1719) 212 *Lythargyris Aurii*, Litharge of Gold. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour sake. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Artificial Litharge, which is of two kinds, viz. that of gold, and that of silver; or rather it is the same, with this difference, that the one has undergone a greater degree of fire than the other. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 439 Litharge of Bismuth.

† 2. Used as equivalent to *White Lead* or *Red Lead* (see LEAD *sb.* 1 2).

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Mj, The iuice of Coriandre with whyte lede or lythurgury and vinegre. 1660 *HOWELL Lexicon*, *Litargie*, or white Lead. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 26 Of these pibble-stones take one part, and half a part of red Littorage or Littarge . . . and hete it well. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 368 Litharge or Red Lead. 1800 *U. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 64 If you expose to heat in a crucible red oxide of lead or litharge.

3. *attrib.*, as *litharge-furnace*; *litharge-plaster* ? = *DIACHYLON*; *litharge-way*, the opening in a reverberatory furnace through which the litharge flows in the fining of silver.

1887 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 We canvassed the . . . necessity of erecting a 'litharge furnace'. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) III. 94 Small pieces of the 'litharge-plaster' may be applied. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Litharge plaster*, the *Komplustrum plumbi*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 464/2 This blast . . . throws the litharge that is not inhibited by the test towards a channel, called the 'litharge-way, through which it flows.

Lithargie, obs. form of LETHARGY.

Lithate (li-thāt), *Chem.* Also *lithiate*. [f. LITH-IC + -ATE.] A salt of lithic acid.

1821 W. PROUT *Gravell, Calcutta*, etc. 112 The quantity of lithate of ammonia in the urine is increased above the natural standard. 1823 *CRABN Technol. Dict.*, *Lithiate*. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 243 The urine is generally scanty during the height of the disease, deep-coloured, loaded with lithates. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 119 It is supposed to decompose the insoluble lithate of soda in the system.

Hence **Lithatic** (li-thatik) *a.*, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a lithate.

1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* v. 134 The turbidity is owing to the presence of a lithatic deposit.

† **Lithe**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [f. LITH-*a.*; not connected with LETH-*a.*] A calm, lull; *fig.* respite.

c 1300 *Havelok* 147 Ne he ne mouchte no lythe gete. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 310 i Lythe, or lythe, and calme wedyr, malacia.

Hence † **Lithetull** *a.*, calm, gentle.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1262 He þonkede hire 3eorne mid lithfulle warden.

Lithe, *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* In 7 lyth, 9 lythe. [? f. LITH-*v.* 2.] (See *quots.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 83/1 Lyth, or Lything, is Oatmeal or bruised Groats that thickens Broth. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Lythe*, oatmeal and water mixed smooth and added to broth to thicken it.

Lithe (laid), *sb.* 3. *Sc.* Also 8-9 lythe. [? variant of LEWTH. (But cf. LITH-*a.* 2 c.)] Warm shelter.

1768 *Ross Hlenore* (1789) 58 She frae omy beel was far awa', Except stane-sides, and they had little lythe. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 195 Come into the lythe o' the bank here.

Lithe (laid), *a.* *Forms:* 1 lithē, 1yde, 2-5 lithē, 4 lithth, 4-7 lith, lythe, 5-7 lyth, 8-9 dial. lyth(e), 4- litho. Also 3 i-lithē. [OE. *lithē* = OS. *lithi*, OHG. *lindi* (MIG. *linde*, mod. G. *lind*) soft, gentle, mild: — OTeut. type **linþjo*-, f. Teut. and WYARAN root **len*-, whence LIN *v.*, ON. *lin*-r soft, L. *lentus* slow.]

† 1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances: Gentle, meek, mild. Const. *dat.* or *to.* *Obs.*

Beowulf 3183 Manna mildust . . . leodum lithost, a 1000 *Apolonius of Tyre* (1834) 2/25 Da cliopode heo hi hire to mid lithere sprace. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. v. 5 Eadige synt þa lithan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7754 Forr lamb is softe & stille dede, & liþe & meoc & milde. c 1205 *LAV.* 4 He was Leouenades sone lith him beo drihten. *Ibid.* 4917 þu eart me swiðe lithē [c 1275 *libe*] & ich þe leonie swiðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Swiuch oþer wummonne lode to beom—lunelich & lithē. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlv. [cxlv.] 9 Our Lord is liþe to alle. c 1400 *Destn. Tray* 976 The first of þo fre, þat to þe freike said, Was Vlyxes, the lord, with his lythe wordes.

2. Of things, chiefly material things: Mild, soft; also, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine: Gentle in operation. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. 3 Hwæðer him cume þe reðu wylrd þe liða. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Þæt liðe land. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Ðæt weter of egipte wes liðe and swete. c1300 *Sir Tristr.* 707 Water þai asked swiþe. . . Wit mete and drink liþe. c1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame* l. 118 To make lythe of that was harde. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 87 If þe quyttere þe picke & towz, þanne is þe medycin to liþe. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3762 The savour soft and lythe strook to myn herte withoute more. 1642 *ROGERS Nianan* 172 How lythe and cheerfull would the soule be in going to Zoar out of Sodome. 1664 *SPELMAN Gloss.* s.v. *Ledo*, lenis (nobis hodie, Lithe). 1844 *THOM Rhymes of a Weaver* 72 They miss the lythe licht o' their May. 1878 — *Jock o' Knowe* 56 (E. D. D.) Lithe Time stole away.

† b. Of weather: Calm, serene. [Cf. OE. *Liða*, June and July.] Of water: Smooth, still. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAY.* 242 Þæt weter wes swiðe liðe. *Ibid.* 24198 Þa . . . þat gras was riue and þat water wes liðe. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 29 His streames leften liþe. 13. *Coer de L.* 489 The wynd gan weþe lythe. a1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1056 To the see they went fulle yare And passyd the water lythe. c1460 *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron. II.* *Hist. Scot.* 203/2 It proved as lithe a daie, without appearance of anie tempest to issue.

c. Comfortable, genial, sheltered, warm. *Sc.*

c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. c1470 *HENRY Wallace II.* 276 Syn in a bed that brocht him fair and lyth. a1774 *FERGUSON Wks.* (1807) 262 I like thee they scour frae street or field, And hap them in a lyther bield. 1867 G. W. DONALD *Poems* (1879) 66 Licht an lythe wes Peggie's bosom. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. (1873) 66 They're fine lythe parks, an' ear' tee; beasts with live o' them throu' the winter naar. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* North 274 Winter drives them o'er the sea To seek the lyther land.

3. Easily bent; flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense, the only one in Johnson.)

c1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 6 Of bodies stronge & liþh. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 74 His dewlap as lythe, as lasse of Kent. 1599 *Withals Dict.* 109 b. The bills of birds we see full oft, Whiles they be yong are lith and soft. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 347 'Th' unwieldy Elephant . . . wreath'd His Lithe Proboscis. 1667 R. NORWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 To the Harping-Iron is made fast a strong lythe rope. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvi. 85 Like the leaf, That bows its lithe top till the blast is blown. 1833 *TEYSSON Poems* 36 As lithe eels over meadows gray Oit shift their glimmering pool by night. 1856 *BRYANT Poems, Hymn to Death* 37 The perjurer, Whose tongue was lithe, e'en now, and voluble Against his neighbour's life. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxi. 106 He more lithe than a vine amid Trees.

4. Of broth, soup, etc.: Smooth, thick. *dial.*

a1648 *Digny Closet Open.* (1669) 259 Stir it up quick with your hands, like a lith pudding. 1805 J. STAGG *Misc. Poems* (1808) 56 Bit swamps o' drink an' guod lythe keale.

5. Comb.

1791 *COWPER Iliad* xv. 839 Or swans lithe-necked grazing the river's verge. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 9 There are sixteen of them . . . tall, lithe-looking sun-burnt figures. † *Lithe*, v.1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *liþan*, 3 *liþen*, *Orm.* *lipenn*. *Pa. t.* 1 *læð*, 3 *læð*, *pl.* *liðe(n)*; also in *weak form* *lið(e)de*. *Pa. ppl.* 3 *liðe(n)*. [OE. *liþan*, *lið*, *liþen* = OS. *liþan*, OHG. *liþan* carry (MHG. *liþen*, ON. *liða* to travel (Sw. *liða*, Da. *liðe*), Goth. (*af-*, *ga-*, *us-*) *leiþan* to go, f. Teut. root **liþ-* (: *liit-*, see *LOAD sb.*)] *intr.* To go, pass; in OE. esp. to go by sea, to sail.

Beowulf 221 Ða liðende land geseaw. c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 218 Ða forlet he þa mæððe & ofer sæ lið in Gallia rice. c1200 *ORMIN* 8434 Intill while end off all þatt land He hadd himm þanne lipenn. c1205-75 *LAY.* [passim]: see *Glossary*.

Hence † *Liþing ppl. a.*, of a ship, sailing.

c1205 *LAY.* 943 Alle þa liðinde scipen þe on his land beoð.

† *Lithe*, v.2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *liþan*, *lipian*, 3 *liþen*, 4-7 *lythe*, 3- *lithe*. [OE. *lið-an*, weak vb. f. *liðe* mild, *LITHE a.*]

1. *trans.* To render 'lithe', i.e. gentle or mild; to influence (a person) gently; to relax (fettlers); to assuage, mitigate (grief, pain); to relieve, soothe; to render (a limb) supple; to bend, subdue (persons, their passions).

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 124 Ðis is ðearf ðæt se se þe wunde lancia willa geote win on . . . eft ele, ðæt se hie liðe & hæle. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Shereduresdaies absolution liðe þe sinne bendes. 13. *K. Alis.* 2797 The saut com so thikke and swithe, That no veryng ne myghte heom liþe. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 183 Lome menses limes weore lyþet þat tyme. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 726 (754) He þat wont here wo was for to lyþe, She mot for-gone. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3754 To lithe vs all if þou limpes na lonyng þou gettis. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7721 Hir angre she gan ther to lithe. 1552 *ABB. HAMILTON Catch.* (1884) 173 The haly spreit . . . he his grace lythis and turnis our hart to God. 1614 T. ADAMS *Dinells Bantet* vi. 291 England . . . hath now supplied, lythed, and stretched their throates. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 313 Giue me also faith, Lord, . . . to lythe, to forme, and to accomodate my spirit and members.

2. To render 'lithe' or thick; to thicken (broth, etc.). Also *transf.*

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 30 Lithe the pot, i.e. put Oatmeal into it. 1711 W. STORR *Bk. Rem.* in *Yorksh. Arch. Fril.* VII. 58 Lithe it with bean meal as hot as can be bidden. 1808 *BALD Coal-trade of Scot.* i. 13 The coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers were lything the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations. 1867 B. BRIRLEY *Marilocks* iii. 69 The old woman was engaged in 'liþing' the broth.

Lithe (*lið*), v.3 *Obs. exc. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 *liþen*, -in, 3-7, 9 *lythe*, 4, 7 *lithen*, 4 *lythen*, 4, 6-7 *lith*, 4-6 *lyth*, 3- *lithe*. [ON.

lyða (MSw. *lydha* to listen, Sw. *lyda*, Da. *lyde* to obey; the Da. *lytte* to listen, is a different formation), f. *liðð* neut., listening, sound, corresp. to Goth. *hliþþ* listening attention (𐌺𐌹𐌸𐌹𐌳𐌰), OHG. *hliudar*, OE. *hleoðor* sense of hearing, music, f. Teut. root **hleo-* to hear: see *LIST sb.*] *intr.* To hearken, listen. *Const. dat.* or *to*, *unto* (*at*, *till*). Also, to hear of (a thing). *Occas. quasi-trans.* with obj. a thing.

a1225 *Juliana* 73 Lysted me leoue men & liðed ane hwile. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2077 Quað þis bred-wriate, liðed nu me. c1300 *Havelok* 1400 Lipen nou alle to me, Louerdines. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1719 Thenne was hit lif þing list to lyþen þe bounde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 67 How þe gamen zede lithe I saile 30w seie. c1330 *Anis & Amil.* 429 Hir name was cleped Belisaunt, As ye may lithe at me. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xi. 65 To lithen here laies and here loueliche notes. † a1400 *Morte Arth.* 1810 This newe made knyghter Lythes vnto the crye. c1400 *Tale of Gamelyn* i. Litheth and lesteneth and herkeneth ariht. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5023 Pan list him lithe of his lyfe & of his last ende. c1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1163 Lufly ledis in land, lythis me til! † a1500 *Ballad, Adam Bell*, etc. l. 17 Now lithe and listen, gentlemen That of mirth louth to heare! 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* l. 1 Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht, Schir Thomas Norray. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 228 Lythe and I shall tell them the. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 132 Thou mun not take petition (lithen me) Nor enterteine him, till thou take thyfee. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 4 Lythe yee, Lythe yee! How fondlye you tawke. 1807 *STAGG Poems* 20 Monny a sleepless night she past, . . . As she lythe'd the lengthin' blast. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Witches Frolic*, One tale I remember of mickle dread, Now lithe and listen, my little boy Ned.

Lithe, variant of *LYTHE*, the pollack.

Lithe, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of *LIE v.* 1 and 2.

† *Litheby*, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *liþeþis(e)*, 3 *leoðeþis*, *leþeþis*. [OE. *leopuþis*, *liþeþis*; — pre-Engl. **liþubangjo-*, f. *liþu-* *LITH sb.* 1 + **bangjo-*, f. root of *Bow v.*] Supple-jointed, lissome.

c1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 152 Þa wearð þæt halige lic hal on eorðan gemet, . . . liðe biþ on limum. a1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Sei me seli meiden hwonne is te leanet i þine leoðeþis limen so stalewode strenche. a1275 *Proc. Ælfred* 692 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 þe lonke non is leþe þe.

Lithectasy (*liþe-ktāsi*). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *liðos* stone + *ektasis*: see *ECTASY*.] The operation of removing calculi through the urethra, by first extending or dilating it.

1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* Pref. The operation which I have described under the title of Lithectasy. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 236 Professor Dolbeur . . . has performed the operation, which he terms perineal lithotomy, but which differs only from lithectasy in removing the calculus piecemeal.

Lithectomy (*liþe-ktōmi*). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *liðos* stone + *ektō* out + *τομία* cutting.] A proposed substitute for the inaccurate word *LITHOTOMY* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithed, obs. pa. t. *LIGHT v.* 1

Lithely (*loi-ðli*), *adv.* [f. *LITHE a.* + *-LY* 2.]

† 1. Gently, graciously, meekly, mildly. *Obs.*

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 I wilum liðelice to ðreatgeanne. c1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Teched hant to holden hore riulen. liðeliche þanh, & luueliche. a1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 Wel is riht þat we þe liðeliche lustin.

2. With pliant movement; briskly, nimbly.

1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 69 And quhen we cam to the Lommond height, Se lythlye we lyctid doun. 1854 *FRASER'S Mag. L.* 398 Your line springs lithely into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

Litheness (*loi-ðnes*). [f. *LITHE a.* + *-NESS*.]

† a. Gentleness, meekness, mildness. b. Flexibility, suppleness.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Erest he walde us mid liðnesse istoren. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Mathon) 445 Pe clergy . . . with lythnes (had) byde goddis wrake. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 52 Summe men seide that he (Aristotle) was the son of sweth a spirit which thei clepe Incubus, for the lithnes of his body, an the sotille of his witte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 Lythlenesse, delyvernesse, souplesse. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 458 Thou canst remove that utter unwillingnesse . . . and cause lythnesse, and complying therewith. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Litheness*, suppleness, limberness. 1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 402 The litheness of his body at this time was altogether surprising. 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 20 To sinewy grasp and litheness bred.

† *Lither*, sb. *Obs.* [OE. *lið(e)re*; —prehistoric **liþrjōn-*, f. **leþro* LEATHER.] A sling.

c725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F 385 *Funda*, liðre. c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xvii. [xiii.] (1890) 304 Swa micelre brædo swa mon mæge mid liðeran gæweorpan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8124 Me ne migte noht ise hote arwen & flon, & stones out of liþeran (*v.r.* *leþeran*).

Lither (*li-ðer*), a. and *adv.* Forms: a. 1 *lyðre*, (*hlyðre*), *lêðre*, (2 *leoðre*), 2-3 *luðere*, 3 *leðere*, *luðre*, (*lui-*, *luþer*), 3-4 *liðere*, *luther(e)*, 3-5 *luðer*, 4 *luthur*, *lupur*, *lyþere*, *lythure*, 4-5 *lethur*, 5 *lether*, *lethir(e)*, *lethur*, *lithur*, *lythyr*, 5 *lether*, 6 *lyther*, *liether*, 3- *lither*. b. 5 *ledyr*, *liddy*, *lyder*, -ir, -yr, 6 *liddy*, *lydder*, -ir, -yr. [OE. *lyðre*; —prehistoric **liþrjō-*; the first element of MHG. *G. niederlich* lewd (in early use also slight, trifling, pretty), and related by ablaut to *LODDER*. Some scholars regard the Gr. *ἐλευθερος* and *L. liber*, free, as ultimately connected.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, etc.: Bad, wicked; base, rascally unjust. Also of an animal: Ill-tempered. *Obs.*

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xxxvi. Ac se ealdormon hie betæhte lyþrum monnum in healdne. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xix. 22 Of þinum muðe ic ðe deme la lyðra þeowa. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 ludas and þat leodre folc hit repen. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 He is umbe, deies & nihtes, nortie unlimen ow mid wredde, oðer mid lude onde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1873 A luper emperour biore þat het maximian. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 272 Al lupur li-leue we lopen in herte. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 98 Pus I liue loueles lyk A luper dogge. a1400-50 *Alexander* 840 Sa he lost has he lyfe for his leþer [Dunlin MS. *lether*] wordis. a1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garnesche* 146 The foldest sloven ondyr heuen, Prowde, peniche, lyddyr, and lewde. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prove.* (1867) 39 All folke thought them . . . to lyther, To lynger bothe in one house togyther.

† b. *absol.* (quasi-sb.). *sing.* Evil in the abstract.

pl. Bad men.

a1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ne ne let tu neauer mi sawle foreleosen wiþ the forlone ne wiþ the luðere mi lif. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 566 Oþer ellez þyn yze to lyþer is lyfte. *Ibid.* B. 163 For alle arn laped luflyþ, þe luper & þe better. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 629 Lede clanyr þour lif & no lupur wirche. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 82 Thus are þe liþere lyked to lusseborwe sterlings.

† 2. Of things: Bad (in various senses, chiefly physical); poor, sorry, ill-conditioned, ill-looking, worthless; hurtful. Of a part of the body: Withered, paralysed, impotent. *Obs.*

c1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xli. 27 Þa seofon hlanen oxan and þa seofon hlyðran ear getacnað seofon hungergear. c1050 *Suppl. Ælfred's Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 179/45 *Lolium et cetera adulterina genera* Rohen and oðre lyðre cynn. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 þeo ilke reoufulde gacen of þe luðere skurgen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 621 So þat a luper benegege to hare biot þe hrowe. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 156 For be monnes lude neuer so luper, þe lyf is ay swete. a1320 *OTHELLO* 92 Sore he felt oppon þe ground, & hadde a fol lupur wunde. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 868 Perfore no like no lud of his lupur fare. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 342 As in lusseborwes is a lyther alay and zet loketh he lyke a sterlynge. c1400 *Iwan & Gaw.* 599 He passed . . . mony a playne, Til he come to that lethir sty. That him byhoved pass by. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. v. 17 His smotterit habit, our schulderis lither. 1549 *CHALCOUNE Erasm.* on *Folly* F ij b. They . . . still daube theyr lither chekes with peynting. 1556 *ABE. PARKER Ps.* xxxv. Argument, He careth and carkth for his lyther gayne. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. 152b, And in his lither hand he hild a potte of wyne. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* vi. 7, I like them [ridishes] better . . . being thus lyther, and withered as you see, then when they are fresh and crispis.

† b. of the air: Foul, pestilential. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvi. 220 Funder ich þat . . . hus [the pope's] bulle myght Letten þis louþe eir. . . Thenne wolde ich [etc.].

3. Lazy, sluggish, spiritless; also *absol.* Now *dial.*

a1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 147 Crystys curs, my knaue thou art a ledy hyne! 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. xxxiv, Behald 3e men that callis ladyis lither. 1520 *LYNDESAY Complaynt* 75 Thocht I be, in my askyng, lither. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 68 Thair lancia come to lither & slaw. 1600 *Look About You* xi. c 4 b. Ie bring his lyther legges in better frame. 1611 *FLORIO, Baldone*, a lubbard, a lither, a loger hend. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 143 The qualite of the Princesse her seruaunts, was not so lither and effeminate. . . as [etc.]. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey.* (1697) 217 The man to see to was both great and tall, Though but a lither fellow. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* iv. Thine own laziness, that dost nothing but drink and sleep and leaves that lither lad to do the work. 1884 J. C. EGERTON *Sussex Folks & Ways* iv. 61 'Lither' . . . was quite familiar to him in the sense of 'idle, lazy'.

b. *Lither lurd:* = 'lazy lout'. Hence the *lither lurd:* the disease of laziness = *FEVER-LURDEN*.

a1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (Shaks. Soc.) 13, I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurd. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 129 What Iockie (lither lurd) lesse for wea, Thou'st be so tatterd.

4. Pliant, supple; (of the air, sky) yielding. *arch.* Also, in mod. dialects (influenced by *LITHE a.*): Agile, nimble.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, s.v. *Brachium, Cere brachia*, Nice and liether armes. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 21 Thou antique Death. Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie, In thy despit shall scape Mortalitie. c1600 *Day Beg. Bednall Gr.* iv. ii. (1881) 82 Vanish, I know thou art but lither ayr, Thy hand fell lightly on me. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* (1652) 102 They have wade, checker, lyther consciences. 1668 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat.* Ins. 957 The Butterfly is a volatile Insect, having . . . two lither cornicles growing forth from before his eyes. 1807 *Illog Mount. Bard, Mary of Moril Glen* 103 With limbs as lydder and as lythe As daddis hung out to dry. 1860 *MURRY Phys. Geog.* Sea iv. § 239 We see, as in a figure, the lither sky filled with crystal vessels full of life-giving air. 1891 *MAXWELL. GRAY In Heart of Storm* I. 38 Boys . . . are made that lither and sprack they can't bide quiet long togyther.

† b. *adv.* Badly, wickedly; ill, poorly. *Obs.*

c1000 *Christ & Satan* 62 (Gr.) Habbad we alle swa for ðinum leasungum lyðre gefered. c1205 *LAY.* 2785 Ah toward his lifes ende him ilomw wel luðre c1275 *lyþre*. a1225 *Juliana* 33 þu biwistest daniel biþom þe wode liuns ilatet se luðere. c1300 *Proverbs of Hendyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 114 Lyht clup luthere zelde.

Hence † *Litherback*, a slothful person. † *Li-*

therhead, wickedness.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9488 þe godemen of þe lond hire luperheide iseye. c1305 *St. Kenelm* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 Heo turnede to folie & to luperhead al hire þoht. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decates* (1592) 269 Hee must be no litherbacke, vnapt, or slothfull fellow.

† **Lither**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [f. **LITHER** *sb.*] *a. trans.* To hurl, shoot forth from (or as from) a sling. *b. intr.* To sling stones, to let fly. *Const.* to (=at).
 a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 290 Liðere to him lufeliche mid to holie rode steuc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11438 Hii wolde sir edward vawe out to hom sende lithered wip a mangelen, hom wip hom to lede. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. XIX. 48 Pese lourdeines litheren per-to bat alle pe leues fallen, And fecceheth a-way this frut.

† **Lither**, *v.*² *Obs.* In 3 liðerien, lyperien. [f. **LITHER** *a.*] *intr.* To act wickedly, to do harm.
 a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxv. 5 Kirke of liðerand [Vulg. *ecclesiam malignantium*] hated 1. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 9 For bat liðeres, outend sal þai. *Ibid.* civ. 15 In mine prophetes nil lithre þou.

Lither, *liðere*, *obs.* forms of **LATHER** *v.*

Litherage, *obs.* form of **LITHARGE**.

† **Litherby**, *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. **LITHER** *a.* + **-BY** (see **-BY** 2).] (See *quot.*)

1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Andria* i. iii. 19 Thers no time to plaie the litherie now, or lasie lubber.

† **Litherly**, *a. Obs.* [f. **LITHER** *a.* + **-LY** 1. OE. had *lyðelic* in the sense of sordid, mean; cf. G. *liedlich* (mentioned s.v. **LITHER** *a.*)] *a.* Spiteful, mischievous. *b.* Idle, lazy.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Some litherly lubber more eateth than twoo, yet leaueh vndone that another will doo. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. ii. (1651) 25 What wends against the grain is litherly. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 24 To awaken them out of their remisness and litherly formalness. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* ii. xxxii. He was waspish, arch and litherly.

† **Litherly**, *adv. Obs.* For forms see **LITHER** *a.* + **-LY** 2. [f. **LITHER** *a.* + **-LY** 2.] In a 'lither' manner. *a.* Wickedly, deceitfully, viciously. *b.* Badly, meanly, miserably, wretchedly. *c.* Idly, lazily.

c 1050 *Suppl. Aelfric's Gloss* in Wr. Wulker 178/27 *Pesime* luperlice. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Thine forðederes beoð . . forloren lufeliche. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1563 Din broðer iacob was her nu And toð ðin blissing liðer-like. 13 . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 36 What vryþ habel . . Wolde lyke, if a ladde com lyþerly attyred. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1231 Leþerly as a lyoun he leþes in-to þe prese. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 113 A clerk hadde liþerly biþet his whyþe, But if he koude a Carpenter bigyle. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1263 To unordly he wykeþ, Thus litherly agaynes law to lede my pople. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 171 Men say 'lyght chepe letherly for-yeldys'. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xvii. (1588) 167 Earnestly, manfully, and not litherly or faintly. a 1583 ARBUTHNOT in *Pinkerton Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 144 Men was swier, and durt not steir; But lukrit litherlie. 1600 HOLLAND *Living* ii. lviii. 83 Doing all things that they did, litherly, slowly, recklessly and stubbornly.

† **Litherness**, *Obs.* [f. **LITHER** *a.* + **-NESS**.] *a.* Wickedness.

a 1240 *Ureism in Cott. Hom.* 197 Þu ne noursakeþ neme mon nor his litherness. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7999 His strengþe and is wisdom . . He turnde to luperesse, þo lanfranc was ded. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 226 Þis worlde . . es ful of pompe and lythernes.

2. Laziness, sloth, listlessness, indifference; want of spirit, cowardice. Also in physical sense, laxity.
 c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iv. 355 He that lay in lythynnes. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Lauret* 733, I am not lady of liddyres with lumps. 1570 SIR F. WILSON *Demosthenes* 17 Things lost by much litherness must be recovered againe by great diligence. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 540 It is . . unust that the litherness of our wives, should be fostered with our sweat. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 617. 189 Slun both extremities; but sloth and litherness more. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dropsy*, When the Dropsy proceeds from the real Indisposition . . of the Liver, its known by . . Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

Lithesome (li'ðsəm), *a.* [f. **LITHE** *a.* + **-SOME**.] Pliant, supple, agile; = **LISSOM**.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 177 Nature may have . . made some of our organs more lithesome . . than others. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 64 Smith was lithesome and quick foot. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* ii. 428 The warlike carriage of the men, and their strong, lithesome, resolute step. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper. v.* (ed. 5) 248 My attention was attracted by an active lithesome old man.

Lithia (li'þiä), *Chem.* [a. mod. L. *lithia*, altered from **LITHION**, after *soda, potassa*. Cf. **LITHINA**.] The oxide of lithium, LiO.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 337 Lithia (the name given to the new alkali) was first found in the petalite. 1819 [see **LITHIUM**]. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 573 The acetate of lithia . . was converted by calcination into carbonate of lithia. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 497 Lithia . . closely resembles potash in its effects upon the system.

b. attrib. and Comb., as lithia salt, water; lithia-emerald (see **HIDDENITE**); *lithia-mica* = **LEPIDOLITE**; *lithia-tourmaline* = **RUBELLITE**.

1854-68 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 314 Lepidolite. **Lithia-mica*. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 Greisen is a granular-crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter usually lithia-mica. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 50 A 'lithia salt'. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 201 'Lithia water is often prescribed to gouty . . persons.

c. colloq. Short for *lithia water*.

1893 SALTUS *Sapphira* 21 Mr. Snaith . . refreshed himself with whisky and lithia.

|| **Lithia** (li'þiä), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *λίθος* stone.] The formation of sand or stony concretions in the body, esp. in the Meibomian follicles of the eye. (Cf. **LITHIASIS**.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 Tendency to the separation or production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osteoxia and Lithia. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Lithia*, the formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are

edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions. 1839 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Lithiasis** (liþi'ásis), *Path.* [mod. L. *lithiasis*, Gr. *λίθιασις*, f. *λίθίων*, f. *λίθος* stone.] The formation of stony concretions in any part of the body, esp. in the bladder and urinary passages.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lithiasis*, the disease of the stone, engendered in a mans body. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*, The lithiasis, or the disposition of the kidneys and bladder to generate stones. 1835 G. GREGORY *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 567 The foundation of our reasonings concerning lithiasis. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithiasis*. Name given to a disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 906 The discharge from the body of urinary concretions . . constitutes lithiasis or gravel.

Lithiate, *sb.*: see **LITHATE**.

Lithiated (liþi'etéd), *pp. a.* [Two formations: (1) f. **LITH** (ic) + **-ATE** + **-ED** 1; (2) f. **LITHI-UM** + **-ATE** + **-ED** 1.] † *a.* Combined with 'lithic' (now called *uric*) acid (*obs.*). *b.* Impregnated with a salt of lithium.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 389 Gouty matter is lithiated soda. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Sept. 883/2 Another form of soda is the lithiated compound phosphate. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lithiate*, *v.*, to impregnate with a salt of lithium.]

Lithic (li'þik), *a.*¹ and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *λίθικός*, f. *λίθος* stone.] *A. adj.*

1. *Chem. and Path.* Of or pertaining to 'stone' or calculi in the bladder. † *Lithic acid*: an obsolete name for uric acid.

1797 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 386 A peculiar concrete acid, which, since his [Scheele's] time has received the name of lithic. *Ibid.* 393 The appearance of the lithic strata . . shews that they are . . an accidental deposit. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 350 Small quantities of uncombined lithic, or, as it is now called, uric acid. 1821 W. PROUT *Gravel, Calculus*, etc. 223 A small or moderately sized lithic calculus in the bladder. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 37 The efficacy of alkalis in preventing the deposit of lithic gravel in the urine. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 445 Urinary deposits, which consist of the normal elements of the Urine, —namely, Lithic Acid, and the Phosphates. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 180 The uric, or lithic, acid calculus.

2. *gen. Of or pertaining to stone; consisting of stone. Lithic age*, the 'stone age' of Archaeology.

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* 93 This remarkable example of lithic literature. [Quasi-archaic.] 1865-7 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* (1874) i. 35 The best lithic ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 762 The architecture . . of St. Paul's is lithic, and suitable to no other material than stone. 1883 N. JOLY *Man bef. Metals* i. i. § 3. 23 Even in our day groups of men exist who are still in their lithic age.

B. sb. A medicine given for stone in the bladder (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893).

Lithic (li'þik), *a.*² *Chem.* [f. **LITHI-UM** + **-IC**.] Pertaining to lithium. *Lithic paint* (see *quot.*).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lithic Paint*, a mastic of petalite (which contains an alkali known as lithia), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. 1878 LOCKYER *Spectrum Analysis* vi. (ed. 2) 160 Lithic Iodide gave the red line of this metal extending all across the spectrum.

Lithification (liþifikei'fan), [f. next: see **-IFICATION**.] The process of forming into stone.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 221 The cause of joints is probably the shrinkage of the rock in the act of consolidation from sediments (lithification), as in stratified rocks.

Lithify (liþifai), *v.* [f. Gr. *λίθω* stone + **-I** FY.] *trans.* To form into stone.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 478 All these deposits are imperfectly lithified sand and clays in nearly horizontal position. *Ibid.* 480 The rocks of this period . . are mostly imperfectly lithified.

† **Lithina**, *Chem. Obs.* [mod. L., altered from the earlier name **LITHION**; cf. **-INE** 5. The Fr. name is still *lithine*.] = **LITHIA** 1. 1826 [see **LITHION**].

† **Lithion**, *Chem.* [mod. L., as if Gr. *λίθιον*, neut. of *λίθιος* adj., stony, f. *λίθος* stone; the name was proposed in 1818 by Berzelius for the fixed alkali discovered by Arfwedsson in 1817, to designate its mineral origin, the two previously known being of vegetable origin.] An earlier name for **LITHIA** 1.

1818 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt., Of the new fixed Alkali, Lithion. 1825 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* IX. 330 A very useful test for lithion. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* i. 572 To distinguish it from the two other fixed alkalis, both of vegetable origin, it received the name of lithion, (from *λίθιος*, *lapideus*?) and this term, to suit the analogy of the other alkalis, was afterwards converted into lithia or lithina. *attrib.* 1856 *Oly. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* X11. 111 The metallic base of the lithion-alkali. *Ibid.* Petalite, Lithion-spodumen [etc.].

Lithionite (li'þiðnit), *Min.* [f. **LITHION** + **-ITE**.] An obsolete synonym of **LEPIDOLITE**.

1884 BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineralogy* 201 Zinnwaldite, Lithionite, Cryophyllite—apparent axial angle up to 65°. 1896 in A. H. CHESTER *Names Min.*

Lithiophilite (liþi'filit), *Min.* [A name given, 1878, by Brush and Dana; f. **LITHI-UM** + Gr. *φίλος* friend + **-ITE**.] A mineral containing a large proportion of lithium.

1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVI. 118 No crystals of Lithiophilite were found. 1892 DANA *Min.* 757 Lithiophilite occurs at Branchville, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Lithistid (liþistid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Lithistida*, f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *ίστις* web: see **-ID**.]

a. sb. A silicious sponge of the group *Lithistida*,

in which the spicules are articulated to form a silicious skeleton. *b. adj.* Pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithistida*.

1892 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 218/2 Tetractinellid, lithistid, and hexactinellid spicules are also present. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 Lithistid sponges from the Upper Cambrian of the Mingan Islands are better preserved.

Lithistidan (liþistidän), *sb.* and *a.* = **LITHISTID**. In some recent Dicts.

Lithium (li'þizm), *Chem.* [f. **LITHIA** 1: see **-IUM**.] A metallic element of the alkaline group occurring in small quantities in various minerals.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 338 The chloride of lithium . . is a white semi-transparent body. 1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 201 A . . substance is separated, which may be called *lithium*, the term *lithia* being applied to its oxide. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol. v.* 81 Three metallic bases of the alkalis—potassium, sodium, and lithium. 1873 WATTS *Famous Chem.* (ed. 11) 69 Lithium shows a bright brilliant line in the red.

attrib. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 213 The lithium salts were formerly supposed to be very rare. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 99 Twenty grains of lithium carbonate.

Litho (li'þo), A techn. abbrev. of **LITHOGRAPH**. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/4 Litho artists jostled the bricklayer, and the bricklayer joined hands with the baker. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/3 There was no difference between the ordinary stone lithos and the transfer paper lithos.

Litho- (li'þo), before a vowel *lith-*, combining form of Gr. *λίθος* stone, in many scientific terms (the more important appear as main words): || **Litho-biblion** (-bi'blion) *Geol.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book], a laminated schistose rock; a bibliolite (Webster 1828-32). || **Lithobiotic** (-bi'otik) *a.* [Gr. *βιωτικός*, f. *βίος* life], pertaining to the natural state of crystals, minerals, and stones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); hence **Lithobiotism** (-bi'otizm), the hidden or undeveloped existence of crystals, etc. (*ibid.*). || **Lithocarp** (-käp) [Gr. *λίθος* fruit], 'a fossil or petrified fruit; a carpolite' (Webster 1828-32). || **Lithochryso-graphy** [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + **-GRAPHY**], printing in gold on stone. † **Lithocol**, **-colla** [Gr. *κόλλα* glue]: see *quot.* **Lithocoral**, **-line** [CORALLINE], pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithocorallia* or stone-corals. (In recent Dicts.) || **Lithocystotomy Surg.** [CYSTOTOMY] = **LITHOTOMY** (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890).

|| **Lithodialysis Surg.** [DIALYSIS], an operation by which stone in the bladder is dissolved (Mayne); hence **Lithodialytic a.**, pertaining to lithodialysis (*ibid.*). || **Lithofellic** (-fel'ik), **-felinic** (-fel'nik) *adjs.* [L. *fel* gall, bile], the designation of an acid which is a large constituent of bezoars.

|| **Lithofractor** (-frä'ktör) [Fr. (*L. fractor*) breaker], an explosive compound of nitroglycerine, used for blasting. **Lithofractor** [L. *fractor* breaker] = **LITHOCLAST** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithogenesis, **-genesis** (-džen'si) [GENESIS, Gr. *-γενεα*], that department of mineralogy which treats of the formation of stones. **Lithogenous** (li'þdžinos) *a.* [Gr. *-γενής* producing + **-OUS**], stone-producing: applied to those animals which produce coral.

Lithogeny (li'þdžini) *Path.* [see **-GENY**], the formation of calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). **Litholabe** (li'þleib), also in mod. L. form † **-labon Surg.** [late Gr. *λίθολαβός*, f. *λαβ*-to seize, take], an instrument for extracting stone from the bladder or for holding it while being operated upon. **Litholapaxy** (-läpæ'ksi) *Surg.* [Gr. *λάπαξις* evacuation], an operation for crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it. **Litholatry** (-elätri) [see **-LATRY**], stone-worship (Ogilvie 1882); so **Litholatrous a.**, stone-worshipping (*Cent. Dict.*).

Litholeine (liþu'leini) [L. *oleum* oil + **-INE** 5], 'a yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases' (*Cent. Dict.*). || **Litholysis** (liþ'lisiz) *Surg.* [Gr. *λίσις* solution], the dissolving of stone in the bladder by means of lithotropic injections (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Litholytic** (-leit) [G. *-λυσος* solvent], 'a form of catheter for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **Litholytic** (-lit'ik) *a.*, pertaining to litholysis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithometer** (-el'mē-tōr), an instrument for measuring the size of a stone in the bladder (*ibid.*); also *attrib.* **Lithomyl** (li'þmil) [Gr. *μύλη* mill], an instrument devised for reducing calculi to powder; hence **Lithomylly** (-el'mili), the use of the lithomyl (*ibid.*).

|| **Lithonephritis Path.** [NEPHRITIS], calculous inflammation of the kidney (*ibid.*). **Lithonephrotomy Surg.** = **NEPHROLITHOTOMY** (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890).

|| **Lithopædion**, **-ium** (-pēdion, -iēm) [Gr. *παίδιον* little child], a dead extra-uterine foetus, impregnated with calcareous matter. **Lithophagous** (-el'fagos) *a.* [Gr. *-φάγος* eating], stone-eating: applied esp. to molluscs which bore through stones. || **Lithophagus**, a stone-eater; pl. (-i),

lithophagous animals. **Lithophane** (li'fōfān) [Gr. *-φανης* appearing], a kind of ornamentation produced by impressing upon porcelain-glass in a soft state figures which are made visible by transmitted light (Ogilvie 1882); so **Lithophanic** (-fēnik) *a.*, pertaining to lithophane or lithophany; **Lithophany** (-fāni) [cf. *F. lithophanie*], the art of making ornamented glass of this kind. **Lithophilous** (-fīlōs) *a.* [-φίλος loving], applied to insects living in stony places and to plants growing upon rocks (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856 and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophosphor** [PHOSPHOR], a stone which becomes phosphorescent when heated (Webster 1828-32); hence **Lithophosphoric** *a.*, becoming phosphorescent when heated (Craig 1848). **Lithophotography** = PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY. **Lithophthisis** *Path.* [LITHI-SIS], the stage of tubercular phthisis in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs (Mayne). **Lithophyll** (li'fōfil) *Palaeont.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], a fossil leaf or the impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or its impression (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophysa** (li'fōfīsa), **Lithophyse** (li'fōfīs) [Gr. *φύσις* bellows], a spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lithoscope** *Surg.* [see -SCOPE], an instrument used to determine the size and form of a calculus (Mayne). **Lithoscopist**, one who examines stones. **Lithosphere** (li'fōfīsi) [SPHERE], a term (corresponding to *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*) used by some to designate the crust of the earth. **Lithotheology**, natural theology as illustrated by the study of stones. **Lithotint** [TINT *sb.*], the art or process of printing tinted pictures from lithographic stones; a picture so printed. **Lithure-sis, -u-ria** *Path.* [Gr. *ούρησις, -ουρία* urination], the passing of small calculi with the urine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Lithurorrhoea**, calculous diabetes (*ibid.*). 1845 Ford *Handbk. Sp. I.* ii. 361 This new style of printing in Gold and colours on stone, this 'Lithochromography' and 'Lithochromatography'. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lithocol*, the Cement with which the Stones are fastened, when they are cut, under the Grindstone; made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Lithocolia*. 1839-47 *Town Cycl. Anat.* III. 805/1 *Lithofellic acid*. 1852 *Foetus Chem.* (1859) 566 Oriental bezoar stones, consist essentially of a... lithofellic acid. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lithofractur*. 1883 *Times* 24 Nov. 7 Dynamite, lithofractur, or any similar nitro-glycerine compounds. 1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*), *Lithogenesis*. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 288 The operations of 'lithogenous' polypts. 1846 BRITTON *Malgaigue's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 Push the external canula as far forwards as possible on the 'litholabe'. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Litholabon*. 1878 BIGELOW in *Trans. Lond. Clinical Soc.* XII. 24 This method, which I have called 'litholapaxy', its peculiar feature being evacuation. 1891 tr. *De La Saussure's Man. Sci. Reliq.* xii. 89 Tree worship is as widely spread as 'litholatri'. 1856 R. DUFFITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* iv. xx. (ed. 7) 576 'Litholysis, or solution of stone. 1860 in *Lancet* 25 Aug. 185 (title) Calculus in the Bladder treated by Litholysis. 1876 *Gross Dis. Bladder* 221 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* i. 30 The stone in the bladder was caught... by means of a 'lithometer. 1895 ERICHSEN *Sci. & Art Surg.* (ed. 10) II. 1077 Lithometer Sound for measuring Stone. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 257 An osseous or almost stony mass, which has been distinguished by the name of osteopodion or 'lithopodion. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 195 The 'lithopodium of extra-uterine gestation. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lithophagous*. 1835-6 *Town Cycl. Anat.* I. 704/1 The lithophagous. Conchifera. 1827 *Mirror* I. 8 There was brought to Avignon a true 'lithophagus, or stone-eater. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. *Lithophagi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid stones. 1828 *Specif. Patent* No. 5626 'Lithophanic china. 1861 F. JOUBERT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 500/2 A process known as 'lithophany, or transparent china, or biscuit slabs. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, *Lithophotography*, the modern art of producing prints from lithographic stones, by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface. 1892 *Athenaeum* 21 May 670/3 The 'Lithophyses in the Obsidian of the Roche Rosse, Lipari. 1693 E. LUYVO *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Gentl. Mag.* (1822) XCII. i. 318, I have been all this while expecting the return of our 'Lithoscopist. 1887 *Times* 6 Sept. 11/3 The form of the 'lithosphere and the material of its surface. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 136 T hus were formed the oceanic basin and the continental arches of the lithosphere. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Reliq. Belief* (1878) II. i. 17 There has been an astrotheology, a 'lithotheology, a petinotheology [etc.]. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* i. v. 117 Books appeared on bronzo-theology, seisino-theology, litho-theology, phytatheology. 1843 HARRING & HALL *Baron. Halls Eng. Pref.*, The prints which illustrate this work are executed in 'Lithotint, that is to say, they are drawn on stone with the brush. 1853 KANK *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 Lieutenant Brown, whose admirably artistic sketches I had seen in Haghe's lithotints. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 90 It is safer to attribute 'lithuria to dyspepsia.

Lithochromatic (li'fōkrōmā'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρωματ-, χρώμα* colour + -IC.]

A. adj. Pertaining to lithochromatics; involving or produced by applying oil colours to stone. **B. sb. pl.** The art or process of applying oil colours to stone and taking impressions therefrom.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Lithochromatics*, the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions on canvas. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/3 The influence... of lithography and litho-chromatic printing upon the older arts

of engraving... has been such that the processes in... use fifty years ago can scarcely be said to exist.

So **Lithochromic** *a.* and *sb.*, in the same sense. 1850 OGILVIE, *Lithochromics*.

Lithochromatography (li'fōkrōmā'tōgrāfi). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρωματ-, χρώμα* colour + -GRAPHY.] = CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY. Hence **Lithochromatographic** *a.*, chromolithographic (in mod. Dicts.).

1843 F. E. PAGET *Poignant* 37 Blessings on the inventor of an art with such a brief, soft, and euphonious name as that of lithochromatography! 1845 *Lithochromatography* [see LITHO-].

Lithochrome (li'fōkrōm), *a.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρώμα* colour.] Lithochromatic. Also *absol.* Chromolithography; = LITHOCHROMY 2.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, *Lithochrome*, colour printing by the lithographic process, generally termed chromolithography. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* i. 907 The lithochrome process... has long been familiar to them... blocks of wood only being used instead of stones. *Ibid.* II. 285 Our lately discovered art of lithochrome printing.

Lithochromy (li'fōkrōmī). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρώμα* colour + -Y. Cf. *F. lithochromie*.]

1. Painting on stone.

1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 72/2 The peripteral temple executed by me in Munich Park, which, to the best of my knowledge, constitutes the first example of lithochromy in the present day. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 320 A very important application of painting, from an early period, was that for which in our times the term lithochromy has been formed.

2. Chromolithography. 1895 E. C. AGASSIZ *Life L. Agassiz* I. 282 The newly-invented art of lithochromy [anno 1838].

Lithoclast (li'fōklāst). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *-κλάστης* breaker, *κλᾶν* to break.]

1. A stone-breaker. *Obs. rare* -1.

1849 BURCKHARDT *Trav. Arabia* I. 307 A party of horse-men... were ready... to assist the lithoclast, as soon as he should have executed his task.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up stone in the bladder.

1847 SOUTH tr. *Chelins' Surg.* II. 560 The perforating instruments... have been set aside by Jacobson's lithoclast. 1882 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Urinary Organs* xii. (ed. 6) 81 Urethral lithoclasts.

Hence **Lithoclastic** *a.*, pertaining to the lithoclast or to lithoclasty; **Lithoclasty** [cf. *F. lithoclastie*], 'the reduction of a vesical calculus into fragments by the aid of the lithoclast' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lithocol, -coralline: see LITHO-.

Lithocyst (li'fōsist). [f. LITHO- + CYST.]

1. *Zool.* One of the sacs containing mineral particles found in certain Medusae, and supposed to be organs of hearing.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 24 Every appendage (except the hydrotheca and lithocysts) commences its existence as a calcar process of the ectoderm and endoderm. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 92 The margin of the umbrella is furnished with a series of... lithocysts'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int. Anim.* iii. 126 There can be little doubt that the lithocysts... are of the nature of auditory organs.

2. *Bot.* A cell containing crystals of calcium carbonate formed beneath the surface of the leaves of some plants.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 88 Transitional forms between the imperfect laticiferous vessels of bulb-scales and simple lithocysts which do not contain latex but only rapheides.

Lithocystotomy, -dialysis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithodome (li'fōdōm). Anglicized form of LITHODOMUS.

1848 in CRAIG. **Lithodomize** (li'fōdōmīz), *v.* [f. as next + -IZE.] *trans.* To burrow in (stone), as a lithodomus.

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 644/1 Lithodomized stones.

Lithodomus (li'fōdōmōs), *a. Zool.* [f. next + -OMUS.] Dwelling in rock or stone; produced by or pertaining to mussels of the genus *Lithodomus*. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 588 Nine feet above this they are penetrated by lithodomus or boring shells. 1875 LYELL's *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxx. 172 Deposits, which envelop the pillars below the zone of lithodomus perforations.

Lithodomus (li'fōdōmōs). *Zool.* Pl. -i. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *λίθοδωμος* mason, *λίθος* stone + -δωμος building, *δῆμιν* to build.] A genus of small mussels which burrow in rock or stone; a mussel of this genus, a date-shell.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* Gloss. *Lithodomi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid rocks, and lodge themselves in the holes they have formed. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc., *Lithodomus*. 1848 CRAIG, *Lithodomus*, *Lithodomi*. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II The shipworm adheres to timber, and the pholas and lithodomus to limestone rocks.

Lithofellic, -fractor, -genesis, etc.: see LITHO-.

Lithoglyph (li'fōglīf). [f. LITHO- + Gr. *γλύφειν* to carve.] An incision or engraving on stone; an incised or engraved stone; also, the art of engraving on precious stones.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Lithoglyph*, the art of engraving on precious stones. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 3 If there be any remains of sculpture on the stone, it becomes a lithoglyph or a hieroglyph.

1. **Lithoglyphy**. *Obs.* -o = LITHOGLYPHIC *sb.* 1730 BAILEY (folio), *A Lithoglyphy*, a Stone-cutter or Mason.

Lithoglyphic (li'fōglī'fic), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. **λιθογλυφικός*, *φ.* *λιθογλύφος* stone-cutter.]

a. adj. Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones (Craig 1848). **1b. sb.** An engraver on precious stones. *Obs.* -o

1623 COCKERAM, *Lithoglyphic*, a grauer or cutter of stones. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Lithoglyphick*, of or pertaining to carving or cutting in stone.

Lithoglyphte (li'fōglīfīt). [Formed as LITHOGLYPH + -ITE.] A fossil which bears the appearance of having been artificially cut or engraved. 1828-32 in WEBSTER (who cites LUNIER).

Lithograph (li'fōgrāf), *sb.* [f. LITHO- + -GRAPH (or a back-formation from LITHOGRAPHY).]

1. A lithographic print. Also *attrib.*

1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 98 We have an exquisite lithograph of Lucas's portrait of my father. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 23 These streets, probably, like those of many lithograph cities of recent date, existed only upon paper. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 179 Melancholy lithographs represent to us a long-faced, square-browed man.

2. An inscription on stone. *nonce-use.*

1859 WHITTIER 'The Rock' in *El Ghor iv*, The graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time! Unchanged the awful lithograph Of power and glory undertrod.

Lithograph, v. [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To print from stone; to produce by a lithographic process; in first quot. to make a lithographic portrait of. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1457 This personage has obtained himself to be sketched and lithographed. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 93 Of this work, the part relating to bridges was, in 1850, lithographed at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 235 This native print... was lithographed in the Oordoo language.

2. To write or engrave on stone. *rare.*

1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* 73 If they could have written to any primeval 'Times', they would not have taken such pains to lithograph their victory on the spot.

Hence **Lithographed** *apl. a.*

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. 407 A lithographed likeness of his odious face. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1213 Specimens of gilt, lithographed, and coloured borders. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* xii. 535, I bought several lithographed books in the Urdu language. 1890 *Athenaeum* 21 June 802/3 It is proposed to publish in lithographed facsimile a manuscript volume of recipes.

Lithographer (li'fōgrāfī), [f. LITHO- + -GRAPHER.]

1. One who writes treatises about stones. *Obs.*

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1056 Though it be commonly by the Lithographers reckon'd amongst stones. 1686 *Flor Staffordsh.* 175 The Sardachates of the Lithographers.

2. One who practises lithography; a lithographic draughtsman or printer.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 284 The first attempts at transferring, in lithography, were made in Paris, in 1826, by a lithographer named Mottet. 1878 RICHMOND *Gram. Lithography* 3 Many difficulties which do not now confront the lithographer.

Lithographic (li'fōgrāfik), *a.* [f. LITHO-GRAPHY + -IC. Cf. *F. lithographique*.]

1. Pertaining to, employed in or produced by lithography; engraved on or printed from stone.

1813 in *Archaeol. Jrnl.* (1894) Ser. II. II. 117 Forty Lithographic impressions from drawings by Thomas Barker. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 158 note, This fac-simile... is curious as being a production of the newly invented Lithographic process. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 131 A Lithographic Press, the invention of Mr. Alois Senefelder. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 30 No better than... a lithographic print by the side of a fine Volpato. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 44/2 The two principal agents used for making designs, writings, &c., on stone, are called lithographic chalk and lithographic ink.

b. Lithographic limestone, slate, stone: a compact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography. Hence the *adj.* is applied to rocks resembling this.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. (1837) 406 The lithographic limestone of Solenhofen. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 777 The lithographic stones of the best quality are still procured from the quarry of Solenhofen. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 79 Smoother than the finest lithographic stone. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 165 The chain of hills... which is reddish white, and almost of lithographic nature, like the Jura limestone of Pappenheim. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvii. 322 The lithographic limestones of Germany.

2. Descriptive of stones or rocks. *rare.*

1820 DA COSTA in *Gentl. Mag.* XC. i. 222 A Lithographic view of the several Counties in England.

3. Writing on stone. *allusive nonce-use.*

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 32 The records... which geology has written down with her lithographic pen.

Lithographical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to lithography. *rare* -o.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

2. Pertaining to the descriptive science of stones; lithological.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 154 The Denbighshire grits are Lower Wenlock strata, changed and altered as regards their lithographical constituents.

Hence **Lithographically** *adv.*, by means of lithography. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

1. **Lithographize**, *v. Obs.* [f. next + -IZE.] = LITHOGRAPH *v.*

1821 A. H. ROWAN *Let.* 14 Sept. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 151, I am lithographing Mr. Wolff's prayer over the corpse of the persecuted—Queen of England.
1822 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 264 An interesting series... might be lithographed by some of his pupils.
1830 BENTHAM *To Pres. Jackson* 10 Jan., Wks. 1843 XI. 41 The author of an address to the French army that, after having been written here, and either printed or lithographed, has been transmitted to... France.

Lithography (lith'grafi). [ad. mod.L. *lithographia* or F. (and Ger.) *lithographie*: see LITHO- and -GRAPHY.]

†1. A description of stones or rocks. *Obs.*

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 161 Having some Years since Publish'd his *Specimen Lithographice Helveticæ*, and perhaps designing a Lithography, his Observations on Figur'd Fossils are not so numerous as we should otherwise have wish'd.

†2. The art of engraving on precious stones.

1730 BAILEY (folio). *Lithography*, the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; also a Description of Stones.

3. The art or process of making a drawing, design, or writing on a special kind of stone (called 'lithographic stone'), so that impressions in ink can be taken from it.

Lithography was invented in 1796 by Alois Senefelder of Munich (1771-1833). The term (in Ger. form *lithographie*) was used c. 1804-5 by Senefelder's associates at Munich.

1813 H. BANKS *Lithography* 8 Mr. P. H. André introduced the art under the title of Polyautography... I have taken the liberty, however, to change this for Lithography.
1819 tr. Senefelder (*title*) A Complete Course of Lithography. 1832 BABRAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 78 A few years ago one of the Paris newspapers was reprinted at Brussels as soon as it arrived by means of lithography.
1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 10 Executed in tinted lithography. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 17 The process of lithography consists essentially in the application of a greasy ink on to a damp stone.

Lithoid (lith'oid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *λίθοειδής*, *f.* *λίθος*-stone: see -OID.] Of the nature or structure of stone.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & H. Isl.* III. 299 A capping of lithoid tuff rising about a hundred feet. 1885 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 108 By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes lithoid; in other words, undergoes devitrification.

So **Lithoidal** (lith'oidal), *a.*, in the same sense.

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 124 At a greater depth the mass assumes a more lithoidal structure. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 93 Lithoidal lavas.

Litholabe, -lapaxy, -latry, etc.: see LITHO-

†**Lithologer**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *λίθος*-stone + *-loger* as in *astrologer*.] A lithologist.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 366 That it [Ichrysolite] strengthens the Intellect... is the opinion of Lithologers.

Lithologic, *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IC.] = next.

1828-33 in WEBSTER. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. x. 130 If the Houses of Parliament were built up by the forces resident in their own bricks and lithologic blocks [etc.].

Lithological (lith'ol-djikal), *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to lithology; relating to the nature or composition of stones.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 A description of the lithological and mineralogical empire. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 237 To put the student upon his guard against too implicit a reliance on lithological characters as tests of the relative ages of rocks. *Ibid.*, Gloss., *Lithological*, a term expressing the stony structure or character of a mineral mass. We speak of the lithological character of a stratum as distinguished from its zoological character. 1881 RAMSAY in *Nature* No. 618. 420 The various formations, by help of the fossils they contain, have been correlated in time, often in spite of great differences in their lithological characters.

Hence **Lithologically adv.**, in regard to lithology; with respect to the nature of stones.

1845 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Jnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 300 Ferruginous and coloured clays that sometimes, lithologically speaking, resemble laterite. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 84 The Aran range, with its mountain peaks, resembles the rocks of Cader Idris lithologically.

Lithologist (lith'ol-djizt). [f. LITHOLOGY + -IST.] One who is versed in lithology.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A regular jointed conic body, called by Lithologists the Alveolus of the Belemnites. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 Our lithologists would do well to revive this name.

Lithology (lith'ol-dji). [ad. mod.L. *lithologia* or F. *lithologie*: see LITHO- and -LOGY.]

1. That department of mineralogy which treats of the nature and composition of stones and rocks. Also, the lithological characters of rocks, etc.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 104 Mr. Schentzer... in his... De Querelis Piscium, seem's to have quite different Fancies of that subterraneous Ichthyologic-Lithology. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 82 A specific difference which it is the business of lithology to mark by some appropriate character, annexed to the generic name of granite. 1870 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 127/3 Considering first the petrology and lithology of rock masses, Prof. Mollay divides the compounds of the earth's crust into... 3 groups. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 287 In different districts the lithology of these groups will be found to vary. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* Introd. (1879) 2 A knowledge of mineralogy and lithology is required to understand structural geology.

2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study of *calculi* in the human body. Also, a treatise on *calculi*.

1802 HOOPER *Quincy's Lex.-Med.*, *Lithology*, a discourse or treatise on stones. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lithology*... 2. A

treatise on stones found in the body. *Coar.* 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithologia*... Term for the consideration of the nature and different qualities of stones, or of *calculi*; lithology. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 76.

Litholysis, -lyte, etc.: see LITHO-

Lithomancy (lith'omansi). [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *μαντεία* divination, -MANCY.] Divination by signs derived from stones.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 75 The Lithomancy or divination from this stone, whereby... Heleneus the Prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lithomancy*, divination by casting Bible stones, or by the Load-stone. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 444 Lithomancy, divination with a precious stone called siderites.

Lithomarge (lith'omārdz). *Geol.* Also in 1. form **lithomarga**. [ad. mod.L. *lithomarga*, *f.* Gr. *λίθος*-stone + *L. marga* marl.] 'An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin' (A. H. Chester 1896).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lithomarga*. 1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 74 Lithomarga or stone marl. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 138 A Quarzose rock... composed of quartz, schorl, beryl and lithomarga. 1820 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 74 There are two kinds, viz. Friable Lithomarge, and Indurated Lithomarge. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 210 Lithomarge of greenish-white colour... at Dunlue. 1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 646 Restormel is a variety of kaolinite, standing nearest to the lithomarge group.

Lithometer, -nephritis, etc.: see LITHO-

Lithontripctic (lith'ontrip'tik), **lithontripytic** (-triptik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* Also 7-8 **lython**-, 8-9 -thriptic. [ad. F. *lithontripitique* or mod.L. *lithontripctic* (in the 17th c. etymologically corrected to -thrypticus), repr. the Gr. phrase *φάρμακα τῶν ἐν νεφροῖς λίθων θρυπτικά* 'drugs comminutive of stones (in the kidneys)' (Galen), where *λίθων* is genitive pl. of *λίθος* stone and *θρυπτικός* (neut. pl. -κά) an adj. *f.* *θρύπτειν* to crush small, comminute. The inaccurate spelling -tripticus gave rise to the notion that the word was derived from Gr. *τρίβειν* to rub, wear down, and the *Physical Dict.* 1657 gives a mod.L. *lithontribon* sb., which seems to be meant for a Gr. combination, as if *λίθων τριβῶν* 'that which rubs down stone'. (Cf. the mod.L. *lithontribon*, *lithontribon* sb., in glosses.) Some recent writers have substituted the more analogically formed LITHOTRIPIC.]

A. adj. Having the property of breaking up stone in the bladder.
a. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 The Lithontripctic powder of Nicolaus. 1661 J. J. LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 89 Eucnium mixes lithontripctic herbs with the blood thereof to waste the stone. 1742 J. PARSONS (*title*) Description of the urinary bladder... with animal versions on lithontripctic medicines. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 The old idea of their [*viz.* saxifrages] being lithontripctic appears to have been derived from their name rather than their virtues. 1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. Index 924 Lithontripctic treatment of calculus.
b. 1850 OGILVIE, *Lithontripctic* [adj. and sb.].

B. sb. A lithontripctic medicine.

a. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 30 Conserve of Hips... is said by Authors to be a Lithontripctic. 1774 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 138 Lime water has been long and justly celebrated as a lithontripctic. 1845-55 GARRON *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 114 Magnesia is at times employed as a lithontripctic. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 217 Lithontripctics, or solvents and disintegrators of stone.
b. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 533 Some medicines, though they are not Lithontripctics yet may be good Nephriticks. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 766 'This esteem'd as a great Lithontripctic and Lithontripctic. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*, A liquor that will dissolve or break the concrete stone... which is called a lithontripctic.

Lithontripstist, -or: see LITHOTRIPSTIST, -OR.

Lithophagous, -phane, -philous, etc.: see LITHO-

Lithophone (lith'ofoun). *Surg.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument for rendering audible the contact of a sound or probe with a vesical calculus. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lithophotography, -phyll, -physe: see LITHO-

Lithophyte (lith'ofait). [f. Gr. *λίθος* stone + *φυτόν* plant. Cf. next.]

1. *Zool.* A polyp the substance of which is stony or calcareous, as some corals.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 324 Of the lithophytes and sponges. 1831 BECHEY *J. Pacif.* etc. I. 263 The aversion of the lithophytes to fresh water. 1864 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* App. 413 It is the general assumption that coral islands are built up from the bottom of the ocean by the unaided labour of lithophytes. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlix. 594 All were increasing their dimensions by the active operations of the lithophytes.
attrib. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 113 Pectens, venuses, and lithophyte polypi.

2. *Bot.* A plant growing upon stone or rock.

1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 56 The number of lithophytes is comparatively very small. They include those lichens and mosses which cling in immediate contact to the surface of stones and derive their food in a fluid state direct from the atmosphere.

Hence **Lithophytic**, -phytous *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a lithophyte.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1836-9 T. OOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 The propagation of some of the lithophytous polypes re-

sembles that of the hydra. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 81 The atmospheric deposits supply lithophytic plants with a sufficient quantity of nutrient salts. *Ibid.* 82 Many mosses are completely lithophytic in early stages of development whilst later they figure as land-plants.

Lithophyton. Pl. -phyta. *Obs.* [mod. L., *f.* Gr. *λίθος*-stone + *φυτόν* plant.] Coral.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 That Corall (which is a Lithophyton or stone plant). 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 74 Not only the Herbaceous and Woody Submarine Plants, but also the Lithophyta themselves affect this manner of growing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. The white sea lithophyton called shrubby coralline. 1761 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 357 Mr. Mason of Barbadoes... brought me this rare lithophyton.

Lithoscope: see LITHO-

Lithosiid (lith'osiid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *Lithosiidæ* (see below), *f.* generic name *Lithosia* (Fabricius), *f.* Gr. *λίθος* stone + -IA. See -ID.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the family *Lithosiidae* of bombycid moths, called footmen. **B. sb.** A moth of this family; a footman (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* xii. (1864) 414 The moth is of a dull slaty colour, and belongs to the Lithosiide group of the silk-worm family (*Bombycidae*).

Lithosperm (lith'ospərm). Anglicized *f.* next.

1865 WAITS *Dict. Chem.* III. 750 The root-bark of *Lithospermum arvense* contains a red colouring matter... the lithosperm-red forms a blue solution with ether. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 236 A sprig of lithosperm stood like a little tree laden with Dead Sea fruit.

Lithospermon, -um (lith'ospərmən, -əm). [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *λίθος* stone + *σπέρμα* seed + *σπέρμα* seed.] The plant *Groumell*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Lithospermon, or grimmell. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lithospermon*, the Herb Stone Crop, Groumell, or Graymell [*printed Graymell*]. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The virtues of the lithospermon or stone-seed, in curing calculus.

Lithospermous (lith'ospərməs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λίθος*-stone + *σπέρμα* seed + -OUS.] Having hard, stony fruit. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lithosphere, -theology, -tint: see LITHO-

Lithotome (lith'otoun). [ad. Gr. *λίθοτομον* (in sense 1), neut. of *λίθοτομος* adj., stone cutting, *f.* *λίθος*-stone + *-τομος* cutting, *τέμνειν* to cut. Cf. F. *lithotome*.]

1. *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the bladder in lithotomy; more properly called a *cystotome*.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 257, I... thrust the Point of the Lithotome cross the Perineum into its Canula. 1839 47 T. OOD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 934/2 Should the blades of the lithotome... be too widely divaricated... liability to venous hemorrhage... will be the result. 1846 BRITAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 521 It only remains to incise the prostate and neck of the bladder in withdrawing the lithotome.

2. A stone in its natural state which resembles a stone artificially cut.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*).

Lithotomic (lith'ot'mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *λίθοτομικός*, *f.* *λίθοτομος* (see prec.).] Stone-cutting; of or pertaining to lithotomy. So **Lithotomical**.

1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) III. 484 Your Butler, when left by forgetfulness four-and-twenty hours in the lithotomic machine. 1828-32 WEBSTER *Lithotomic*, pertaining to or performed by lithotomy. 18... *Med. Jnl.* (Worc.), *Lithotomical*. 1885 A. STEWART *Twinkl Ben News & Glencoe* iv. 27 He had cheek enough... to undertake a lithotomical operation if it came handy.

Lithotomist (lith'ot'mist). [f. LITHOTOMY + -IST. Cf. F. *lithotomiste*.]

1. One who practises lithotomy.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79, I inquired of him, whether he had met with a remedy that could dissolve the stone, offering him much more for a cure of that kind, then he would require as a lithotomist. 1731 *Cent. Med.* I. 78 Dr. Bamber, lithotomist to that [*viz.* St. Bartholomew's] hospital. a 1754 R. MEAD *Wks.* (1775) 405 Ammonius, a Greek physician, who... was surnamed *λίθοτομος*, the Lithotomist. 1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 281 Some of the most successful lithotomists have... advocated sufficient incision as less dangerous than violent extraction.

2. One who cuts inscriptions on stone. *rare*.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 291 Lithotomists careless in dividing Syllables.

Lithotomize (lith'ot'moiz), *v.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to the operation of lithotomy.

Hence **Lithotomized** *ppl.* *a.* In quot. *absol.*

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 467 Of the lithotomized in Paris, at least four out of five recover. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 202 Patients are often brought to the surgeon from a distance to be lithotomized.

Lithotomy (lith'ot'mi). [ad. late L. *lithotomia*, *a.* Gr. *λίθοτομία*, *f.* *λίθος*-stone + *-τομία* cutting.]

1. The operation, art, or process of cutting for stone in the bladder.

1721 in BAILEY. 1722 in QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2). 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 8431/1 (*marg.*) Lithotomy reckoned exceedingly dangerous by the ancients. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 193, I was induced to make use of a Bistouri Caché, in the operation of Lithotomy. 1846 BRITAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 508 Three principal methods: perineal lithotomy, recto-vesical lithotomy, hypogastric lithotomy. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 815/1 The lateral operation of lithotomy.
attrib. 1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 1083 Surgeons seem still divided in opinion as to whether a lithotomy knife should or should not be beaked. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract.*

Surg. 1. 699 Lithotomy scoops or forceps. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 271 The patient was placed in the lithotomy position. *Ibid.* 344 A lithotomy tube was passed into the bladder, and tied in.

†2. [After Gr.] A quarry. *Obs.* 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Lithotomy*, a Masons Work-house, or quarry; also a Prison. D. Br. *i. e.* Sir T. Browne] useth it.

Lithotripsy (lith'otripsi). Also in mod. L. form *lithotripsis*. [f. *LITHO-* + Gr. *τρίψω* rubbing, f. *τρίβ-ειν* to rub. Cf. next.] The operation of rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder by means of a lithotripter.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 409 note, A tribute of praise to the several individuals by whom lithotripsy and lithotripsy have been brought to their present state of efficiency. 1846 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In the year 1827, when lithotripsy was yet in its infancy. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithotripsis*.

Lithotriptic (lith'otriptik), *a.* and *sb.* [Refashioned form of *LITHOTRIPTEIC*, as if f. Gr. *λίθο-ς* stone + *τριπτικός*, f. *τριβειν* to rub, wear away.] = *LITHOTRIPTEIC*.

1847 *South tr. Chelius' Surg.* II. 561 Rigal's chest-like contrivance, which contains all the lithotriptic instruments. *Ibid.* 564 The duration of a lithotriptic sitting depends on the sensibility of the patient.

Lithotriptist (lith'otriptist). *rare*—*o*. Also *lithon-*. [f. *LITHOTRIPTEIC* + *-IST*.] One who practises lithotripsy.

1836 *SMART, Lithotriptist.* 1850 *OGILVIE, Lithotriptist, Lithotriptist.*

Lithotriptor (lith'otriptor). *Surg.* Also *lithon-*. [Orig. *lithontriator*, a quasi-L. agent-noun on the analogy of *LITHOTRIPTEIC*; afterwards refashioned (cf. *prec.*).] An instrument for rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder.

1825 in *Patents, Abridgem. Specif. Med.* etc. (1863) 92 A surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting, which he denominates 'lithotriptor'. 1847 *South tr. Chelius' Surg.* II. 561 The catheter having been withdrawn, the lithotripter is introduced.

Lithotrite (lith'otrit). *Surg.* [Back-formation from *LITHOTRITY*.] An instrument for crushing stone in the bladder into minute particles which can be passed through the urethra.

1839 R. DAVITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* vi. iv. 401 The instrument which has now superseded the foregoing, is the screw lithotrite of Mr. Weiss. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 149 The tumor was seized and torn away with the tritator, or crushed by a lithotrite.

Lithotritic (lith'otritik), *a.* [f. *LITHOTRITY* + *-IC*.] Relating to lithotripsy; having the property of crushing stone in the bladder.

1830 *COOPER Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 1179 It is alleged, that as lithotomy is very successful upon young subjects, lithotritic attempts are not requisite. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithotritic*.

Lithotritist (lith'otritist). [f. *LITHOTRITY* + *-IST*.] One who practises lithotripsy.

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 470 The road to the lithotritist's success is cleverly marked out by M. Amussat. 1846 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In 1829, a professed lithotritist arrived in this country. 1868 *SIR H. THOMPSON Dis. Urinary Organs* xiii. (1882) 87 The skill of the lithotritist may to some extent be known by the debris he makes.

Lithotritize (lith'otritiz), *v.* [f. *LITHOTRITY* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To subject to lithotripsy.

1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* iv. 107 The third is perfectly well,—but has not yet been lithotritized. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 217 This increases the number of adult patients with stone to 103, of which only 34 were lithotritized.

Lithotritor (lith'otritor). *Surg.* Also in Fr. form *-triteur*. [Ad. F. *lithotriteur*, an alteration of *LITHOTRIPTEUR*, as if f. L. *tritator*, agent-n. f. *trere* to rub.] = *LITHOTRIPTEUR*.

1828-32 in *WEBSTER*. 1846 *BRITTON tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 It is well to move the lithotriteur backwards and forwards to assure yourself that the stone is well seized. 1859 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 550 The instruments employed for this purpose [i. e. *Lithotripsy*] are called, in the abstract, *Lithotrites*, *Lithotriteurs*, *Lithotritors*, *Lithotriptors*, *Lithotryptors*, *Lithotryptes*, and *Lithoclasts*.

Lithotritry (lith'otritri). [Formed after *LITHOTRITROR*, by substitution of suffix: see *-Y*.] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of a lithotrite.

1830 *tr. Baron Heurteloup (title)* Cases of Lithotritry or Examples of the Stone cured without incision. 1862 *SIR B. BRODIE Autobiogr.* (1865) 144 After the year 1835... I scarcely ever had recourse to lithotomy at all, substituting for it that of lithotritry. 1878 *WALSHAM Surg. Pathol.* 396 The operations of lithotomy, lithotritry, and puncture.

attrib. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 295 Statistical Analysis of twenty-one Lithotritry Operations.

Lithotype (li'hotip), *sb.* [f. *LITHO-* + *TYPE sb.*] 1. A stereotype made with gum-shellac, sand, tar, and linsed-oil, and pressed while hot on a plaster mould taken from type.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

2. An etched stone surface for printing.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

3. A lithographed finger-print.

1890 *CONAN DOYLE Sign of Four* i. 10 Lithotypes of the hands of slaters, sailors, cork-cutters [etc.].

Lithotype, *v.* [Back-formation from *LITHO-*

TYPE.] *trans.* To prepare for printing by lithotype (Ogilvie 1882).

Lithotypic (lith'otipik), *a.* [f. next + *-IC*] Relating to lithotype; printed by the lithotype process. In mod. Dicts.

Lithotypy (lith'otipi). [f. *LITHOTYPE sb.* + *-Y*.] 1. The process of making lithotypes (see *LITHOTYPE sb.* 1). 1882 in *OGILVIE*.

2. Printing from etched stone. In mod. Dicts.

Lithoxyl (lith'oksil), *Min.* Also *-yle*. [Orig. *lithoxylon* (J. G. Wallerius 1747); f. Gr. *λίθο-ς* stone + *ξύλον* wood.] A synonym of wood-opal.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Lithoxyle*, petrified wood.

So **Lithoxyle** = *prec.* (Ogilvie 1882).

† **Lithoxylolical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-OID* + *-IC* + *-AL*.] Resembling pyritized wood.

1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyritol.* 23 Lithoxylolical, as if fibrous, or pyritized wood.

Lithsman (lith'smæn). *Hist.* [OE. *lithsmann*, a. ON. *lithsmadr* (accus. *-mann*), f. *liths*, genit. of *lith* host + *maðr* MAN.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England.

11... *O.E. Chron.* an. 1036 (Laud MS.) þa liths men on Lunden æccuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes.

1848 *Petrie & Stevenson Chron.* 95 The thames... and the 'lithsman' at London. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* iii. ii. 'The lithsman of London', cried a Saxon thegn, 'are all on his side, and marching already through the gates'. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herein* (1867) I. 11 He succeeded, by the help of the... lithsman of London... in setting his puppet on the throne. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 485 A new element, the 'lithsman', the nautic multitude of London.

Lithuanian (lihu'æn-nän), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *Lithuanian*. [f. proper name *Lithuania* + *-AN*.]

a. adj. Belonging or relating to Lithuania, its people or language.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 102/2 Another division [of Lithuania] is into Lithuania properly so called, and Lithuanian Russia. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 53 The bulk of the Lithuanian nation remained faithful to their idols. 1843 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 147 The Lithuanian *murga*, maiden.

b. sb. A native of Lithuania; also, the Lithuanian language, being one of the Lettic group of Aryan languages.

1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 414 Antonius Schvebergerus, the Lithuanian of Vilna. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 53 In the twelfth century the Lithuanians began to be more known. 1847 *MRS. A. KERR Hist. Servia* 72 The plague... is considered by... the Lithuanians... to be a personal being.

Lithuanic (lihu'ænik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-IC*.] *a. adj.* = *LITHUANIAN a.* Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (also called *Lettic* and *Baltic*) which includes Lithuanian together with Lettish and Old Prussian. *b. sb.* The Lithuanic language or group of languages.

1841 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* 3 The Livonian... the Old Prussian, and the Lithuanian of Lithuania, constituting the Lithuanic stock. 1844 — in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 235 In Lithuanic the term in use is one; as, *wienis wienas*.

Lithur, *obs.* form of *LITHUR*.

Lithureus, *Lithurorrhoea*, etc.: see *LITHO-*.

Lithwayko, variant of *LEATHWAKE Obs.*

† **Lithwort**, *Obs.* Also 5 *lyt(h)wort*. [OE. *lithwyr*, f. *lith* LITH *sb.* 1 + *wyr* root, plant.] Dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 124 Deos wyr þe man ostriago, & oðrum naman lydwyr nemed. a. 1100 *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 209/2 *Eriþon*, lydwyr, idem est ostriago. c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* *ibid.* 558/21 *Ostragium*, herbyue, lydwyr. c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Jus of lythwort. *Ibid.* 205 Tak lytwort, bresewort Rybwort.

Lithy (li'thi), *a. dial.* Forms: 1 *liðiz*, 4 *leopi*, 4-5 *lepi*, 4-6 *lethy*, -ie, 5-6 *lithie*, -ye, 6 *lythye*, 6-7 *lythie*, -ie, 7- *lythy*. [OE. *lithig* = ON. *liðug-r* yielding, nimble, free, unimpeded, MDu. *ledich* unimpeded, unoccupied (Du. *ledig*, *leeg* empty, vacant, unoccupied), MHG. *ledic* free, unimpeded (mod. G. *ledig* unoccupied, vacant). The ulterior etymology is obscure; see *Kluge s.v. ledig*.] Pliable, flexible, supple; soft, unresisting.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints Lives* (1885) I. 224 þa gelahte petrus hire lipian hand. a. 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* xlv. (1883) 234/2 heo [sc. a man's heart] biþ liðiz swa clað... ongan deofles lare. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.)* vii. 590 þef eny loz þer leþe. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* iii. vii. (Skeat) I. 101 So oft falleth the lethy water on the harde rocke, till it have through persed it. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. vi. (Tollem. MS.) Suche children ben nesche of flesche, leþi [ed. 1535 lethe, ed. 1582 lythie] and plant of body. *Ibid.* xvii. ii. (1495) N. iiii b/2 That stalke is fyrste feble & lethy: and that for defaute of harde humour. a. 1400 *Disch. Mary & Cross* 483 in *Leg. Root* (1871) 147. I bar þi fruit leopi and lene. 14... *Sir Beues (MS. M.)* 647 All to leþy the spere was wrought. 1425 *Cursor M.* 9779 (Trin.) Þenne were he leþyere [Laud lether, Cott. Golt. warker] þen he was ere. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 121 marg., Vt thei might haue their ioyntes nymble & lithye. 1573 *WYVNE Æneid* xlii. Mm iij b, And up she leapes, and lithie raigens with hand she turneth round. 1598 [R. CAREW] *Herrings Tayle* Bv. Their lithie bodies bound with limits of a shell. a. 1618 *SILVESTER Spectacles* xlii. The World's Weapons were but lythe Wax; And Vertue's Shield is of celestiall Fier. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 227 It bath many small weake, but lithy and tough slender greene

stalks. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* x. His limbs were now thoroughly lithy, and he brandished his fore legs in a manner perfectly wondrous. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 259 A man... in the full active use of his lithy form.

† *b. fig.* Weak, feeble. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B. x.* 184 Ac theologie... A ful lethy bingie it were 3if þat loue nere. 1387 *TREVISIA Ifigen* (Rolls) VII. 157 My cause... may be made lethy [i. *infirmari*], and it may be reysed up. a. 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurcl.* (1546) Liiv. Ye are... in aduersitie feeble and lethy.

Lithy-tree. [app. f. *prec.*] The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; also *Khus caustica* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 689/1 Lithy-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*.

Litigable (litig'abl), *a.* [f. L. *litigare* (see *LITIGATE*) + *-ABLE*.] That may become the subject of litigation; disputable.

1764-7 *LO. LYTTELTON Hen. II* (1769) II. 401 The litigable title to Nantes and its earldom. 1824 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* CIII. 242 Which last frontier contains much litigable territory. 1897 *Daily News* 7 July 5/1 To add another litigable point to the Bill.

Litigant (litig'ant), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *litigant*, ad. L. *litigant-em*, pr. ppl. of *litigare* (see *LITIGATE*).] *a. adj.* Engaged in a law-suit or in a dispute. Only in connexion with *party*.

1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 98. 299 The parties litigant are agreed that many errors were held by many of the ancient Doctors. 168... in *Somers Tracts* I. 196 Verdicts are found... as the litigant Parties exceed one the other in Power and Practice. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. App. ii. 257 Sometimes the party litigant offered the king a certain portion... payable out of the debts. 1884 *SIR J. BACON in Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 135 The shareholders who are the parties here litigant.

b. sb. A person engaged in a lawsuit or dispute.

1659 *Gentil. Calling* (1696) i Much greater is the odds between these two Litigants. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Leicath.* 102 If the Litigant be not pleased with the opinion of his judge. 1728 *B. SHERIDAN Persius* iv. (1739) 62 The Judges and Litigants both used to swear at this Altar. 1810 *BENTHAM Pleading* (1821) 228 That security, which the aggregate body of litigants... do not enjoy. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 339 Ordinary litigants complained that their business was neglected. 1885 *SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 484/2 The great rule is, that poverty is no bar to the litigant.

Litigate (litig'at), *v.* [f. L. *litigat*, ppl. stem of *litigare*, f. *lit-*, *lis* lawsuit.]

1. *intr.* To be a party to, or carry on, a suit at law; to go to law. Also *† gen.* to dispute.

1615 *DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* Poems (1717) 181 Then might they be taught... To litigate perpetually. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* I. 1. 27 If any will litigate de nomine entis, let them call it Being or No-being as they please. 1726 *AVLIFFE Parergon* 83 The Appellant after the Interposition of an Appeal still litigates in the same Cause before the Judge a Quo. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 697/1 Making the determination of two Justices of Peace final, if the Quaker did not litigate farther. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/3 It was a characteristic of Lord Justice Lush as a Judge to prevent suitors if he could from litigating to the uttermost.

2. *trans.* To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest at law; to plead for or against.

1741 *T. ROBINSON Gavelkind* II. v. 234 A question formerly much litigated. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 87 If I do not oblige them, my grandfather's estate is to be litigated with me. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 381 A rate of one penny farthing on the pound, to pay their costs in sundry matters litigated before the Assembly. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xii. 515 Litigating warm their right in some small portion of the soil. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 350 The precise question ought not to be again litigated. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. i. 117 The property in 'Anderson's Pills' was litigated in the Court of Session.

b. gen. To dispute, contest (a point, etc.).

1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) II. 26 He never cared to litigate anything that did not affect his figure upon the stage. 1758 II. *WALPOLE Catal. Roy. Authors.* (1759) II. 230 The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little consequence. 1842 *G. S. FARRER Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 91 He... deems it indecorous to litigate the question with his diocesan.

Hence **Litigating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 10 Compelling my litigating opponents to an accommodation. 1780 *Newgate Cal. V.* 25 A family estate, the right of which was litigating in the court of chancery. 1884 *T. H. GORE in Law Times* 8 Nov. 29/1 The retailer was the person litigating.

Litigated (litig'etd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] *a.* Made the subject of a lawsuit; contested at law. *b. gen.* Contested, disputed.

a. 1745 *SWIFT Acc. Crt. & Empire Japan* Wks. 1841 I. 559/1 There were two maritime towns... bordering upon Tedsu: of these he purchased a litigated title. 1772 *DARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 266 This litigated point can only receive a satisfactory decision from very accurate observations. a. 1797 II. *WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. i. 23 Malone made him great promises... of even acquiescing to the litigated clause of the King's consent. 1813 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 210 It is a litigated question, whether the circulation of paper, rather than of specie, is a good or an evil. 1835 *REVUE De Tocqueville's Democr.* I. ii. 41 Officers were charged... with the arbitration of litigated landmarks. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* III. xiv. (1872) I. 237 These litigated Duchies are now the Province Jülich-Berg-Cleve.

Litigation (litig'et-fən). [ad. late L. *litigatio-nem*, n. of action f. *litigare* to *LITIGATE*.]

1. The action or process of carrying on a suit in law or equity; legal proceedings; † in *pl.*, kinds of litigation. In *litigation*: in process of investigation before a court of law.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 38, I have never yet spoken with one clergyman who hath had the experience of both litigations that hath not ingenuously confessed he had rather... have three suits depending in Westminster Hall than one in the Arches or any ecclesiastical court. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 139, I never heard of any that stood out a suit against this payment... but was always overthrown in the litigation. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 24 My relations threatened me with litigation concerning my inheritance. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* (ed. 2) Introd. 6 A tribunal to which any point in litigation can be referred. 1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. liv. 176 Litigation means the waste of time and money.

b. The practice of going to law.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. viii. (1786) 509 Nothing quells a spirit of litigation like despair of success. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 349/1 This method would destroy litigation as effectually as the method proposed by Mr. Scarlett. 1862 THOLLORE *Orley B.* ix. (ed. 4) 62 The spirit of litigation within him told him that the point was to be carried.

2. Disputation. Now rare.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 149 Quha dow abstene fra litigation, Or from his paper hald aback the pen, Except he hait our Scottis Nation? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 29 Wiclaw was much offended at this kind of sophistic litigation in matters of faith. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. x. The squire... was, after some litigation, obliged to consent. 1786 BURKE *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 87 To receive an explanation... of the matter in litigation. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 1 Whether the 'muscular sense' directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of litigation among psychologists.

|| **Litigator** (lit'igə'tɔɪ, -tɔɪ). [*L.*; agent-n. f. *litigare* (see LITIGATE).] One who litigates.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Litigiose**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. litigiosus*; see LITIGIOUS.] = LITIGIOUS 1.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 28 None gave so great an advance and perfection to this dialectic litigiose mode of Philosophising as Aristotle.

Litigiosity (lit'igjə'si'ti). [*f. as prec. + -ITY.*] The character or quality of being litigious; *esp. in Civil and Scots Law* (see LITIGIOUS 2 b).

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 159 *marg.*, Litigiosity as to lands not to begin before date of registration of notice of summons of reduction. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 611 If the purchaser had notice of the litigiosity, he forfeits the purchase money to the fiscus.

Litigious (lit'igjəs), *a. Also* 6 litygious, lytygious, letigeus, 7 la-, letigious, litigous. [*ad. F. litigieux*, *ad. L. litigiosus*, *f. litigium* litigation, related to *litigare* to LITIGATE: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances. a. Fond of disputes, contentious. Now rare. b. Fond of litigation; eager to go to law.

1382 WYCLIF *i Tim.* iii. 3 It bihoueth a byschop for to be... not litigious, or ful of stryfe. 1432-50 *fr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 285 Socrates hade ii. litigious and malicious wives. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 B ij b. The other are all together stumpyde, sturdy, & lytygious. 1592 (see BARATOUS). 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sp. Curate* ii. 15 'Tis some honest Client, Rich and litigious, the Curate has brought to me. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxviii. (1840) 168 A door was opened for her litigious pretences to the Crown. 1665 GLANVILLE *Seafish Sci.* xix. 118 This Philosophy is litigious, the very spawn of disputations and controversies. 1684 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 51 A litigious prosecution of their suits. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 13 If the moment of opinions had been by some litigious divines made the measure of their zeal. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 234 Objections which I must ever think litigious and sophistical. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 338 Lieut. Proctor is of a very litigious disposition. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 373 They [Hindus] are very litigious... They will persevere in a law-suit till they are ruined. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 299 Sir Patrick Hume... had returned from exile, as litigious... as he had been four years before. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 601 Pine's grasping and litigious spirit had... given plenty of trouble in bygone days to Raleigh. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* Wks. (1896) I. 685/1 Play the litigious fool to stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-obol fee.

absol. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 3 This prodigious Society of Men may be divided into the Litigious and Peaceable.

† c. Engaged in litigation or contention; litigant. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxii. 143 He of Lancaster, and she of Yorke the heire: Of which litigious Famelies here mapped be the Lines.

absol. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 155 Gateways... by which the litigious and others had Access.

† 2. Open to dispute or question; disputable, questionable; productive of litigation or contention. *Obs.*

1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 10 And in especyal that ye haue ended the litygious mater. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 41 To determine... dubious, and litigious questions insuring upon Moses' law. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iv. xi. § 12 The feast of Easter being... litigious in the days of Constantine. 1598 SIR T. NORREYS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 17, I feare the matter will prove very letigious. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 The time of his birth seemeth to him to be litigious. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th. Ded.*, An age... that hath almost lost piety, in the chase of some litigious truths.

b. Disputable at law; that is or is liable to become the subject of a lawsuit, *esp. of a benefice* (see quot. 1768). In *Civil and Scots Law* said *esp. of property* respecting which an action is pending, and which therefore may not be alienated.

1568 *Metr. Q. Eliz. to Commissioners* in H. Campbell

Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots App. 15 The rest, that is litigious and doubtful, to be equally divided. 1611 BRAHM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* ii, Thou hast put so sure a plea, That all my weal's litigious made by thee. 1624 SIR H. BOURCHIER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 314 Dr. Dee's [library]... hath been long litigious, and by that means [absurd]. c 1648 L.D. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 417 The Earl of Desmond dying, leaves his Estate litigious betwix his Brother and Grand-child. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 194 Nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 246 If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become litigious. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 159 No summons of reduction... shall have any effect in rendering litigious the lands... except [etc.]. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains Digest* 493 If the thing was not known to be litigious when purchased.

3. Of or pertaining to lawsuits or litigation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. ii. (Arb.) 153 Certaine Doctours of the ciuil law were heard in a litigious cause betwixt a man and his wife. 1612 DEKKER *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 268 The barres of our litigious Courts had wont to crack with thronging pleaders. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/1 Pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1705 T. BROWN *To Author of Address in Coll. Poems* 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Sergeants Bawl. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 13 Your Knowledge in the litigious Parts of the Law. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econom. Reform* Wks. III. 261 The fury of litigious war blew her horn on the mountains. 1825 BENTHAM *Kation. Rev.* 71 A defendant, unjustly dragged into the litigious contention.

Litigiously (lit'igjəsli), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a litigious manner, after the manner of a litigant; in a contentious spirit; wranglingly.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. 121 Some foolish words... did pass, Which now litigiously he fastens on me. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 270 An Acquaintance with the Nature and Course of some Courts proceeding litigiously by Citations. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* III. 47 From Mad-men, Fools, and Knaves he did litigiously receive it. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* lxviii. Instead of expressing anxiety to receive his son, he litigiously requires proofs.

Litigiousness (lit'igjəsness). [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being litigious; readiness to go to law.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iv. § 9 This would minister matter of much litigiousness. c 1668 DAVENANT *Rutland House* Wks. (1673) 356 Farewell the happiness of the Nation when the populousness of the City argues the litigiousness of the Country. 1707 ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr.* 37 The Intemperance and Litigiousness, with which he reproaches some of them. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 Promiscuous ridicule and the weapons of litigiousness had been thrown into the crowd. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 467 Strangers are now struck with the litigiousness... of the natives. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan. 6/6 The Corporation is notorious for its obstructiveness and litigiousness.

Litir, *obs. form of LITTER.*

Litis-contestation (lɪ'tɪs:kɒntestə'sjən). *Civil and Scots Law.* Also 9 in compound form *litiscontestation*. [*ad. L. litis* (gen. of *litis* lawsuit) *contestation-em* (n. of action *f. contestari* to take or call to witness).] The formal entry of a suit in a court of law.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 276/8 And fra litescontestacioun be, the plede is begunnyng. c 1575 *Bal-four's Practicks* (1754) 30 Quhill quid being come, the defender sall mak litescontestacioun. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 By the common rules of the law, where no litescontestation is past... no witness should be received. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 265 Before lites-contestation, the Defender may crave Protestation against the Pursuer for not insisting. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Proce.* Introd. Wks. 1843 II. 7 Expense of litescontestation, defrayed as far as possible by the public. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 180 An obligation is extinguished by litescontestation or joinder of issue.

† **Litispence**, *Obs. rare* -^o. [*a. OF. litispence* (*f. litispence*), *ad. late L. litispententia*, *f. litis* (see *prec.*) + *pendentia*, n. of state *f. pendere* to hang.] a. (See quot. 1706.) b. A plea that another action is pending.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Litispence*, the hanging of a suit till it be tried or decided. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litispence*, the time during which a Law-suit is depending. 1728 in BAILEY, and in some mod. Dicts.

† **Litispendency**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [*f. as prec. : see -ENCY.*] = *prec.*

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 58 The preventing of any violent procedures betwixt the parties during this litispendency.

† **Litlum**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 lytl-, litlum, litlan, 3 lutlen, 4 lytul-, litel-, lutlum, 4-5 litlum. [*OE. litlum*, dat. pl. neut. of *lytel* LITTLE, used *advb.*] Little by little, gradually: chiefly repeated, *litlum and litlum*; also (rarely) by *litlum*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (L.) 228 *Paulatin*, lytlum. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 10 Ic geseah þær on weaxende bloßman litlum and litlum. a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1110 (Laud MS.) Syððan litlan and litlan his leohht wanode. c 1205 LAX. 3569 Makie him god baid... & him blod lete litten [c 1275 litle] and ofte. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 12 Pat litl alei lutlen ant luden. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xv. 59 Lere hem litlum & lytlum [1393 C. xviii. 320 lytlum and lytlum; v. r. litel(lum) and litel(lum), litel and (bi) litel]. a 1380 *St. Ambrose* 533 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 16 A schort fur. lutlum and lutlum In to his mouþ crep hole and sunn. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/9 Hec þat rekkipi not smale things fallþ doune by litlum.

Litmus (lit'ms). Forms: 6 lytmose, lyt t-mos(se, litmouce, 7 litmas(e, -mouce, litt(i)-

mus, 7-8 litmose, 8 litmoss, lytmus, 7- litmus. [*Altered from* MIDN. *lecnos*, *lijemnos* (mod. Du. *lakmoss*) LACMUS, prob. from association with LIT v.] A blue colouring matter, obtained from various lichens, *esp. archil, Rocella tinctoria*. It is turned red by acids, and the blue colour is restored by alkalis.

1502 *Receipt for Corke* in *Arnolde's Chron.* 71 b/1 Take an C. & a q't of lytmose. 1518 *Will of R. Holy* (Somerset Ho.), xij bagges of Lytmoss otherwise called white Corke. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 107 Item for lytmose iij/l. viijd. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 37 Dry Lytmus scraped in water. 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 57 If you put to overmuch Litmose it maketh a deep blew. 1640 *Rates* in *Noorthonck Lond.* (1773) 838/2 Littimus, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. 1d. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* 8c. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Litmus the Hundred Weight, twenty Shillings. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 471 This solution reddens tincture of litmus. 1898 *Albhall's Syst. Med.* V. 448 Soak the papers in strong neutral litmus and dry them.

b. *attrib.*, as *litmus colour, liquor, tincture*; *litmus blue*, a blue pigment prepared from litmus; *litmus paper*, unsized paper stained blue with litmus, to be used as a test for acids; when reddened by an acid, it serves as a test for alkalis.

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 83 The principal blowes... are blew bice, Suah, *Litmose blew. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 83 Put the quantity of a Hazel-Nut of Litmose-blue, to three Spoonfuls of Conduit-Water. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 30 Another portion of the same 'litmus liquor reserved for comparison. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 246 A fluid came over, which reddened 'litmus-paper. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xii. 270 Two of them [test papers]... surpass the rest, these are litmus and turmeric papers. 1899 CAGNEY *tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 367 May's 'litmus tincture.

Litnien, variant of LITKEN v.1 *Obs.*

† **Litorean**, *a. Obs. rare* -^o. [*f. L. litore-us* (*f. litor-*, *litus*, *litus*, shore) + -AN.] = LITTORAL a.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Litote**. *Obs. rare* -¹. See also LITOTE.

[a. *F. litote*, *ad. Gr. λιτότης*; see next.] = next.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. 116, Ps. 23. 4 Yea though I walk [etc.]; its a *Litote*, I will believe good: its a cold and a dark shadow to walke at deaths right side.

|| **Litotes** (lɪ'totɪz). *Rhet.* [*Gr. λιτότης*, *f. λιτός* smooth, plain, small, meagre.] A figure of speech, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this.

Examples of litotes are: 'A citizen of no mean city'; 'When no small tempest lay on us'.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The *litotes* or diminution, [is the peculiar talent] of ladies, whisperers, and backbiters. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch. I.* v. 291 Pressing into his service... the *litotes* and other rhetorical figures.

Litrameter (lit're-mɪtɪ). [*f. Gr. λίτρα a pound + METER.*] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

1826 R. HARE in *Amer. J. Sci. & Arts* XI. 183 On the Litrameter. This name... is given to one of the instruments which I have contrived for ascertaining specific gravities. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Litre**¹. *Obs. rare* -¹. In 7 lytre. [*ad. late L. litra*, a. *Gr. λίτρα* a pound.] A pound.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 432 One silver bowl, weighing five lytres [marg. or pounds].

Litre² (lɪ'tɪr, Fr. lɪtr). Also U.S. liter. [*a. F. litre*, first formed in 1793; suggested by *litron*, the name of an obsolete Fr. measure of capacity, app. *f. late L. litra*, a. *Gr. λίτρα* pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, represented by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and equivalent to rather more than 1½ pints.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Litre, Decimeter cube. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 56/1 Four litres and a half make, roughly speaking, an imperial gallon. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 6 If we take... a litre of hydrogen and a litre of chlorine, we obtain exactly two litres of hydrochloric acid. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 336 The farmers... strike bargains over a couple of 'liters' of wine with the Hebrew corn, cattle, or pig dealer.

|| **Litron**. [*Fr.*; see *prec.*] (See quot.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Wig, Half'a Litron or somewhat more than half a pint of wheat flower.

Litster. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 litstere, 4-5 littster, 5 littstar, lystare, -er, lyt(a)ster, lyt-tester, 5-6 lytster, 6 litstair, 5- litster, (9 dial. lister). [*f. Lit v. + -STER.*] A dyer.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 17 No mader, welde, or wod no listere Ne knew. 1428 in *Sartres Misc.* (1888) 6 [He] sold yt furth deceyvably to lysters, and, in especial, to John Kyrbby and Robert Dowfe, lysters of York. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 21, I wyll... to Kendall wyfe, lyttester, xxvj^s viij^d. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 12 Et de iij^s pro firma unius gardini nuper in tenura Thomae Parker, lister. 1589 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* c. 119 As alsua an listar or ma for liting and perfiting of hair saide warkis. 1609 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 165 Tho. Newton, lister, presented for brewing [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. xcy, As though the state might wear no cloth by dyed in Listar's fatt. 1714-26 G. CUTHRIE *Mem.* (1900) 18 He had also two other Sons... both Listers in Aberdeen. 1819 HUNTER *Hadlams Gloss.*, *Lister*. 1887 BULLOCK *Pynours* 85 The burn still runs, but now of small use to any Lyster.

Litt, **Littarge**, *obs. f. LIGHT, LIT, LITHARGE.*

Litte, *obs. f. or var. LIT, LITE.*

Litten, *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 lie-tún, 5 lytton(e, letton, 6 lyttyn, 7 litton, 6- litten.

[OE. *lit-tun*, f. *lit* corpse, *LICH* + *tun* enclosure, *TOWN*.] A churchyard. (Cf. CHURCH-LITTEN.)
 c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xvii. (Schipper) 268 His lichama . . . was . . . on þara broþra lictune beþryged. c 1420 *Chron.* 1487 Bot when he come in to þat churchlyttone þo, Twey women he founde þere. 1474-5 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. *Sarum* (1896) 18 It. of the gift of the Bochers for grounds to her Stallys with oute the litten ijs. *Ibid.* 20 It' in cleansynge of the Lytton xjd. 1506 *Will of Leer* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the cloister or in the litten of the Trynity. 1595 in Swayne Churchw. Acc. *Sarum* (1896) 145 The waleagint the litten. 1614-15 *Ibid.* 165 Masoun mendinge the Church litten wale, ss. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litten*, as Church-litten; a word us'd in Wiltshire for a Church-yard. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Hampsh. Gloss.* (MS.) s.v. The burye ground at Holy Ghost Chapel at B'stokes is called the Litten. It is used also at Newbury in Berks. 1818 in *Touss.* and in mod. Dicts.

Litten (lit'n), *pp. a.* [pseudo-archaic pple. of *LIGHT* v.2] = *LIGHTED*. Usually in comb., e.g. *dim-, gray-, red-litten*.

a 1849 *Poe Haunted Palace* vi, And travellers now within that valley, Through red-litten windows, see Vast forms that move fantastically To a discordant melody. 1861 LAYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 72 And 'salvum me fac Domine' they sung Sonorous, in the ghostly going out Of the red-litten eye along the land. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iii. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close dim-litten chamber. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* 407 Sal Kavanagh moved into the gray-litten space. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 319 I [yellow hair] sprayed out like a cloud of litten gold.

† **Litten**, v.1 *Obs.* Also 2 litten, 3 *Orm.* littenenn. [? Extended form (with suffix -ENN) of ON. *lita* = OE. *ulitan* to look.] *intr.* To look to, unto. Also const. for to with *inf.*: to rely on.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Forþi ne litten [? read litten] namon to wode to þisse lue. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6115 Pet birþ wislike nitten Uppo þe sellfenn, and o þa þatt litten to þin fode. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10209 Child for to gett þai litten lang. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xli. 25 Pharaon, and all them y' litten unto him.

† **Litten**, v.2 *Obs.* [? f. *lit* LITE: see -EN 5.] *trans.* To diminish.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2701 Hwan Hauelok saw his folk so brittle, And his ferd so swithe litten, He cam driuende upon a stede.

Litter (lit'ar), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *liter* (e), 4 *litr*, *littar*, 5 *leter* (e), -yr, *lyttar*, -ero, -ier, -yer, *lyter* (e), -ier, -our, 5-7 *lytter*, -tre, 6 *litto* (u)r, (*litro*), (6-7) *licker*, 7 *letter*, *lickier*, -ure, *litour*, (*littre*), 5- *litter*. [ad. AF. *litere*, OF. *litere*, (F. *litière*) = Pr. *leitiera*, Sp. *litera*, It. *lettiera*; = med. L. *lectaria*, f. L. *lect-us* (F. *lit*) bed.]

† **L**. A bed. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13817 Quen he had made me hale and fere, 'Rise vp', he said, 'wit þi litere'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4910 All lemed of his letere þe loge as of heuen. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 17 The traitours sought the Kyng . . . yn the withdrawing chauburs, yn the litters, under the presses. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 590 Lo, here a lytter redy cled. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 61 The laye they down on a lytter made of strawe, the foxe hys wyf and hys chyldren wente alle to slepe.

b. In technical use: A 'bed' or substratum of various materials.

1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 35 Having first made a litter of shingles, planks or billets, with a layer of charcoal powder several inches in thickness.

2. a. A vehicle in use down to recent times, containing a couch shut in by curtains, and carried on men's shoulders or by beasts of burden. b. A framework supporting a bed or couch for the transport of the sick and wounded.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8341 (Kölbing) Sche akueured, par ma fay, & was yleyd in litter, Al mast liche an hors bere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 106 In littar that [him] lay, And till the slech heid thair vay. 1417-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy ii. xx, In a lytter made tho full royal. To cary hym softe and easly. c 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 301 Than thei ordeyned hir a lytter vpon two palfrays. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xix. vii, He ordeyned lytters for the wounded knyghtes. 1502 *Priory Purse Exp.* Eliz. of York (1830) 28 Item a covering for a litter of blew cloth of golde. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 123 In littour layd, they lead him vnkouth wayes. 1606 *HOLLAND Sucton*, 51 A flash of lightning glanced upon his litter, and struck his servant stone dead. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 554 The drowsie frighted steeds That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep. 1663 *WOOD Life* 4 July, The scutcheons on the litter hung on still. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 To keep himself close shut up in his litter. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* i. 31 Found five litters in which sick or wounded men had been carried. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 She was conveyed . . . in a litter, over which four knights held a canopy of cloth of gold. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 153 He soon made a comfortable litter in which to carry Elsie home.

3. Straw, rushes, or the like, serving as bedding.

† a. For human beings. To make litter of (one's life): to sacrifice lavishly (= F. *faire litère de*). *Obs.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere or forthe bryngynge of beestys, *felus, fetura*. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi. (1697) 129 The thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 91 The female produces from three to six young ones at a litter.

b. For animals. In mod. use also, the straw and dung together.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 302/2, xxiii quarters de aveyn & de litter.] c 1430 *LYDG. Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 10 As pelows ben to chambres agreable So is harde strawe lytter for the stable. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere, or strowynge of horse, and other beestys, *stramentum*. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 12 A little straw or litter bad enough for a dog to lie in. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 35 The space which the Horse doth possess when in the night time he lyeth stretcht on his Litter. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 54 To place daily under those Animals . . . a sufficient quantity of fresh New Straw, well spread, which is call'd making of Litter. 1731 *SWIFT Bro. Protestants* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 181 The generous wheat forgot its pride, And sail'd with litter side by side. 1809 *SCOTT Pros. Wks.* IV. *Biographies* ii. (1870) 124 There was no wood to burn and no litter or forage to be had for his horses. 1845 *Florist's Jynl.* 127 Take some long litter from the dung heap. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 320 The litter of a farmyard gathered under the windows of his bed-chamber.

c. Hence applied to straw or similar materials used for other purposes, e.g. † as a component of plaster, † for hatch, or for the protection of plants.

1453 *Mem. Rifon* (Surtees) III. 160 Et de 2d. solut. pro liter pro dubura ibidem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For litter for dawbyng of þe same bothes. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stipia*, . . . littere, or hatch for cottages. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 12 Take off the Litter from your Kernel-beds. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Refid's Gardener* I. iii. xiii. 304 Tulips . . . are protected . . . by Coverings of Straw, or long Litter. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 100 Over the Bed, thus prepared, must constantly be kept a Covering of long new Litter . . . to preserve the Plant from the Frost. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 195 In frosty weather, protect the rows by fern leaves, long litter, or branches of evergreens. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Garden* 22 *Agapanthus* . . . may be permitted to remain throughout the winter in the open ground, under a covering of litter or leaves.

4. Odds and ends, fragments and leavings lying about, rubbish; a state of confusion or untidiness; a disorderly accumulation of things lying about.

1730 *SWIFT Lady's Dressing-r.* 8 Strephon . . . took a strict survey Of all the litter as it lay. 1742 FIELDOING *J. Andrews* iv. ix, She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, . . . her house was in such a litter. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. 397 Dying flowers, all litter, and everything unsightly, admonish the gardener to trim his plants. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 232 They [silkworms] must be well cleansed from the litter. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ix. 293 He [Turner] . . . enjoyed and looked for litter. . . His pictures are often full of it. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 347 An old pamphlet among the litter of the abbott's study. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iii. xvii. 182 The kitchen was covered with the litter of dressmakers preparing for the wedding.

5. a. The whole number of young brought forth at a birth.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvj, A Litter of welpis. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 27 The litter is lyke to the syre and the damme. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 14, I doe heere walke before thee, like a Sow, that hath o'rewhelm'd all her litter, but one. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 220 The best of the whole litter is that wheelp that is last ere it begin to see. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* i. ii, Seven of their young pigs . . . Of the last litter. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 123 Possibly this Subject never had a Litter. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 352 A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the Tower. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xiv. (ed. 2) 276 In the sow, the bitch, the rabbit, . . . which have numerous litters, the pups are numerous. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iii. ii, The hunter may reserve some single cub From out the tiger's litter. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 6 Strongly-marked differences occasionally appear in the young of the same litter.

transf. and *fig.* 1565 *HARINGTON Confut. Jewels' Apol.* iv. xx. 219 Verely a man might thinke this booke was set forth by some enemye of our newe english clergy, . . . had not them selues . . . acknowledged it for a wheelp of their one littour. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 223 That abominable litter and broode of sinnes which have their original in mans heart. 1662 *SOUTH Sermon* 9 Nov. (1663) 35 Let him reflect upon that numerous litter of strange, senselesse absurd Opinions, that crawle about the world. 1664 *LESSER Exp. Philos.* Pref. 6 They are as inapprehensive, and of the same litter with the former. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* Pref. A ij, In the time when Hawkers were loaded with whole Litters of Pamphlets. a 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Collop. Erasmi*, (1712) 358 A servant maid and a litter of children. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 282 To bring into an happy birth her abundant litter of constitutions. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* viii, When a man had married into a family where there was a whole litter of women, he might have plenty to put up with if he choose.

† b. An act of bringing forth young: usually in *phr.* at a or one litter. Said of animals only.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 307/2 Lytere or forthe bryngynge of beestys, *felus, fetura*. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi. (1697) 129 The thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 91 The female produces from three to six young ones at a litter.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *litter-bearer*, *-bier*, *-car*, *-gelding*, *-man*, *-window*; also *litter-wise* adv.; (sense 3) *litter-cutting*; (sense 5) *litter-sister*.

1552 *ELYOT Diet.* *Lecticariola*, she that attendeth on a 'litter bearer. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 14 He shut his eyes, and now no more could hear His litter-bearers' feet. 1899 TENNYSON *Enid* 1414 Yet raised and laid him on a 'litter-bier. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Prior's Diary* I. 140 Two of my dragons. . . got into the 'litter-cars of the country. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exchib.* 396 Two-knife cane-top 'litter and chaff-cutting machine. 1836 *DEVON Issue Exch. Jas.* I 319 A 'litter-gelding for the Queen's litter. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* III. 97 Item, for ij stekis chamlot to the Quenis two 'littar men . . . vijl. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 33 Six Littermen: Fee a peice 10l. 1670-98 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* II. 84 Augustus Cæsar . . . had escaped a thunderclap which kill'd his litter-man about by

him. 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* iii. xi. 440 All belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions, &c. 1897 *Sketch* 24 Nov. 192 The puppy . . . is a 'litter-sister to the then ten-weeks-old Wayward. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 42 Keep His 'litter-window shut, and he can sleep. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 32 He was carried in a rich Chariot, without Wheels, 'Litter-wise.

Litter (lit'ar), v. [f. *LITTER* sb.]

† **L**. *trans.* To carry in a litter. *Obs.* rare = 1.

1713 ? *DARRELL Gentl. Instructed* i. Suppl. iii. 18 These Pagan Ladies were litted to Campus Martius, ours are coach'd to Hide-Park.

2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw for his bed; *humorously*, to provide (a person) with a bed. Also to litter down.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 802 The colts is not lyttid with strawe nother coryed with an horse combe. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 291 It shall be necessary to keep him warm . . . by littering him up to the belly with fresh straw. a 1670 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* ii. (1693) 30 Tell them how they litter their Jades and exercise Merchandize in the House of God. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 77 Bedding or littering him down with dry clean straw. 1799 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 220 That the stock may be well fed, -littered, -and taken care of according to the directions. 1840 *HOOD Kil-mansiegg* xvi, One is litted under a roof Neither wind nor waterproof. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 221 Let him be returned to the stable, litted down. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 112 Thrashing straw to litter the large stock of cattle he had on hand.

absol. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 41 b, Al kinde of strawe, is good to litter withall.

transf. or *fig.* 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 129, I love the browning bough to see That litters autumn's dying bed.

3. *intr.* To lie down on a bed or on litter. *rare.*

1634 *HABINGTON Castara* ii. 72 The Inne, Where he and his horse litted d. 1858 W. ARNOT *Laus fr. Heaven* II. 279 That poor wretch . . . has a number of children littering in the bowl which they call their home.

4. *trans.* † a. To compound (plaster) with or as with litter (*obs.*). (Cf. *LITTER* sb. 3 c.) b. *non-usage*. To plaster.

1559 *MORWYNG Evonym.* 65 Some use pure clay littered with ox heare. 1862 J. SKELTON *Nugæ Crit.* i. 60 The hovels of the natives were built of turf, littered with mud.

5. To cover with litter. Also with down.

1700 *DRYDEN Cock & Fox* 226 But, for his ease, well littered was the floor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 55 A loose stable, well littered down with fresh straw. 1871 *CARLYLE Sart. Kes.* ii. iii. (1891) 73 Mind, which grows, not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymological compost), but like a spirit.

6. a. To cover as with litter, to strew with objects scattered in disorder. Also with *round, up*.

1713 *SWIFT Cadens & Panessa* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 15 They found The room with volumes litter'd round. 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 68 You know how angry your mother is at their rapping, and littering the house. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 280 Littering with unfolded silks The polished counter. 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 17 May, We need not litter up your house. . . as we can always get into a hotel. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. v, A dingy room lined with books and littered with papers. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 49 Dinner was over. The floor was littered with rushes and fragments of rolls and broken meat. 1895 E. A. PARKES *Care Health* 35 Serving merely to litter up the surface of the earth.

b. To scatter in disorder about, on, over.

1721 *SWIFT Strephon & Chloe* 289 View them litter'd on the floor, Or strung on pegs behind the door. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 21 Firewood and shavings lay littered about the floors. 1883 *Ld. R. GOWER My Kennel*. I. xviii. 358 A room . . . which we found full of soldiers asleep littered over the floor.

c. Of things: To lie about in disorder upon.

1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro'M.* 14 Pieces of stuccoed tracery . . . littered the garden and the terrace. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recall. Mil. Serv.* II. xiv. 41 Papers, belonging to our various departments under him, littering his table. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xli, Or littering far the fields of May Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay.

7. Of animals, occas. *transf.* in contemptuous use of human beings: To bring forth (young).

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* i. ix, When the bytche had lyttred her lytyl dogges. 1576 *TURRER Venerie* 187 She doth lytter them deepe under the ground and so the wolf doth not. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 239, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome littered. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 282 Save for the Son, that [s]he did littour heere, A freckled welpe, hag-borne. 1622 *DONNE Sermon* clvi. VI. 231 Lions are littered perfect but Bear-whelps licked unto their shape. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 84 Wolves littered their young in the deserted farm-houses. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* I. i. iv. 112 He must take the after-birth of a black cat, which has been littered by a first-born black cat.

fig. a 1814 *Orpheus* iii. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 299 For now I see Calamity is littering plagues to me.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* i. ix, A bytche which wold lyttre and be deluyerd of her lytyl dogges. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 30 Pliny precisely affirmeth that they litter the thirtyeth day after their conception. 1733 *SWIFT On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 184 Infants dropt, the spurious pledges Of gipsies litted under hedges. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist.* xii. Wks. 1866 II. 504 If ever it [Kerry] was mentioned, it was mentioned as a horrible desert. . . where the she wolf still littered.

Litter, variant of *LIGHTER* sb. and v.

Perh. mispr. for *litters*, *littered*. (The quot. for the vb. is much older than those under *LIGHTER* v.)

1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 152 The goods are littered to and from the Ships. *Ibid.* 153 The great charge . . . by carrying . . . goods by Litters, to and from the Ships.

† **Litterage**. *Obs.* In 7-8 litteridge. [*f. LITTER sb. + -AGE.*] a. The process of littering or being littered; birth. b. (See quot. 1726.)

1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud.* Fr. Acad. III. lxxxvii. (1618) 834 In the same Country there are hores like to others... in their litteridge, which are grown in two moneths, and yet are smaller then conies. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ire.* 79 The other [sort of ore]... went most away into litteridge or dross.

Litterat(e), *obs. form of LITERATE.*
 † **Litterateur** (litteratur). [*f. Litterateur, ad. L. litterator, f. littera letter.*] A literary man, a writer of literary or critical works.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 364 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate litterateur [sic] of the name of Beauvill. 1816 *Byron* in Moore *Lett. & Jmils.* (1830) II. 10 He [Monstetten] is also a litterateur of good repute. 1854 *De Quincey Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. II. 348 Like Gibbon, he [Southey] was the most accomplished litterateur amongst the erudite scholars of his time. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Reverat. Lit. Man* I. ii. 8 For many years now, I have been an industrious litterateur of all work.

† **Litteratrice** (litteratris). *rare.* [*f. Litteratrice, fem. of Litterateur.*] A literary woman; an authoress.

18... O. W. HOLMES in *Cornhill Mag.* Apr. (1879) 419 In an inland city, where dwells a litteratrice of note.

Litterature, *obs. form of LITERATURE.*

Littered (litterd), *pp. a.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ED.*] In senses of the vb.

1. Employed or strewn as litter; also, scattered in disorder.

1754 DODSLEY *Public Virtue, Agriculture* II. 231 Strew around Old leaves or litter'd straw, to screen from heat The tender infants. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* 67, I remember how the littered concealing straw was raised. 1863 *Ld. Lytton Ring Amasis* II. 137 See these littered shards upon the sordid earth!

2. Covered or strewn with litter; clogged up with litter.

1870 *Evening Standard* 29 Oct. From one of the upper balconies of this littered chateau we looked down upon Paris. 1895 *Educator*. Rev. Sept. 166 The mind is left in a littered-up condition. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 220/1 He looked at the littered table.

3. *noun-verb.* That has produced a litter.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* III. xxvii. 1 With littered fox, and lapwing's call.

† **Littering**, *sb. Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litterings*, small Sticks that keep the Web stretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

Littering (littering), *vb. sb.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ING.*] In senses of the vb.

1. a. The action of furnishing beasts with litter, or covering a floor with litter. b. *concr.* The straw of an animal's bed; a layer of litter in a stable. c. *collect.* Odds and ends scattered about.

a. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. iv. 15 This is called littering of Horses; and when you have thus done, you shall let him rest till the next morning. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* § 955 Mr. Hunter... tried... the littering of the break, occupied by the sheep, with straw.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 34 Rachel... hidde the mawmetis under the littering of a camele. 1856 FERRIER *Just. Metaph.* Introd. (ed. 2) 9 To add another coating to the infinite litterings of the Augean stable.

c. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 7/2 Ten times more littering... is left by the fashionable promenaders on the expensive fête days.

2. The process of bringing forth (young) or of being brought forth.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 26 b, The ionge in the lytteringe, or forth bryngynge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 110 They [bitches] have milk about five days before the littering. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 174 At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed.

Littering (littering), *pp. a.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ING.*] That litters, or makes a 'litter'.

1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* xvi. (1864) 172 The first thing I saw... was part of a huge littering jackdaw's nest.

Litterure, variant of LETTURE *Obs.*

Littery (litteri), *a.* [*f. LITTER sb. + -Y.*] Of or pertaining to litter; marked by the presence of litter; tending to produce litter; untidy.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 270 The long littery dung from livery stables. 1847 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1848) XXXVII. 308 The littery practice of serving up the potatoes in their skins. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. about Wom.* 275 The rooms are untidy and 'littery'. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 622 As much short moist dung as will prevent the littery portion from becoming dry. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 101 He took me into his library, a rough, littery, but considerable collection. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 43/3 The whole process is troublesome, littery... and is... uncertain in its results.

Littimus, *obs. form of LITMUS.*

† **Litting**, *vb. sb. Obs.* [*f. LIT v. + -ING.*]

The action of colouring, dyeing, or painting. Also *Comb.* † **litting-lead**, a dyer's vat.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ine schelde beoð preo pinges, bet treo, and bet leoder, & þe peintunge [v. r. litunge]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lytynge of clothe (MS. K. P. litynge), *liturnia*. 1485-6 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 157 Operanti super... posicione unius lytyngelede. 1543 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 187 Ane gryt litynge led, price twenty poundis, ane littill litynge led, price sax poundis. 1568 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* xlviii. 31 Seure, be my witting, not brunt in the litting.

Little (littl), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 1 *lytel*, *littel*, *Northumb.* *lyttill*, (*lytl*, *littl*), 2-3

lutel, *lut(t)l*, *lit(t)l*, 3 *lutil*, *lutell*, *leitell*, 3-5 *lyutel*, *litelle*, -ul, 3-6 *lit(t)el*, *litell*, 4 *luiteil*, *littil*, *lytelle*, -alle, 4-5 *lytul*, 4-6 *lytel*, -il, -yll, *littil*, *littill*, -ell, 4-7 *litle*, 5 *litull*, e, -ille, -yll, *littull*, *lytyle*, -elle, 5-6 *lyt(t)ell*, *lyttyll*, *lyttill*, -yl(le, 6 *lyt(t)lo*, *lyttill*, *lytel*, *lytill*, (*laytell*, *lickell*, 7 *lickle*), 6- *litle*. See also *LEETLE*. [*OE. lytel, lytel*, corresponds to *OS. luttill* (MDu. *lytel*, Du. *luttel*), *OHG. luzzil*, also *luzil*, ? *luzil* (MHG., mod. G. dial. *litzel*); -WGer. **littilo*, f. **lūt* (prob. f. the root of *OE. lutan* to bow down; see *LOUT v.*) represented in *OE. lyt*, *lyt* and the equivalent forms: see *LITE sb.*, and in *OS. luttik*, *OFris. littich*, *OHG. luzzelg* *litle*. A synonymous and phonetically similar (but radically unconnected) adj. *OTeut. *littilo* is found as Goth. *leitils*, ON. *littil* (Sw. *liten*, *lilla*, Da. *liden*, *lille*), and possibly in *OE. lytel*, MDu. *littel*, mod. Flem. *lytjer*; the root **lit-*:-pre-Teut. **leid-* may be cogn. with **loid-* in Gr. *λοιδωπος* abuse, L. *ludus* (-*ludus*) play; as some scholars have compared *Lith. laidan* I let flow, *leidan* I set free.

The long vowel in *OE. lytel* is vouched for by metrical evidence (Sievers in *Beiträge* X. 304) and certain features of the declension (Sarrasin *ibid.* IX. 365), as well as by the early ME. *littell*. On the other hand, the Northumb. *lytel*, and the widespread early ME. *littell*, suggest that the *y* may have been short in some dialects, and perh. generally in the synopated flexional forms. The modern dialects that are marked by a large Scandinavian element in the vocabulary mostly have the vowel long, the pronunciation being (*lit*l) or the like; this seems to point to influence from the ON. *littil*.

A. *adv.* The opposite of *great* or *much*. Compar. LESS, LESSER; superl. LEAST.

These forms, however, are not quite coextensive in application with the positive, so that in certain uses the adj. has no recognized mode of comparison. The difficulty is commonly evaded by resort to a synonym (as *smaller*, *smallest*); some writers have ventured to employ the unrecognized forms *littler*, *littlest*, which are otherwise confined to dialect or imitations of childish or illiterate speech.

I. Opposed to *great*. Often synonymous with *small*.

Its customary antithetic association (in mod. Eng.) is with *great* or *big*, not with *large*; on the other hand, *small* is the customary antithesis of *great* or *large*, but not of *big*. One difference between the two synonyms is that *little* is capable of emotional implications, which *small* is not.

1. Of material objects, portions of space, etc.: Small in size, not large or big. Of persons: Short in stature.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* i. (Z.) 2 Ic Ælfric wolde þas lytlan boc awendan to engliscur georode of ðam staferæste. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2517 Of þe litte banes, þe floweð ut wið þe eole, floweð oðer eole ut. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 407/162 He may here in þe grounde ane litte worm i-seo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14930 A litte hill Man calles mont oliuete. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 373 He scheweð to hym a lyttule rownd dyche. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* I. xvi. The xj kynges... withdrew he to a lyttul wood and so over a lyttul ryver. 1567 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* iii. 178 War, I ane cut and sho ane lyttill moun. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. F.* i. ii. 1 By my troth Nerrissa, my litte body is wearie of this great world. a 1677 *Half Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 4 Even in the very litte Insects, there appears the excellent work of the Divine Wisdom. 1735 *Bolingbroke Study Hist.* (1777) 235 There is a prejudice in China in favour of litte feet. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii. You may bring him to the litte back-gate. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxi. She was called tall and gawky by some... of her own sex, who prefer littler women.

b. Used to designate animal and vegetable species or varieties which are distinguished by their smallness from others belonging to the same genus or bearing the same name.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 227 þe lytel daysye. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 133 Moustayle or litte stone crop. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 327 Little Mouse-tail. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 110 The litte owl is seven inches and a half long. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower, Pl. v.* 295 Little Bulbous Rush. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xii. (ed. 4) 247 The Little Auk has a wonderful power of resisting the fury of the waves.

c. Used to characterize the smaller or less important of two countries or places of the same name. † **Little Britain**, Brittany. Similarly in many Eng. village names, as *Little Gidding*, *Little Malvern*; in river-names; and in names of streets: cf. *GREAT a. 6c.* Also in names of constellations, as *the Little Bear*: cf. *GREAT a. 6d.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 Descendynge toward the litte Armenye. c 1450 *King Pontius & Fair Sidone* xxvi. heading (1897) 93 How Pontius returned to Litte Bretayn. c 1530 [see *BRITAIN* 2]. 1640 *Yorke Union Hon.* 73 Philebert de Chandew, a Baron in his own country of litte Britaine in France. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Kings Eng.* 62 Conan of Little Brittain.

d. With superl. meaning, in *little finger*, *toe*.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 179 Pæt hre [sc. of the soul] þy læsse on ðæm lytlan ne bið anum fingre þe hire on eallum bið þæm ðæmnam. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/329 Sið he ne may with is lytlyl fingre ane man to sunne techen. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 The fyfthe fyngre is the lytlyl fyngre and highte Auricularis. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 36 Ech poynt schal be from oþir bi þe brede of a litil fyngir. 14... *Nom.* in *Wt-Wülker 679/10* *Hic articulus*, a lyttyle toe. 1335 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xii. 10 My litte fyngir shall be thicker then my fathers loynes. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 804/1 Openly pronouncing that

Luther had more learning in his litte finger, then all y^r doctours in England in their whole bodies. 1643 I. STEER *tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 61 His fore-finger, and litte finger were... burnt. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 305 *Os metatarsi* of the litte Toe is the shortest. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii. He used the litte finger... of his right hand as a tobacco-stopper. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fifth [finger] is the 'litte digit'.

e. Often emphasized by being coupled with some other adj. implying smallness. † Also reduplicated *little little*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 207 Scho had layd in his lape a lyttill tyne egg. 1542 UDALL *Krasyn. Apoph.* 189 When he... sawe there a litte litte herthe, & in the same a litte preatic small fyre, he said [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 153 And my large Kingdome, for a litte Graue, A litte litte Graue, an obscure Graue. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 29 Any pretty litte time Kickschawes. 1598 - *Merry W.* I. iv. 22 He hath but a litte wee-face.

2. Used *spec.* of young children or animals. *Little one* (often pl.): child, offspring, young one.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. xvii. § 1 His xingran dohtor... seo wes lytel cild. c 1200 ORMIN 2217 Þiss lilt to ledenn he begann Whann he was get full littel. *Ibid.* 803 Whil þatt I was littel cild Icc heold o childless þawess. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prolog.* 73 Thy litte children hanging by the hals For thy Iason, that was in loue so falk. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxxvii. He toke vppe the ladi, and the litte knaue. 1468 J. PASTON, jun. in *P. Lett.* II. 319 And, modyr, I beseech youw that ye wolbe good maistræ to my lyttill man, and to se that he go to scole. 1526 *TINDALE Mart.* xviii. 6 Whosoever offende one of these lyttill wons, which beleve in me. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 47 Nan Page (my daughter) and my litte sonne. 1611 *COTGR.* *Pettit*, the litte one, or young one, of a beast. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* I. i. Well said, litte-one, I think thou art wiser than both of them. 1779 T. TWINING in *Reverat. & Stud.* (1832) 71 My sister and her litte fellow-traveller. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iii. 103 My wife! my litte ones! Destitute, helpless. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 172 Through life he continues to regard the litte Bentincks with paternal kindness. 1894 H. I. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 377 Among the Carnivora the mothers have frequently to hide their litte ones in case the father eats them. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 19 The litte boy's small back.

† b. *Little language*: Swift's name for the infantine dialect which he used in conversation and correspondence with 'Stella'. (Often quoted in references to Swift's life.)

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May (1901) 209 Do y^m know that every syllable I write I hold my lips just for all the world as if I were talking in our own litte language to M^d?

3. Used to convey an implication of endearment or deprecation, or of tender feeling on the part of the speaker. Also coupled with an epithet expressing such feelings, e. g. *pretty*, *sweet*, *little*.

1567 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* III. 154 The wots that Ouid in Ilin Into his pretty lyttill buik did wyte. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 204 And when she weepes, weepe euerie litte flower. 1596 - *March. F.* v. i. 21 In such a night I'd pretty Iessica (like a litte shrow) Slander her Love. 1597 - 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 225, I prethee lack be quiet, the Rascall is gone: all, you whom-on a litte valiant Villaine, you. 1694 *Wood Life* 23 June, I returned from London in the company of a litte poore thing, Sir Lacy Oshaldston. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 246 My dear sweet master, My darling litte Cyclops. 1847 JENNYSON *Princess* Prolog. 154 A rosebud set with litte wilful thorns. 1849 DICKENS *Dar. Copp.* xxvi. She had the most delightful litte voice, the gayest litte laugh, the pleasantest and most fascinating litte ways, that ever led to loss youth into hopeless slavery. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano* I. viii. 23 Sweet was her carriage, sweet the litte folds of her fair dress close drawn with meekest care. *Mod.* Bless your litte heart!

4. Of collective unities: Having few members, inhabitants, etc.; small in number.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xii. 32 Ne ondræ þu þe la tyte heord. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prolog.* I A litte town Which þat ycleped is Bobbe up and down. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werberge* I. 1845 A lyttel village called Exmyngre. 1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bada's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 152 A litte partie of these reliques were at that time in this monasterie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 13 Our Court shall be a litte Achademe. 1591 - 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. iv. 46 A litte Heard of Englands timorous Deere. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xii. 4 If the houshold be too litte [COVERDALE] few for the lambe. 1666 *Vicw Crit. St. Germain* 2 The number of the Consciencious Jacobites... must be very litte. 1754 COWPER *Ep. Rob. Lloyd* 18 A fierce banditti. Make cruel inroads in my brain, And daily threaten to drive thence My litte garrison of sense. 1820 KEATS *Ode on Grecian Urn* IV. What litte town by river or sea shore. As emptied of this folk, this pious morn? 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 In the realm of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the litte band of great monarchs. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 157 In a litte class of instances (eight) the root has a preposition prefixed.

5. Of immaterial things, considered in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* I in O. E. Misc. 37 Iherc ny one littele tale þat ich eu wille telly. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 166 He... halt þerof ful litel pryss. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xviii. xviii. The knyghte... put... a lytel dele of water in his mouthe. 1555 BRAFORTH in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* 111. App. xlv. 127 Though ye yt be never so dangerous to me to sett this lyttel treatys abroad. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 54 He speake in a monstrous litte voyce. 1599 - *Much Ado* v. i. 162, I said thou hadst a fine wit: true saies she, a fine litte one. 1598 T. BASTARO *Chrestoleros* 14 The Printer when I askt a litte summe, Huckt with me for my booke. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. 66 He was no longer at a loss for his litte pocket expenses. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* III. 99 Tiny Tim... had a plaintive litte voice and sang it very well indeed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 335 Proprietors, who... derived their subsistence from litte freehold estates. 1872 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 499 The indefinite article, which is descended from the

littleness of the numerals. 1875 E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 152 A little poem; 'The Flower'.

6. Of dimension, distance, or period of time: Short. † *So little while* (advb. phr.): for so short a time.

Beowulf 2097 (Gr.) He onwez losade, lytle hwile lifwynna breac. c 1205 LAY. 343 Nes Brutus i pon londe bute lutel ane wile. *Ibid.* 2693 Per heo leien stille ane lute stunde. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14754 (Gott.) Ze selle his kirc dune to be grund, I sal it raise in littel stound. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL 28 In lytle space here, I wryt be lyf of sanctis sere. c 1420 LVOG. *Assembly of Gods* 1283 A lytyll tyne hys ey castyng hym besyde. c 1440 *Generydes* 148 After soper, withynne a littill space She brought hym to his bedde with torch light. c 1540 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. ii. App. lxxii. 174 They may think things pas lightly here, that are so little while liked. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* II. xii. When that she a little way had past. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 157 Our little life is rounded with a sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 320 And now in little space The Confiner met of Empyrean Heav'n And of this World. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 449 Although... the House of Commons hath both days been long and very busy, the relation falls within a little compass. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 P. 2 She hopes to be married in a little time. 1859 FITZGERALD *tr. Omar* iii. (1890) 70 You know how little while we have to stay.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting definite measure of duration or distance, to emphasize its brevity. † Also, in 16-17th c., used for: Bare, scarcely complete.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvii. 128 In the morning they wer within two lytell leagues of Auberoche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 343 The Abbey of Manros, which was .ix. little myle from Rosebough. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 137 A little Month, or ere these shooes were old. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vii. 312 This retirement of the Duke's being but ten little Leagues from Paris. 1697 *tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iv. (1737) 108 It is off of Nankin thirty leagues from the sea, a little half league broad. 1794 COWPER *Moraliser corrected* 17 Distant a little mile he spied A western bank's still sunny side. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 98 Your brother died Some little hours before. 1848 BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 VIII. 332 But a little month ago, and the Germans would have held the like language of national self-complicity. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* v. 5 We, when sets in a little hour the brief light, Sleep one infinite age, a night for ever.

7. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences: Small in extent or degree.

c 1205 LAY. 26452 For aere he zelp makied heore mon-scepe is luttel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* ProL 195 Better is a littel losse þan a longe sorwe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 333 No man should like a lytel lesyng to saue þe worlde. c 1440 *Bactus & Sidrak* (Laud MS. 559 ff. 3), I shall teche youow a lytell leste: That befele oony in y' Este. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 704 þat liell sinful dede. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 182 (1604 Q.) Where loue is great, the littel doubts are feare, where little feares grow great, great loue growes there. c 1600 in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 3 It is a sim, and that not a liddle one. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i. Upon that I proceed... though with very little hopes to reclaim him. 1885 J. K. FOWLER in *Daily News* 14 July 2/1 Fowl-growing and egg-selling are distinctly little businesses.

† b. Const. of: Having the quality or performing the action mentioned to a slight extent only.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 195 And siþ þes foulis ben litil of prys. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 513, I am a sede foul... and litil of cunnyng. 1432 *Kolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/2 Thei [wines] wex all noht or litell of value. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 34 in *Babes Bk.*, Lok þou þe hynde and lytulle of worde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* iv. xiv. It behoveth not to the yong and lytlyl of age to mocke... theyr older. 1508 DUNBAR *Yng mariti women* 185 He lakis as he wald lutit be, thoct he be litill of valour.

c. With agent-noun or sb. indicating occupation, etc.: That is such on a small scale.

c 1440 *Promp.* Paro. 308/1 Lytlylle lyare, mendaculus. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 55 A much larger capital than any little farmer can possess. 1834 YOUTT *Cattle* vi. 192 The dairyman and the little farmer clung to the old breed.

d. Now often idiomatically in somewhat playful use, indicating some feeling of amusement on the part of the speaker.

1885 ANSTEV *Tinted Venus* 72 How long do you mean to carry on this little game? 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* ix. How well she managed that little business of the luncheon. *Mod.* I understand his little ways.

8. A. Of things: Not of great importance or interest; trifling, trivial.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Hit is litel þeos zife. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Hwi wolde god swa lites þinges him forwerne. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 Ouer litel þing ðu ware trewe; ouer michel þing ic ðe scal setten. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3302 Leue freind... þime asking Es noht bot a littel thing. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. 213 How long a time lyes in one little word. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 134 All little lelousies which now seeme great. Would then be nothing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 524 Every little discontent appears to him to portend a revolution. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v. Constant attention in the littelst things.

b. Of persons: Not distinguished, inferior in rank or condition. Now rare.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 689 He ðe is ai in heuene mikel, wuð her man, and tus was litel. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. viii. 75 If þou coudest at all tymes abide meke & litel in þiself. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* xi. I am... litil seruaut unto the quene of the contrie. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xv. 17 When thou wast litel in thine owne sight. 1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 69 Honour'd and esteem'd... both by Gentle and Simple, by Little and Great Folks. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 P. 5 To learn how to become little without being mean. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. viii. (1823)

428 There is no Tax so heavy on a little man, as an acquaintance with a great one. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* II. There was in it... no cringing to great, and no patronising condescension to little people.

9. Paltzy, mean, contemptible; little-minded.

1483 *Calh. Angl.* 218/2 Litille... declinur ad ingenium pertinet. *Ibid.*, Litille... paulus mediocritatis est, paululus, pupus, pusulaninus. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II. 43 One of their own members who encouraged all those little men in their wicked persecution of him. *Ibid.* II. 74 Almost all the parliament-garrisons were infested and disturbed with like factious little people. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xiv. Notes (1697) 367 He dy'd a very little Death... being Martyr'd by the fall of a Tile from a House. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 804, I hear thee and disdain thy little Malice. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 P. 2 (It) renders the Nose-puller odious, and makes the Person pulled by the Nose look little and contemptible. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 246 Haughtiness is always litte. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* XI. 1. 308 The little passions which so frequently perplex a female reign. 1820 LYTTON *Deverex* II. viii. The littlest feeling of all is a delight in contemplating the littleness of other people. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They do this with the little cunning of little minds.

II. Opposed to much.

10. Not much; only a slight amount or degree of; barely any. (Often preceded by *but*. Also in phr. *little or no*...).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 31 He... þus cwæð la lytles zelefan hwi twynedest þu? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 530 þow may þam find with liull sinik. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 2125 Tristrem, for soþe to say, Y wold be litel gode. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* I. 139 To litel latyn þow lernedest, lede, in þi southe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's ProL* 28 There is but litil Latin in my mawe. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* I. iii. 16 Holi writt zeueth litil or noon list therto at al. 1581 MURCATER *Positions* vi. (1887) 45 To much meat cloyes, to litte faintes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 11 Then know that I haue little wealth to loose. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 703 Strong Desires th' impatient Youth invade; By litte Caution and much Love betray'd. 1821 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1850) 54 There is little probability of an injunction being granted. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam Ess.* (1872) 71 He had little money, little patronage, no military establishment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 213 William... was able to attack the town from the point where it gained little advantage from its site.

b. Forming with its sb. a kind of privative combination, with the sense 'absence or scarcity of' (what the sb. denotes). Now rare.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxviii. 40 Genuine, mere God, hwæt si min lytle sped [i. e. quæ uero substantia]. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 905 The lytell corage, la pusillanimité. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 220 They thinke my litte stomacke to the warre... restraines you thus. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 535 Surena was constrain'd by his litte Victuals. 1754 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 29 Our little curiosity, perhaps, cleared us of that imputation [of being spies]. 1802 WORDSW. *Sailor's Mother* 35 God help me for my little wit!

11. A little: a small quantity of; some, though not much. Identical in sense with a *little* of (see B. 4) from which it prob. originated by ellipsis.

14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 604/20 *Posse*, a lytyl haunye, or a lytyl myght. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 Caste per-to a littel saffroun & salt. c 1450 M.E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 134 Take harde spaynesse sepe and a litul stale ale. 1545 KAYNOLE *Byrth Mankynde* 128 The iuyce of quynces with a lyttell cloues and sugre. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 166 b, Whose mother susteyned not a litte slaunde and obloquye of the common people. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 176 As a litte snow, tumbled about, anon becomes a Mountaine. 1598 BACON *Ess.* *Atheisme* (Arb.) 125 A litte naturall philosophic... doth dispose the opinion to Atheisme. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 215 A litte learning is a dangerous thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. 6 By a litte patience, prudence, and justice, such a toleration might have been obtained. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* III. 88 It takes a great deal of life to make a little art.

† b. Rarely used without a in this sense. Obs. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 43 A Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 174 O do not swear, Hold little faith, though thou hast too much feare.

† 12. With pl. and collect. sing.: = FEW. Obs.

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2468 Pemperton... Wille huntte to morwe... Wiþ litel folk & nouzt wiþ miche. 1430-40 LVGG. *Bochas* v. iv. (1494) Rj. Cleomenes... with lityl peple made his fone to flee. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 541 Desiring to know what accident brought him thither, especially armed, where little Armes was required. 1660 FULLER *Mist. Contempl.* 28 Our late Civil warre which lasted so long in our land; yet left so little signs behind it.

III. 13. Special collocations: † Little Easter Sunday; † Low Sunday. Little Englander, one who advocates a 'little England', that is, desires to restrict the dimensions and responsibilities of the Empire. So Little Englandism, the policy or views of Little Englanders. Little fever? U.S., typhoid (*Cent. Diet.*). Little giant, 'a jointed iron nozzle used in hydraulic mining' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); cf. GIANT sb. 4. Little habit = lesser habit (s.v. HABIT sb. 2 b). Little hours, the 'hours' of prime, terce, sext, and none (= F. *les petites heures*). Little house, a privy (now dial.). † Little Jack, an irreverent name for the little box (sometimes in the form of a human figure) in which the reserved sacrament was enclosed within the Easter sepulchre during part of Holy Week. † Little king [tr. L. *regulus*, cf. F. *roitelet*], the

wren. Little people, fairies; cf. LITTLE MAN 4. † Little pox, small-pox. † Little son [= F. *petit-fils*], a grandson. See also Little BETHEL, CASSINO, CUSTOM (sb. 4), ENTRANCE (I c), MASS, SEAL, SHILLING, etc.; also the main words below.

1602 CAREW *Cornewall* 137 b, Vpon 'little Easter Sunday the Freeholders... did there assemble. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/2 Do not let us fall into the error so often made by 'Little Englanders and suppose that [etc.]. 1899 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 Mr. Morley's proud pronouncement of the faith of 'Little Englandism'. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 352 In Deer Lodge County... 'little giants'... have been introduced. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 64 It was observed that all the while it [Treaty at Utrecht] was making, Her Ministry went frequently to the 'Little House. 1769 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 249, I particularly desire wherever you have preaching... that there may be a little-house. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A privy is called a little house. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 46 Item a sepulcher with 'little Jack... little Jack was broken in peeces this yeare by the said churchwardens. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 35 Rebelle as a 'little kyng, obeyschaunt as a pekok. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 27 As they confidently assert that the first inhabitants of their Island were fairies, so do they maintain that these 'little people have still their residence among them. 1619 *Notes B. Jonson's Convers.* 20. *Drummond* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 23 Sir P. Sidney's Mother, Leicester's sister, after she had the 'little pox, never shew herself in Court thereafter bot masked. 1570 MARY Q. OF SCOTS *Lett.* to C'less Lennox 10 July in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) 228 The transporting zoure 'littil son and my onlie child in this country... I have born him... and of zow he is descendit.

IV. 14. Comb. (chiefly parasyntetic), as *little-footed*, *little-haired*, *little-headed*, *little-minded* (whence *little-mindedness*), *statured*; *little-endian* a. and sb., the designation of the orthodox party in the controversy in the state of Lilliput on the question at which end an egg should be opened (Swift *Gulliver* iv); hence used *alusively*; † *little-sight* a., short-sighted; *little-thrift*, an unthrifty person.

1832 'Little-endian [see BIG a. B. 2]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/1 A... controversy... between the Big-endians and the Little-endians of female attire. 1847 TENNISON *Princess* II. 118 She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique And 'little-footed China. 14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 574/18 *Comatulus*, 'lytyl heryd. 1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* II. i. 122 Two sorry 'little-headed Nephews. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 25 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 66 This is 'little minded. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 332/2 The 'little-minded vanity of a nation. 1824 in *Spir. Pub. Truls.* (1825) 342 The 'little-mindedness which shrinks from professional satire. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. vi. (1495) 112 An eye is 'lytyll syght whiche seeth not well affer. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3774/4 Went away from his Mother... James Bristow, aged about 17 years, 'little Statured. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv. They cannot be such little 'little-thrifts as you make them out.

B. *absol.* and sb.

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. Chiefly with *the*: Those that are little; little persons.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiv. 6 Drihten zehældeð dome þa lytlan. c 1200 ORMIN 8002 Forþi le he cwellean þa þe miccle & ec þe litte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6551 Þai fled a-wai... I litel and mikel, less and mare. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1058 Þe lordis to þo litil þe luyys han grauntid. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* I. xiii. The lytyle ryght ofte may lette and trouble the grete. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xiii. 13 They came all to mete her, litte & grete. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xvi. (1708) 21 The Great and the Little have Need one of Another.

2. The little: that which is little; the little qualities, characters, aspects, etc.

1791 COWPER *Vardley Oak* 87 Comparing still The great and little of thy lot. 1806 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Domestic Recreation* vi. 80 The invention of man has not yet contrived glasses that comprehend either the vast or the little of nature. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5123 Little and Bad exist, are natural.

3. Not much; only a small amount or quantity: often preceded by *but*; admitting of being qualified by advs. of degree, as *very*, *rather*. *Little or nothing*: hardly anything. † *Little is me of*: I care little for. † *To say little*: to make no reply, to be silent. † *Within little*: within a short distance of. *To make or † let little of, set little by*, etc.: see the verbs.

c 1200 ORMIN 6480 Her iss litell operr noht I þiss land off þatt sallfe. c 1205 LAY. 3465 Þe mon þe litul ah. a 1225 *Juliana* 26 Lutel is me of ower lufe. c 1275 *Moral Ode* 12 in O. E. *Misc.* 58 Al to muchel ich habbe i-spend to lutel i-leyd an horde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2699 Lutel he sette be his life. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 525/51 3if þou haue lyttel, lutel 3ue and do. 1340 HAMROLE *Pr. Cons.* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. iv. 344 Tenne she smote down her heed and sayd lytel. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Union* lxvi. 226 He dyd etc & drynke bot lytell. 1546 J. HENWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 Though ye spent but lickell. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 9 Landed for a purpose at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancastre. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII. 139 These wordes sone astonid sir Richard Weston, but he said litte. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Burgears* IV. v. in *Archiv. Stud. new. Spr.* (1897), Lyttle sayd, sone amended. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 47 To whom litte is forgiven, the same loneth litte. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Elin.* II. an. 13. 124 It missed little but hee had been proscribed when he was dead. 1719 DR FOR *Crusoe* II. viii. (1840) 194 (Like me) he came from litte at first. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii. Ballad viii. Man wants but little here below. Nor wants that little long. 1794 BURNS *Song* (first line), Contented wi' litte, and cantie wi' mair. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxiv. Little he

eats and long will wake. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* II. xxvi. 295 He was a tall lanikin figure. . . and upon the whole appeared to be good for very little. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* vii. The myth of a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. 1881 *Med. Temp. Trul.* XLIX. 31 We know little or nothing about the truth.

b. Const. of.

Now rare exc. when the context does not permit the use of little adj., e. g. when the sb. is defined by a demonstrative adj. The use with an adj. used absol. (as in quot. 1824, 1833) is a Gallicism, and not in common use.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt. s. T.* 921 That lord hath litel of discrecion, That in swich cas kan no diuision. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 In that kyngdom of Medee there ben many grete Hilles, and littele of pleyne Erthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Diiij. Off spare hawkes there is chooce and lytell of charge of thaim. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 221/1 There was littele of sound and salutary which did not derive from Democritus or from Pythagoras. 1833 MOORE *Mem.* VI. 337 [Stones like] those at Stonehenge. . . have but littele of new or marvellous for him who has seen the rocks beyond the Atlantic. *Mod.* Of political sagacity he had very littele. He showed littele of the amiability which was ascribed to him.

† c. In the genitive depending on an indefinite pron., as *what, somewhat*. *Littles what, also what littles*: little or nothing, a trifling quantity; in first quot., trifles, Obs.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1070 (Laud. MS.) Bec & mæsse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes & swille lites hwat. c 1200 ORMIN 4681 For þatt to muzhe winnenn her Wiþ sinne sumhwat litless. *Off.* 692a Forþi þat te3. . . 3et understodenn litlesswhat Off all þe rihte trowwe. c 1305 *St. Edmund* 396 in E. E. F. (1862) 81 Hit was what litle þat he et.

d. Qualified by a demonstrative or possessive: (The) little amount or quantity; (so) small a quantity, a (very) small amount, etc.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Ord.* l. i. 17 þat lytle þæt he erede he erede mid horsan. a 1240 *Sauvies Wards* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 þis litte ich habbe ised þat ich isch in heouene. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Alcosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xlii. 25 This litte may suffice touching the Bezaars stone. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 71 My litte lills my litte-wishing minde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1000 If all I can will serve, That litte which is left so to defend. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 40 Ev'ry moment leaves my little less. 1789 BURNS *Upon seeing a wounded hare*, Go, live, poor wanderer of the wood and field, The bitter litte that of life remains. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 50 Dora stored what litte she could save. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 73 The litte of his poems which remains. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 13/1 Lord S. spoke of the litte. . . done for our coast defences during the last 20 years.

II. sb. (With a or in plural.)

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small thing; a trifle.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 110 Naked falled in ðe sunt-fat, and cumed ut al newe, buten a litel. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Cristis apostolis . . . were not bisie about dymes, but helden hem paid on a litel, þat the puple 3af hem redily. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1449 Lo, how fortune . . . of a litell hath likyng a low for to kyndull. 1614 DAY *Festivals* ix. (1615) 267 Contemne not these littles, be they in truth never so little. 1631 FOSBROKE *Solomon's Charity* (1633) 7 Many littles, given unto many, . . . is better then much conferred upon one. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* eccclxxviii. 443 A Man may be Happy with a Litte, and Miserable in Abundance. 1846 D. FERROLD *St. Giles* xxiii. (1852) 236 When a man's being shaved, what a little will make him laugh. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv. A debt to pay off by littles.

Procr. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alfi.* 50 Many a little make a mickle.

b. Const. of. (In early use with genitive.)

For the restriction in mod. use see 3 b.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Nim . . . hwerhwette niþewearde an lytel. c 1200 ORMIN 4086 þess ummbesharenn þegreschapp . . . A litell off þe fell aw33. c 1205 LAY. 30107 Wið an luttel 3eren þa nadesfeds dede weoren. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 68 Do a lytel þer of in þe sore eye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 21 Putte perinne a litle of rubarbe or of summe oþer laxative. 1535 COVERDALE tr. *Sam.* xiv. 29 Se how lighte myne eyes are become, because I have taisted a litte of this hony. 1616 F. GORDWIN *Moses & Aaron* II. (1641) 92 He drank a litte of the wine. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 4 Architecture was perverted to meer house-building, where it retained not a litle of Vanbrugh. 1798 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 418 Not a bit of a Ballad. . . nor a litte of a Tale to enliven the evening. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv. Let me recommend you a litte of this pike! 1887 *Trul. Educ.* Dec. 509 The 'litte of everything' theory [of education].

c. Used advb.: To a little or slight extent; in a small degree; somewhat, rather. *Not a little*, a good deal, extremely.

† A little of the biggest (quot. 1654): rather large.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* ii. 7 Thou hast maad him litil, a litil lesse fro angelis. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 In þe ij day he openede a litil hise y3en. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) l. ix. (1859) 7. I was comforted nought a litte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xvii. Thenne was not be a lytel sory for launcelot. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 104 b. Here must I a litte digresse. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors in Hist. Justine* G. j. Although himselfe was of smal knowledge, and a litte eloquent. 1611 BIBLE *P's.* ii. 12 When his wrath is kindled but a litte. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 147 All the enemies Horse began to shogge a litte. 1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1883) 240 The ring, too, is very well, only a little of the biggest. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 159. I was a little afraid. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* xviii. We are not a little hungry. I can tell you. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1494 The Magazines are a little dull this month.

5. A short time or distance. Chiefly in *after a little*, for a little, in a little.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xvi. 16 Nu ymbe alytel [*flattion* an lytel] ge me ne geseoð, & eft embe lytel ge me geseoþ. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 266 For a little Follow, and doe me service. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* ii. 18 They allurre . . . those that were cleane [*unarg.* Or, for a little, or a while] escaped from them who line in errour. a 1814 *Hector* in. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 345 And death we all must in a little share. 1827 CARLYLE *Term. Rom.* I. 293 In a little, he and Froda left the inn. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom.* 19th Cent. II. 290 Be here then and we will go for a little into the garden.

b. Used advb. = For or at a short time or distance.

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 93 Se iherden a lutel er on bisse redunge þet ðe halie gast com ofer þa apostlas. c 1200 ORMIN 3467 Forr 333 itt fast upp i þe lift Bi forenn hemm a litel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14327 Forgeten has þou son þi lare þat i þe said a litel are. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lengre here at a litill, litystyn my wordes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 101 It rymnen into þe a lytell fra. c 1475 *Rail Coufear* 800 He lukit ane lytell him fra. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxxi. 227 Let me slepe a lytell longer. 1643 TRAPP *Comm.* Gen. xxii. 9 Mount Moriah . . . was a litte from Salem, as mount Calvary also, was a litte from Jerusalem. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* I A litte onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a litte further on. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. Yet, yet, a litte and destructive slaughter Shall rage around. 1794 COWPER *Moralizer* corrected 21 In hope to bask a litte yet. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. l. 107 The tree which thou passedst but a litte ago. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* I Comrades, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis early morn.

† 6. But a little = 'but little' (see 3). Obs.

With quot. 1377 cf. 1470-85 and 1543 in 3. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. II. 138 Sothenesse sei3 hym wel and seide but a litel. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 87 An answer which pleased Ferardo but a lytle. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 61 Thou'dst thank me but a litte. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 146, I haue a litte to say touching this fourth seate; for, I haue done enough in the last, to satisfie this.

III. Phrases, chiefly formed with prepositions.

7. Forming expressions, chiefly with repetition of *little*, having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually.

a. By little and little; also † by little and by little, † by a little and (a) little.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 358 Crist wole teche his discipulis bi litil and litil alle þes. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68 Alwey it decreyde by a litel and a litel. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 243 litte sholde not be sodainly chaunged that wyche is customet, but slowly by lytell and by litill. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 112 b. And so by a litte and litte, the Englishmen recovered again many townes. 1577 HOLSHED *Chron.* I. Hist. Eng. 112/2 By what wyles and craft he might by litte and litte settle here, and obtaine a kingdom in the Ile. 1611 BIBLE *Ezod.* xxiii. 30. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Custome of Profane Scoffing in Holy Matters; which doth, by litte and litte, deface the Reuerence of Religion. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. 2 Their Descendants lost by litte and litte the Primitive and Purer Rites. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 321 Both fleets arrived by litte and litte. 1823 J. BARCKOCK *Dom. Amusen.* 105 Add, by litte and litte, as much pearl-ash . . . as it will take up. 1886 RUSKIN *Preterita* I. 243 All this we knew by litte and litte.

† b. A little and (a) little. Obs.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 950, I wol a litel and litel laskir in hast. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 Hys spyrite beganne a lytell and a lytell to come ageyne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 170 This great tumult and sodain fury, was . . . a litte and litte appeased and finally quenched. 1655 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 75 The companie of faithfull began a litte and litte to encrease agayne. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. ix. (1840) 157 My ink . . . I eked out with water a litte and a litte, till it was so pale. 1751 R. PALTCOCK *Peter Wilkins* (1884) I. 50 Stowing them all close together to keep in the moisture, which served us to suck at for two days after, a litte and a litte at a time.

† c. Little and little. Obs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Litel and litel þei may gete al þe rewme into here owene hondis. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 He may not leue it atones, but litille and litille. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Proais.* I. cxv. 138 And soo lytell and lytell, the dethe of Jaques Dartuell was forgotten. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proem* (1867) 67 Littell and littell the cat eateth the flickell. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 204 They shoulde haue a special care vnto their heathes, in traoulling not too fast but litte and litte.

d. Little by little.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Litlylle be litille, *diminim.* *Paulatin.* 1856 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) Q 2 Weak and dead for hunger, I went litte by litte up the street. a 1643 LO. FALKLAND, *exc.* *Infatibility* (1646) 16 How many things litte by litte may have been received under old names, which would not have been so at once under new ones. 1865 *Conn. Mag.* XI. 643 Litte by litte, the face of the country began to change. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 272 Litte by litte, the revelation of Christ's Nature was made through the events of His intercourse with men.

† e. By (a) little. Obs.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 171 Our affairs began by a litte, and as it were by stealth, to grow unto some quiet state. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 Young birdes . . . by litte first proue theyr tender waxyng away by litte. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* Char. etc. 106 Sift . . . more of the same sand by litte upon it. a 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* t. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 263 Soon by litte he began to droop.

† f. Into (right) little: very nearly. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 856 (884) For which we han so sorwed he and I that into to litel boie it hadde vs slawe. c 1540 LADY PRYAN in *Strype Recl. Mem.* I. App. lxvi. 173 It will be (in right litte) as great Profit to the Kings Grace this way, as the 6 other way.

† g. In a little: in a few words, briefly. Obs.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 11 But pray how past it? He tell you in a little.

10. In little: on a small scale; formerly esp. with reference to *Painting* = in miniature.

1597 SHAKS. *Leuer's Compl.* 90 On his visage was in litte drawne What largenesse thinkes in paradise was sawne. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 384 [They] giue twenty, forty, an hundred Ducates a peece, for his picture in Little. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 7. I shall endeavour to limne her soule in litte (since in great neither my time, nor ability will let me). 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 119/1 The Temple was an imitation in litte of that at Ephesus. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Pref. 6r This authority was at first exercised in litte by those, who [etc.]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 171 Sir Kenelm Digby . . . compares Vandyck and Hoskins, and says the latter pleased the most, by painting in litte. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Pan.* 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in litte. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. M-cup* 137 By Boulevard friendships tempted to come taste How Paris lived again in litte there.

C. adv.

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quantity or degree; but slightly; not much, not very.

The use of the word to qualify adjs. (= 'not very') seems to be a Latinism or Gallicism, and has never been common.

c 1000 *Ag. P's.* (Th.) cxviii. 87 Hio me lytle las [*L. paulatinus*] lape woldan, disses eorð-weges enle gescrifan. c 1200 ORMIN 3751 Patt to birp . . . lætenn swiþe unorneli3 & litell off þe selfenn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 139 Þei loven to litil þe sheep. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13912 He drof at hym with þe dart, derit hym but litte. a 1450 MYRE 21 Luytel ys worthy þy prechunge 3ef thou be of enyle lyuyng. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii. Who that preyseth hym self lytill he is ful wyse. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 17 Remembryng the olde proverbe, love me litte and love me longe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 82 They . . . intermeddle litte in the ordinary government of the state. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 2 They liked us as they did one another. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* iii. He . . . found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were litte estimable. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 4 The most refined doctrines of this enlightened people were litte more than a collection of vague speculations. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 161 A zeal litte tempered by humanity or by common sense. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 126 But this is litte material.

b. When, contrary to the usual order, *little* is placed before the vb. which it qualifies, it becomes an emphatic negative, as in *he little knows* = 'he is very far from knowing'. This use is confined to the vbs. *know, think, care*, and synonyms of these.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 137 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Litel wot he hwat is pine. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 Litell roght þam of his manance. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 17, 227 b. They would litte think, that he would so untrewly handle me. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 86 They litte know how dearly I abide that boast so vaine. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 164 He litte imagined of how much consequence it might be. 1819 SHILLER *Cenci* v. iii. Little cares for a smile or a tear The clay-cold corpse upon the bier!

† 2. A little time (before); for a little time. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 463 Alls I sei3de nu litte. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1918 For me laured, Iesū Crist, mi deorewurde leofmon, lutel ear me haueð leadeð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14133 Ne was þou noght bot litte gal Almast far wit þe juus slan? c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints i.* (*Petrus*) 549 þe vilne. Pat lytil befor tholit he Of thame namyt of galele. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Alcosta's Hist. Indies* vii. x. 523 The Mexicaines by this meanes, remained much eased and content, but it lasted litte.

3. Comb., as *little-able, -heard-of, -known, -loved, -travelled, -used* adjs.; *little-bless v., nonce-wed.*, = Heb. *hēreḳ* ('bless' euphemistically for 'curse'). 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.* etc. II. xlv. 225 May God bless you, and your 'little-able but much sincere friend. 1610 BROUGHTON *Job* i. 5 It may be my children have sinned, and 'little-blessed God in their hart. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* i. 3 The . . . 'little-heard-of offence of Maintenance. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 That singular and 'little-known people the Mosquito Indians. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 102 Being ridde of this lounig, but 'little-loued company. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phacton* 211 A 'little-travelled land, this. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 585/1 They went to the 'little-used front door.

† Little, v. Obs. Also 3 lutli, i-(e)n, littlin, 3-4 litelen, 4 littel, -yl, lutle, lutul, 5 lytil, -el, letil, lityll. [OE. *lytlian*, f. *lytel* LITTLE a.]

1. *trans.* To make little, diminish; to reduce in size, amount, or importance. Also with *away*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Þonne lytlað ðæt his anweald, & eod his ermða. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1883) 49 He littele him seluen to foren mannes eigen. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 539 Oft ich singe for heom þe more. For lutli sum of heore sore. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* viii. 6 Þou littele him a litel wight Lesse fra pine angeles briht. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xviii(i). 46 Y shal littele [*sic*] hem as pou dre. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 423 Departing litilþ strengþe. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 85 Be it put vpon a softe fyr, to be pryde þat be lytill away. a 1483 *Liber Nigr in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 Nother Marshalls, nother ushers of hall . . . owe not to litte or withdrawe any hole stuffe of fleshe or fyshe. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 75 Oh pray God to litte the, to pare off thy superfluities.

b. To belittle, extenuate (a sin).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 61 She [Eue] wende to haue lytelyd her synne. 1611 W. SCLATER *Ky* (1629) 164 Paul stiles himselfe the chiefe of sinners, imputes the crucifying of Christ to the ignorance of the Jewes; so litteing a sinne more grieuous. 1627 — *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 291 Its natural to most, to litte their sins.

2. *intr.* To become little, be diminished; to dwindle, wane.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 30 Hine gedæfnað þætte

auexec mec uutodlice hiet ic lytlege [Ags. Gosp. wanize, I. minui]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Ne his makelese lufsum lec ne mei neauer lutlin ne aliggen. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hou.* 265 Of pulli blisse, bat hit ne me neauer mare lutlin ne wursin. c 1325 *Old Age* in *Rel. Ant.* 11. 211. I werne, I litle, ther-for I murne. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 145 His Godhede lutlinde not þei he lowe lihte. c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 They lityll and deye by longe contynuaunce of ghosti sickness.

Hence † **Littling** vbl. sb.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 102 If he conselle þe to lytelynge of þi pinges þat þou haays in tresour.

Little-ease. Now *list.* or *arch.* A place in which there is little ease for him who occupies it; a narrow place of confinement; *spec.* the name of a dungeon in the Tower of London, and of an ancient place of punishment for unruly apprentices at the Guildhall, London. Also, the pillory or stocks.

a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1171 Lodge hym in Lytell Ease fede hym with beanes and pease! 1548 *ELYOT Dict. s.v. Arc.* A streite place in a prison, called littell ease. 1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* (1562) 115 Was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or lytle ease? 1608 *MIDDLETON Family of Love* iii. i. D 1 b, How dost thou brooke thy little ease, thy Trunk? [To a person who has been carried in a trunk.] a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Wks.* (1635) 548 As a prisoner of the Jayle, or one that is in little ease. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* i. ii, I sweat to think of that garret . . why 'tis a kind of little ease, to cramp thy rebellious practices in. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 312/1 There is another like place of punishment in our House of Correction in Chester, it is called the Little Ease, a place cut into a Rock, with a Gate Door before it. 1738 *Curiosity, or Gentl. & Lady's Libr.* (1739) 54 Here evry Creditor has Right to teize, And make his Home a real Little-Ease [Note. A Place of Punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly Prentices]. 1752 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* 111. 736 A loathsome filthy hole or dungeon in the Tower, called Little Ease. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Land* xiii. The walls of the cell, which was called the Little Ease, were so low, and so contrived, that the wretched inmate could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie at full length within them. 1899 F. T. BULLER *Log. Sea-waif* 10 The pantry: a sort of little-ease in a corner of the cuddy.

transf. 1638 *FEATLY Strict. Lyndon* ii. 58 In the Romish Purgatory all soules are in little-ease. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 6 To grant nothing to this consideration, is rather to crowd men into a Little-ease in Religion, than to unite them.

Little-go. [*f.* LITTLE *a.* + GO *sb.* Cf. GREAT-go.]

1. A private and illegal lottery. Now *list.*

See also quot. 1867; but no authority for the statement has been discovered.

[? c 1710: cf. quot. 1867.] 1795 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 274 A private lottery, or little go, was drawing at a house in Islington. 1796 *Colquhoun Police Metropolis* 149 The Keepers of unlicensed Insurance Offices . . have recently invented and set up private Lotteries, or Wheels, called by the nick-name of Little Go's. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 315 Unlicensed lottery-wheels are called little-goes. 1802 *Act 42 Geo. III.* c. 119 § 1 All such Games or Lotteries, called Little Goes, shall . . be deemed . . common and publick Nuisances, and against Law. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* 388 An unlawful game of chance, . . formerly known by the name of the Little Go, but now distinguished, to avoid the penalty, by the name of Ivory. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) I. 195 It is a political little-go, in which everybody knows the concern to be ruinous in the main. 1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 25 About this date [1710] . . commenced a system of speculative assurances known as 'the little goes'. A number of persons combined, and each subscribed 5s. fortnightly, inclusive of policy stamps and entrance money, on condition of £200 being paid to his heirs and executors. In another of these schemes 5s. a quarter entitled the subscriber's representatives to receive £120 on his demise. 1887 *PROCTOR Chance & Luck* 133 At illegal (lottery) offices, commonly known as 'little goes', any sum, however small, could be risked.

2. *Univ. colloq.* The popular name (still current at Cambridge) for the first examination for the degree of B.A. (At Cambridge the official name is 'The Previous Examination'; at Oxford 'Responsions' is the official name of the examination formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now as 'Smalls'.)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. i. 32 At present the Examination [at Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Great-go; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 note. The little-go is a new classical examination lately instituted at Cambridge. 1838 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lett.* 23 May (1882) I. 37 [dated 'Brazenose, Oxford'], I have to take . . my 'little go' this term. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iii. He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. 1860 M. BURROWS *Pass & Class* i. (1866) 11 Responses, commonly called 'Little go' or, still more familiarly, 'Smalls'. 1876 *DARWIN Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 47 In my second year I had to work for a month or two to pass the Little Go, which I did easily.

attrib. 1881 L. CAMPBELL *Life Clerk Maxwell* vi. 152 Some time before the little go examination. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 693/3 First came the three answers given to the 'Little Go' question.

Little-good.

1. *Sc.* The devil.

1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xlix. 384 All this running here and riding there as if the littlegood was at his heels. 1822 — *Entail* II. 284 The nim maidens now-a-days have delivered themselves up to the Little-good in the shape and glamour of novellas and Thomson's Seasons.

2. *dial.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also the sour dock, *Rumex acetosa*.

1808-80 in JAMIESON. 1831 W. PATRICK *Plants Lanark.* 210 Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. . . Called Devil's

Kirstaff and Little-good. 1876 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 39 *Rumex acetosa* gets [the name of] 'little guid'.

† **Littlehead.** Obs. [*See HEAD.*] Littleness. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* liv. [lv.], 8, I a-bade him þat sauf me made Fra littelhed of gast. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 Arwenesse, þat may be cleydyd lytelhed of trust of good dede. c 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. i. i.* 1 The lytylhed of my person.

† **Littlelaik.** Obs. [*a.* ON. *litil-leik-r*: see LITTLE *a.* and -LAIK.] Littleness.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1709 As he lenes & lokis on his fourme, His littilaikie [*Dublin MS.* litilayke] & his licknes he laythly dispiced. *Ibid.* 2706 How þi lawnes & þi littilaikie [*Dublin MS.* litilayke] þou lickyns to my hys.

Little man.

1. The little finger. Obs. exc. *dial.*

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 308/310 þe deul . . wolde fain henten heon bi þe polle with 'littile man', is leste finger. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 753/3 *Hic auricularis*, the lythylman. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. A small landowner or capitalist.

1811 in W. Marshall *Review Repts. Board Agric., East* 88 A little man may as well have nothing allotted to him as have it so far off. 1820 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1. *Two Races of Men*, I grudge the saving of a few idle ducats, and think I am fallen into the society of lenders, and little men. 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields & Cities* 29 They have a very strong objection to a 'little man' getting three acres, or less, with or without a cow.

3. *a.* *Sc.* (See quot. 1835.) b. (See quot. c 1880). 1835 *CARRICK Laird of Logan* (1841) 153 Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers. . . There is the 'muckle man' and the 'little man'. c 1880 *Sketchy Mem. Etou* 16 (Barrère) He called the footman (or little man, as was the generic term for this class of domestic at my tutor's).

4. *pl.* Fairies, 'little folk'.

1850 *ALLINGHAM Poems* 87 Up the airy mountain Down the rushy glen, We daren't go a hunting For fear of little men.

Little master.

† 1. An inferior master. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Gal.* iii. 25 Now we ben not vndir the litil maistr [1388 vndurmaistr, *Vulg. sub peditagogo*].

2. *pl.* A group of German engravers of the sixteenth century, followers of Diirer, so called from the smallness of their prints. [*G. die kleinen meister, die Kleinmeister*; F. *les petits maitres*.]

1837 *Penny Cyc.* IX. 440/1. 1879 W. B. SCOTT *Little Masters* xvi. C. Diirer, the reputed teacher of the Little Masters.

3. (See quotes.)

1870 L. BRENTANO *Intro. to Toulmin Smith's Eng. Gilds* 178 In this [viz. the hat-] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (*alias* sweaters), who were called Little Masters. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Little master, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman.

† **Littlemeale, adv.** Obs. In 4-mele, melome.

[*f.* LITTLE *sb.* + -MEAL.] Little by little.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxiii. 14 V shal folwe litil mele the steppis of hyne. — *Deut.* vii. 22 He shal waste the nacions in this sijt, litilmele [1388 litil and litil] and bi partees. — *Judg.* xx. 33 The busheantis. litil melome hem seluen bigunnen to opne.

Littleness (lit'lnēs). [*OE.* *lytelnes*: see LITTLE *a.* and -NESS.] The attribute of being little.

1. Smallness of quantity, amount, bulk, stature, degree, or extent.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Sume syndon *quantitatib.* 8a *zeta* cnaiað mycelness oððe lytelness [v. *lutelesse*]. 1308 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Afocius is a lytyll fysshe and for lytylness it not may be tak with hoke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, His vylenes, lytelnes, or other deformite of nature. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 317 For littleness scho was forlorne, Sicke ane kemp to beir. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. ix. 86 Those of unusual littleness are made ladies dwarfs. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 83 Lowness of endowment, and littleness of Recoit, is all [that] can be cavilled at in this foundation. a 1667 *COWLEY Greatness in Verses & Ess.* (1674) 121, I confess, I love Littleness almost in all things. A little convenient Estate, a little cheerful House, a little Company, and a very little Feast. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. viii. Observing the littleness of the houses, the trees, the cattle, and the people, I began to think myself in Lilliput. 1828 *CHALMERS in Watson Life A. Thomson* (1882) 81, I thought not of the littleness of time, I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity. 1883 *HARPER'S Mag.* Nov. 902/1 A marvellous littleness of hand and foot.

2. Want of greatness, grandeur, or importance; insignificance, triviality, meanness, pettiness; smallness of mind.

1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* liv. 9 [lv. 8], I abood hym, that made me saaf fro the litlness [*Vulg. pusillanimitate*], ether drede of spirit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 A Litlles, declinitas ingenij est, modicitas, parvitas, paucitas. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. i. 84 Knowynge the lytylness & fray[li]te of humayne nature. 1624 *SOUTH Sermon* II. Ep. Ded., If the supposed Littleness of these matters should be a sufficient Reason for the laying them aside. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 107 P 4 There is a Sort of Littleness in the Minds of Men of wrong Sense. 1779 *MAO, D'ARBLAV Diary* 20 Oct., Mrs. Thrale, is so enraged with him for his littleness of soul in this respect. 1822 *HAZLITT Table.* Ser. ii. iii. (1869) 78 Littleness is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Eur.* xi. (1894) 262 The mountains . . speak to man of his littleness and his ephemeral existence. 1896 W. WARD *Talks with Tennyson* in *New Rev.* July 81 Contemptuousness . . was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual littleness.

b. An instance of this; a mean, petty quality or action.

1660 *INGELO Bentiv. & Ur.* ii. (1632) 110 Neither are our minds troubled with those Limitations and Littlenesses which we meet with in our preception of other things. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. (1847) 111. xi. 292 One of those vainglorious littlenesses which too often entered into his composition. 1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) 111. 38 Pitiful Littlenesses as we are. 1859 *TENNYSON Idylls* Ded. 25 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlenesses. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 66 The greatness of their general character overshadowed their littlenesses.

† **Little-what.** Obs. [*f.* LITTLE + WHAT. Cf. *littles what* s.v. LITTLE B. 3 c.] A small portion or quantity (of); somewhat. Also *A little what* (advb.): in some degree, somewhat.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 So þat ech on myzte take a litil what of breed. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 Twenty zere and a litelwhat more. *Ibid.* V. 191 And so he reeste a litil what sittynge [*L. modicum sedendo*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Follem. MS.), A litill what swete in sauoure [66 in *sapore parum dulce*]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4392 Of þi lare a litill-quat likis me to write.

† **Little world.** Obs. A literal rendering of MICROCOSM.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 17597 Mycrocosmos, þatt nemnedd iss Afftterr Englisshie spæche þe litte werelld. 1450 *80 tr. Secreta Secret.* 35 The philosophre callith man the litte world. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 124 If the bodie be not set on worke, the minde goeth astray, whereby this litte world is soone ouerthrowne. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. i. 10 (Qo. 1608). 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Birtas* 28 The Little World, wherein the Great is shown. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* clix, The Little World thus Circumscribes a Nation.

Little-worth, a. (sb.) Now *arch.* and *Sc.* Of little worth; *esp.* *Sc.* = of worthless character.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 16518 All swa sumun it was litell wurþ Till þezze sawle nede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* P 236 Right so as contricion anaillith noght with-outen sad purpos of shrifte . . right so litel worth is shrifte or satisfacion with-outen contricion. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 M. Harding saith, all this that I have here alleged . . is Little-worth stuffe. 1611 *BIRLE Prov.* x. 20 The heart of the wicked is litte worth. 1733 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 189 Lax litte-worth young men. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour Hebrides* 75 He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him 'a little-worth person!'. 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.* He's a littleworth body. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxxv. 39, 1. . . Whose life, whose thoughts were litte worth.

b. *sb.* A 'little-worth' person.

1825-80 *JAMIESON, Little worth.* This term is used substantively in Dumfriess; as, He's a littleworth.

Litting. *dial.* [*OE.* *lytling*: see LITTLE *a.* and -ING 3.] A little child or young animal.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 14 Leteþ þa lyttingan cuman to me. c 1000 *Agos. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 25 Þu þe byddyst þas þing fram wisum and gleawun, and onwruge þa lyttingun. 1721 *BAILEY, Litting*, a little one. 1826 *ALEX. ROBB Poems & S.* 187 Two or three Curs o' littlins baulin'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Litting, the smallest pup, &c., of a litter. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* 104 But never no sign o' a murdered litlin'.

Littlish (lit'lish), *a. dial.* Also littleish. [*f.* LITTLE *a.* + -ISH.] Rather little.

1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* iii. vi. This littlish blade's broke. c 1865 — in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. (1883) 1/2 Their [*sc.* servants'] standard measures too are of a private kind; a good lump, a handful, a tea-cup, a littleish basin [etc.].

Litton, obs. form of LITTON *sb.*, churchyard.

Littor, Littorage, obs. ff. LITTER, LITHARGE.

Littoral (lit'ōrāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 littoral, littoral, 7-9 littoral. [*ad.* L. *littoralis*, better *littoralis*, f. *litor*, *litus* (often written *litus*) shore. Cf. F. *littoral*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the shore; existing, taking place upon, or adjacent to the shore.

1666 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1657 W. RANO tr. *Gassendi's Life Peivres* ii. 125 The littoral parts when they are just against the rising Sun are sooner enlightened. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 378 The British forces would only attack by sea, or by a littoral warfare. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* 111. 346 The littoral Cordillera of Brazil. 1853 *PHILLIPS Rivers* *Yorksh.* v. 151 The beneficial action of the sea air is apparent on our littoral climate. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 320 The littoral extent of Italy is, in proportion to its area, very considerable. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* ii. 223 The ice of littoral glaciers exhibits a green colour. 1895 *HOFFMAN Begin. Writing* 41 The Inuit of littoral Alaska.

b. *Zool., Geol., etc.* Growing, living, or deposited on the 'littoral zone' (see quot. 1876).

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Intro.* Fishes . . are either pelagious, living in the main sea, . . or littoral, living near the shore. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II, Littoral shells.* 1776 *DA COSTA Conchology* 66 Some [Shell-fish] are even littoral, or inhabit the shores. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 151 There were then also littoral formations in progress, such as are indicated by the English *Crag*. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xiii. (1879) 285 The islands were here . . composed of a stratified, soft, littoral deposit. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 82 *Linax gagates* is a littoral animal. 1876 *PAGE Arch. Text-Bk.* *Geol.* ii. 76 The Littoral [zone] lies between high and low water mark. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 419/1 Littoral, Littoral, belonging to or growing on the seashore or rivershore.

b. *sb.* A littoral district; the region lying along the shore. [*After It. littorale, f. littoral*.]

1815 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 27 By the cession to Geneva of part of the littorale of the lake by the King of Sardinia. 1828 *J. K. BISS Italy* 54 He has obtained a littoral, or sea-coast, stretching along the whole of his continental territory. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 193 The towns along the Mediterranean littoral. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 79 The sand of the littoral of all existing sea-isso full of these minute but elegant shells. 1882

O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* Pref. 7 The Russian settlements on the Eastern Caspian littoral. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 The portion of the Caribbean littoral commonly known as the Mosquito Coast.

Littour, early form of **LICTOR**; obs. f. **LITTER** sb.

Litress (litrés). (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Litress*, a smooth kind of cartridge-paper, used in the manufacture of cards.

Lituit, variant of **LITUIT** Obs.

Lituanian, obs. form of **LITHUANIAN**.

Lituate (litu'it), a. **LITU**. [f. *L. litu-us* clarion + -ATE².] Forked with the points turned a little outwards.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lituiform, a. *rare* -o. [f. *L. litu-us* clarion + (-I) FORM.] Shaped like a clarion.

1840 in *SMART*; and hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Lituit**. *Her. Obs.* Also 7 **lituit**, **lytuite**.

[variant of **LETICE**.] (See quot.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 75 b. The second [fur] is called Argent, and is used for a doubling, and taken for the Lituit's skin. 1610 GUILM *Heraldry* i. iii. 9 The skinnie or furre of a little beast called a Lytuite, so named (as I conceive) [of] Lithuania. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

Lituite (litu'it). *Geol.* [ad. mod. *L. Lituites*, f. *lituus*: see **LITUUS**; so called from its shape.] A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Lituites*.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1837 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 365 *Lituite*. Together with the Orthoceratite, there occurs a cognate genus of chambered shells, called Lituites. 1859 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

Lituolite (litu'olait). *Geol.* [f. mod. *L. Lituol-a*, dim. of *L. lituus* (see **LITUUS**): the name refers to the shape of the shell] + -ITE.] A microscopic fossil foraminifer of the genus *Lituola*.

1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. etc.*, *Lituolite*, a fossil lituola. 1859 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

† **Litura** (litu'ra). *Ent.* [L.] (See quot.) Hence **Liturate** a. *Ent. and Bot.* (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 285 *Litura*, an indeterminate spot growing paler at one end, as if daubed or blotted. *Ibid.*, *Liturate*, a surface painted with one or more such spots [Liturae]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Liturate*, when spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

† **Liturate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *L. liturāt-*, ppl. stem of *liturare*, f. *litura* an erasure, f. *lit-*, ppl. stem of *linere* to blot out.] *trans.* To blot out, erase. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Liturge (litur'dz). *rare* -l. In 8 **liturg**. [ad. *L. liturg-us*, Gr. *leitourg-ús* (see **LITURGY**).] A priest or minister; = **LITURGIST** 3.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 478 In these three ways, the Christian Officers are Priests, or Liturgs to very excellent Purposes, far above the Legal ones. [In some recent Dicts.]

Liturge, obs. form of **LITURGIE**.

Liturgic (litur'dzik), a. and sb. [ad. late *L. liturgic-us*, a. Gr. *leitourgik-ús*, f. *leitourg-ús*: see **LITURGY**.] A. *adj.* = **LITURGICAL**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liturgick*, pertaining to such a Liturgy; ministerial. a 1763 BYRON *Expost. with Sectarist* 11 Misc. Poems 1773 II. 280 At all liturgic Pray'r and Praise it storms, As Man's Inventions. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvii. 166 *The Te Deum, Benedictus*, and the rest of the liturgic hymns. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth Ps.* ix. 282 We saw that it [Ps. cviii] was a purely liturgic cento.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* (Cf. **LITURGY** 3.)

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxi. (1862) V. 318 The Athenians abridged the costly splendour of their choric and liturgic ceremonies at home.

B. *sb. pl.* + l. ? Liturgical books. *Obs.*

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 81 The like may be said for Saint James, if he (as the Roman church doth in its Liturgicks suppose) were an Apostle.

2. a. The study of liturgies, their form, origin, etc. b. That part of pastoral theology which deals with the conduct of public worship.

1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Liturgics*, the doctrine or theory of liturgies. 1860 WORCESTER (citing *Eclectic Rev.*). 1882 W. BLAIRIE *Ministry of Word* 206 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgies, etc. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2127 His principal writings relate to liturgies.

Liturgical (litur'dzikal), a. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with public worship; having to do with liturgies or forms of public worship, or *spec.* with the Liturgy or Eucharistic service. Also, pertaining to liturgies.

Liturgical colours: the colours used in ecclesiastical vestments, hangings for the altar, etc., varying according to the season, festival, or kind of service. *Liturgical day*: a day on which mass was celebrated.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 202 The time is taken up with a tedious number of Liturgical tautologies, and impertinencies. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 581 There being no less than five liturgical Writings in that Text. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 106 The greatest Liturgical scholars are divided on the meaning of this ordinance. *Ibid.* 172 The Anglo-Saxons got all their liturgical books from Rome. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 135 A liturgical service like that of the missal. 1875 *Chamb. Jnrl.* No. 133-54 The impressive pomp of liturgical ceremonial. 1894 O. J. REICHEL in *Trans. Exeter Diocesan Archt. Soc.* I. 30 That Pope writing to Decentius informs him that on ordinary liturgical days the presbyters consecrated with their bishop.

Hence **Liturgically** *adv.*, from a liturgical point of view; in a liturgy, in liturgical worship.

1864 GOULBURN *Communion Office* I. 77 Liturgically con-

sidered the Decalogue is to be regarded as a lesson from the Law. 1899 T. K. CHEYNE *Chr. Use Psalms* i. 18 The Psalms are all used liturgically.

Liturgician (litur'dzi'an). [f. **LITURGIC**: see -ICIAN.] One skilled in liturgies.

1889 CHR. WORDSWORTH in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 Henry Bradshaw (who had naturally yet more of the liturgician's spirit).

Liturgiological (litur'dziol'dzikal), a. [f. **LITURGIOLOGY** + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with liturgiology.

1887 *Athenaeum* 16 July 80/1 What is to be thought of the liturgiological attainments of a writer who cites as an authority 'the Catholic Prayer Book'? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 3/3 The book, 'The Hours of the Virgin Mary', was published by the society for its liturgiological interest.

Liturgiologist (litur'dziol'dzist). [f. next + -IST.] One who is skilled in liturgiology.

1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/3 Ninety-nine out of a hundred liturgiologists, would have replaced the old Roman names so unnecessarily laid aside. 1882 T. F. SIMMONS *Alms & Oblations* 18 By the offering of the oblations and prayers, *sub uno*, as liturgiologists express it.

Liturgiology (litur'dziol'dziki), [f. **LITURGY** + -OLOGY.] The science which treats of liturgies.

1863 NEALE (title) *Essays on Liturgiology*. 1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/1 Liturgiology is passing out of the stage of private investigation and theory into a salient feature in the daily work of the clergy. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 188 The Science of Comparative Liturgiology.

Liturgist (litur'dzist). [f. **LITURGY** + -IST. Cf. *F. liturgiste* (1752, *Dict. de Trévoux*).]

1. One who uses or advocates the use of a liturgy. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quitted out of Scripture phrases. 16. *Harl. MS.* 6612, ff. 2 The Catholick Liturgist to his rightly religious friend. 1812 *Religionism* 54 Keep your distance, catiff wretches, do, Vile liturgists!

2. A student of or authority on liturgies; a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies.

1657 SPARKS *Ek. Com. Prayer* (1664) 218 It comes down to us from ancient times, as appears by S. Hieromes Lectonarius, and other old Liturgists and Expositors. 1712 SIR G. WHEELER *Liturgy after the Anc.* 202 (MS.) Our Apostolic and Primitive Liturgists. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 450 Dionigi, the Liturgist. 1894 *Tablet* 24 Mar. 443 In the works of mediaeval liturgists. Holy Week is called *Hebdomada Authentica*.

3. One who celebrates divine worship; a minister.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doct. Incarnation* xii. (1850) 327 The Minister ought not to be considered as merely a preacher, but also as a real Liturgist, i.e. as the organ through which the devotion of the congregation is conveyed. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Liturgistical** a., of or pertaining to a liturgist.

1889 CHR. WORDSWORTH in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 A Bishop... has an inherent liturgistical character by our ancient custom.

Liturgize (litur'dzeiz), v. *rare* -l. [f. **LITURGY** + -IZE.] *intr.* To perform a liturgical act.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 245 They, who bring these oblations in remembrance of the Lord, approach not to the dogmas of the Jews; but, liturgising spiritually, they shall be called the sons of wisdom.

Liturgy (litur'dzi). Also 6-7 **leitourgie**, **leiturgie**, -y, **liturgie**. [ad. med. *L. liturgia*, a. Gr. *leitourgia* public service, service of the gods, public worship, f. *leitourgos* (also *ληιτ-, Hesych.*) public servant, minister, f. **leitros-* (believed to be a var. of **ληιτος*, public, recorded in the subst. uses *ληιτρον* public hall, *ληιτη*, *ληιτη* priestess; app. a derivative of *λεως*, λαός people) + -εργος that works. Cf. *F. liturgie* (16th c.).]

1. The service of the Holy Eucharist: properly applied to the rite of the Eastern Church. In liturgies, used *spec.* (with qualification) of the different types of Eucharistic service.

1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 462 b. In the Liturgie of the Ethiopes we reade thus. So some as the Gospel is ended, the Deacon sayth [etc.]. 1564 HARDING *Answ. to Jewell's Challenge* 105 Basile in his liturgie, that is to saye, service of his Masse, sayeth thus in a prayer. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 10 St. James Liturgie hath a special prayer for them that live in Monasteries. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 73 They use the Liturgie of Saint Chrysostome. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 25 The Liturgies join together, manifoldly, remission of sins and life eternal, as the two great fruits of the Sacrament. 1890 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 288 The revision of the Scottish 'Liturgy' or Communion Office.

2. A form of public worship, esp. in the Christian Church; a collection of formularies for the conduct of Divine service. † Also, public worship conducted in accordance with a prescribed form.

c 1593 *Exam. H. Barrow*, etc. Bjh. Wither he thinketh that any Liturgies, or prescript formes of prayer, may be imposed vpon the church. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. xi. § 9 The Church in her liturgies hath intermingled with readings out of the New Testament lessons taken out of the Law and the Prophets. 1605 BACON *Advs. Learn.* II. xxv. § 20 Four main branches of divinity: faith, manners, liturgy, and government. 1640 BR. HALL *Hum. Remonstr.* 9 The prime subjects of their quarrell, and contradiction, Leitourgie and Episcopacy. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* II. Pref. 47 The Episcopymian... rather chose to fell down Liturgie it self as having no authority from the Word of God. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operation Spirit* Misc. (1711) 290 Their Discretion in limiting their Devotions and their Deities to their several Districts, nor ever suffering the Liturgy of the white

God to cross or interfere with that of the black. 1854 EMEASON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches, are... of this slow growth. 1885 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* II. iv. 73 Organs and liturgies have found a home in the land and church of Knox.

fig. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii. The Liturgie of Loue, *Ovid de arte amandi*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 Charming and Conjuring (the Leiturgy of Witches). 1784 COWPER *Poem* vi. 679 For Garrick was a worshipper himself; He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites And solemn ceremonial of the day.

b. Chiefly with the: The Book of Common Prayer.

1629 PRYNN *Ch. Eng.* 128 That worthy Arch-Bishop Cranmer caused our Leiturgy to be translated into Latine. c 1646 MILTON *Sonnet, On new forcers of Conscience*. Because you have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 35 The simple, full and significant style of the Liturgy. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* (1739) Prelim. Instruction 2, K. Charles 2. issued out a Commission for the reviewing of the Liturgy. 1828 MACAULAY *Hallam Ess.* (1887) 64 To this circumstance she [the Church of England] owes... her noble and pathetic liturgy. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* (ed. 2) III. xii. 222 It was Sunday... and I happened to be reading the Liturgy.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, a public office or duty which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense.

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) II. 461 The State received the aid of... what were termed liturgies from individuals. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. 111. 159 The Liturgies of the State, as they were called, unpaid functions such as the tierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy, which entailed expence and trouble upon the holder of them. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 790 It was a species of liturgy—a voluntary contribution to a great public object.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 25 The principall scope of those Liturgie-founders was to prevent either the malice or the weakness of the Ministers. 1711 *Country-Man's Lett. to Curat* 48 Make him a Church of England or Liturgie-Man, the best way you ever can. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 10/1 The liturgy-melodies... can now again be given in their original purity.

Hence † **Liturgy** v. *rare* -l, *trans.* to conduct by means of the Liturgy.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 10 All the Presbyterians... unanimously agree to go to the Church-Service, to be Liturgy'd into Wedlock and into the Grave.

|| **Litus** (litu's), [L.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a. The crooked staff borne by an augur; an augural wand. b. A curved trumpet, a clarion.

[1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 159 They... did finde... Romulus augures crooked staffe... This staffe is crooked at one of the ends, and... they call it *Litus*.] 1611 *Coryat's Crudities, Pangey. Verses* 11 b. (Note) The Augures lituus or bended staffe. 1776 BURNSEY *Lit. Mus.* I. 518 A double *Litus*. The lituus was a crooked military instrument, in the form of the augural staff, whence it had its name. It was a species of Clarion, or octave Trumpet. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. l. ii. 234 The lituus of the Roman augurs became the crozier, or bishop's staff. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. iii. 368 A lituus or musical wind-instrument found in 1768.

2. *Math.* (See quot. 1839.)

[a 1716 R. COTES *Harmonia Mensurarum* (1722) 85 Hujus generis alteram hic adiungam Spiralem, quam Litui Figuram appello propter formae similitudinem.] 1758 LYONS *Fluxions* iv. § 119 If *BF* is inversely as the square of *SP*, the curve is called by Mr. Cotes the *Litus*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 58 *Litus*, a name given to a spiral thus described:—Let a variable circular sector always have its centre at one fixed point, and one of its terminal radii in a given direction. Let the area of the sector always remain the same; then the extremity of the other terminal radius describes the lituus. The polar equation of this spiral is $r^2 = a$.

3. *Zool.* A genus of cephalopods, now called *Spirula*; a shell of the genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The lituus is always a conic shell, running in a straight line from the mouth, through a great part of the length, and from the end of this straight part to the extremity, twisting into the shape of a cornu ammonis. *Ibid.*, *Lituites*, a name given to the stones formed in the lituus-shell.

Litue, **Liuf**, **Liun'e**, obs. ff. **LIEU**, **LIFE**, **LION**.

Livable: see **LIVEABLE**.

Livanomaney, *erron.* var. **LUBANOMANCY**.

Livar, obs. form of **LIVER** sb.²

Live (laiv), a. [An attributive use of *live* in *on live*, **ALIVE**. Cf. *lives* in **LIFE** sb. 15.]

1. That is in the possession or enjoyment of life; living, as opposed to 'dead'. *Live hair, feathers*: hair or feathers pulled from a living animal.

1542 UDALL *Apophth.* *ERASM.* 256 b. A lieue dogue, a cocke, an adder and an ape. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Par. Erasmi.*, *Mark* 10 b. A lieue carkas lyuing only to his payne & torment. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 172 The iuyce of it on sleeping eye-lids laid, Will make or man or woman madly doth vpon the next live creature that it sees. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 5. 155 It seemed... not against reason to repute them by a courteous construction of law, as liacmen. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 215 Hairs... pulled off from a live Hare. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 One who pretends to buy Live Hair to make Periwigs. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxviii. 250. I had rather be a Live-Begger then a Dead Countess. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Yr.* II. iv. 99 The only live things visible. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 126 Shall two hundredweight of hypocrisy bow down to his four-inch wooden saint, and the same weight of honesty not worship his four-foot live one? 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 288, I brought two live

plants in flower pots. 1864 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* viii. ii. 'Tis a clay cast. . . From Hand live once, dead long ago. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 107 It [i.e. the land] has 'live chattels and dead chattels'. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 686 The importation of live cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, has been prohibited.

† b. *absol.* Obs.

1505 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 125 b, A comfort for the live, and token of their good heart. 1577 FULKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 456 One sacrifice for the live and the dead. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 486 Both the live and dead should be equally divided. 1699 BENTLEY *Phad.* xi. 279 This Gentleman . . . that can put the Dead and the Live together in Dialogue.

c. Somewhat frequent in jocular use, esp. in 'a real live —' (*slang* occas. of inanimate things).

1887 *Fun* 26 Oct. XLVI. 175/1 A real live glass milk-jug . . . given to every lady that buys one pound of our two shilling Bohea. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 53 Rosemary had taken a great deal of trouble to catch 'a real live' philosopher.

d. A *live* certainty: app. a nonce-phrase, substituted for a *dead* certainty (see DEAD a. 18).

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xlii. 374 Then Mrs. Mackenzie would probably be with them to a live certainty.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a. Of impersonal agencies, conditions, etc.: Full of life or active power; stirring or swarming with living beings; indicating the presence of life; busy, active. (Cf. ALIVE 5, 6.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxiv. Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Ideas. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* II. All the live mornour of a summer's day. 1858 KINGSLEY *Parable from Liebig* viii. (1878) 251 The world is too live yet for thee. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit., Geo. Eliot* II. 296 Style . . . so live with breeding imagery.

b. (Chiefly U.S.). Of persons: Full of energy and alertness; 'wide-awake', up-to-date. Of questions, subjects of consideration: Of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 147, I shall only get live people to write for me. 1877 TALMAGH *50 Serms.* 26 In all the world of literature there is no such live book as the Bible. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cviii. 565 An enterprising man . . . created a new type of 'live' newspaper. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618/1 The strenuous effort of the Republicans to resurrect the money question and make it a live issue is becoming ludicrous.

3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 6 Then flew one of the Seraphims unto me, having a live-cole in his hand. a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 288 Where is any live sparkle or seed of Grace? 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 34 The scorpion, when hemmed in with live coals . . . stings himself in the head. 1840-2 GEO. ELIOT in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 56/3 Philanthropy, kindled by the live coal of gratitude and devotion to the Author of all things. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* 245 When thy gardens were lit with live torches. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 103 Under the spits live embers place.

transf. and *fig.* 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 278 We come to set up votes that are live quarrels, like York and Lancaster. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 964 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom shoots less and less the live carnation round. 1873 T. W. HIGGINS *Oldport Days* 199 There is to-day such a live sparkle on the water, such a luminous freshness on the grass. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/1 'Dead' and 'live' were terms used in speaking of dull opal that could be made to flash as if alive by the application of water.

4. Containing unexpended energy. Of a shell, a match, etc.: Unkindled, unexploded. Of a rail, wire, etc.: Charged with electricity. Of a cartridge: Containing a bullet, opposed to *blank*.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live shells fired. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XI. lxxvii. § 6. 506 Live shells were placed along the top of the rampart. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/6 Touching a live electric wire somewhere in the city. 1894 *Times* 29 May 6/6, I have repeatedly found matches about the ground. . . They were 'live' matches. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/4 The accused said, 'You are a — fine pal to give me a live cartridge'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 The rails are said to be 'live' when charged with the electric current. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 856 A person for example may be seriously injured . . . through an iron tool in his hand by which accidental contact is made with live metal.

5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwrought; = *L. vivus*. b. Of air: In its native state, pure.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 Live brimstone, boiled to the thickness of Honey. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* II. 307 A well cut in the live rock. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Flor.* II. Through the live translucent bath of air. 1855 TENNYSON *Mand.* I. xiii. 11 His essences turn'd the live air sick. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 156 The live rock latent under wave and foam.

6. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which either themselves move or impart motion to others. (Cf. DEAD a. 23.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 The dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it, and the other, which slips round it, is called the live pulley. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a dumb one for the hawser. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-axle*, one communicating power; in contradistinction to a dead or blind axle. *Ibid.* *Live-head*, the head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 308 Three conical rollers carried by a loose or 'live' ring. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 53 The metal rollers are each made to revolve round their own pins, which are secured to a plate, called the live ring. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Live Ring*, a circular gang of wheels, as used in the turn-tables of draw-bridges, and in those for locomotives. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch*

& *Clockm.* 156 [A] Live Spindle . . . [is] a rotating spindle; applied generally to the rotating mandrel of a lathe.

7. Of or pertaining to a living being. † *Live* voice: the voice of a living man. (Cf. *viva voce*.) *Live* weight: the weight of an animal while living.

1613 JACKSON *Cred.* II. 367 For the begetting of true and lively faith, we suppose the live voice of an ordinary Ministry as the Organe, whereby [etc.]. 1649 J. II. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 32 Intellectual . . . if not quickened with some live-voice and knowing assistance. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 261 The live weight of the male would be about five hundred pounds. 1898 *Trans. Higl. & Agric. Soc.* 286 The live-weights of the individual sheep were ascertained three times during the experiment.

8. In various collocations and combinations: † *live anatomy*, vivisection (see ANATOMY 1 b); *live-asunder* † *nonce-wd.*, (torn) apart while living (as a limb from the body); *live-birth*, the fact of a child's being born alive; *live-born a.*, born alive; *live-broken a.*, broken alive; *live-cannibalism*, the practice of eating the flesh of human victims still living; *live-gang U. S.* (see quot.); † *live-goods*, ? = *live-stock*; *live-hole Brickmaking* (see quot.); † *live-like a.*, resembling a living person; *live matter* (see quot.); † *live-personal a.*, made by the person himself; † *live-shape*, living form; *live-steam* (see quot.); *live-thorn a.*, constructed of living thorn (cf. *quickthorn* QUICK D); *live-vat* (see quot.); † *live-wight*, a living thing; *live-work* (see quot.). Also *LIVE-BAIT*, *LIVE-OAK*, *LIVE-STOCK*.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 248 He has by guilt torn himself 'live-asunder' from nature, and is, therefore, himself in a preter-natural state. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lec.* s.v. *Live-birth*. The aerated condition of the lungs is no proof of 'live-birth' in the legal sense. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. iii. 41 The self same house . . . where they had nine children 'live born and christened. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodoric Wks.* (1837) 55 A wretch 'live-broken on misfortune's wheel. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 199/1 After these atrocities it would seem trifling to speak . . . of the 'live-cannibalism of Tongataboo. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-gang*, a gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. 1626 JACKSON *Cred.* viii. xiii. § 1 To exercise the like rage upon his person or 'live-goods, which did the wrong, could be no satisfaction either to the law, or party wronged. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* v. 408/2 Clamp-bricks are burned in the following manner:—The flues or 'live holes—are carried up two courses high through the clamp. 1614 JACKSON *Cred.* III. xii. § 3 Having now met them as 'live-like as they themselves were. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-matter* (Printing), type in page or column ready for printing. 1614 JACKSON *Cred.* III. xvii. § 6 Moses' 'live-personal proposal. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 193 Some of the most experienced 'live salesmen' and 'dead salesmen'. 1626 JACKSON *Cred.* viii. x. § 1 The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, took their distinct specific being, or 'live-shape, from the first sime. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-steam*, 1. Steam from the boiler at its full pressure; in contradistinction to dead-steam. 2. Steam from the boiler; in contradistinction to exhaust-steam. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 3/2 The heat is supplied by the waste steam, supplemented if necessary by live steam. 1893 *Daily News* 20 June 5/2 Enclosed with a strong 'live-thorn palisade impenetrable to arrows. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The fresh, or 'live vat, is that which has not yet been worked. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peires* II. 148 All which he possesses, seems to be no less common to all learned men, then the Air and Water are to all 'live-wights. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xx. 51 Those Live-wights which have no Lungs, have no bladder. 1855 *Cornwall* 148 We might distinguish these two kinds of work as dead and 'live work—the dead being that which proceeds in the dead rock, and the live that which is concerned in extracting and pulverizing the ores.

b. In the names of various contrivances for holding living objects or for examining them microscopically, as *live-box*, *-car*, *-trap*, *-well*.

1862 GOSSE in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* I. 41 note, Specimens hatched in the same live-box, in the same water, from the same brood, and on the same day. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-trap*, a device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips; the middle one has a circular perforation forming the cell, while the other ones constitute the sides. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Live-car, full size, for keeping fish alive. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *'Live-well*, a well in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive.

Live (liv), v. 1. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* lived (livd). Forms: *Inf. a.* 1 libban, 2-4 li-, lybben, 3 *Orm.* libbenn. *B.* 1 lifan, lifzean, lyfan, -ian, leofan, -izean, *Northumb.* lifza, 2-4 lifen, livien, 3 *Orm.* lifenn, 2-4, 6 liven; 3 loofen, loofven, (loven, luven), 4-5 lif (e, 4 liff, lyfve, luf(e), 4-6 lyve(n, lyvie, -yn, *Sc. leif* (f, e), leyff, lyf (f, e), 5 lyf (e, 4-5 liwo, -i, -y, lywe); 2, 4-5 lef on, 4-5 leven, -yn, (4 levin, loven), 5 lewyn, 5-6 leve, 6-7 *Sc. leaf*, leiv (e, 4- live. *Pa. t.* 1 lif-ode, -ade, lifde, 2-5 livede, 4- lived. *Pa. pple.* 1 zelifd, 3-4 y-lyved, i-lyved, (6 liven, lyven), 3- lived. [A Common Teutonic weak vb.: OE. libban (WS.), lifan, lifzan (Anglian) and in poetical texts), *pa. t.* lifode, lifde, corresp. to OFris. libba, liva, leva, OS. libbian, *pa. t.* pl. libdun (Du. leven), OHG. lebēn (MHG., mod.G. leben) to live, ON. lifa to live, remain (Sw. leva to live, kvar-lefva

to remain, Da. leve to live), Goth. liban, *pa. t.* libaida to live:—O Teut. stem *libā-, f. root *lib- (: laib-) to remain, continue, whence LIFE sh., q. v. for cognate words.]

1. *intr.* To be alive; to have life (see LIFE 1 b) either as an animal or as a plant; to be capable of vital functions. † *To live and look* (see LOOK v.).

In this sense the simple present is now arch. or rhetorical; the compound present is *living* is the usual form.

825 *Vesp. Pater* cxlii. 18 We ða ðe lifað we bledsið dryhten. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Se lichoma buton mete & drenc leofan ne mæg. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) He wolde oððe oððe þær libban oððe þær liczan. c 1175 *Pater Noster* in *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Ure gultes lauerd bon us forzeuen al swa we doþ alle men þæt liuen. c 1205 LAY. 4668 Ich sugge þe to soðe þæt zet leouef þi broðer. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2602 Tu schalt libben, & beon leof & wurd me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17408 Þe lauerd liues yee did on rode. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 Þat to he kyng Egþriht alle were þæt gyuen For þer heritage þer to die or lyuen. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) iii. 9 Perfore may na beste ne fewle lifre þare. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 95 And, certys, for to lyf or dy I shall not fayll. 15. *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* 452, I am for you so necessary Ye can not lyue without me. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 33 He was crownyd lyuing hys fader by pope John. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 51 Now this second Plant liued in the first, ere it liued in itselfe, and al liuing wights do liue, moue, and feelee . . . afore they come forth. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 3 And Ioseph said . . . Doeth my father yet live? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 309 Plants are said by some kind of analoie to live . . . yet they cannot be said properly to live. . . Brutes are said properly to live, because they have a true self-motion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 198 Those parts may be said to live no longer when the circulation ceases. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlii. He lives, he wakes—'tis Death is dead, not he. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii. Yonder stream is of an element in which man cannot live nor breathe. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Def. R. Williams* 256 A more eminent or more excellent man hardly man lived.

b. *fig.* of things: To exist, be found, *fact*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. ii. 79 We are on the earth Where nothing liues but crosses, care and greefe. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. i. 110 No glory liues behind the backe of such. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi. [1] There liues more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than half the creeds. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxvii. 4 In all that bodily largeness, Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

2. To supply oneself with food; to feed, subsist. Const. *by*, † *of*, *on*, *upon*, † *with*, rarely † *in* (either the actual food or the means of providing it). *To live on a person*: to burden him with one's maintenance.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Godes is þæt yrfe þe we bið leofaþ. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 62 Eft genim swines searun has þe on dun lande and wyrtum libbe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 775 Cullure ne lifefþ noht bi flesh. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Foueles waren ðer-inne cunien . . . And mete quorbi ðei misten liuen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11109 Ion liued wit rotes and wit gress, Wit honi o þe wildernes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Many . . . þat wolen make hem self gentel men and ban litel or noust to lyue on. 1382 — *Math.* iv. 4 A man lyueth not in breed aloon. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 217 Tresour to lyue bi to here lyues ende. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxix. 411 (Add. MS.) She . . . leuyd . . . many yerres with rotes and grasse, and such Frute as she myght eate. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 238 Leiff on your awin. 1523 I.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ecvii. 244 They coude fynde nothyng to lyue bi to the playne country. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 92 b, To whom the kyng assigned an honest pension to live on. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 42 [They] are to be compelled to worke, and not to liue vpon other mens labours. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 147 The Agrophagi . . . liue most of panthers and lions flesh. 1651 HUGHES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 294 They that serued at the Altar liued on what was offered. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 20 A person, at all thoughtfull of himself and conscience, had much better chuse to liue with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 P. 2 Irus . . . spent some Time after with Rakes who had liued vpon him. 1747 WESLEY *Trin. Physic* (1762) 35 For Asthma . . . liue a fortnight on boiled Carrots. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xvi. 5 Wks. 1830 IV. 194 The spider liues vpon flies. 1852 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponges Sp. Tour* III. 9 He then liued on his 'means' for a while. 1889 *Jessop Counting of Priars* II. 84 Sometimes they were . . . living vpon their friends.

b. *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Þa gastlican lare . . . þe ure saul bið leofaþ. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Fairf.), I warne þou to . . . liue a-pon his lare. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 246 They . . . agreed . . . to liue on Letters, till the painful age should beclaped which held them apart. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 49 To liue until this tender heart On which it liues is dead.

3. To procure oneself the means of subsistence. Const. *by*, † *of*, *on* or *upon*, † *with*. Also, *to live from HAND to MOUTH*. *To live by one's wits*: see WIT.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. iv. (Schipper) 371 [Hi] he heora agenum handgewinne lifzeap. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 964 þe scottes sede þæt þe lond noht inou to þe to hom bothe to libbe by as his miste ise. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 272 A felon was sauid þæt hadde lyued al his lyf with lesinges & þefis. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 311 He made his doughtres use hem to wolfe craft . . . þey schuld þif hem nedede byve by þe craft. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 160 Commoun woman, þæt leueth by here body. c 1450 *Mf. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 Item, þe galle of euery fowl, þæt lyueþ by raneiey doþ þe same. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* III, [He] lyued by the labour of his handes, pourely. 1530 *Palsgr.* 612/2 Thou lyvest of nothyng but of pollyng. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. IV.* 174 b, Men . . . had liued by the kynges wages, more then a few yerres. 1602 *and Pl. Returs. fr. Farnass.* III. iii. 1291 A dunce I see is a neighbourlike brute beast, a man may liue by him. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 They

lived off fishing at sea, and of seeds. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, Surgeon (Arb.) 62 His gaires are very ill got, for he lives by the hurts of the Common-wealth. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 295 God left man . . . to live . . . by his own industry. 1773 STEELE *Englishman*, No. 24, 161 A whimsical Fellow . . . liv'd upon setting Stones in Wrist-Buttons. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 428 Every one . . . must live by his trade. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev. Prel.*, Why should he reverence Nature? Let him use her and live by her. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* I. 11 Those luxuries which the big man consumes . . . the small man lives by.

b. Proverb. *Live and let live.*

1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 229 According to the Dutch Prouberbe . . . *Leven ende laten leuen*. To live and to let others live. 1687 K. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 43 And what's the Whole Business at last; but Live, and let Live. 1885 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 136 Two or three people are of no use, and are kept-on on the live-and-let-live principle.

4. To pass life in a specified fashion, indicated by an adv. or advb. phrase (occas. an adj. or compl. sb.) having reference

a. to the manner of regulation of conduct, esp. in a moral aspect.

c 900 tr. *Isidore's Hist.* I. xxvii. (Schipper) 61 Hu lie mid heora 7eferum drohtian & lifgean [J.N. B. lifian] scylan? c 1200 ORMIN 372 And þu wæs þiss lile word God lare þu wæs biðr libbenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney wif 3er þat we abbeþ ylied in such vice. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 581 þa þu sotte lyttie . . . by-benk þe symtyme. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 288 Leden clancliche our lif & libben as simple. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints xiv.* (Lucas) 32 How þat lifyst her but libben. 1426 AUDLEY *Poems* 2 He that leveys here rystwysly. 1472 *Presentin. Juris in Surtees Misc.* (1899) 24 Thomas Dransfield . . . now liffez as a vacabond. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. 9 Wyth tyme he lyuyd more virtuously. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Stat. Robt. II* 39 Ilk one of them sall lealle and trefwile in their office. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Reliq.* (1850) I. 174 They live like goats, and die like asses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 Living on this wise, we . . . shall pass days in good hope.

b. to personal conditions, e.g. degree of happiness, comfort, splendour, repute, or the contrary. † To live away: to lead a life of extravagance. To live in clover (see CLOVER 3). To live fast (see FAST adv. 7).

Beowulf (Z.) 99 Swa ða driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadlicre. c 1200 ORMIN 507 þer he sholde libbenn Wiþ reastle and ro. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 535 (MS. A) Per abbeþ kinges & mani oþere oft iluyed in ioie. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11132 To speke of nedes of þair huse Als dos þe men þat lues in spūs. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1588 þus þe left in likyng a god while after. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 228 He leveys at ess that frely leveys. c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints iii.* (St. Andrew) 944 To luf in contemplaciōne. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 9760 And fele . . . fre kynges frusschet to dethe, þat might haue leuyt as lordes in þere lond yet. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xii. Better worthe is to lyue in pouerte surely then to lyue richly beyng euer in daunger. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 364 To suffer euerie man to leaf at liberte of conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee. 1643 TRAPP *Comm.*, Gen. xxi. 15 Who erst lived at the full in his fathers house. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 181 He that would haue his health hold out must not live too fast. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 316 The inhabitants live very easy and happily in all these Four Provinces. 1767 H. KELLY *Baher No.* III. II. 218 Possessed of such a handsome sum, I considered it as nothing more than a proper compliment to my wife, to live away for some time, and therefore set up a smart post-chaise. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 80 He set up for an esquire himself, lived away at a most extravagant rate, and neglected his business. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 34 Old Mr. Ellingford, though he lived close, known to be immensely rich. 1836 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 79 My parents are as poor as rats . . . and consequently we live in quite a small way. 1859 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* x. I . . . have lived no gipsy. 1861 HUGHES *Town Brown at Ox.* (1889) 4 They lived very much to themselves, and scarcely interfered with the dominant party.

c. to the rule or guiding principle, or to the object and purpose of one's life.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We ealne þysne gear lifdon mid ures lichoman willan. a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Lusted written lare and lincied prefter. a 1240 *Ureisin in Lamb.* 189 Pi deap . . . do me liuen to þe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16424 We [J.N. B. He] haf vr lagh, . . . þat we liue wit al in land. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 281 Socrates seide þat meny men wil leue forto ete and drynke. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 20 Ane man lwifis notht god ower al thyng . . . na lwifis notht efter his halie wil. 1562 *Winget Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 Giue enerie man mycht leue according to his vocation. 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 126 Eueri man liue for himselfe. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 167/x Maligned by those who lived after Tyrannical institutions. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 3 Rules . . . such as all that call themselves Christ's Disciples are oblig'd to observe and live by. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. 5 It is not easy to understand that same men could euer . . . live by such a set of doctrines. 1858-65 — *Fredd. Gl.* II. i. (1872) IV. 24 They saw no society; lived wholly to their work.

d. To live well: (a) to have abundance, to feed luxuriously; (b) to be in comfortable circumstances; (c) to live a virtuous life.

For well to live = 'well to do', prosperous, see WILL adv. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5393 þus was þe kowherd out of kare kindeli holpen . . . wel to liue for euer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 612/x I shal lyue well ynouthe without you. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xx. 141 He preaches well that lives well, quoth Sancho, and I know no other Preaching. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 64 If you would live well for a week, kill a hog; if you would live well for a month, marry; if you would live well all your life, turn priest. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 68 Carbuncles seem . . . most common in persons who have lived well.

e. To live in (or within) oneself: to rely upon oneself for occupation and diversion, opposed to living 'in society'.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Tracts* 293 They live to and within themselves. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 125 Living much within himself, his chief amusement was his collection. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings, Chas. I.* 333 His mind had been prepared for the application of these lessons by that early necessity of living very much in himself.

f. With up. † (a) To live up: fig. to live on a high level; to take a high intellectual or moral position. (b) To live up to: to act in full accordance with (principles, rules, etc.). Also, to push expenditure to the full limits of (one's) fortune.

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 209 Those who followed Reason's dictates right, Lived up, and lifted high their natural light. 1694 *ATTERBURY Serm. & Disc.* (1726) I. 72 The Rule is strict indeed; but . . . there are Great Helps . . . enabling us to live up to it. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 125 ¶ All those who do not live up to the Principles of Reason and Virtue. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 163 ¶ I, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1832 J. S. KNOWLES *Hunchback* I. 9 Your fortune . . . is ample; And doubtless you live up to it. 1837 G. E. CORRIE 17 Sept. in *Mem.* (1890) 90, I had an interesting conversation with the Squire on the duty of living up to one's convictions.

5. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. = 4.

c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 476/16 Se cýning Eglippus leofode his lif on eawfæstre drohtnunge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal . . . for godes eie libban his lif rihtliche. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 10175 (Gütt) Sua haly lif þai lincd euer. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 686 þu hast 3-lyued by lif to longe to do me such a spyte. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 171 How prestis schulde lyfue [printed lyfue] a pore lif. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 40 What lyfe he lyfyd þe treuth ys told. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15b, They that lyueth the holy lyfe of religion. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Bail.* (S. T. S.) 72 We suld . . . leif in the world a lyfe perfyte. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASH. Dido* IV. iii. P. 3, 'This is no life for men at armes to live. 1660 *Jen. Taylor* *Worthy Commun.* 35 To live the life of the spirit. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 4 It shall be my business hereafter to live the life of an honest man. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xvii. And each half lives a hundred different lives. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 9 Montaigne . . . content to live his life, leaving many questions open. 1895 *ZANOWILL Master* I. vii. 74 The panorama seemed more varied than when he was living the scenes in all their daily detail of dull routine.

b. trans. in Hunting. To keep up (the pace). Also absol. in phr. to live with hounds.

1840 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXII. 681 We whip and spur, but cannot live the pace. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 The check . . . was most welcome to the contingent who still lived with hounds.

6. quasi-trans. To live down: † a. To defeat by superiority of life (non-use). b. To put down, silence, wear out (prejudice, slander, etc.); to cause (some discredit incident) to be forgotten by a blameless course of life. c. To lose hold of, forget (a fancy) as life goes on.

a 1731 *ATTERBURY* (J.) A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope, and the whole consistory. 1842 *MALL in Noncon.* II. 1 It has lived down prejudice. 1884 *KIDER HOGGARD Dason* xxix. It is very probable that your cousin will live down his fancy. 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 158 How long do you think it will take in New York society for a girl with sixty thousand dollars a year to live anything down?

7. trans. To express in one's life; to carry out in one's life the principles of.

1542 *BECON Potation for Lent* I. xvj. Not only lone but also lyue y^e Gospel. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 81 Our Minister lives Sermons. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Lev.* xix. 27 Words not so much to be read as lived. 1671 *FLAVEL Point. of Life* ix. 26 He preached the Doctrine, and Lived the Application. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 147 Herely you may be sure to live heaven upon earth in time. a 1770 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) IV. i. 3 To say who is the Lord . . . is to deny God . . . and live a lie. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 70 To live poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

8. intr. In an emphatic sense: To have life that is worthy of the name; to enjoy or use one's life abundantly.

1606 *DAY 1st of Guls* II v b. They trefwile live, that live in some of spight. a 1628 *PRESTON Great Pl. Love* (1631) 194 One man may live more in a day than another in twenty. 1673 *SHADWELL Epson Wells* II. i. 19, I have vow'd to spend all my life in London . . . People do really live no where else. 1726-31 *TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 129 Well might I breathe but never think I lived. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xxix. While you are making the choice of life, you forget to live. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Tr.* Ascension Day x. Our wasted frames feel the true sun, and live. 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 268 He was living up to the last days of his life. 1889 *ROLF HOLDRWOOD Robbery under Arms* (1890) 317 Jack Dawson . . . didn't care about anything but horses and dogs, and lived every day of his life.

9. To continue in life; to be alive for a longer or shorter period; to have one's life prolonged. Also in phrases to live to (be or do so and so); Long live (formerly simply live) the king!

831 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 445 Gib eadwold leng lifige donne cýnedryð, zeselle [etc.]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) 31f he leng moste liuen. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 He lefede nigon hundred ȝere and xxxv. c 1205 *LAY.* 252 Ah lut 3er he leouede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7823 He . . . bihet, 31f he moste libbe, þat he nolde misse nammore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2032 Noe . . . Lived fourti ȝere after he fiod. 136a *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* VII. 16, I schal leue hem lyfode. As longe as I liue. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 If þei ben not

curid, þei lyuen þe lengere tyme. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 259 (Douce MS.) þu shal leue but a stert. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 Whether he shal lyuen or dye of þe seeknesse. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 130 b, Crying: saint Denise, live kyng Charles. 1586 in *Hearne R. Glouc.* (1724) 675/2, I am so unhappy to haue lyuen to see this unhappy daye. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liud to be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 Not suffering a Tree to liue the tenth part of his age. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 153 Harne him [a frog] as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 210 If I live to come back again. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon Pref.*, And in this kind Mr. Phillips, had he lived, would have excelled. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Top. S.* Seas 34 If he lives, I will carry a Prisoner to the Commodore. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2, I should not have supposed he could live many hours. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 253 Now let us sing, Long live the king! And Gilpin, long live he! 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 279 To the use of A. for 99 years, if he should so long live. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxxiv. Live and learn Mr. Bevan! 1893 *Academy* 13 May 412/1 Lord Carnarvon did not live to put the final touches to his translation.

fig. 1813 R. THORNTON 16 June in *Hansard Parl. Debates* XXVI. 685 A great statesman . . . had once exclaimed, 'Perish commerce—live the constitution!'

b. with † forth, on, & over.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 17213 Acc ȝiff þatt he þatt fullitnedd iss Her lifefþ forþ onn erþe. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 141 Alfridus forsoþe after his bylyndyng sent unto Hely lifed over but fewe dayes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12105 Made was this marriage þo mighty betweene . . . And they lyuet furth in lykkyng a long tyme after. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind. T.* II. iii. 153 Shall I liue on, to see this Bastard kneele, And call me Father? 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii. While the tree lived, he in these fields lived on. 1866 M. FIELD *Attila* I. 20, I would rather drop down dead Than live on like my cousin.

c. said of the Deity and of spirits.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Purh Godes fulltum, þe lyfað & rixað a butan ende. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 And alle men shullen come to libben echeliche. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1771 Per as me liued aa in blisse then ench bale. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 77, I wold wot what it may the awayte To forsakyn the goddys wyth leyn ay. 1604 F. GURMISTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. vii. 345 The Indians of Peru beleueed commonly that the Soules liued after this life.

d. To escape spiritual death.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xvi.* (Macdonald) 15 þe ded of synful I ma wil bot þat he leife his syn & lif. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* II. xl. (1896) 99 Lern . . . to lufe þi makir, if þou desyre to lyfe when þou leu's passys. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* Ps. li. Wks. (1876) 103, I wyl not the deeth of a synner, but that he be touned from his wycked lyfe and leue. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xxxiii. 11.

e. fig. (poet. and rhetorical). Of things: To survive, continue in operation.

1768 *GRAY Elegy* 92 E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires. 1863 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 38 Nothing lives but perfect Love. 1895 *MIRKMAN Sowers* i. What little daylight there was lived on the western horizon. 1896 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 547/s Blunders of this sort live long.

f. quasi-trans. To live out: to complete (a term of life); also to survive the end of a period of time. Also dial. to survive (a person): see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* IV. 23 The bloudthirstie and disceatfull shal not lyue out half their daies. 1899 *GUY Boothby Dr. Nikohl's Expector.* II. 55 He was as certain as any one possibly could be that the chap could not live out the week. *Mod.* I never thought he would live out the night. (Recent Dicts. give 'to live out a war, a term of office, a century'.)

10. Chiefly of a vessel: To escape destruction; to remain afloat. Also quasi-trans. of persons. To live out (a storm): to escape destruction by.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. ii. 14, I saw your brother . . . binde himselfe . . . To a strong Mastee, that hūd vpon the sea. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge To Rdr.* Coll. Hom. 23 And there Coltes who wil venture to row in waters wherein to use the seafaring phrase) they cannot live. 1671 *NARBOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 190 It was impossible for the Boat to live any longer in that Sea. 1719 *De For. Cruise* I. xvi. (1840) 289 The savages in the boat never could live out the storm. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 142 Carrying out the King's Mooring Barges so far to sea, where they could not live but in fine weather. 1838 *COLL. HAWKER Diary* (1839) II. 145 A ferocious hurricane . . . so that nothing could 'live' afloat. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15, I have seen a boat live in as bad a night as this.

11. To continue in the memory of men; to be permanently commemorated; to escape obliteration or oblivion.

c 1586 *C'LESS PEMBROKE Ps.* LXIX. xi. From out the booke [let the wicked] be crossed, Where the good men live engrossed. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 45 Mens euill manners, liue in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 56 Let . . . the temples be graced with such sights; worke them out in Iuorie; let them live in colours. 1688 *PRIOR To Countess Exeter* 13 Eliza's glory lives in Spenser's song. 1718 — *Solomon* III. 264 A fancied kind of being to retrieve. And in a book, or from a building live. a 1748 *WATTS* (J.) That which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Hallowe Ground* vi. To live in hearts we leave behind, Is not to die. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 One noble passage still lives, and is repeated by thousands who know not whence it comes. a 1873 *MACREADY Kenin* (1875) I. 94 Cooke's representation of the part . . . lived in my memory in all its sturdy vigour. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 21 So would he . . . give me those kind looks which live in me.

12. To make one's abode; to dwell, reside. Also, to cohabit. Also with † forth. Of shop-assistants: to live in: to reside in the establishment; opposed to to live out. To live out (U.S. colloq.): to be in domestic service.

c 1205 LAY. 6235 We wulleð... be loefuen wið a to ure live.
c 1220 *Bestiary* 518 His fis wuned wið ðe se grund, and liued ðer eue heil and sund. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 438 Forþi lyue we forth with lither men. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. i. (1554) 178 Decius... liued in deserte ferre out in wildernes. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 That haillt lywih in Lowthe many longe days. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 30 Welcum, therfor, abuse all livand leynd, Withe us to live, and to maik residence. 1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 266 He is not where he liues, but wher he loues. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 72 Here liued I, but oow lue here no more. 1662 STILINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 2 It was their office to teach the people, and therefore it was necessary they should live among them. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiv. 283 The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour, though he live next dore to a graceless nobleman. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 74 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that live near it. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 Bluster... has liv'd in the Country ever since. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 49 The family, with whom she lived servant. 1855 MRS. TERHUNE *Hidden Path* vii. 63 She has never lived out before. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Melesias and I live together, and our two sons live with us. 1891 *Daily News* 14 July 7/3 It was admitted that they lived together. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 The deceased lived in a cottage near the up side of the railway line. 1896 C. BORTH *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 217 The majority of grocers' assistants still live in. *Ibid.* 218 Men... who live out not unfrequently help themselves to food.

fig. *a* 1340 HANFOL *Psalter* xvii. 50 Lord lives in my heart. 1857 PUSLEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 4 The Fathers, among whom, for these last twenty years, I have lived, as in my home.

b. To live in (a room, etc.): to occupy, inhabit; to treat as one's ordinary abode. In quots. in *indirect passive*.

1885 MRS. C. PRARD *Head Station* I. 3 The veranda was more lived in than the sitting-room. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 407 The drawing-room looked more lived-in than ever.

13. *Comb.* In names of plants: **Live (for) ever**, (*a*) = **LIVE-LONG 1** and 2; (*b*) **Everlasting Flower**, *Helichrysum*. **Live in idleness** (= *love-in-idleness*), a name for the Heartsease or Pansy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xciv. 517 It... may be kept... by the space of a whole yeere... wherefore our English women have called it Live long, or Live for ever. *Ibid.* II. cxcix. 705 Called... in English... Pansies, Live in Idleness. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hearts-ease*,... an Herb called... Live in Idleness... or Pansies. 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 355 Round Saddle-leaved Cape Live-ever, *Elchrysium Capense*. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 317 Live-ever, *Sedum*. 1763 J. WHEELER *Bot. & Gardener's Dict.*, Liveever, *Crassula*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Live-long or Live-for-ever, *Sedum Telephium*. 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* viii. (1895) 171, I did not catch a glimpse of... elecampane, live-for-ever, bladder campion, and others, of which I see acres at home.

+ Live, *v. 2* *Obs. rare*. [*f. live*, *LIFE sb.* Cf. *LIVEN v.*] *trans.* To give life to; to quicken, vivify.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 73 This soule sensitif whiche enery beest beryth in his blood lyuech or quyketh the body to which he is conioyned.

Live, variant of *LEVE v. 2* *Obs.*

Liveable, livable (*livəbəl*), *a.* [*f. LIVE v.* + *-ABLE*.]

+ 1. Likely to live. *Obs. rare* - *o*.

1611 in COTGRIVE *S.V. Viable*.

+ 2. Conducive to (comfortable) living. *Obs.*

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Feb. They are counted very rich people, worth at least 10 or 12,000*l.*, and their country house all the year long, and all things liveable.

3. Of a house, a room, or locality: That may be lived in; suitable for living in.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxv. There will be work for five summers at least before the place is liveable. 1827 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* August. He [Scott] used to say that he did not know a more 'liveable' country [than the vale of Tweed]. 1830 CAMPBELL in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 310 You will find me in a far more liveable part of London than I lived in before. 1849 L. CARLISLE *Frul.* 12 Feb. in Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* (1889) 479 His rooms at the top of the Albany are very liveable. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 202 (South Park) looked to me quite lowland and liveable. 1895 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 195/3 If men had learnt the art of living in Africa, that continent would prove quite as 'liveable' as Brazil.

4. Of life: That can be lived; bearable, supportable.

1841 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. App. C. 436 But not the strongest Tory or Conservative values our Church or Law more than I do, or would find life less liveable without them. 1865 WHEWELL in *Life* 541. I cannot yet see how life is liveable. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 28/3 Who has for three years found life quite liveable.

5. Of persons (also *liveable with*): That may be lived with; companionable, sociable.

1860 *Chamb. Frul.* XIV. 305 Many men and women are of irreproachable character in all the great essentials, yet are not liveable people. 1888 *Athenaeum* 21 Apr. 501/3 Few will leave so pleasant an impression [as Matthew Arnold], few will seem so livable with as he. 1896 E. F. BENSON *Babe B. A.* 7 They were both... very liveable-with.

Hence **Liveableness**, quality of being 'liveable' (in quot. 1895, capability of living, 'viability').

1860 *Chamb. Frul.* XIV. 305 Everybody who has ever been a member of a household or a family, must have a ready conception of the quality—liveableness. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 103 If the poet is to be of any help, he must testify to the liveableness of life. 1895 *Athenaeum* 27 July 129/1 The articles... are very fair of their kind. But they have absolutely no independent liveableness.

Live-bait. [*f. LIVE a.* + *BAIT sb.*] A living worm, small fish, etc. used as a bait in angling.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 513 Your Live-baits are wormes of all kinds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Ct. Exhib.* 361 Folding live-bait kettle.

Live-baiting, fishing with live bait.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1880) 132 Live baiting is the next method for discussion.

Liveblood: see *LIFE-BLOOD 3*.

Lived (*laid*), *a.* [*f. LIFE sb.* + *-ED 2*.] Possessed of or endowed with a certain kind or length of life. Also **LONG-LIVED**, **SHORT-LIVED** *adjs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 13 If you pearce his hart, you can doo him little harme, for he is liude like a Cat. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 743 Nature is a wary wily long-breathed old witch, tough-lived as a turtle.

Lived (*livd*), *pp. a.* [*f. LIVE v.* + *-ED 1*.] *a.* That has been lived or passed through. *b.* That is expressed in one's life.

1870 TODHUNTER *Alectis* 3 Cheaper not the worth of our lived lives. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Education* I. 77 The world demands a lived gospel as well as a preached gospel.

Live-day long (*Burns*): see *LIVELONG 1 b*.

Livefull, -les, *obs. ff.* *LIFEFUL*, *LIFELESS*.

Live-honey: see *LIFE-HONEY*.

Livelich, *obs. form* of *LIVELY*.

+ Li-velihead. *Obs.* [*f. LIVELY a.* + *-HEAD*.] *1.* Liveliness; vivacity.

1340 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse [*M.S. K. liinesse*], *vivacitas*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. 1. ii. The stronger hope, the stronger fear is fed; One mother both and the lively-headed. 1717 FARNELL *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 20 With lusty liveliheaded he talks.

b. Living form or original. Also, condition of being alive; life.

1542 SURREY *Death Sir T. Wyatt* 2 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 Dyers thy death doe diuersely bemone: Some, that in presence of thy liuelyhed lurked. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 3 What mote ye weene, if the trow lively-head Of that most glorious visage he did vew! 1596 *Ibid.* VI. vii. 20 But, when he nigh approacht, he mote aread Plaine signes in him of life and liuehead.

2. In senses of *LIVELIHOOD 1*: Means of living; also, inheritance.

1471-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 27 She hath no other mean to help herself with, unto that a determination be had betwixt T— and her, of the livelihead that standeth in trawers betwixt them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 2 Full little weenest thou what sorowes are Left thee for porcion of thy livelihead.

Livelihood¹ (*livlihud*). Forms: *a.* 1 *liflād*, 2-5 *lif*, 3-6 *lyf*, 4 *lif*, *lyff*, *lyif*, 4-6 *lyfe*, *lyve*, 4-7 *live*; 2-4 *-lad*, 3-7 *-lode*, 4 *-ladd*, *-laid*, *-late*, *-led*, 4-6 *-lode*, *-lood*, 4-7 *-lod*, *-loode*, 5 *-lothe*, *-lat*, 5-7 *-load*, 6 *-lodde*, *-laid*, *-lett*. *b.* 5 *livelihood*, *-hud*, *liflood*, 6 *lyveliod*, *livelihood*, *livehood*, *lyvelyhood*, 7 *liveliehood*, 6 *-liveliohood*. [*OE. liflād*, *f. lif* life + *lid* course, way, also subsistence (see *LOAN*, *LODE*). Cf. the corresponding OHG. *libleila* provisions, subsistence, *f. lib* life + *leila* conduct. In the 16th c. the spelling was gradually assimilated (see forms) to that of *LIVELIHOOD 2*, *-HEAD*.]

+ 1. Course of life, lifetime; kind or manner of life; conduct. *Obs.*

1000 *Benedictine Rule* i. (Schröer-Wülker) 9/20 Part georde munece cun is, þe is Widscripþ genemend, þa ealle ðeorda lifað (*L. tota vita sua*) zæond misselice þeorda farað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Hwet is þæt he meci mare spenen of his ænen fere forþerne of his ænen lifað. *c* 1230 *Itali Meid.* 5 þurh englene lifað & heuenlich þat leades þah ha liomliche wunne up on eorðe. *c* 1300 *Cursor* M. 1506, I find na term of his [caynes] lifelaid. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 2009 A new liuelead cun þai bigin. *c* 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* II. xii. 117 For governance and reule of her liflode. *c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 374 Directe his livelode profitably. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansu. Oor.* 344 How is this contrarye to y^e ancient custome... of the Elders, if ministers... marry wives for the necessary comfort of their livelihead?

2. Means of living, maintenance, sustenance; esp. in to earn, gain, get, make, seek a livelihead.

1300 *Fall & Passion* 37 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 In þe vale of ebor his liueled he [Adam] most swink sore. *c* 1300 *Cursor* M. 1662 Ete... Na o founþ þat refes his liuelead. 13... *Caw. & Gr. Kat.* 133 Pat þe lude myst haf lene liflode to catch. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 212 We... withdrawes liuelead fra them that neðe hanes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 169 And þlke day thigyt his lyfled At þame þat passage-by þare mad. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 331 Lanfrank... was a man þat kouþe doo no grete werkes to gete his liflode þerwiþ. *c* 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* 342 Poul... wrougte with hisse hondis forto haue his liflode. *c* 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 376 My lyfat is bot honest chewsance. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 40/2 Noe began to labourer for his liueled with his sonnes. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1104 Then must it be the Priests wages, which at that time had no other livelode. 1611 *BIBLE Pref. to Rdr.* 1 Those nourishing fathers and mothers... that withdraw from them who hang vpon their breasts... liuehood and support fit for their estates. 1660 *WOOD Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 360 To gaine a bare livelihead. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 401 What he did for his delight and recreation only when a boy, proved to be his livelihead when a man. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 117 A hazardous Trade to which they have bound themselves to get a Livelihead. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 297 To... restrain our own Subjects from... seeking their Liveliheads. 1727 *DE FOR Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 4 They made a livelihead or trade of it. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 61 Fishermen who gain their

livelihood on its waters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 Let each man practise one art which is to be his livelihood. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When Dr. Candlish left the Establishment he did so without any prospect of a livelihood.

+ b. Corporeal sustenance, food, victuals. *Obs.* *a* 1300 *Cursor* M. 19835 Quils þai dight him his liuelead, In orison he lai and bade. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Baptista*) 280 Wyld hony weis his lyfled, & a thinge callit locusta. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* II. 28 Lyueledis þi prijs sel to vs, that we eten. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 Crist... wold not curse hem þat denoied to Him harbar & lifelod. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 122/2 Oaks, Elms, Ashes, Walnuts, Chesnuts, and such Trees, wrong them [Fruit Trees]... of their Livelihead.

+ c. In immaterial sense or *fig.* *Obs.*

1616 *HIERON Wks.* II. 38 Faith is (as it were) the livelyhood of a Christian: it is the stocke whereon hee liues. 1630 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Ansu. to Objections* Wks. (1711) 214 We will allow no livelihead to tender consciences. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 118 His livelihead was upon things that were Spiritual [*marg. note*, Little-Faith could not live upon Esau's Pottage].

+ 3. Income, revenue, stipend; *pl.* emoluments.

1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 51, I bequeth to two prestes, . . . reasonable lyueled. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 Some withoute any liflode or gerdoun. 1439 W. BYNGHAM *Petit. to Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Intro. 56 For all liberal sciences used in your seid universities certein lyfode is ordeyned and endued. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Lyfode, or warysone, . . . *donativum*. *c* 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 How necessarie it is that he [the King] have grete lyueled aboff the same charges. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 The seid Marie preest to haue the seyd iij*ss.* iij*ss.* to avancement of his liflode. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 Rewarded in lifelode of londes and tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 270 The Yerele Stict of the Lyueled belonging to London Brydge. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Any spiritual persone . . . hauyng any dignitee, benefyce, promotion, or other spiritual lyueled, within the prouince of Yorke. *c* 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 199 The Cardinall... gave Elizabeth Beauchampe thre C. markes of Livelihead. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 1052, I. exhorte you to heare your partes of your liueled & salarie toward the paiement of this summe graunted. 1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Diatriba* 297 There was payed vnto the Sanctuary for them *lyuipor*, which went to the maintenance of the Priests amongst their other liuelyhoods and Reuenues.

+ 4. Property yielding an income, landed or inherited property; an estate, inheritance, patrimony. Also, *man of (great, small) livelihead.* *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 Yf the Chyue-tayne were taken of the same countee where that he is enherited and hath his lyueled. 1438 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 Item all myn owne lyueled to remeyne to my next heires. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 5013 He was no man of grete lifelode. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 What tyme that I rode oute aboute my lytil livelod. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. iii. Syre Ector... had grete lyueled aboute london. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Poge* iv. [None ought to hunt and hawk] withoute he be moche ryche and man of lyueled. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 285 Some lorde is of blode royall & of small lyueled. 1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr.* *Man* 94 b. To byld abysses, to endote them with lyueled, to be prayd fore for ever. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* xv. (1874) 38 Thei can not be content with the sufficient lyueleds that their fathers left them. 1570 *Queen's Council's Let.* 7 Feb. (in *N. & Q.* 1 Aug. 1857) Such speciall men of lyueled and worship of the said Countie as have interest herein. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 15 To this lyueled that from his mother came, Conquests he winned. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 411 Being entred once vpon those grounds as his owne liueled and possession. 1627 *SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 469 For the Land-forces, if it were for an Offensive War, the men of less livelihead were the best spared.

5. *Comb.* **+ livelod** man, man of property.

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* VI. 72 This lyfat man hyt gat in marriage. *c* 1500 *Melusine* vi. 31, I shal make the for to be . . . the gretest and best lyueled man [F. *terrien*] of them all. 1570 *HENRY WALLACE* vii. 865 The lyfat men [*c* 1470 the blesst men], that was of Scotland borne, fwnde at his faith Wallace gert them be sworn.

+ Livelihead². *Obs.* [*f. LIVELY a.* + *-HOOD*.] = *LIVELINESS* in various senses.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Ples.* I. 106 How much his [Love's] assaults can debilitate the livelihead of the bodies and spirites of men. 1593 *Rites & Mou. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 29 The fairness of the wall, the stailynes of the pictures and the livelihead of the paynting. 1594 J. KING *Funeral Sermon* in *Jonas* (1618) 673 His spirit departeth: not only his strength, his health, his agility, his livelihead; but his breath. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 58 The tyranny of her sorowes takes all livelihead from her cheeke. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 638 The red [wines] which are not yet come to their liueledhood and maturitie. 1619 W. SCLATER *E. y. 1 Thess.* (1630) 13 They are actions operative, full of liuihood and efficacy. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* (1647) 37 Thy Circumcision writ thy death in blood, Baptisme in water seales my livelihead. *c* 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 In the Law-maker and the Law-dispenser, doing their duties, consists the life and livelihead of any State. 1641 *Relat. Ansu. Earl Strafford* 3 The Lieutenant... spake... with such a measure of Eloquence and Livelihead... that his very Enemies were affected with it. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 32 The first judged of the Livelihead and duration... of the City.

Live-like: see *LIFE-LIKE* and *LIVE a. 8*.

Lively (*livli*), *adv.* [*f. LIVELY a.* + *-LY 2*.] In a lively manner (see the senses of *LIVELY a.*). Briskly, vigorously; keenly; vividly, impressively.

1558 *KNOX Baptism* Sol. Writ. (1845) 253 The promises of Salvation in Christ Jesus are not in the papistical baptism lively and truly explained to the people. 1634-5 *DREKTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 57 Pictures made in wax most lively

of the Infanta. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 59 Let them walke livelyly and cheerfully. 1697 tr. *Ctess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 28 Least he should appear livelyly toucht with the Reproach she made him. 1709 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 July (1879) II. 253. I found the Deal-box of Waters all afire, burning livelyly. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 132 Those distractions, which her letters to him had so livelyly represented. 1825 LAMU *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, Livelyly expressing the hollowness of a day's pleasuring. a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 116 Truths, which it seems almost impossible that any mind should so distinctly, so livelyly, and so voluntarily, have presented to itself. 1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 12 [They] bound over the depths of ocean as livelyly as if they were all tritons and sea-nymphs. 1865 *Athenum* No. 1944. 13/1 A fourth, who is livelyly talking.

Liveliness (lɪˈvɪnəs). [*f.* LIVELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lively (see the senses of LIVELY *a.*); † vitality (*obs.*), activity, vigour, animation, vivacity, vividness.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 The syte hath the name of vivacitas, that is liveness. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse (*MS. A.* liveliness), vivacitas. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 139 Ouer muche abundance of water... extynguysseth the liveliness & the natural power of the grayne and sede. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxiii. (1636) 224 The Emperour [asked] by what means he... retained still the vigour or liveliness of body and minde. 1630 PYNNE *Antiq. Irmin.* 82 In present readinesse and liveliness of wit he excelled all the men in Europe. 1658 CAPEL *Kem. To Rdr.* § 3 The liveliness of his prayers. 1684 *Contemp. State Man* II. viii. (1699) 212 The Imagination... encreasing the pains of the Senses, by the liveliness of its Apprehension. 1708 C. MATHER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1799) XXXIII. 186 He continued unto the Ninety Fourth year of his Age, an unusual Instance of Liveliness. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 2 Any... part of her head-dress, which by its darkness or liveliness might too much allay or brighten her complexion. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Florist*, It will be the best way to put 'em all together into Earth, this will preserve their Liveliness. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 12 When the briskness and liveliness of malt liquors in the cask fails... let them be drawn off and bottled up. 1831 *Society* I. 254 Probably we are indebted to the liveliness of his imagination for the whole cream of the story. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 457 The perspicuity and liveliness of his [Sherlock's] style have been praised by Prior and Addison. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 There is little of the liveliness of a game in their mode of treating the subject. 1885 DUNCKLEY in *Mauch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 6/1 If she [Russia] wishes to exhibit any liveliness it must be at a safe distance from their frontiers.

Livelong, live-long (lɪvəlɒŋ), *sb.* Also 6-7 lib-, lyblong. [*f.* LIVE *v.* + LONG *adv.*] Used as the name of certain plants. Cf. *live-for-ever* (LIVE *v.* 1 13) and LIFE-EVERLASTING.

1. *Sedum Telephium*, ORPINE.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* l. xxxi. 43 Like the roote of Orpyn or Lyblong. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 455 Orpin or Liuelong, hath the nature and vertue of Honsleek. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxviii. 417 In English Orpine; also Liblong, or Liuelong. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 726 In English Orpine, and of some Livelong, because a branch of the greene leaves hung up in any place will keepe the verdure a long time. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Live-long, *Sedum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* II. 325. †2. American Cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. 517 Wherefore our English women have called it [*Gnaphalium*] Livelong, or Lue for euer, which name doth aptly answer his effects. 1656 PARKINSON *Parad.* 375 The Live-long was brought out of the West-Indies, and groweth plentifully in our Gardens.

Livelong (lɪvəlɒŋ), *a. poet. and rhetorical.*

Forms: 5 *lefe*, *leve longe*, 6 *leeue long*, 6-*livelong*, 8-9 *Sc. lee-lang*. [Originally two words = LIEF *a.* and LONG *a.*; cf. the corresponding use in G. *die liebe lange nacht* (lit. 'the dear long night'): see Grimm s. v. *Lieb*. In the latter part of the 16th c. the word was apprehended as if *f.* LIVE *v.* + LONG *a.*, and altered in form in accordance with this view.]

1. An emotional intensive of *long*, used of periods of time. Chiefly in the *livelong day*, *night*. c 1400 *Sowdowe B.* 832 Thus that burteled to-gedere Alle the lefe longe daye. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxix. 319 Al that leve longe Nyht into the Se he loket forth Kyht. c 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61 Thus have I told ye most of my trade, all the leue long daye. 1597 BP. HALL *Stat.* II. vii. 65 He toucht no meat of all this live-long day. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. 1462 Where dreary owles do shriek the live-long night. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* l. 263 For though it seems so little a time... it hath been a whole live-long night. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 2 Here I sit moping all the live-long Night. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 4 Vacant of thought... I indulge the live-long day. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 205 Or lee-lang nights, wye crabbit lunks, Pore ower the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, This was the last day of freedom for the whole livelong summer. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 77 The live long summer day She at the house end sits. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* l. 25 He watched there the lee-lang night. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Good-bye Wks.* (Dohn) I. 416 Where arches green, the live-long day, Echo the blackbird's roundelay. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 35 It ill becomes a chief To sleep the livelong night.

†b. Used by Burns in transposed form.

179. BURNS *Mother's Lament*, So I, for my lost darling's sake, Lament the live-long day.

2. *nonce-ut.* That lives long or endures; lasting. 1630 MILTON *On Shakespeare* 8 Thou in our wonder and astonishment Hast built thy self a live-long monument.

†3. Taken as = LIFELONG. (Prob. meant to be pronounced *loiv-*.)

1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 453 He lived... to meet with a heavy doom, live-long bonds... at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign.

Lively (lɪˈvɪli), *a.* Forms: 1 *liffie*, 3 *livelich*, 4 *life*, *liif*, *livelich* (*e.* *lyche*, 4-6 *life*), *lyf(e)ly*, (6) *lyvelycke*, 6 *live*-, *lyvely*, *lye*. 4-*lively*. *Comp.* 5 *liveloker*. [*OE.* *liffic*, *f. lif* *life* + *-lic* -LY = *OHG.* *līhlich*, *ON.* *līfligr*.]

†1. Possessed of life; living, animate; = ALIVE 1, LIVE *a.* 1, LIVING. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 358 He... was... his Fader liffic onsegednes on lambes wisan 3eoffrod. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1554) 124 Death assaileth euery lively thing. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 338 Thou arte christ the sone of the lyvely god. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1334/4 Many lyvely members in the vytyte of Christes mysticall bodye. 1557 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 14 The Lodestone... draweth Iron to it... The common people therefore... have iudged... Iron lively. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 14 It hath pleased thee to humble thy selfe... in making thy selfe a liuelie man. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 105 Now I behold thy lively body so? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 4 All liuely creatures else [sc. other than man] take care onely for their food. a 1628 SIA J. BRAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 106 The holy king then offered to his View A lively Tree, on which three Franches grew. 1628 J. SPENCER *Logick* 207 He hath a bodie much lively by his soule. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxi. 155 The colour of a lively bone is of a whitish colour, mingled with a lively ruddiness. 1647 HOUTTIES l. *Faith* II. (1830) 39 There be two kinds of faith; a dead and unfruitfull faith; and a faith lively.

†b. In various transferred applications of L. *vivens* = LIVE *a.* 3, 5, LIVING. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Hymnarium* (Surtees) 92 Wyll liffic. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 202 Ic eom se liffica blaf, þe of heofenum astah. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 272, I am yⁿ lyvely breed that descended from heuen. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. Mat.* v. 36 To thirst for that lively water. 1581 PETER *Guazzo's Civ. Concl.* l. (1586) 161, And as a dead coale, layed to a liuelie, kinde. 1607 NORTON *Sura.* *Dial.* II. 85 And these springs I like well. For a house without lively water is mayned. 1609 W. BIDDLE in *Loverd's Treat.* (1612) 30 His house... being hewd out of the liuely rocke. c 1610 *Womans Saints* 80 Where she was killed there sponge a liuelie fontayne. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Donny* II. i. D 2 See, the young sonne interd a liuely graue.

†c. Of or pertaining to a living person. Of instruction, etc.: Delivered or imparted *vivā voce*. (Cf. LIVE *a.* 7, LIVING.) *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* l. 13 They do belene that it is as verily come from heauen as if they heard the liuely voice of God to speak therein. 1570 DEK. *Math. Pref.* 5 They which are not liable to attaine to this without lively teaching. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 13 The liuelie voice of God, rebukinglie tooke me vp. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* vii. 38 This [sc. Moses] is he... who receiued the liuely oracles [αἰὶα ῥῶτα], to giue vnto vs. 1709 MANLEY *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.*, To The Solution... is learnt much easier by lively instruction, than by deaf and dumb Letters.

†2. Of or pertaining to life; necessary to life, vital. *Obs.*

In this sense the spelling *lively*, *lyfely* persisted longer than in the others, owing to association with the sb.

a 1000 *Ags. Hymnarium* (Surtees) 80 Lifficum mid þinun... blode [L. *vivido* *to sanguine*]. c 1000 *Basil's Hexameron* xi. (1849) 18 God... ablew on his aynse liffic blede. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 484 Gyf he liffis, he ma speik, and ga, and opir liffy taknis ma. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xv. 11 That blei in to hym a liffi spiryt. 1387-8 T. USK *Text. Love* *Pro.* (Skeat) l. 121 Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne iapes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych meate for children of trouthe. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3252 For verray cold, His lyfely myght he loren hadde at moost. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 364, Y^e lively spirites that procede from the brayne to the other members. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. ii, The soule is no other thyng but a lyfely power. 1568 GRAFION *Chron.* II. 755 With a... maladye... so grievously taken, that his lively spirites began to faile. c 1570 GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1390 Turkes, Lewes, and heathen be dead, because they lack y^e liuely foode of the soule. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. (1633) F 1 b, Oh that my sighs could turne to liuely breath. 1640 DYKE *Worthy Common.* Ep. to Rdr., A branch... hath all lively sap and moisture... from the root and stocke.

fig. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 265 Spiritual swerdis and lyfelyche word of oure God. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 79 The greate parte of these... Cyterens will not haue in their howses that lyvely worde of our soules. c 1570 GRINDAL *Dial.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1398 So violently to tread downe the liuely worde of God.

3. Of an image, picture, etc.: Life-like, animated, vivid. (In later use associated with 4 c.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2845 So liffliche weren þai alle Ymages semed it nougt, To abde. 1568 SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisition* 3 b, But they draw his countenance as liuely as may be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 2 Full liuely is the semblaunt, though the substance dead. 1604 DEKKER *Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 292 The countenances of the Marchants being so lively that bargaines seeme to come from their lippes. 1631 WEEVER *Ann. Funerall* Mon. 41 The liuely Statues and stately Monuments in Westminster Abbey. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns.* (1732) 72 All the Candles were instantly put out, to yield a liuelier Image of the occasion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 ¶ 5 A Description often gives us more lively Ideas than the Sight of Things themselves. 1755 (title) The Expedition of Major General Braddock to Virginia... Being Extracts of Letters... Together With many little Incidents, giving a lively Idea of the Nature of the Country. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 42 The person of Richard II. is still

preserved in the most lively manner, in two different pictures. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 163 The most lively pictures have been given of the hasty flights, the crowded roads [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. l. 384 Under the reign of Elizabeth, William Harrison gave a lively description of the plenty and comfort of the great hostleries.

4. Full of life.

a. Of persons (occas. of animals), their faculties and actions: Vigorous, energetic, active, brisk.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 6 Sum is jung & liuelich, & is neode þe bettere warde. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 118 Mannes eeres mene leest... but to here they ben moost able and lyvely. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 237 Tho men which kepeth reysounabill diette... bene more hole of bodye... more lyueloker [etc.]. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Let vs syng... with a quicke spiryt, open mouth, and lyvely voyce. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* i. 19 The Hebrew women... are liuely, and are deliuered ere the midwives come in vnto them. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 A truer or more lively valour there never was in any man. a 1761 LAW *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 17 A man... of lively parts and much candour. 1780 COWPER *Let.* 18 Mar. Wks. (1876) 42 Men of lively imaginations are not often remarkable for solidity of judgment. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 833 The strong attack subdued his lively powers. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. v. (1859) 71 The mate, if lively, is soon aloft. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxii. 368 Goods are transported on carts drawn by lively horses. 1893 *Lancet* XCV. 268/2 A lively discussion is expected.

b. Of feelings, impressions, sensations, memory: Vivid, intense, strong.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Pet.* i. 3 Blessed be God... which... hath begotten vs agayne vnto a lyvely hope by the resurrection of Iesus Christ. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 4 b, That in the same cytie, the memory of kyng Richard his mortall enemy was yet recent and lyvely. 1592 SHAKS. *Tem. & Ad.* 498 But now I dye, and death was liuely ioy. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Common.* II. ii. 131 If we... pray that we may have lively relish and appetite to the mysteries, it may be well in time. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. ix. 297 However lively the father's affliction might be. 1766 ROBERTSON *Scots. P.* III. Wks. 1813 V. 331 The remembrance of their ancient rivalry and hostilities was still lively. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. vii. ii. 11 They are guided too implicitly by their lively sensations. 1816 T. L. PRACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi. In the habit of... anticipating with the most lively satisfaction. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 55 Those impressions are the most lively which are conveyed to the mind in the shortest space of time. 1823 F. CUNLIFF *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 17 The state of the weather excited the liveliest hopes of success. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 33 The clearer perception and livelier impression of truth. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 44 An intimate and lively consciousness of the truth of what one is saying. 1873 HAMFORTH *Intell. Life* VII. vii. (1875) 261 Taking a lively interest in the small events around them. 1876 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* IV. 101 A source of the liveliest fear. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. viii. 220 'My dear young...', she began, in accents of lively affection.

c. Of evidence, illustrations, expressions: Vivid or forcible in effect, convincing, striking, telling.

1604 E. G[RIFFITHS] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 343 They shew the Indians their blind errors, by lively and plaine reasons. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. 49 He could not give a more lively and demonstrable evidence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 A hint of this, I will give you in a lively example. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 41. 265 Example is the liveliest Way of instruction. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* III. 149 A more copious and lively instance of the same kind of illustration. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* VII. 114 A term becomes... too directly significant, and we have to devise a new one, less lively.

d. Of physical processes: Active, vigorous, brisk. Of liquor: Brisk, sparkling; opposed to flat. Of air: Fresh, invigorating.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. House-w.* 123 It [beer] may be drunke at a fortnight's age and will last as long and liuely. 1742 LOND. & COUNTRY *Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 66 Its heavy Parts will... keep it mellow and liuely to the last. 1844 KINGSLAY *Father* xvii. (1878) 217 The air... is much cooler and more lively. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 320 Producing a greater amount of heat and a more lively combustion. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Oh many a peer of England brews Livelier liquor than the Muse.

e. Of a landscape, etc.: Full of bright and interesting objects. Of a narrative, etc.: Full of action and incident.

1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 68 The liveliest Episode in the whole *Æneis*. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v Which he has represented in the colours of... bold and lively poetry. 1839 J. HOOGEON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 385 To see... the trees bourgeoning in our lively woods. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx, It was the liveliest room in the building. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 147 The view from the top is... remarkably lively and satisfactory. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiv. 295 A valley lively with flocks, herds, tents [etc.]. 1887 I. R. LADY'S *Ranch Life in Montana* 84 I've been having a pretty lively week of it.

f. In humorously euphemistic use.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* l. Wks. 1799 II. 290 My Lady's temper's apt to be lively now and then. 1883 *March Guard* 15 Oct. 5/2 The police had a lively time of it in bundling out the peace-breakers. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 2/2 Altogether things are getting lively. 1892 *Lancet* XCII. 197/2 The Press is making things lively for Her Majesty's judges.

†g. *humorously*. Of cheese: Teeming with life. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 194 Lively cheese is lusty cheare.

5. Of colour, light, etc.: Vivid, brilliant, fresh. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.), I sawh... a woman... with a lyffy colour. 1552 ELVOT *Dict. vs. Color.* *Florida* colours, liuely colours. 1593 SHAKS. *Lyc.* 1589 Her liuelie colour kild with deaddie care. 1604 E. G[RIFFITHS] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xv. 251 These oysters within are of the colour of heaven, very lively. 1658 ROW-

LAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 1013 The green Scarabee. is of a lively emerald colour. 1711 *POPE Temp. Fame* 252 Bright azure rays from lively sapphirs stream. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* vii. 19 And livelier far than Tyrian seem'd his vest, That with the glowing purple ting'd the ground. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* xiv. And islands that, empurpled bright, floated amid the livelier light. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Comp.* 344 Griseous, lively light gray. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 136 The turf is of livelier hue than elsewhere. 1870 *ROCK Text. Fabr.* i. 1 In gold and lively colours.

6. Gay, sprightly, vivacious.

1580 *CHURCHYARD (title)* A light Bondell of liuly discourses called Churchyardes Charge. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* l. vi. 488 A manner so lively and entertaining. 1756 *J. WARTON Ess. Pope* (1782) l. ii. 22 Voltaire, in the first volume of his entertaining and lively Essay on General History. 1778 *MISS BURNES Evelina* (1791) II. xxxi. 591 Never did I see him more lively or more agreeable. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 187 He had compared, in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Prætorian præfects of Italy. 1790 *COWPER Let. 7 July Wks.* (1876) 334 The French . . . like all lively folks are extreme in every thing. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* ii. 31 Sterne even condescended to adopt some of those lively extravagancies. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 131 But your manner is livelier and younger. 1868 *MISS VONGE Cameos* l. xvi. 124 He was lively in conversation. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the *America* is lively reading and will appear very seasonably.

7. Naut. Of a vessel: Capable of rising lightly to the sea.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* l. 498 We found our Vessel lively enough with that small sail which was then aboard. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 In the sense, therefore, that she rides the waves instead of labouring through them, the Cambria might be described as a lively ship.

8. quasi-sb. colloq.

1889 *CLARK RUSSELL Marooned* (1890) 171 'Time from me, my liversies!' cried Mole.

9. Comb., as lively-foliaged, -looking adjs.

1869 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. ix. (Rtldg.) 3 He drew from his pocket a phial full of a lively-looking red liquor. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY, Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 362 Lively-foliaged poplars generally shadowed their extremities.

Lively (lōi'vli), *adv.* Now rare. Forms: 1 lively, 4 lyfly, 4 6 lyfly, (5 lyfly, lyfely), 5-6 lyfelie, (5 lievelie, lyvele), 6 livelie, 8 Sc. lyflic, 6- lively. [OE. *lyflic*, *f. lif* LIFE + *-lice* -LY².]

† 1. (OE. only.) So as to impart life.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 244 He genam ða hlaf and hine liflice gehalæode.

† 2. As a living person or thing. Obs.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. K.* II. xviii. (1495) 44 Though an angel take a body for every needfull doyng he may take it Not lyfly, neyther guyth therto lyfe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 38 A dainty flower. . . Which in that cloth was wrought, as if it lively grew.

3. With animation, actively, briskly, nimbly, vigorously.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2997 There light þai full lyfely, lept into bote. c 1450 *Merlin* 355 He lept vp on foote as lyfly as he hadde noon harme ne disesse. ? a 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl) 41/3 Leppe a-bout lyuely, þou art a wyght man. 1553 *BRENDE O. Curtius* R viij, Beinge .LXX. yeares of age, [he] executed the office of a capitaine as lively as though he had bene young in yeares. 1613 *HAYWARD Norm. Kings, Will.* l. 9 The Normans did liuely charge vpon them in head. 1643 *CROMWELL Let.* 6 Aug. in A. Kingston *East Angl. & Cre. War* (1837) 121 You must act lively; do it without distraction. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 4 If you divide the Bee . . . you shall . . . see the heart beat most lively. 1699 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 276/2 It will . . . make the Medicine work more lively and briskly. 1883 G. H. BOURTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 40/2 We found that it was going on a little livelier than ever.

† b. Feelingly; (touched) to the quick. Obs.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon. Tim.* 79/1 The examples . . ought to make vs feeble it liuely, and to the quicke. 1625 *Gonsalves's Sp. Inquis.* 197 Making him . . . liuely to lament his owne filthinesse and abomination. 1651 tr. *De las Caveras' Don Feutse* 33 Don Louis . . . was so liuely touched with compassion . . . that [etc.]. 1653 *Nissen* 86 She was so liuely imprest with what she had heard. a 1758 *RAMSAY Some of the Contents* vii, How lyflic he and amorous Stuart sing!

† c. Promptly; at once; = BELIVELY. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 372 [He] led hom furthe lyuely into a large halle. *Ibid.* 4355 And so the ledis of the lond lyuely hym cald. *Ibid.* 5447 Out of Lyce come lyuele þe lege kyng Glaucon.

4. In a life-like manner; vividly, 'to the life'. Very frequent in the 17th century. ? Obs.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten lifly that it wroughte. 1559 *B. Scot* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* l. App. vii. 18 Who so redith the third chapter of the second epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, may see them there lively described. 1598 *F. MERES Palladis Tamia* 287 Apelles painted a Mare and Dogge so liuelie, that Horses and Dogges passing by woulde neigh and bark at them. 1604 *DEKKER Kings' Entert.* Wks. 1873 l. 293 In a large Table . . . is their fishing and shipping lively and sweetly set downe. 1615 *T. ADAMS Spiritual Navig.* 6 This glasse liuely represents to us ourselves and our Saviour. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 14 The funeralls of Misenus, most liuely thus expressed. 1659 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) II. 143 A sheete of paper, on which was very liuely painted yetting in miniature. 1682 *H. MORE Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 30 Meeting with nothing . . . that liuely resembles these things in our former state. 1687 *BURNET Trav.* i. (1750) 39 The Image also seemed to shed tears; and a Painter had drawn those on her Face so lively, that the People were deceived by it. 1726 *Life of Penn in Wks.* l. 28 What Game such Persons play at, may be lively read in the attempts of Dionysius, &c. 1775 *S. J.*

Pratt Liberal Opin. lxx. (1783) III. 22 [He [Draper] painted himself . . much livelier . . than it was in the power of any other person to depict him.]

† b. Clearly, plainly. Obs.

1548 *UDALL Erasmi Par.* Pref. 17 And liuely to know the ungodly maligners. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 She seemed . . most liuely to beholde . . with hir eie. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 144 The wisdome of a prince is not liuelier discerned, than [etc.]. 1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* l. 107 The shape of a man cannot bee more liuely seen in a looking glasse, than [etc.]. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ.* (1849) 14 The Pope's pontifical, wherein he sheweth himself to be Antichrist most liuely. 1673 *PENNS The Chr. a Quaker* v. 533 It had been utterly impossible for divers weighty Things . . to have been known, and said so liuely, had they not been seen by the Light.

† 5. Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner. (Cf. LIVELY a. 7.) Obs.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 171 Remarkably full in their bows; which . . enabled them to float much more lively upon the surface.

6. Comb., as lively-expressed; lively-daring, -shining, -skipping, -speaking, -thriving adjs.

1622 *DRAVTON Poly-olb.* xxii. 962 The 'liuely daring French. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 2 Gods will, first of all vttered in a 'liuely expressed voice by the mouth of Christ. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 918 The 'liuely-shining leopard, speckled o'er With many a spot. 1612 *DRAVTON Poly-olb.* v. 123 The 'liuelie skipping Brane along with Gwethrick goes. 1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 112 Giving as ready obedience . . as they can to any 'lively speaking prince of the world. 1618 *W. LAWSON New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 32 You shall have for one 'liuely thriving tree, foure . . euill thriving, rotten and dying trees.

Liven (lōi'v'n), *v. colloq.* [f. LIFE + -EN⁵. Cf. ENLIVEN.] a. *trans.* To put life into; to brighten, cheer. Also with *up*. b. *intr.* To grow lively, to brighten; in quot. with *up*.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 8/1 Matters will liven up a bit during the day. 1897 *J. H. CRAWFORD Wild Flowers Scot.* Intro. 13 A few typical forms in a natural setting, livened by some incident . . in which I shared.

Hence **Livener**, something that enlivens; *spec.* a drink of beer or spirits; a 'pick-me-up'.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 13/2, I think he would want a livener before the time had expired. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/7 He could not get out of bed unless he had two or three 'liveners'.

Liven, variant of LEVE v. 2 Obs.

† **Livenath**. Obs. Also 3 liveneð, -oðe, 4 lyfnoð. [a. ON. *lyfnað-r* (only in the sense 'conduct of life') f. root of LIVE v. 4] Food, means of living.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us ure livenað. c 1220 *Bestiary* 275 De mire muneð us mete to tilen, Long livenoðe. c 1230 *Halil Meid.* 29 Lutel þarf þe carien for þiu anes livenoð. 1340 *Ayemb.* 138 He . . ham þoruayþ . . have lyfnoð zuetliche and mid good sauour.

Liveness (lōi'v'nēs), [f. LIVE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'live'.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 357/2 The 'liveness' of the New Scholarship.

Livening (lōi'v'nin), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVE v. + -ING 2.] a. That enlivens or cheers; cheering. b. That grows lively or bright.

1705 *ELSTON in Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) l. 107 Help'd by y^e livening Virtue of y^e Sun. 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Newell* i. (1873) 2 The blackcocks lift their necks in the livening heather.

Live-oak (lōi'v,ō'k). [*LIVE a.*] An American evergreen tree (*Quercus virginica*) growing in the southern Atlantic States. The name is applied to some other species in the Pacific States.

The second quotation probably refers to the *Ilex*.

1610 *True Declar. Col. Virginia* (1844) 22 Ashe, Sarsaparilla, live Oaks, greene all the yeare, Cedar and Firre. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 43 Mountains, whose tops in crossing we found also covered . . with live-Oaks, (which are green all the year,) and wild Pines. 1770 *COOK Trnl.* 6 May (Wharton 1893) 248 The wood of this is hard and Ponderous, and something of the Nature of America [*sic*] live Oak. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 The ever-green live oak and lofty magnolia dress the forest in a perpetual mantle of green. 1864 *S. L. J. Life in South* (1863) II. xvi. 306 Valuable timber, such as live oak. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, I crawled under cover of the nearest live-oak.

attrib. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 51 The American live-oak and cedar ships cost from 33 to 35 dollars [a ton]. 1863 *T. W. HIGGINSON Army Life* (1870) 40 The great live-oak branches, and their trailing moss.

Liver (lī'vər), *sb.* Forms: 1 liver, 3-4 livre, 3-5 livre, lyvre, 4 lyvour, 4-5 lyvere, 4-6 lyver, 5 levir, -yr, lyffere, lyvir, -yr, lywer, 5-6 lever, 6 Sc. lifyr, luffyr, 7 livour, 1, 4-lyver. [OE. *lifer* fem. = MDu. *liver*, *lèvre* (Du. *lever*), OHG. *libara*, *lebara*, *lebara*, *lepera* (MHG. *leber*, *lehere*, G. *leber*), ON. *lifr* (Sw. *lifer*, Da. *lever*). -O-Tent. **librā*, ? cogn. w. Armenian *leard*.

Some scholars regard the Teut. word as cogn. w. the Aryan **lēgri* (Skr. *yakri*, Gr. *ἵακρ*, L. *jeur*), the root being supposed to be **lig-* (**lēg-*); but the supposition involves serious difficulties.

1. A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving chiefly to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood. Also in generalized sense, the flesh of a liver or livers, e.g. used as food.

In the warm-blooded animals the liver is usually of a dark

reddish-brown colour. In man it is situated below the diaphragm, and is divided by fissures into five lobes.

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 61/1 And se Uultor sceolde forletan þat he ne slat þa life Tyties [MSS. Stices, Tices] Tas cynynges. a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in Wr. Wulcker 61/33 *lecor* eius, his lifere. c 1205 *LAY.* 6499 þa litte and þa lifere þa breste ban and þa sennew þat þa litte and þa lifere feollen on eorðen. c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* l. 329/738 In þe Neþemeste bolle þat þe lifere deoth of springue, þare comæz o-manere soule. 13. . . *K. Alis.* 2156 Alsandre butte him, certe, Thorough lifre, and longe, and heorte. c 1386 *CHAUCER Souþ.* T. 131 Have I nat of a capon þat þe lifere. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 þilke chylum spredeþ þorwe al þe lyffere by mene of veynes Capillares. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take lyver of porke and kerve hit smalle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 399 Me thynk my hert ryfis both leyvyr and long, To se sich stryfis wedmen emong. 1530 *LYNDESSAY Trist. Papyngo* 1124 Se thre my trypes sall haue for your trauell, With luffre and lowng. 1598 *Eduardus* H i v b, To make a Tart of the liver of fishes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 19 They are polluted offerings, more abhor'd Than spotted Liners in the sacrifice. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 340 Spirits that live throughout Vital in every part, not as frail Man In Entrails, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. 1717 *Prætor Alma* l. 440 The liver . . parts and strains the vital juices. 1771 *GOLOS. Nauch Lenon* 81 A fry'd liver and bacon. 1803 *Med. Trnl.* X. 1 Abscess of the Liver. 1818 *BYRON Bepho* xcii, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver? 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* v. 117 The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body, ordinarily weighing about 50, or 60 ounces.

b. Applied to analogous glandular organs or tissues in invertebrates.

1841-71 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 588 The liver is proportionally of very large size in the Mollusca we are now describing. 1861 *J. R. GREENE Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 106 Within the roof of the latter [polypite] . . is lodged a peculiar brownish mass, the so-called liver.

c. **Palmistry. Line of the liver:** the line which stretches from the wrist (near the 'line of life') to the base of the little finger.

1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* xv. 50 Of the Line of the Liver, or the Hepaticæ. *Ibid.* When this line of the Liver is winding up and down, and waving, it signifies Theft, evil Conscience.

2. *fig. and allusive. a.* Formerly often mentioned *fig.* with allusion to its importance as a vital organ of the body (coupled with *brain* and *heart*); also with allusion to the ancient notion that it was the seat of love and of violent passion generally. (Now only *arch.*) b. A *white liver* is spoken of as characterizing a coward: cf. *white-livered*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 100 The liver makth him forto love. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 47 To quench the coale which in his liver glows. 1596 - *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 86 How manie cowards. . . Who inward searcht, have lyvers white as milke. 1599 - *Much Ado* iv. i. 233. 1601 - *Troel.* N. i. l. 37. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 703 That greives my liver most. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* i. iv. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 24 Because I am all liver, and turn'd lover. *Ibid.* ii. i. 37 Their livers were too hot . . and for temper sake they must needs have a cooling carde plaied upon them. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 15 To you (the Liver, Heart, and Braine of Britaine) By whom (I grant) she lues. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widows Tears* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 66 It will be such a cooler To my Venerable Gentleman's hot liver. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess of Malfi* II. iii. E 2 b, By him I'll send A Letter, that shall make her brothers Gallis Ore-flowe their Linours. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvi. (1739) 84 The Mint is the very Liver of the Nation, and was wont to be the chief Care of the Parliament. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 404 When Love's unerring Dart Transfixt his Liver, and inflam'd his Heart. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. (1861) V. 304 [Jan. 1701] In every market place . . papers about the brazen forehead . . and the white liver of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 734 He was a great hunter, and his liver grew hot in him for the bush.

† c. **Disposition, temperament, 'kidney'.** *rare.* 1800 *Spirit Public Yrnl.* (1801) IV. 182 John Bull will solemnly and dully sit down to his pipe and bowl with a fellow of the same serious liver.

3. A diseased or disordered condition of the liver; liver-complaint. Also, with qualification specifying the disease, as *bronze*, *cirrhotic*, *hobnailed liver*.

1805 *J. LEYDEN in Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* 11. (1870) 179, I had a most terrible attack of the liver. 1826 *JEKVEL Corr. w. Lady Stanley* (1894) 165 Lord Wycombe was dying of liver and dropsy. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 60/2 The 'fatty liver' is a frequent attendant on pulmonary phthisis. 1871 *SIR T. WATSON Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 670 What used to be called the 'nutmeggy' liver, is simply the result of congestion of its blood-vessels. 1884 *A. FORBES Chinese Gordon* III. 148 He suffered from ague for the first time since boyhood, and later came liver. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 390 Dyspeptic troubles . . usually attributed to 'liver'.

4. In old chemical terminology applied (tr. L. *hepar*) to certain liver-coloured substances, e.g. metallic sulphides, and compounds of a metal or of sulphur with an 'alkali'.

1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* i. (1699) 436/1 *Hepar Sulphuris*, Liver of Sulphur. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Liver of Antimony* (among Chymists), Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire, so as to make it half Glas, and give it a Liver-colour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 104/2 Liver of Arsenic, is a combination of white arsenic with liquid fixed vegetable alkali, or by the humid way. 1799 *W. TROCKE Vico Russian Emp.* I. 283 Liver-of-sulphate springs; i.e. springs which are impregnated with sulphate. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* l. 174 You fuse together equal parts of sulphur and alkali, . . and the result will be a solid mass of a reddish brown colour, . . which has a considerable resemblance to the liver of certain animals. It is for this reason that sulphurets have been called Livers. 1876 *Daily Tel.*

27 July 3/5 (F. D. D.) Do you ever use black antimony, or liver of antimony, with any of the horses?

5. Agric. 'Livery' soil.

1803 *Annals Agric.* XXXIX. 79 Upon these strong soils, the point...most necessary to attend to is that of avoiding all spring ploughing, which loses a friable surface, and turns up liver.

6. as adj. Liver-coloured.

1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xi. 203 That peculiar brown which is called 'liver' by bird-fanciers. 1892 *Daily News* 31 May 6/1 General D's familiar browns [horses] and the chestnuts, liver and pale.

7. attrib. and Comb., as liver abscess, ache, attack, cell, chill, colour, disease, disorder, distome, function, ill, oil, pudding, pus, trouble; liver-coloured, -helping, -hued, -rotten adjs.; liver-brown a., of the brown colour of the liver, dark brownish red; liver-complaining a., ?complaining of liver disease; liver-complaint, disease of the liver; liver-faced a., 'mean and cowardly' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); liver-fluke, a trematoid worm (*Distoma hepaticum*) infesting the liver; liver-grown a., suffering from enlargement of the liver; also, adherent as an enlarged liver (in quot. fig.); liver-hearted a., cowardly; hence liver-heartedness; liver-lap, a lobe of the liver; liver-lask (see quot.); liver-leaf U.S., = LIVERWORT 2; liver-line, 'line of the liver' (1 c); liver-opal, an obsolete synonym of mexilite (Chester *Names Min.* 1896); liver-ore, an early name for hepatic cinnabar (*ibid.*); liver-pad, a pad or plaster to be applied about the region of the liver; liver-padding, ? = liver-pad; liver-pill, a pill intended to cure disease of the liver; liver-pyrites, hepatic pyrites (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); liver-rot, disease of the liver caused by the liver-fluke; liver-sea, an imaginary sea in which the water is 'livered' or thick, so as to impede navigation (cf. G. *lebermeer*); liver-shark, the basking shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* (Webster 1890); liver-shot, -sick adjs., diseased in the liver; liver-spots, 'a popular name for *Chloasma*, or macular pigmentation of the skin; because it was supposed to depend on some disorder of the liver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); liver-starch = GLYCOGEN (*ibid.*); liver-stone = HEPATITE; liver-sugar, the sugar derived from glycogen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); liver-vein, the basilic vein; also allusively, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); liver-weed, *Hepatica triloba* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); cf. liver-leaf; liver-wing, the right wing of a fowl, etc. which, when dressed for cooking, has the liver tucked under it; hence *ocularly*, the right arm.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 363, I have many times seen amoebic 'liver abscess' cases recover completely. *ibid.* ii. 64 The pain in the loins and the 'liver-ache' continue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 900 There had been undoubted dyspepsia or a 'liver attack' before the onset of the symptoms. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 30 *Liver brown—greyish brown. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 107 When protosulphide is fused with rather more than its weight of sulphur a liver brown mass is obtained. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 273 Atrophy of the 'liver-cells'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 46 The vague condition called 'liver-chill' is regarded by some authors as a form of active congestion of the liver. 1866 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/4 A. Spaniel Bitch, 'mark'd all over her body... with specks of liver-colour. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 232 A Piece of Iron-Ore, of a dark Liver Colour. 1663 *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 166 A clotted and almost 'liver-coloured' masse. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 261 His... liver-coloured dog Don. 1787 *Generous Attachment* II. 145 A love writing, love sick, 'liver complaining girl. 1809 J. CURRY (*title*) Examination of the prejudices against mercury in 'liver complaints. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 563 The excitation of the 'liver disease' in sheep. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. 2 Foremost amongst the most definite indications of 'liver disorder we have the yellow condition of the skin known as Jaundice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1026 By comparing the figures of these 'liver distomes. 179. NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* *Liver-fluke, Fasciola hepatica. 1836-9 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* II. 121/1 The liver-fluke is extremely rare. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 51 Various general symptoms referable... to disturbances of gastro-intestinal and 'liver functions. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 159 Unlesse it be the lowest lees of a canonical infection 'liver-grown to their sides. 1658 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 344, I suffered him to be opened, when they found that he was what is vulgarly called liver-grown. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Ram.* (1812) I. 321 She was only liver-grown and would in a few months be as small in the waist as ever. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xiii. 1 He complaineth not of the miserie of a few dayes, as the tender and 'liver-harted sort [*L. pusillanimes*] are wont to doe. 1897 *BLACKMORE Dandel.* liii. 468 If thou art too liver-hearted to venge thy father's wrongs. 1897 O. SCHREINER *Trooper P. Haket* i. 79 'It's not 'liver-heartedness', said Peter. 1811 *CORRIG. Hepatique*, 'liver-helping; comforting a whole, or curing a diseased, liver. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1327/4 White body, with some 'liver-hued spots. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* viii. Prol. 139 Sam langis for the 'liffy ill to lik of ane quart. a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 238/30 *Fibra*, i. *vena*, *tecoris intestina*, 'liver-leappa. 1596 *Fitz. GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Her... turtle-doves, 'Whose liver-laps do swell with full-vain'd loves. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 382 The Liver laps of a Wolf. 1597 A. M. u. *Gullemans Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 The watery bloody fluke is called *Fluxus Hepaticus*, Vol. VI.

the 'Liver laske. 1851 S. JUAN *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 162 *Liver-leaves with cups full of snow-capped threads. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 102 The 'Liver line at a distance, and not touching the Vital line. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Lithop.* (1879) 407 When a mineral acid... is added to cod-liver oil, the well-known biliary play of colors occurs; it shows that it is a 'liver oil. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 201 The miners find sometimes a matter in the mines they call 'liver-ore. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 72 Used as a 'liver pad. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 580/16 *Epaticum*, a 'liverpadding. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 2, I had just been reading a patent 'liver-pill circular. 1887 *Boston Jnl.* (Mass.) 31 Dec. 2/4 A 'liver-pudding completed this typical Georgia repast. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 361 The naked-eye appearance of 'liver-pus. 1837 *YOUATT Sheep* xi. 452 The liver overflows... The foundation may be laid for foot-rot... but the 'liver-rot is out of the question. 1820 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 707 What avails it... to a man in the last stage of ulcerated lungs, that his neighbour is 'liver-rotten as well as consumptive? a 1600 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* xlix. 11 The perillous greedy gulfe of Perse, And 'liver sees that syndry shippis devoirs. 1618 *LATHAM 2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 7 She [a hawk] is seldom... subject to be 'liver shot. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* IV. liiii. 320 The rootes... are good for such as be 'liver sicke. 1597 *BP. HALL Sat.* II. vii. 45 Demon my friend once liver-sicke of loue. 1883 G. HARLEY *Treat. Dis. Liver* xxv. 1061 Among a few practitioners of the old school one hears a good deal about the diagnostic value of what are called 'liver-spots. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 143 'Liverstone. 1861 *New Syd. Soc. Tr.-bk.* for 1860, 88 That 'liver sugar is... identical with the sugar of the grape. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 430 Signs of 'liver-trouble precede... the intestinal disorder. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 105 In Aprile and May, the 'liver veyne must be lette bloude. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 74 This is the liver veyne, which makes flesh a deity. 1660 *CULPEPPER Two Treat.* (1672) 10 At what time Bleeding is good... In Summer, open still the Liver-vein. a 1845 *HOOD United Fam.* xviii. We all prefer the 'liver-wing. 1855 *BROWNING De Gustibus* ii. The king Was shot at, touched in the liver-wing. 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xix, Mr. Pumblechook helped me to the liver wing.

Liver (liv'ar), sb.² Forms: see LIVE v. [f. LIVE v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who lives or is alive; a living creature. Now rare. Also, an inhabitant, dweller (chiefly U.S.).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xlii. 132 Lyueres to-for vs. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen. iii.* 1 The edder was fellar than any lyfers of the erthe. 1382 — *Isa.* xxviii. 11, I shal not see the Lord God in the world of lyueres. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 8 A liar in his world. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ffij b, She that ouercometh all lyuers, shall be vanquished of the aloney by death. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xliii. (1612) 206 When as the wandering Scots and Pictis King Marius had subduide, He gave the Lyuers dwellings. 1599 *GREENE Alphonsus Wks.* (Rldg.) 234 Thou king of heaven, which... Dost see the secret of each lyvers heart. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* II. ii. iii. xiv. 252 They must instantly have been Detected by the present Lyuers that were upon the Place. 1718 *Prior Power* 47 Try if life be worth the lyver's care. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 87 One, John Powle, a Liver on Sasquehanna River. 1817 *KEATS 'I stood tip-toe'* 117 Dear delight Of this fair world and all its gentle liues. a 1845 *HOOD Stanzas to T. Woodgate* i, Tom; — are you still within this land Of lyvers? 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.*, My Farm of Edgewood 289 There is no lyver in the country so practical.

b. Qualified by adjs. having advb. force: One who lives (in a specified way, for a long time, etc.).

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 64 in O. E. Misc. 212 Cursid leuers with here cumpers. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 926 So vertuous a lyuerer... Ne saugh I neuere as she. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/1 Untrewe lyvers, and poeple withoute conscience. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 166 The lenger lyver of yow bothe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 6 The damned ghosts doen often creep Trave to the world, bad lyvers to torment. 1632 *LITTONG Trav.* x. 429 The Turke, and the Irish-man, are the least industrious, and most sluggish lyvers vnder the Sunne. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 63 As I have placed him last, so was he the last lyver of all the Servants of her favour. 1712 *SWIFT Jnl.* to Stella 28 Apr., The Queen is well, but I fear will be no long lyver. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 118 A grave man and a good lyver. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 197 Though a loose lyver among his guests, the governor was a strict disciplinarian among his men. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* I, The country for easy lyvers, The quietest under the sun.

c. [Cf. LIVING vbl. sb.] Good lyver: (a) one given to good living; (b) dial. a well-to-do person.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 68 b, The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or as we terme it, every good lyver betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 459 Or it is a group of good-lyvers round the table of a private house.

2. One who lives a life of pleasure. (Cf. F. *viveur*.)

1850 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 133 The sixth earl, having been a 'lyver, had run himself aground by his enormous outlay on this Italian structure.

3. dial. The 'quick' of the finger-nail. Also Comb. liver-sick, an agnail. (See E.D.D.)

Liver (liv'ar), sb.³ Also 7 leaver, 7-glover. [A back-formation from the name *Liverpool*.] A name arbitrarily given to the bird figured in the arms of the city of Liverpool.

It was intended for the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation, but owing to the unskilful delineation there have been many guesses as to the identity of the bird represented. In some ornithological books the name is given to the Glossy Ibis.

1668 in *Pictor L'pool Munc. Rec.* (1883) I. 269 The Armes of this towne vizt The Leaver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xii. 266/2 He beareth Azure, the Head of a Leaver couched proper: of some termed a Shovelers head: this fowl is... in

Low Dutch Lepler, or Lepelaer, or Lefler; from the Germane termed Loffer, which we more finely pronounce Lever: Yet Mr. Ray in the translation of the Ornithology terms this Bird, a Spoon Bill. 1873 *Pictor Memor. L'pool* I. 18 Mr. Gough Nichols has... shown... that the so-called liver or cormorant was intended to represent the symbolic eagle of St. John the Evangelist.

† **Liver**, a. Obs. Also 4-5 lyvir, 6 lyver. [Aphetic f. DELIVER a.]

1. Delivered (of a child); = DELIVER a. 3. rare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3746 And be scho lyvir of a lasse scho lengis in oure burze.

2. Free from restraint in motion; active, nimble; = DELIVER a. 2.

1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Lyver quyke, *delivre*. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 51 Lycht lyver men to cirkill thame about. c 1650 R. HOOD, *Beggar & 3 Squires* 46 in *Furnival Percy Folio* I. 17 Those that saw Robin Hood run, said he was a lyver old man. 1664 *Floddin F.* v. 50 With lusty Lads liver and light. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 39 Again speaks out a Lyver lad A trusty Trojan.

Liver (liv'ar), v. Obs. exc. dial. [Partly a. F. *livere-r* (11th c. in Littré):—L. *liberā-re* to LIBERATE; and partly aphetic f. DELIVER v.] = DELIVER v. 1 in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15879 (Cott.) pe fals felun Iudas... liuerd his maister vp. *ibid.* 20391, I liuerd me of mi sarmon. a 1300-1400 *ibid.* 14418 (Gött.) God... liurd pain of mekil wa. 13... S. Gregory (Vernon MS.) 72 Liure me, lord, out of his pyn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3152 [Pai] egirly cries On Alexander eltir help & he ham all liuers [*Dubl. deluerys*]. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 265, I am liuerd a lap is lyke to no lede. c 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 33 Vt he haue doon soo I shall neuer leuer hym the value of a peny. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 275 That they be prest redy to lyure you batayll. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 623/2 The which wood [livery], is derived of luyvering or delivering forth theyr nightlye foode. c 1626 *BP. MOUNTAGU in Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) 1. 99 Hath Dr. Wrende luyvered my letter and effected it? 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1814) VIII. 61/1 If any of that victual shall happen to be luyvered within their bounds. 1701 in J. Bulloch *Pynours* (1887) 74 If any goods shall be luyvered at the shoar below the Estler work. a 1765 *Northumberland betrayed by Douglas* ix. in *Child Ballads* III. 412/1 For all the gold that's in Long Leuen, William wold not liur mee. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Liver*, to deliver. 'Is the ship luyvered,' unloaded. 1883 *Almondh. & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Liver*, to deliver; so possit for deposit. 1887 J. BULLOCH *Pynours* 41 Their industrious wives... were loading or luyvering some vessel in the 'herborie'.

Liver, obs. form of LIVERY, LIVRE.

† **Liverage** 1. Obs. [a. OF. *livrage* tax (1395 in *Godf.*), f. *livier* LIVER v.] (Sense uncertain.)

1544 *Wills & Int.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 120 Whils thre score poundes be paid that I am owen for liverage.

† **Liverage** 2. Obs. In 6 liv(e)rage. [? f. LIVER sb.² (sense 3) + -AGE.] An agnail.

1598 *FLORIO, Pipitula*, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the wortwales, or liuerages. *ibid.*, *Redunia*, a fellon or sore that breedeth betwene the naille and the flesh. Some... call the same wortwales, or liuerages.

Liverance (liv'arāns). Obs. exc. dial. [Partly a. OF. *livrance* delivery, sort of homage, f. *livrer* to DELIVER; partly aphetic f. DELIVERANCE.] a. Delivery, distribution, LIVERY. b. Deliverance, liberation, release.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5045 *Pai*. be stiward fand At a garner sounard, Par he liuerance [*Fairf.* deliverance, *Trin.* lyuerer] made of corn. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 163 *Pow schalt haue liuerance* of In and al pat be neodes. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 4299 If y may lyue til moneday non, liuerance wil y make. 1384 *Charter Lond.* in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 17 That no man take hostel within y^e wallis of London... by strengthe nor by liuerance of the Marchal. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 473/2 A special warrant of discharge... for the liuerance ayen of hir saide londes. 1488 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 233, I haue sett y^e said Richard to the liuerance. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 239 All those y^e their liuerance purchase against the right of holy Church. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Empr.* (1757) II. 35, I accepted of him at the Price of Seventeen Guineas;... but before I took Liverance of him (as it is called) I had him run along a little in his Halter. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Liverance*, liberation, departure. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Liverance* delivery.

Liveray, liverre, obs. forms of LIVERY.

Livered (liv'ard), a. Also 3 lyured, 4 liuerd, lyuered, 6 leueryd. [f. LIVER sb.¹ + -ED 2.]

† 1. Coagulated, clotted. *Livered sea* = liver sea (LIVER sb.¹ 7); in quot. applied to the Red Sea.

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 47 in O. E. Misc. 148 Snov and is and lyured blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 925 Vor þo þe fole of israhel moyses wiþ him nom & ladde hom out of egipt in to þe liuerede [v.r. reddie, rede] see. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6506 Vr godd... his ilk as he pat broght(t) vs thoru þe liured see [*Trin.* þe rede see]. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 645/236 Þer was no thyng bot lyured blode. 14... *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 2/29 Þe lyppe lyþ on a lumps lyured on þe cheke.

2. Of bread: Heavy. *Now dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Bakers Terms... *Livered*, tough Bread. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Livered*, heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

3. With prefixed adj.: Having a liver of a certain kind. (See also *lily*, *pigeon*, *white-livered*.)

1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* III. ii, What a greene sicknesse liuer'd Boy is this!

† **Liverer**. Obs. Also 4 livrere, 6 *Sc.* liverair. [? a. OF. *livriere* delivery, deliverance, f. *livre-r* LIVER v.] = LIVERY sb. in various senses.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1640 He... feched her livrere eneri day,

To her lines fode. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. cvij, Their perfitt appointment of sure armour, & their sumptuous sutes of liveries beside. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 There is diuerse princis that gyffis... leueraris, armis ande heretage to them that bes committit vailjeant actis in the veyris. c1650 *Merline* 306 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 432 That they wold wend to Vortiger & aske him meede & liverr [read liverer].

Liveried (liv'ried). [f. LIVERY sb. + -ED².] Dressed in, furnished with, or wearing a livery.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 455 A thousand liveried Angels lacky her. 1641 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 7 He had 116 servants in liveries, every one liveried in green satin doublets. 1738 *Pope Epil. Sat.* 1. 155 Our Youth, all liveried o'er with foreign Gold, Before her dance: behind her crawl the Old. 1798 *Wordsw. Simon Lee* 28 Old Simon to the world is left In liveried poverty. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. v. 126 A fashionable chaise and four, postillions handsomely liveried. 1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* 111. App. 327 Aristocratic girls... who grace a ball-room, or loil in a liveried carriage. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* x. A liveried footman opened the door.

fig. a 1639 *WORTON Descript. Spring* 24 in *Reliq.* (1651) 524 All look't gay, all full of cheer, To welcome the New-liveried year. 1750 C. SMART in *Student* I. 225 The liveried clouds shall on thee wait.

† **Livering**. Obs. [f. LIVER sb. + -ing, ? after pudding.] A pudding made of liver and rolled up in the form of a sausage.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 217 Oure mete now begyns;... Two blodnyngis, I trow, a leueryng betwene. 1556 *WITTHALS Dict.* (1568) 49 a/1 *Tomauculum, ex icore porcino cibis fit, et supra, a leueryng.* 1591 A. W. Bk. *Cookrye* 12 b. To make Liverings of a Swine. 1611 *COTGR., Fricandeaux*: Short... dainty puddings... rolled up into the forme of Liverings. 1624 *CHAPMAN Homer's Batrachom.* 58 Lyurings (white-skind as Ladies). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seab.* 159 The Darbyshire huswife... when she makes whittings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 122 Chitterlings, Links, ... Liverings.

† **Livering**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. LIVER v. + -ING¹.] Delivering, delivery; provision of entertainment.

13. K. *Alis.* 7171 Ther was fair hostell, and lyvereyng. **Liverish** (liv'rish), a. [f. LIVER sb. + -ISH.]

1. Resembling liver; of the consistency of liver. 1740 *CHEYNE Regimen* p. xli, The Blood... continues bad, that is, sizy, liverish.

2. colloq. Having the symptoms attributed to disordered liver.

1896 *Adel.* in *Daily News* 9 July 9/1 When you begin to feel 'liverish'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 3/6 Mr. Alfred Bishop was welcome as the hearty Earl, who is inclined to be testy when 'liverish'.

† **Liverison**. Obs. In 2 liureisun, 4 liver-soon, liuerisoun, 5 lyveresone. [a. OF. *liv(e)-reison*, mod.F. *livraison*:—L. *liberatio*-em, n. of action f. *liberare* to deliver, LIBERATE (cf. LIVER v.).] Delivery, deliverance, LIVERY.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 In þe deice of liureisun hwense god... wile windwin þet er we þorschens. 13. K. *Alis.* 1011 In a castel heo was y-set, And was deliverid liversoon. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 197 Isaac þe Emperour takes his liureisoun. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 309/1 Lyveresone, corrodium.

Liverless (liv'less), a. [f. LIVER sb. + -LESS.] That has no liver; deprived of the liver; also fig. of one whose liver does not perform its functions.

1598 I. M. *Servungmans Comfort* (1868) 164 My poore masterlesse, and Lyuerlesse, nay Lyuerlesse and Hartlesse brother in Christ. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 107 Liverless bachelors, all cayenne pepper, turtle, and Peruvian cyanokaita. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* II. xiv. Such a peppery diet would make me as liverless and heartless as [etc.]. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 37 A healthy frog received 0.016 milligramme (of strychnine) subcutaneously without any ill effect; while a smaller dose (0.0012) killed the liverless one with violent convulsions.

Liverpudlian (liv'pudliən), a. and sb. [f. *Liverpool* (with jocular substitution of *puddle* for *pool*) + -IAN.] a. adj. Belonging to Liverpool. b. sb. A native or inhabitant of Liverpool.

1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 40 As Mr. Canning said to the Liverpudlians. 1849 *Clough Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 139, I like the Manchester people... better than the Liverpudlians. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 1/1 The division... is a fairly typical section of the Liverpudlian electorate.

Liverwort (liv'vɔ:rwɔ:t). [tr. med.L. *HEPATICA* (applied to plants having liver-shaped parts or used in diseases of the liver). Cf. G. *leberkraut*, Du. *leverkruid*.] A name of various plants.

1. The lichen-like plant *Marchantia polymorpha*; = *HEPATICA* 2. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort. a 1100 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIV. 326 Wip liferadie. Nim liferwyt & bere hi man onder cneowe. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Epatica*, liverwort. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 57 *Epatica*... crescit in saxis... et uidetur quasi frustula membrana inherencia... anglice, a liureurt. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b. Thynges good for the Lyver: Lyverwort. 1538 *TURNER Libellus*, Lyverwort, Lichen. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 36 Liverwort sodden in wine is good for the diseases of the liver and longes. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iii. lxx. 41 Stone Liverwort spreadeth it selfe abroad vpon the ground, hauing wrinkled, or crimped leaues layde one vpon another as the scales of fishe. 1718 *QUINCE Compl. Disp.* 130 Liverwort grows near Springs, Wells, and Watry Places, very low, almost like a Moss. 1838 *LEWES Sea-side Stud.* 74 Springs, glossy with liverwort and feathery with fern. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 308 The little group of *Hepaticae* or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 185 The two flat sides of the gemmae of this liverwort are identical.

2. *Anemone (Hepatica) triloba*; = *HEPATICA* 1. Formerly called Noble Liverwort, Three-leaf Liverwort. (The name in U.S. is *liver-leaf*.)

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xl. 59 [It] may be called in English *Hepatica*, Noble Agrimonia, or Three leafe Lyuerwurte. *Ibid.*, The *Hepatica* or Noble Lyuerwurte is a souueraigne medicine against the heate... of the Lyver. 1629 *PARKINSON Parad.* xxix. 226 In English you may call them either *Hepatica*, after the Latine name, as most doe, or Noble Lyuerwort. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 101 *Herba Trinitatis*. obtaineth that name onely from the figure of its leaues, and is one kinde of liverwort or *Hepatica*.

† 3. Agrimonia, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. Obs.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xxxix. 57 In Latine *Eupatorium*,... in base Almaigne Agrimonia, and of some Leuercrout, that is to say, Lyuerwurte. 1617 *MINSHEU Doctor* 9 Agrimonia, ... called also Liuer-wort because it is good for the liuer.

4. With qualification: Ground Liverwort, *Peltidea canina*; Marsh Liverwort, the genus *Riccia*; Water Liverwort, Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; White Liverwort, Parnassus Grass, *Parnassia palustris*; Wood Liverwort, the lichen *Sticta pulmonacea*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxciv. 692 Parnassus Grasse or white Liuerwort. *Ibid.* iii. clviii. 1375 *Hepatica terrestris*, Ground Liuerwort. *Ibid.* clxx. 1377 Lungwort, or woode Liuerwort. 1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 296 *Lichen cinereus terrestris*, ... Ash coloured Ground Liverwort. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 317 Liverwort, Marsh, *Riccia*. 1866 *Presb. Bot.* 858/1 *Peltidea*, a genus of lichens the species of which are vulgarly confounded with *Marchantia* under the name of liverwort. The herbalists, however, distinguish them as Ground Liverwort.

Livery (liv'ri), sb. Forms: a. 3 liverei, 4 liveri, 4-5 levere, livere (e, Sc. lufre, 4-6 lyvere, -er e), li-, lyveray, 4-7 livre, levery, li-, lyverie, -ye, (5 levore, 3 lifray, luvray, lyvera, lewray), 5-6 leveray, liveray, -erie, (6 li-, lyveraie, -aye, livorie, Sc. leifray, lufrray (e, 7 livrie, livory, Sc. lewerie), 5- livery. β. (?) 6 lyver, 7 liver. [a. AF. *livrée* (1292 in Britton), F. *livrée* 1351 in Du Cange s.v. *Libera-*], fem. pp. of *livrer* LIVER v.: see -y. Cf. It. *livrea*, Sp. *librea* (both from Fr.); med.L. *hab liberata*.]

1. a. The dispensing of food, provisions, or clothing (cf. 2) to retainers or servants; hence gen., provision, allowance. b. The food or provisions so dispensed; an allowance or ration of food served out. Now Hist.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2122 Þe thrid part... al on þis side þe grekeses see, was laphet giuen til his liure. *Ibid.* 19220 Wit þam i mai ha mete and drinc, Mi liure ha wit-ten suinc. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 To London forto com, when parlement shul be, ... and tak þer his liure. 13... *Test. Christi* 376 (MS. Harl. 2382) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 431 A cote-armur... the which y toke of thy lyure. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 233 Tharfor he maid of vyne lufre [M.S. E. levere, ed. 1616 lewerie] Till ilk man. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 That thei... gyl no Liueres of Sygnes, no make no Retenue of men. 1399 *LANGEL Rich. Redeles* ii. 2 Moche now me merueileth... Of þoure large leuerey to leodis aboute. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 133 Syr Stewyn Serop... Hauyng the gouernaunce of Irland, many extorcionis did, Lyueres takyng. c1450 *Bk. Curstase* 371 in *Bibles Bk.*, Lyueray he made of mete and drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke. *Ibid.* 839 Of candell liueray quymys schalle haue. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in S. Pegge *Curr. Misc.* (1782) 79 Taking every of them, for his livery at night, half a chet loaf, one quart of wine, one gallon of ale; and for winter livery, from All-Hallowtill till Easter, one percher wax, one candle wax [etc.]. c1492 *Gest R. Hode* clxi. in *Child Ballads* III. 64/1 There he made large lyueray, Bothe of ale and of wyne. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 409 3e ar far large of Leueray. 1596 *SPENSER State Ireld*, Wks. (Globe) 623/2 In great howses, the liverye is sayd to be served up for all night, that is theyr nyghtes allowance for drinke. 1639 *DAVENPORT New Trick to Cheat Devil* I. [Stage-direction. *Ent. with Wine, Chan.*] Chan. I have brought your Livery. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 47 They serve God for a livery, for loaves, and not for love. 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* n. x. 140 To whom [the Lord Great Chamberlain] belongs Livery and Lodging in the Kings Court. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 81 The butler... dispensed the stores to the cook, and gave out the rations or liveries of meat, wine, and beer. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 531.

fig. 1633 *FORO Broken H.* iv. i. Great (faire one) grace my hopes with any instance Of Liury, from the allowance of your fauour, This little sparke. [mod. ed. *Attempts to take a ring from her finger*.] 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 47, I found upon a natural inclination, and inbred loyalty unto vertue, that I could serve her without a livery.

c. Allowance of provender for horses. At livery: (of a horse) kept for the owner, and fed and groomed at a fixed charge. Now rare or obs. exc. in LIVERY-STABLE.

Coyne and livery: see COYNE.

a 1440 *SIR Degrev.* 1003 A thousand hors and thre... Vike nyxt tok lyvere Off cowne and off hay. 1481-4 *Paston Lett.* III. 280, I had my horse with hym at livery. 1596 *SPENSER State Ireld*, Wks. (Globe) 623/2 What Liverye is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, nameley, that it is allowance of horse-meat. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 559 Champions and wrestlers, whose allowance was much like to the liurie giuen to laboring horses. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimies, Keeper* 49 A keeper of horses at livery. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 70 Twelve guineys a year... which King Charles the 2^d allowed him for a nagg's livery. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Liury of Hay and Oats*, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

1731 *BAILEY* vol. II. s.v., To stand at Livery is to be kept at livery stables. 1829 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xix, There was a necessity... for arresting the horse, and placing him in Baillie Trumbull's stable, therein to remain at livery, at the rate of twelve shillings (Scotch) per diem.

fig. 1518 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij b, They finde all themselves good meales, and stand at liurie as it were, at others mens tables. 1599 *MASSINGER*, etc. *Old Luv* ii. i. To keepe you sixe at Liury, and still munching. 1611 B. Jonson *Introduct. Verses to Coryat Crudities*, And here he disdain'd not, in a foraine land, To lie at Liury, while the Horses did stand. 1618 *FLETCHER Chances* iii. i. Best hang a sign-post up to tell the Signiors Here ye may have lewdesne at Liurie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 157 In whose [Venus] temple at Corinth two hundred maids daily stood at livery.

† d. Stipendiary allowance (for a fellow of a college or the like). Obs.

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 211 We willingly and thankfullie acknowledge great benefit by the statute mentioned... But such benefite as commeth to each on for his liverye riseth chiefe by fynes and woodsales; which liveryes... are in reason somewhat increased but not doubled. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Liuree*, La Liuree des Chanoines, their liurie, or corrodie; their stipend, exhibition, daily allowance in victuals or money.

2. A suit of clothes, formerly sometimes a badge or cognizance (e.g. a collar or hood), bestowed by a person upon his retainers or servants and serving as a token by which they may be recognized; in wider sense, a distinctive badge or suit worn by a servant or official, a member of a company, etc.; formerly, the uniform of a soldier or sailor. In generalized use, the distinctive uniform style of dress worn by a person's servants, etc. (now only men-servants). In livery: wearing a particular livery. Out of livery: (of a servant) not dressed in livery; wearing plain clothes. † In early use also, a set of distinctive badges or suits; in first quot. = garments, clothes.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1107 And alle in sute her liurez wasse. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 36 Thre hundredth and sexte had he Of squyers, clad in his liverye. c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 363 An haberdasshere and a Carpenter, A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tappicer, And they were clothed in o lyuerce Of a solempe and a greet fraternitee. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 21 Ve bretheren and susteren of yis gilde... shul han a lyuerce of hodes in suyte. 1399 *LANGEL Rich. Redeles* ii. 79 That no manere meyntourer shulde nerkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere þe lawe to apeire. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Add. MS.), xli¹ knyghtes of oone leueraye. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 Bothe my colers of silvir, the kyng's lyfre. 1473 *WARRK. Chron.* (Camden) 14 He... wered ane estriche feder, Prynce Edwardes livery. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124 A gowne and a hode of the liwere of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrare. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & F.* 14 Every baron gaf his lyvery that they shold be knowne eche fro other. 1522 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 13 The kinge and he ridinge both together in one liverye. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 173 b, The erle perceiving by the livery of the soldiours, that he was circumvented, 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 319 3e noble merchandis... Address 3ow furth... In lusty grene lufraue. a 1592 *GREENE Geo. a Greene* (1599) F 1 b, Two liueries will I giue thee euerie yeere, And fortie crownes shall be thy fee. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 58 Liveries, tokens, and other badges of factious dependance. 1631 *HEYWOOD Lond. Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 273 All this goodly band... in their City Liveries. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1616 Immediately Was Samson as a public servant brought, In this state Livery clad. 1684 in *Scott. Antig.* XV. 18 Skulking and vagrant persons who have hitherto imitated the livery of the king's sojors. 1707 *FARQUHAR Beaux Strat.* iii. i. 23 What sort of Livery has the Footman? 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4710/4 Desereted... John Stephens, a Sergeant... having his Sergeant's Livery on. 1814 *Mrs. J. WEST Alicia de Lacy* III. 113 Disguised in the livery of a trooper. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn.* i. i, A Servant out of livery leaped from the box. 1863 *KINGSLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 28 Hunting the country in the livery of the Salisbury Hunt. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 610 The king out of compliment wore the livery of the duke of Lancaster. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 862/2 Servants in claret and yellow livery noiselessly served wine. β. 1512 *Hen. VIII To Fair Cheshambury* in *Rymer Foedera* (1701) XIII. 338 Badges, Tokens or Lyvers to Were. 1660 *Tr. Anyralsus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 303 To wear the liver of an enemy to one's King.

b. transf. and fig.

? c1325 *Earth ix.* in E. E. P. (1862) 151 Whan erþ makip is liurei he graup vs in grene. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xiii, When that Flora... Hath euery playne, medowe, hill and vale... clad in liurye newe. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxii. 180 That Rollo shuld... take vpon hym the liuerce of Cristes baptym. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 495 Love and charity, which is the only livery of a Christian man. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* ii. i. 113 The childing Autumne, angry Winter change Their wonted Liuries. 1611 *COTGR., Livipionné*,... faithful to the pot, and therefore bearing the red-faced liurie therof. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 192 White (the livery of innocence). 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 599 Now... Twilight gray Had in her sober Liury all things clad. 1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 665 A Snake... has cast his Slough aside, And in his Summer Liury rouls along. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* v. 96 Trees receive annually their peculiar liveries, and bear their proper fruits. 1734 *BERKELEY Analyst* § 1 Wks. 1871 III. 258 Clothing themselves in the livery of other men's opinions. 1797-1804 *BREWSTER Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 112 The females may be seen in the livery either complete or partial, of the past Season. 1813 *SCOTT Rob Roy* i. i, Sorrow's livery dims the air. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. viii. 311 The rustic garb, which was the livery of his servitude.

3. collect. sing. a. Retainers or servants in livery.

† Also occas. a liveried servant. † Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 In these ryall festes the kyng yeueth his leury ful ryche and ryal robes.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Comm. Eng.* (1609) 106 First of retainers, that no man should have above a number in his livery or retinue. 1628 *Shirley Witty Fair* One i. ii. (1633). Her Father . . . rides. With half a dozen wholesome liveries, To whom he gives Christian wages. *Ibid.* ii. ii. My lodging is next to her chambers, it is a confidence in my Master to let his livery lie so near her. 1744 *Steele's Lover* 11 Mar. (1723) 38 Seeing a Place in the second Row of the Queen's Box kept by Mrs. Lucy's Livery, I placed myself in the Pit directly over against her Footman. 1766 *Chesterf. Let. to Cress Suffolk* Nov. (1892) 111. 1349 If she is a Mrs. with a surname, she is above the livery, and belongs to the upper servants. 1791-1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 450/2 As cross-humoured as the livery of this day, in their notices of what we now gently call our 'suppliants'.

† b. Used for: Following, faction. (Cf. *F. livery* in the sense of 'party'.) Under (a person's) livery: in dependence on him. *Obs.*

c 1477 *Cantons Jason* 116 b. As to the regarde of Hercules, Theseus [etc.] . . . they faylled not to be of the liverye of Jason. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VII 12 To compass the duchy of Brytayne should breedly come vndre their liure and subjection. 1613 *Milnes Tr. Meria's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 722/2 All the other Christians, as Maronites . . . and others of that Livery, never used it [circumcision].

c. = livery company (see 10 b) or the liverymen of a company. Also, To take up one's livery (? orig. in sense 2): to become a liveryman of one of the City companies.

c 1521 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Frnt.* XLIII, Received of Brether admittid & taken into the liverye this yere. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 A Remedye agaynst them that will not be of the liverye, nor bere office. 1624 *Massinger Renegado* iii. ii. I should . . . nere be pitted by the liveries of those companies. 1637 *Devere Star Cham.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 17 Every Master-printer that is of the Livery of his Company. 1705 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) s.v. The Livery or Livery-men of a Company or Corporation, such Members as are advanc'd to a Degree above the Vomanry, and have a Right to wear a Livery-gown upon solemn Occasions. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 119/1 (London) Certain senior members of the livery, who form what is commonly called 'The Court of Assistants'. *Ibid.* In more modern times, it has frequently been made imperative upon many freemen of the City to take up their livery in one of the Companies. 1854 *Thackeray Newcomes* vi. We belong to the same Livery in the City.

† d. slang. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1680 *Betterton's Revenge* i. 8 'Tis . . . out of fashion now to call things by their right names. Is a Citizen a Cuckold? no, he's one of the Liverye.

† 4. The lodging provided or appointed for a person. Also, the quarters of a portion of an army. *Obs.*

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 241 The soueraigne . . . Assingnyde to the senatour certaygne lordes, To lede to his leuere. *Ibid.* 3078 In iche leuere on lowde the kynge did crye. 1525 *In. Berners Froiss.* II. clx. [clvi.] 440 The duke of Berrey was come to Augynon and was lodged in the popes palais, but he came to Vyle neufe to the kynge, and laye in the lyuere [footn. hotel; Fr. *en sa liuere*] of arras, called Amoutays, in the way to Mountpeller.

5. Law. a. The legal delivery of property into a person's possession; phr. to have, give, take livery. To sue (also sue for, sue out) one's livery: to institute a suit as heir to obtain possession of lands which are in the hands of the court of wards. (Also fig.) b. The writ by which possession of property is obtained from the court of wards.

1430-31 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 372/2 Nought having liverye of the said Wolles. 1460 *Ibid.* V. 388/1 The Solicitors for the Queene . . . caused the said John and Isahell to sue a special liverye of the said Londres and Tenementes. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 192 He desyrd me to mak hym leuere of the seyd bests so taken. 1531 *Dial. on Lawes* Eng. i. vii. 13 b. By way of surrendre . . . a frehold may passe without liverye. 1593 *Shaks. Rich.* II. ii. 129. I am denyde to sue my Luere here, And yet my Letters Patents gibe me leave. 1603 *Owen Pembroke* 189/1 155 The Courte of Wardes and liveries, doeth also call all Wardes in Wales to sue forth their liveries there. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII.* 210 The Kings Wardes after they had accomplished their full Age, could not bee suffered to haue Liverye of their Lands, without paying excessive Fines. 1635 *Quarles Embl.* v. ix. (1718) 281 What mean these liveries and possession keys? 1649 *Milton Eikon.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 426 It concern'd them first to sue out their Livery from the unjust wardship of his encroaching Prerogative. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, Livery . . . It is the Writ which lies for the heir to obtain the possession or seizin of his lands at the Kings hands. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 24 § 1 It is hereby Enacted That the Court of Wardes and Liveries and all Wardships Liveries Primer-Seizins and Ouster-le-mains . . . be taken away and discharged. 1707 *Chamberlayne State Gl. Brit.* ii. vi. 98 He [the king's eldest son] may that Day sue for Right to obtain the same. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 17 § 1 Tythes or other incorporeal hereditaments only, which lie in grant and not in livery. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 318 Sir J. Palmer thought, that in a deed to pass an inheritance, where there was a common in gross, the word *grant* was absolutely necessary; for it could not pass by the livery. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 384 The recusants were allowed to sue for livery of their estates in the court of wards. 1875 *Poste Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 173 In English law conveyance by livery was an older title than conveyance by deed.

c. Livery of seizin (freq. erron. livery and seizin; AF. *livery de seizin*): the delivery of property into the corporal possession of a person; in the case of a house, by giving him the ring, latch, or key of the door; in the case of land, by delivering him a twig, a piece of turf, or the like.

Virtually abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 106 § 2, which provides that after 1 Oct. 1845 'all corporeal Tenements and Hereditaments shall as regards the Conveyance of the immediate Freehold thereof, be deemed to lie in Grant as well as in Livery'.

c 1475 *Parletay* 560 After sette day of liverye and season, That men deliver you possession. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 13 a. In a lease for terme of yeares by deede or without deede, it nedeth no liverye of seizin to be made to the lessee. 1596 *Spenser F. Q.* vi. iv. 37 She gladly did of that same babe accept As of her owne by liverye and seizin. 1608 *Doo & Cleaver Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 189 How large demeanes may a man be estated in by taking a turfe in way of livery and seizin? 1652 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) I. 297, 220 [Jan.] was perfected the sealing, livery and seizin of my purchase of Sayes Court. 1741 T. Robinson *Cavekind* ii. iii. 195 The Livery of Seisin must be *propria manu* of the Infant. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 37 Livery of seizin is exactly similar to the investiture of the feudal law; it was adopted here . . . that the proprietor of each piece of land should be publicly known. 1876 *Freeman Norm. Comp.* V. xxii. 24 He who could neither show his writ, nor bring evidence, of personal livery of seizin, was held to have no lawful claim to the lands which he held.

transf. and fig. 1628 *Jackson Creed* ix. ix. § 5 Abraham in that sacred banquet which the King of Salem exhibited to him did (as we say) take livery de seizin of the promised land. 1651 *Biggs New Disp.* p. 180 The Feaver, who hath now taken livery and seizin. 1659 *Hammond On P's.* ex. 7. 566 To take livery and seizin of an hostile Country.

† 6. gen. The action of handing over or conveying into a person's hands; delivery (of goods, money, etc., of a writ). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 1896 The marchandise within Is nat in my charge; ye know as wel as I To make therof no liverye. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 65 What are 3e þat makis here maistris, To loose þes bestis with-out leuere? 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 64 2 At the tyme of the sale, and before the liverye of hem from the seyd Staple. 1444 *Ibid.* 125/2 Upon the leuere of him so arrested. 1464 *Ibid.* 560/2 After the liverye of the said Writte. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 192 He desyrd me to mak hym leuere of the seyd bests so taken. 1579-80 *North Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 150 He sent an Herald before to Rome, to demand liverye of the man that had offended him, that he might punish him accordingly. 1745 *Osborn, conc. Navy* 14 Had they arrived in the Ship at her Port of Livery.

† b. Delivery or dealing (of blows). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1233 Janne lente he swiche leuere to ledes þat he ofraust, þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 3822 William . . . leide on swiche liverye . . . þat [etc.]. 131. *Coer de L.* 402 Swilke leuere he hem delte, Al that he hytte anon they swete. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* iii. 330 They . . . lente hem leuere of her longe battis. c 1400 *Land Tray Bk.* 7613 Ector delede about luyerey To alle that euerre come in his way.

† 7. A due or tribute. Cf. med.L. *liverca* (Du Cange). *Obs.* rare - 1.

c 1577 *Harrison England* ii. ii. (1877) l. 58 S. Davids hath Penbroke and Caermardine shires, whose liverye or first fruits to the see of Rome was one thousand and five hundred denats at the hardest.

8. A particular sort of wool (see quot. 1837).

1837 *Yount Shep.* iii. 67 The livery—principally the skirting and edgings, and the short coarse or breech wool, that which comes from the breech of the animal. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551/1 The [wool] sorter has to make his selection in relation to the fineness, the softness, the strength, the colour, the cleanness, and the weight of the wool; and in reference to these qualities he separates the wool into many parcels, which receive the names of—'prime', 'choice', 'fine abb', 'coarse abb', 'livery', &c. 1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Wool-sorting*.

9. U.S. = LIVERY-STABLE. (*Cent. Dict.*)

10. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib. passing into adj., in various senses: (a) † given as or constituting a livery; intended for servants' use (*obs.*), as livery arrows, bedstead, bow, feather-bed, meal, towel; (b) pertaining to, forming part of, or used as a livery, as livery beard, button, cloak (in quot. fig.), cloth, coat, collar, colour, gown, hat, lace, flush, red, suit; (c) kept at livery or for hire, as livery horse, nag; transf. livery friend, mistress, punk; (d) wearing a livery, as livery attendant.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 350 'Liverye arrows, xv' shcf. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded., His patient 'liverye attendant. 1641 *Brome Joviall Crew* iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 417 All the Servants wear 'Livery-Beards. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson The Washingtons* App. p. iv, The Butlers Chamber. Impr. a 'liverye bedstead, with a tester of buckram. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 10 § 3 Bowes . . . of the course sorte, called 'Livery Bowes. 1590 Sir J. Smith *Disc. Weapons* 19 b. All Liverye or warre Bowes. 1848 *Thackeray Bk. Shobs* xxxiv. A 'livery-button maker. 1599 *Marston Soc. Villanie* 167 Sirra, 'linorie cloake, you lazie slipper slave. 1791 *Learnout Poems* 179 Ye gie them wage, board, 'livery-claith. 1842 *Bischoff Woolen Manuf.* II. 151. I have sold a large quantity of livery cloths for the use of London. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* 45 b. A 'liverye coate garded with velvet. 1575-85 *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* v. 83 Loue is the Liverye-coate of Christ. 1820 *Scott Abbot* vi. Showing you was your Lady's livery-coat which I spared, and not your flesh and blood, Master Roland. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 68 A 'leueray colare of the Kingis. 1621 *Dury Walls* (Camden) 167 Two of the ordinarie 'liverye fetterbedes. a 1637 B. Jonson *Disc.* (1641) 105 They have 'Livery-friends, friends of the dish, and of the Spit. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 120, I have but on gowne at Framyngham and an other here, and that is my 'liverye gowne. 1666 *Progr. Jas. I* (1828) II. 67 The Companies of London, in their liverye-gownes and hoodes. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Hartford*, The chief bailiff was then allowed by the king 20s. a year for his livery-gown. 1890 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* Mar. 1873 'Livery Hat. 1865 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 301 Putting Mr. C. to the cost of a 'livery-horse. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/4 Some

new Cloth and 'Livery-Lace. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 341 The practise of giving them six and a half bolls of meal . . . is daily becoming more general. These farmers, who keep any married servants, have them all on this establishment of 'livery meal. 1623 *Massinger Dk. Milan* iv. ii. He that at euerie stage keeps 'liverie Mistresses. 1784 *Cowper Tiroc.* 901 Wouldst thou with a Gothic hand Pull down the schools . . . Or throw them up to 'livery-nags and grooms? 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1055 'Livery plushes, of various qualities. 1624 *Massinger Renegado* iii. ii. His ships, his goods, his 'livery-punks, confiscate. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/4 Their 'Livery Red, lin'd and fac'd with Yellow. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4162/4 Two 'Livery-Suits, of a deep blue. 1888 *Wardrop Poems & Sk.* 232 John, that livery suit and hat, please. 1582 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 46, vij long table towells, and iiii 'liveraye towells.

b. Special comb.: livery company, one of the London City companies which had formerly a distinctive costumused for special occasions; † livery cupboard, a cupboard in which 'liveries' of food were served out; in later times, app. an ornamental buffet or sideboard; livery fine, the payment due from those who become liverymen in a London company; livery-fish *Anglo-Irish*, the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*; livery list, the list of the liverymen of a company; livery office (see quot.); † livery pot, a pot in which 'liveries' of wine were served out; livery servant, (a) a servant who wears livery; (b) = livery-fish; † livery table, a table on which 'liveries' or rations were put; hence, a side table; livery tavern, an inn at which horses may be kept at livery. Also LIVERY-MAN, LIVERY-STABLE.

1766 *Entick London* IV. 73 This is also a 'livery company. 1871 W. H. Ainsworth *Tower Hill* i. ix, The barges of the twelve livery companies. 1571 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 267 A carpet for the 'livery cupboard. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Fiord's Eromena* 184 The livery cupboards of gold inlaid with rich precious stones. 1737 tr. *Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* vi. 172 A livery cupboard borne by the officers of the palace. 1821 *Scott Kenilte*, xxiii, The livery cupboards were loaded with plate of the richest description. 1837 *2nd Rep. Munic. Corp. Comm.*, Lond. Companies 18 Prior to the 15th December 1796, the 'Livery fine was 13l. 6s. Ed. 1880-4 F. Day *Brit. Fishes* I. 258 Cook wrasse, blue-striped wrasse . . . livery-servant and 'livery-fish in the north of Ireland. 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct., The proceedings in the City Registration Court during the revision of the 'Livery-lists. 1848 *Wharons Law Lex.*, 'Livery-officer, an office appointed for the delivery of lands. 1575 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1871) 8 A payee [sic] of great whyte syluer 'lucry Pots for wyne. 1656 *Finett For. Ambass.* 133 An old guilt Livery Pot that had lost its fellow. 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 That . . . all Lords . . . do . . . cloath their 'Livery Servants with Black Cloth. 1822 *Hazlett Tablett.* II. ii. 24 They will go in the character of livery-servants to stand behind the chairs of the great. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 297 To remove the cupboard of plate, & 'lucry table [L. *mensam vel repositorium*], whiles one of the guests is a drinking. 1650 *Fuller Pisgah* v. xviii. 173. I conceive therefore the other nine [Tables of Shew Bread], only as side-cupboards, or Livery tables ministerial to that principall one. 1787 M. Cutler in *Life, Journals, & Corr.* (1888) I. 252 My companion conducted me to . . . a 'livery tavern.

Hence † liveryless a. 1598 [see LIVERLESS].

Livery (li'vəri), a. [f. LIVER sb. + y-].

1. Of the consistency or colour of liver; dial. of soil) heavy, tenacious.

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 28 Mar. 1775 The surface is . . . remarkably fine for such a livery, leathery, water-shaken Ley. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 101 [Potatoes] not heavy, livery balls, . . . but light and flowery. 1877 *N. W. Lin. Gloss.* s.v. Clay or warp land is said to turn up livery when, on ploughing the soil, it is found to be sad and heavy, without tendency to crumble into mould.

2. colloq. = LIVERISH 2.

† Livery, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. LIVERY sb.] trans. To array in a livery: in quot. fig.

1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 105 His rudenesse so with his authoriz'd youth Did livery falsenesse in a pride of truth. 1611 *Florida, Liureaire*, to livery, to gine or put into liveries.

Livery-man, liveryman.

1. A liveried retainer or servant. ? *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2877/1 After them Sir William's own Livery-men, to the number of 12, all with their Hats off. 1711 *Shaftesb. Charac.* (1737) III. 340 Some inferior officer or livery-man of the train. 1821 *Scott Kenilte*, vii, Officers of the Earl's household, liverymen, and retainers, went and came.

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1743 *Zollman in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 458 Those [Caterpillars] to which Gardeners have given the Name of Livery-men, by reason of the Distribution of their Colours.

2. A freeman of the City of London who is entitled to wear the 'livery' of the company to which he belongs, and to exercise other privileges.

1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 21 In the Case of my Lord Mayors imposing a Sheriff upon the City, without the concurrence of the Livery-men. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 241 All freemen or Liverymen of this city hath a Right to Choose their sheriffs. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 149 The lord mayor, at the request of a numerous body of liverymen, having summoned a common-hall. 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct., He is a Liveryman—and a member of one of the twelve great companies. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* III. xx. 416 The franchise was formally transferred to the liverymen of the companies.

3. A keeper of or attendant at a livery-stable.

1841 *Lytton Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 103 Come off, clumsy!

you can't manage that 'ere fine animal', cried the livery man. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* l. 135 We had a slight altercation with the livery-man, who wished to charge us for more days than our ponies had been in pupillage.

Livery-stable. A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out (with or without carriages) for hire. (Also *livery and bait stable*.)

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 Left at a Livery Stable . . . a Chesnut Mare. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) l. 95 Houses, in which women are hired as publickly as horses at a livery stable. 1839 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* l. 114 A fly . . . furnished us from a livery-stable. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine v.* The livery-stable was hard by.

Comb. 1736 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 527 Alexander Thorp, livery stable keeper, and Isaac Cusno, saddler. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* l. ii. A livery stable-yard in Duke Street. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. lii. 95, I should be so much obliged if I might be allowed to pay the livery-stable keeper's bill.

Lives, Livesman: see *LIFE* sb. 15, 15 b, 18.

Live stock, live-stock.

1. Domestic animals generally; animals of any kind kept or dealt in for use or profit.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Nothing but live stock — and that's only a few pointers and ponies. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 420 The number of its live-stock was more than treble. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Filage* Ser. III. 264 Trying the great market of Covent-garden for the sale of his live-stock. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 Our live stock, consisting of four bullocks, a dozen sheep, a dozen or more pigs. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 159 Farmers may also insure their live-stock. *transl.* 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* II. i. You talked of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife. *Sir A.* Odds life, sir! If you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands. 1894 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 305 Our suffering the human live-stock of the country to live such a wretched scanty existence as they do. *attrib.* 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Council have . . . agreed to the Live-Stock Prize-Sheet. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 5/7 The live-stock trade.

2. Body vermin. *dial.* and *slang.*

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Live stock*, lice, or fleas.

Livetenant, obs. form of *LIEUTENANT*.

Live-tide: see *LIFE* 17.

Live time, obs. form of *LIFETIME*.

Livi, obs. form of *LIFE*.

Livid (livid), *a.* [ad. *F. livide* or *L. lividus*, *f. livere* to be livid.] Of a bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by a bruise; black and blue.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 9 There followed no Carbuncle, no purple or livide Spots. 1663 *CROWLEY Christ's Passion*, Verses & Ess. (1669) 2 Dost thou not see the livid traces Of the sharp scourges rude embraces? 1703 *Pope The Dunciad* l. 63 Thou, sable Styx! whose livid streams are roll'd Thro' dreary coasts. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 252 With wan care Sunk are those eyes, and livid with despair. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 143 A voice from the livid lips of the Prophet articulated these words. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian v.* The light glared on the livid face of the corpse. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 345 A livid suffusion like that of erysipelas slightly elevated. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 197 In 1607 it [the Comet] was dark and livid. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 311 Silvery Gull or Herring-Gull of Latham. Mantle bluish-cinereous; legs livid. 1864 *BROWNING Jas. Lee's Wife* VI. v. Her lean fingers shut Close, close, their sharp and livid nails indent the clammy palm. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 220 *Hieracium Lawsoni*. styles livid. 1882 *QUIDA Maremma* l. 179 Over the water there hung, a livid fog of heat.

Comb. 1860 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 132 A long-faced livid-looking individual. . . rose.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives or substantives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

In botanical use the form *livido-* (see *-o suffix*) has been employed in compound designations of colour: so *livido-castaneus*, *fuscos*, *viridescens*, etc. (W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora*, 1871.)

1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi. His trembling lips are livid blue. 1827-35 *WILLIS Leper* 53 White scales, Circled with livid purple, cover'd him. 1850 *SEMPLE Diphtheria* 8 The edges of this foul ulcer are swollen, and of a livid-red colour. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* l. x. His colour has turned to a livid white. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 218 Disc livid-glaucous.

Hence **Lividly** *adv.*, in a livid manner, with a livid tinge.

1819 *WIFFEN Aonian Hours* (1820) 58 Tinging the bough till lividly it grew All ashes. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 339 He looked lividly pale, but by no means absolutely blanched.

Lividity (lividiti). [ad. *F. lividité* or late *L. lividitas*, *f. lividus*, *LIVID*.] The quality or condition of being livid; a pale-bluish discoloration.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Akk.* v. In Ashm. (1652) 65 This Wain Colour called Lividity. In Envious Men useth much to be. 1611 *COTGR.* *Lividity*, lividitie, lewnesse [etc.]. 1731 *AKBUTHNOT Aliments* (1735) 207 The Signs of a Tendency to such a State, are Darkness or Lividity of the Countenance [etc.]. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was no lividity of lips or cheeks. 1885 *MISS BRANDON Wyllard's Weird* II. 58 A shade more livid than the normal lividity of the complexion. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* V. 207 The lividity of the hands. . . was never attended by algidity.

Lividness. [*LIVID* + *-NESS*.] = *prec.*

1656 *FRYNE Deumrerr to Jews' Remitter* 26 He is whipped even unto blood and lividness. 1698 *MUSGRAVE in Phil. Trans.* XX. 179 The remarkable Lividness of their Faces. 1762-65 II. WALPOLE *Verne's Anecd. Paint.* III. 53 He . . . caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable lividness. 1798 *WILSON in Phil. Trans.*

LXXXVIII. 354 This occasional lividness would happen to a child in that state. [In mod. Dicts.]

Livido: see *LIVID* a. b.

† **Lividous, a.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [*f. L. livid-us* *LIVID* + *-OUS*.] *Livid*.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaus Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b/1 The Membrana is blacke, leadish-coloured, and lividous.

Livier (liv'vii). *local.* [*f. live(s)*, pl. of *LIFE* + *-IER*.] One who holds a tenement on a lease for a life or lives.

1883 T. HARBY in *Longm. Mag.* July 269 Many of these families had been life-holders. . . The 'liviers' (as these half-independent villagers used to be called), 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 127/2 'Liviers' were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders.

Living (livin), *vb. sb.* [*f. LIVE* v. 1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *LIVE* in various senses; the fact of being alive; the fact of dwelling in a specified place; † the faculty or function of life; course of life; † continuance in life.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxii. 4 By mercy is better vp lybbeinges. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 23 For wysely and discretely the departed hir levynge in two. — *Pr. Consc.* 4130 Ful synful sal be his bygynnyng, And wonderful sal be his lyving. And his ending sal be sodayn. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 152 Sume of lyfynge mad na forse. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxix. 363 (Add. MS.) [For] the fyrste woman he gafe to the soule weying [read beying] and leuyng with trees; for the second he gafe felynge with bestes [etc.]. c 1520 *GRESHAM in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. l. 236 God . . . send your Grace goode helthe and long lyfynge. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 127 This long living is the true cause of their propagation. 1631 *JORDAN Nat. Bathes* II. (1669) 14 There is no living for any creature, where there is no water. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* L. v. (1840) 96 There would be no living for me in a cave. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII. vii. (Rldg.) 127 He was . . . so jealous, that there was no living for vexation at his unfounded surmises. 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 20 As if living in the country would save them from attending to any of the laws of health. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/4 [This [campaigning] is 'living', anyhow, in a sense in which garrison life is not.

† b. Duration of life; lifetime. *Obs.*

[1340 *Aeneid* 73 Voryet bi body ones a day guo into helle ine pine libbunde bet pou ne guo ine pine sterunge.] c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 188 Sheo ne graunted him in hir lyfynge No grace. c 1450 *LOSELICH Grail* liii. 263 I schal preyen be my levynge [*F. en mon vivant*], that I . . . In that same Abbeye I-berved to be. c 1470 *GOLGARD & Caro* 1076 Than war I woundir vniwis. To purchase profit for pris, Quhan schame ay euer lylis, All my levynge. c 1475 *Partonay* 488 That never, dais of your levynge, . . . Ve shall not enquire of me the saturday. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 238 She . . . did thence remoue, To spend her living in eternal loue.

c. The action of passing or conducting one's life in a particular manner, whether with reference to moral considerations or to food and physical conditions; † manner of life. † Also, a particular (monastic) rule of life.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 205 He pat right ordir of lyfynge wil luke Suld bygyn bus. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 28943 (Cott. Galba) Pam pat be bene haucand, hend, of lifynge cleue. a 1450 *MYRC* 22 For luytel ys worthy by prechynge, 3ef thou be of euyle lyfynge. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 360 Demys 30w na better in your doynng Pan othir of be same levynge. 1485 *Act Hen. VII.* c. 4 Priests . . . openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* l. 2474 He forsake this worlde and chaunged his lyfynge. 1555 *EKEN Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyfynge, licentious talke, and such other vicious behaviours. 1577 *NORTH-BROOKE Dicing* (1843) 15 We . . . haue almost minde at no time to repent and amend our livings. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. 63 Whereas all those in Egypt, though painful in their livings, were healthfull in their lives. 1689 W. SHERLOCK *Death* III. § 4 (1731) 114 There is a Living a-pace, as some call it; not to lengthen, but to shorten life. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 78 Our living now is very hard. 1802 *WORDSW. 'O Friend! I know not'*, Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 (1875) 129 Under Socrates . . . Philosophy became little else than the doctrine of right living. 1874 *HELIS Soc. Press*, II. 23 There are huge improvements to be made . . . in the first requisites for decorous and beautiful living.

d. **Living-in, -out:** the practice of residing in or out of an employer's premises. Also *attrib.*, *living-in* or *-out* system.

1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 505 Index, 'Living-in' system. 1899 *Daily News* 22 June 9/5 'The iniquities of the living-in system. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 2/7 Living out . . . would take a great deal of responsibility from the shoulders of employers.

2. The action, process, or method of gaining one's livelihood.

1538 *STARKEY England* II. l. 152 To . . . synd to them some honest lyvynge. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 55 P 1 Most of the Trades, Professions, and Ways of Living among mankind. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 286 That occasional entire dependence upon personal resources which has been roughly translated as 'living by his wits'. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* II. 35 Men are so concerned about living that they lose sight of life.

3. The means of living; livelihood, maintenance, support; † also, an income, an endowment. Now chiefly in *to earn, get, make a living*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 976 (Köbling) A cabell. . . Forto drawn vp all ping, pat nedre was for her libbeing. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 122 pat matydiane worthit ga to gat lyfynge to bame tua. 1450 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* V. 425 note, We have . . . gevin till oure loved Patrik Lyndesay five markes . . . till his living yerly. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VII. 897 Rycht

wichly wan his lewyng in to wer. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Woollen Cloth . . . by making whereof . . . the poor People have most universally their living. 1536 *BELENKON Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 250 Gawine Doubar . . . biggit ane brig our Dee . . . and foundit ane yeirly levynge, to sustene the same. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trumpet* 493 If thou have any lyfynge So that thou nede not to labour; Se thou apply the to learynng. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* xii. 44 She . . . did cast in all that she had, euen all her living. 1632 *CHARLES Dzo. Fancies* II. lxxxii. (1660) 134 Instead of giving Increase to her revenues, make a living Upon her ruins. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6360/3 Sometimes plays on the Violin for a living. 1764 *BURN Poor Latus* 150 No person will have need to beg or steal; because he may gain his living better by working. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life* III. (1861) 52 Society is barbarous, until every industries man can get his living without dishonest customs. 1868 *HELIS Realism* xvii. (1876) 472 He cannot make a living out of it, [etc.]. 1883 *SIR J. BACON in Law Times Rep.* 1 Mar. (1884) 9/2 The son . . . earns his living as a licensed victualler.

b. † Also in narrower sense: Food; † pl. *Victuals* (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 39 Quhare vthyre lyfynge had be nocht bot as be foullis til hym brocht. c 1450 *LOSELICH Grail* xlv. 620 A brid that browhte me my lyvynge. 1525 *Lp. BERNERS Fraiss.* II. ciii. [cxviii.] 623 The see was closed from them on all partes, whereby their lyvynge [F. vivres] and marchandaies myght nat entre into their countreys. 1607 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 516 There is scarce any food whereof they do not eat, as also no place wherein they pick not out some living. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 20 Our living consists very mainly of wild ducks.

† 4. Property in general, esp. landed estate; † pl. estates, possessions. *Phr. man of living. Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxh) 2280, I have lost my living A hundreth pound it was worth wile. 1465 in *Arch. Rolls Scot.* VII. 321 note, Cuthbert Coleville . . . has left his rolling and guds in the said realme. 1566 *ASCHAM Let. to Leicester* 14 Apr. My lease . . . the whole and only living that I have to leave to my wife and children. 1580 *HAY De mandes in Cath. Tractates* (1901) 61 Except only the pottimone and leaving of the kirk. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* I. vi. (1588) 34 That none be now placed in the Commission, whose Leuings be not answerable to the same proportion. 1588 A. MARTEN *Exhort. Faithf. Subjects* D 2 There be many more great houses already, then there be men of living able to vphold. 1597 *BACON Counters Gd. & Brill Ess.* (Arb.) 144 Men whose living lieth together in one shire. 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 21 Maintaineinge himselfe upon his owne lyvynge verry noblye. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hb.* II. xi. (1810) 351 Hee presented unto him all the men of living and quality in the Province. c 1672 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 261 My Lands and Livings are but small, For to maintain my Love withal. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 101 Not far from Penobscot, where the main body of our Enemies living was. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* I. xxi. Thy kinsman's lands and livings fair.

† b. A holding (of land), a tenement. *Obs.*

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28, I would not haue them [parcks] to be made of poore mens livings. 1605-47 *HABINGTON Surv. W. Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 139 Thys lord . . . did fyrst sell to many of the Tenants heere the inheritance of theyre lyvynge. 1617 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 159 J. D. presented for refusing to pay his sementment . . . of that living on which he now dwelleth. 1819 *SCOTT Noble Moringerv.* There's many a valiant gentleman of me holds living fair.

5. *Ecl.* A benefice. More fully *ecclesiastical, spiritual living*.

1426 *ACCELYAY Poems* 40 A mon to have iiii. benefyse, anoder no lyvynge, This is not Godys wyl. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 138 What reason is it that one man should have ij mens livynge and ij mens charge? 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1566) 3/2 For the holding and reteining of all other spiritual livings whatsoever. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. v. (1877) l. 110 When a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living. 1650 *HURBERT Pill Formality* 28 They have two or three Livings apiece. 1680 *COUNTESS MANCHESTER in Hutton Corr.* (1878) 217 He having a great many very good livings in his gift. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* I Pet. v. 3 To take a living only to get a living, is an horrid impiety. 1704 *NELSON Lett. & Fasts* x. (1739) 602 Any Person presented to any . . . Living Ecclesiastical. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xxvii. My father . . . was possessed of a small living in the Church. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xvi. (1813) 69 The late Mr. Darcy bequeathed me the next presentation of the best living in his gift. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. l. 532 At the time of the Restoration . . . he had held a living in Kent. 1884 J. BRIGHT in *Times* 5 Aug. 10/4 The 500 peers are possessors of not less . . . than 4000 livings of the Church of England.

† 6. A term in the game of Maw. *Obs.*

c 1570 *Groom-porters lawes at Maw* in *Coll. Black-Let. Ball. & Broadside* (1867) 124 If you turne vp the ace of hartes, and thereby make either partie about xxvj, the contrary part must haue livings; but if the contrary parte bee xxvj, by means whereof livings sets them out, then is he who turned vp the ace of hartes to make for the set.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) with reference to dwelling *living-house, -place, -room, -wagon*. b. objective, as (sense 3) *living-giver, -griper*; (sense 5) *living-broker*; *living-seeking* adj.; † *living-days*, days of life; *living-wage*, a wage on which it is possible for a worker to live; similarly *living price*.

1765 J. CLUBBE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) II. 44 Now is it not justly to [be] apprehended, that a certain order of men . . . may come over hither, and commence 'living-brokers'? c 1440 *CAPRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 237 Oure 'levynge dayes . . . am at an ende. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 Whose goodly name . . . Was called Carmentis in her lyfynge dayes. 1614 R. TAYLOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* III. E 2, Is thy 'living-giuer within, sir? Ser. You meane my master, sir? 1600 *ROWLANDS Lett. Humours Blood* II. 51 A Gentleman perhaps may chance to meete His 'Living-griper face to face in streete. 1897 *MARY KINGSLAY W. Africa* 624

There are near to the *living-house large, well-built houses with the proper machinery for drying the cocoa. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Priests* iii. 124 The cloister was really the "living-place of the monks. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Mar. 1882 Mr. C. would be glad to be enabled to do, at a "living price, a series of prints. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 1. 9 No "living-room should depend for its ventilation on such of its windows as may communicate with a green-house. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Mar. 20/2 From all the living-rooms glimpses were obtainable of soft green hills and white cottages. 1898 *Daily News* 31 May 6/6 The Premier had much dislike for "living-seeking parsons. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/2 As firm . . . as are the miners in standing out for what they call a "living" wage. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 10/1 Sir Andrew Clarke . . . used for the first time the phrase "the living wage". . . in 1892. 1851 *MATHEW Lond. Labour* I. 329 He termed it, as all showmen do—the "living wagon. Hence **Livingless** *a.*, without a living.

1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grief* I. viii. 136 They were enjoined to room . . . with a livingless parson as a mentor.

Living (livin), *ppl. a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. *Predicatively*, or *attrib.* following the sb.: Alive, or when alive. † Also in the absolute construction, *living* —, 'in the lifetime of —'.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. [lv.] 16 Astigen hie in helle lifgende. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. viii. (Schipper) 29 Constantius . . . be Diocletian lifgendum Gallia rice . . . heold. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 4847 Elleneu breper es we liuand. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 547 The wifis had him till his cuntre, Quhar was na man leiffand bot he. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 459 Ye shall se me well certan, and lyfand shall I be. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Exod.* xii. 33 He shal sett them lyuyne before the iudgment. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 60 Thou has left leiffand bot few in that land. a 1641 BE. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 267 Living his mother Alexandra, he had been with the High Priesthood nine years. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 As long as there is one man living who thinks you worthy of his confidence. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 357 Where a testator . . . gives to his four children then living. 1830 R. B. PEAKE *Crt. & City* I. ii. You are the only man living that can serve my brother!

2. *attrib.* That lives or has life.

* *a.* said of the Deity (after Biblical use).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxviii. (Schipper) 523 Ealle . . . hine purh bone lifgendan Dryhten halsedon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xli. 2 My soule is a thurst for God, yee enen for the lyuyng God. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 231 The Leuing Lord bring thame to this guide end! 1732 *BERKELEY Sermon* to S. P. G. Wks. III. 240 The church of the living God. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Hk.* liv. By the living Lord it flashed upon me . . . that she had done it.

b. of human beings, animals, and plants, or their parts. In mod. use sometimes used for 'now (or at the time spoken of) existing or living', 'contemporary'.

† *Living stock* = LIVE STOCK. *Living skeleton*: an individual with an extremely emaciated frame.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1529 Pæt ne mei hit . . . strengde . . . of na liuende mon leowin. a 1240 *Ureisan* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne non liuaitde þing woc þer nis 3eomer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1689 þou sal tak tuin Of ilk liuand best. 1340-70 *Alisaander* 790 A libbing lnd lay in hur armes. 1362 *LANGE P. Pl. A.* viii. 64 Libbnde Laborers þat libben bi heore hondes. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints v.* (Johannes) 577 Par was na lifland man þat mycht se hym for þat mekil lycht. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. *Lords.* 59 Oþer many euelys comyn, þurgh whilk many leuand creatures ar persched. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* Prol. 112 Saw neuer man so faynt a leuand wicht. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 43 Th' Earth . . . is called . . . the norishe of lyving creatures, . . . the sepulchre of the dead. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 116 All leuing man in to this world sa round Sall loue thy name. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* vi. 19. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 37 Destroying the living stock. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. i. 41 The supposed likeness which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living creatures. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 115 That he preferred a dead carcase to his living children. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* (1826) LXVII. 239/1 The name of the Living Skeleton is C. A. Scourat. 1841-71 R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 733 The Crocodile . . . likewise kills living prey. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 11. 457 He was generally esteemed the greatest living master of the art of war. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Falls* ii. (1891) 82 He went to Rome and ordered various works of living artists. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 197 After this we encountered no living thing. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 1 The living succulent parts of plants. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 81 A fresh supply of air is constantly required by a living animal.

c. absol. *The living*: those who are alive. *The land of the living*: see *Ps.* xxvii. 13, lii. 5; *Isaiah* xxxviii. 11, liii. 8.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* iii. 1 Ic ne gesio dryhten god in eorðan lifgendra. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is aelra libbnde moder. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 699 For non lyuyande to be is lustyfyet. c 1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 954 Lord . . . thou live lent to levand in leid. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* vi. 8 What belpeth it the poore, that he knoweth to walke before the lyuyng? 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* ii. 20 He . . . hath not left off his kindnesse to the living and to the dead. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) Ded., Your Generosity . . . takes all occasions of exerting it self towards the Living. 1778 *MISS BURNES Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 242 I'm glad to see you still in the land of the living. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 185 The true way to mourn the dead is to take care of the living who belong to them. 1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 1359 If one may judge the living by the dead.

d. *transf.* (a) In various phrases of biblical origin. Of water: Constantly flowing; also, refreshing. (b) Of coals: Burning, flaming. Cf. *LIVE a.* 3. (c) Of rock, stone: Native; in its native condition and site, as part of the earth's crust. Cf. *LIVELY* 1 b.

1388 *WYCLIF John* vi. 51 Y am lyuyng breed, that cam doun fro heuene. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) iv. 29 The Welle of Gar-

dys and the Dyche of lyuyng Waters. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* lxxxvii. L j h, [He] made. . . to . . . come out of the stone lyuyng and swete water. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 Christus blude . . . isane leuand well Celestiall. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* i. 78 In a spacious cave of living stone. *Ibid.* viii. 547 And living Embers on the Hearth they spread. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 64/1 A high bold shore of living craggy Rock. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 59 What remains On living Coals they broil. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg., Wallace* xxviii. His soldiers firm as living rock. 1837 *YOUTAT Sheep* xi. 452 He got another pond of living water, and sustained in that season no loss to his flock. 1843 *LE FEVRE Life Trav.* Phys. II. i. xiv. 45 The fish ponds . . . were fed by a living stream. 1893 *BUDGE Mummy* 14 The Sphinx is hewn out of the living rock.

e. Of a language: Still in vernacular use. (Cf. *dead language* s.v. *LANGUAGE* 1.)

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 45 The Hebrew ceasing to be a Living Language. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 12 Not only in English but French, and . . . every living Language in Europe. 1807 *CRABBE Library* 66 Here all the living languages abound. 1845 [see *LANGUAGE* 1].

f. *fig.* in various uses. *Living pledge* (see quot. 1767). *Living death*: a state of misery not deserving the name of life.

1388 *WYCLIF 1 Pet.* i. 3 The fadir of oure Lord Ihesu Crist . . . ligat vs agen in to lyuyng [1382 quik] hope by the agen risyng of Ihesu Crist. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xlv. 261 So Constantines glorious life drew to an end, though his living-glory shall be endless. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 100 To live a life half-dead, a living death, and buried. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* LI. xx, Their every Thought, and Word, and Deed, That from a living Faith proceed. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 48 Or wak'd to Ecstasy the living Lyre. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 157 *Vivum cadum*, or living pledge, is when a man borrows a sum (suppose 200*l.*) of another; and grants him an estate, as, of 20*l.* per annum, to hold till the rents and profits shall repay the sum so borrowed. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* i. 5 Each man had . . . living trust in the continual care of Almighty God. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol.* Life iii. (1891) 78 It is the living question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds. 1869 *SKELEY Lect. & Ess.* (1879) 77 Not that there is anything in a living Christianity incompatible with liberty. 1871 *FARRAR Wilm. Hist.* ii. 65 The idea . . . was created solely by the living fig.

3. Of or pertaining to a living person or what is living. † *Living-fence*: a fence formed of living wood, esp. hawthorn. *Within living memory*: in the recollection of persons still alive. *Living force* = *VIS VIVA*.

1676 *GLANVILL Ess.* iii. 6 Death having overcome that Envy which dog's living Virtue to the Grave. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 357 For a living-fence, I met with none so . . . serviceable as those, made by the planching of Quicksets. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. xxiii. 351 It is as if a living hand were to touch cold iron. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 438 There had within living memory been no equally serious encounter between the English and French. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Aug. 247/2 *Psychonomy* . . . illustrated by tracings from living hands. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1883) 360 That which is denoted by the term *Living Force*, though it has absolutely no right to be called force, is something as real as matter itself. 1877 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) I. 341 The newly-invented study of living history is the chief joy of so many of our lives. 1888 *BURTON Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 1 No ecclesiastic within living memory . . . has enjoyed a larger share of personal celebrity.

4. With prefixed adv.: That passes life in a specified manner.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 33 Vnkunynge & enyl leuyng prelati. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 19 Oct. 3/1 Richardson . . . was . . . a good and virtuous living man.

5. = *LIVELY a.* in senses 4, 5, and 6. *Living gale* *Naut.* (see quot. 1883).

a 1718 *PENN Life Wks.* 1726 I. 231 During her illness she uttered many Living and Weighty Expressions. 1816 *BYRON Dream* ii. A most living landscape. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* I. ii. 46 The sight of the city and of the neighbourhood, to which he devoted himself . . . gave him a living interest in Rome. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 370 Bold, and rich, and living architecture. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxii. 47 The portrait of William is drawn . . . in living colours, by the Chronicler. 1883 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailors' Lang., Living gale*, a tremendous gale. 1888 *BURTON Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. Pref. 9 Faithfully to commit to paper a living image of the man.

Livingly (livinli), *adv.* [f. *LIVING ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a living manner; as if living; vitally; lively, vividly.

a 1470 in *Hist. Collect. Cit. Lond.* (Camd.) 137 We . . . shalle ordayne for hyr governance of the persone of oure sayde fadyr, sykerly, lyvyngly, and honestly, aftyr the askyng of hys ryalle astate and dygnyte, by [etc.]. 1577 *KNEWTUB Confut.* (1579) 40b, His children, heavenly, spirituall and liuigly minded. 1638 *MAYNE Lucian* (1664) 157 You have most livelyly described the peeces in Orestes Temple. 1661 G. RUST *Origen* 79 That vital temper the Soul requires in the body she will livingly joyn with. 1680 G. KEITH *Rector corrected* i. 9 That word which doth . . . quicken our Souls unto God, and livingly doth refresh and comfort us. 1769 *WOOLMAN Jnl.* x. (1840) 141 The doctrine of Christ, 'Take no thought for the morrow', arose livingly before me. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 488 The life, yet breathing and livingly remembered, of men. 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* vi. ii, A fountain still played sparkling and livingly. 1850 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 122 It was absolutely necessary that he [Socrates] should be brought livingly before us. 1881 W. R. NICOLL *Incarnate Saviour* 24 This is not the mere history of the past: it touches us livingly.

Livingness (li-vignēs), [f. *LIVING ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being alive or living; vigour, vivacity, vividness.

1688 *SANDILANDS Salut. Endeared Love* 29 Which indis-

poseth both Body and Mind to serve the Lord even in that livingness and freshness which he requires. 1831 *LYTTON Godolphin* 51 The attitude was even awful in the livingness of its command. 1851 *BRIMLEY Ess.* 113 There has arisen in our country . . . a sense of the livingness and value of our history. 1871 F. J. A. HORT *Hulsean Lect.* 195 Early sense of life . . . branches off into self-regarding passions, but thereby loses its own livingness. 1884 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Open Door* 43 Signs of the livingness of nature.

Livingstonite (livinjstōnit), *Geol.* [named by M. Barcena, 1874, in honour of Dr. David Livingston: see -ITE.] Sulphantimonide of mercury.

1874 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* VIII. 145 Livingstonite much resembles, in color and aspect, stibnite. 1892 *DANA Min.* 110 An ill-defined alternative product of livingstonite.

† **Livish**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 3-4 *lifssh*, 6 *lyvish*. -yshe. [f. *Life sb.* + -ISH.] = *LIVING ppl. a.*, in various senses.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 5140 Patt to Ne do nan ifell dede Forr lufe off nan lifsshe mann. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 93 Air. . . Of whos kinde his aspiementz Takht every lifsshe creature. c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Sermon* *Child Jesus* (1901) 4 Christ, from whose body flodes of lyuyshe water do renne. *Ibid.* 39 To be a lyuyshe member of the most holy body, the church. 1542 *BECON News out of Heavens Prol.* A iij b, Yf there were true & liuish fayth, than [etc.]. — *Pathos* *Prayer* xxxvi. O vj b, Euerye houre oughte we to offer a lyuish prayer vnto God.

Hence **Livishly** *adv.*

1530 *PAISGR.* 839 Lyuyssshely, au vif. a 1560 *BECON Chr. Anf. Pref.* Wks. II. 145 b, These vertues . . . do liuishly shine in your Lordships daylye behaviour.

Livish, *obs.* variant of *LOVAGE*.

Livor (livōr), [a. L. *livor* in both senses.]

1. *Path.* 'The mark of a blow; lividness, lead-colour' (*Syl. Soc. Lex.*). Also, the discoloration of skin in a corpse; *pl.* the parts of skin discoloured.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Livor*, a black and blew mark in a body, coming of a stroke or blow; also blackness of the eyes coming of humors. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 672 The erysipielatous livor . . . gained ground. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Facts* i. 33 It is the fashion . . . to praise . . . even the strange livors of corruption. 1885 *SIR R. CHRISTISON Life I. Autobiogr.* xiv. 397 Natural cadaveric livor is confined to so thin a layer of tissue that [etc.].

† 2. Ill-will, malignity, spite. *Obs.*

1607 *TOPESELL Four's Beasts* (1658) 74 With unappeasable wrath and blood-desiring liver, he pressed and trod to pieces the incest marriage-causer. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. viii. Out of this route of envy, spring those ferall branches of faction, hatred, livor, enulation. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* i. i. 127 But what a plague livor and faction is [to] the Church and the owners souls, let but these ugly words of his be witness.

Livorie, -y, *obs.* forms of *LIVERY sb.*

|| **Livraison** (livrezōn), [F. :-L. *libération-em*, n. of action f. *libérer* to deliver (see *LIBERATE v.*)] A part, number, or fascicle (of a work published by instalments).

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 197 *The livraison* which I hope shortly to lay before the publick. 1824 *Adet.* in *Cowper Poet. Corr.* II. (at end) Napoleon's Memoirs. . . The first three *Livraisons*, each in two Parts. . . Editions in French and English. 1882 *WALT WHITMAN Spec. Days* 7 note, These soil'd and creas'd *LIVRAISONS*, each composed of a sheet or two of paper.

|| **Livre** (lāvr), Also 7-8 *liver*. [F. :-L. *libra* the Roman pound.] An old French money of account, divided into 20 sols (or sous), and approximately equivalent to the present franc.

Besides this livre, called *livre tournois*, there was also at one time a *livre parisien* = 14 *livres tournois*.

1553 J. LOCKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 102 Every Sechuno is of venetian money eight liures and two soldes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 168 A barrell of . . . Beere was worth twenty foure Liures which is eleuen Germaine Dollers. 1611 *CORVAT Crutides* 250 The Liver is Nine pence, the Sol an halfe penny. *Ibid.* 286 That thou maiest be paide all thy money in the exchange coine, which is this brasse peece called the Liuer. 1679 G. R. R. tr. *Boisrassian's Theatre World* 195 Eighteen Livers tournois. 1702 W. J. BRYAN's *Voy. Levant* xxix. 110 This Amounts every Year to Four Piasters, which make about Ten French Livers. 1746 *Acc. French Settlement N. Amer.* 13 A Captain here has one hundred and twenty livres a month. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 They had the conscience to charge an English sea officer. 300 livres (12 guineas and a half) for eight days lodging. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 549/1 Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 livres allowed him.

Livre, *obs.* form of *LIVER*, *LIVERY sb.*

Livrage, variant of *LIVERAGE* 2 *Obs.*

|| **Livret** (livrē), Also 5 *lyveret*. [F. dim. of *livre* book.] A small book.

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xvi. 539 Thanne fonde he there A lytel lyveret Wher-Inne that these names weren set. *Ibid.* xxxix. 267 Al this was writen In thike lyveret. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 44 Each ponte is furnished with a livret or book, containing a suit of thirteen cards.

Livrie, *obs.* form of *LIVERY*.

† **Lix**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lixa*.] A (Roman) camp follower.

1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. x. 262 Moderating all that under agents and lixes are doing. *Ibid.* xi. 263 Consider by whom he was put to suffer . . . by judges higher and lower, and by lixes, by Jews and Romans.

Lixam, *obs.* dial. f. *LIKESOME*, pleasant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 69 To be of a Cheerful, and Lixam Countenance.

† **Lixive**, *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *lixive* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *lixivium* *LIXIVUM*.] = *LIXIVUM*.

1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i. Then can I... vse strange speech Of... Elephants, Embruchs, Lixivies, Cataplasmes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walnut Tree*. A Dye is also made of this Lixive to colour Wool, Wood, and Hair. 1802 SAMPTON *Surv. Londonderry* 112 To two ounces of the water, were added ten drops of lixive, or lye of tartar.

Lixivia: see LIXIVIUM.

Lixivial (liksi-vi'ál), *a.* (and *sb.*). Now rare. [f. *L. lixivium* + *-al*. Cf. *F. lixiviel*.]

L. *adj.* Of or pertaining to lixivium or lye; obtained by lixiviation. † Hence formerly used for: Alkaline; sometimes in narrower sense as the distinctive epithet of potash.

1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's Ternary of Paradoxes* Proleg. D. A Lixivial Tincture, or Alchahal. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 139 Pot-herbs... for the most part have a lixivial volatile salt. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 414 All kinds of Alcalys whether lixivial or alkalinate, fixt or volatile. 1676 HOBSON *Ibid.* XI. 765 The Lixivial salt I used, was only Potashes dissolved in Spring-water. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 26 Of the taste of the Mineral Water, as Acid, Ferruginous, Vitriolate, Lixivial, Sulphureous, &c. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 13 The swelling... was discussed by a lixivial Fomentation. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are... a lixivial Urine [etc.]. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xviii. 171 This Distemper... requires lixivial Washes. 1797 BECKFORD *Pop. Tales Germans* I. 163 Its neighbour [sc. stream] at Carlsbad... announces its entrance into the world by hot lixivial fumes. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 343 Carbonated soda... gives the lixivial taste.

† **B. sb.** A lixivium, an alkali. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Confut.* iv. 129 An Ulcer is an effect of an acid, not of a lixivial. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine... put into a very strong Lixivial.

† **Lixivialian**, *a. Obs.* rare -1. [f. *L. lixivium* + *-ian*.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn setting Engine*, Pigeons dung or any other saline or lixivial substance.

† **Lixiviate**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 lixiviat, *erron.* lixivate. [f. LIXIVIUM + *-ate* 2.]

A. adj. Obtained by lixiviation; of or pertaining to a lixivium or to lixivial salts; alkaline.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Find.* 318 Their [sc. Salts] Lixivate Actimony is somewhat hostile. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 381 Those that... prescribe the lixivial salts of plants. 1680 — *Produs. Chem. Princ.* v. 32 Egyptian Niter being acknowledged to be a Native Salt... is yet of a lixiviate nature. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 307 The Salt... will... have lost all its lixiviate Taste. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) III. xviii. § 11 A Lixivate Salt will mix with Oil, and turn it into Soap. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A lixivium, alkali.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 41 The water turned... of... a brisk green colour, the Index of a lixiviate. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 He... washed them in alixivate.

Lixiviate (liksi-vi'át), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of mod. *L. lixiviare*, f. *lixivium* LIXIVIUM. Cf. *F. lixivier*.]

1. *trans.* To impregnate with lixivium or lye.

1646-1794 [see LIXIVIATED *ppl. a.*] 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 112 Having been thus lixiviated they [sc. linsens] are to be returned to the mill. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. r. II. i. 153 He directs us to lixiviate the dressed hemp in a solution of soda.

2. *To subject to lixiviation.*

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 140 This coal when burnt falls into ashes, which being lixiviated with water, give a fixed alkali. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trans. Amer.* 248 In order to obtain the nitre, the earth is collected and lixiviated. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xiv. 608 Collect some charcoal ashes from the crucible furnace and lixiviate them. 1854 *Chamb. Jnl.* II. 279 The great ocean lixiviates our earth. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* 134 By lixiviating the saline soil over a filter of wood-ashes.

fig. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. V. 60 Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be... well-sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true, democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre.

Hence **Lixivated** *ppl. a.*, **Lixivating** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity with some portion of choler. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 The lixiviated carbonaceous matter being mixed with 300 grains of red oxyd of lead. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 329 The lixiviated gahrste mixed with from 1 to 1½ of the lixiviated dünnsteinrost. 1881 *Brit. Trade Jnl.* XIX. 335 It is conveyed from the furnaces... to the lixiviating-pans [sic]... where it is crushed.

Lixivation (liksi-vi'át), *[ad. mod. L. *lixiviationem, agent-n. f. lixiviare: see prec. Cf. F. lixiviation.]* The action or process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by the percolation of water, as salts from wood ashes.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 145 The Salt extracted from Barilla by lixiviation. 1805 *Useful Projects in Ann. Reg.* 860/1 A solution which may be procured by the lixiviation of ashes. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iv. (1814) 163 The water of lixiviation... will be found to contain the saline and soluble animal or vegetable matters if any exist in the soil. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnl.* (1873) I. ii. 34 A good deal of salt is made by lixiviation of the soil. 1881 J. DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I. 478 The niter was obtained from lixiviation of nitrous earth.

Lixivious (liksi-vi'ús), *a.* Now rare. [f. *L. lixivium* + *-ous*.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 31 The salt and lixivious liquor of the body. 1686 W. HARRIS *Chemery's Course Chym.* Intro. (ed. 3) 5 The Salt of Plants drawn after this manner, is called Lixivious Salt. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller*

1. xxiv. (1760) 99 Impregnated with a lixivious Taste from the alkaline Salts used in Rectification. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Those united Contraries (commixing oily with lixivious particles) compose together a new soluble, and saponaceous body. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 227 [Seltzer water] has a gently saline and decidedly alkaline taste. If it be exposed to the air... it intirely loses its pungency, and the alkaline or lixivious flavour becomes proportionably stronger.

|| **Lixivium** (liksi-vi'úm). Pl. *lixivia* (*rare*). [*L. lixivium* neut. of *lixivius* (also *lixivus*) *adj.*, made into lye, f. *lix* ashes, lye. *L.* had also the fem. *lixivia*, whence *F. lessive*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted by lixiviation from wood ashes; lye. Also, a solution obtained from other substances by lixiviation.

1612 WOODALL *Surge. Male Wks.* (1653) 304 *Aqua vitæ* is also precious in all Lixiviums against Gangrens. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 780 His device was, out of the ashes of a Nettle, to draw a weak Lixivium. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. (1735) 95 The Urine is a Lixivium of the Salts that are in a Human Body. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 319 Wash it very well with a lixivium of quick lime. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 469 The application of a lixivium of soap and water proved successful. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 242 The cloths... after being treated with alkaline lixivium... were exposed... to dew and air. 1885 WATT *Leather Manuf.* xi. 135 A lixivium composed of the dung of pigeons and fowls in water. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xviii. 233 Painted cloths effected by Prussian lixivium.

¶ Used for: LAVA. In quot. *fig.*

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 383 The whole of Europe is a smothered volcano. If the channels of wisdom, justice, and liberality had been opened, the boiling lixivium would have flowed safely away.

† **Lixivye**, *Obs.* rare. [ad. *L. LIXIVIUM*] = *prec.* 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/2 We may also make good Lixivye only of Oaken ashes. 1599 — *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 7/1 Make this subseque Lixivye, or lye: Take Zeduaris... bayberries... grossely beaten, seeth or boyle it together with a quart of wyne.

Lixt (*lixt*), obs. and sing. ind. pres. of *LIE* v. 2

Liyhe, -er, -inge, obs. ff. *LIE*, *LIAR*, *LYING*.

Liynglye, obs. form of *LYINGLY*.

Liza (*li-zá*). *U. S.* [a. Sp. *liza* (applied to various species of mullet): see Valenciennes *Hist. Nat. Poiss.* (1836) XI. 36, 61-2.] An American species of mullet; according to U. S. Dicts. *Mugil curema*, a different species from *Mugil liza* Val.

Lizard (li-zárd). Forms: 4-5 *lesard* (*e*, *li-sard*), 4 *liserd*, *lisarde*, 5 *lesere*, *lizart*, 6 *lisarde*, *lessert*, *lucert*, *lycert*, -*sart*, *lyzard*, -*erd*, *lezard*, *C. lyssard*, 7 *lyser*, *lezard*, *lisart*, *lyzard*, *lizzard*, 6- *lizard*. [a. OF. *lesard* masc., *lesarde* fem. (mod. *F. lizard*, *lizarde*) (= *Pr. lasert*, *laucert*, Sp., Pg. *lagarto*, It. *lucerta*, *lucerta*), repr. *L. lacertus* masc., *lucerta* fem., lizard; the ending in OF. would normally have been -*ert*, -*erte*, but was assimilated to the suffix -*ard*.]

1. A name popularly applied to reptiles of the genus *Lacerta*, and to other reptiles resembling these in shape and general appearance, having an elongated body, a long tail, four legs, and a scaly or granulated hide. Ordinarily, the name relates to the small animals of the genus *Lacerta* and other genera of the order *Lacertilia*; by extension, animals like the crocodile, the agama, the iguana, or the great fossil saurians, are often spoken of as lizards. In scientific books, the name is commonly used as coextensive with that of the order *Lacertilia*, which includes many animals which, as lacking either limbs or scales, or both, would not be popularly regarded as 'lizards'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 335 Thus ylyke a luserde with a lady visage, Theuchel þow [sc. Satan] ne robbedest. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3573 Bestis... Aslebirds, lesards, & lenxis, lions & tigris. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1056 A floor... So naad that lizaris may not ascende. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 298/1 Lesarde wyrlm, lacertus. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 28 Men ete not... Of bestes venemous:—Serpentes, lizaris, scorpions. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xxv, The feild was odious Quhair dragouns, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit. 1575 TURBERY *Paulcorie* 244 You shall give your hawk two inches of a Lucert's taylor newly cut off. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 220 The thirde kinde of Orchiois, called in Latine *Hirci testiculis*... Upon the... stemme groweth a grete many of small floures... much like to a Lezarde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 325 Their softest Touch, as snart as Lizards stings. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lazo* 450 As starry Lezards in the Summer time Upon the walls of broken houses clime. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 17 Adders Forke, and Bindewormes Sting, Lizards legge, and Howlets wing. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 30 These also shalbe vncleane vnto you... the Cameleon, and the Lizard. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Mans flesh, which the great Lisarts, or Caimains eat very well. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 18 Of lizards it hath been observed... that their tails being struck off will grow again. 1728 RAMSAY *Two Lizards* 14 In Nilus giant Lizards sport, Ca'd Crocodiles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 110 The scales of the lizard seem stuck upon the body even closer than those of fishes. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxvii, Through the grass The quick-eyed lizard rustles. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 313 Lizards, the green lightnings of the wall. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 602 He watch'd... So still, the golden lizard on him paused.

b. applied, with qualifying word, to many species of the genus *Lacerta* (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 This is generally called by the name of a Green Lizard, but in the Summer time they are paler. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 264 *Lacertus viridis*, the green Lizard. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 248 *Lacertus minor*, cinereous maculatus, *Asiatice*. The small spotted grey Lizard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 16 The Brown Lizard. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v. And his awaken'd ear Heard the grey Lizard's chirp. 1838 T. BELL *Brit. Reptiles* 17 Sand Lizard. *Lacerta agilis*. Linn. *Ibid.* 32 Viviparous Lizard. Nimble Lizard. Common Lizard. *Zootoca vivipara*. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 274 The other species of *Lacerta*, which may be seen frequently on the Continent of Europe, are the Green (*Lacerta viridis*) and the Ocellate (*L. ocellata*) Lizards, and the lively little Wall Lizard (*L. muralis*). 1896 RAY *Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 159 The pearly lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of Southern Europe, may be taken as our first example of the typical genus *Lacerta*. *Ibid.* 161 The... sand-, or hedge-lizard (*L. agilis*).

c. applied, with qualifying word, to other genera of *Lacertilia* and *Batrachia*. **Anguine lizard**, *Chamaesaura anguina*. **Croaking lizard** (see quot.). **Flying lizard**, *Draco volans*. **Water lizard**, (a) a tailed batrachian, newt; (b) a varanian, monitor. Also FENCE, FILL or FRILLED, GROUND, LACE, LION, SAIL lizard.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 457/1 The Monodactyle or *Anguine lizard. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 408 In the island of Jamaica, the 'croaking-lizard, *Thecadactylus labialis*, is a most abundant animal. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 275 *Lacerta volans* Indica, the 'Flying Indian Lizard. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 165 The whole race of dragons is dwindled down to the Flying Lizard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 The Neute, Asker, or *Water Lizard are one and the same Creature. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 277 The largest known Lizards belong to the family of Water Lizards, Monitoridae, or Platynta.

† **Lazy lizard**: a term of reproach applied to a slothful person. *Obs.*

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* (1876) 128 And there this lazie lizard soundly slept. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poie* i. ix. 30 The sluggish, the lazie Lizard, and the luskish Lubby?

3. A figure of a lizard; esp. in *heraldry*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 He beareth Argent, a Lizard, Vert, counterpoing, a Neute or Asker, proper. 1868 CUSSENS *Iler.* (1893) 340 The Ironmongers Crest: Two Lizards erect, combattant, proper, chained and collared or.

¶ b. ? Confused with LUCERN.

1780 EOMONUSON *Her. II.* Gloss. *Lizard*, or *Lezard*, a beast somewhat like a mountain or wild-cat, with a short tail, and long dark-brown hair, spotted... It is the crest and dexter supporter to the arms of the Skinners' Company of London.

4. A fancy variety of the canary. In full *lizard canary*.

1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan, The gold and silver spangled lizards were very superior. 1876 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* xiv. 164 The Lizard... Lizard canaries are more frequently tampered with than any other variety by unprincipled exhibitors.

5. *Naut.* A piece of rope having a thimble or block spliced into one or both ends.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Lizard*, an iron thimble spliced into the main-bowlines, and pointed over to hook a tackle to. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 At the quarters, quarter strops and lizard. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 44 The other end is secured with a lizard to the opposite quarter. *Ibid.* 137 The lizard is sometimes only a pendant.

6. A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

¶ 7. = LACERT 2. *Obs.* rare -1.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 24 Sinews, muscles, lizards, tendones, gristles, bones.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lizard-kind*, *shape*, *tribe*; *lizard-like*, *adj.*; *lizard-bird*, *dragon*, animals half lizard and half bird or dragon; *lizard canary* (see 4); † *lizard fish*, (a) the horse-mackerel or scad; (b) a fish of the genus *Synodus*; *lizard-green*, a colour resembling that of the green lizard; also *adj.*; *lizard orchis*, the plant *Orchis hircina* (see quot. 1578 in 1); *lizard-seeker*, one of the West Indian genus *Saurothera* of ground-cuckoos, so called because the birds live much on lizards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); *lizard-skin*, *a.*, made of the skin of a lizard; *lizard wine* (see quot.).

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 39 The heroes of the geological bas-reliefs are ichthyosaurs... 'lizard-birds, gigantic crocodiles [etc.]. 1883 R. JEFFRIES *Story Hirci* II. (1891) 19 The 'lizard-dragon wallowing in sea foam. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Lacertus*... the 'lizard fish... a fish of the cuculus kind, much resembling the common mackerel... and more usually called *trachurus*. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. III.) 279 *Synodus*. Lizard-fishes. *Ibid.* 280 *S. falcatus*... Sand Pike; Lizard-fish. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 A graduated panel of white cloth braided in 'lizard-green. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Jan. 6/4 Lizard-green satin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 157 The modern salamander is an animal of the 'lizard kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xviii. 343 His most 'lizard-like expression. 1799 NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* 'Lizard orchis. *Orchis coriophora*. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/1 That curious and nearly extinct native, the Lizard Orchis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Iguana*. It is an amphibious animal, of the 'lizard shape. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii. 156 He pulled out a 'lizard-skin case. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 158 This animal... differs from the rest of the 'lizard tribe. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/4 A curious article of export from Pakhoi (China) is dried lizards... They are used for making a medicine called 'lizard wine'.

b. with lizard's, in the names of plants, as lizard's herb, tail, tongue (see quot.).

1866 *Trans. Bot.* *Lizard's herb, *Goniophlebium trilobium*.
1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Lizard's tail, the English name of a genus of plants, described by Linnaeus under that of *Saururus*. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Saururus*, It has small white flowers, nearly sessile in a slender naked terminal spike, from which the plant has derived the popular name of Lizard's-tail. *Ibid.*, *Lizard's tongue, *Sauroroglossum*.

Lizardly (lɪˈzɑːdli), a. rare. [f. LIZARD + -LY I.] Resembling a lizard.

1883 G. M. FENN *Sweet Mace* I. xi. 205 That long, lanky, lizardly fellow, Abel Churr.

Lizard-stone. (See quot. 1858.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Lizardstone*, a kind of stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lizard-stone*, a name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point.

† **Lizary**. Obs. = ALIZARI.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. li. 154 When we wish to obtain a fine bright colour we mix several kinds of lizary together.

Lizier (e), variant of LISIÈRE.

Lizor, liz(z)ure, Sc. or dial. ff. LEASOW.

-ll (1; after a consonant 'l'), contraction of WILL, after pronouns ending in a vowel, as *I'll, he'll, you'll, who'll*; sometimes, more colloquially, after other words as in *that'll do, John'll go*. Formerly written also *le*, as in *Ile or I'le, youle*.

1596 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 19 Ile trust unto my wit.
1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 185 Youle be made bring deformed forth. *Ibid.* iv. 8 Ile wear this. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* I. 15 I'll take a turn before Dinner. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 12 Divide the given Equation by y, and you'll have [etc.]. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3 There'll be no more rest for China. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* I. viii. 176 The mare'll do it well. She has had her feed.

LL. Contraction for *L. legum* of laws, in degrees, as LL.B. = *Legum baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws, LL.D. = *Legum doctor*, Doctor of Laws. † Also for 'Lords' (see L III).

Llama (lā-mā, Sp. *lyama*). Also 7-9 lama, 8 glama. [a. Sp. *llama*, quoted as a Peruvian name of the animal in 1535 (Oviedo *Hist. Peru* ed. 1851 I. 418); in Dom. de S. Thomas *Lexicon de la Lengua del Perú* (1560) it is given (along with *paco, guanaco*, and *vicuña*) as a rendering of *oveja* (sheep).] A South American ruminant quadruped, *Auchenia llama*, closely allied to the camel, but smaller, humpless, and woolly-haired; used as a beast of burden in the Andes.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 735 An Indian boy driving 8 Llamas or sheepe of Peru which are as big as asses. 1604 E. G[RI]MSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xli. 319 There is nothing at Peru of greater riches and profit than the cattell of the country, which our men call Indian sheepe, and the Indians in their generall language call them Lama. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 74 The glama... is an extremely singular animal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 413 The llama, which may be considered the camel of the new world. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1852) 166 The guanaco or wild Llama, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 110 The llama that will carry a load if you caress him, will refuse food and die if he is scourged.

b. The wool of the llama or a material made from this.

1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A pink llama was made with a wide flounce of coarse white lace coming from under the scarf. 1887 TUBER & FAGAN *First Year Silken Reign* iv. 69 Her (the Lady Mayoress's) petticoat was of llama and gold.

c. attrib. as llama-cloth, -driver, -stuff, -wool.

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wynn* ii. xvi. The lama-driver on Peruvia's peak. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1055 Embroidered llama stuff. *Ibid.* 1883 Llama wool stuffs. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *On Banks of Amazon* (1876) 109 The coca-bag... was made of llama cloth, dyed red and blue.

† **Llano** (lā-no, Sp. *lyano*). [Sp. = *L. planum* PLAIN, PLANE.] A level treeless plain or steppe in the northern parts of South America.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 873 Peru is divided into three parts, which they call Llanos, Sierras, and Andes... The Llanos or Plains on the Sea-coast have ten leagues in breadth. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 176 The Llanos of the Orinoco, huge intertropical steppes. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* ii. Ten leagues of the llano land.

Liliana, erron. form of LILANA.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Aboukuta* I. 24.

Lo (lō), int. arch. Forms: 1 lā, 2-4 la, 3-4 lou, low, 4 lowe, 4-6 loo, 6 loa, 6-7 loe, 3-10. Also 3-4 (as if imperative pl.) los. See also LEW int. [The evidence of rimes in ME. poetry shows that the spelling *lo* or *loo* represents two distinct words. (1) ME. *lō* = OE. *lā*, an exclamation indicating surprise, grief, or joy, and also used (like O!) with vocatives. (2) ME. *lo* with close *o*, prob. a shortened form of *lōke* (OE. *lōca*), imperative of Look v.; cf. ME. and mod. dial. *ta* for *take*, *ma* for *make*, also the mod. dial. *loo' thee* = 'look you'. The *los* of the Cursor M., used in addressing a multitude, seems to be imper. pl. The peculiar early ME. forms *lou*, *low* (e may stand for *lo* = 'look we'. The present pronunciation (lō) would normally represent OE. *lā*, but it may be a mere

interpretation of the spelling, as the mod. *lo* corresponds functionally to the second of the two words, which should normally have become **loo* (lū) in mod. Eng.]

† a. In early use, an interjection of vague meaning, corresponding approximately to the modern O! or Oh! (obs.). b. Used to direct attention to the presence or approach of something, or to what is about to be said; = Look! See! Behold!

Beowulf 1700 Pæt la mæg seggan, se þe soð and riht fremed on folce. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 7 He cwæð to him; La naddrena cyn [etc.]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Lahwet scal þis beon? *Ibid.*, La hu ne beað þa þet here specað galileise? c 1200 *Ormin* 17964 Þiss blisse iss min la fulwiß. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2454 Low, þe jete of eche lif abit te al iopenet! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16411 And sua it es, la god it wiht. *Ibid.* 16367 Pilat said, 'los, her yur king!' c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* I. 77 Lo, þe lomb of God; lo him þat takip awey the synnes þis world. 1393 *LANGT. P. P.* C. xx. 4 Lo, here þe lettere... in latyn and in ebrew. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 399 Lo, maister, slike a mysche! c 1425 *Craße of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Þou schalle do way þe hier figure & write þere a cifer, as lo an Ensamull. c 1450 *Merlin* 77 Open: lo, here the duke. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* ccliii. (1482) 325 Lo what a mariage was this as to the comparison of that other. 1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 574/1 When they suffer wrong, they cannot forgeue loe, and when men take away their goodes they be angry, so they be lo. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 53 For lymer lawdis and litle lassis lo (primes scho. tho. do) Will argun bayt wi bischof, preist, and freir. 1590 SPENSER *E. Q.* I. iv. 42 His dearest loue the faire Fidessa loe is there possessed of the traytour vile. 1611 *BIBLE Haggai* i. 9 Ye looked for much, and loe it came to litle. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 167 Loe here we haue expresse mention of severall sorts of worlds. 1735 *BERKELEY Free-think.* in *Math.* § 34 Lo! This is what you call 'so great, so unaccountable'. 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Lo! He comes with clouds descending. 1807 J. BARLOW *Colomb.* iii. 177 The prince drew near; where lo! an altar stood. 1859 FITZGERALD *Tr. Omar* vii. (1899) 71 The Bird of Time has but a litle way To fly—and Lo! the Bird is on the Wing.

† **Lo.**, obs. abbreviation of LORD.

1610 *True Declar. Virginia* (1844) 13 That noble Gouverneur, the Lo. Laware.

Lo, obs. form of Low sb. and a.

† **Loa** (lō-ā). [A Congo word, used in Fr. by Guyot 1805.] The larva of the nematode worm *Filaria oculi*, infesting the human eye in tropical countries. Also attrib.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loa-worm*. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxiii. 518 The man remembered that when a lad, he had a loa in his eye. *Ibid.* 519 The blood of another patient, known to be the subject of loa infection.

Loac, variant of LAKE sb. I Obs.

Loach (lōtʃ). Forms: 5 looche, 5-7 loch, 5-9 loche, 6-10 loach. [a. F. *loche* (13th c.), loach, also dial. slug; cf. mod. Norman *loque* loach, slug (Moisy). Sp. *loja* is from Fr.]

1. A small European fish, *Cobitis* (*Nemachilus*) *barbatula* (-us), inhabiting small clear streams and highly prized for food; also, any fish of the family *Cobitidae*. Spinous Loach, *Cobitis taenia*.

1357 [see 4]. 14. *For.* in Wr. Willeker 58/18 *Fandulus*, a looche. 14... *Nom.* *ibid.* 705/1 *Hee aloa*, a loch. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 And smalle fysshe thou take, sperlynges and menwis withal And loches. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 4 Places where Smeltes, Loches, Myneins, bathe been used to bee taken. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 108 Their we nowdr lad nor loun Mycht eit ene baikin loche For fowness. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Act of Angling* (1820) 31 Bait your hooks with millers thumbes, loaches. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 161 Carps and Loches are observed to breed several months in one year. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. The loach in its general aspect has a pellicud appearance. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xiii. 6 Where in the shallow stream the loaches play. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Don.* *Econ.* II. 33 That ugly little fish the loche. 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna* I. vii. (ed. 12) 38 A jar of pickled loaches. 1882 J. WALKER *Jour. to Auld Reekie* 118 The Coachman, sluggish as a bearded loach.

2. Applied to fishes of other genera.

a. The burbot or eel-pout. (In recent U. S. Dicts.) b. Sea-loach, the whistie-fish.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) 121 *Mustela vulgaris*, .. A Sea Loche *Cestrin*. Whistie-fish in Cornubia. So 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 164.

† 3. fig. A simpleton. Obs.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 303 The Loach gets me into a Suters bath and there sits me drinking for Joanes best cap. c 1620 *Peel's Jests* 17 This Loach spares not for any expence.

4. attrib. and Comb.

1357 *Act 31 Edw. III.* *Stat.* iii. c. 2 Le person de Doggere-fish & loche-fish. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle*, Oxen (1596) 43 Some do take a loch fish quick, and put it down the beasts throat. 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna* I. xv. (ed. 12) 90 Was not I a lout gone by, only fit for loach-sticking? 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 254 Loach Traps, .. Loach Hook and Rod.

Loach: see LOCH.

Load (lōd), sb. Forms: 1 lād, 3-6 lode, 5 lod, 5-6 lood(e, 6-7 loade, 6- load. β. north. and Sc. 4-9 lade, 5-9 laid, (5 layde). [OE. *lād* fem., way, course, journey, conveyance, corresp. to OHG. *leitā* course, leading, procession (MHG., mod.G. *leite*), ON. *leid* way, course = OTeut. **laidā* (whence **laidjan* to LEAD), related to **līþan* to go (OE. *līðan*, ON. *līða*). The development of mean-

ing has been influenced by the association of the sb. with LADE v.; in extreme northern dialects this word is not distinguishable from LADE sb. 1 The words *load* and *LODE* are etymologically identical; the present article includes only those senses in which the mod. spelling is *load*, and obs. senses akin to these.]

† 1. Carriage. Also, an act of loading. Obs.

c 1000 *Laws Northumb.* *Priests* c. 55 in Schmid *Gesetz* 368 Sunnandages cypinge we forbeodað... and alic weorc, and alic lade, ægðer 7e on wene 7e on horse 7e on byrdene. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2703 Wanne þe barouns it i-knewe what þay in lode hadde. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 310/2 Lodee, or caryage, *vectura*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 25 The more hey maye be loded at a lode, and the faster it wyll lye.

2. That which is laid upon a person, beast, or vehicle to be carried; a burden. Also, the amount which usually is or can be carried; e.g. *cart-load, horse-load, wagon-load*.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 268 3if a miracle nere... heo hefde iturpled mid him, boðe hors & lode, adun into helle grunde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/80 He let nime platus of Ire... wel neiz alic cartes lode. a 1300 [see CART-LOAD]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 467 Thai kest thair ladis down in hye. c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 642 My kaid war I laith to lois. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206 A layde, a burdyn. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 125 Sundrie cariers baith of hors and laides. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 64 Aheins bare a luinge lode; Nothing so heany as these woes of mine. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 113 By strapping the load round the shoulders of the person, who is to bear it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i. Where some halt to rest from heavy loads. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Mch. U. S.* 99 In January, 1881, 11 car-loads from the mine yielded \$190.

b. The specific quantity of a substance which it is customary to load at one time; hence, taken as a unit of measure or weight for certain substances.

The equivalence of a load varies considerably according to the locality and to the substance. As a measure, a load of wheat is usually 40 bushels, of lime 64 (in some districts 32) bushels, of timber 50 cubic feet, of hay 36 trusses (= 18 cwt.), of bulrushes 63 bundles, of meal 2 bolls (Sc.). A load of lead ore in the Peak, Derbyshire = 9 dishes (see DISH sb. 6 c.).

1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 300 In iij lades calcis empt. c 1385 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2060 Of stree first ther was leyd ful many a lode. 1409 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 529, xii lodes continentes ceuall petras ferri. 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 220, xl. lod de Baseford ston. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 230 A lode of lyme from Havant. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ccliii. 532 Mo then x. lode of thornes were caryed out to brenne the noble lady. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 501 A lode [of coals] that of late yerres for a royal was sold. 1570 *Wills & Inv.* v. C. (Surtees 1835) I. 341 Ane laid of quileit, ane laid of leir, ane laid of aitts. 1622 MALYNES *Ant. Laws-Merch.* 50 The Load of Lead is 175 ll. 1709 J. WARD *Intro. Math.* I. iii. (1734) 37 Nine of those Dishes they [sc. Derbyshire lead-miners] call Load of Ore. 1747 HOOSER *Aliner's Dict.* M jh, Three Loads five Dishes will be full enough to make up one Ton Weight. 1812 J. SAVIN *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 105 Hay, the Load of 36 Trusses, each Truss 50 lbs. 1825 CORNETT *Rur. Rides* 194 This rick contains... so they call in Hampshire ten loads of wheat, that is to say, fifty quarters, or four hundred bushels. 1887 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* v. 255 The load. at Appleby, is [c 1700] for pens, rye and wheat 4 bushels, of [sic] barley and bigg 5 bushels. 1887 CUNNINGHAM'S *Diary* (Scott. Hist. Soc.) *Intro.* 18 Though no longer carried on horseback, a load of meal still means two bolls. 1898 *Daily News* 16 June 7/2 Wheat futures are usually dealt with in 'loads'. A load is a thousand quarters.

3. A material object or a force, which acts or is conceived as a weight, clog, or the like.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 2 Why droopes my Lord like over-ripen'd Corn, Hanging the head at Ceres plenteous load? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 972 Farr heavier load thy self expect to feel from my prevailing arm. *Ibid.* v. 59 O fair Plant... with fruit surcharg'd, Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet? 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 273 The great River of the Amazons... runs up to the Equator with a vast load of Waters. 1725 M. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 260 Bleeding... lessens the additional Quantity of Blood, and removes its Load. 1832-52 I. MURRAY in *Whistle-Blinkie* (Scott. Songs) Ser. III. 43 The hazle bushes bend neir mair Beneath the lades that crushed them sair. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 361 If we eat more than the system requires, the bowels become... weakened by their load. 1852 *Beck's Florist* Dec. 273 The luxuriance and profusion, I may say the loads of bloom.

b. The charge of a fire-arm.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xii. 108 What quantity of Powder will be a sufficient Load for such a Piece. 1873 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 141 A gun with but one barrel... will, by a single operation on the trigger, discharge six or eight loads in succession. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Load*, the charge of a gun.

c. *Electr.* The resistance to a dynamo or motor of the machinery which it drives, apart from its own friction.

1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 57 If the dynamo is run at constant speed, the motor also will run of itself at nearly constant speed, whatever its load. *Ibid.* 82 Lifting Power of Magnets.—The rule is:—Load = $a \times$ the square of the cube root of the magnet's own weight. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/1 Giving a day-load for traction and power and a night-load for light.

d. *Building.* The pressure caused by gravity upon a structure or any part of it.

1871 R. S. BALL *Exper. Mech.* xl. 172 A structure has to support both its own weight and also any load that may be placed upon it. Thus a railway bridge must at all times sustain what is called a permanent load, and frequently, of course, the weight of one or more trains. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 49 The columns... are... proportioned in thickness to their load, irrespective of their height.

6. Phys. The amount of resistance to be overcome by the contraction of a muscle.

1894 STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 94.

4. fig. A burden (of affliction, sin, responsibility, etc.); something which weighs down, oppresses, or impedes.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 157 Sharpe Buckingham vnburthens with his tongue. The enuious Load that lyes vpon his heart. **1599** — *Much Ado v. i.* 28 Those that wring vnder the load of sorrow. **c. 1646** MILTON *Sonnet on Mrs. C. Thomson*, Meekly thou didst resign this earthly load Of Death, call'd Life. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 265 Our life's a load. **1748** Anson's *Voy. Introd.*, When I consider... of how tedious, and often unintelligible, a load of description it [sc. drawing] would rid them. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 374 And all that freedom's highest aims can reach, is but to lay proportion'd loads on each. **1766** FORTYER *Sermon*, *Eng. Wom.* (1767) II. xii. 266 From some people... a favour... is a load. **1791** Burns *Lament Earl Glencairn v.* I bear alone my lade o' care. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 175 So did they give the heir the privilege of laying the load upon the personal estate. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 141 With this thought, a load was lifted from the old man's heart. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 400 His spirit... sank down under the load of public abhorrence.

5. a. As much as one can 'carry' of drink; (one's) fill; phr. **† to have (or have taken), to get one's load, to have a load.** Now only *dial.* and *U.S. slang*. **† b.** To give (a person) his load; to beat soundly.

1598 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glass Lond.* H 2 b, Ply it till every man hath tane his load. **1678** RAY *Prov.* 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk: He has a jagg or load. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life & Death* 16 The Cups went round, and Xanthus by this Time had taken his Load, who was mightily given to talk in his Drink. *Ibid.* clvii. 173 There are Those that can never Sleep without their load. **1694** ECHARD *Plautus* 188 Give him his load so as he shan't b' able to find the way home. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 369 Then we drank... The General leapt about... a little while; but having his Load soon went to sleep. **1890** CENTURY *Dict. s.v.*, He went home late with a load on. **1902** *Eng. Dial. Dict. s.v.*, To get one's load, to be drunk.

c. Mech. (See *quots.*) **1855** OGILVIE, *Suppl. s.v.*, In mech. an engine or other prime mover is said to be loaded when it is working to its full power, and the quantity of work it is then doing is called its load. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Load, the amount of work done by an engine worked up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with *duty*.

6. Loads († a load): a great quantity or number, 'lots', 'heaps', *collog.*

With the earlier *quots.* cf. CART-LOAD b. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. i.* 22 Londres a grauell i' th' backe, Lethargies, cold Palsies, and the like. **1655** *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 205 There is a load of newes. **1853** CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1860) I. 183 Sunday... Loads of talk with Emerson all morning. **1860** EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 73, I was very much pleased to get all the home letters on Monday last—This mail I had loads.

† 7. Phrases. **a.** To lay on load: to deal heavy blows (occas. to lay load about or about one); fig. to speak with emphasis or exaggeration; to emphasize (the fact) that...; to exaggerate, 'lay it on thick'; also, to be extravagant in expenditure. Also, to lay on load of reproaches. **b.** To lay load on or upon: to belabour with blows; also fig. to blame, reproach. **c.** To lay (or cast) the load: to throw the blame. **d.** To lay on by load: to heap or pile on. *Obs.*

a. **c. 1537** *Thersites* (Roxb. Club) 51, I wyll... laye on a lode with this lustye clubbe. **1579** CHURCHYARD *Gen. Rehearsal Wars* K j b, He strake diuers of the Almshouses... and laying loads about hym, he made such waite that the gate was free. **1580** FULKE *Dang. Rock* 169 He layeth on lode, that Luther and Caluine authoritie is not like to Christes. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (1589) 19 The Danter then of Trespassers... laies lustie lode about. **1587** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Cæsar* xxviii, They fell from wordes to sharpe, and layde on lode amayne. **1589** NASHE *Martinus Months Minde* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) I. 163 Who being both but newelie come to their Fathers lands and goods... lay on such lode, and spend all their leudnes so fast. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 22 So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive, And laid on load with all their might and powre. **1598** GREENE *Weyf Tacitus' Ann.* ii. iv. (1622) 37 They should... lay on thicke load; and strike at their faces with their swords. **1611** COTGR., *Exaggerer*, to exaggerate, aggravate, lay on load. **1613** DAY *Festivals* viii. (1615) 234 They lay on load of bitter Reproaches against it. **a. 1620** J. DYKE *Sel. Sermon*, (1640) 211 Satan will be busie to lay on load, and to affright a man with Hell and damnation. **1652** C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* vii. 57 They raile and scoff when e'e he comes abroad, And of his lewd behaviour laies on Load. **1677** *Mirr. Eng.-Fr. Dict. s.v.*, They laid much load upon that expression, its exaggererent beaucoup cettè expression. **1832** SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 22 Leap out, my masters; leap out and lay on load.

b. [*c. 1435*; see LADE sb.] **c. 1550** WEVER *Lusty Yvontus* D ij, Lay lode on the fiesse, what so euer befall You hauestrength Inough to do it with all. **c. 1560** INGELAND *Disobed. Child* (? 1570) F j, [Stage direction] Here the wyfe must laye on lode vpon her Husbande. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* (1807) I. 466 They laid load vpon the Romans with their arrowes and darts. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. v, The vast thumps of massie hammers noise, That on the groning steil laid on such lode. **1679** DRYDEN *Edipus* i. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 378 Lay load upon the Court; gull 'em with Freedom. **1683** TEMPLE *Memo. Wks.* 1723 I. 429 The Dutch began to lay Load upon their Allies, for their Backwardness. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 1097 Mnethus lays hard load upon his Helm. **c.** **a. 1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 251 The load of that marriage was cast on Lord Clarendon. *Ibid.* (1734) II. 565 It was moved to lay the Load of that Matter on him.

d. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) 64 He makth you beleue, by lies laide on by lode.

8. attrib. and Comb., as load goods, -hauling, wagon; load-carrying adj.; load displacement, draught, the displacement or draught of a vessel when laden; load factor, the ratio of the average to the maximum amount of work, power, etc., of consumption to production, etc.; † load-horse, a pack-horse; load-line = LOAD-WATER-LINE; † load-man, a man who bears or has charge of a load; † load-mark-line = load-line; load-penny *Hist.*, a market due anciently levied on loads; † load-pin, a bar inserted into the side of a wagon, to increase its capacity; load-rail, -tree, a broad rail fixed across the middle of a certain kind of corn or hay cart. Also LOAD-SADDLE, -WATER.

1611 COTGR. (1632) *Sommer*... any toying, and 'load carrying, drudge, or groom. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 1/3 The fire-resisting material and the load-carrying material. **1884** *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/7 The Rodney... has a 'load-displacement of 9,740 tons. **1898** *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 6/6 Her displacement at 'load draught will be 15,000 tons. **1898** *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 916 The 'load factor of the heart, the ratio between its average and its maximum work, is ample. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 4/1 The 'load factor', the proportion between the hours of daily consumption and the productive power. **1890** *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 When he left the camp of the Rear Guard he told them that they must not lose their 'load goods. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/2 'Load-hauling and gradient-climbing. **1568** 'Loode horse [see LOADS b. 1]. **1607** TORSSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 254 Of 'Load or Pack Horses. **1884** H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 A compulsory 'load-line for merchant-vessels. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 8/1 The operation of the load-line tables, which was so dear to the late Mr. Plimsoll. **1901** *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/8 Light loadline bill. This bill... provided for the marking of a second load-line... to indicate the minimum depth to which a vessel might be immersed in water when she was in ballast. **1375** BARBOUR *Brue* viii. 466 The 'layd-men that persauit weil, Thai keist thair ladis down in hy. **c. 1515** Cocke *Lorell's B.* 11 Lode men, and bere brewers. **1711** W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* *Assist.* 91 The Line a. d. is termed the deep 'Load-mark Line. **1883** GREEN *Conc. Eng.* ix. 440 The gift of its [sc. Worcester's] market-dues, wain-shilling and 'load-penny, was the costliest among the many boons which 'Ethelred and 'Æthelred showered on Bishop Werfrith. **1641** BEST *Farm. Bk.* (Surtees) 137 They... putte the shelveings, and 'load-pinnies, and pike-stowers, of euerie waine into her body. **1851** STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357 The 'load-rail, 9 inches broad, is convenient to sit upon in driving, and to stand upon when forking the sheaves in unloading. *Ibid.*, The 'load-tree or rail. **1659** HOOKE *tr. Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 A Wagon, which is either a Timber-Wagon or a 'Load-Wagon.

Load (lōd), v. Forms: 5-6 lode, 6 lode, 6-load. *Pa. pple.* 6 lode, 7 load, 7-loaded. *strong.* 6-7 loden, 6-8, 9 dial. loaden. [*f.* LOAD sb. The strong *pa. pple.* loaden was formed on the analogy of LADEN.]

1. trans. To put a load on or in; to furnish with a burden, cargo, or lading; to charge with a load. *Freq.* in *pa. pple.* Loaded († loaden) with = laden with, having a load of. Loaded down: weighed down with a load.

1503 S. HAWES *Example of Virtue* i. 19 A shyp... with moche spyces ryght well lode. **1530** PALSGR. 613/1, I lode a carte... This horse is not halfe lode. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Ep. Ded.* (Arb.) 43, I have ben streaking me (like a lubber) when the sunne did shine, and now I strue al in vaine to lode the cart when it raineth. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* vii. 398 Sandrie boates and lighters laden with provisions. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 808 Deploring his condition that his horse being laden could not run fast. **1775** T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Jan. I. 339 A large Dutch ship... laden with tea. **1847** A. MCGILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 57 The water-carrier loaded down with the weight of his earthen-vessels. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* ii. 15 The men were loading another cart. **1867** W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 154 Trams, weighing when loaded 25 to 32 cwt. each.

b. intr. (or refl.). Of a vehicle: To fill with passengers.

1832 *Examiner* 246/2 Last week the coach travelled nearly empty... (Now) the coach loads better than ever. **1893** *Times* 4 May 12/2 This coach always loads well.

2. To place on or in a vehicle as a load for transport; to put on board as cargo; † to carry (hay, etc.). In *quot.* 1495 *transf.* † Also with *in, out*.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxix. 790 Castors... laye one of them vpright on the ground... and layeth and lodeth the styckes and wode bytwene his legges and thies and draweth him home to their denness. **1523** FITZGERARD *Bk. Unab.* § 22 He maye well lode oute his dounge before none, and lode heye or come at after none. **1613** in *Picton Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 184 Ev' freeman may lode and carry goods from the waterside. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 415 The Dutch Ships which are to have Passports to load in France Wines, Brandy, and other Goods. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 89 We... fetched our luggage, and loaded it... into the canoes. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Un-try'd Earth*, Dung, is accordingly loaded in at a great Expence, more particularly in making an Asparagus-Bed. **1743** J. JONES in *Bucluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 402 The whole Army should... have their baggage loaded... in a readiness to march by break of day. **1900** F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* ii. 32 We were to load mahogany for home.

b. absol. or intr. To take in one's load or cargo. Also with *up*.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5836/4 Who has now a Ship loading

thereof at St. Katherine's Dock. **1822** J. FOWLER *Jrnl.* (1898) 98, I then Con Cluded to load up and move on the Road Which We did and on loading up the Horses We find seven Hors loads of meet. **1857** R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 368 The 'Macedonian' sailed for Manila... leaving the 'Supply' to load with the coal purchased at Formosa.

3. To add or affix a weight to, to add to the weight of (something); to be a weight or burden upon; to bear down or oppress with a material weight; to weight, spec. to weight with lead (see LOADED *pple. a.*); to increase the resistance in the working of (a machine) by the addition of a weight. Loaded with = supporting the weight of. † To load with earth: to bury.

1578 LYTE *Doctens* ii. xlviii. 205 [The stalkes] being loden [with] little flowers from the middle even up to the very top. **a. 1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* v. ii. (1639) I b, When thou hast laden me with earth for ever. **1627** HAREWILL *Apol.* (1630) 58 So their trees were more plentifully laden with fruits. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xiv. 188 Some rich man of mean worth laden under a tombe big enough for a Prince to bear. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iv. 147 A circling row of goodliest Trees laden with fairest Fruit. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* x. 608 The Phrygian Troops escap'd the Greeks in vain, They, and their mix'd Allies, now load the Plain. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 1 The coach was drawn by six milk-white horses, and laden behind with the same number of powdered footmen. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* xviii. 548 The ponderous hammer loads his better hand. **1748** Anson's *Voy.* iii. ii. 313 We were neither disordered nor even loaded by this repetition. **1793** BERNDES *Leit. Darwin* 52, I eat one-third or one-fourth more than before without feeling my stomach loaded. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 A bat loaded with lead. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 A machine may be so loaded as just to be in equilibrio with its work. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. x. 67 The fresh snow which loaded the mountain. **1871** R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxiv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd did load each table about them. **1892** STARLING *Elem. Human Physiol.* 84 The shortening is not very powerful, and can be prevented by loading the muscle moderately.

b. To adulterate by adding something to increase the weight of the article; to make (light or thin wine) appear full-bodied by adulteration.

1860-1 [see LOADED *pple. a.* 2]. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* June 120/1 If the paper is to be 'loaded', that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres.

4. To supply in excess or overwhelming abundance with. Chiefly in pa. pple. Loaded († loaden) with: charged, fraught, or heavily laden with; having an abundance of.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 7/1 The Danes, being loden with riches and spoiles... departed to their ships. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lxxvii. 19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth vs with benefits. **1674** BREVINT *Sant al Endor* 263 A Rich Noble-Man, notoriously laden with Crimes. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 ¶ 2 If a Man be loaded with Riches and Honours. **1709** BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 71 The air... may be loaded with a greater quantity of interspersed vapours. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Bristoll 22 Aug., The shops [are] loaded with merchandise. **1799** M. UNOERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 288 When they have slept in the same bed with one loaded with it [i.e. small-pox]. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 212 He returned to Moor-shedabad, loaded with disease. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, Old Trolquil... loaded him with praises and with blessings. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 93 The air of London is so loaded with carbon. **1882** MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 138 He would have loaded her with gifts, had she been willing to accept them.

5. To put the charge into (a firearm); also absol. To be loaded: (of a body of men) to have their arms charged.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 32 To load a peece. **1688** SHADWELL *Ser. Aslatia* v. Wks. 1720 IV. 105 [She snaps a pistol at Belford] Belford. Thank you, Madam; are you not a Devil? 'twas loaded. **1799** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1812) 271 The same principle of reserving the fire with the front line, till the rear support is loaded. **1804** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 262 Several pieces of heavy ordnance, loaded with grape-shot. **1841** THACKERAY *Drum* ii. xlv, They load and fire. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1146 At one operation, these caps are loaded with fulminating-powder. **1891** E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 145 How many barrels are loaded?

6. fig. To weigh down, burden, oppress (with something immaterial); to clog, encumber.

1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b, He sholde... fixe them in his hert, lodyng & charyngne his memory with them. **1599** 1st *Pl. Rel. fr. Parnassus* i. i. 360 And if I live, I'll make a poesie Shall load thy future's yeares with infamie. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 39 Neither are we loden with those declensions, flexions, and variations, which are incident to many other tongues. **1625** BACON *Ess.* *Superstition* (Arb.) 347 Over-great Reuerence of Traditions, which cannot but load the Church. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* i. 5 Load with the filth of dallying Lust and Sin. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* iv. 418 And sturdiest Oaks Bow'd their stiff neckes, laden with stormy blasts. **1777** J. AOMAS in *Fam. Let.* (1876) 272, I have been now for near ten weeks... constantly loaded with a cold. **1865** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Lest so stern a solitude should load And break thy being. **1884** A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* viii. 257 The frivolous vanities with which Confirmation was loaded, led him to speak in a disparaging tone of it. *absol.* **1893** *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 9 A frowne lodeth, and a smile lightheth; to frowne therefore kindly, is a barre to Idelocy; but loading crabbedly, men vndoe themselves speedily.

b. To overwhelm with abuse, reproaches, etc. † Also, to throw blame upon; to charge with something opprobrious.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/2 A few silly men,

loaden with the vilest reproaches that the wit of man could invent. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxv. (1708) 31 To be Loaden at every turn with Blows and Reproaches. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* xi. 335 These are the Crimes, with which they load the Name Of TURNUS. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 583 They Load his Doctrine with Imposture and Blasphemy. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 272 Every thing was acceptable there, that loaded that Treaty, and these Lords. *Ibid.* 564 The Design was now formed, to load the late Administration all that was possible. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. While the Dutchman... loaded me with all the curses and injurious terms his language could afford. 1901 D. SMITH in *Expositor* Oct. 282 An angry brother once loaded him with abuse.

7. To heap or pile on. *rare*.

1580 SNEYD *Ps.* ix. viii. Lord... Ponder the paines which on me loaden be. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1243 E're long thou shalt lament These braveries in Irons loaden on thee. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii. The more he sees I can do, the more he loads on.

b. *Painting*. To lay (colour) on thickly in opaque masses.

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 228 In the foreground... the 'impasto' should be bold; but in the more brilliant lights, it can scarcely be 'loaded' too much. 18... *Art Jnl.* N. S. XI. 10 (Cent) Masses of white enamel are loaded upon the surface, with a view to further treatment.

8. *intr.* a. To collect into a load or heap. b. To become loaded or clogged.

1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 139 The objection to so much concavity or flatness in the fore part of the breast... is the loose earth of the furrow loading there. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Oysters are apt to load with sand.

9. a. *refl.* and *intr.* (*Stock-exchange*.) To buy heavily of stock. b. *pass.* To be loaded up: to have large quantities of a thing in hand as security. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 5/2 One of those cornering cliques which are the curse of legitimate trade across the Atlantic appears to have loaded heavily on the chance of an outbreak. 1893 *Times* 15 Aug. 7/4 No banking system could stand being loaded up with rye year after year.

10. *Life-insurance*. To increase (a premium) by adding a charge (called the 'loading') as a provision against contingencies or for other reasons; to charge (a particular life) with a 'loaded' premium. (Cf. *LOADING* *vbl.* sb. 3.)

1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 260 Table shewing the process of 'loading' rates of premiums: also affording a comparison between the English and Carlisle Rates loaded, and the Northampton *net* Rates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 615 If the body-weight bear an undue proportion to the weight of the individual, such cases are either 'loaded' or declined as second or third class lives.

Load, *obs.* form of *LODE*, *LODH*.

† **Loadage**. *Obs.* [*f.* *LOAD* *v.* + *-AGE*.] A toll or due for loading. 1661 [see *ANCHORAGE* I 5].

Loaded (*lōd'ed*), *ppl.* a. [*f.* *LOAD* *v.* + *-ED* I.]

1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb).

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxv. 375 When 'tis ripe... it downward turns its loaded head. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserv'd* I. 10 If thou art alter'd, where shall I have harbour? Where ease my loaded heart? 1693 G. STEPHY in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 195 To turn a Mill, or drag a Loaded Life Beneath two Panniers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 218 As now in louder Peals the loaded Winds Bring on the gathering Storm. 1766 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 262 Many loaded guns went off while the houses were burning. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 25 Aug. Whenever we are quite alone, she now unburthens her loaded heart. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 325 He who sets a loaded gun means it should go off if it is touched. 1830 *Examiner* 107/1 A loaded cart. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 107 The loaded apple trees in the orchard.

b. Weighted, esp. with lead, as a loaded stick, whip. Loaded dice: dice in which lead is inserted in order to make them fall with a particular face upwards.

1777 WESLEY *Jnl.* 7 June, With his loaded whip, [he] struck Nancy A.— on the temple. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 302 He says but little, and that little said Owses all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 27 The surface should be well worked with loaded harrows. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* III. The water still driven by the plunger... goes on to the loaded valve. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Loaded Cushion*, a lady's table pincushion for fastening work to, and which is loaded with lead. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* xv. 86 One is flogged to death with loaded whips.

¶ c. Charged with magnetism, magnetized. [After *LOADSTONE*.]

1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 225 Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth, Like loaded Needles to the North.

2. In technical use. Of wine: Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied. Of the tongue: Thickly furred. Of the liver: Charged with excess of bile. Of the urine: Surcharged with salts, etc. Of a muscle: Subjected to a 'load' (see *LOAD* sb. 3 e).

1800-1 THACKERAY *Lovelace* III. 193 Loaded claret, and sweet port. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 12 Tongue is now somewhat loaded in a morning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 17 The stimulation of the intestinal glands... relieves the 'loaded' liver. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 339 Furred tongue, scanty, high-coloured, loaded urine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 A loaded does more work than an unloaded mule.

3. *U.S. slang*. Drunk.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1892 *Voice* (N.Y.) 28 July, A Democrat who stood on the sidewalk with this uncharitable exclamation as S. stepped into a carriage: 'He's loaded'. 1897 in *BARRER & LELAND Slang*.

† **Load'en**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* [Strong pa. pple. of *LOAD* *v.*]

1. = *HEAVY-LADEN* 2. Also *absol.*

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 82 Come vnto me all ye that labour and are laden (meaning with sinne). 1653 BISHOP *Serm.* (1845) 427 This we preach unto you, that until you be wearied and laden, you will not cast your burden on JESUS. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. III. i. 386 Large Creatures; who... go led and loaden thro those dry and barren Places!

2. Loaded, charged, weighted, laden.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* v. xviii. 694 You must haue speciall regard to sowe them [Beanes] all about the fifteenth daie after the change of the moone, because that in so doing, they will bee the better loaden. 1610 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* IV. iii. Pitty me, Pitty a loaden man. 1639 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 266 A loaden horse carrying a sack of corne. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The Seas... Shove the loaden Vessels into Port. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 274 The loaden shelves afford us full repast. a 1774 GOLOSIN. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 289 Certain peasants who attended a loaden cart. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 213 Those majestic and deeply-loaden clouds.

Loaden (*lōd'ēn*), *v.* *obs.* *exc. dial.* Also 6 *loaden*. [*f.* *LOAD* sb. + *-EN* 5.] *trans.* = *LOAD* *v.*, in various senses. Hence *Loaden'd* *ppl.* a.

1568 Q. ELIZ. *Let. to Mary Q. Scots* 21 Dec. in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) App. 55 We did not think... to have seen or heard such matters of so great appearance & moment to charge & laden you. 1628 GAULF *Pract. Theory* (1629) 167 That they straiten not our Thoughts, ere they loaden our Backes. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Ecolg.* I. 213 Our loaden'd trees Beare equal burthens. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 96 A loaden'd and ballasted ship. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 52 (Letter) He had loaden'd himself in going up stairs with a thousand compliments to Madame. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1836) II. 278 With ripe fruit the loaden'd bough Bends to the swaird. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Loaden'd*, loaded. 'I w'en't hev loaden'd guns browt into th' hoose'. 1880 *Autrini & Down Gloss.* s.v., I was told to loaden up with flax. 1889 MARIE PEACOCK *Lincs. Tales* 127 When he's tekken his jacket off to help to loaden a cart.

Loader (*lōd'ēr*). Also 5-6 *loder*, 6 *loader*. [*f.* *LOAD* *v.* + *-ER* I.]

1. a. One who loads (in various senses); a carrier (*obs.* or *dial.*); a man who stands on the top of a wagon, a haystack, etc., and arranges the hay or corn which is forked up.

1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 153 It come home the same daye that I come owte, brought by Herry Herker, loder. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 Nether any loader, carye or recarye wth their loode horse or horses... any manner of corne. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1660/2 So were his loders more readie to aggravate his burthen, than willing to ease him. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xlv. (1630) 103 [To] punish the offences of... Badgers Loaders Poulters or other ministers for the King's Majestie. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The one of the men is a loader, the other a forker, and the woman to rake after the waine. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornu.* (1662) I. 204 The French-man did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double grists to his Mill. a 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1848 THOREAU *Maine* W. (1894) 58 According to Springer, the company consists of choppers, swamper,—who make roads,—barker and loader, teamster, and cook. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan. There are also 'loaders', who assist the teamsters in placing the logs on their sleds. 1880 BOTTRELL *Trad. Cornu.* Ser. III. 158 The 'loader' (miller's boy) having brought the grist to a farmhouse.

b. An attendant whose business it is to load guns for a man who is shooting game.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2 A quick man, with a good loader at his back, will not unfrequently get at least three barrels into a rise of birds. 1895 G. W. SMALLEY *Stud. Men* 198 The killing was done not to his own gun, but to his own three guns, as he had two loaders.

c. (a) A loading-machine. (b) See quot. 1872-6. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3). *Loader*, an instrument used with S. B. siege howitzers to steady the shell in the passage down the bore. The fixed iron band which crosses the hollow hemisphere of the loader has a hole in it which embraces the fuze, and which on reaching the bottom of the bore can be easily disengaged. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Loader*, a machine attached to a wagon, as a hay-loader or stone-loader. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

† 2. App. a dicing term; a doublet. (In quot. fig.) *Obs.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. Arg. (1697) 114 Lust is the main Body of the Tree... Every Vice is a Loader; but that's a Ten. 1694 — *Love Triumphant* IV. i. You will find but one bastard charged upon you: you see I was not for laying loaders.

3. A gun which is loaded in a particular way, always with qualification, e.g. BREECH-LOADEN, MUZZLE-LOADER, single-loader.

1898 [see BREECH-LOADER]. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 31 When it is required to be used as a single-loader, and a full magazine held in reserve for a greater emergency.

† **Loader** 2. *Obs.* = [*f.* *LOAD* sb. + *-ER* I.] = *Load-horse*.

1600 N. BRETON *Passquill's Passion* IX. (Grosart) 26/1 The Sacke, That laide away may breake the Loaders backe.

Loading (*lōd'ēn*), *vbl.* sb. [*f.* *LOAD* *v.* + *-ING* I.]

1. The action of the verb *LOAD*; the placing of a load or cargo in a vehicle, vessel, etc. † *Bill of lading* = bill of lading (see *BILL* sb. 3 10).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 22 In lodynge of bey or corne, the cattel is alwaye eatynge or beytynge. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* VIII. (1633) 102 The Irish impositions of Coyne, Livery,

Cartings, carriages, loadings, ... and such like. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Sea-men* 25 With your Commission, Cocket, or bills of loading. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Perrin must take them, and sign Bills of Loading for good well-conditioned Goods. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 545 The want of a pier... prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 961 The 'loading' indeed, if not excessive, stimulates the organ to stronger contraction.

b. *Arch.* The placing of a 'load'.

1751 LABELYR *Westm. Br.* 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 48 In the bridge, without any loading, each large pontoon is immersed to the depth of about 97 inches.

c. *Painting*. (See *LOAD* *v.* 7 b.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 228 This loading of thick masses of colour upon the picture. 1884 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* 230 Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light as the mountains do on the moon.

d. The use of weights or of some added material for the purpose of falsification or adulteration. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/2 Loading is slipping about an ounce weight of lead down the ears of the horse... No matter how vicious the beast may be it becomes dazed and stupid when the load plugs its ears. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh hard-dock or roker... This is technically called 'loading'. 1890 WATT *Paper-making* 114 The very finest qualities of paper are usually made without the addition of any loading, as it is called.

e. *Conjuring*. (See quot.)

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 345/2 For the purpose of what is called 'loading', i.e. bringing a rabbit or other article into a hat, etc.

2. The putting of the charge in a firearm.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 58 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times with one loading. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 375 The whole crew... were quick in loading, all of them good marksmen. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 66 The loading was effected almost as easily and rapidly as in a smooth-bore.

3. *Life-insurance*. (See quot. 1881.)

1867 C. WALFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 258 Some loading to the pure premiums may be considered as absolutely necessary. *Ibid.* 329 There will still remain... a considerable surplus, after paying all proper expenses, out of the loading of the premiums. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 173/1 With the introduction... of mortality tables which comprised more closely the death-rates among assured lives, there revived the practice of making an addition to the pure premiums, in order to provide for expenses, for fluctuations in the death-rate, and for other contingencies. This addition is called the 'loading' or 'margin'. The terms 'loading' and 'margin' have come to bear a somewhat extended meaning. They are now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deduced from any table that may be employed for the time. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 477 The calculated premium is slightly in excess of the true net premium, and the 'loading' in contingent cases is usually heavy.

4. *concr.* a. That with which something is loaded; a load, lading, cargo. Now somewhat *rare*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 620 A Freshman... beyng a carter, whiche dayly vsed to entre this towne with vytayll & other lodynge of his carte. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i. 85 Goe thou thy wayes, discharge thy Ship, And bid my Factor bring his loading in. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 363 Look on the tragic loading of this bed. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy will be exposed to publick Sale. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* I. (1840) 11 The ship, having taken in her loading, set sail for Portugal. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* XVII. (1748) III. 258 The plumb unhandled lost its bloom, the weak stems let fall their loading yet unripe. 1755 *Man* No. 13. 5 In failure of better loading, my wife and my chum might have the first ride in it [viz. a cart]. 1804 in LEWIS & CLARKE *Trav.* (1893) I. 45 No damage was done to the boats or the loading. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 656, 21 wagons of five cwt. each, which, with their loading of coals, amounted to 43 tons eight cwt. 1890 ROLF HOLDBREWED *Col. Reformer* (1891) 245 He had, as early as such loading could be procured, ordered from town great stores of fruit-trees and plants.

b. *pl.* in *Mining*. (See quot.)

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 96 Blocks, which are mounted upon piers or 'loadings' of masonry. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.* *Loadings*, pillars of masonry carrying a drum or pulley.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Pertaining to the loading of goods, cargo, etc., as loading-berth, -book, -pick; pertaining to or used in the loading of firearms, as loading-bar, -chamber, -funnel, -hammer, -machine, -plug, -tongs, -tray; loading-rod, a ramrod; loading-turn (see quot. 1858).

1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.* *Loading-bar, a bar used to carry shot. It is passed through the ring of the shell-books; also called carrying-bar. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* III. 53 We had reached our 'loading berth'. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 407 J. Mann, Cart-follower, kept the 'Loading-book'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Loading-chamber, the paterero, or inserting piece in breech-loading. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Loading-funnel, one for charging mortars with loose powder. *Loading-hammer, one for loading rifles. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Derbysh. Terms). *Loading-pick, a pick made purposely to cleave or rive up coals and prepare them for laying on the corves. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 164, I appeared among them with my 'loading-rod'. 1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.* *Loading-tongs, a pair of tongs used with siege howitzers to set the shell home. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*. *Loading Turn, the successive rotation for ships to approach the quays, to take in cargo. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.*

20 Apr. 5/3 Many of the collieries have little or nothing to sell for some weeks ahead, while loading turns as a rule are practically full to the end of the month.

Loading (lō'ding), *vbl. a.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -ING ².] 1. That loads.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loading-up Men*, men at the docks who stop the bales from the cranes and pile them up on the trucks.

2. *fig.* Burdening, oppressive, aggravating. *Obs.* 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 205 Such Men, in other mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are euer on the loading Part. 1632 tr. *Brue's Praxis Med.* 2 The paine that doth seaze thereon [the brain], is farre duller, and more loading. 1642 *S. Ashe Best Refuge* 29 Our Patentees, ... may justly be cast under this loading aggravation.

3. That is loaded in a specified way: in comb. with prefixed word, as BREECH-LOADING.

a 1858 [see BREECH-LOADING]. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/1 The relative effects of breech-loading and muzzle-loading rifle fire. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Daylight-loading cameras.

Loadless (lō'd-lūs), *a.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no load.

1876 *Ruskin Fors Clav.* VI. lix. 297 It will be simply to me only occasion for the loadless traveller's song.

Loadsaddle. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also (*north.*) 4 lad-, 5 layd-, 5- lade-, laid-. [f. LOAD *sb.* (or perh. LADE *sb.*) + SADDLE *sb.*] A pack-saddle.

1397-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 136 In ij ladsadell et uno panel empt. ixs. iij. 1418-19 *Ibid.* 615 In cartesadiltrees et ladesadiltrees empt. ijs. viij. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A layd sadyll, gestatorium, gestarium. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 169 A lade sadle, ij girths, a halter, and a wanton bodome, xx4. a 1568 *Woving Jok & Jynny* 52 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1878) 389, 1 half. . . Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lade-saddle*, a saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Load-saddle*, a wooden pack-saddle.

† **Loa'dsome**, *a.* *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -SOME.] Burdensome.

1578 *RANISTER Hist. Man* 1. 2 That therby the reading . . . may be more conspicuous . . . which otherwise would be load-some, and tedious. 1583 *GREENE Mamillia* 36 The weakest wit & youngest yeeres . . . is euer forced to bear the lodesome burden of loue. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 139 It has all the charms of idleness, without the weary, loadsome, and loathsome self-reproachingness of idleness.

Loadstar: see LODESTAR.

Loadstone, lodestone (lō'd-stōn). Also 6 (?) lodysshestone. [f. load, LODE + STONE *sb.* Literally 'way-stone', from the use of the magnet in guiding mariners. Cf. LODESTAR.]

1. Magnetic oxide of iron; also, a piece of this used as a magnet.

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 12 One kepte y^r compas and watched y^r our glasse, Some y^r lodysshestone dyd seke. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Mark* 38 b, Like as the lodestone draweth vnto it yron, so [etc.]. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 156 One ryngs of gold havyng in it a stone called a lode stone. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 291 The Loadstone, is coloured like iron, but blewier, and tending to a skie colour. 1716 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* 1 Pope to Oct. 1. 129 A small piece of loadstone that held up an anchor of steel too heavy for me to lift. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 292 The smallest loadstones have generally a greater attractive power, in proportion to their size, than larger ones. 1877 *W. JONES Finger-ring* 304 A loadstone sometimes was set instead of a jewel, indicative of love's attractions. 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept., The property of the magnet or 'loadstone' to point to the north first became known in the eleventh century.

2. *fig.* Something which attracts.

1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 102 Such things which are occasions and lode stones to draw people to wickednesse. a 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus Wks.* (Rüd.) 246 To have his absence whom he doth account to be the loadstone of his life! 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Bk. Martyrs* Wks. III. 141/1 She was at home, abroad, in every part, Loadstar and Loadstone to each eye and heart. a 1649 *DRUMM, OF HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 47/1 Load-star of love, and load-stone of all hearts. 1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* xxvii. (1797) II. 172, I find you . . . the general loadstone of attention. 1857 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 3. 164 His human sympathy and human sorrow were to be the lodestone of all hearts. 1877 *C. GEIKIE Christ* ix. (1879) 735 Jerusalem was now the loadstone that had drawn the whole Jewish world around it.

† **Loa'dum**. *Obs.* Also lodam(e, loadam, loadom, load him. [Florio (1598 and 1611) identifies the game with one called in It. *carica l'asino* (load the ass), which suggests *load'em* as the etymological spelling; but the reason for the name is not clear.] A game of cards; in one form, called *losing loadum*, the loser won the game.

1591 *FLORIO and Fruits* 67 At primero, at trump. . . and at lodam. 1599 *Hist. of Pope Joan* Ajb, In which the gamblers like loadam play and bring them forth last that are of most price. 1601 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 14 You that have beene deepe students at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1611 *COTGR., Coquimbent qui gaigne pert.* A game at cards, like our losing Lodam. 1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* 112 Which must needs be hindered by their practise, which with Rings and Jewels play at such losing Loadum with their Lips. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel* Wks. (1834) 232 After the nature of Load-him, a game at cards where he that wins loseth. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* i. xi, To converse with Scandal, is to play at Losing Loadum; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself. 1755 *Poor Robin, an Almanac* Dec., At loadum, cribbage, and all fours.

Load-water-line. *Naut.* The line of floatation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board.

(Called also † *load-water-mark*, *load-line*, and *Plimsoll's mark*.) Hence *load-water-draught*, *length*, *section* (see *quots.*).

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) D 1 a, The line which determines her depth under the water is usually termed the load-water-line. *Ibid.* Djb, The load-water-mark. 1862 *Q. Rev. Apr.* 570 Admitting that she is now sunk three or four feet below her proper load-water-line. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Load water-section*, a horizontal section at the load water-line in the shipbuilder's draught. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/1 The Thistle has a load-water length of 86ft. 4in. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Load-water*, pertaining to a loaded vessel; as, load-water draft. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 336/1 By halving the sum of load-water-line length and the square root of the sail-area.

Loaf (lōaf), *sb.* Pl. loaves (lōavz). Forms: *sing.* 1 hlāf, 3-4 laf, 3-5 lof, 4-5 loaf, (4 lhoue), 5 layf, *Sc.* lafe, loofe, looff, 5-6 lofe, loffe, 6-7 loafe, 8 *Sc.* leaf, 7- loaf; *pl.* 1 hlāfas, 3 *Orm.* lafess, 3-4, 6 *Sc.* laves, 4 lafes, lavis, -ys, *Sc.* lafs, lawis, 3-7 lofes, 4-5 lofes, looves, 4 lofs, lovis, loovys, 5 loofes, looffis, lovys, *Sc.* laffis, 7 loafs, loafes, 6- loaves. [Com. Teut.: OE. hlāf masc. = OHG. and MHG. leip, inflected leib-, bread, loaf (mod. G. laib, also written leib, loaf), ON. hleif-r loaf (Da., MSw. lew), Goth. hlaif-s bread (whence ga-hlaiba messmate, comrade, = OHG. gileipo, which seems to have suggested the equivalent late L. *compānio* COMPANION): -OTeut. *hlaitho-z.

Whether the sense of 'bread' or that of 'loaf' is the earlier is uncertain, as the ulterior etymology is obscure. For many doubtful conjectures see Uhlenbeck *Gotische Etymologie* s.v. hlaifs. Some have suggested connexion with OE. hlifian to rise high, tower, the reference being supposed to be to the 'rising' of leavened bread. Outside Teut. the following synonymous words are certainly in some way connected (most probably adopted from Teut.): OSI. xliba (Russian ХЛѢБЪ), Lith. klėpas, Lettish klaipts, Finnish leipä, Estonian leip. It has been supposed by some that the initial element in G. lebkuchen, lebzelter, gingerbread, is an ablut-vary of this word.]

1. Bread. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 11 Hlaf usorne ofer wistlic sel us todæg. c 1050 *Byrhtferh's Handb.* in *Anglia* (1883) VII. 322 And eton hīz þeorfe hlaif mid gremum lactum. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afedde fortig wintre mid henelefe hlafe. 1821 *Hunter's MS. in Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., People say 'some loaf', as well as 'some bread'.

fig. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. John* vi. 48 Ic am hlaif lifes.

2. A portion of bread baked in one mass; one of the portions, of uniform size and shape, into which a batch of bread is divided. Also with qualifying word, as barley, bran, cottage, household, tin, tinned loaf, for which see the first element. *Brown loaf*, a loaf of BROWN BREAD. *White loaf*, a loaf made of wheaten flour only.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlafulm & tuoez fises. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11788 Purh batt lebe gast himm badd Off stanness makenn lafess. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 227/283 Ane wel faire swite lof. 1340 *Ayenb.* 88 þe wyfman gat myd childre þet more hi unyt smak in ane zoure eppel þanne ine ane huetene lhoue. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Wks. II. 69 How many hynen in my fadirs hous ben ful of loves, and Y perishe here for hungre. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 150 A loof oper half a loof oper a louppe of chese. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 64 (Ps. cxxxii. 15) His poore y schal fylle wiþ lofes. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 6 b, Take a lofe of white brede & stepp hit with the brothe. 1485 in *Descr. Cal. Ant. Deeds* I. (1890) 358 And iij lofes of the secunde brede wekely, every lofe weyng twi poudes. 1562 *BULLEYN Bk. Simples* 13 b, The best bread is that, that is of a dnie old and the loves or manchedes, maie neither be great nor little. 1611 *RIBLE 2 Kings* iv. 42 Bread of the first fruits, twentie loaves of barley. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Lady-Errant* v. i. Plays (1651) 66 Just as so much Quick-silver is put into hot loves, to make 'em dance As long as 't heat continues. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* Chr. II. vi. 33 It was the custom to make one great loaf. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxviii, Bread was the scarcest article at the banquet, but the Glover and his patron Niel were served with two small loaves. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Kneading the flour, making noble puddings and loaves.

fig. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* xxiii. 1 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus.

Proverbial. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 30 For better is halfe a lofe than no bread. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. i. 87 Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shive we know. 1687 *Good Advice* 43 And then she will think that half a Loaf had been better then no Bread. 1758 *CHESTERF. Let. to Son* 13 June (1802) III. 1227 The lady has wanted a man so long, that she now compounds for half a one. Half a loaf— 1785 *GAOISE Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., To be in bad loaf, to be in a disagreeable situation, in trouble.

b. † *Assize loaf*, a loaf of the weight fixed by the assize of bread (31 Geo. II. c. 29). † *Church loaf* = HOLY LOAF. † *Prized loaf*, a loaf of the price fixed by the assize of bread. † *St. Stephen's loaf*, a stone. Also HOLY LOAF.

1499 *Churchlaw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid W. Toyt for tynding of the lyght and the church loffe. 1594 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. ix, He took up one of St. Stephens' Loaves, alias a Stone, and was going to hit him with it. 1762 *Act 3 Geo. III. c. 11* No Assize Loaves of the Price of three Pence, and prized Loaves called Half Quarter Loaves, . . . shall . . . in any Place be made for Sale [etc.].

c. *Loaves and fishes* (*fig. pbr.*, after John vi. 26): pecuniary advantages as a motive for religious profession (or, occas., for display of public spirit); the emoluments of ecclesiastical office.

1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 954 If it were not for the loaves and fishes, the traine of Christ would be lesse. 1799 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 300 Their seducers have wished war . . . for the loaves and fishes which arise out of war expenses. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xiv, 'The loaves and fishes', once so high, Are gone. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Barset* I. x, Any clergyman . . . whose loaves and fishes are scanty.

d. *Oyster, mushroom loaf*: The crust of a loaf or roll of bread filled with a stuffing of oysters or mushrooms.

1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* 99 To make Oyster-Loaves. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 287 To make Mushroom Loaves. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* I. iv, A dish of oyster loaves.

3. A moulded conical mass of sugar; a sugar-loaf. (Cf. LOAF-SUGAR.)

1363-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 In ix lb. Sacre de Sipr. empt. in uno lafapud Ebor. 1373-4 *Ibid.* 578 In ij lafes de Sugour ponder. xxij lib. quarteron empt. . . xlvjss. iij. 1440-41 *Ibid.* 78 Item j laf de suggir, iijss. vjd. 1556 *W. TOWSON* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 98 The isle of Tenerife, otherwise called the Pike, because it is a very high Island with a pike upon the toppe like a loafe of Sugar. 1654 *EVELYN Diary* 27 June, Here [at Bristol] I first saw the manner of refining suggar and casting it into loaves. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* Pref. 9 Refined loaves.

4. A mass or lump (of anything). *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Phigethia*, a little swelling hard and red, . . . our chirurgions do call it a little loafe or manchet. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xii. 244 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out, . . . and the rest remaines as a loafe of silver. 1611 *COTGR., I am de moustard*, a loafe, or ball, of drie, or dried mustard. 1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* 504/2 The Cakes [sc. of corrosive sublimate], they call Loaves.

5. A 'head' (of a cabbage).

[1585: implied in LOAFED.] 1817-18 *CORBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 113 All the plants from the English seed produced solid loaves by the 24th of June. 1829 - *Eng. Gard.* § 129 When it [the cabbage] makes its loaf in the summer, you cut the loaf off. . . In a month after cutting the head, the stump should be taken up.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as loaf basket; objective, as loaf-giver; similitive, as loaf-shaped adj.; † loaf-cabbage, a cabbage with a 'loaf' or head.

1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/7 The bread boy bears the 'loaf basket'. 1727 *S. SWITZER Pract. Gardiner* iii. xxiii. 131 That which . . . comes in just as 'loaf cabbages decay. 1733 *TULL Horse-hoeing Husb.* 19 Some have lost their Lives by Toads, being accidentally boild in the folds of a Loaf-Cabbage. 1882 *EONA LVALI, Donovan* ix, A moral song . . . in which a charitable 'loaf-giver' is represented. 1890 *H. LATHAM Pastor Pastorum* v. 129 Our Lord was hungry, and 'loaf-shaped' stones were lying all about Him.

Loaf (lōaf), *sb.* 2 *slang.* ? U.S. [f. LOAF *v.* 2] The action of loafing.

1855 *WHITMAN Leaves of Grass* (1884) 39 The farmer stops by the bars as he walks on a First-day loafe and looks at the oats and rye. 1886 *American* XII. 76 A resolution I have made to enjoy a solid old-fashioned loaf this summer. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 374/2 The holiday camp, in which a restful loaf is the principal object. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/1 In those days a Sandhurst instructorship was . . . looked upon as a 'comfortable loaf'.

b. *Comb.*: loaf-day, a day when no regular work is done. [But cf. Sw. *lofdag*, Du. *verlofdag* leave-day, holiday.]

1881 *Scrim's Mag.* XXII. 217/2 On 'loaf-days' the hands occupy themselves with making the neat cans which it is their . . . business to fill.

Loaf (lōaf), *v.* 1 [f. LOAF *sb.* 1 (sense 5).] *intr.* To form a loaf or 'head'. Hence *Loafing* (in 9 *loaving*), *vbl. sb.*

1578 *LYTE Doctores* 552 The white cabbage cole . . . closeth or lofeth in June, July, and August. 1817-8 *CORBETT Year's Resid. Amer.* (1822) 67 The cabbages . . . were . . . earlier in loaving, than any of the rest of the plot.

Loaf (lōaf), *v.* 2 Also *loafe*. [Of obscure origin.

Lowell's conjecture (adopted in recent Dicts.), that the vb. is ad. Ger. dial. *lofen* = *laufen* to run, is without foundation; the Ger. vb. has not the alleged sense 'to saunter up and down'. G. *landläufer* (= LANDLOUFR) has a sense not very remote from that of *loaf*, but connexion is not very probable.]

intr. To spend time idly. Also quasi-trans. To idle away (time).

1838 *J. C. NEAL Charcoal Sk.* III. ii. 34 One night, Mr. Dabbs came home from his 'loafing' place—for he 'loafs' of an evening like the generality of people—that being the most popular and the cheapest amusement extant. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xvi, Major Pawkins rather 'loafed' his time away, than otherwise. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xii, Men talked, and loafed, and read, and smoked. 1855 *WHITMAN Leaves of Grass* (1884) 29, I loafe and invite my soul, I lean and loafe at my ease. 1857 *C. KERNE Let.* in G. S. LAYARD *Life* iii. (1892) 62 My friend . . . fished, and I loafed about sketching. 1854 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., [At Niagara] You may lounge, you may loafe, you may saunter, you may moon, . . . but you . . . cannot stay. 1885 *M. PATTISON Mem.* 39 He allowed me to waste those two precious years in loafing about at home.

Loaf-bread. Now *dial.* Bread made in the form of loaves; ordinary baker's bread as distinguished from cakes or wafers.

1559 *FRECKMAN* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 25 The communion ricevied . . . in lofe bread, without any reverence. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 980/2 Then eake bread and loafe bread are all one with you. 1564 *J. RASTELL Confut. Jewell's Sermon*, 162 b, The Sacrament was ministred . . . some time in loenebread, some time in wafers. 1832 *W. JAMESON in Mem. & Lett.* (1845) 93 Bakers don't care for loaf-bread, nor ministers for Sermons. 1899 *M. RUSSELL Irish Farmer's Sunday Morning* in *Idyls of Killowen* 3/4 Before the sire

Ware. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. En cycl.* s.v. *Aschet*,
Ashets seem to have been the first things of lame ware.
1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 140 Our loam-heap should
be free from all vermin.

The OE. *læn* did not survive into ME., being superseded by the Scandinavian form; but its derivative vb. *lænan* is the source of LEND *v.*"]

†1. A gift or grant from a superior. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Wilt.
a 1250 *Prov. Elfred* 186 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Ayhte nys
nolre istrecon; ac hit is godes lone. a 1300 *Cursor M.*
10179 In thrin his godes did he dele pat godd had lent him
of his lane. 13. *Evang. Nicod.* 1530 in *Archiv. Stud. neu.*
Spr. 1111. 419 Pus all pa saintes banked him ryght pat
slyke lane wald pam len. a 1375 *Lay Folkes Mass Bk.* App.
iv. 640 Vr lord lene vs pat lon. a 1386 *Chaucer Sompn.* T.
153 God be thanked of his lone. a 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1916
The lady. Dwellyd as nonne.
a 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 271 Thou leyne vs lyffyn on
thi lone. a 1470 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*)
xix, Lordis that hes land be goddis lane [*primes tane, gane*].

2. A thing lent; something the use of which is
allowed for a time, on the understanding that it
shall be returned or an equivalent given; esp. a
sum of money lent on these conditions, and usually
at interest. *Phr.* †to loan: as a loan.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14036 Tua men . . . asked him penis to
lan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 810 Pe low
.. gert cal hyme in lugment, to prove his lane pat he
lent. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xxii. 25 If thou 3yuest money
to 3eone to my pore puple. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. iii.
16 3eve 3e lone, hoping no thing ther of [*Luke* vi. 35].
1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Every man that payeth to
such a yette or lone aboute specified. 1502 *Ord. Crysten*
Men (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 226 He the whiche receyueyth
that londe of money. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 17 Our salu-
ior sais in the vi chaiptr of S. Luc. len 3our layne
traistand no thing thairfor. 1611 *Bible 1 Sam.* ii. 20 The
Lord giue thee seed of this woman, for the lone which
is lent to the Lord. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit.*
Plant. Amer. 11 Their Money being Loans of Paper Credit
called Bills, from their Government to private Persons upon
Land Security. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 409
Dhar ceded to the British government . . . as security for a
pecuniary loan, the province of Bairsia for five years. 1863
FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iv. (1876) 37 Indian railways have been
constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England.

b. *fig.* Said, in recent use, of something (as a
word, a custom) 'borrowed' or adopted by one
people from another.

1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* viii. 405 To regard the con-
ceptions of Isa. lxxv. 17, and still more, of Isa. lxxvi. 15 as
mere loans from Mazdeism is uncritical. 1892 E. P. BARROW
Regni Evangelium iv. 78 Inward graces and outward op-
portunities are loans which may be enlarged by use and
must be accounted for.

3. The action of lending; an instance of this;
also in *phr.* †at, †by, †in, on or upon loan; and
†to put to loan, in *quot. fig.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 244/136 'Leneth me', he sede, 'Ane
hondret quarters of pateron. his schipmen seiden ne dorre we
make no lone'. c 1385 *Chaucer Shipman's T.* 295 No wight in
all this world wiste of this lone. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. v.* 194
Lumbardes of lukes pat lyuen by lone as lewes. 1454 *Rolls*
of Parlt. V. 245 2 That shal be severally leveide and had by
wey of lone and preste to hym. 1463 *Mann. & Househ.*
Ezp. (Roxb.) 220 Item, delivryd to the sayd Straton, by
lone, xijd. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 496 Any bargen or
lowne of money by way of vsury. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*
Edw. IV. 244 Money, prested out in lone. 1646 *Mass-*
sach. Col. Rec. 4 Nov. (1853) II. 164 The Corte . . .
formerly granted Major Nehemia Bourne the lone of sixe
great guns. 1712 *Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 319,
I am promys'd the loan of it [a book]. 1721 *Rhode Island*
Col. Rec. (1859) IV. 297 To permit and suffer the said
Richard Ward to have and take upon loan as much of said
bills . . . as by them shall be thought needful. 1729 *New*
Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1870) IV. 553 The vote of the
House. for re-issuing some bills at loan. 1753 *Washing-*
ton Trub. (1754) 6 The Waters were quite impassable, without
swimming our Horses; which obliged us to get the Loan of
a Canoe. 1813 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 36, I am much obliged
to you. for the loan of this precious collection of memorials.
1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 972 If the loan
is not upon the vessel, but upon the goods and merchandize.
1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* 111. 605 He incessantly
pressed for a 'brave sum of money' on loan. 1858 W. H.
SUMNER in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XII. 226, I obtained
the loan of that Order Book. 1900 MRS. CARUS-WILSON
Irene Petric Pref. 12, I am indebted . . . to many friends for
loan of letters, etc.

transf. and fig. (rare). 1538 *Elvot Dict. Addit.* *Animam*
debet. he hath not his lyfe but in lone. 1609 *Heywood*
Brit. Troy v. xlix. 118 The blow was put to lone. 1854
THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 297 She gratified Clive by a
momentary loan of two knuckly old fingers.

†b. *occas.* The action of hiring or letting.

1601 *Exp. Judges riding West. & Oxford Circuit* 49 in
Camden Misc. (1858) IV. II, the lone of vessells vs. iijd.
1790 *Weston Rec.* (Massach.) 5 Apr. (1893) 414 The proceeds
of the Sale or Loan of the Same [pews] to Discharge the
Debts of the Town.

4. *National finance.* a. A contribution of money,
formerly often a forced one, from private in-
dividuals or public bodies, towards the expenses of
the state, the amount of which is acknowledged
by the government as a debt; sometimes, the sum
of money so contributed.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 8/2 Ye gret loones and prestes, ye
which yei have afore this tyme made unto our said Sovraim
Lord. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 At the tyme of the same
lone or taking of the seid money. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen.*
VIII. c. 2 § 1 Every high collector of any . . . xv. subsidie or
other taxe or lone. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 102 b,
At the last lone some lent the fifth part. 1603 *North's*
Philarch. Seneca (1612) 1217 He . . . ransacked all Italie
with impositions and excessive loones. 1626 in *Crt. & Times*
Chas. I. (1849) I. 126 The money which the aldermen gave
the king, they neither presented in the name of a loan nor
of their own proper gift. 1772 *Junius's Lett.* lxviii. 347 Several
persons . . . refused to contribute to a loan exacted by Charles

the First. 1833 *Hy. Martineau Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 Loans
of almost every kind, and under every species of pretence had
been raised upon the suffering nation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's*
Hist. Ref. II. 143 They . . . obstinately refused to grant a loan
which they were called upon to advance, and which was to be
repaid out of the proceeds of the tax for the Turkish war.
1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 162 Since Juarez triumphed, there
have been no forced loans, no exactions.

b. An arrangement or contract by which a go-
vernment receives upon its own credit advances of
money on specified conditions, esp. the payment
of a stipulated interest.

1765 *Blackstone Comm.* i. viii. 324 The frequent oppor-
tunities of conferring particular obligations, by preference
in loans [etc.]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 109 It had
been thought necessary to offer . . . ten per cent. per annum,
on a loan. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II.
429 To reduce the charge on account of the loan to 3 or 3½
per cent. 1853 *Bright Sp. India* 3 June, The Company has
contracted loans to the extent of 16,000,000.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as
loan-account, -act, -chest, -fund, -shop; b. objective,
as loan-contractor, -jobber, -jobbing; †loan-bank,
an establishment from which poor people could
borrow money at a low rate; †loan-bill =
exchequer-bill; loan-collection, a collection
of works of art, curiosities, or the like, lent
by their owners for exhibition; loan-god, a
god borrowed from another religion; loan-
holder, one who holds debentures or other ac-
knowledgements of a loan; a mortgagee; †loan-
house = LOAN-OFFICE 1; loan-monger, a con-
tempituous name for a loan-contractor; so loan-
mongering vbl. sb., loan-mongery; loan-myth,
a myth borrowed from a foreign mythology; loan-
note, an acknowledgement of indebtedness signed
by an officer of a borrowing society on its behalf;
†loan-recusant, one who refused to contribute to
a loan; loan-society, an association of persons
who pay a periodical subscription in order to form
a fund from which loans may be made to members
or others; loan-word [= *G. lehnwort*], a word
adopted or borrowed from another language. Also
LOAN-MONEY, LOAN-OFFICE.

1809 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 6/3 The customer . . . is informed
that a 'loan-account' has been opened in his name. 1743
New Hampsh. Prov. Papers (1871) V. 668 The 'Loan Act' for
improving £25,000 which his Majesty has condescended to
approve. 1662 *Petry Taxes* 11 If publick 'loan-banks, lom-
bards, or banks of credit' . . . were erected. 1746 *Connect. Col.*
Rec. (1876) IX. 250 A certificate . . . for letting out the loan
bank made by this Colony. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 63
Loan banks lent money. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6078/2 The
Exchequer Bills, called 'Loan Bills'. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK
Cambridge III. 473 There were special 'loan-chests, the
borrower deposited some object of value as a pledge in the
chest out of which his loan had been taken. 1895 H. F.
BROWN *Biog. J. A. Symonds* I. 100 Symonds saw the first
'loan collection of old masters [at Manchester]. 1834
Tail's Mag. I. 390/1 The vitals are eaten out of Old
England by subsidies, 'loan-contractors, and Jew-jobbers'.
1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 23 § 1 Certain Institutions
for establishing 'Loan funds have been . . . established . . .
for the benefit . . . of the Labouring Classes. 1893 *DR. ARVILL*
Unseen Foundat. Society xvi. 521 A loan-fund had been
opened. 1901 A. LANG *Magic & Relig.* ii. 15 The Theory of
'Loan-Gods; or borrowed Religion. 1823 *BYRON To Bow-*
ring 10 Oct. in *Moore Lett. & Fris. Byron* (1830) II. 693 It
will be requisite for the 'loan-holders to set apart . . . 50,000
sterling for that purpose. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/1
The shareholders and loanholders would have confidence.
1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Fismire* 79 Their Lombards, or 'Loane-
houses, are principally for the benefit of the poore. 1797 in
Spirit Pub. Fris. (1802) I. 84 'Loan-jobbers and Con-
tractors are quarrelling who shall rob us. 1822 in *Cobbett*
Rur. Rides (1885) I. 144 Loan-jobbers, stock-jobbers, Jews.
1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i. (1887) 15 A junior partner
in the eminent 'loan-jobbing firm of Catchflat and Com-
pany. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. iv, He . . . turned up his nose at
the Walpolean 'loanmongers. 1898 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 39 The
plunder of conquered States for the benefit of the victor
through the agency of the loan-monger. 1826 in *Cobbett*
Rur. Rides (1885) II. 259 Till excises and 'loanmongering
began, these vermin [the Quakers] were never heard of in
England. 1822 *Examiner* 419/2 This must be the case
.. even if 'loan-mongery goes on. 1887 *LANG Myth,*
Ritual, & Relig. I. 322 Many Greek myths are 'loan-
myths'. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 564 The 'loan-
notes of the Cherry Tree Building Society. 1654 II.
I. *ESTRANGE Chas. I.* (1655) 75 The 'Loan-Recusants ap-
peared the only men in the peoples affections. 1849 *N. &*
Q. 1st Ser. I. 5 The Lombard merchants . . . were the first to
open 'loan-shops in England. 1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.*
c. 23 An Act for the Establishment of 'Loan Societies in
England and Wales. 1874 *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* v. 171
'Loan-words are common to all dialects. 1900 MARGO-
LOUTH in *Expositor* Apr. 248 Isaiah's oracles were full of
Aramaic loan-words.

Loan (lōn), sb.² Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also
4, 8-9 lone. [See LANE sb.]

1. A lane, a by-road.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. II.* 192 Lyzere . . . Lurkede borw loines
[B. C. lanes]. *Ibid.* v. 162 Clarise of Cockes lone [B.
C. lane]. 1785 *FORBES Poems Buchan dial.* 33 Why fear'd
he to gang up the lone, and trembled at their sword? 1809
T. DONALDSON *Poems* 49 An' down the lone he took his
flight. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* Lone, loan, a lane,
a narrow passage. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 36
Maybes he's comin' up the loan this verra neenit.

2. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a
farmhouse or village, on which the cows are milked.

1715 *Ramsay Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xix, Milk het frae the
loan. 1721 — *Richy & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting
in the loans. 1881 W. T. ROSS *Poems* 208 From the woods
and loans An answering storm was hurled.

†Loan, sb.³ *Sc. Obs.* [*a. Gael. lōn.*] Pro-
visions. Also attrib., loan-money, loan-silver,
board wages.

a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 289
That they should be in reddynes agane the xxj day of July
instant with fourtie dayes lone. 1639 *MRO. HUNTLEY* in
Spalding Troub. Chas. I. (1850) I. 145 That all his Majesties
leges . . . be in reddness prepairit with all diligens to repair
whair and when he think fitting, vpon 48 hours aduertese-
ment, with 15 dayis lone. a 1670 *SPALDING ibid.* 316 Ilk
heretour to furnis his prest man with 40 dayis lone. *Ibid.*
II. 320 Ilk souldiour to haue sex schillings ilk day, during
the space of 40 dayes, of loan siluer.
a 1736 W. ROBERTSON in *W. Walker Bards Bon-Accord* (1887) 606 Aft ther's
ease in doleful' croon, Tho' little lone lie in the wallet.

Loan (lōn), v. Now chiefly *U. S.* Forms:
(? 3-4 lane(n), 6 loane, 6, 8 lone, 6- loan. [*f.*
LOAN sb. 1

The earliest quots. are doubtful, as they may belong to
LEND v.² (a miswritten for *lō*); if correct, they indicate an
early adoption of ON. *lāna* of equivalent etymology.]

trans. To grant the loan of; to lend. Also with
out.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 Gif ðu him lanst ani þing
of ðinen. c 1205 *LAY.* 3680 Ich be wulle lanen of nine
leode-folc fit hundred schilling. *Ibid.* 6247 Ich cow wulle
lanen [etc.]. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1
Lonyng or lonyng out the same for gaires in purchasing
landes. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleyes* (1883) I. 203 In
yeares of dearth and Scarcity, [he] loaned to many of them
.. wheat and other come out of his graneries. 1644 J.
LANGLEY *Mournf. Note of Dove* 20 By way of location, or
loaning them out. 1729 B. FESSENOEN in *N. Eng. Hist. &*
Gen. Reg. (1859) XIII. 32 Gershom Tooley loans Oxen. 1740
Connect. Col. Rec. (1874) VIII. 320 The remainder of the
said thirty thousand pounds . . . shall be loaned out to
particular persons. 1785 *Weston Rec.* (Massach.) 19 Sept.
(1893) 370 Said sum being loaned to the Treasurer by the
Direction of the Town. 1803 *FESSENOEN Terrible Tractorat.*
i. (ed. 2) 3 They will not loan me, gratis, their jingling sing-
song apparatus. 1834 *CALHOUN Wks.* II. 338 The power
to withdraw the money from the deposit, and loan it to
favorite State banks. 1847 *BROWNSON Wks.* V. 541 We
once loaned a Protestant lady a pamphlet by an eminent
Catholic divine. 1880 BONAMY PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May
674 He receives a deposit from one man; he loans it out in
part. to another. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men*, etc.
172 The stalls. are barrack chairs loaned for the occasion.
absol. or intr. a 1355 *Prose Psalter* xxxviii. 27 The
rystful ys merciful. and laneþ [*MS. Dubl. leueþ*]. 1864 in
WEBSTER. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 262 The limit . . . within
which the executive officers . . . may loan to a director.

Loan, obs. form of LONE a.

Loanable (lō'nābl'), a. [*f.* LOAN v. + -ABLE.]
That may be loaned or lent, esp. of capital, etc.:
Available for use in loans.

1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* III. xxiii. § 4 (1876) 390 It is there-
fore so much subtracted from the amount of what may be
correctly called loanable capital. 1885 *Manch. Guard.*
20 July 5/5 The accumulation of loanable gold in the banks
.. is a proof that gold has not risen in value.

Loaned (lōnd), ppl. a. [*f.* LOAN v. + -ED.]
That has been lent; that has been issued as a loan.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* 106 b, Who so . . . do thinke
meete that loney money be remitted to the debtors. 1602
WARNER Alb. Eng. XII. lxxiv. (1612) 309 She, the Pawne
accepted, did her loney Ring forgoe. 1740 *Connect. Col.*
Rec. (1874) VIII. 357 Three thousand pounds of loaned
bills were drawn in for interest for the year 1740. 1749 *Ibid.*
(1876) IX. 455 Mortgages given for the security and pay-
ment of the last loaned moneys. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 498
An unwarrantably loaned umbrella.

Loanee (lōmī'), [*f.* LOAN v. + -EE.] One to
whom a loan has been granted; a borrower.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 157 Having the honour of being
the Adam of South American loanees. 1853 *WHEWELL Tr.*
Grotius II. 65 A loanee is bound to make good the thing
lent if it be destroyed.

Loaner (lō'nər), [*f.* LOAN v. + -ER.] One
who loans or lends; one who grants a loan.

1884 *Home Mission.* Nov. 285 They loan through agents,
and . . . these agents do not protect the interest of the loaner.
1898 *19th Cent.* Sept. 364 Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is the
loaner of this collection.

†Loange. *Obs.* Also 4-5 loenge. [*a. OF.*
loenge (F. *louange*), *f. loer* (lower) to praise.] Com-
mendation, praise.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 223 Al the poeple of his noble
Loange unto his name seie. c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II.
14 To the loenge of perdurable gloire. 1485 *CAXTON Chas.*
Gt. 25 He was chosen emperour of Rome wyth grete
loange. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 64 Doo bi suche manere of
wyse, that the loeuyng [*sic*] be vnto the attributed.

Loaning (lō'nɪŋ), vbl. sb. [*f.* LOAN v. +
-ING 1.] The action of the vb. LOAN; lending.

1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 360 The committee
for the loaning the said bills are to take notice hereof.
1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/2 The President proceeds to
condemn the loaning of public funds to banks without
interdict. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 261 The excessive loan-
ing of a bank's funds to its officers and directors.

Loaning (lō'nɪŋ), sb. *Sc.* and *north.* Forms:
4-5 lon(n)yng(e), 6-7 lonyng, 8 lownin, 7- loan-
ing. [*f.* LOAN sb.² + -ING 1.]

1. = LOAN sb.² 1. †Free loaning; a right of way.
1324 *MS. Charter* (penes W. Greenwell of Durham), Le
Lonyng quod dicit usque Charlawe. 1370 *Durham*
Italm. Rolls (Suttees) 60 Injunctum est omnibus tenenti-

bus quod faciant les longyns. 1475 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) I. 175 Acceptand a fire longyn throw the sayde auche to Glentras as efforis to the town to haf of law. 1502 *Will in Rentrals Ch. Acts* 356 Brakan more longyn. 1597 *Wills & Inw. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 341 To the loaning that lyethe betwex Lumley parke paille and Lamb fields. 1610 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 199 For not repaying the loaning betwene Earlie and West Ronckton. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 65 § 5 Any distance to be measured along any street, lane, or loaning. 1862 *M'Cosh Supernatural* I. v. 92 We steal away thro' some green loaning. 1893 *CROCKETT Stickit Minister* 114 Loaning on the gate at the head of the loaning.

2. = LOAN sb. 2.

1750 *MISS ELLIOT Song, The Flowers of the Forest* i, But now they are moaning on ilka green loaning. 1824 *Scott Redgummet* let. ii, See not a Dulcinea in every slipshod girl, who drives... out the village cows to the loaning. 1882 *J. WALKER Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 Crummies routin up the loanin' Wi weel-fittin' haggies.

3. *attrib.*, as *loaning-end*; *loaning-dike*, a wall dividing the arable land from the pasture.

1383 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 177 De ten. villae quia noluerunt facere le longyndes iuxta Bishoplaw. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 160/2, 6 ridas terrarum... inter... lie Ovir Frankland ex australi, lie loaning-dyke ex occidentali. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xxxv. 256 Every day the old man passed this loaning-end.

Loan'money.

† 1. Money payable as a contribution to a government loan. *Obs.*

1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. I. 221 The li of the Li of loan money shalbe payed with a good will and with thanke. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1892) I. 249 There is much aumring about the restraint of those that would not conform to Loan Monies. 1659 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. 431 Sir P. H. refusing to part with Loan-money, was called before the Lords of the Council. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 381 Sir Harbottle's father... lay long in prison, because he would not pay the loan-money.

2. Money advanced as a loan.

1727 *T. AMORY* 24 May in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. New Eng.* (1890) II. 480 We shall soon see if the Loan Money will be continued. The Lower House is for it. 1764 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 303 As fast as gold and silver shall be paid into the said office, for the aforesaid loan money. 1895 *Daily News* 3 May 9/4 A decline in the rate for loan money from 4 to 3½.

Loan'-office.

1. An office for lending money to private borrowers.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting... Loan-offices, Publick Treasuries, &c. pretending to assist the Poor. 1732 *New Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 304 Purchasing New-Jersey Currency and keeping it up till they could make an Advantage of it by imposing upon the Poor, who were in necessity of it to pay into the Loan-Office. 1897 *Daily News* 8 May 4/7 Indictments charging against four prisoners loan-office and turf frauds.

2. An office for receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1777 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 45 The design of loan-offices was to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills by avoiding farther emissions. 1779 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1883) VI. 428 The interest... is payable only at the loan office in America from where the bills issued. 1865 *H. PHILLIPS Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 55 Congress... erected a Loan Office in each of the United States.

attrib. 1781 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1888) VII. 178 Accepted a number of loan-office bills this day.

So *Loan'-office* (U.S.), an official charged with the duty of receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1737 *Col. Laws N. York* (1895) II. 1040 An Act to facilitate and Explain the duty of the Loan officers in this Colony. 1790 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 571 The loan officers or collectors, or some other known character, will have this additional duty annexed to him.

Loansom, obs. form of LONESOME.

Loap(e, obs. form of LOPE v.

Loar(e, obs. form of LORE.

Loasaceous (lō'asē's) [f. mod.L. *Loasaceae*: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Loasaceae* or *Loasew*.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*; and in some recent Dicts. **Loasad** (lō'asād). [f. mod.L. *Loasa* (prob. of S. American origin) + -AD.] A plant of the order *Loasew* or *Loasaceae* (native to tropical America), of which *Loasa* is the typical genus.

1846 *LINOLEY Veg. Kingd.* 744 The resemblance between *Loasads* and Cucurbits.

† **Loath**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lāð, (lāað), 2-4 lath(e, 4-6 loth(e, 4, 6 Sc. and north. laith, 6-loath(e). [OE. *lāð*, orig. neut. of *lāð* LOATH a. In sense 2 from the vb. LOATHE. (Cf. LETH.)]

1. Something hateful or harmful; evil, harm, injury; an annoyance, a trouble.

900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. vi. (Schipper) 576 Eala; hwæt þu me nywel yfel and lāð dest mid þinne arnigne. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Donne bið þas innodes sar setende & līdgende, þat hit sona aarnig lāð ne bið. c 1205 *LAV.* 16073 Nu þu most þat lāð oa-fon. c 1300 *Havelok* 76 Wo so dede hem wrong or lath... He dede hem sone to hauen rich. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 308 Þat na man did hymne lath. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1935 To do that lady no lothe That pendid to velany. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 9 Harnes shall ye heat And lothes you to lap.

2. Dislike, hatred, ill-will; in later use, in physical sense, disgust, loathing. Also *to have in loath*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Men scheden hate teres for lape of þe worlde. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11887 To shilden þe wiþþ all

hiss lah. a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 255 Ich mei... warnin ow of his lāð. a 1330 *Ottel* 603 Eyther forsaþ oþer his loh. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 458 Be now lathe or lette, ryghte as þe thynkes. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 818 Ever bytwyne hem was hate & loth. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vi. 28 Det michi modo ad potandum And I forgiþ him laith et wraith. 1589 *R. BAUCE Seru.* (1843) 129 We are come to such a loath, disdaia and oft casting of this heauenly food. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 301 If your Horse... grow to a loath of his meat. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 They are by experience found to breede loathe in the Birds. 1669 *FLAMSTEED* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 84 What then hath cast us behind them? not our want of wits, but loathe of pains. 1728 *P. WALKER Life Peden* (1827) 113 O Scotland, many long and great shall thy Judgments be of all kinds... for Loth and Contempt of the Gospel.

Loath, loth (lōp), a. Forms: a. 1 lāð, (lāa), laith, lāth, 2-3 lath, (3 lāð). β. Sc. and north. 4-6 lath(e, 4-8 laithe, layth(e, 6-9 leath, 4-9 loath. γ. 3-5 leith, 5-6 leyth. δ. 2-4 loh, (2 loth), (3 loeð, lodt, loth3), 4-6 lothe, (4 lot), 4-5 looth(e, (7 loathe, lought), 4- loth, 6-loath. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lāð* = OFris. *leed* for **lēth*), OS. *lōð* (Du. *leed*), OLG. *leid* (MHG. *leit*, *leid*; mod.G. as sb., *leid* sorrow, pain; cf. *leider* unfortunately, which is properly the comparative of the adj.), ON. *leith-r* (Sw., Da. *led*): -OTeut. **laipo-*, adopted in Rom. as F. *laid*, It. *laido* ugly.

The ulterior etymology is obscure. Apparently cognate are OHG. *lives* alas, and possibly OE. *lā* Lo.

† 1. Hostile, angry, spiteful. *rare* in ME. *Obs.* *Beowulf* (Z.) 1506 þat heo bone fyrd-hom ðurh-fon ne mihte... lapan fragum. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3811 He lengit not long in his lothe hate.

† 2. Repulsive, unpleasant, hateful, loathsom.

Beowulf (Z.) 134 Was þat ge-win to strang lāð and longsum. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 514 *Ingratus*, lath. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 And kep us from his waning þat lape þat þet lāðe þing. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 283 þer is þe loþe sathanas. c 1220 *Bostury* 458 Seftes sop ure seppande... leide and lodlike. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 269 And niðful neddre, lod an līðer, sal gliden on hise breðer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 To dredi dæþ þat he be don, Laper dæþ þan [printed] þat an iñt. c 1300 *Harrold. Hell* 154 Bring out of this lothe hous. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* xv. 6 þof þat seme laith & outkastye. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Pautus) 771 A fowle padow... þat was laythe to se. 1426 *ADELAY Poems* 31 Þenk on the leyth lazur was borne into Abragus barme. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 63 He was foule and lyth to sight. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ii. li. 128 Bt mair abaid, As was de-visit, the laith worde furth braid. 1583 *BABINGTON Commandm.* viii. (1590) 381 Wee should not take any sure comfort til we haue... altered quite so loath a life. 1592 *WYRELY Armorie* 155 Relaxment from loth prison streng.

† b. Const. dat. or to, esp. in him (etc.) loath is, were, etc. to (do so and so); also with clause as subject. *Obs.*

c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iv. x. § 7 Swa lāð was Pena folc Scipian... ðiet [etc.]. 11... O. E. *Chron.* an. 1048 (Laud MS.) Him was lāð to anytremne his agenne folasod. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He his unaisel 3if him is lāð to donne þis. c 1205 *LAV.* 4000 þe quike hire was swa swiðe leod þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 7321 þes tīðende him was leð. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þisse undeauwe... is þauh of alle on lodest [printed oldest] God. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1216 Hir was ysmales anger lod. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119/454 Loth3 vs were any-þing to don. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1102 To blam þe broiher was þam laith. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1255 Him loþ þoust no longer to striue. c 1386 *CHAUCER Maniciple's T.* 41 For hym were loth bysyped for to be. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 432 To losse swyke a lord-schiþe me thyake it fulle laythe. c 1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 1484 Here seruice to him was nat lothe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xxii. That is me loth said the knyght, but sythen I muste nedes I will dresse me therto. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. ProL 480 Eot laith me war, but other offence or crime, Ane bruttil body suld intierike my ryme.

† 3. Ugly; esp. in phrase for fairer, for loather, in the marriage service. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvii. 77 þe wymaen er ri3t layth and lī araid. 1403 *Fork Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi. I take the, N., to my wedded wyfe... to hold and to haue... for fayrer, for layther. 1484 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 162 note, For farer for lather.

Proverb. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Proo.* (1867) 49 The lothe stake standeth longe.

4. Averse, disinclined, reluctant, unwilling. Const. († for) to with *inf.*, also for (a person) to (do something), also with sentence as object; occas. with *of, to, unto*, followed by a sb.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.) She lyneþ loh of this lyf. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 3 Loathe to offende I purpose [etc.]. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 27788 (Cott. Galba) Slewth... it makes a man lath for to lere. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxiv. 70 She fond the so dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. c 1440 *Eone Flor.* 1126 The pope was not lothe To assolve hym of hys othe. c 1475 *Rauf Colsear* 702 He was... lath for to stynt. 1523 *LAV. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xciii. 229 The whiche the erle of saynt Powle was lothe vnto. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 575 Full faith he was... To put his honour in dame Fortonis handis. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 93 The duke of Gloucester... beganne to waxe lothe of his supposed wife. 1598 *DELONEY Jacke Newb.* vii. 86 The lother to speake, for that bee could speake but bad English. 1599 *HARLUTV* I. 600 The residue shewed themselves unwilling and loath to depart. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* (1632) 1023 What king hath be lother to punysh his subjects. a 1657 *Sir W. MURE Sonnet* iii. 12 (S. T. S.) I, 49 No greif at all... Shall mack me ewer loath of my estait. 1662 *J. BARCROVE Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 22 His relations being loath to part with the estate they had got by his supposed death. 1667 *PEVTS Diary* 7 Feb. I... would be loth he should not do well. 1713 *BERKELEY Hyias & Phil.* ii. Wks. 1871 I. 314

You are loath to part with your old prejudice. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 169 She found him moderate, and loth to send her to prison. 1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 114, I am laith that she should tyme. 1811 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 The Calvinists... are seen to be... loth to military service. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* ix. § 1 (1862) 113 Would be loth to risk a shilling of it. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas M.* 62 Lammeter isn't likely to be loth for his daughter to marry into my family. 1890 *SIA A. KERE-wich in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 One is loth to believe the similarity is innocent and unintentional.

b. without construction; sometimes quasi-adv. *Phr. Nothing loath*: not at all unwilling.

c 1475 *Lerne or be Lewde* xi in *Babes Bk.*, To Lothe, ne to Lovyng, ne to Lyberalle of goodde. 1608 *G. WILKINS Pericles* vi. (1857) 42 To take a loth and sorrowful departure of her. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1039 Her hand he seis'd, and to a shadie bank... He led her nothing loath. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* i. i. 406 As Wretches... Part with their Lives, unwilling, loth and fearful. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* v. i. Thus aged men full loth and slow The vanities of life forego. 1836 *J. H. NEWMAN in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 123 See in king's courts loth Jeremiah plead! 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. xi. The children were nothing loth, for the house was splendid, and the welcome kind enough. 1873 *DAWNING Red Cott. Nt.* cap. 227 Give me permission to cry 'Out of bed, You loth rheumatic sluggard!'

† c. Displeased. *Obs. rare.*

a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 363 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 Þurh lesinge mon is loh. 1670 *DUDEN Cong. Granada* i. i. (1725) 38 You are loth, That, like a perjurd Prince, you broke your Oath.

5. Used antithetically to *lieft*, in senses 2 and 4. See LIEF a. 3, and *quots.* there given.

† 6. quasi-adv. Reluctantly, slowly. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* lxxviii. 1 þe laghere is oure voice and þe lathere ure we herd. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 1185 (1234) Of þing ful efre loth bygoane Cometh ende good.

Loath to depart. Orig. the tune of a song (prob. containing those words) expressive of regret for departure; *transf.* any tune played as a farewell.

1584 *GREENE Arbusto Wks.* (Grosart) III. 211 With that she cast on me such a louing looke, as she seemed to play loth to depart. 1609 *Ravenscroft's Deuteronomia* in *Chappell Pop. Mus. Old Time* I. 173 Sing with thy mouth, sing with thy heart, Like faithful friends, sing *Loath to depart*. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* 80 Yet againe returning to the liue, with delightful melody singing a loath to depart, [they] invite all their Sisters to hasten apace, and wait upon their Queen now on her coronation day. 1855-7 *CHAPPELL Pop. Mus. Old Time* II. 708 It [sc. 'The Girl I left behind me'] has also been played for at least seventy years, as a *Loth-to-depart*, when a man-of-war weighs anchor, and when a regiment quits the town in which it has been quartered. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Ward-bk.*, *Loath to depart*, probably the first line of some favourite song; formerly the air was sounded in men-of-war, when going foreign, for the women and children to quit the ship.

Loathe (lōð), v. Forms: a. 1 lāðian, 2-3 lāðen, lathen, 3 lāðien, 4-6 Sc. and north. lath e, 5 laith e. β. 3-4 lōðien, 3-5 lope n, 3-7 lothe, (5 lothee), 6-7 loth, 5-6 loothe, 6-8 loth, 6-loath. [OE. *lāðian* = OS. *lathon*, ON. *leida* = -OTeut. type **laipōjan*, f. **laipo-*. LOATH a. (OE. had *lādan* to hate, cause to shun, revile = OLG. *leidan* = -OTeut. type **laipjan*, f. **laipo-*.)]

† 1. *intr.* To be hateful, displeasing, or offensive. Const. dat. or to. *Obs.*

c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* iii. xi. § 5 Þa Cassander þæt gearcaede þæt hio ðæm folce lāðade, þa gægarade he fird. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 þe ofleria on here and on wete narað þene moa un-halne, and his saule gode lāðeð. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 þat to schal lāði þi lif. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 750 Þo þis kyng lere eldore was, he began to loþe, For he so longe liuede, is leue doctren boþe. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 217 The barli cke is Gedeon, Which... Schal come and sette such ascry... That it schal to us alle lothe. 1393 *LANGLE F. Pl. C.* i. 173 Þat ous loþeth þe lyf er þe lete ous passe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1122 For hit [deth] laithit hir les þen on lyue be. a 1547 *SURREY Enaid* iv. 24 If geniall brands and bed me lothed not. 1573 *SIR C. HATTON Let. to Q. Eliz.* (Pearson's 81st Catal. 1900, p. 36), So great Disorde in the sweetness of your most rare & excellent Musike as would lothe you. a 1597 *PEELE David & Bethsabe* (1599) E iv, Let not the voice of Ithay loth thine eares.

† b. *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with subj. *inf.* simply or with *it*. (It) loathes me (of) = I am disgusted (with). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Smit hine so hūlerliche þæt him lodie to sneechen eft to þe. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 686 To þenke on hem, forsoþe me loþys. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* vi. ix. (Caxton 1483) 56 Now mowe this folke swolewe ynowe of the fyre of helle and byken till them lothe. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 85 This is þe day come to nyrt þat me loþith of my lyuynge. 1530 *PALSCR.* 614/2, 1 lothe his villanye, or it lotheth me of his villanye. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Anst.* *Osor.* 131 b, It would have loathed me to have rehearsed the same in this place. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* (1614) 95 It lotheth mee to make mention of this cruelty.

† 2. To be or become disgusted, to feel disgust. Const. at, for, of, with (something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8123 If men laith with þi lyf, lyffing in erthe. 1422 *tr. Secrelia Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 136 Al the roialme thaane rumourt and lothit for that rounsty Synne. c 1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 7718 Of hir life she gan to lothe. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xiii. 4 My maistres hes a man of me, That loth is of every thing bot love. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Nuui.* xxi. 6 Our soule now lotheth at this most light meate.

† 3. *trans.* To excite loathing or disgust in (a person, etc.). Const. of. Also, to render (a person) loath or reluctant to (do something) or averse from (something). *Obs.*

1568 *Abb. Parker Pref. to Bishops' Bible* *1 To lothe christen men from reading, by their covert slaunderous reproches of the scriptures. 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 101 Such matters .as will lothe any honest man or good woman to come neare such playes. 1599 *H. Buttes Dyets drier Dinner* Dij, Medlers .if you deale much with them, they will extremely irke, and loath you. c 1610 *Women Saints* 75 Such a filthy state, as might lothe the stomacke of the beholder. 1645 *Brinsley Church-Remedie* 34 As if one should endeavour to loath a sick man of his potion, before it come at him. 1661 *II. D. Disc. Liturgies* 6 They are .good for nothing but to loath pious souls.

4. To feel aversion or dislike for; to be reluctant or unwilling to (do something). Now only with stronger sense: To have an intense aversion for; to regard with utter abhorrence and disgust.

The stronger sense in mod. use may be partly due to association with the idea of nausea often implied in the specific use 4 b.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 128 Wel late he lathed uel wer, þe ne mei hit don ne mare. 1300 *Poem 7 deadly Sins* in *Brampton Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 62 Good werk he lothith to bygynne. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. vii.* 142 Alle ladies me lopen þat lounen eyr worschepe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5115 Forþi like it to your lordship & lathis most my sawis. c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 Thes Lollardes that lothen ymagis most. 1508 *Dunbar True Mariit Women* 328 Than I him lichtlyt as a lowne, et lathit his maneris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 All though it be that thyng that y^e lothest most. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* III. (1629) 239, I should loath the keeping of my blood with the losse of my faith. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* IV. 158 The Swarms .loath their empty Hives, and idly stray. 1784 *Cowper Task* II. 416 In my soul I loath all affectation. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Charmed Sea* III. 35 Mother, I loathe him. a 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 148 Whose malignant cruelty made him loathed by his contemporaries. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxii. 73 To dictate their terms to statesmen who loathe the necessity of submission.

absol. 1842 *Tennyson Two Voices* 104 To breathe and loathe, to live and sigh. 1884 *Browning Family* 72 Man who .craves and deprecates, and loves and loathes.

b. To feel an aversion or disgust for (food, etc.).

a 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5610 If in synkesse that he falle, And lothe mete & drink withalle. 1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 109 He force him feede on life till he shall loath it. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xxvii. 7 The full soule loatheth an honie combe. a 1677 *Barrow Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xxviii. 411 A stomach, surcharg'd with foul, or poisonous matter, which it loathes. 1764 *Golosm. Trav.* 182 He sees .No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal, To make him lothe his vegetable meal. 1866 *J. Thomson Philosophy* IV. v. Your stomach soon must loathe all drink and meat.

Loathed (lōdhd), *pp. a.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ED¹.] That is an object of loathing or disgust; utterly disliked, abhorred, detested.

a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 542 His compaignye is vn-to folkis lothid. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole. And loathed (1611 loathing) Paddocks lording on the same. a 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* III. (1633) 305 But her waiting Jaylor with cruell pitie brought loathed life unto her. 1602 *W. P. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 572 Earth the loathed stage. Whereon we act this fained personage. 1667 *Milton P. L.* XII. 178 Frogs, Lice, and Flies, must all his Palace fill with loath'd intrusion. 1742 *Collins Ode on Poet. Charn.* 13 It left unbled'd her loath'd, dishonour'd side. 1885-94 *R. Bridges Evos & Psyche* Mar. xiii. Her beauty will I mock with loathed lust.

Hence **Loathedness**.

a 1859 *L. Hunt Shrove Faire Seeming* xxvii. What first was Love, was now called Loathedness.

Loather (lōdha), *[f. *LOATHE* v. + -ER¹.]* One who loathes or feels disgust at (anything).

1601 *Weever Mirr. Mart.* Dij, Louers of playes, and loathers of good preaching. 1605 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 306 The mutinous Loathers of Manna, and lusters after flesh, had their wish severely granted. 1885 *Tennyson Freedom* viii. Thou loather of the lawless crown As of the lawless crowd.

Loathful (lōdhful), *a.* Also 6 lothefull, 5-6 lothful (1. 8-9 *Sc. laithful*). [f. *LOATH* v. + -FUL.]

1. That is an object of loathing or disgust; hateful, loathsome. Now rare.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 75, I lothfolest that levyth. 1481 *Earl Worcester Tulle of Old Age* (Caxton) f 3 b, I demaunde you Scipion and Lelius if the olde age of such as delited them in the labourage of londes semyth unto you to be wretched or lothfull. 1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* III. 280 Whosoever prepareth himself to praye, let hym be lothful to himself in his owne euils. 1591 *Spenser M. Hubbard* 735 And lothfull idleness he doth detest. 1892 *Times* 10 Nov. 3/5 Europeans whose presence is so loathful to every right-thinking Mussulman.

2. Reluctant, retiring, bashful. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1561 *T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* III. xxv. (1634) 485 So that yet we be not lothfull or wearie of long tarrying. 1591 *Spenser M. Hubbard* 1314 Which when he did with lothfull eyes beholde. 1785 *Burns Cotter's Sat.* VI. 69 But blate and laithful, scarce can weel behave. 1862 *Hislop Prov. Scot.* 12 A landward lad is aye laithful.

Hence **Loathfully adv.**, in a loathful manner, with reluctance. **Loathfulness**, the quality or condition of being loathful; reluctance.

1596 *Spenser P. Q.* IV. xii. 32 Protens .reading it with inward loathfulness, Was grieved to restore the pledge he did possesse. 1887 *Hissey Holiday on Road* 57 There was nothing for it but to loathfully walk away.

Loathiness. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *LOATHY* a. + -NESS.] Disinclination; reluctance.

a 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xix. 114 Rediness into synne and loathiness into good.

Loathing (lōdhiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. **LOATHE**; intense dislike, abhorrence; strong distaste (for food).

c 1340 *Hampele Prose Tr.* (1866) 33 What es his desire? Now, sothely, na thynge bot a lathynge of all þis werldis byssee. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. i. But he askyth a lothyng of synne. c 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* (1585) Iiv. Lothing cometh of much corrupte meate or sum grosse and sharp humor. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* ¶ 15 To weane the curious from loathing of them for their euery-where-plainness. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* 75 Medlers helpe the loathing of the stomack, being taken in the instant thereof. 1657 *Sparrow Bk. Cont.* Prayer (1661) 270 Which .hymn .though it should be said night and day yet could it never breed a loathing. 1713 *Steele Guardian* No. 17 ¶ 10 Objects .who would now move Horror and Loathing. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Disp.* 31 It .does often occasion Loathings and Gripes. 1792 *Burns' Prose Wks.* 93 note, Burns marked his loathing of remuneration by the use of even a stronger term than this. 1838 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* xxiii. Your brother's widow and her orphan shun you with disgust and loathing. a 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 48 It is this loathing at tyranny .which makes it impossible that tyranny should ever finally succeed. 1901 *29th Cent.* Aug. 214 Hunters will tell you of the absolute loathing generated for venison when [etc.].

† b. Comb.: loathing-stock, an object of loathing. *Obs.*

1622 *S. Ward Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Hee hath .with Beere made thy body a carcase fit for the Biere, a laughing and loathing-stocke .to men and Angels.

Loathing (lōdhiŋ), *pp. a.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ING².] That loathes, in senses of the vb.

† 1. That causes loathing or disgust; disgusting. 1508 *Dunbar Flyting* to *Kennedie* 102 Laithly and lousy, als lathand as ane leik. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* 52 Goose-egges are loathing; yelding an euill taste and sauour. 1683 *Tryon Way to Health* xix. (1697) 418 You deliver them [Daughters] up, and force them into loathing Embraces.

2. That feels disgust or is disgusted.

c 1586 *C. Tress Pembroke Ps.* cvii. vi. Their lothing soule doth foode refuse. 1599 *H. Buttes Dyets drier Dinner* P 3b, Clowding the loathing ayr with foggie fume Of Dock-Tabacco. 1825 *Lytton Falkland* 46, I looked upon the aims of others with a scornful and loathing eye.

Hence **Loathingly adv.**, in a loathing manner, as one who feels a loathing or disgust.

1606 *Warner Alb. Eng.* xcv. 380 Ven, let them listen, lothingly, what lesmitis propound Gainst Kings and States. 1824 *Lamb Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I was loathingly in expectation of breachee. 1862 *Lytton Str. Story* II. 378 Again I recoiled—wrathfully, loathingly.

† **Loathless**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *lōðleas*, f. *lōð* harm, *LOATH* sb. + -leas -LESS.] Harmless, innocent.

c 1050 *Proc. in Wt. Wulcker* 419/2 *Innuentes*, lapaese. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Lodies is þe man þe ne doð ne ne quað ne þençd no þing þat he [etc.]. a 1225 *Juliana* 45 Godes licome þat he nom of þat lathles meiden.

Hence † **Loathlessness**, innocence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Defen De bireneden him alle his riche weden þat waren .undelicness and lodlesness.

Loathliness (lōdhlines), *[f. *LOATHLY* a. + -NESS.]* The quality of being loathly; hatefulness, hideousness, loathsomeness. Now rare.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 371 b/2, I shal cutte of my nose so that euery man shal hate me for my lothelynes. 1531 *Elyot Gov. III.* xxv. The deformitie and lothelynes of vice. 1587 *Goldinge De Moray* xxx. 482, I will none of your sacrifices .at such things are but smoke and lothlynes in my sight. 1846 *G. S. Faber Lett. Tractor. Sevens.* 245 Popery .through the loathliness of its own corruptions [etc.].

Loathly (lōdhli), *a.* Forms: 1 *lōðlic*, 2-3 *lōðlic*, 3 *lad-*, *lōð*, *lōð(e)liche*, 3-4 *lod(e)lich* e, -like, -lych, *lopely* ch, 4 *lat-*, *lap-*, *lopli*, *loth(e)-*, *lopliche*, 4-6 *lod(e)ly*, *loth(e)lie*, -ly, (5 *lathely*, *loodly*, *loopeli*, *lotly*), 5-6 *layth(e)liche*, -ly, 6 *Sc. lathly*, *laithlie*, -ye, 6- *loathly*. *compar.* 3 *lathlaker*, *superl.* 3 *lōð*, *lodlukest*, 4 *lodlukest*. See also *LADLY*. [OE. *lōðlic* (=OFris. *lōðlik*, OS. *lōðlik*, OHG. *leithlich*, MHG. *leithlich*, *leithlich*, ON. *leithlik-r*), f. *lōð* *LOATH* a. + -lic -LY¹.]

Hateful, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, hideous, horrible. Rare in 17th and 18th cents.; revived in the 19th c. as a literary word.

c 900 *tr. Edda's Hist.* III. xiv. (Schipper) 260 Mon laplice deape þone cýning acwealde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Awende .to lodlice deofen. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 279 Þer ligget lathliche fend in stronge raketeie. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Ower greste, & ower lodlukesteste creature. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3030 So woren he lodlike to sen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20420 Lokes .þat naman of all our þe bi-for þe mak lathliche. 1311 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 584/383 That forehed is lodly that is calouh and bare. c 1386 *Chaucer Wife's T.* 214 Thou art so loothly, and so oold also. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 265 Ypocrisie .is ylikned in latyn to a lodliche doughnep. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) to He hath .wesshen in the lothely lake of cursyd luxury. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* cxvii. K vj. My clothyng semeth to yow lothly. 1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* II. xx. 30ne Catuie. A laithlie ryme distipful and subtile Compylet hes. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 If .ye shall happen to espie any persone infected with any lothelie grief or disease. 1591 *Spenser Tears Muses* 335 Clerks they to loathly idleness entice. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* IV. i. 21 Discord shall bestrew The vnion of your bed, with weedes so loathly that you shal hate it both. 1748 *Thomson Cast. Indol.* I. 543 In chamber brooding like a loathly toad. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) II. 309 And hide reluctant Truth in Error's loathly veil. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* cviii. 1 Loathly Cominius. 1886 *Besant Childr. Gibbon* II. vi. A knight was sent forth to kill a dragon or a loathly worm. 1896 *Barrie Marg. Ogilvy* vi. (1897) 115 She sighs at sight of her son, dipping and tearing, and chewing the loathly pen.

† b. *absol.* or quasi-sb. A monster. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lettied he noght, With dynntes full dreght, till he to dethe paste.

Loathly (lōdhli), *adv.* Forms: see *LOATH* a. and -LY². [OE. *lōðlice*, f. *lōð* *LOATH* a. + -lice -LY².]

† 1. In a manner to cause loathing; foully, hideously, dreadfully, shockingly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 83 (Sedgefield) 196 þa ðe leon wæron on gunnon lathlice yrrenga syn. c 1205 *Lav.* 7935 *Lathliche* [c 12175 *lopliche*] heo feohten. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich am lodliche i-hurt ine licame and ine soule. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7358 Þe find .laithli sal his licam dight. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1136 He .lodliche was bi-lad al for vre sake. c 1475 *Kauf Coitgear* 139 Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 A cytizen of parys .lothely sweryng had blasphemied Jhesu cryste. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* v. xxiii. With dust and blood his locks were loathly dight.

† b. With abhorrence or detestation. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1090 Alle þat longed to lufur ful lodly he hated. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* II. i. 31 Seeing how lothly opposite I stood to thy vnnatural purpose.

2. Reluctantly, unwillingly. Now rare.

1547 *J. Harrison Exhort.* *Scottes H vij b*, In punishing you, he did it lothly. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* xciii. 14 Lothlie he losed his arms, and leete him go. 1624 *Trag. Nero* IV. vi. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 78 Thou loathly this imprisoning flesh putst on. 1641 *Saunderson Serm.* (1681) II. 11, I know how lothly men are induced to suspect themselves to be in an error. 1811 *Scott Don Roderick* II. v. For Roderick told of many a hidden thing Such as are lothly uttered to the air. 1845 *T. W. Corb Puritanism* 408 Mr. Knowles loathly admits, that [etc.]. 1880 *Mrs. C. Reade Brown Hand & White* III. iv. 102 The child goes, but loathly, and crying that they will come to see them very soon.

Hence † **Loathliness** rare—1, loathsomeness.

1340 *Aeneid* 203 Þet is apert tokne þet . . þe lodlicheð hye þe bi herte.

† **Loathly**, *v. Obs.* In 3 *lōthlichen*, 6 *Sc. loithly*. [f. *LOATHLY* a.] a. *trans.* To make loathly or repulsive; to disfigure. b. To look upon as loathly; to loathe.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Vor a lute clut mei lodlichen swuðe a muchel ihoit peche. 1508 *Dunbar True Mariit Women* 381, I him forleit as a lad, and lathlyt him mekle.

Loathness (lōdhnes), *a.* [f. *LOATH* a. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being loath.

† 1. In various senses of *LOATH* a.: Harmfulness, enmity; unpleasantness. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He was dreihunde on þissere worlde . . mid nane lathness and mid sibsumness. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 310 He .haneð . . lodness of ham alle, as Ieremie witteð: *Omnes amici eius spreuerunt eam.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2949 It ledis vnto laithnes and vnlefe werkes. 1529 *More Dialoqe* III. Wks. 1229/1 You tel me the lothnes of the losse, and the comfert of the keeping.

2. Reluctance; disinclination. *Const. to with inf.*; rarely of with *gerund.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26589 And tell þi sins ilkan bi nam, for lathnes leue þou noght, ne scam. c 1528 *Hen. VIII* in *Fiddes Wolsey* (1726) II. 140 The other shall declare and shew the loathnes that is in him . . to be displeased. 1529 *Sir T. More Suppl. Souls* II. Wks. 376/2 Diners doctours allege diuers causes of his heauines and lothnes at y^e time to depart & die. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* II. i. 130 The faire soule her selfe Waigh'd betweene loathnes and obedience. 1616 *Hayward Sanct. Troub. Soult* I. i. (1620) 16 How doth my resolution stick betweene loathnes and necessitie? 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 545 A loathnes of running to close without clearnes. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. II. 547 The negligence or lothness of the Bishop, to prosecute them.

Loathsome (lōdhsum), *a.* Forms: 4 *lopsom*, 4-5 *loothsom*, 4, 6-7 *Sc. and north. laithsum*, -some, 5 *lathsum*, *loth(e)sum*, 6-9 *loth(e)som(e)*, 6-8 *loathsom*, 6- *loathsome*. [f. *LOATH* sb. + -SOME; = OHG. *leidsam*.]

1. Exciting disgust or loathing. (Now always with emotional implication.) a. In physical sense: Exciting nausea; offensive to the senses; noisome, sickening.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 23229 (Gött.) Fell dragons and tadis bath . . ful laithsum [Celt. *wlathsum* on to here and se . . þar sal be. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xvi. (1495) 121 Vt the teeth were bare they were loathsom and nat fayr. c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 172 Man is but lothsum eorthe and claye. 1561 *Hobv tr. Castiglione's Courtier* v. (1577) S viij. Unwittingly otherwhile eate some lothesome and abhorring meate. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1671 *Milton Samson* 480 Thou must not . . Lie in this miserable loathsom plight Neglected. 1703 *Maundrell Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 2nd let. after p. 145 A Gouty scrofulous Substance, very loathsom to look upon. 1748 *Ancr. Voy.* III. viii. 383 The stench of the hold [was] loathsome beyond all conception. 1847 *Grote Greece* (1862) III. xxvii. 42 She died shortly of a loathsome disease. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 432 A loathsome volatile salt, extracted from human skulls, was forced into his mouth.

Comb. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* II. 671 Covered from head to foot with loathsome-smelling scabs.

b. In a moral sense: Hateful, distasteful, odious, repulsive, shocking.

c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii. Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes and makyth hem lothsum in the syghte of thy lorde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 218 How lusting lute, that laithsum sin, The oppin eyne of sum do blind. 1579 *Lvly Enphues* (Arb.) 112 If Lawe seeme loathsome unto thee, searche the secrets of Physicke. 1666 *Bunyan Grace Ab.* ¶ 84, I was more loathsome in my own Eyes than was a Toad. 1748 *Hume Ess. Mor. & Polit.* xix. 208 The Mind, unexercis'd, finds every Delight insipid and loathsome. 1872 *Holland*

Marb. Proph. 93 Death can but loose a loathsome bond.
1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. vii. 259 He was free from the errors which make some of Rousseau's confessions loathsome.

†2. Affected with loathing or disgust; disgusted. Const. of. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* viii. ix. [1877] ii. 61 We, as loathsome of this abundance, or not liking of the plenty. 1579 TWYNE *Phisike agst. Fort.* i. xxiv. 34a, Thou mayest refresh thy loathsome and wearied minde.

Loathsome (lōw'səmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a loathsome manner.

1. In a manner to excite loathing; disgustingly, foully, repulsively, shockingly.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Trin.) Pei. Iugged him lopsomly over hilles dale & slowze. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 48 No dead carion so loathsomly stincketh in the nose of any earthly man, as [etc.]. 1577 DER *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 209 Those that are, loathsomly apparelled, may knock long before they enter. 1654 GAULK *Magistrum.* 371 Alexander... rotted loathsomely. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. 174 Favourites must be now observ'd, little Engines of Power attended on, and loathsomly caress'd. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide vi.* (1891) 35 Our English masks are only stupidly and loathsomely ugly.

†2. With reluctance or hesitation, reluctantly.
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 106 Nothing ought to be loathsomely received, which [etc.].

Loathsome (lōw'səmli), *adj.* [f. LOATHSOME + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being loathsome, whether in a physical or moral sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1641 Al loathsumnes o wikkidhede has filed be world on leith and brede. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cii. 2 Delite of syn be noight in thi sight: bot loathsumnes of syn. a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* Wks. (Dyce) II. 72 Ende to remayne... In lousy loathsumnesse. 1654 T. HALL (*title*) The Loathsumnes of Long Haire. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 373 To observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsumness. 1857-8 SEARS *Athau.* xvi. 135 The... utter loathsumness of those crimes. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 If there is beauty, it is mated with hideousness and loathsumness.

b. quasi-concr. Something loathsome, a loathsome object.

1549 COVERDALE, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. Peter* 7 Those sacrifices of Moses are now all ready grown in to a loathsome. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 312 For avoiding of putrefaction, or some other loathsumnesse. 1666 EARL MONTM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xiii. (1674) 16 Those enormous and hateful loathsumnesses, which do so much nauseate good men's eyes. 1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The very thing now wanted... is a good supply of disfigurements... loathsumnesses, objects of aversion and disgust.

†2. A feeling of loathing, disgust, or repugnance; aversion, dislike, reluctance; nausea. *Obs.*

c 1425 St. Mary of Oignies ii. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 154/28 She recyued no wordes ioye... but forsoke hem wipa lopsomnes of herte. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Southstail... causeth fastidiousness or loathsumnesse of the stomake. 1556 CECIL in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. 450 The loathsumness of the Queen's Majesty to consent thereto. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 190 Neyther that they runne away from them, or fordo them selues for impatience and loathsumnes of that estate [swavery]. 1680 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 134 The sweet Oranges... cause loathsumnesse in the stomack. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* in (1536) 108 Loathsumnesse to drinke after others. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 103 We must now, unwillingly, and with a degree of loathsumness, proceed to give some few examples of it. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) II. 104 No sentiment can be excited except of hatred and disgust, which approaches to loathsumness.

Loathy (lōw'θi), *a. arch.* Also 5-6 lothy. [f. LOATH + -Y.] = LOATHSOME.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 16 Neuer man sawe fowller ne lothyer beest. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 29 Wks. (Dyce) I. 117 Your wynde schakyn shankkes, your longe lothy legges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1617) 170 Things which seem most filthy and lothy. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 23 Dockes, quitegrass, loathy mallows no man plants. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i. xx. (1881) II. 127 The loathy floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest.

Loave, *obs.* f. LAVE sb. 1 and *a.*; var. LOVE v. 2 *Obs.*
Loaved, Loaving; see LOAFED, LOAFING *vbl. sb.* 1
Loaver, variant of LOWER, *bire.*

†**Loeb**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [OE. *lobbe* wk. fem.; cf. *loppe*, LOP sb. 1] A spider.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxxix. 10 (Bosw.) Ure ȝær swa swa lobbe [Vulg. *sicut araneam*] oððe rynge beop asmeade. a 1375 *Prose Psalter* xxxviii. 15 Pou madest his soule to stumblen as a lob [Vulg. *sicut araneam*]. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 Our yerres shal benchen as þe lob.

Lob (lɒb), *sb.* 2 Also 6-7 lobbe, 9 lobb. [Perh. onomatopœic in origin. Several Teut. words of similar sound express the general notion of something heavy, clumsy, or loosely pendent: cf. e.g. EFris. *lobbe* hanging lump of flesh, MLG. and early mod. Du. *lobbe*, *lubbe* (mod. Du. *lob*, *lubbe*) hanging lip, also ruffle, hanging sleeve, Da. *lobbes* clown, bumpkin, Norw. *lubb*, *lubba* short stout person.]

†1. The pollack. *Obs.* (Cf. LOB-KEELING.)
1357 *Act 31 Edw. III.* Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lyng, & cod. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Lobbe* is a great kind of north sea fish. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 161.

2. A country bumpkin; a clown, lout. Now dial.
1533 *Image Ypocr.* 1645 To prove oure prelates goddes

And lay men very lobbis. *Ibid.* 2275 Frier bilb, frier boh, frier lib, frier lob. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 The rude lobbis of the country, whiche be to symple to paynte a lye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. i. 16 Farewell thou Lob of spirits, Ile be gon. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yearc Drij*, The sight of a flat-cap was dreadful to a Lob. 1609 HOLLAND *Amn. Marcell.* xvii. ix. 91 One that, under the shew of wisdom and learning, was a very lob and fool. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 450 William Greynob an Hind... This Lob too was made principal Prolocutor. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xvii, The Country Lob trug'd home very much concern'd. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* 13 We sometimes hear a heavy clumsy man called 'a great lob of a fellow'.

3. Something pendulous, e.g. the wattles of a fowl, hanging blossoms or ornaments, etc. *rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Cock of the Mountain... bath... about the cheeks two red fleshy lobs or gills. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 Immense steel spurs, inlaid with silver filigree, and furnished with 'lobbs' attached to them.

4. A lump, a large piece; a nugget (of gold); a 'lump' (of money). Chiefly dial.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lob*, a thing heavy and unwieldy. *Dumfr.* 1843 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* I. 8 Any how we'll gain a lob by it, I'm thinking. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*, (2) A very large lump. *Linc.* 1863 *Once a week* III. 535 (Farmer) He must have a regular lob of gold stowed away somewhere. 1884 ROGERS *New Rush* i. 5 Imagine future 'lobbs' of which they share.

5. *Brewing.* A thick mixture (see quot.).

For the sense of LOBLOLLY, LOBSOUSE.
1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 103 When the wort is discharged into the gyle-tun, it must receive its dose of yeast, which has been previously mixed with a quantity of wort, and left in a warm place till it has begun to ferment. This mixture, called *lobb*, is then to be put into the tun, and stirred well through the mass.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lob-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; †*lob-coat* = LOBCOCK; *lob grass* dial., *Bromus mollis*; *lob-tailing* *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.* (see quotes.).

1604 *Wit of a Woman* (Comedy) G 3 b, My bush and my pot, cares not a groate, for such a 'lob-coate, farewell. 1756 LISLE *Observ.* *Hush.* (1757) 72 The grass which country-people call the hooded-grass, or 'lob-grass, is apparently of but little value. 1605 SYLVESTER *De Bartas* i. iii. 1. *Abraham* 589 He yawns; and leaning on His ('Lob-like) elbow hears This Message don. 1611 COTGR., *Enlourdi*, grown dull, sottish, lumpsy, heauie-headed, lob-like. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lob-tailing*, the act of the sperm whale in violently beating the water with its tail. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls Sea* xii. 75 It sounded... as if an extra large whale were 'lob-tailing'—i. e. poised in the water head downwards, and striking deliberate blows upon its surface with his mighty flukes.

7. *attrib. passing into adj.* Rustic; clownish, loutish; clumsy. Also *appos.* as quasi-proper name.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 387, I was laith to be loppin with sic a lob avoir. 1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* A 4, The Beziladistes, those deuout doctors of Lob libers canne. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 82 It is a world of sport to heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their lobbiclike. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Ant. Burning Pestle* iv. iv, There's a pretty tale of a Witch, ... that had a Giant to her sonne, that was cal'd Lob-lie-by-the-fire. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvi. 116 Grouthead gnat-snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings [etc.]. 1873 Mrs. J. H. EWING *Lob Lie-by-the-Fire* Intro. 3 Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-fiend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prelude 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbins the horse.

Lob (lɒb), *sb.* 3 *Mining.* Also lobb. *pl.* Steps in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Lobs*, steps that ascend or descend within the mines, as stairs up to and down from a chamber. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M j b, When we drive Dipping downwards, we go by Stairs or Lobbs so as the dipping requires. 1769 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 99/1 The descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, lobs, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Lead Mines* Gloss. 28 Also when the ore in a vein does not go down perpendicularly, but only a few yards at once, then level for a yard or two, and then sets down again, such veins are called *lobbs*.

Lob (lɒb), *sb.* 4 *Thieves' slang.* Also lobb. A box; a till.

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discon.* 15 (Farmer) A wedge lobb, alias gold or silver snuff-box. 1753 *Discon.* *John Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 A Lob full of Glibbs, a Box full of Ribbons. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lob*, a till or money-drawer. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 'Lob' means the till.

b. *Comb.*: lob-crawler, a till-thief; lob-crawling, -sneaking, robbing tills.

1887 J. W. HORSLEY *Jottings from Jail* 25 Poor old Jim, the 'lob crawler, fell from Racker and got pinched. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets* 259 Scuddy made a comfortable living in the several branches of 'lob-crawling and peter claiming. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 Stealing the till and opening the safe is what we call 'lob-sneaking' and 'Peter-screwing'.

Lob (lɒb), *sb.* 5 *Games.* [f. LOB v.]

1. *Cricket.* A slow underhand ball.

1875 *Times* 29 June 12/1 At 67 Mr. Greenfield tried three overs of lobs. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 20 May, Humphreys tried his lobs once more, and got rid of Garrett almost directly. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 250 An article on bowling would not be complete without some reference to slow underhand, or, to use the familiar word, 'lobbs'.

attrib. 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 Preston made a very poor show... against the lob bowling of Mr. Walker. 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* (Radm. Libr.) 160 Every batsman... knows the danger of playing wildly at under-band

'lobbs'... Occasional mistakes are made, no doubt, when an unexpected lob bowler appears.

2. *Lawn-tennis.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.* in *lob-volley*.

1890 HEATHCOTE *Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 238 When a lob is about to drop near the base-line it is now generally returned either by the 'lob-volley'... which is a defensive stroke, or the player runs back and returns it again with a lob. *Ibid.* 242 The 'lob' is a ball tossed high in the air, and, if possible, over the opponent's head... As a 'toss' it was known and tolerated long before it was condemned as a 'lob'. *Ibid.* 245 The service, the stroke off the ground, the volley, the half-volley, and the lob.

Lob (lɒb), *v.* Inflected lobbed (lɒbd), lobbing. [f. LOB sb. 2.]

†1. *intr.* To behave like a 'lob' or lout. *Obs.*

1596 J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 There is no man that doth well knowe mee, that will helievee that I would (if I had not been distempered by surfeit and drinke) ryde lobbinge and dawging to ryle at your Lordship.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to hang heavily; to droop. ? *Obs. exc. slang.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 57 Their poore Iades Lob downe their heads, dropping the hides and hips. 1821 EGAN *Real Life in Lond.* I. 187 The dancing party... were lobbing their lollies [= heads] on... the table.

3. *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily; to walk along with a slow lumbering movement. Of a cabman: To 'crawl' or 'prowl' in search of a fare.

1819 PAUL BORBIN *Sequel* 21 (E. D. D.) So off I lobb'd. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIII. 81 Keeping a sharp look-out for any night cabman who may be 'lobbing', as the phrase is, off his stand. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, To lob along, to walk louningly. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 363 The lion... may next be seen lobbing up some open grassy ascent. [1865: see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*] 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 86 The enemy's shells came lobbing into it [the trench]. 1898 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 744/1 Our ponies... lobbing and lurching through the heavy sand.

4. *trans.* To throw heavily or clumsily; to toss or bowl with a slow movement. In *Lawn-tennis*, to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at the back of the opponent's court; also *absol.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*, (1) To throw gently. *Sussex*... (?) To cast or throw. *Durham.* 1880 MAITLAND in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 313/2 Suppose... that shell are being lobbed from behind a parapet at high angles into a work. 1884 MIL. *Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 70 Sandbags... which are pulled down one by one, and... lobbed over the others by hand. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 141 If you can lob at a good pace just over his head, you may beat him altogether, and score. *Ibid.* 142 Sweet... lobbed to him six balls in succession. 1891 R. KIPING *Life's Handicap* 67 Martini-Henri carbines that would lob a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards.

5. *Brewing.* To add 'lob' (see LOB sb. 2 5) to (wort).

1838 [see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*]
6. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lobbing* (*Metallurgy*), breaking blocks of ore into pieces with the hammer, for assortment as to quality with such ores as copper, and for more effectual treatment in the preparatory roasting or calcining processes.

Hence Lobbed *apl. a.*
1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 [Champion Lawn Tennis] A lobbed tennis with a twist.

Lobar (lōw'bār), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *lobār-is*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -AR 1.] Pertaining to a lobe.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.* 287 This form of pneumonia almost invariably affects an extensive portion of the lung, hence the term 'lobar' which is applied to it. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobar arteries*, the arteries which are distributed to the lobes of the brain. *Lobar fissures*, the sulci between the cerebral and cerebellar lobes.

Lobate (lōw'bēt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *lobātus*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -ATE 2.] Having or characterized by lobes, lobed.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 178 *Lobate, lobed*; when they are divided to the Middle into Parts that stand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 290 The leaves... so deeply serrate as to be almost lobate. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 23 The lobate Oyster, or Gryphus. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 14 Thallus... crustaceous, granulose or lobate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 140 Sweet Mignonette. An herbaceous (garden) annual, with alternate entire or lobate exstipulate leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 323 Pins not lobate. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* i. 132/1 The oral and aboral pole, or the oral only, bear lobate appendages. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 195 In the lobate foot, a paddle results not from connecting webs, but from a series of lobes or flaps along the sides of the individual toes.

Hence Lobately *adv.*, so as to form lobes.
1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 616 Substipitate, lobately divided.

Lobated (lōw'bētd), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. as LOBATE + -ED 1.] = LOBATE.

1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The twigs and footstalks are Thorny, the Leaves single, sometimes lobated. 1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 1852 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) p. xxiv, Toes three or four, more or less connected by a membrane at the base, sometimes lobated.

Lobation (lōw'bēʃən), [f. LOBATE: see -ATION.] The formation of lobes; the condition of being lobate.

1840 BLYTH, *etc.* *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 246 The Phalaropes which it [sc. the Lobefoot] resembles in the lobation of its toes. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 647 The lobations of an oak-leaf. 1880 GRAV *Struct. Bot.* iii. iv. 93

Lobation or segmentation. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 553. Suggestions are made upon the subject of progressive lobation [in ice-formations]. 1890 *Coues Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 190. This lobation of the hallux is seen . . . in all truly lob-footed birds.

Lobato- (lob²to), taken as comb. form of **LOBATE** in the sense 'lobate and . . .', as *lobato-digitate*, *-foliaceous*, *-ramose*, etc.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 618 Branches much compressed, very broad, . . . lobato-digitate. *Ibid.* 647 Flabellate and lobato-foliaceous. *Ibid.* 496 Branchlets angular, irregular, lobato-ramulose. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 21 Lobato-divided or subradiate. *Ibid.* 26 Lobato-partite at the apex. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lobato-sinuate*, applied to a lobate leaf which has curved situations between the lobes.

Lobb: see **LOB**. **Lobber**, obs. f. **LUBBER**.

+ **Lobbet**. Obs. rare -1. [? For *lobet, f. **LOBE** + **-ET**.] A lobe (of the liver).

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 216 The heart of a Pigeon sits in the four Lobbs of the hollow of his Liver.

Lobbing (lob¹ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOB** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the vb. **LOB**, in various senses.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. 160 Samuel Long is a slow bowler, George Simmons a fast one, and the change from Long's lobbing to Simmons's fast balls posed them completely. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1019 The distillers make the specific gravity of their wort as high as from 1.084 to 1.110 . . . by lobbing, that is, by preparing a strong infusion of the flour of malt, or of barley, and malt, and hot water, and adding this almost saturated solution to the wort, till it has acquired the requisite strength. 1851 *Pyckoff Cricket Field* ix. 179 The old-fashioned under-hand lobbing. 1865 *Irish Times* 18 Sept. A number of car drivers were prosecuted for 'lobbing'. 1875 [see **LOB** v. 6]. 1889 W. M. BROWNLEE *Lawn-Tennis* 140 Lobbing has caused more fits of temper than any stroke in the game. *Ibid.*, I had omitted to give him full credit for his lobbing powers.

Lo'bbing, *ppl. a.* [f. **LOB** v. + **-ING** 2.] That lobs (in various senses).

1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* i. ii. 26 The gaunt wolf, whom thou hast before now forced to drop his long lobbing pace, and put his best foot foremost. 1851 *Pyckoff Cricket Field* ix. 223 A lobbing bowler. 1860 *Russell Diary India* i. xvii. 268 Some wounds from lobbing round-shot. 1891 R. WEIR *Riding* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 105 There are . . . plenty of horses that from bad riding get into a loose lobbing canter behind the hand.

+ **Lo'bbish**, *a.* Obs. [f. **LOB** sb. 2 + **-ISH**.] Characteristic of a 'lob' or rustic; clownish.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 10 That loute of lobbishe kinde. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas.* f. Tong, Flac. . . a great lobbish knave. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 Their lobbish guard (who all night had kept themselves awake, with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away).

Lobby (lob¹bi), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *lobium* or *lobia*: see **LOBGE** sb.]

From quot. 1553 it would appear that the word came into Eng. as a monastic term; hence there is no improbability in supposing the med.L. word to be the immediate source. [1. ? A covered walk, cloister (in a monastery).]

1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 53 Our Recluses neuer come out of their lobbes, sincke or swimme the people.

2. A passage or corridor connected with one or more apartments in a building, or attached to a large hall, theatre, or the like; often used as a waiting-place or ante-room.

1593 *SHAKS*, 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 61 How in our voyding Lobby hast thou stood, And duly waited for my coming forth? 1602 - *Ham.* ii. ii. 161 Sometimes He walks four hours together, here in the Lobby. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vt. lxiii. 147 Thus in the Lobby as they freely were Charg'd on the suddaine by this armed trayne. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. i. 80 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, . . . Follow his strides, his Lobbes fill with tendance. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. v. Doe you obserue this gallerie? or rather lobby, indeed? 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* iii. l. Wks. 1883 IV. 303, I have such a tendre for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* I. 79/2 All. should be so joined together by the Roof and by Lobbies, that the Servants . . . may not be called as it were out of another Room. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) i. xxviii. 45, I went into the lobby leading to the great hall, and dropt into the first chair. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. v. Fretting and freezing in the outer lobbies and at the street doors of the theatre. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* (1850) 148/1 The box lobby of a theatre. 1842 *TENNISON Walking to Mail* 29 A jolly ghost, that shook The curtains, whined in lobbies, tap at doors. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* lvi, Passing through a small lobby, they came to another open door. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* III. i. 18 Christabel ran down to the lobby that opened into the stable yard.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Lobby*, in a ship, is a small apartment adjoining the fore part of the broad room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lobby*. A name sometimes given to an apartment close or next before the great cabin bulk-head.

c. *Agric.* A small enclosure for cattle adjoining the farm-yard.

1777 *MARSHALL Min. Agric.* II. Digest 21 note, *Farmery*. The Slip or Lobby is entered from the Common. 1819 in *REES Cycl.* s.v.

d. A watchman's 'box' in a factory. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 June 10/3 [A witness, watchman at Messrs. Doulton's, said:] He then sat in his 'lobby', seventy yards from the gate, till four.

3. *spec.* In the House of Commons, and other

houses of legislature, a large entrance-hall or apartment open to the public, and chiefly serving for interviews between members and persons not belonging to the House; also (more fully *division lobby*), one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote when the House divides.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) i. 1 The outward Room of the Commons House, called the Lobby, . . . where the Cryer of the Chancery first made Proclamation in the King's name. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 40 Refusing to let some Members passe out of the House, or come forth into the Lobby. 1648 *NEDHAM Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 39. 20 Dec., Col. Pride . . . caused them [Members] to retreat into the Lobby, where they use to drink Ale and Tobacco. 1695 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) Sp. Ho. Peers* 18 Apr. *Wks.* 1723 II. 123, I think the first time I propos'd it was here in the bishops lobby. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 196/1 While I waited in the lobby during the debate. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 207 Colonel Allen went into the lobby, and began to write a memorial to the Legislature of New Hampshire. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 171 The mysteries of the Lobby are only for the initiated. Three quarters of an hour after the division was called, the result was known to the exterior world. 1865 *BRIGHT Sp. Canada* 23 Mar., If the hon. member divides, I shall go into the same lobby with him. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1046/1 Considerations which chiefly determine the lobby into which Members of Parliament go.

b. *collect.* Those who frequent the lobbies of the House or who vote in a particular lobby; U. S. the persons who frequent the lobby of the house of legislature for the purpose of influencing its members in their official action; the body of lobbyists.

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Lobby*, the persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 655/1 The lobby and corruption are legitimate subjects for satire. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* i. 1. App. 555 'The Lobby' is the name given in America to persons, not being members of a legislature, who undertake to influence its members, and thereby to secure the passing of bills. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 2/3 The friends of the eight hours movement have great reason to be satisfied not only with the number but the quality of their lobby.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lobby correspondent*, *door, fire, lounge, lounging, room, stove, -table, -wickel*; *lobby-member*, a lobbyist.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 8/2 When Mr. L. was 'lobby correspondent' he was invariably entrusted with the publication of any items of information which Mr. Chamberlain wished to be made known. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 The 'Lobby door of the King's bench prison. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* III. 73 Chatting in high glee with one of the Cyprian corps before the 'lobby fire. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 145 The fashionable accoutrements of a 'Lobby-Lounger. 1807 in *Goode's Trav.* II. 205 Lobby-loungers [at a theatre] make their appearance at 3, 9, and even 10 o'clock. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 1/2 'Lobby-lounging is substituted for fighting in the House. 1848 *CRAIG, *Lobby Member*. 1860 *WORCESTER (CITING GREENEY), Lobby-member*, one who frequents the lobbies of a house of legislature in order to influence the action of the members. 1650 W. SAUNDERS *Aut. Cogit.* 10 [He] put the King in a 'Lobby Room, next the Chamber. 1842 J. ARTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 76 Every manse should be kept dry and warm by the help of a 'lobby stove. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* i. 190 She clanked it on the 'lobby-table. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 314 Her sister Picotee, who came in at the north door, closed the 'lobby-wickel softly, and went lightly forward to the choir.

Lobby (lob¹bi), *v.* U. S. [f. **LOBBY** sb.]

1. *trans.* To influence (members of a house of legislature) in the exercise of their legislative functions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to procure the passing of (a measure) through Congress by means of such influence. (Used *occas.* in reference to the House of Commons.)

1850 *LEVELL and Visit U. S.* 28 A disappointed place-hunter, who had been lobbying the Houses of Legislature in vain for the whole session. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 37 How is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer . . . having nothing but his three or four dollars a day, . . . shall not be open to the influences of those who lobby him? 1864 *SALA Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The American Emigration Company was cleverly lobbied through Congress. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 619 To lobby through, is to get a bill adopted by such influence. 1887 *GOLDW. SMITH in Contemp. Rev.* July 11 The people, at all events, cannot be lobbied, wheedled, or bull-dozed. 1894 *Yorksh. Post* 4 Apr. 5 To send delegates to London, to 'lobby' members for their respective constituencies with a view of obtaining the largest possible majority.

2. *intr.* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of influencing members' votes; to solicit the votes of members.

1855 in *OGILVIE Suppl.* a 1859 *N. Y. Tribune* (Bartlett), There is a quarrel in Philadelphia about Mr. W.'s appointments. Some of the Loco-focos have come out to lobby against him. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 32 You were biased by the semi-loyal men who were lobbying for slavery. 1879 *CATH. & C. TAIT Mem.* 570 Bishop Williams of Connecticut, whose handsome figure may be seen at most times in the smoking-room, either lobbying or telling good stories. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxv. 619 Manufacturers who have had to lobby in connection with the tariff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 The large majority against this Westminster Bill was in part a protest against the way in which its promoters had lobbied in its interests.

Fig. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans, . . . they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

Hence **Lo'bbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 in *OGILVIE Suppl.* (s.v. *Lobby* v.) 1862 *Times* 6 Jan.,

'Lobbying' as it is termed, is a well known institution at Washington. 1864 *Reader* No. 88, 207/1 *Lobbying*—this is . . . buying votes with money in the lobbies of the Hall of Congress. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 They will not knowingly choose the agents of the 'lobbying' Rings. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* i. 1. App. 556 What is known as lobbying by no means implies in all cases the use of money to affect legislation.

Lobbyer (lob¹biə), *U. S.* [f. **LOBBY** + **-ER** 1.] = **LOBBYIST**.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 76 The whole legislation was bribed . . . even the lobbyists . . . were admitted to a share of the spoil. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237/1 There are lobbyists among us, too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form.

Lobbyist (lob¹bi:st), Chiefly U. S. [f. **LOBBY** + **-IST**.] One who frequents the lobbies of the House of Representatives in order to influence members in the exercise of their legislative functions. Also *occas.*, a journalist or other person who frequents the lobby of the House of Commons.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 96 A Representative listening to a lobbyist. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commw.* i. xiv. 213 The arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional 'lobbyists' . . . who make it their business to 'see' members. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 383/2 The excited lobbyists who prattled last Saturday and Monday about a threatened defeat of Ministers.

So **Lo'bbysism**, the system of lobbying.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/2 American manners, American lobbyism, and American corruption.

Lobcock (lob¹bək), *Now dial.* [f. **LOB** sb. 1 + **-COCK**.] A country bumpkin; a clown, lout, boor; a heavy dull creature; a blundering fool.

a 1553 *UDALL Roister D. iii. iii.* (Arb.) 44 Ye are . . . Such a libur, such a hoball, such a lobcocke. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 76 Seneca and Lucan were lobcockes to choose that death. 1611 *COTGR., Richereau*, a wealthie chuffe, rich lobcocke, well-lined boore. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Grout-headed Lobcockes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lobcock*, a heavy, dull Fellow. 1710-11 *SWIFT Lett.* (1767) III. 135 Again at the lobby, like a lobcock, of the house of commons, about your Irish yarn. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* IV. 171 Ev'ry Lobcock hath his Wench. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Lobcock*, a great, idle, young person. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss.*, *Lobcock*, *Lubcock*, a lout, a lubber.

attrib. and appos. 1597 *BRETTON Wks. Young Wit* (L.), I now must leave you all, alas, And live with some old lobcock ass! 1597-82 - *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 15/2 The lobcocke Lust. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) C, Your lubberly legges would not carry your lobcocke body.

Hence + **Lo'cocked** *a.*, loutish, boorish.

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) G, Such a great, long, large, lobcockt, loseld Lurden.

Lobe (lob¹b). Also 6 lobbe. [ad. late L. *lobus*, a. Gr. *lobōs* lobe of the ear, of the liver, capsule or pod of leguminous plants:—pre-Hellenic **logw*-cogn. with **legw*- in L. *legūmen* pod, *legula* lobe of the ear. Cf. F. *lobe* (16th c.).]

1. A roundish projecting part, usually one of two or more similar portions into which an object is divided by a fissure. a. One of the divisions of the liver or lungs formed by the fissures.

1525 in *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* Biv/1 The longues hath v. lobos or feders. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hjh, Demanda, Howe many lobbes hath the lunges? Answer. v. Three in the ryght party and two in the left. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 75 These eminences are neither to be called Lobes, Fibres, nor wynges. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. ii. 108 The lobes and severall parcels of the liver. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 The left Lobe of the Lungs almost quite wasted. 1804 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed. 2) 202 The heart lies on the left side; a lobe of the lungs on the right. 1845 *BUND Dis. Liver* 320 The liver was found of large size, and its left lobe reached over the stomach into the left hypochondrium. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 397 In snakes one lobe of the lungs is rudimentary.

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external ear.

1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 124/1 The external [ear] is . . . divided into two Parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the Wing, the lower *Fibra*, or Lobe. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 393 An incision was begun over the condyloid process, opposite the lobe of the ear. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chns.* ix, Pursued and brought back by the hair of his head, or the lobe of his ear. 1871 G. MEREDITH *Richmond* xli. (1889) 370 Her ear . . . was of a very pretty shape, with a soft unpierced lobe.

c. *Bot.* + (a) A pod, capsule, or fruit-case. *Obs.* (b) A rounded projection or division of a leaf (sometimes, of other organs) of a plant.

1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. l. (1682) 3 Some very few Seeds are divided, not into two Lobes, but into more. 1681 - *Museum* II. v. 211 Of Berrys, Cones, Lobes, and some other Parts of Trees. *Ibid.* 212 A Long Flat Lobe. . . Its whole Cavity is filled up with one single Fruit. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v., A Pea or Bean being committed to the Ground, is first found to cleave into two Parts, which are, as it were, two Leaves or Lobes of the Placenta. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. viii. (1765) 90 Such as have the Lobes of the Corolla bent obliquely to the Right. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 522 Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 266, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1861 *BENTLEY Man.* 570 Corolla monopetalous, and bearing . . . as many stamens as it has lobes. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* xli. 292 The immersion of a leaf in pure water sometimes caused the lobes to close. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* II. iv. 98 Lobe is the common name of one of the parts of a simple blade, especially when there is only one order of incision.

d. One of the divisions of the brain. Also, in the cerebellum, a group of folia marked off by unusually deep fissures.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* 1. 134 A maid servant was shot into the right side of the Sinciput... she lived as long, viz. until the Lobe of the Brain was wrought out or corrupted. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v., Diddle uses the diminutive *Lobellus*, for [sic] little Lobe, for the four Processes of the Brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 411 The middle lobes of the brain, separated from the posterior by a groove directed obliquely backwards. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 461 Of the four lobes of the brain, the fourth only is found to actuate the electric current; it is hence called the electric lobe. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 558 That the Lobes of the Cerebrum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of the muscular movements. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 196 The olfactory lobes which... form a part of the brain.

e. *Zool.* A rounded projection or part of an organ. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 357 *Lobi* (the Lobes), the parts of the Maxilla above the Palpus. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 352 The Galley Wasp... Two little lobes before the tympanum. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 42 The vignette represents the structure of the foot... one lobe on each side each of the phalanges. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 34 The lobes of the mouth become more or less distended. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 342 The upper lobe of the tail. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 382 Their [sc. grebes'] feet... have the tarsi flattened and elongated toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

f. The larger or most important and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl. s.v.*, The lobe of a cam-wheel is the portion of curve between two minor distances from the centre of rotation, and including a major distance between them. If the wheel has n lobes, then $2\pi/n$ is the lobe-angle and there are n lobes in a revolution.

g. *Geol.* A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 The moraines can be traced around continuously from one lobe to another.

h. *gen.*

1877 J. WELLS *Bible Echoes* iv. 47 You have often seen little lobes of gum on the bark of such trees as the fir-tree.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lobe-like* adj.; *lobe-angle* *Mech.* (see quot. 1855 in 1f); *lobe-berry*, the seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *lobe-foot*, a lobe-footed bird; *lobe-footed* a., having lobate feet, as some birds; † *lobe-leaf*, a foliole of a compound leaf; *lobe-plate* (see quot.).

1833 P. J. SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 166 In the Orkneys... the Red *Lobefoot is a common species. 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Verteb. Anim.* 214 *Lobipes hyperboreus* Steph. (Red Lobefoot). 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 190 In all truly *lobe-footed birds, as coots, grebes, and phalaropes. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Because they have an equal number of pinnae, or *lobe-leaves, on the whole leaf of each tree. 1849-52 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224 2 *Lobe-like expansions. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lobe-plate, a strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, etc., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine.

Lobed (lōbd), a. [f. LOBE + -ED 2.] Having a lobe or lobes; lobated. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

In *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the division extends not more than half-way from the margin to the centre and the segments or the sinuses are rounded.

1787 tr. *Linnaeus Fam. Plantis* I. 77 Stigma two-lobed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 781 Leaves... The largest lobes lobed or divided half way down to the mid-rib. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 450 Proteus... Body very minute, diversely lobed instantaneously. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Leaves... deeply lobed. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 44 The dilated and lobed membranes of the toes. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 218 This fossil... is globular, lobed, branched. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. 245 The calyx or corolla... is said to be... lobed, a general term for any considerable separation beyond tooth-ing. 1893 W. H. HUNSON *Patagonia* 138 The wings beating rapidly, the long legs and lobed feet sprawling behind.

Comb. 1832 *Planting* 116 (L. U. K.) The lobed-leaved, or post oak.

Lobelacrin (lōb'la:krin). *Chem.* [f. LOBELIA + L. *acri-*, *acer* sharp + -IN.] An acrid principle found in the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*.

1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacographia* 358 This substance which we may term Lobelacrin, is decomposed if merely boiled with water; by the influence of alkalis or acids it is resolved into sugar and Lobelic Acid. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

Lobeless (lō'b'les), a. [f. LOBE + -LESS.] Without lobes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., The straight, coarse black hair... lobeless ears, and slightly protruding lips, are all extremely Oriental.

Lobelet (lō'b'let). *rare.* [f. LOBE + -LET.] A small lobe, a lobule.

1850 OGILVIE, *Lobelets*, in *bot.* small lobes. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98 Ultimate portions or small lobes may be called Lobelets or Lobelets.

Lobelia (lōb'li:ā). [mod.L., f. name of Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616), botanist and physician to James I: see -IA.] A genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants, typical of the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are chiefly blue, scarlet, or purple; they are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions and characterized by a deeply-cleft corolla without a spur; a plant of this genus, or its flower.

1739 P. MILLER *Gardeners Dict.* II. s.v., *Lobelia frutescens*... Shrubby Lobelia, with a purslane leaf. 1855 HALBURTON *Nat. & Hum.* Nat. II. 114 He foamed at the mouth like a horse that has eat lobelia in his hay. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xiv. 223 The scarlet lobelia.

b. In the Pharmacopoeia, the herb *L. inflata*.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 1. 404 In doses exceeding fifteen or twenty grains, the Lobelia causes speedy and severe vomiting. 1868 *Daily News* 30 July, He had poisoned a dog with lobelia, and it died 48 hours after. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 525 Lobelia is used only when the inflammatory action is complicated with [etc.].

Lobelaceous (lōb'li:ās), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Lobeliaceae* (f. LOBELIA) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 He is also, perhaps, right in considering Jansone more properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous plant. 1839 PENNY *Cycl. XIV.* 771 Isotoma, a lobeliaceous genus.

Lobelial (lōb'li:ād). *Bot.* [f. LOBELIA + -AD.] Lindley's name for: A plant of the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 106.

Lobelic (lōb'lik), a. *Chem.* [f. LOBEL-IA + -IC.] *Lobelic acid*: an acid existing in *Lobelia inflata*.

1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 947. 1874 [see LOBELACRIN]. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

Lobeline (lōb'lin). *Chem.* Also *lobeli(n)* and (mod.L.) *lobelina*. [f. LOBEL-IA + -INE 5.] An oily alkaloid with a pungent tobacco-like taste obtained from *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco).

1844 *Pharmaceut. Jnrl.* III. 128 Analysis of *Lobelia inflata*. By Reinsch... Analysis gave following results:—Water [etc.]. Peculiar substance (Lobelinal). 1850 W. BASTWICK in *Pharmaceut. Jnrl.* X. 270 *Lobelina*. 1852 BRANDR *Dict. Sci. etc. Suppl. Lobeline*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lobelina*,... lobelin. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 355 *Lobelina*. 1887 T. L. BRUNTON *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 317 *Lobeline*.

Lobellated, a. *rare* — 1. [f. mod.L. **lobellus*, dim. of *lobus* LOBE + -ATE 2 + -ED.] Lobulated.

1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 395 Oval leaves, either entire, or lobellated.

Lobel's catchfly. [From the name *Lobel*: see LOBELIA.] The plant *Silene Armeria*.

1664 EVERLYN *Kal. Hort. Aug.*, Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting. *Lobells Catchfly [etc.]. 1741 [see CATCHFLY].

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 42.

Lober, obs. form of LUBBER.

† **Lo'bfish**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 lubfysch. [f. LOB sb. 2.] A kind of stockfish.

[1421 in Rogers *Agrie. & Prices* (1882) III. 312/1 *Lobfish*.]

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 356 Fyschers that actually labour to take Lyng, Haberdine, Lobfysche. 1545 *Rates Custom* ho. cvj, Stokfysche called lubfysch. 1660 *Act 12* *Chas. II.* c. 4 *Sched. Rates Inwards*, Stockfish 70^l. Cropping... Lubfish.

Lobie, obs. form of LOOBY.

† **Lo'bilin**. *Obs.* [? quasi-proper name, f. LOB sb. 2, after *Colin*; cf. *Lubin*.] A rustic, boor.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probt.* 93 Rest you merrie, O ye Colin clowtes: Clap your hands, O ye Lobilins.

Lobing (lō'bin), *vbl. sb.* *Bot.* [f. LOBE + -ING 1.] Formation of lobes; lobation.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 8 *Ranunculus hirsutus*... Leaves variable in lobing. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 38 The carpels so completely consolidated as to leave no trace of lobing.

Lobing (lō'bin), *pp. a.* *Bot.* [f. LOBE + -ING 2.] Forming lobes.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 169 *Heracleum sphondylium*... segments... lobing and toothing.

Lobiole (lō'b'iol). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *lobiolus* (irreg. after *petiolus* PETIOLE), dim. f. *lobus* LOBE.] One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lobiped (lō'b'iped), a. and sb. *Zool.* Also *-pede*. [ad. mod.L. *lobiped-*, *-pēs*, f. *lobus* LOBE + *pēs* foot.]

A. *adj.* Lobe-footed, as certain birds; having lobate feet.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lobipes*,... lobipede.

B. A lobe-footed bird; a lobe-foot.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Lob-keeling. ? *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. LOB sb. 2 + KEELING sb. 1.] The coalfish.

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 136 Rihl als sturionn etes merling, And lobbekeling etes sperling. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 295 *Gadus virens*... Coal-fish... lob, lob-keeling [etc.].

Loblolly (lō'blōli). *Now dial.* Also 7 lap-, 8-9 lop-. [perh. onomatopoeic: cf. the dialectal *lob* 'to bubble while in process of boiling, said esp. of porridge', also 'to eat or drink up noisily' (E. D. D.), *lolly* (obs. Devon), 'broth, soup, or other food boiled in a pot' (*ibid.*).]

1. Thick gruel or spoon-meat, freq. referred to as a rustic or nautical dish or simple medicinal remedy; burgoo. † Hence, a ship-doctor's medicines.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxv. § 2. 242 The lowe countrey-men... use it for their meate called Worme, and with vs Loblollie. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 132 It makes an excellent gwell, or lob-lolly which is very soueraigne at Sea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 326 There is a difference (he grumbles) between Laplolly and Phesants. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 31 This we call Lob-lollie. But the Negroes, when they come to be fed with this... cry out, O! O! no more Lob-lol. 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* I. iv. 13 What a filthy deal of Lob-lolly was here, to swell and

wamble in her Guts. 1746 EXMOOR *Scold.* 189 (E. D. S.) And nif et be Loblolly, tha wut slop et off up. 1750 [see BURGEOO]. 1786 [see *loblolly man* in 4].

2. A bumpkin, rustic, boor.

1604 BRETON *Grimell's Fort.* (Grosart) 9/2 This Lob-lollie, with slandering lips, would be making lone. 1675 COTTON *Stoffer Scoff* 86 He Lies gaping like a great Lob-lolly. 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* IV. xxi, That jolt-headed Loblolly of a Carter. 1894 R. LIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 91 Blest if you aren't worth a dozen o' these Low's-toff loplollies.

3. ? Short for *loblolly bay*.

1849 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 355 The forest trees in... the south [of Alabama] are pine, cypress, and loblolly.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *loblolly feast*, -*making*, -*pot*; *loblolly bay*, an ornamental tree, *Gordonia Lasianthus*, of the southern United States; *loblolly boy*, an attendant who assists a ship's surgeon and his mates in their duties; also *dial.* an errand-boy, man of all work; † *loblolly doctor*, a sailor's name for a ship's doctor; † *loblolly lamb* = sense 2; *loblolly man Naut.*, a surgeon's mate; *loblolly pine*, the tree *Pinus Taeda*, growing in swamps in the southern United States; *loblolly sweetwood*, a West Indian name for *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *loblolly tree* = *loblolly wood*; *loblolly whitewood*, *Necandra sanguinea*; *loblolly wood*, *Cupania glabra*; also *Pisonia cordata* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 306 Bay, *Loblolly, *Gordonia*. *Ibid.* 317 Loblolly Bay, *Hypericum*. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 519 That elegant evergreen-tree, called in South Carolina and the Floridas, the Loblolly-bay, or *Alcea Floridana*. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 178 Among the sailors I was known as the 'Loblolly Boy'. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* iv, The Loblolly boy, that is, the young man who had charge of the laboratory where all the medicines were kept. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 23 Oct. 415/2 He began life as a 'loblolly boy' on board a barge. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 273 They were just loblolly boys, at every one's beck and call. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker* *Deal* I. 13 (Sailor speaks) Our Rogue of a 'Loblolly Doctor, being not satisfied with his two Pencees, must have a Note for ten Months' Pay for every Cure. 1645 R. BEAKE *Lett. fr. Sommer Isl.* in *Pyrrhus's Discov. Prodig. Blazing Stars* App. 3 A certain Feast, held every week at several houses, which they called a 'loblolly Feast'. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Foetes Aij* b, Those noted, grosse, and 'loblolly-lams. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 The Mystery of 'Loblolly-making. 1786 Mrs. PROZIT *Anecd. Johnson* 285 He [Dr. Johnson] asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer, that it was where the 'Loblolly man kept his lopolly. 1760 *Acts Gen. Ass. Georgia* (1881) 219 Squared Timber that shall be made of swamp or 'loblolly pine. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 342 [He] called to his wife to set on the 'loblolly pot. 1806 *Naval Mag.* XV. 241 We found several... girls stewing venison... in a loblolly-pot. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 113 The *Loblolly tree. This is a middle-sized tree. 1756 P. BROUKE *Jamaica* 214 'Loblolly whitewood, or White Sweetwood. *Ibid.* 178 'Loblolly wood. This shrubby tree... rises generally to the height of 12 or 14 feet.

|| **Lobo** (lō'bo). [Sp.:—L. *lupus* wolf.] A large grey wolf of the south-western United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

1839 COL. HAMILTON *Smith Dogs* (Naturalist's Libr.) I. 152 The Spanish wolves congregated formerly in the passes of the Pyrenees in large troops, and even now the lobo will accompany strings of mules as soon as it becomes dusky.]

1859 BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* II. 14 *Canis occidentalis*, var. *Mexicanus*, Lobo Wolf. (In recent U.S. Diets.)

† **Lo'boite**. *Min. Obs.* [Named by J. J. Perze-lus in 1815, after *Lobo da Silveira*, who first described it: see -ITE.] Vesuvianite.

1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (1823) 34 Berzelius mentions a 'Magnesian Idocrase' from Gökium and Frugard, under the name of Loboite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 350 Idocrase... Loboit, Frugardit, Idokras, of the Germans.

|| **Lobola** (lō'b'olā). [? Kafir.] The South African native custom of marriage by purchase.

1897 *Daily News* 17 July 5/6 Mr. Rhodes... pointed out that the old system of lobola was equivalent to the custom of marriage settlement in vogue with the whites. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 302 The custom of lobola—i.e. the marriage gift of cattle to the bride's father—stands in the way of many Kafir marriages.

Lobose (lō'bōs), a. [ad. mod.L. *lobosus*, f. *lobus* LOBE.] Having many or large lobes; *spec.* pertaining to the *Lobosa*, an order of *Rhizopoda* so characterized.

1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 842/2 A certain small number of independent lobose Gymnomyxa.

Lobous (lō'bōs), a. [f. LOBE + -OUS.] Having (many or large) lobes.

a. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 190 Blossoms, arising from joints with lobous leaves.

Lobscouse (lō'bskous). *Naut. and dial.* Also 8-9 lobscourse, 9 lobskous, -scouse, lap's course. [Of obscure origin: cf. LOBLOLLY. (SCOUSE is now used in the same sense.)] A sailor's dish consisting of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit, or the like.

1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 83 He has sent the Fellow... to the Devil, that first invented Lobscouse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ix. 76 A mess of that savoury composition known by the name of lob's course. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* v. (1869) 221 He acquired the art of making lobskous. 1835 MARVAT *Jac. Faithy* xi, Prepares to revel upon Lobscouse. 1867 SMYTH

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Sailor's Word-bk., Lap's Course, one of the oldest and most savoury of the regular forecastle dishes. 1894 F. P. MOORE *Journalist's Note Bk.* 146 Something like a glorified Irish stew, or perhaps what yachtsmen call 'lobscouse'.

Hence **Lobsouser** (*lɒbskʊnsər*), a sailor, *lar.* 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 13 Plain ginger-haired British lobsousers.

Lobsided, variant of **Lopsided**.

Lob's pound. Now dial. Also (? *erron.*) **Cobs pound**, **S Hob's pound**. [See *LOB sb. 2*.] Prison; jail; the lock-up. Also *fig.*, an entanglement, difficulty.

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knights of Post B*, Knights of the Poste, Lords of lob's pound, and heires apparant to the pillory. 1624 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 64 There is the Woodcocke fall'n into the gin, And in Lob's-pound intangled by a wile. 1639 J. CLARKE *Paroemiologia* 188 Hee's in Cobs pound. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 910 Crowdero, whom in Irons bound, Thou basely threw'st into Lob's pound Where still he lies. 1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* ii. 23 He hath us faith fast in Lob's Pound. 1694 ECHARD *Plantus* 8 If M^r Constable and his Watch shoud pick n'up and in wi' me to Lob's-Pound? 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* iv. iii. What! are you all in Hob's pound? 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit. Wks.* 1843 V. 494 From the sheriff the information would, in course, pass on to the defendant, when the time came for his finding himself in Lob's pound. 1895 E. *Anglia Gloss.*, *Lobspond*, to be in any difficulty or perplexed state.

Lobster (*lɒbˈstɜː*). Forms: 1 **lop(p)estre**, **lopystre**, 4 **lopister**, 4-7 **lopster**, 5 **loppestere**, **lopstere**, 5-7 **lobstar**, 6 *Sc.* **lapstar**, 6-7 **lopstar**, 4- **lobster**. [OE. *lopustre*, *lopystre*, *lopfestre*, corruptly ad. *L. locusta* LOCUST. The *L.* word orig. denotes a lobster or some similar crustacean, the application to the locust being suggested by the resemblance in shape. In late *L.* the original sense survived alongside the other: cf. F. *langouste*, (C)ornish *lagast* lobster.

The ending *-stre* of the OE. word is due to assimilation to OE. fem. agent-nouns (see *-STER*): cf. OE. *myllestre* from *L. mœlatrix*. The cause of the substitution of *p* for the *L. c* is obscure.]

1. A large marine stalk-eyed ten-footed long-tailed crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, much used for food; it is greenish or bluish black when raw, and of a brilliant red when boiled; the first pair of feet are very large and form the characteristic 'claws'.

a 1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 94/14 Crabban munlan pinewincian... and lopystrian and fela swylces. a 1200 *Voc. lat.* 319/20 *Polipos*, *loppestre*. 1311-12 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 9 In sperling, creuis, lopisters, et pisc. aque dulcis. 1314-15 *Ibid.* 10 In hurbot, spout et lopsters. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxviii. (1495) 909 The vertue of gendringe of eggis is... in crabbes and lobsters. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Nym ye preth other ye loppestore or drie haddok. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 754/31 *Hic polipus*, a lobster. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis. 1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villania* i. iii. 181 A Crabs had'd guts, a Lobsters butterd thigh. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 142 Lobsters will swim swiftly backward. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 338/1 A Crefish... a Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 17 On unadulterate wine we here regale, And strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. 1794 C. PIGOR *Female Jockey Club* 139 She faints at the approach of a mouse; if surprised by the sight of a black lobster, she screams unmercifully. 1875 F. W. PAVY *Food* (ed. 2) 174 The flesh of the lobster is mainly found in the tail and claws.

b. Applied with qualification to other crustaceans resembling the above. **Norway lobster**, *Nephrops norvegicus*. **Spiny or thorny lobster**, *Palinurus vulgaris* = CRAYFISH 3b. Some crayfishes are called *fresh-water lobsters*.

1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The strigosus, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout. 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* i. 240 The Cape lobster (*Cancer arctos*)... has no large claws, and is craggy all over, and covered with erect prickles. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 92 *Palinurus vulgaris*... is sometimes denominated Spiny-lobster, or sea Cray-fish. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 81 The sea cray-fish, or thorny lobster. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 A peculiar pale-blue Lobster from Norway.

c. The flesh of the animal, as food. 1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* i. 393, I have known... persons who could not take even a very small quantity of lobster or crab without being affected soon after with a violent colic.

d. The construction of jointed plate-armour is often described by comparison to a lobster's tail. Cf. *lobster-tail*, *-tailed* (in 5 below).

1786 GROSSE *Anc. Armour* 22 Gauntlets... were... of small plates of iron rivetted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail, so as to yield to every motion of the hand. *Ibid.* 23 Cuirass or thigh pieces... They were made flexible at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster.

† 2. An opprobrious name (? for a red-faced man). 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt Master Constable* D 2 b, Let him goe... an old combe-peckt rascall... hang him, lobster. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* ii. l. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 289 What a dictionary of proper names hath the Rogue got together!... He percee you for this, you Lobster. *Ibid.* 290 Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword hilt. 1609 B. JONSON *Epicene* v. iii. Wks. (1616) 593 You whorson Lobster.

3. A contemptuous name for: A British soldier. The name was originally applied to a regiment of Roundhead cuirassiers from their wearing complete suits of armour (cf. 1 d above). In later times

it has been referred to the characteristic red coat. Also **boiled lobster**. **Raw (or unboiled) lobster**: a policeman; so called in contradistinction to 'boiled lobster', on account of his blue uniform.

c 1643 *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 68 When as 'tis but a lobster, whom (men say) Turn him but o're and o're he'll turn to you. 1644-47 CLYVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 Translate but the Scene to Roundway-downe: There Hasleriggs Lobsters were turned into Crabs, and crawl'd backwards. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 104 [June 1643] Sir William Waller having received from London a fresh regiment of five hundred horse, under the command of sir Arthur Haslerigge, which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the other side the regiment of lobsters, because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect cuirassiers. 1660 in *Hart. Misc.* (1810) V. 73 Redcoats, lobsters, corporals, troopers, or dragoons. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uprour* Wks. 1730 l. 73 The women... exclaim against lobsters and tatterdemalions, and desire 'em to prove 'twas ever known... that a red-coat died for religion. 1776 S. HAWS in *Milit. Truls.* (1855) 89 The Lobsters [*i.e.* British troops] came out almost to cople hill and took 3 cows. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 29 He had gained over the lobster, as he called the sergeant. 1820 BUCKSTONE *Billy Taylor* i. iii. 1. am no more a dull drab-coated watchman... *Mary*... Thou unboiled lobster, hence! 1830 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 9 Nov. 191/2 No Peel—down with the raw lobsters! 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* lxxix. (1887) 284 Jack the Sailor, Joe the Marine, and the Boiled Lobster. 1896 W. W. JACOBS *Many Cargoes* 214 She's married a lobster... He's a sergeant in the line. attrib. or *appos.* 1758 L. LYON in *Milit. Truls.* (1855) 40 This afternoon their was a Lobster Corporal married to a Road Island whore. 1779 J. CARPENTER in *Proc. Vermont Hist. Soc.* (1872) p. viii. 7 Prisoners broke Prison from the grand Lobster guard at Fortin.

b. slang phr. *To boil one's lobster*: see quot.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., 'To boil one's lobster, for a churchman to become a soldier, lobsters which are of a bluish black, being made red by boiling.'

4. Short for *lobster-caterpillar*, *-moth*.

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 216 The Lobster (*Stenoporus fagi*). *Ibid.* 217 This singular caterpillar, which is known to collectors as 'The Lobster', feeds on oak and birch.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *lobster-catch*, *-catching*, *-fishery*, *-fishing*, *-hatchery*, *-man*, *-red adj.*, *-salad*, *-sauce*, *-shell*, *-shop*, *-supper*, *-woman*; *lobster-boat*, a boat used in lobster-fishing, fitted with a well in which to keep the lobsters alive; *lobster-box slang*, (a) a transport ship; (b) barracks (*Slang Dict.* 1865); *lobster-car U.S.*, 'a box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lobster caterpillar*, the larva of the lobster-moth; *lobster-clad a.*, clad in jointed armour suggesting a lobster's shell; *lobster-claw*, (a) 'a screw jack used in setting rigging' (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*); (b) *pl.* a common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata*, so called because it bears tufts of filaments resembling a lobster's claws (*Cent. Dict.*); *lobster-coated a.*, red-coated; *lobster-crab*, a crustacean of the family *Porcellanidae*; a porcelain-crab; *lobster-crawl*, a fishing ground for lobsters' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lobster-creel*, = *lobster-pot*; *lobster-flower*, the Barbadoes flower-fence, *Poinciana pulcherrima* (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); *lobster-joint*, a joint in an instrument resembling a joint in a lobster's claws; *lobster-louse*, a parasite of the lobster, *Nicothoe astaci*; *lobster-moth*, the bombycid moth *Stenoporus fagi*; *lobster-night nonce-wd.*, ? a night celebrated by a lobster supper; *lobster-pot*, a basket or similar structure serving as a trap to catch lobsters; *lobster-smack jocular*, a military transport; *lobster-tail*, a piece of armour jointed after the manner of a lobster's tail (cf. 1 d); also attrib.; *lobster-tailed a.*, wearing 'lobster-tail' or jointed armour; *lobster-trap* = *lobster-pot*.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 8, I am told... that when men of war meet a 'lobster-boat', a jocular threat is used, That, if the master do not sell them good lobsters, they will salute him. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii. (1842) 64 We landed in the 'lobster-box, as Jack loves to designate a transport. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U.S.* v. II. 674 Entirely submerged 'lobster-cars are used in Norway. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 48 If the difficulties in reference to the treaties were confined to the 'lobster-catch. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 215/1 For 'lobster-catching... two kinds of nets... are occasionally used. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xciii. 73 The ancient 'lobster-clad knights. 1794 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Riddel* Wks. (Globe) 539 Those 'lobster-coated puppies. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 290 *Lobster-crabs (*Porcellanidae*). 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 320 The periodical laying down, on rocky shoals, and taking up again, of 'lobster-creels. 1865 BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 391 In France the 'lobster-fishery is to some extent 'regulated'. *Ibid.* 385 'Lobster-fishing. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 53 Two methods of lobster fishing are in vogue. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 A complete 'lobster-hatchery could be established... on the West coast. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 511 The introduction of the inner tube [into the trachea] without employing 'lobster-joints. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 640 The 'Lobster-louse is sometimes found in considerable numbers, fixed to the gills of the lobster. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 210/2 The typical 'lobsterman lives at the bottom of a charming and remote cove. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 247 'Lobster moth. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 535 The Lobster-moth derives its name from the grotesque exterior of the caterpillar. 1715 POPE *Farver. to London* Wks. (Globe 1895) 479 Luxurious 'lobster-nights farewell, For sober studious days!

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Tangled in the lines of some 'lobster pots. 1862 ANSTEO *Channel Isl.* iv. xxii. (ed. 2) 508 The number of lobsters taken weekly from the various lobster-pots round the coast of Guernsey is estimated to average 4,000. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xv. 167 The little 'lobster-red fury of a stove. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxxv, I'm fond of... A 'lobster salad. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vi, We had champagne and lobster-salad. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 161 Turbot... which ruddy 'lobster-sauce accompanies. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, 'Lobster shells. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 An occasional crash of oyster-shells cast... from some 'lobster-shop. 1829 MARRATT *F. Mildmay* v, I steered for 'the 'lobster-smack'. 1869 C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons War* (1877) 219 The long 'lobster-tails' which replaced the waist-piece and the tassets. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 512 The angular and descending portions of the inner tube of the... canula... have to be made with joints on the lobster-tail principle. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, Oliver on horseback... charging with his 'lobster-tailed squadron. 1889 DOYLE *Alfiah Clarke* 376 Old as I am... I am fit to exchange broadsides with any lobster-tailed picaroon. 1865 BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 385 The 'lobster-traps and crab-cages, which are not unlike overgrown rat-traps. 1898 G. PARKER *Battle of Strong* v. 33 A 'lobster-woman... put on her sabots.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Lobsterdom**, the 'realm' of lobsters; **Lobsterling**, a young lobster.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 146 He had live barnacles on his claws, which is a great mark of distinction in lobsterdom. 1901 *Spectator* 27 July 191/2 Sunlight... brings swarms of lobsterlings to the top of the jars in which they are hatched.

Lobster (*lɒbˈstɜː*). **East Anglian**. Also 6 **lopster**, **lobstart**, 6, 9 **lopstart**, **lobstert** (*E. D. D.*). [*f.* *LOB sb. 2* + *stert*, *START*, tail. Cf. *clubstart*, *CLUB-STER*.] A stont.

1490 *Paston Lett.* III. 365 Wesellis, lobsters, polkattys. 1554 HULOET, *Lopster Descrip.*, 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Engl.* iii. xiii. in *Holinshead*, Haryers, whose game is the Foxe... Lobstart (1586 lopstart), Wesell, Conye, &c. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1864 C. ELTON *Norway* ix. 124 Even now it is said that farmers in England complain of the 'lobsters' sucking the eggs and killing the chickens.

Lobster (*lɒbˈstɜː*). [Jocular formation on *LOB v.* + *-STER*.] One who bowls 'lob's at cricket. 1889 *Daily Chron.* 8 June 5/4 It is welcome to note the success with the ball of... Winter, the lobster. 1890 E. LYTTELTON *Cricket* 36 The gentle and sensitive 'lobster'.

Lobstering (*lɒbˈstɜːrɪŋ*), *vbl. sh.* [*f.* *LOBSTER* 1 + *-ING* 1.] Catching lobsters.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 211/1 [The lobsterman] is a fisherman in other branches and a farmer as well, for lobstering need not take the whole of any one's time.

† **Lobsterize**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* *LOBSTER* 1 + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To move backwards, as a lobster is supposed to do. (Cf. to *crawfish*.)

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 621 Thou makest Rivers the most deeply-dead To lobsterize (back to their source to creep).

Lobular (*lɒˈbjuːlə*), *a.* *Phys.*, etc. [*f.* *LOBULE* + *-AR*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the lobules of the lungs.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1, 389 The substance of the lungs is lobular. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 116 A lobular substance consisting of granules filling the whole cavity of the body. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 199 Central pneumonias, and those denominated lobular. 1845 BOND *Dis. Liver* 55 Lobular pneumonia. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobular fissures*, the sulci between the several cerebral and cerebellar lobules. 1892 WOODHEAD *Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 372 Lobular pneumonia.

Hence **Lobularly** *adv.* 1899 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* VI. 386 The left lung was... condensed with... lobularly disposed lesions throughout.

Lobulate (*lɒˈbjuːlət*), *a.* [*f.* *LOBULE* + *-ATE* 2.] Having or consisting of lobules or small lobes.

1862 in *Cooke Alan. Bot. Terms* 52. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 172 Ivy. *Albumen lobulate*.

Lobulated (*lɒˈbjuːlətəd*), *a.* [Formed as prec. + *-ED* 1.] = prec.

1783 W. KIRK in *Med. Commun.* I. 130 The... kidney... had a lobulated form. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 79 Lobulated masses of adipose tissue.

Lobulation (*lɒˈbjuːləʃən*). [*f.* *LOBULATE*: see *-ATION*.] The formation of lobules or small lobes; a lobulated condition.

1861 RUMSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 611 There is no lobulation of the organ.

Lobulato-, taken as comb. form of *LOBULATE* in the sense 'lobulate and...'

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 701 Coralla... lobulato-glomerate. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 225 Thalline margin lobulato-crenate.

Lobule (*lɒˈbiː*). Chiefly *Anat.* [*ad. mod. L.* *LOBULUS*.] A small lobe.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 14 The lobules of which the Lungs are composed. 1720 HALP in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 5 Every Duct is made of lesser Ducts united, which rise from the Lobules... which constitute each distinct Lobe. 1800 *Med. Trul.* III. 139 Its last adhesion, was to the helix of the left ear, just above the lobule. 1866 HUNLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin.* 157 The nose nearly straight and ending in a rounded lobule. 1873 — *Physiol.* v. 119 The smallest obvious subdivisions of the liver substance... which are termed the lobules. 1880 [see *LOBULET*].

Lobulization (*lɒˈbiːləʒən*). [*f.* *LOBULE* + *-IZATION*.] 'The passage of a tissue from a uniform to a lobular condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Lobulose (*lɒˈbiːləs*), *a.* [*f.* *LOBULE* + *-OSE*.] Having many lobules.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 618 Stout lobes which are much and crowdedly lobulose.

Lobulous (lɒˈbjuːləs), *a.* [f. LOBULE + -OUS.] 'Possessing lobules, or prominences resembling lobules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Lobulus (lɒˈbjuːləs), *m.* **lobuli** (lɒˈbjuːli). [mod.L., dim. of *lobus* LOBE.] A small lobe, lobule.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 28 A great number of those Air-Blisters form what we call Lobuli, which hang upon the Bronchia, like Bunches of Grapes upon a stalk. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 117 The result of the approximation of polygonous lobuli. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 461 The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna is the lobulus.

Lob-worm (lɒˈb-wɜːm). [f. LOB *sb.* 2.] *a.* A large earthworm used for bait by anglers. *b.* The LUG-WORM (*Arenicola marina*).

a. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7, I baited my hook with two Lob-worms. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 94 For the Trout the Dew-worm (which some also call the Lob-worm) and the Brandling are the chief. 1718 G. JACON *Compl. Sportsman* 119 The Lob or Garden-Worm well scoured is the only Bait. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 31 The large roach will take the tail of a lob-worm very ravenously.

b. 1854 *Eng. Cycl.* *Nat. Hist.* I. 295 *Arenicola piscatorum*, the Lob or Lug-Worm. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 711 All round the British and many other coasts the lob-worm (*Arenicola marina*) is used for bait.

Loby, obs. form of LOBBY.

Loc, variant of LAKE *sb.* 1 *Obs.* (offering, gift).

Loc, obs. form of LOCK *sb.*, LOCHOCH.

Locable (lɒˈkəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *locare* to place; see -BLE.] Of persons: That can be placed (in a situation or office). As *sb.*, one who is fit to be so placed; hence *attrib.*, as *locable list*.

a. 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Introd. View* (1830) 5 Persons locable in the several situations, say in one word, *locables*. 1816-30 *Ibid.*, *Extract Const. Code* 27 Applicants, demanding admission into the locable list, and to that end presenting themselves for examination.

|| **Local** (ləˈkəl), *sb.* 1 Commonly in erroneous (fem.) form *locale* (ləˈkəl). [Fr.; absol. use of local adj.; see next.] A place or locality; esp. a place considered with reference to some particular event or circumstances connected with it; a quarter in which certain things are done, or which is chosen for particular operations.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 7 The Mareschal [de Puysegur] says, he saw a battle lost, because an Aid-de-camp had, upon a false representation of the local made to the General, been sent to him who commanded the right wing, to order him to change his ground. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 189 Unless they attend... to the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xi, O, the propriety of the *locale* is easily vindicated. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. II. Old Woman in Grey*, But no matter—lay the *locale* where you may. c. 1844 SVO. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 539, I hear that Lord Carlisle is wheeled down to the gallery... I know all the *locale* so well that I see him in his transit. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* xi. 381 Feeling that their little thatched cottage would, some day or other, be ranked among the localities of English *locales*.

Local (ləˈkəl), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 *locale*, 5-7 *local*, 6 *locale*. [a. F. *local* (=Sp., Pg. *local*, It. *locale*), ad. L. *locat-is*, f. *loc-us* place.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to or concerned with 'place' or position in space. Now chiefly in *local situation*.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 1 And also in recounting of hys histories the comune vnderstanding is better content to the ymaginacion local than to symple auctoryte to which it is submyssed. *Ibid.* Envoy 250 The ymaginacion local. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. (1634) 675 *marg.*, A local presence of the body of Christ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 17 (1st Q. Fisher 1600) G 3 The Poets pennie turns them to shapes, And gives to avery nothing, a local habitation, And a name. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* (1839) 335 As to a local descent into the infernal parts they all agree. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Nathesos* 46 Some of these Powers have borrowed their Denominations from Local Extension. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Math. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 231 The Cartesian... maintain... that spirits have no extension, nor local presence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 341 The local situation of the lands devised. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 109 This change of local situation was at once a change of moral condition.

† *b.* Having the attribute of 'place' or spatial position. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Anst.* *More* (1548) 55 V^o Lord, whiche to shewe his humanite to be local (that is to saye: contained in one place only) dyd saye vnto his disciples. 1 ascende vnto my father. *Ibid.* 55 b. Howe dyd he ascende into to heauen, but because he is local and very man. 1565 JEWEL *Reple Harding's Anst.* vi. 348 His [Harding's] answer is, that Christes bodie is Local only in one place. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 734 Angels peradventure at this daie are more aptly saide to be local or in place not circumscriptively, but definitively. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 246 [They] will have Hell a materiall and local fire in the center of the earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 564 A higher flight the venturous goddess tries, Leaving material worlds, and local skies. 1799 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song* 272 That sound divine the truth has spoke all, And paw'd his word, Hell is not local.

† *c.* Local motion, movement from place to place, motion of translation, locomotion. *Obs.*

1561 EDEM *Arte Navig.* l. viii. 10 The elements are... moueable by local motion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies*

xxiii. 208 Zoophytes... that is such creatures as though they goe not from place to place, and so cause a local motion of their whole substance, yet in their partes, they have a distinct and articulate motion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 831 It is certain, that cogitation, (phancy, intellection, and volition) are no local motions. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 34 Plants have no local or progressive Motion.

d. Grammar. Relating to place or situation.

1842 JELF *Greek Gram.* II. 230 [heading] Local Dative. 1845 *Ibid.* I. 296 [Adverbs] are divided into *a.* Local, *b.* Temporal, *c.* Modal [etc.]. *Ibid.* 298 The Local adverbs in *ε, α, α, κ, κ, κ*. 1889 E. A. SONNENSCHNEIN *Lat. Gram.* § 348 Local Clauses. (Clauses of Place.)

e. Psychol. Local sign (after G. *Localzeichen*): that element in a sensation which is the basis of our instinctive judgement as to its locality.

1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 70. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 490.

2. Belonging to a particular place on the earth's surface; pertaining to or existing in a particular region or district.

Local time: the time of day or night reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun over the local meridian.

114... in *Myrr.* our Lady p. xxi, Privileges ordinary imminutions locale statutes laudable customs decrees & al other ordynances. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly.* *olb.* i. init. If in Prose and Religion it were as justifiable, as in Poetry and Fiction, to invoke a Local power... I would therein join with the Author. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jus. II* (O. H. S.) 112 That College had the Bishop of Winchester for their Visitor Local. 1740 PITT *Enceid* viii. 461 The Swains the Local Majesty rever'd. 1792 *Anal. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 125, I have no local attachments; it is indifferent to me, whether a man was rocked in his cradle on this side or that side of the Tweed. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* iii. 130 Two observatories... provided with accurate means of determining their respective local times. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 612 note, Oldmixon, who was a boy at Bridgewater when the battle was fought... was so much under the influence of local passions that his local information was useless to him. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mund.* ii. (1870) 31 The name *Ipria*... is only a local name of a settlement of... Boeotians. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* II. 313 Mr. Ye, the local lawyer.

b. With restrictive force: Limited or peculiar to a particular place or places.

1615 G. SANDOVS *Tract.* 170 Those ceremonies that are not local, I willingly omit. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 119 Truth is not local, God alike pervades And fills the world of traffic and the shades. 1811 *Murray & Isabella* I. 3 Her ideas were as local as Andrew's; and they neither of them seemed likely to disturb the brain of the other. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The importance of the struggle would have been more local and temporary. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 189 That letter (of the moral law) read in our own casual and local interpretation.

c. Belonging to a town or some comparatively small district, as distinct from the state or country as a whole. Local government, the administration of the affairs of a town (or other limited area) by its inhabitants, as distinguished from such administration by the state at large.

Local board: in England and Wales *spec.* (see quot. 1863 and 1901). Local Government Board: a department of State established in 1871, to act as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales.

1688 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 439 The law that doth confirm of local laws. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. I.* (1869) II. 402 The local or provincial expenses of which the benefit is local or provincial... ought to be no burden upon the general revenue of the Society. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 191 He the said Warren Hastings hath left the said troops, by his new treaty, without any local controul. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 128 Such is the national importance which a merely local privilege may sometimes bestow. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 279 The local government was involved in a discussion with the Supreme Court at the Presidency. 1860 *MILK REPR. GORT.* (1865) 116/2 Among the duties classed as local, or performed by local functionaries, there are many which might with equal propriety be termed national. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 732-3 In the places and districts in which the [Local Government] Act is adopted, it is carried into execution by local Boards... The local Boards have extensive powers of undertaking and regulating the drainage and cleansing of towns, the suppression of nuisances, and similar matters of police. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 21 Local government repeats on a small scale the features of the supreme government, but its business is chiefly judicial and administrative. 1901 FAIRLIE *Munic. Administ.* 69 An important change... was made by the Local Government Act of 1894... The urban local boards are called Urban District Councils, and the term of office of the councillors is fixed at three years.

d. In various specific collocations. Local examination, the name given to certain examinations of boys and girls, held in a number of different places under the direction of a central board at one of the Universities. Local preacher (among the Methodists), a layman who is authorized to preach in the district in which he resides, as distinguished from the ordained itinerant ministers. Local rank (see quot. 1876). Local veto: the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a district, under the system of local option (see *e*); hence the nonce-wds. *local-vetoist*, *vetoism*.

1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 476 A Justice levied a fine on a Local Preacher, on pretence of the Conventicle Act. 1858 *Exam. Students Not Members Univ. Camb.* 15 Notice for Local Examinations. 1861 4th Ann. Rep. *Delegacy* (Local Exam.) 1 The Oxford Local Examinations for the year 1861 commenced on Tuesday, May 28. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 327 Local rank, the rank given to an officer in her Majesty's service serving in a

foreign land with other troops, whereby he is placed in his proper position, as regards equality of rank, with those officers whose first commissions are of the same date, but who have been more fortunate in promotion. 1885 *Min. Wesleyan Confer.* 369 Our supply of Ministers is drawn from our Local-preachers. 1894 Sir W. LAWSON in *Westm. Rev.* 27 Sept. 4/3 What would happen if they, the Local Vetoists, got their bill? 1900 A. J. BALFOUR in *Daily News* 29 May 2/5 Perhaps the hon. baronet would reverse his opinion about the infallibility of democracies, or even of local vetoism.

e. Local option. The right granted by the legislature of a country or state to the inhabitants of each particular district to decide whether the trade in liquor shall be prohibited within the district. Hence occas. by extension, the principle of allowing localities to decide for themselves whether they will accept or reject certain regulations. Hence Local optionism, the principle of local option; Local optionist, an advocate of local option.

1878 SAMUELSON *Hist. Drink* 218 note, The tendency of legislation seems to be towards 'local option' or 'permissive prohibition'. 1880 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/4 The Home Rulers, the Teetotallers, the Local Optionists. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 688/2 Those celebrated 'local option laws' which are in force in some of the United States. *Ibid.* 689/1 Such laws are in force in Massachusetts, New Jersey (which had the Chatham Local Option Law of 1871), New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 174 Measures like that for granting Local Option, as it is called, for doing away the addition of our lower class to their porter and their gin. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/3 The reluctance of the Welsh and Midland miners to admit the principle of local option.

3. Law. (In renderings of the AF. phrases *chose local*, *trespas local*.)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lect* 180 b, Pur ceo que le chose est local, & annex ad frankfeñ. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Chose*, Chose local is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a mill is chose local. [With reference to Kitchin.] 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 419 An Action of Trespas for Battery, is transitory and not local, and therefore the place need not be set down in the Declaration. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Trespas*, *Trespas local* is that which is so annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join issue upon a place, and traverse the place mentioned in the declaration, and aver it; it is enough to defeat the action.

4. Pertaining to a particular place in a system, series, etc., or to a particular portion of an object.

a. Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body. Chiefly *Med.*, of diseases, ailments, etc., and hence of remedies which are applied to such ailments.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* R ij b. The fyrste shal be of the locall remedies of hote apostemes. 1543 TROTTER *Vigo's Chirurg.* 25 b 2 The doctors make no mention of locale medicines in these diseases. 1606 SHAKS. *77. & Cr.* IV. v. 244 Tell me you Heavens, in which part of his body Shall I destroy him? Whether there, or there, or there, That I may gibe the local wound a name. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 387 Dream not of thy fight, As of a Duel, or the local wounds Of head or heel. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Local Medicaments*, those Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place, or Part; as Plaisters, Salves, Ointments, etc. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 145, I employed only local means for their cure. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 179 The Local or Topical treatment of inflammation. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 49.1 The symptoms may be considered as local and general, the local being, principally, pain, tenderness, and tumefaction; the general, fever [etc.]. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 56 The exquisite delicacy of local sensibility, especially that of the retina. 1899 *Albuth's Syst. Med.* VII. 11 A local inflammation or hemorrhage.

b. Electricity and Magnetism. Local action, action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery as distinguished from the general action of the battery. Local attraction (see quot. 1867). Local battery, local circuit (see quot. 1868). Local current, a current set up by local action; also, a current in a local circuit.

1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 297 In the common battery... much local action takes place upon the zinc plates without contributing to the circulating forces. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Local attraction, the effect of the iron in a ship on her compasses; it varies with the position of a compass in a ship, also with that of a ship on the earth's surface, and with the direction of the ship's head. 1868 CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* (ed. 3) 169 Local circuit, one which includes only the apparatus in the office, and is closed by a relay... Local (battery), the battery of a local circuit. 1876 PHILLIPS & SIVELWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 101 We then work by local currents. *Ibid.* A local battery. *Ibid.* 102 In flowing through R' it... completes the local circuit by which the local current flows from L'E' through M'.

c. Arith. Local value: that value (of a numeral figure) that depends on its place or serial position. 1853 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (1857) 2 All numbers have a simple or intrinsic value, and also a local value.

d. Photogr. Local reduction (see quot.).

1892 BOTHAMLEY *Ilford Man. Photogr.* viii. 63 Local reduction (i.e. reduction of parts of the image) can be effected by... applying a very weak solution of the ferricyanide.

e. Local colour: (*a*) *Painting*. The colour which is natural to each object or part of a picture independently of the general colour-scheme or the distribution of light and shade. (Now usu. *collected*, formerly the pl. was used.) (*b*) Hence, in works of art or literature: The representation in

vivid detail of the characteristic features of a particular period or country (e.g. manners, dress, scenery, etc.), in order to produce an impression of actuality.

1721 BAILEY, *Local Colours*, in painting, are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture. 1782 J. T. DILLON tr. *Meng's Sk. Art. Paint.* 76 The local tints of the flesh, in every part are admirably diversified. *Ibid.* 80 If Titian was happy in his tints, and the local colour of his objects, Correggio...exceeded him in [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The happy dispositions of colours both proper and local. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 15 The objects were all drawn...with a pen and...then thinly washed over with indications of their local colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 8 The local colour, which is the self colour of an object, and what we mean when we talk of a 'red coat' or a 'green field'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 666/2 There are [in Doris] some capital pictures of the times of landlord shooting...without anything Irish in character, or dialogue, or local colour.

5. Pertaining to places (in the geographical sense) or to an individual place as such.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Surnames* (1614) 112 The most surnames in number, the most ancient, and of best account, have bene local, deduced from places in Normandie and the countries confining. 1857 R. MORRIS (*title*) The Etymology of Local Names. *Mod.* One of the most trustworthy of local etymologists.

6. *Math.* Pertaining to a locus. *Local problem*, a problem in which the object is to determine a geometrical locus.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Local Problem*. a 1865 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (1899) I. 39 The degree of the function f , or of the local equation, marks (as before) the order of the curve [etc.].

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.)

1. A person who is attached by his occupation, function, etc. to some particular place or district; an inhabitant of a particular locality. Chiefly *pl.*

1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Verse* xxv, How sweet to be drawn for the locals By songs setting valour a-gog. 1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 148 Gang freely, fishers, by their banks, Baith foreign loons an' locals. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1/3 He has been what is known in the legal world as a 'local'—that is, he has confined his practice to courts of Lancashire, and has not taken up a professional abode in London. 1901 H. G. HUTCHINSON in *Lough. Mag.* July 236 We go to some 'rough' as the locals call it—ground of long grass...giving fine protection for partridges.

b. *esp.* A local preacher (see A. 2 d).

1824 CARR *Craven Dial. Gloss.* 90 *Local*, a local preacher amongst the Methodists. 1880 T. E. BROWN *Manx Witch*, etc. 121 He cudn go on by the hour Like these Locals.

2. Something local.

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper; *collect.*, local news, matter of local interest.

a 1869 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads*, *Editor's Guest* 36 So long as the paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 17/1 There's a column of local coming in, and a concert in the People's Hall.

b. A postage-stamp current only in a certain district. c. U. S. Postal matter bearing an address locally used but not known generally.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 3/1 The apparently interminable Russian locals. 1873 *Ibid.* Jan. Suppl. 4 Russian and Egyptian Locals. 1882 U. S. *Offic. Postal Guide* 681 Locals and nixes. Matter addressed to places which are not post offices is unmailable.

d. *Telegraphy*. A local battery or circuit (see A. 4 b).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

e. A local train; a train which serves the stations of a particular district. (In recent Dicts.)

1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 74/2 He boarded the local in the morning. f. A local examination (see A. 2 d).

1893 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 157/3 This [book] is intended mainly for students preparing for...the University Locals.

Local (lō'kāl), *v.* *Scots Law*. [f. LOCAL a.] *trans.* 'To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders' (Jam.); to lay the charge of such stipend *on* or *upon* a landholder or his land.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 34/4 To local sufficient stipendis. 1695 J. SAGE *Fund. Charter Wks.* (1841) I. 248 The Earl of Morton...had flattered the Church out of their possession of the thirds of the benefices, promising instead thereof local stipends upon the ministers. a 1768 [see LOCALITY 5 b]. 1808 *Act 48 Geo. III.* c. 138 § 14 The Right of any Heritor to surrender his valued Teind in place of subjecting his Lands, to the Amount of the Stipend localled upon them, shall not be taken away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix, A clause, which had occurred in a process for localising his last augmentation of stipend. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1162 (ed. 6) 496 The localising or apportioning of the burden on the unexhausted teind is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session as Commissioners of Teinds. 1877 in *Cases Crim. Session* 4th Ser. IV. 1127 The proceedings showed that at this time there was sufficient free teind without localising on heritors who had heritable rights. *Ibid.*, The lands were localled on for stipend in an interim locality in 1853. 1880 *Law Rep., App. Cases V.* 249 A scheme of locality was prepared, I lodged objections to the scheme in so far as it localled minister's stipend on eighty-one acres of his land.

Locale, erroneous form of LOCAL *sb.*

Localism (lō'kālizm), [f. LOCAL a. + -ISM.]

1. Attachment to a locality, esp. to the place in which one lives; limitation of ideas, sympathies, and interests growing out of such attachment;

disposition to favour what is local. Also (with *pl.*), an instance of this state of mind.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. (1872) 160, I have never seen the spirit of localism which is so prevalent throughout Spain more strong than at Saint James. a 1852 WESTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 526, I am one of those who believe that our government is not to be destroyed by localisms, North or South. 1877 S. BOWLES in *Merrim Life* (1885) II. 428 Congress is simply an aggregate seedling and struggling of a great number of localisms—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling. 1883 *Spectator* 30 June 828 Agriculture is more weighted by what we may call the localism of labour than by any other single cause.

2. Something characteristic of a particular locality; a localizing feature; a local idiom, custom, or the like.

1823 E. MOOR (*title*) Suffolk Words and Phrases, or an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County. 1839 C. CLARK (*title*) John Noakes and Mary Styles...A Poem, exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex. 1850 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* X. 284 Architectural localisms, as illustrated by the churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. 1858 *Alma Mater* 38 All talk scandal, gossip, localisms. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club Jan.* 306 Brushing away many of the most interesting localisms in thought and language.

Localist (lō'kālíst), [f. LOCAL a. + -IST.]

One who inclines to treat or regard things as local, to subject them to local conditions, etc.; a student of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches no Commentaries* 16 The Legislators had more regard to the Duty, than to the Place of it, and had more respect to the Discretion of the Priest, than this Localist hath; he labouring more for the Circumstance of Place, to gratify his own Humour, then the Intention of the Thing to edify the Congregation. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 163 In our opinion, both essentialists and localists have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 55 Where species are very difficult to distinguish, it is in general because forms are separated which are too closely allied, an evil which is familiar enough to every practical botanist, though apt to be overlooked or completely ignored by the inexperienced or mere localists. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The 'Localists' attributed the epidemics to local conditions, atmospheric changes, uncleanness, and so forth.

Localistic (lō'kālístik), a. [f. *prcc.* + -IC.]

Of a theory: Attributing a local nature or origin.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 336 The localistic theory of cholera. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 881 Until now he has defended the 'localistic' view [of the origin of cholera poison] against those of Koch and the contagionists. 1899 E. P. MORRIS in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* XX. 323 As long as the conflict between localistic and grammatical theories of the cases is undecided.

Locality (lō'kāliti), [a. F. *localité*, ad. late L. *localitatem*, f. *localis* LOCAL.]

1. The fact or quality of having a place, that is, of having position in space.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* vii. § 3. 69 It destroys the truth of Christ's humane body, in that it ascribes quantitate to it, without extension, without localitie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Locality*, the being of a thing in a place. 1661 GLANVILLE *Vau. Degradation* xi. 100 That the Soul and Angels...they have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinion'd. 1772-82 MASON *Eng. Gard.* I. 181 Come then, thou sister Muse, from whom the mind Wins for her airy visions colour, form, And fix'd locality; sweet Painting, come. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 34 The locality of Hell, and the existence of an Evil Spirit, are annihilated. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* VI. xiii. (1872) II. 174 Imagine a solitary point A, in space which has no assignable bounds; and suppose it possible for that point to be known by a being having no locality.

2. The fact of being local, in the sense of belonging to a particular spot. Also *pl.* local characteristics, feelings, or prejudices. *Obs.*

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Earton* I. 33 And now I talk of coaches, I have never set my foot in ours, since you left London: I begin to think that this is carrying the idea of locality too far, and will therefore order it to set me down at the play-house, this evening. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs Wks.* 1802 IV. 14 These factions...weakened and distracted the locality of patriotism. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 246 The vast variety of humors, prepossessions and localities which, in the much diversified composition of these States, militate against the weight and authority of the General Government.

3. *pl.* The features or surroundings of a particular place. [So Fr. *localité*, 'particularité ou circonstance locale' (Littré).]

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Owing to the height to which he was raised, and the depth of the vaulted archway, his eye could but indistinctly reach the opposite and external portal. It is necessary to notice these localities. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 61 After nightfall we walked over to Sallanches. The localities about the bridge reminded me of Milltown in the County of Dublin.

4. a. The situation or position of an object; the place in which it is, or is to be found; *esp.* geographical place or situation, e.g. of a plant or mineral.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. Index, Lignite, localities of. *Ibid.* Lignite, locality and character of. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 202 A blind man...feeling all around him with his cane, so as to find out his locality. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 53 The anatomist can tell you that the localities of these powers are different. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 303 He insists upon the power of the glaciers to mould themselves to their localities. 1894

H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 249 The reports that the police were sending down constantly, of his supposed locality and outrages.

b. A place or district, of undefined extent, considered as the site occupied by certain persons or things, or as the scene of certain activities.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 321 Pallas mentions that, in the same locality, opposite old Temruk, a submarine eruption took place in 1799. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 291 The deliverer is to be sought in the locality nearest to the chief scene of the invasion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 185 The tremendous rainfall of the Khasi Hills, amounting in some localities...to 559 inches of annual rainfall.

5. *Sc.* + a. An assessment, tax, or levy, esp. one for the support of soldiers or other war-expenses. *Obs.*

1640 in *Minute Bk. War Comm. Kirkcudbright* (1855) 157 Desiring the said Committee to allot and allocate to thame...ane competent localitie, furth of the redrest of thair said husbands' rentes, goodes and gear, for alimnt of thame and thair said childrene. 1659 in *Clarke Papers* (1901) IV. 161 We are in grent want of monies, to carry on our Locality, for coales and candle, all the six Companies beinge draune into the Cittadell. 1679 in *McDowell Hist. Dumfriesshire* (1872) 426 Ane months locality for sixty horse. 1686 *Corshill Baron-Court Book in Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll.* (1884) IV. 172 James Bicket, -persued Robert Lachlane and Johne Wyllie...for the 2 pairte pryce of a nee seek...lost by them in taking localitie to sojourne with corne. 1687 *Cameronian Soc. Let. to Friends in Shield Faithf. Contendings* (1780) 301 Paying any of their wicked impositions, as Militia-money, Cess, Locality, or Fines.

Comb. 1685 J. KENWICK *Serm.* (1776) 151 Then shall cess payers and locality-payers be paid home.

b. 'The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules' (Jam.); the stipend as apportioned. Also short for *decree of locality*.

1664 in *Morison Decis. Crim. Session* (1806) XXXIII. 14789 There being but a decree of modification, and no locality, the Earl alleged locality should be first made. a 1768 *Erskine Instit.* II. x. § 47 (1773) 359 Where a determinate quantity of stipend...is modified to a minister out of the tithes of the parish...the decree is called of *modification*: but where that quantum is also localled or proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree of *modification and locality*. 1870 in *Cases Crim. Session* 3rd Ser. IX. 59 This was a process of augmentation, modification, and locality of the stipend of the parish of Cameron. In the locality...one of the heritors...objected to the interim scheme of locality prepared by the common agent, on the ground that [etc.]. 1883 *Ritchie St. Baldred* 23 (J. D. D.) The Old Locality, payable to the minister of Tynninghame, by way of minute.

c. (See quotes.)

1807-8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1815) s.v. The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. These are said to be her *locality lands*. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1047 (ed. 6) 831 In the stipulations of a marriage contract these points are important—1. A provision by jointure, locality, etc., if accepted, discharges the claim of terce...Locality is an appropriation of certain lands to the wife in liferent; her security depending on the completion of her right by infertment duly recorded.

6. *Law*. Limitation to a county, district, or place.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 384 The locality of trial required by the common law seems a consequence of the ancient locality of jurisdiction. All over the world, actions transitory follow the person of the defendant, territorial suits must be discussed in the territorial tribunal.

7. *Phrenol.* The faculty of recognizing and remembering places.

1815 SPURZHEIM *Physiognom. Syst.* (ed. 2) 364, xxiv. Organ of locality. *Ibid.* 368 This faculty measures distance, and gives notions of perspective: it makes the traveller, geographer and landscape-painter; it recollects localities and judges of symmetry. Hence it seems to me that it is the faculty of locality in general. 1875 E. C. STEPHAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

8. *Psychol.* in *phr. sense of locality* (see quotes.).

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 480/2 These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense of locality*. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locality, sense of*, the faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied.

Localizable (lō'kālōizā'bl), a. [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be localized.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psych.* VII. xvii. (1872) II. 467 Such components of consciousness...being unlocalizable in space, and being but indefinitely localizable in time. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. I. 106 It is the same localisable faculty that is supposed in the idea of the name's being 'called upon' one, as a pledge of God's favour. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 78 The feelings classed as emotions, which are not localizable in the bodily framework.

Localization (lō'kālōizē'fən), [f. LOCALIZE *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The action of making local, fixing in a certain place, or attaching to a certain locality; the fact of being localized. Also, an instance of such action or condition.

1853 SIR E. S. CREASY *Eng. Constit.* (1858) 371 The contrast as to the centralization or localization of administrative power, which exists between England and other civilized countries. 1872 CARDWELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 With us, therefore, localization means identification with a locality for the purposes of recruiting, of training, of connecting Regulars with auxiliaries [etc.]. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 276/1 Nothing tends more strongly than localisation to confirm the despotic instincts in a judge.

b. *Phys.* The process of fixing, or fact of being fixed, in some particular part or organ of the body. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* v. vi. (1870) I. 573 Localization of function is the law of all organization whatever. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 214 The inflammation may be stated to be the effect of the localization in the peritoneum of the influence of a specific morbid poison. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* III. vi. § 3. 500 Hence it became very common to deny the existence of any localization of functions in the convulsions of the hemisphere.

2. Assignment (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality. Also, the ascertaining or determination of the locality of an object.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 494 This curious though very natural localization of history. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 405 To Pala Lake... there is a legend attached, which might be imagined to be a localization of the Deluge. 1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5479 The determination of the seat of these functions, or in other words their localization, has been attempted in every way. 1881 W. H. PREECE in *Nature* No. 520. 465 In order to apply this apparatus to the localisation of a bullet in a wound. 1882 GROSART *Spencer's Wks.* III. p. ciii. The fact... disproves this attempted localisation of her in the 'Vale of Evesham'. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* § 275. 481 The psychological genesis of our ideas of space and the localisation of the impressions of sense. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 521 What has been called the 'localization and projection' of sensations. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 139 The localisation of the physical signs, and the differences in the mechanical effects produced, will probably make this fact clear.

Localize (lō'kālīz), v. [f. LOCAL a. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make local in character; to invest or imbue with the characteristics of a particular place or locality.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* 123 May it not be fairly inferred that their [sic] nobility's local situation swallowed up the man, and produced a character similar to that of women, who are localised, if I may be allowed the word, by the rank they are placed in, by courtesy? a 1796 Burns *Remarks Sc. Songs* Wks. 1834 VIII. 18 Songs are always less or more localised (if I may be allowed the verb) by some of the modifications of time and place.

2. To fix or plant in a particular place or district, or in a particular part or point of any whole or system. Usually with limitative force: To restrict or confine to a particular place or area; to make local in range or currency.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 162 Their privileged banks [etc.], which unnaturally localize and accumulate wealth, that was intended by nature for equal diffusion among the skilful and industrious. a 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs & Illustr. Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 91 To localize peculiar forces to peculiar climates. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 54 There, on that spot, stands the fatal axe of the revolutionary tribunal, naturalised everywhere, localised everywhere. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 96 Though we are in the habit of speaking of it [sic, the sense of touch] as localised in the fingers. 1866 GROVE *Contrib. Sci. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 201 The power of localising, if the term be permitted, heat which would otherwise be dissipated. 1888 *Daily News* 25 July 5/1 Contributors may subscribe either to the general fund, or, if they prefer it, to the local institute. It would be a matter for general regret if any very large proportion of the contributors localised their money.

b. To identify with a particular locality or localities; to attach to particular districts.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov. The advocates for 'localising' the Army give us advice of the most valuable kind. 1872 CARDWELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 The principles on which we propose to localize the Army.

c. To concentrate (attention) upon a particular spot.

1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII. 62 Localizing attention on the meritorious parts. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 493 Thus we may will that a spot in the skin shall itch, and it will itch, if we can only localize our attention upon the point sufficiently.

3. To attribute (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality; to find or invent a locality for, ascertain or determine the locality of. Occas. const. lo.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 254 The mere vanity of local appropriation, similar to that by which they severally localized the history of the deluge and the appulse of the Ark. 1833 WORDSW. *Fancy & Tradition.* Thus everywhere to truth Tradition clings, Or Fancy localizes Powers we love. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 270 note, The Romans appropriated and localised every tale and tradition. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 (1864) 97 Part of the agreeable feeling in the exercise of the muscular organs... can be localised, or referred to the muscles actually engaged. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 4 Descartes localized mind in the pineal gland. 1875 H. JAMES R. *Hudson* vii. 232 It seemed to him that he had seen her before, but he was unable to localize her face. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 182 At first it was a somewhat difficult matter to discover the exact place of the fault, or, as it is termed, to 'localise' it. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 664 He was again attacked by intense headache, which could not be localised to any particular part of the head.

Hence *Localizing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 397 The localizing humour of their religion. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 841 In every system of polytheistic worship there has been a localizing of divinities. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* II. (1875) 57 Speaking exclusively of this localising influence as it affects our own faith. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 354 Pain on firm pressure with the finger tips in an intercostal space... is a common and valuable localising sign (of liver abscess). 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 762 Any such localising symptoms as have been described.

Localized (lō'kālīz), ppl. a. [f. LOCALIZE v.]

+ -ED.] In senses of the verb: e.g. made local, invested with local characteristics; fixed in, attached or restricted to, a certain locality.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 26 The history of the Argo must have been well known to that southern nation, anterior to its localized adoption by the Greeks. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 330 A strongly localised religion. 1860 G. H. K. PAC. *Tour* 136 The oak... has vanished altogether... and I could never hear of or see any in the bogs, so that I expect that even in the old times they were strictly localized. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 83 A very sudden and localised outbreak of either typhoid fever or cholera. 1880 *19th Cent.* No. 38. 708 That each native regiment should be composed of men of some distinct nationality, religion, or race, with a localised depot.

b. Fixed in a particular part (of a system or the like); gathered or concentrated into one point or part; spec. in *Path.*, occurring in, or restricted to, some particular part or parts of the body.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* II. ii. 117 All matter is only localised and partial force. 1871 TYNNALE *Fragm. Sci.* I. vii. (1876) 237 To produce the spark the heat must be intensely localised. 1880 MAC CORMACK *Antisept. Surg.* 18 A localised abscess formed near the drainage tube. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 251 If we had an electric field with given localised charges. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 859 Such localised pain soon becomes merged in the diffuse pain due to pressure on the cord as a whole. *Ibid.* VIII. 15 This form of valvulus... is curable by a localised faradisation of the muscle.

Locally (lō'kālī), adv. In 5 localliche. [f. LOCAL a. + -LY 2.] In a local manner.

1. In respect to place, or position in space.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* I. lxxxvi. (1869) 49 Now lady, quod he, vnderstonde ye that localliche, virtuallye, or oother wise? 1551 CRANMER *Answ. to Cantinere* III. 85 The body of Christ was & is all one to y^e fathers & to vs, but corporally & locally he was not yet born into them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. i. II. viii. By this faculty therefore we locally move the body. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) § 31 By which that body... became substantially present in heaven, and no longer locally present in earth. 1746 *J. Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 43 § 15 The shire (for shires respectively) within which such lands do locally lie. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 104 That they look upon us, though locally their countrymen, in reality as enemies. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* III. (1869) 327 To Moses God appeared locally in the flame of fire in a bush. 1868 M. FATISSON *Academ. Org.* iv. 122 These establishments are not subordinate to the University, within which they are locally situated.

† 2. In regard to a particular 'place' or topic; in particular circumstances. Obs.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 47. 269 A man may locally and properly depart from the Accidents of a subject, and not from the subject it self. † 3. (Named) after a particular place. Obs.

c 1630 RUSDON *Surv. Devon* § 223 (1810) 233 Soldon had... lords locally named. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 375 He was the last clergyman I find... who locally was surnamed.

4. In regard to a particular (geographical) place, or the situation of a particular object; in some particular place, in certain districts; in the particular place or district (specified or alluded to).

1860 J. F. THURPP *Study & Use Psalms* II. 66 Those Jewish opponents of Christianity, still, perhaps, locally, if not generally, formidable. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 233 The spiny lobster, locally called crayfish. 1893 H. COX *Instit.* I. i. 7 A further division of the functions of government... distributes the offices of government locally under the heads of domestic, colonial, and international government. 1895 *Mauch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/5 Vigorous efforts are being made locally to cope with the distress.

5. In respect to some particular part or parts (e.g. of the body).

1800 JENNER in *Med. Frul.* III. 295 Dr. Jenner's assertion, that a person may be 'repeatedly affected, both locally and generally, with the Cow-pox'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

Localness, rare = °. [-NESS.] The quality of being local.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Locality, Localness*, the being of a thing in a place.

|| **Locanda** (lō'kā'nda). [It., ad. med. L. *camera*, *domus*] *locanda*, (room, house) to be let. (*Est locanda* is still used in Rome for 'To Let'.) A lodging-house or inn.

1838 J. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece* etc. (1839) II. 11/1 When we found ourselves in a neat little locanda. 1844 *Mom. Babylonian Press* II. 263, I was carried to a locanda in Leghorn.

Locate (lō'kēt, lō'kē't), v. [f. L. *locat*-, ppl. stem of *locare* to place, let for hire, f. *loc-us* place.]

1. *trans.* To appoint the place or situation of (the lands referred to in a grant); to fix the site of (a building, etc.). Chiefly U.S.

1765 C. COLDEN in *C. Papers* (1878) II. 10 Your Lordships Commands to give my assistance in locating their Lands on any part between New York and Albany. 1773 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 375, I have also taken the liberty of writing to the Governor of West Florida expressing my hopes of obtaining this land (and more) in case you should think proper to locate it in that government. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 Be it enacted... That the ground to be appropriated to the purpose of building thereon a capitol... shall be located on Shockoe hill.

2. To survey and define the limits of (a tract of land); to lay out (a road); to mark the position or boundaries of, to enter on or take possession of (a land-claim, a gold-mine, etc.). U. S.

1739 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1898) 26 Voted... the Making a Road... and John Gray and James Alexander are appointed

a Committee To see ye same located in the most Suitable place for Pubhlick Advantage. 1754 H. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 58 The method... of Locating Land Warrants by selecting the most rich and fertile Spots. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 An act for locating the publick squares, to enlarge the town of Richmond. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 102 Such, as attended, drew for their lots; and located them at their pleasure. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 303 If you want an exact recipe for making such a road... send a family of musquash through to locate it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 The Golden Queen Mine was located in the latter part of September, 1873. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 10 He... located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Mountains.

3. To fix or establish in a place; to settle; pass. to be settled, stationed, or situated. Chiefly U.S.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* II. 186 This was amongst the motives that led me to locate myself at Tunbridge Wells, &c. 1813 in J. MACLEAN *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II. 153 The Assembly passed an act locating the Theological Seminary permanently at Princeton. 1819 FRANCES WRIGHT *Vieles* (1821) 176 The Dutch and the German [emigrants] invariably thrive the best, locate themselves, as the phrase is here, with wonderful sagacity. 1823 *Stat. Mass.* 10 Feb. Said insurance company shall be located and kept in the town of Salem. 1833 H. F. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* III. 25 To work in the silver mine by the mouth of which they were located. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* I. xi. 133 When the gathering dispersed we packed up and located ourselves about two miles from the common. 1840 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 386, I shall do what I can to locate him [N. P. Rogers] in New York. 1841 MARRIAT *Poacher* xlv. As soon as Mary was located, she wrote a letter. 1844 DICKENS *Pictures fr. Italy* (1846) 38 Albaro, the suburb of Genoa where I am now, as my American friends would say, 'located'. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Ser.* II. (1873) 216 They suffered themselves to be diffused and widely located through the great empire of the Caliphs. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockbridge & South.* 173 The stocks, which were a terror to evil doers, were located in the rear of the church. 1865 *Century Mag.* Dec. 215 He said he would locate his headquarters near those of Meade.

b. U.S. In the Methodist Episcopal Church: To appoint (a minister); to fix a pastoral charge, as distinguished from the position of a 'circuit-rider'.

a 1814 T. CORE in *Southey Wesley* (1820) II. 464 It is most lamentable to see so many of our able married preachers... become located merely for the want of support for their families. 1838 HALBURTON *Chokan.* Ser. II. ii. I never heard you preach so well, says one, since you was located heer. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 46 He had asked the presiding elder to locate him as a married man for the next year since he was about to marry.

c. To place in an office or position. rare.

[1769: see LOCATED ppl. a.] a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introduct. View* (1830) 5 His wish will... be, to see located, in each situation, the individual in whose instance the maximum of appropriate aptitude has place. 1828 9 *Ibid.*, On *Militia* (1830) 5 Persons holding command in this body—to whom does it belong to locate them? To the monarch... To whom to dislocate them, and that at pleasure? To the same.

d. *pass.* Of a quality, faculty, etc.: To 'reside', have its 'seat'.

1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* iv. 57 Even the tenth part of those homely virtues... are matters of plebeian admiration in the persons of royalty; and every tangible point in every such virtue so located, becomes [etc.]. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 32 Placing the hand on the stomach, in accordance with the natural and wide-spread theory that desire and passion are located there.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To establish oneself in a place; to settle.

This is the earliest recorded use, unless, as is not unlikely, the first quot. is *absol.* from sense 2.

1652 *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V. 35 Divers Indians... have... suffered us to locate upon their land. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii. Beneath whatever roof they locate, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. 1858 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 62 Scarcely any have more than two bedrooms, in which the whole family have to locate. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 236/2, I... shall be the guest of Molly Porter... while I'm locating. 1887 *Ibid.* Feb. 458 Their wanderings become more and more restricted, and they locate on the north or northwest faces of the highest mountains.

5. To allocate, allot, apportion.

1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 Remuneration thus located is a premium on inaptitude. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 58 The banks of these rivers are fast filling with settlements—those of the Hunter... being, we understand, entirely located.

6. To refer or assign (in thought or statement) to a particular place; to state the locality of.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 476 Under this roof the biographer of Johnson... passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has located some of the liveliest scenes... in his entertaining anecdotes of... Samuel Johnson. 1844 J. H. NEWMAN tr. *Floury's Eccl. Hist.* *Ess. Miracles* p. cxxix. As if inspired Scripture itself were so precise in dating, locating, and naming the sacred persons and sacred things which it introduces. 1852 — *Scope Univ. Educ.* 153 That large Philosophy which embraces and locates truth of every kind. 1856 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 72, I locate there at once all that is simple and admirable in human life. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 157 These extraordinary actions of omnipotence are conveniently located in the past.

7. To discover the exact place or locality of (a person or thing).

1822 B. HARTE *Flip* i. He contented himself... with endeavouring to locate that particular part... from which the voices seemed to rise. 1896 H. S. MERRIMAN in *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 'We had a fire in the hold, and the skipper he would go down alone to locate it'. 1898 *Daily News*

2 Sept. 5/2 The gunboats yesterday made a river reconnaissance and located the enemy's position at Kereri.

¶ **8. Civil Law.** Used to render *L. locare* in the sense: To let out, hire out. *rare*.

1880 *Muirhead Gains* II. § 50 A thing that has been lent or located to... the deceased. *Ibid.* III. § 145 When a thing is located in perpetuity, as happens in the case of lands belonging to a municipality granted by it in lease.

† **Locate**, *pa. pp. Obs.* In 7 *locat.* [ad. L. *locat-us*, *pa. pp. of locare* to LOCATE.] Let or hired out, leased.

1691 *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 5 (1693) 130 The Conductors Obligation is to pay the Hire, and after the end of Location, to restore the thing located.

Located (*lokā'tēd*), *pp. a.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb; † in first quot. = put in its place (the opposite of *dislocated*).

1689 *Moyle Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 44 Your compound Fracture... will be the more difficult to reduce, because of the new Located Joint. **1764** *Franklin Wks.* (1887) III. 330 A claim that the proprietaries's best and most valuable located uncultivated lands should be taxed no higher than the worst and least valuable of those belonging to the inhabitants. **1769** *Pol. Reg.* IV. 140 Governmental... 200 noble; 300 senatorial; 25,000 located; 40,000 coated, red and blue. **1799** J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 121, I took a journey westward, in order to survey some located land I had on or near the Youghogany. **1830** *Galt Lawrie* P. III. i. (1849) 84 Babelmandel,—a newly located town.

1833 C. STURT *South Australia* II. ii. 23 We were now far beyond the acknowledged limits of the located parts of the colony. **1894** H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 42 The village where he was soon to begin his first year's pastorate as a 'located' preacher.

Locatee (*lōkātē*). *rare*. [f. LOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is located.

1816 30 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 46 An appropriate instrument of location, signed by Locator and Locatee.

Locating (*lōkāt'ing*), *pp. a.* [f. LOCATE *v.* + -ING.] That locates.

1816 30 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 55 The locating functionaries will... remain in possession of a power of choice, altogether arbitrary. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 356 When limited it [i. e. local oedema] is a useful locating symptom.

Location (*lōkāt'sjon*). Now chiefly U.S. [ad. L. *locatiō-em*, *n.* of action f. *locare* to LOCATE.]

1. *Civil and Sc. Law.* The action of letting for hire (correlative with CONDUCTION): see quot. a 1768. *Contract of location*: a contract by which the use of a chattel is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person agrees to give his services on the same condition.

1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 29 If the partie commandment have anything for his paine, it is not then properly commandment, but Location and Conduction. **1609** *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 86 Location (setting for hyre and profite) .. Location and conduction of kirk-lands. **1651** *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 6. 40 In buying, selling, borrowing, lending, location, and conduction, and other acts whatsoever belonging to Contractors. **1681** *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 1 (1693) 129 Location and Conduction is a Contract, whereby Hire is given for the Fruits, Use, or Work of Persons or Things. a 1768 *ERSKINE Instit.* III. iii. § 14 (1773) 450 Location is that contract, in which a hire is agreed upon, for the use of any moveable subject, or for the work or service of persons. **1818** *JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. II. iv. 136 Part of the great subject, location, or letting and taking to hire. **1880** *Muirhead Gains* II. § 60 If we have neither taken the thing from our creditor in location, nor on our own request obtained possession of it from him. *Ibid.* III. § 14 [see CONDUCTION 7].

2. The action of placing; the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place.

1623 *COCKERAM, Location*, a placing. **1674** *GREW Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* III. (1682) 226 As Mixture is varied with respect to the Bodies Mixed; so likewise in respect of the Mixture it self, which I call the Location of Principles, or the Modes of their Conjunction. **1799** J. WINTHROP in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 354 The location of the camps and the idea of an harbor are mine. **1837** J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 166 For opening new settlements for the location of additional free settlers. **1838** *Prescott Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. x. 404 The Castilian officers, to whom the location of the camp had been intrusted. **1891** *Month LXXIII.* 433 The location and translocation of spirits. **1901** *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/6 A possible location of batches of 1000 Boers at Dehra.

b. Appointment to official positions. *rare*.

1816 30 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introduct. View* (1830) 7 Remuneration to the intended functionaries... for the time and labour requisite to be expended on their part; before location, in qualifying themselves for rendering their several official services; after location, in the actual rendering of those same services. **1816** *Ibid.*, *Extr. Const. Code* 18 System of official location, or, for shortness, the location system.

3. The fact or condition of occupying a particular place; local position, situation. Also, position in a series or succession.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 When the recurved muscles revert to their accustomed places. **1610** *Guilem Heraldry* I. vii. (1611) 29 The middle Points are those that have their location in or neere to the Center of the escocheon. **1632** tr. *Brue's Praxis Med.* x The head is more tormented with paine then any other part of the body; which is partly caused by the location of the head. **1653** *Baxter Chr. Concord* 17 Our Reasons for the location and order of each part and terme. **1674** *GREW Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* III. (1682) 226 Both the Conjunction, Proportion, and Location of Letters is varied in every Word. **1817** T. DWIGHT *Trans. New Eng. etc.* (1821) II. 283 East-

Hartford resembles East-Windsor in location, soil, agriculture. **1883** A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* 173 Definite location in space is necessary for an intelligence having varied experience of a world of objects in space. **1883** P. SCHAFF *Hist. Ch. II.* XII. lxxxiii. 709 He knows the location of the praetorium.

4. The marking out or surveying of a tract of land (esp. of a 'claim') or a settlement; the laying out of a road or the like. U.S.

1718 *New Jersey Archives* (1882) IV. 379 Lands... laid out on Passaiaik by name, and Situate on ye same Passaiaik by an actual Survey or location. **1770** *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1889 II. 275 Sandy Creek (one of the places allotted for the location of our grant). **1785** T. PICKERING in *R. King's Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 72 To explore the country and make locations. **1795** *SULLIVAN Hist. Maine* 159 There was no regularity in the locations of the lands. **1881** *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Location, the act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim, according to law.

5. *concr.* (U.S.) A tract of land marked out or surveyed; spec. a mining 'claim'. Also, in the South African colonies, the quarters set apart for natives.

1792 *Belknap Hist. New Hampshire* III. 14 In the map... those parts are more full and correct, excepting the lines of towns and locations. **1798** I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 14 A few families settled... on locations from and under the Province of Massachusetts. **1809** *Kendall Trav.* III. 173 Above Conway is Bartlett, the last town on the east side of the mountains, the lands above being at present only called locations. **1848** *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 48 They tell a story of a gang of experienced woodmen sent to a location on this stream, who were thus lost in the wilderness of lakes. **1878** *AYMARD Transvaal* II. (1881) 20 They [i. e. the natives] are allowed as much land as they want for their locations. **1882** *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U. S.* 321 The Grand Dipper is a promising location in the same locality with the Banker Hill. **1894** M. O'REILLY *Bull. & Co.* 283 A kraal, called a location, where the Kafirs employed in the town as porters, etc., live in huts.

b. In Australia, a farm or station.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 141 Importation succeeding importation until the distance of the locations required a fresh central farm to be instituted. **1863** M. LEMON *Wait for End* xiii. (1866) 162 She was continually the companion of her father in his rides about the location. **1865** F. H. NIXON *Peter Perfume* 101 This 'location' of Deniliquin is the best place for speering I've ever been in.

attrib. **1846** J. L. STOKES *Discov. Austral.* II. vii. 246 A piece of land is obtained by a person who merely performs the location duties, and does nothing to his estate.

6. Place of settlement or residence. Chiefly U.S.

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 57 My theory or system to move the location of the first inhabitants of the earth. **1827** *Examiner* 261/2 [He] changes his character, costume, and location (as the Yankees say). **1839** *MARRYAT Diary Amer.* Ser. I. 1. 138 These were students of Schenectady College: would I like to see it? a beautiful location, not half a mile off. **1896** BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1897) 218 They visited Windsor. Mr. Jeck said that if he had such a location he should always live there. **1890** ROLF *Boldrewood* Col. *Reformer* (1891) 221 A... first-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station... having been his ideal location.

Locative (*lōkātiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. **locatīv-us*, *f. locat-, locare* to LOCATE: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to location.

1. *Gram.* The name of the particular case-form which denotes 'place where'; e.g. L. *domi* = at home. Also, pertaining to this case.

1841 H. H. WILSON *Sc. Gram.* 33 The termination of the locative case. **1862** T. CLARK *Compar. Gram.* 114 This view of the Locative origin of the Latin Genitive in the second declension. **1894** W. M. LINDSAY *Lat. Lang.* ix. § 5 Locative Adverb-forms. *Ibid.*, The adverbial Locative cases of Nouns in common use, *hūmī, domi, militie*, &c.

2. Pertaining to appointment to offices.

1816 30 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 53 Of the locative function, the mode of exercise is as follows.

3. Serving to locate or fix the position of something.

1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in II. *Wheaton Rep.* II. 211 Entries made in a wilderness would most generally refer to some prominent and notorious object which might direct the attention to the neighbourhood in which the land was placed; and then to some particular object which should exactly describe it. The first of these has been denominated the general or descriptive call, and the last the particular or locative call, of the entry. *Ibid.*, If, after having reached the neighbourhood, the locative object cannot be found within the limits of the descriptive call, the entry is equally defective.

B. *sb. Gram.* The locative case.

1804 W. CAKEY *Sk. Gram.* II. i. 35 There are seven Cases, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Possessive, and Locative. **1859** MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* vi. (1861) 206 There was originally in all the Aryan languages a case expressive of locality, which grammarians call the locative. **1867** RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 214 The ordinary sign of the locative (which in Sanscrit and Zend is -i) was in the old Persian -ya or -iya. **1888** KING & COOKSON *Sounds & Inflex. Grk. & Lat.* XII. 341 The adverbs in -e were originally locatives.

Locator (*lōkāt'ōr*). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *locator*, agent-n. f. *locare* to LOCATE.]

1. One who lets for hire; esp. in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*. **1607** *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Some buy kile and let them forth to farm, reserving the Calf to themselves; and if by the negligence of the Cowherd, the Cow cast the Calf, the hirer is bound to answer the value, but if it miscarry without his negligence, then is the loss equal to the Locatour or Farmer. **1652** NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 The people was Lord there and Letter or Locator. **1681** *Visct. Stair Instit.* I. xv. § 6 (1693) 130 The Obliga-

tion on the part of the Locator, is to deliver the thing located, and to continue it during the time of the Location. **1872** *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 133 (ed. 6) 60 The Locator or Letter of the subject or of the labour. **1875** *Poste Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 The locator supplies a service for which the conductor pays the price.

2. U.S. One who 'locates' (see LOCATE *v.* 2); one who takes up a grant of land, opens a mine, etc.

1817 CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in II. *Wheaton Rep.* II. 211 A subsequent locator... must look for the beginning called for in this entry twelve miles below the mouth of Licking. **1882** B. HARTE *Genll. La Porte*, As one of the original locators of the Eagle Mine he enjoyed a certain income. **1883** *Century Mag.* XXV. 585 Here no locator encroached upon his neighbor's claim. **1883** STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 220 The place for the locator's name at the end of the first copy.

3. One who places persons in office. *rare*.

1816 30 *Bentham Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 34 Of this scrutiny, as of the other, the result will lie in the view of each locator.

Loce, *obs. f. or var.* LOOSE, LOSE.

Locellate (*lōse'let*), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *locellat-us*, *f. L. LOCCELLUS*.] Divided into *locelli*. **1880** *Gray Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

¶ **Locellus** (*lōse'lēss*). *Bot.* [L., dim. of *locus* place.] A secondary cell (see quot.).

1862 in M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*. **1866** *Treas. Bot., Locelli, Loculi*, the peridia of certain fungals. **1880** *Gray Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Locellus*, a secondary cell, as where a proper cell (*loculus*) of an anther or an ovary is divided by a partition into two cavities.

Loch (*lēx*). *Sc. Forms*: 4-6 locht, louch, (6 louche), 6-1 loch. [Gael. (and Irish) *loch*. Cf. the Anglo-Irish LOUGH. The word was adopted in ONorthumbrian as *luh*.] A lake; applied also to an arm of the sea, esp. when narrow or partially landlocked.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 430 In A nycht and In A day, Cumyn ownt our the loch at thair. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 309 þe tyrand þane gett bynd hym fast & in a depe locht hyme cast. **1501** *DOUGLAS Pal. Honour* III. vi. Bot suddanelie thay fell on sleuthfull sleip, Followand plesance drowin in this loch of cair. a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 84 Quhen that þe Quene wes in the Louche Includit. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Among the Lochis or bosomus of the sea. **1609** *SKENE Reg. Maj., Crimes Pecuniary* 146 Na greene lilt, suld be laid in lochs, or running rivers. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) II. 102 Winding hollows between the feet of the mountains wherinto the sea flows... these the natives call lochs. **1791** *Boswell Johnson* 13 Sept. an. 1773, Kingsburg conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 22 Extensive arms of the sea which bear the name of lochs. **1847** *EMERSON Poems, Forerunners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 447 On eastern hills I see their smokes, Mixed with mist by distant lochs. **1901** *Longin. Mag.* May 90 You may have heard friendly whisps hooting to each other across a loch.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loch-fishing*, *foot*, *hide*, *trout*; *loch-leech local Sc.*, a leech; *loch-maw*, a species of mew (Jam.); *loch-reed* (see quot.).

1860 C. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 165, I do not care much for *loch-fishing myself. **1895** *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xlvii. 328 The lads... now lay quiet enough down in the cope-wood at the *loch-foot. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 43 In this Case Blood is to be taken at the Arm, or with *Loch-Leeches. **1829** *Hogg Sheph. Calendar* I. 182 The gowk keeps what the titling wants, although it is not aye crying *Gie, gie*, like the horse loch-leech. **1673** *WEDDERBURN Vocab.* 16 (Jam.) *Larus*, a 'loch-maw. **1777** *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scotia* II. 1131 *Arundo phragmites*, The 'Loch-Reed. **1375** *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 109 An narow place, Betuix a 'louchsaid and a brne. **1596** *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 Vpon the loch-side of the Ness... is situat a verie... ancient house. **1899** *CROCKETT Kitt Kennedy* 224 The household at the farm by the lochsides. **1875** W. MELWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 21 The grey 'loch-trout plays in the depths of the little inland seas.

Loch 2. *Mining. ? Obs.* (See quot.)

1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I. 288 These open caverns are frequently met with in hard mineral veins, and they are generally called by miners lochs, or loch-holes. **1874** J. II. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Loch*, a cavity in a vein, a vugh. Derbyshire term.

Loch, variant of LOCHON.

Lochaber (*lēx'æbər*). Also 7 *Loquahabor*, *Lochwaber*. [The name of a district of Inverness-shire.] *attrib.* in *Lochaber-axe* (Antiq.): 'a sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted' (Jam.). Also in *Lochaber-trump Sc.*, a Jew's-harp (E. D. D.).

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* E 4 b, Harquebusses, Muskets, Darks and Loquahor Axes. **1643** *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 43/2 That they be furnished with halbert, lochwaber axes, or Jedburgh staffes and swordis. **1812** W. TENNANT *Auster F.* II. xxviii. Claymore and broadsword and Lochaber-axe. **1814** *SCOTT Wav.* xvi. Two wild Highlanders... one of whom had upon his shoulders a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a Lochaber-axe. **1882** J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 179 Lochaber-axes of the city guard.

Lochage (*lōk'edz*). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in quasi-Latin form *lochaghus* (*lōk'ē-gōss*). [ad. Gr. *λοχαγός* (*lokhagós*), *f. λόχος* LOCUS + *ἀγός*, *ἀγός* to lead.] The commander of a lochus.

1808 *MITFORD Hist. Greece* III. 149 Xenophon... called together the lochages of the troops which had served under Proxenus. **1832** *Lochagus* (see LOCUS). **1849** *Grote Greece* V. II. xlii. 254 Anompharetus the lochage. **1850** *Ibid.* VII. II. lvi. 112 Each lochagus had the power of dividing his lochus into more or fewer enomoties as he chose.

Lochan (lɔˈxʌn). *Sc.* [Gael. *lochan*, dim. of *loch*.] A small loch or lake.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 The rumour spreading round the lochan, The cause could not be told for laughing. 1811 MRS. ANNE GRANT *Superstition, Highlanders* I. 266 In the depth of the valley, there is a lochan (the diminutive of loch) of superlative beauty. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 205 A little irregular lochan, fringed round with flags and rushes. 1865 J. BROWN *Enterkin* 31 Still there sleep unnumber'd lochans Craig-begit 'mid deserts dumb. **Loche**, variant of **Lochan**.

|| **Lochia** (lɔˈkiə). *pl.* *Path.* Also anglicized 7 lochies, 8 loches. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *λόχια*, neut. pl. of *λόχος* adj., pertaining to childbirth, f. *λόχος* a lying in. Cf. F. *lochies*.] The discharge from the uterus and vagina which follows childbirth.

1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurge*, *Physic* iii. xiv. (ed. 4) 605, If the Lochies flow duly, commit it to Nature. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lochia*. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.*, *Lochia*, Loches. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 352 The evacuation we call lochia. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 537 A suppression of the lochia, or usual discharges after delivery. 1857 BULLOCK *Cæcean's Midwife* 497 These purulent lochia.

Hence **Lochial** a., of or pertaining to the lochia. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lochia*, The lochial flux. *Ibid.*, Lochial fevers. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 11 She attributed her complaints to the profuseness of the lochial discharge. 1862 N. Syd. Soc. *Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 382 In eighteen cases the lochial secretion was examined from day to day. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 7 Jan., Mem. 12/2 Between the birth of the two [boys] there was no lochial discharge.

Lochtris, obs. pl. form of **Lachter**.

|| **Lochus** (lɔˈkʰs). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. lochi (lɔˈki). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *λόχος*.] A division of the army, in Sparta and some other Greek states.

1832 ARNOLD *Thucyd.* v. lxxviii. II. 339 The lochus then consisted ordinarily of 100 men, under the command of the lochagus. . . On extraordinary occasions . . . the strength of the lochus was doubled . . . while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased. 1849 W. SMITH *Gk. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 433/2 The lochus here is a body of 512 men, and is commanded by a polemarch.

Lochy (lɔˈxi), a. rare. [f. **LOCH** sh.1 + -y.] Full of lochs.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 302 As woody, as lochy, and as rivery a parish, as ever laughed to scorn Colonel Mudge. 1899 J. LUMSDEN *Edin. Poems & Songs* 6 Duddingston's lone, lochy dell.

† **Locitate**, v. Obs.— [f. L. *locitāt*, ppl. stem of *locitare*, freq. of *locare* to let or hire out.] *trans.* To set or let out to hire (Cockeram 1623).

Lock (lɔk), sh.1. Forms : 1 loc, locc, 3-7 Locke, 4-5 Locke, 4-6 Locke(e), 5, 7 Lok, look(e), (8-9 dial. in sense 2) Luck, Sr. loake), 5-Lock. [OE. *loc* masc. = OS. 2 *loc* (MS. *loci*, glossing *castrum*; MDu. *locke*, Du. *lokem*.), OHG. *loc* masc. (MHG. *loc* masc., pl. *locke*, mod.G. *locke* fem.), ON. *lökk-r* masc. (Sw. *lock*, Da. *lök*); -Otent. **lōkko-z*, **lōkko-z*; -pre-Tent. **lūgno-s*. Cognate words in Teut. are ON. *lykkja* loop, bend (Norw. *lykke*, Da. *lykke*), mod. Icel. *h/lykkur* a bend. The pre-Tent. root **lūg-* (cleng- *longe*) prob. meant 'to bend' (cf. Gr. *λύω* withy, whence *λύσις*, *λύσις* to bend; also Lith. *lūgnas* compliant); it is formally coincident, or perh. really identical, with the root of *Lock* sh.2, *LOUK* v.]

1. One of the portions into which a head of hair, a beard, etc., naturally divides itself; a tress. In pl. often = the hair of the head collectively.

† *Fickle under her lock* : ? having guile in her head. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 28 *Antiq.* loccas. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 138 Eft hie ne sceoldon hiera loccas lætan weanxan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 243 Ne an loc of eowrum heafde forwyrð. c 1205 *Lav.* 18449 [Heo] sluzen 3eond þan felde fawewe lockes. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 330/237 Schi lockes weren ful hore. 13. *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2307 But sche was fikel, vnder hir lok, And hadde a parti of Ene smok. c 1374 CHAUCER *To Sciv.* 3 Vnder þy long lokkes þowe most haue þe scalce. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 459 His lockes full loneley lemond as gold. c 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 254 And þenne she lepte to hym & kawzte hym by þe Locke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 Those blessed lockes of heare . . . whiche in lyfe moost semely did become that gracynous heed. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 37 The lockes of haire with their skinnies be hangen on a line vnto two trees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 361 With these . . . the Spirits Elect Bind their resplendent locks. 1712 *Pope* (title) *The Rape of the Lock*. 1740 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) II. 81 They wear . . . their heads dressed in locks with jewels. 1794 *BURNS Song*, Lassie w/ the lint-white locks. 1839 YRELL *Ant. Brit.* Ch. iii. (1847) 30 The hair of his head hanging down in long lockes covered his back and shoulders. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1873) 26 She sometimes begged for a lock of his hair.

† *b.* A lovelock; also, a tress of artificial hair. 1600 *Jacke Drums Entert.* (Pasp. & Kath.) i. (1601) B 4 b, And when his period comes not roundly off, [he] takes tole of the tenth haire of his Bourbon locke. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. 1209 He who thin sire dwells in a smokeye route, Must take Tobacco and must weare a locke. 1603 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 232 [Apprentices shall not] weare their haire longe nor locks at their ears like ruffians. 1666 *Peris Diary* 29 Oct., My wife (who is mighty fine and with a new fair pair of locks). 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* iii. Wks. 1720 I. 368, I haue . . . all manner of Tires for the head, Locks, Tours, Frouzes, and so forth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armorv* ii. 389/1 Women usually wear such Borders [of Hair], which they call Curles or Locks when they hang over their ears.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (esp. of the foliage of trees). 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 561, Penroyall. It hath lockes verie like Isole. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 125 The faded lockes fall from the loftie oke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*

x. 1066 While the Winds Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks Of those fair spreading Trees. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* ii. 9 The locks of the approaching storm. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* I. 188 Let the locks of the lightning Flash coiling me round! 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* iii. lxxvi, The grand oaks Which had a thousand times their locks renewed.

2. Of wool, cotton, etc. : A tuft or flock ; a loose fragment, a shred, esp. one 'twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff' (Halliwell).

In pl. used by wool-dealers for : The lowest class of remnants after the removal of the fleece, consisting of the shortest wool, coming from the legs and belly of the sheep. c 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (Camden) 56 Et habere lockes de ventre ovium. 1425 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 251 De lana fracta, videlicet lokys, collecta in tonsura ovium. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 503/2 By putting in Fleece, lokkes of Wolle, and peces of moche worse Wolle. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamb., Great quantitie of Wolls . . . hath ben sorted . . . and thereof is made moche Lokkys and Refuse. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 8 146 At the leaste waye, she may haue the lockes of the shepe, eyther to make clothes or blankettes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*, Osor. 477 What a noyse is here, and not so much as a locke of wolle. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 Money . . . yearly made by sale of locks, belts, and tags of Sheep. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 81 A lock of wool falls without noise. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 476 Their Distaffs full With carded Locks of blue Milesian Woolle. 1710 ANDERSON *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 3 He goes into the next Pool with a little Lock of wool in his Mouth. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 3 She . . . laid aside her Locks and Twitches. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Mannf.* l. 25 'The clotted locks of cotton . . . are caught by the various iron pins, and torn open fibre by fibre. *Ibid.* ii. 97 The locks of wool are dissected, and the fibres loosened one from another. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 444 He took a lock of cotton two inches long. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* i. ii. (1871) 6 There is a bunch of locks down cellar. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 243/1 The loose fragments of wool . . . are made up into bales by themselves under the name of 'locks'.

attrib. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xvii. 365 Inferior wool, known in the accounts as broken, refuse, or lock wool. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/3 Fur machinists for lock linings wanted.

3. A quantity, usually a small one, of any article, esp. of hay or straw; a handful, armful, a bundle. *Now dial.* Also in Sc. legal phrase *lock and gowpen*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/1 Lok of hey, or oþer lyke, *vols.* 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1879/2 His lying was upon the cold ground, having not one lock of straw, nor cloth to cover him. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poet.*, *Flowers* 38 Fewe men will lend a Locke of hey, but for to gaine a load. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *N. Brit. Advertiser* Oct. 1894 [He] fearing your evil, went to the hame and geve yow ane look corne. a 1635 CORRIE *Poems* (1807) 95 So good clothes ne're lay in stable upon a lock of hay. 1661 D. NORTH in *R. North Lives* (1826) II. 308 Good grass which the adjacent inhabitants in summer cut down and make into locks. 1673 A. WALKER *Lees Lachrymans* 8 A lock or strik of Flax. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 9, I suppose this Letter will find thee picking of Daisies, or smelling to a Lock of Hay. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 89 Monie went there [Burgh Races] a lock money to bet. 1818 SCOTT *Trist. Mill.* xiii. note, The expression lock for a small quantity . . . is still preserved. . . in a legal description as 'the lock and gowpen' or small quantity and handful. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 454/2 Spreading a good lock of tar round the bottom of the bush. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 47 Gleaning, if so were that a lock of wheat might still be gathered from these neglected ears. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. (1844) 142 'It isn't a lock of bacon or a bag of meal he cares for. 1847 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. li. 283 Children following the waggons to pick the locks of clover left by the pitchers. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iii, I'll curl up to sleep in a lock of straw.

Lock (lɔk), sh.2. Forms : 1-4 loc, 4-6 lok, Locke, 4-5 Locke(e), 4-7 Locke, 3- Lock. [OE. *loc* neut. corresponds to OFris. *lok* lock, OS. *lok* hole, OHG. *loh* (MHG. *mod.G. loh*) hole, ON. *lok* lid, also end, conclusion (Sw. *lock*, Da. *laag* lid) : -Otent. **lōko*™, **lūko*™, f. **lūk*-, wk.-grade of the root **lūk-* (clenk-/louk-) to close, enclose (see *LOUK* v.). OE. had also from the same root *loca* wk. masc. (cf. ON. *loka* wk. fem., lock or latch, MDu. *loke* enclosure) : see *LOKE*.

The great diversity of meanings in the Teut. words seems to indicate two or more independent but formally identical substantial formations from the root.]

I. A contrivance for fastening. 1. An appliance for fastening a door, lid, etc., consisting of a bolt (or system of bolts) with mechanism by which it can be propelled and withdrawn by means of a key or similar instrument. (In OE. app. used with wider meanings, applied, e.g. to a bar, bolt, latch, or the like.) c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. i. (Schipper) 9 Mid þam æðelestem ceastrum . . . ða þe wæron mid . . . ætsum and þam trumestum locum getimbrade. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 572 Godes engel undyde ða locuðas cwearternes. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 127 Pet is þet loc þede deofel ne con unþeacn. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17357 (Gütt.) þai . . . vndid þair lock all wið þe kay. c 1315 SHORHAM I. 2146 Seynt Iohan . . . se3 a bok was fast ischet Wyþ stronge lokkes seune. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* vii. 266 Ich . . . pruytliche has pors shok, vnpiket has lokes. a 1420 HOCCLIVE *De Reg.* Princi. 1098 Necesarie vnto him is it Barres and lokkes stronge for to haue. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 13 That brak vp durris, and ræff vp lokkis. 1536 *Reg. Riches in Antiq. Sarish.* (1771) 195 Gemmels and lokkes of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady. 1562 *Child Marriage* 131 To pull out the nayles of the hinges, and open hit [a chest] on the other side, contrary to the Locke. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* v. 5 My hands dropped with myrrhe . . . vpon the handles of the Locke.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Noble Gent.* v. i, A strange Locke that opens with Amen. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1797) 311 See under how many locks and doors these metals are secured. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 263 Early fame of Wolverhampton locks. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 94 The Electric lock has been designed to lock and unlock sidings at a distance from the signal box. *transf.* and *fig.* 1340 *Asynd.* 255 Do to þine mouþe a dore and a loc. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* ii. 198 And þat is þe lok of lone þat vn-lyseþ grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 The Locke of good aduysment shall be set on our lyppes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iii. iv, Obedience to your strict command Was the first lock. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. vi, I kept a lock upon my lips. ¶ App. explained to mean : A wicket or hatch (or perh. a leaf of a door or casement). Cf. *LOUK* sh. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/1 Loke, sperynge of a dore or wyndow, *vols.* [See Way's note s.v.]

b. Phrases. *Lock and key* (rarely *key and lock*) occurs freq. as a phraseological combination in the literal sense or as a typical expression for appliances for fastening or securing; rarely attrib. *Under lock and key*, formerly also *under a lock* (cf. *KEY* sh. 1 b) : securely locked up; also *fig.* So *under lock and seal*, *under lock and hasp*, etc. a 1250 *Ouel & Night*, 1557 He hire bi-lykþ myd keye and loke. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14711 (Gütt.) Ioseph . . . 3e lokid vnder lock and sele. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 89 Pare es na thing vnder lokk, and als riche es a man as anoper. 1413 HOCCLIVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 48 He, of thy soules helthe, is lok and keye. 1432-50 tr. *Niden* (Rolls) I. 373 Keping hit with grete diligence vnder a Locke. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 389 God, that art both lok and keye of all goodnesse. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A rownde tabyll of waynscott w⁴ lok and key. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci.* ii. i. B ij, Althyns must be kept vnder Locke and haspe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxi. 154 With great care [they] kept their wyves so closely vnder lock and key. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banished Virg.* 105 The foremost [room] whereof was assured with a good lock and key. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 Under lock and key, in the . . . store room. 1899 MARY CHOLMONDELEY *Red Pottage* 224 She has a lock-and-key face.

c. *Locks-and-keys* (dial.) : see *quots.* 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devon. Gloss.*, *Locks-and-keys*, the seed-pods of the ash and sycamore. 1847 HALLIWELL. *Locks-and-keys*. Ash-keys. *West.*

2. 'A cotter or key; as the one which fastens the cap-square over the trunnion of a mounted cannon; a forelock' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† 3. A hobble or shackle on a horse's (or other animal's) foot to prevent it from straying. Also HORSE-LOCK. Obs. [1486 etc. : see HORSE-LOCK.] 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 394 Quo wylly go sers among sch heirdis scheip, May, babyll, fynd mony pure scabitt crok, And goying wylt at large, withouttin lok. 1539 *MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a lock for the mare. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lxxxiv. 364 If a horse be galled in the pasterne, on the heele, or vpon the cronet, either with shackel or Locke, 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3065/4 Stolen or Stray'd . . . a Roan . . . Gelding . . . with a Lock on his Foot. *transf.* 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 151 Till at the last, God sent him [John Fox] fauour in the sight of the keeper of the prison, so that he had leane to goe in and out . . . wearing a Locke about his legges.

4. A contrivance to keep a wheel from revolving, or from turning to right or left. (Cf. *lock-chain*.) 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake-Dance Moquis* i. 8 There was no brake, no lock, no shoe to the wheels. 1898 *Cycling* 37 Steering Locks are valuable . . . for preventing the machine from moving when resting against a wall.

5. In fire-arms, the piece of mechanism by means of which the charge is exploded. (See also FIRE-LOCK, FLINT-LOCK, MATCHLOCK.) Phr. *lock, stock, and barrel* = the entirety of anything. [Appears first in the comb. FIRELOCK. Prob. the name is due to some resemblance of the mechanism of the original wheel firelock to that of a lock (sense 1). Cf. G. schloss, used both for the 'lock' of a door and the 'lock' of a gun.] 1547, etc. [see FIRELOCK 1]. 1681 GREW *Museum* 366 Under the Breech of the Barrel is one Box for the Powder. A little before the Lock, another for the Bullets; Behind the Cock, a Charger, which carries the Powder to the further end of the Lock. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6390/2 They broke some of the Locks of their Pieces. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 90 The priming was laid in the hollow at the side of the lock. 1839 MARRIAT *Plant. Ship* iv, I'll put a new flint in my lock. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* v, The whole thing, lock, stock, and barrel, isn't worth one big yellow sea-poppy.

6. Short for ROW-LOCK. 1850 SCORESEY *Chester's Whalem. Adv.* xii. (1859) 178, I had placed my left hand and weight against the oar. Instantly laying hold of his own in like manner, his first effort broke it short at the lock.

II. A barrier, an enclosure. [Cf. OE. *gata* *loc* pen for goats.] † 7. A barrier on a river, constructed so as to be opened or closed at pleasure. (See *quots.* 1758, 1793.) Obs. c 1300 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 475 II sont desturbeez par Gortz, par Loket, & par Molins. 1472-5 *Ibid.* VI. 159/1 Milles, Mille dammes, Mille pooles, Lokkes, . . . and dyvers other ympedymentes. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 Wenres . . . gores gootes fludgates lockes. 1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 387 A lock called Rewley lock is to be repayed. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. Wks. 1772 I. 47 Let no man dare To spoile thy fish, make Locke or ware. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 233 Provided the fall of water be not great, a Lock will suffice, which is made up only of

bars of wood called Rimers, set perpendicularly to the bottom of the passage. 1758 BINNELL *Descr. Thames* 158 The Use of Locks was happily invented, which are a Kind of wooden Machines, placed quite a-cross the River, and so contrived, as totally to obstruct the Current of the Stream, and dam up the Water.

† 8. The passage or waterway between the piers of a bridge. *Obs.*

1545 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 177 A certain lock... called Ruly myddell lock shall be stopped up. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2062/4 Vessels... too large to pass through any other Lock of the said Bridge. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4121/4 The Lock belonging to London-Bridge, commonly called the Draw-Bridge-Lock, will be barrocaded up. 1813 T. FAULKNER *Fulham* 6 The largest opening for the passage of vessels is in the middle... and is called Walpole's Lock.

9. On a canal or river: A portion of the channel shut off above and below by folding gates provided with sluices to let the water out or in, and thus raise or lower boats from one water level to another.

1577 W. VALLANS *Tale two Swannes in Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. xiii. This locke contains two double doores of wood, Within the same a Cesterne all of Plancke, Which only fills when boates come there to passe. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 154 Building two great Stone Locks or Sluces to let down and bring up the Ships. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 511 O be content, where heav'n can give no more! More, like a flash of water from a lock, Quickens our spirit's movement for an hour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 34 Except the falls, which the states are now making navigable by locks, a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trans. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 94 The whole number of locks, including a guard lock, is seven. 1831 LARNER *Hydrost.* iv. 67 The surface of the water in the lock is thus slowly elevated raising the vessel with it. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyriss* xiii. Where is the girl, who by the boatman's door, Above the locks... Unmoor'd our skiff?

b. The quantity of water which fills a lock.

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 7 The Trade on the Navigation... will take two Locks of water.

† c. A 'lift' on a railway, for raising and lowering vehicles from one level to another. *Obs.*

a 1824 DICKSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 115 The plans for the locks may be divided into two, one for water, condensed air or steam; one for animal power, wind [etc.]. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 659 Where locks or lifts occur [on a railway], the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle... not simply from the one level to the other, but to a platform some feet above the higher level.

d. Short for lock-keeper.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. viii. 'I am the Lock', said the man. 'The Lock?' 'I am the Deputy Lock on job, and this is the Lock-house.'

10. *Engineering.* An ante-chamber giving access to a chamber in which work is carried on in compressed air. More fully *air-lock*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 49 *Air-lock*. *Ibid.* 421 s.v. *Caisson*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 3/1 Entrance is obtained by means of a couple of 'locks', tubular chambers about 6 ft. in diameter. 1899 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Perhaps the most frequent exciting cause [of caisson disease] is too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is, in passing from the caisson to the open air through the lock or ante-chamber.

III. Senses derived from Lock v.1

11. A locking together, interlocking; † an unintelligible or ambiguous discourse (*obs.*); an assemblage of objects jammed together, now esp. a crowd of carriages in the streets, a 'block', 'jam'.

1550 GARINER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 759/1 The worst man of all is that will make him self a locke of wordes and speech, which is knowne not to be my faction, .. and how can that be a doubtfull speech in him that professeth to agree with the kinges lawes, .. which I did expressly. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* v. 265 Sergesthus, eager with his leake, to press betwixt the Rival Galley and the Rock, Shuts up th' unwieldy Centaur in the Lock. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tail's Mag.* I. 594, I have seen all Albemarle Street closed by a 'lock' of carriages. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 Stopped on the road from Epson in a lock of carriages. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. 17 The stitch produced is termed the 'chain stitch', the two threads having a double lock with each other.

† 12. A grapple, grip, or trick in wrestling (cf. quot. 1899); hence *fig.* (a) a stratagem, trick, dodge; (b) a difficulty, dilemma, chiefly in phr. (*to be, have, put, at, on, or upon a (the) lock*). *Obs.* (Cf. DEADLOCK.)

1608 DEKKER *and Pt. Honest Whore* (1630) G 3 b, He and foure of his men drew vpon me, sir.. I made no more adoe, but fell to my old locke, and so thrashed my blue Coates, [etc.]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 129 note, Both closefie grappling with a mutual locke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 7 They must be also practiz'd in all the locks and gripes of wrestling. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 321 If the devil catches us at this locke, he will throw us flat. 1650 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 40 Being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the disease of your army would render their work more easy. 1651 — *Lett.* 26 July, The Enemy is at his old lock. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbaletes* (1673) 41 At that lock they often were, and some good Planters too, that far'd very hard. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* iv. iv, Why look you, Colonel, he's at's old Lock, he's at's May-bees again. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 159 This, beside all the lock and advantage that I have the Nonconformists upon since the late times. *Ibid.* 216 Now the Author having got them at this lock cries Victory. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1711) 225 He was now upon the same lock with Balbus. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 39 My inclination is.. that you keep the books to yourself rather than put the Colonel upon the lock. 1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasium* III. 42 note, The youthful hero, being on the lock, must again inevitably have come to the ground. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 236

A few heavy tumbles were given without a trip or a lock. 1899 CUMBLIDG. *Gloss.*, *Lock*, a term in wrestling, used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, s.v., *He stood a queer Lock*; i.e. He stood an indifferent Chance. 1735 in FRYCHIE & PARDON *Dict.* c. 1780 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 116 What lock do you cut now? [explained to mean 'by what way do you get your livelihood now?'] *Ibid.* 137. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v.

13. (*To walk*) *lock and lock* = arm in arm.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxiii, She don't wait any more for him to walk lock and lock with her.

14. The occupation of locking (prison-cells). *On the lock*: engaged in locking up.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xix, Will you go and see if Bob is on the lock?

15. The swerving (to right or left) of the wheels of the fore-carriage of a vehicle from the line of direction of the hind-wheels. (Cf. Lock v.1 3.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 New application... to a caravan, or wagon, .. to allow a higher fore wheel, and give a greater amount of lock. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

16. *Plastering.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lock* (Plastering), the projection of the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from falling or scaling off.

17. *Thieves' slang.* (App. short for *lock-all-fast*: see first quot.) A receiver of stolen goods; also, a house where stolen goods are received.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lock all fast*, one that Buys and Conceals Stolen Goods. *The Lock*, the Magazine or Warehouse whither the Thieves carry Stolen Goods. 1718 HIGGIN *True Discov.* 16 (Farmer) That woman they spoke to as they passed by is a Lock, alias Receiver and Buyer of stolen goods. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. ii, Betty hath brought more goods into our Lock to-year than any five of the Gang. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 365/1 We lament that this ancient palace of the Kings of France should become a Lock, (which.. means a repository for stolen goods).

IV. (More fully *Lock-hospital*.) A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (Now usually with capital L.)

The 'Lock lazaret-house' in Southwark, which is mentioned as having received a bequest in 1452, was afterwards employed as a hospital for venereal diseases, and its name came to be used as a general designation for institutions of that kind. The origin of the name is uncertain; it has been conjectured that the 'Lock lazaret-house' was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *The Lock*, .. an Hospital for Pockey Folks in Kent-street. 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 60 The Lock beyond St. Georges Church, and that at Kingsland, are at this time applied to no other use than for the entertainment and Cure of such as have the Venereal Malady. 1753 SNULETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 159/1 To erect an hospital, lock, or infirmary, by the voluntary subscription of his friends. 1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 263 note, Mr. John Clark, now surgeon to the Lock-Hospital, near Hyde-Park Corner. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 414 There is a lock hospital for venereal complaints. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 501 Certified Lock Hospitals are provided for their treatment.

V. *attrib. and Comb.*

19. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *lock-bolt*, *-staple*; (sense 5) *lock-action*, *-cover*, *-lanyard*, *-plate*, *-side*, *-stop*, *-string*; (sense 9) *lock-bank*, *-duty*, *-gate*, *-hatch*, *-house*, *-man*, *-side*. b. signifying 'provided with a lock or locks', as (sense 1) *lock-chest*, *lock-cup*, (U.S.), *lock-house*; (sense 9) *lock-weir*.

1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 7 Nov. 5/1 A Maxim [gun] making sure of its 'lock-action'. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 66 Upwards of 600.. workmen were entertained upon the 'lock-banks' with an ox roasted whole. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtrees) II. ij 'lock-chestres'. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 Beer.. which stood in a corner of his front parlour, with a 'lock-cock to it'. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Unstrap the Carbine; take off the 'lock-cover'. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i.* (1869) II. 308 The toll or 'lock-duty' upon a canal. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 233 'Lock-gates put down between every two of them'. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 338 The most effectual.. method of providing lock-gates. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 Whether tame Rabbits may not be as Good.. as the Wild.. provided they are kept in a 'Lock-house', having the advantage of [etc.]. 1865 [see qd.]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Lanyard*, A 'lock-lanyard' is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired. 1887 *Times* 14 Oct. 3/4 Robinson, 'lockman at the South West India Docks. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the stock is a 'lock plate'. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 500 The stock is divided into the 'lock-side [etc.]. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 At Molesey only a limited number of people are admitted to the lock-side. 1898 *Athenaeum* 7 May 594/3 The place where the 'lock-staple' had once been fitted. 1883 L. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 280 The rifle was loaded and capped, but secured by the 'lock-stops'. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 758, I.. ran out the gun, and taking deliberate aim, pulled the 'lockstring'. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* iv. 67 Mud, filth, gas-dregs, 'lock-weirs'.. have ruined the fishery.

c. objective, as (sense 1) *lock-filer*, *-maker*, *-picker*; *lock-making*; (sense 9) *lock-keeper*, *-owner*, *-shutter*, *-tender*.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 213 They have.. obtained a much better price than any other 'lock-filers' out of London. 1794 RENNIE *Rep. Thames Navig.* 53 Examination.. of the 'Lock-keeper's' books. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. (1889) 12 The lock-keeper again came to the rescue with his boat-hook. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 111/2 It is still possible for a mechanic of equal skill with the 'lock-maker' to open it without the key. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 16 The lock-makers of England. 1787 BRAMAH

Locks 6 The art of 'Lock-making'. 1882 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 68 Am I doing nothing but make-believe, something like Louis XVI's lock-making? 1731 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 23 Unless Notice hath been.. given to the said 'Lock-owners'. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* (1901) 151 Thieves, cheats and 'lockpickers'. 1751 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 13 To the 'Lock-shutter 6d. 1788 *Art.* 28 Geo. III. c. 51 § 18 Bargemen, Watermen, Lock-Shutters. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* I. 37 Gardens occupied by 'lock-tenders'.. were exempt.

20. Special comb. (in some cases perhaps combinations with the vb. stem): *lock-band*, *-bay* (see quot.); *lock-chain*, a chain employed to lock the wheels of a vehicle; *lock-chamber*, the space enclosed between the side-walls and gates of a lock; *lock-hole*, † (a) a keyhole; (b) 'the recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock' (Knight); *lock-net* (see quot.); *lock-nut*, a nut screwed down upon another to prevent its breaking loose, a *check-nut*; *lock-paddle* (see quot.); *lock-pen* = *lock-chamber*; *lock-piece*, (a) 'in guns of the old construction, a lug cast just alongside of the vent for the attachment of the lock' (Knight); (b) (see quot. 1860); † *lock-pit*, ? = sense 9; *lock-pool*, ? = LASHER 4 b; *lock-pulley*, two pulleys formed to rotate separately, or together, at will (Knight); *lock-rail* (see quot. 1842); *lock-saw*, a long tapering saw, used to cut the seat for a lock in a door; *lock-seat*, the excavation on a river or canal intended to contain a lock; † *lock-shoe*, *-sill* (see quot.); *lock-spring*, the spring by means of which the case of a watch is opened or closed; *lock-step Mil.* (see quot.) hence *lock-step* adv. and vb.; *lock-stitch*, a sewing-machine stitch, in which two threads are locked firmly together; also *attrib.*; *lock-timber Mining* (see quot.); *lock-tool* = *lock-cramp*; *lock-work*, (a) the manufacture or construction of locks (senses 1 and 9); (b) the parts of a lock; (c) a series of locks (sense 9); (d) *pl.* a factory for the manufacture of locks (sense 1); (e) *pl.* operations in progress for the construction of locks (sense 9).

161582 DIGGES in *Archæologia* (1794) XI. 233 The hinge of the stone ashlar, and Endstones, with artificial bevelings, and 'lockbands, one within another, will amounte.. for the rodde 16s. 6d. 1847 HALLIWELL *Lock-bands*, binding stones in masonry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lock-bay*, the pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock. 1899 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* III. 93 If there are no 'lock-chains' upon wagons, the front and rear wheels on the same side may be tied together with ropes so as to lock them very firmly. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. 375 'Lock chamber. 1892 GREENE *Philom.* E 4 b, The Earle, peeping in at the 'locke hole, saw them two standing.. hand in hand. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 87 Within the Lock-hole of the most patent Door of his Dwelling-house. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 7 The mistie tribes of night's unnering breeze, That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1863 BUCKLAND *Civitas Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. (ed. 4) 251 The 'lock nets'.. are simply a large form of the round nets used to catch freshwater crayfish. a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 79 Leakage around the pipe [is] prevented by two 'locknuts. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Drawing* 20 In practice, the thin nut, called the lock-nut, is often placed on the outside. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Lock Paddles*, the small sluices used in filling and emptying locks. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Onse 170* Most of the 'lock-pens will only hold two lighters at a time. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), *Lock piece*, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings. 1802 *Hull Dock Act* 1503 With a 'lockpit or entrance into the same from the said river Humber. 1772 *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* Remarks p. ix, A strong Breast-work of Piles on the upper Side of the 'Lock-pool. 1881 TAUNT *Thames Map* p. xv/1 Caution should always be used when in a weir or lock-pool. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 On the 'lock-rail the lock is either mortised in, or screwed on. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* 568 The next are called the lock or middle rails in doors. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 365/1 A 'Lock Saw'.. to make Key holes in Doors. 1794 WASHINGTON *Lt. Writ.* 1892 XLII. 1 Mr. Weston's opinion, respecting the 'lock-seats at the Great Falls of that river. 1795 G. FORSTER *tr. Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 124 In order that the wheel that is to be locked may not be worn, .. a kind of sledge carriage, hollowed out on the inside, and called a 'lock-shoe is fitted to it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Lock-sills*, the angular pieces of timber at the bottom of the lock against which the gates shut. 1884 F. J. BRITEN *Watch & Clockm.* 47 The 'lock spring fits in a groove formed in the band of the case. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lock-step*, this step consists in the heel of one man being brought nearly in contact with the joint of the great toe of another. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 55 The men who are now practising the lock-step in front of the window of Louis XVIII. 1828 *Examiner* 630/1 A Sailor toe-and-heels it, and lock-steps and straddles. 1866 THOREAU *Tauke in Canada* II. 25, I observed one older man.. marching lock-step with the rest. 1869 J. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 326/3, I do not say one word against 'lock-stitch machines. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Lock-timber*, an old plan of putting in stull-pieces in Cornwall and Devon. The pieces were called lock-pieces. 1886 *Plot Staffordsh.* 376 So curious are they in 'Lockwood (indeed beyond all preference). 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 47 A successive apparatus of lock-work, to remedy the various levels of the country. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1858) XVII. 389 The construction of the gates was entirely independent of the lock-work. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The bright steel and very elaborate lock-work was perfect. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/7 The new lock and safe works recently erected.. by Messrs. Chubb and Sons. 1791 *19th Cent.* Oct. 550 One finds here.. bridge works, lock-works,

Lock (lɒk), *v.* 1. Pa. t. and pa. pple. **locked** (lɒkt). Forms: 4-6 **locke**, 4-5 **lokke**, 5 **lökkyn**, 4-6 **locke**, 5-**lock**. [*f.* **Lock sb.**; cf. ON. *lōka*, similarly *f. lōka sb.*, *lock*, *latch*; also ON. *lykja* (Sw. *lycka*, Da. *lukke*.)

The older *vb.* with this meaning was **LOUK**, OE. *lucan*; after the 14th c. this survived mainly in the pa. pple. *loken*, which was probably looked upon as belonging to *lock vb.*

1. *trans.* To fasten (a door, gate, box, drawer, etc.) with a lock and key; occas. with *+to, up*, hence (chiefly with *up*), to secure (a chamber, building, enclosure) by locking the doors.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1737 *Pai*.. did to sper he dors fast, Locked bath wit-ute and in. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 781 *pe* lowis. In til a cawe me cloist faste, lokit, & celyt ar he laste. c 1440 *Pronch. Parv.* 311/2 *Lokkyn* or schette wythe a lokke. 1480 *CANTOX Chron. King*. ccxvii. 215 The gates of the castel ben lokked with the lokkes that dame Isabel sent hyder. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* iii. 23 *Ehud*.. put to y^e dore after him, and lokke it. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iv. 73 Were not my doores lockt vp, and I shut out? 1600 in A. Bisset *Ess. Hist. Truth* v. 218 Maister Alexander locked to the study dore behind him. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiii. 62 When going to sleep, he locks his doores. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 66 The Hour drawing near, they lock'd up the Doors of the House. 1810 *BYRON Juan* i. cxxxvii, Juan.. liking not the inside, lock'd the out. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 250 The reformers locked up the church and departed with the keys. 1900 *MACKENZIE Guide Inverness* 43 The Greyfriars Churchyard is kept locked.

fig. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 b. Vt the gate of y^e mouth be not shutte with the dore of seynce, & locked with the key of discrecyon. 1713 *GAY Fart* iii. 54 Death blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes. 1859 *FITZGERALD tr. Omar* vi. (1899) 71 And David's Lips are lock't. 1856 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Successful Music* 37 This weight of grief Locks my lips. 1879 *BROWNING Herbert & Hob* 61 His lips were loose not locked.

Proverb. 1855 *BOHN Handbk. Proverbs* 445 Lock the stable-dore before the steed is stolen. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 3/1 This is done probably on the principle of locking the stable dore after the horse has been stolen.

b. *absol.* To lock up: to lock up the house, lock the doors.

1901 A. HOPE *Tristram of Blent* xxvi. 356 'Is her ladyship still out, ma'am?' [he [the butler] asked..] 'I was going to lock up'.. 'Oh, go to bed,' she cried. 'We'll lock up'..

c. *intr.* Of a door: To be locked; to admit of being locked.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. ix. 23 Doubly departed, it did Locke and close, That when it locked, none might thorough pas. *Mof.* The door will not lock.

2. *trans.* To shut up or confine with a lock; to put under lock and key. Const. *in, into, within*. Also with *adv.* *in, up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17661 In a hus we lokked be. 13.. K. ALIS. 3936 The kyng.. had him loke in prison. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 317, I trowe, thou woldest loke me in thy chiste. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 775 'To the chamber, quhar he was vpon chance, Speid fast,' he said, 'Wallace is lokit in'. 1550 *Freir's Berwik* 221 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 292 Lok vp all in to 30ne almy. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* ii. ii. 54 The lovers of fair Danae, When she was lock'd up in a brazen tower, Desir'd her more. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 42 Away then, I am lockt in one of them, If you doe loue me, you will finde me out. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biundi's Eromena* 17 Some dayes before he had begonne to Locke himselfe in his chamber. 1713 *SWIFT Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 144 We locked his friend into a closet. 1732 *Pope Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 13 Your wine lock'd up, If then plain bread and milk will do the feat, The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat. 1745 *SWIFT Direct. Servants, Butler* 33 Always lock up a Cat in a Closet where you keep your China Plates, for fear the Mice may steal in and break them. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* lx, The little cell in which he was locked up for the night. 1891 *LAW Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 The defendant.. had given distinct orders to Nunney never to lock anyone up.

3. *transf. a.* To enclose, hem in, surround. Chiefly with *in*.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xxvi. 265 Alle faste y lokked and enclosed with highe Mountaynes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5495 He lokkis in ane ser limy with a laith meyn[n]he. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxi, The great winding of the River.. locks in the Water that it cannot make that haste down to the Sea that it would. 1793 *SMEATON Eddy-stone L.* § 199 Lodged in a dovetail recess, wherein it was locked fast on three sides. 1833 *TENNISON Pal Art* 249 A still salt pool, lock'd in with bars of sand. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* 10 July an. 1821, He and.. his companion, found themselves locked in the crowd, somewhere near Whitehall. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* vi. i, So completely is the land locked with hills. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xxiii. (1872) 201 The vessel was locked in ice.

b. To keep securely or render inaccessible, as if in a locked receptacle. Chiefly with *up*.

1562 *WINSET Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 27 Worthy to be lokit in the memorie of thaim quha [etc.]. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 The seed of plants lockt up and capsulated in their husks. 1646 J. HALL *Flora Vac.* 92 Keepe your secrets fast lock't up. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl. Ep.* Ded. 2 A Jewel.. lockt up in a Language unknown to the greatest part of that Nation. 1666 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 159 In the hardest winters when the Massachusetts and others.. are fast locked up with strong doores of ice. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Ess.* (1765) 40 Prudent men lock up their motives. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 26 May, As censorious a country lady as ever locked up all her ideas in a country town. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 101 The seaports in Holland and Germany are every winter locked up with ice. 1807-8 *SYD. SMITH Plynley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 163/2 The very same wind.. locks you up in the British Channel. 1838 *PRESOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 376 Their [sc. Arabians] literature.. locked up in a char-

acter. so difficult of access to European scholars. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 26 (1864) 507 Sir Humphrey Davy suggested that metallic substances were locked up in soda, potash, and lime. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Paint.* 222 Some colours.. are perfectly permanent when 'locked up' (to use the painter's phrase) in oil. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 157 Their secrets remain for ever locked up.

c. *Comm.* and *Finance.* To lock up: To invest (capital) in something that is not easily convertible into money.

1692 *LOCKE Consid. Lower. Interest* 113 If one Third of the Money employ'd in Trade were locked up, i. must not the Land-holders receive & less for their Goods. 1833 *Mr. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 73 The money he had locked up in land would never be productive while he remained its owner. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 9 (1876) 52 To set free a capital which would be otherwise locked up in a form useless for the support of labour. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xi. (1876) 149 A banker cannot afford.. to have his capital locked up in long advances.

d. Of sleep, stupefying agencies, enchantment: To hold fast, overpower completely. Also with *up*.

1725 *POPE Odys.* x. 77 Me, lock'd in sleep, my faithless crew bereft Of all the blessings of your god-like gift! 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* (1814) V. 258 He endeavour'd to awaken her from the heavy shock which seemed to have locked up her senses. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvi. 119 Went to bed, where I lay fast locked in sleep for eight hours. 1873 W. BRUER *Serul. & Commun. Addr.* 199 His mind may be locked up in insensibility. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Works* p. 834 That border-world of dozing ere the sense is fully locked. 1885-94 R. BUNGE *Eros & Psyche* Nov. xxvi. 'Art thou the woman of the earth,' she said, 'That hast in sorceries mine Eros lock't?'

4. To shut off with or as with a lock from (a person); to preclude or prevent from (something) by or as by locking. Also with *up*.

1601 *SHAKS. Jut. C.* iv. iii. 80 When Marcus Brutus growes so Covetous, To Locke such Rascall Counters from his Friends. 1611—*Cymb.* iv. iv. 2 To Locke it [sc. life] From Action and Adventure. 1613 *MIDDLETON Tri. Truth* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 243 He locks his ear from those sweet charms. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 23784 Lost.. a brown bay Filly.. being locked from taking Horse. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. v. Do you lock your self up from me, to make my search more Curious? 1735 *POPE Prof. Sat.* 19 Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls With desperate charcoal round his darkened walks? 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ix. 285 Angels cannot guess The period; from created beings lock'd in darkness. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* vi. Large tracts of country are locked up from commerce.

5. Lock out. a. To turn (a person) out, and lock the door against him. † Also, to lock forth. b. To prevent the entrance of (persons) by locking the door; hence, (of an employer) to refuse employment to (a body of operatives) as a means of coercion. (Cf. **LOCK-OUT sb.**)

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 18 For locking me out of my doores by day. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 98 Say wherefore didst thou Locke me forth to day? 1592—*Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 145 Shuts vp his windows, lockes faire day-light out. 1842 F. E. PAGET *Milford Water* 53 When I was being locked out of yonder church. 1861 *DUTTON Cook P. Foster's D.* i. I am locked out. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 89 Large funds are subscribed, out of which labourers on strike or locked-out are supported.

6. To fasten, make or set fast, fix; *techn.* to fasten or engage (one part of a machine) to another; also in *passive*, (of a joint) to be rendered rigid. To lock up a form (Printing): to fix the types or pages in a metal frame so as to prepare them for press, etc.

1670-98 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* II. 106, I saw the great chair which locketh fast any man that sitteth down in it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seltr.* Contents, The world no heap, but a set of Bodies lockt fast together. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* Printing viii. The Office of these Quoyns are to Lock up the Form, viz. to wedge it up.. close together. 1816 *Mechanic* i. 370 This scape-wheel is locked on its extreme point, and unlocks in an easy manner. *Ibid.* 411 The wheels are locked, without spring-work, perfectly safe from getting out of order. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiv. 495 It is the business of the person who locks-up the form, to ascertain whether all the pages are of an equal length. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A locking clutch is fitted upon the spindle between these two wheels, and can.. be made to lock either one of the wheels to the spindle, at the same time that it leaves the other disengaged. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 80 His teeth were locked together. 1899 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* VII. 142 Every attempt at movement.. locking the limb in a tetanoid spasm.

b. To put a lock on the foot of (a horse); to fasten (a wheel) so as to keep it from turning. Cf. **LOCK sb.** 3, 4.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3011/4 An Iron grey Colt.. Lockt on the further Foot before. 1825 *CORBETT Narr. Rides* 19 The descent so steep as to require the wheel of the chaise to be locked. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake-Dance Moquis* i. 8 The driver got out, locked the wheels, and walked.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of mechanism, a joint (e.g. the knee-joint): To become fixed or set fast. † Of an animal's flanks: To draw together, shrink.

1658 R. WHITE *tr. Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 124 The dog.. not being able to take any nourishment, his flanks do lock up. 1869 W. BLADES *Bks. in Chains* (1892) 219 Our artist.. has put quoins at the head and foot too, making the pages lock up all round the chase—truly a mechanical puzzle. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 5/2 The accident was due to the rudder locking. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 12 Apr. 879 When he attempted to bend the knee it locked.

7. To fix or join firmly by interlacing or fitting of parts into each other. Also with *together, up*.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 228 And when from thence he struggles to be gone, She locks her lillie fingers one in one. 1598—*Merry W.* v. v. 81 Pray you, lock hand in hand. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. ii. Not as a man repentant, but half mad He sits and sullenly locks up his arms. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xi. 1840/187 The Portuguese.. ran their bowsprit into the fore part of our main shrouds, and so we lay locked after that manner. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ix. 512 In his deep fleece, my grasping hands I lock. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 159 The Columns were incorporated with, and lock'd into each other. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1461 It was required, that.. we should.. have our hands locked together. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 288 Merlin lock'd his hand in hers. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Lock, to entangle the lower yards when tacking. 1893 *MCCARTHY Red Diamonds* III. 233 Granton.. locked his right leg round Bland's leg in an attempt to throw him.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To interlock, intertwine.

1688 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 94 The stones are.. made to lock into one another with grooves and projections. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 227 Until.. you observe the North and Inner South Heads locking.

c. *Fencing.* † a = ENGAGE *v.* 17 (*obs.*). (b) (see quot. 1782).

1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 46 Teaching the people howe to warde, and how to Locke, howe to thrust, and how to strike. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* H 2 b, When he should have lockt with both his hilts He in a brauery florishd out his head. 1782 *REES Chambers' Cycl.*, To Lock, in Fencing, is to seize your adversary's sword-arm, by turning your left arm round it, after closing your parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him. (So in mod. Dicts.)

d. To lock horns: of cattle, to entangle the horns mutually in fighting. Hence *fig.* U.S., to engage in combat with (some one).

1865 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 942 Then shall the heifer and her mate lock horns. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. 111. lxx. 562 note, The Boss of Tammany, with whom Mr. Cleveland had at an earlier period in his career 'locked horns'. 1901 *U. S. Corresp. in Academy* 25 Mar. 240/2 We should hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall.

e. To embrace closely; also, to grapple in combat. Now only *passive. lit. and fig.*

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. ii. 83 Shee.. locks her in embracing, as if shee would pin her to her heart. 1646 *EVANES Noble Ord.* 15 The Devil thought to have lockt Job upon that hip. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvii, Catharine.. was locked in the arms of Louise. 1854 M. ARNOLD *Switzerland, Parva*, 11 Lock'd in each other's arms we stood. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 252 Before the two armies became locked in the deadly combat now to be related. 1893 *FRUILL Social Eng.* Intro. 35 The birth and early years of the nineteenth century found our country still locked in the death-grapple with Napoleon.

8. *Nil.* (See quot. 1802.) *absol.* and *passive*.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To Lock *up*, to take the closest possible order in line or in file. The expression is derived from the lock-step. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 264 He is to take care that the rear ranks, are well locked up. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 56 He will see that the rear rank locks well up. c 1860 H. STUART *Seamen's Catech.* 11 In loading what precautions are necessary? To lock close up with the front rank to prevent accident.

9. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1820 *SCOTT Prose II* ks. IV. Biographies II. (1870) 325 A leaf in the former [sc. a copy of Cantox's Book of Troy] was what is technically called locked. [*Footnote*] Such is the phrase when, by an error at press, the reverse has been printed on the side of the leaf which should have presented the obverse, so that page 32 precedes 31.

10. *intr.* Of a vehicle: To admit of the fore-wheels' passing askew under the body of the carriage. Said also of the wheel. (Cf. **LOCK sb.** 2 15.)

1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 To Lock, is a term used by Drivers in moving the fore wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), To lock, among Drivers, to move the wheels of a Waggon to and fro. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 33 A very useful improvement.. is that of leaving the space sufficiently deep in the bed of the waggon for the fore wheels to lock round in the shortest curve. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 260 When locking, the carriage draws the lever b from its recess. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 148 The road is narrow, and the coach will not lock. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 174 The front wheel.. has to lock or turn under the arch.

11 *Engineering and Navigation. a. intr.* To provide locks for the passage of vessels. b. Of a canal: To pass by a lock into. Also of the vessel: To pass down, in, or out through a lock. Of persons: To pass out through an air-lock. c. *trans.* To pass (a vessel) down, in, out or through by means of a lock. d. *intr.* To take a boat into a lock. e. *trans.* To furnish (a canal) with locks; to shut off (a portion of a river) by means of a lock.

a. 1769 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 245 This Council will.. lock down to the sea shore at their own expense.

b. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 168 The canal locks into the river at Beeston Meadow. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 They will have to lock in and out again. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 Two long levels of a canal locking from one into the other. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 364/2 There was less trouble in locking down at the various levels. 1899 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is in passing from the caisson through the lock or ante-chamber in which the pressure should be gradually reduced.

c. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 121 The small vessels.. would have to be locked in and out. 1857-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XVII. 397 An up train [of boats], which had

been locked through from the lower level. 1876 STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 788/1 Vessels are locked down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal.

d. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 18 Care must be taken in locking with a barge, to keep astern of her.

e. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/1 The portion of the river thus diverted would then be locked off.

† **Lock**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. *Dn.* *lokken* = *G. locken*.] *trans.* To allure, entice. Also *absol.*

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110, I am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf. 1592 TURNER *Baths Pref.*, Flocking byrdes... ceas not locking and calling, if they hear any of their kindes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, 'Tis just like that old Lucy, to lock a poor maid into shame.

Lockable (*lɒkəbəl*). [*f.* *Lock v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] That can be locked.

1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 Lockable hatches. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 375/1 Some clever Japanese artisans then made the paper-walls... eye-proof, and the openings cunningly lockable.

Lockage (*lɒkɪdʒ*). [*f.* *Lock sb.* and *v.* + *-AGE*.] 1. The means of locking or fitting pieces of timber together. *Obs.*

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 272 Whose Lockages [*sic*] of the roof of the Sheldonian Theatre] being so quite different from any before mentioned.

2. (See *Lock sb.* 2, 9, c.) a. The amount of rise or fall effected by a lock or series of locks.

1770 J. BRINDLEY *Surv. Thames* 2 The Length will be about a Mile, and the Fall or Lockage ten Feet. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 5 The total lockage is five hundred and forty-four feet, viz. four hundred and ninety-six feet fall, and forty-eight feet rise. 1829 J. MACAULEY *Hist. New York* I. 184 The ascending and descending lockage is about one thousand and thirty-two feet. 1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 3/2 From Chicago to Montreal... there are... 56 locks, and a total lockage of 564 feet.

b. Toll paid for going through a lock or locks. 1771 *Act 11 Geo. III.* c. 45 § 9 Which price or lockage shall be... painted... on Boards, on the said Locks. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xv. 433 The price of lockage is not to exceed 4^d per ton per lock. 1819 *Stat. Mass.* 19 June, Toll or lockage at the lock or locks. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 424 The expense of lockage, transhipment, &c.

c. The construction and working of locks; also, the aggregate of locks constructed.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 403/1 Nearly 200 feet of lockage. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 133 The great desideratum in the Railway-system, must doubtless lie in a convenient mode of lockage, for raising the waggons from one level to another. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 459 To convert the... river by lockage into a channel capable of receiving... vessels. 1839 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LXIII. 426 This line was... impeded... by an enormous quantity of lockage. 1853-4 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1854) XLIII. 218 It was the same thing hydrostatically, whether the vessel was up or down, or indeed, whether there was any lock at all in the lock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. iv. 452 Brindley's plan was... to cut the level as flat as possible, in order to avoid lockage. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 4/5 The... drainage area of the coal-bearing rocks along the route of the proposed Canal would give a sufficient amount of water for lockage.

d. *attrib.*, as *lockage-system*, *-water*.

1816 *Mechanic* I. 317 (*title*) Method of saving lockage water, in Canals, Docks, and Navigation. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 147 Powerful steam-engines were also erected to pump back the lockage water into the canal above. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Aug. 750 The lockage system of the Welland [canal] is out of date.

Lockchester. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *lockeche*. [*perh.* *f.* *Lock v.* 1 + *CHES* + *-ER* 1, in allusion to the creature's habit of rolling itself up tightly.] A woodlouse.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 315/2 *Lockchester*, wrym. a 1485 *Ibid.* 316/2 (MS. S.) *Lockchester*, worm. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wulker 577/8 *Multiples*, a lockeche, or a shrymp. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *S.V. Lockchest*, A gardener [in Oxfordshire] used to call the wood-louse *lockchester*.

† **Lockdoor.** *Obs.* rare -1. [*f.* *Lock v.* 1 + *DOOR sb.* or *perh.* *DOR sb.* 1] = *prec.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/2 *Lokdore*, wryme, *...multipes*. **Locke**, *obs.* form of *LUCK*.

Locked (*lɒkt*), *a.* 1 [*f.* *Lock sb.* 1 + *-ED* 2.] Having locks or tresses. (Cf. the parasynthetic derivatives *golden-locked*, *long-locked*.)

1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 98 The maid, for a guest so sunnily lock'd deep sighing.

Locked (*lɒkt*), *a.* 2 [*f.* *Lock sb.* 2 + *-ED* 2.] 1. Furnished with a (pad) lock.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, brow brass collar.

2. Of a canal: Provided with locks.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 8/2 A 'locked' ship canal for large ocean steamers between Runcorn and Manchester.

Locked (*lɒkt*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *Lock v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the vb.: Closed with a lock and key, closely fastened or entwined, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 234 A loklate [*v.* *lokkit*] bar, was drawn ourthourth the dur. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 125 For taking away of ane lokit dur, wth key of ane stabill. 1605 B. JONSON *Volvone* iv. i. Your garbe... must be... Very reserud and lockt. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 39 Inuirtie of chance... forcibly prevents Our lockt embrasures. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. (1871) 96 A locked tainbour stitch having a running thread passed through the loops. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 63 By the same agent we tear asunder the locked atoms of a chemical compound. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 134, I... left it in a locked drawer in my wardrobe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* II. iii. 72 Then the locked mountains

either hand that stood Met knee to knee. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 2/3 A locked and swaying mob that moved from right to left and from left to right along the bank. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 2/3 Years of locked and agonised joints. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Apr. 8/8 Limited movement in knee which becomes locked if moved much.

b. *With up.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 445 Shee much amaz'd breakes ope her lockt vp eyes. 1676 MACK *Musick's Monument* title-p., All Its Occult Lock'd-up Secrets Plainly laid Open. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 8 He starts with lock'd-up eyes. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. i, A locked-up iron room with three locks. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 6/3 Locked-up securities left on the hands of the bank.

c. **Locked jaw**: (a) a jaw set fast by spasmodic contraction of the muscles; (b) = *LOCK-JAW*, and occas. = *JAW-FALL* 2.

(a) 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 86, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. 1802 JANE WEST *Infidel Father* III. 4 A private ball has been known to save half a county from such an immoderate fit of yawning, that people grew apprehensive of locked jaws. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 269 In some, a locked-jaw takes place about the seventh day from the operation.

(b) 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A convulsive contraction called the locked-jaw came on. 1788 [*see* *JAW-FALL* 2]. 1799 M. UNOERWOOD *Dis. of Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 19 note, The formidable disease so fatal to new-born children in the West-Indies, called the locked-jaw, or jaw-fallen.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 363/2 Locked-jaw is not an infrequent disease among sheep. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 5 So that no man shall henceforth contemplate them... without danger of locked-jaw.

Locker (*lɒkə*), *sb.* 1 Also 5 6 *loker* 'e, -yr. [*f.* *Lock sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

I. One who locks.

1. An officer at the Custom House, in charge of a locked-up warehouse, acting under the warehouse-keeper.

1735 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 200 (List of Excise Officers), Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30d. per Ann. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 361 The Locker in attendance at the Warehouse receives notice of the Merchant's intention to ship the Goods. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1837 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/7 Robert Lecky, the prisoner's father, had been a locker in the service of the Customs.

2. *slang.* (See *quot.*)

1718 C. HIGGINS *True Discov.* (Farmer), I am a locker, I leave goods at a house and borrow money on them, pretending that they are made in London.

3. *With advs.*

1751 *Hist. Acc.* 66 note, Had it fell into the Hands of one of the Park-Lockers-up. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 4/4 Young men may remain out until twelve on leaving their names with the locker-up. 1894 *Athenian* 30 June 831/2 In several pitched battles between the two parties the lockers-up were successful.

II. A means of locking.

4. *techn.* Something that locks or closes; † a stopper, a stop to a bell.

1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 13 That the water be ledde downe... be a type of lede closed wth a locker. 1545 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 21 Item, for settyng up of a locker to drawe the corde before the crucifixe. 1569 *Ibid.* 139 Item, a locker and a handell for the second bell. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* VII. 211 Bobbins, pushers, lockers, point-bars. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 159 *Locker*, a short iron or wooden bar for scotching tram wheels on inclined roads.

† *b.* = *LOCKET* 2. *Obs.*

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched., Lockers or Chapes for Daggers.

III. A locked or enclosed receptacle.

5. A box or chest with a lock; also, a small cupboard, e.g. one attached to a bench, or placed under a window-seat.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/2 *Lokere, cistella*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Segynys* (Roxb.) 31 They... trussyd the body in a locker of tre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The hulle and the bushoppes seelys... be set in a locker of burde for brekyng of the seelys. 1719 *Dr. For Cruso* I. ii, Some small Lockers to put in some Bottles of such Liquor as he thought fit to drink. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deane* 296, I have ordered lockers to your windows. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 509 The specimens thus pasted, are conveniently kept in lockers. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 237 Some benches have a locker, or cavity. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factoris* 112 The planers, lathes, and drills have their lockers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 316 Iliana's trousseau was stored away in the stout old heavy lockers.

b. *Naut.* A chest or compartment for containing clothes, stores, ammunition, etc. Often with word prefixed to indicate its use, as *chain-shot-locker*. *Boatswain's locker*: 'a chest in small craft wherein material for working upon rigging is kept' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). (Not) a shot in the locker, used *fig.* for: (no) money in one's pocket, (not) a chance left. *Laid in the lockers fig.*, dead. For *Davy Jones's locker* see DAVY JONES.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Seamen* XI A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house [etc.]. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naut. Tracts* III. (1704) 356/2 The Gunner is... to have his Shot in a Locker near every Piece. 1644 MANWYNG *Seamans Dict.* s.v., Any little boxes or as it were, Cubboards which are made by the Ships-sides to put in shot by the Peeces... are (by a common name) called Lockers. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 41 Heaving the rest into David Jones's Locker. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 188 Coiling the line in the locker locker. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Brown's dead-shot—laid in the lockers, man. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithful* VII, In front of the bed-places were

two lockers, to sit down upon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* III. 4 He... has charge of the boatswain's locker. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, As long as there's a shot in the locker, she shall want for nothing. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* VI. 151 They made a sudden dash over the lockers and across our faces for the cabin door. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* XI, He had another shot left in his locker, which he now fired.

6. A compartment in a pigeon-house, a pigeon-hole. † Applied also to the cell of bees.

1600 J. POWY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 146 These doves they keepe in certaine cages or lockers on the tops of their houses. 1608 TOUSELL *Serpents* (1658) 649 The Lockers or holes of the up-grown Bees, are somewhat too large. a 1617 BAYNE *On Bph.* (1658) 91 Pigeons flye home to their own lockers. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 154 In a dove [pigeon]-house... to each pair of tame ones is appointed out a locker. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Locker*, a Pigeon Hole.

1731 *Genl. Mag.* I. 451 A Gentleman... who kept tame pigeons... discerned something white at the Lockers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 130 Which makes it advisable never to have their [Pigeon's] lockers fixed to a dwelling-house. 1859 BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 86 Pigeon-houses, or lockers, on a more limited scale, are of various forms.

b. *Ecd.* A cupboard, recess, or niche in a wall usually near an altar, fitted with a door and lock, for the reservation of the Sacrament, the keeping of sacred vessels, etc.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 The Egyptians tuk out of Thomas Watsons house two silver spoons, liand in the locker of ane schryne. 1552 in *Inv. Ch. Goods York.*, etc. (Surtees) II. 65 Item, one locker for the sacrament. 1593 *Anc. Kites Durham* (Surtees) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keepinge of the vestments and ornaments belonginge to everye Altar.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *locker-bar*, *-plate*; (sense 5) *locker-hole*, *-key*, *-nipper*, *-room*, *-seat*.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 733 In the year 1824, Mr. Morley added another plate to each of the 'locker-bars. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 The common runt... kept... generally in 'locker-holes in inn yards. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 379/1 Here are my 'locker keys; you'll find everything open. 1802 J. ANKREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 48 The yeoman of the 'locker-nipper. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 732 Two other long flat bars below, called the 'locker plates. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 252 The 'locker room for young men is fitted with ninety-six lockers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The 'locker-seat stretches across the forward end of the laboratory.

† **Locker**, *v.* *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f.* *Lock sb.* 1 + *-ER* 2.] *intr.* To curl. Only in ppl. adjs. † *locked* (*lockad*, *lokerit*, *lokerit*) curled, and † *locking* (*lokerand*) curling. Also † *Locker sb.* in *pl.* = curled locks. † *Locker a.*, curled.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with luttrede legges, lokerde unfaire. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. v. With lokker hair, quhilk ouer his schulderis lay. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. XII. 63 A felloun bustuns and gret lyoun skyn, Terrible and ouch, wyth taty lokyrand baris. *Ibid.* XII. 8 His helm... Wyth cristis thre, lik ilk ane lokerit mane. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 127 Hevinly lylleis, with lokerand toppis quhyte. *Ibid.* XII. i. 16 For ire [the lyoun] the lokerkis of his nek vpcastis. 1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 The Daughters lokard hair.

Locker, variant of *LOCKYER Obs.*

Lockeram, variant of *LOCKRAM*.

Locker-gowlan, -on: see LUCKEN-GOLLAND.

Locket (*lɒkɪt*). Forms: 4 *lokāt*, 5 *loket*, 6 *lockett*, -itt, *Sc.* *lokart*, 6- *lockett*. [*ad.* OF. *loquet*, *loquet*, *loquet* (mod. F. *loquet* 'latch': see LUCKET), dim. of *loc* latch, lock (recorded chiefly as AF.), of Teut. origin, cognate with *LOCK sb.* 2.]

† 1. One of the iron cross-bars of a window. *Obs.*

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede fabri facientis pragges et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis. 1541 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl.* (1862) III. 163 And to put in ilk lycht of the wyndows grete lokartis of irne for binding of glas thareto. 1598 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 In every light one ypright barr and fine Crosse bars or locketts.

attrib. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Et in C loket-nayles 36d. *Ibid.* 102 Et in lxx loketnayles, 2d.

2. One of the metal plates or bands on a scabbard.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c.* 7 No person... shall bring... into this Realme... Hiltes, Pomeles, Lockettes, Chapes, Dagger Blades [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Locket*,... that part of a Sword-scabbard, where the Hooke is fastened. 1879 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List* (1882) July 487/2 *Scabbard*.—The top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a half long respectively.

† 3. A fastening or socket; *Naut.* (see *quot.* a 1642). *Obs.*

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naut. Tracts* III. (1704) 346/1 Lockets are the Holes the Pintle of the Murderers goes into. 1664 BUTLER *Hudibras* II. i. 808 That other Virtuous School of Lashing; Where Knights are kept in narrow lists, With wooden Locketts 'bout their wrists.

† 4. A group of small jewels set in a pattern. *Obs.*

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 12 Like a Locket of Diamonds, or a Set of round Crystal Beads. 1696 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. (1697) 541 Twelve Ouches, in which every single Stone was set, as we see it now, in our present Lockets. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3984/4 Lost, a Gold Case of a Watch, set on the outside with nine Lockets, and little Diamonds between. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Locket*, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels.

5. † a. 'A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament' (J.). *Obs.* Hence the now current sense b. A small case of gold or silver, containing a miniature portrait, a

lock of hair, etc., and worn (usually, suspended from the neck) as an ornament.

For a passage c 1320 often quoted as an example of this sense, see LOCKET.

a. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Locket*, a little Lock of a Gold Chain. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 152 The [nabob's] turban . . . has a top . . . most ingeniously contrived with lockets and springs to take in or let out.

b. 1679 [see HAIR sb. 10]. 1720 *GAY Poems* II. 399 Some by a snip of woven hair In posied lockets bribe the fair. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxviii. It contained a little gold locket; in which were two locks of hair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxxiii. 45 Locket, fine brilliant centre and drop, pierced open setting.

Hence **Locked** ppl. a. a. Ornamented with a locket. b. Set in a locket.

1871 G. A. SALA in *Belgravia* XIV. 430 Somebody . . . was highly curled, oiled, ringed, chained, pinned, and locked. 1901 *Academy* 10 Aug. 110/1 His (Geo. IV's) request to be buried in his night-shirt, beneath which was a locked portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Lockfast (lɒk'fɑːst), a. [Two formations: (1) f. LOCK sb.2 + FAST a.; (2) f. LOCK v.1 + FAST adv.] 1. Chiefly Sc. Fastened or secured by a lock.

1453 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* V. 556, xxxiii grotis of xij d. grotis and j d. in a lockfast box. 1554 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 281 The saids baillies suld tak and apprehend the said John Chalmer, and put him in custodie in stark lockfast hows. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 137 That ye make steiked and lockfast Gates and Doors open and patent. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xxiv. Having no sure lockfast place of my owne. 1888 ANNE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* xv. 232 It was not lockfast, of course, but I had no right with what it contained. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 882/1 The cemetery was lock-fast now.

fig. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 440 Psychology will be . . . lightened of a useless and unmarketable cargo which has kept her lockfast for many generations.

b. quasi-sb. A receptacle that is locked fast. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 341 A third party entered the house, . . . broke open several lockfasts, and stole the whole of the plate.

2. Mech. Adapted for locking something fast; fast-locking.

1881 *GREENER Gun* 198 The two motions, the sliding and the drop-down, are combined in the Dougall lock-fast breech-action. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 111. 327 So long as there is ample bearing surface and a good lock fast attachment.

Lockful (lɒk'fʊl), [f. LOCK sb.2 + -FUL.] As much as will fill a lock.

1811 *Two Rep. Thames Navig.* 25 The Canals, some of which have no water, pay heavily for every lockfull forced up by steam-engines. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Jnrl.* I. 442 Making 6740 cubic feet or 46,243½ gallons of water to each lockfull.

Lockian (lɒk'iən), a. and sb. [f. LOCKE, the English philosopher (1632-1704) + -IAN.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to Locke or his followers.

1858 W. R. PHILLIPS *Eng. Hum. Mind* II. ii. 80 The most eminent of the professed Lockian School. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 511 Kant was the founder of a new philosophy, which was fatal to the Leibnizian, as well as to the Lockian, Individualism.

B. sb. = LOCKIST. In recent Dicts. Hence **Lockianism**, the philosophical doctrines of Locke or his followers.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 201 It is here that Berkeley passes from Lockianism to Platonism. 1886 *Stutt in Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 383/1 The principles of Lockianism.

Locking (lɒk'ɪŋ), vbl. sb.1 [f. LOCK v.1 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of LOCK v.1 in various senses *lit.* and *fig.*; an instance of this.

1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* I. v. 41 There is no danger in what shew of death it makes. More then the locking vp the Spirits a time. 1776 G. TEMPLE *Building in Water* 145 The locking of Headers and Stretchers together. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 160/2 There was probably a locking of the bones with each other. 1842 SYN. SMITH *Let. Locking in on Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 322/1 We have arranged our plan upon the locking-in system. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 53 All the hateful preparatory lockings up and packings well over. 1882 *Times* 22 Feb. Such a gigantic 'locking-up' of produce as that. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 144 In this form of the lever escapement the pallets have not less than 10° of motion. Of this amount 2° are used for locking, and the remainder for impulse. The amount of locking is to some extent dependent on the size of the escapement. . . The lighter the locking the better. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 134 The outside locking could not have been effected if it [the key] had been in the lock.

2. *concr.* A contrivance for locking: + a. a lock (*obs.*); b. the piece of machinery in a watch, serving to lock the escapement.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 457 Close vp sayd he, this window . . . with lyme and stone, stop the holes of the doore with double Matts, hanging another locking to it. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 411 The locking may be compared to a light balance turning on fine pivots, without a pendulum-spring. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 410 Patent 'diamond escapement' as intended for the use of marine chronometers. . . The locking is intended to be jewelled.

3. a. With down. The action of providing locks for lowering a vessel on a canal. b. The action of lowering or raising a vessel by the use of a lock or locks; also with down, *up*.

1776 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 246 Concerning the locking down and making a bridge. for the canal. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 361 The use, or locking down, is thus managed. *Ibid.* 362 For ascending, or locking up, the boat being in the lock, the lower gates are shut. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 They must enter by locking. . .

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *Mech.*, denoting appliances serving to lock or engage one portion of a machine with another, as *locking-bolt*, *-box*, *-brace*, *-clutch*, *-pole*; *locking-bar*, *-frame* (see *quot.*); *locking-pallet*, *-piece*, a tooth of the detent, which engages successively the teeth of the escape-wheel; *locking-plate*, (a) = *count-wheel* (see *COUNT sb.1* 9); (b) in a lock; (c) a plate on a vehicle to take the wear of the fore-wheel when the vehicle is turning short; a rub-plate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); (d) a nut-lock (*ibid.* Suppl. 1884); *locking-spring* (see *quot.* 1884); *locking-stone*, the 'jewel' of an escapement; *locking-wheel* = *locking-plate* (a and c).

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 The 'Locking Bar' . . . is chiefly applied to siding points to prevent their being moved while a train is passing over them. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 206 In the snap principle, the 'locking-bolt' is forced into the bites or grips by a spring upon the gun being closed. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 The 'locking-box' [in a mill governor]. 1868 *R.P. Munitions War* 284 The hammer in its fall will force the 'locking-brace' to enter its proper position. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A 'locking clutch' is fitted upon the spindle between the two wheels. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 71 The 'locking-frame' consists of a row of levers by means of which the signalman actuates every pair of points and every signal under his control. 1816 *Mechanic* I. 373 A semi-cylindrical pin called the 'locking-pallet'. *Ibid.* 174 This 'locking-piece, or locking-pallet'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 242/2 In the real lock it [the bolt] would be called the 'locking-plate'. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 The locking plate, the earliest arrangement of striking work, is shown in the engraving of 'De Vick's clock'. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 293 A cart . . . with a 'locking-pole' fixed to the wheel. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 49 Payonet Making . . . 'Locking Ring Maker'. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1226/4 The locking Spring being lost from the Watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 [The] Locking Spring . . . [is] the spring of a watch case that keeps the cover closed against the force of the fly springs. *Ibid.* 59 See that the face of the 'locking stone' is angled so as to give perceptible draw. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Count-Wheel*. . . It is by some called the 'Locking Wheel' because it hath . . . Notches in it . . . in order to make the Clock strike 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. 1835 *Curington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* I. 283 A circular horizontal locking-wheel, formed of iron, is attached to the front part of the carriage.

Locking (lɒk'ɪŋ), vbl. sb.2 *That Mannf.* [? f. LOCK sb.1 + -ING 1.] (See *quot.*)

1900 *Ann. Rep. Insp. Factories* for 1898 II. 167 Locking. . . This is the last stage before the fur passes to the felt hat manufacturer—the trays of shaven fur . . . are taken to women who remove the outer edges, leaving only the fur of the back which they compact by pressing it in the hand and place it in a bag.

Lockist (lɒk'ɪst). [See LOCKIAN and -IST. Cf. F. *lockiste*.] A follower of Locke, one of his school.

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 20 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 134 Dr. Wynne is a great Lockist. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* xv. 239 'It is quite certain that . . . the dull men will be Lockists.

Lock-jaw. [An alteration of the older *locked jaw*: see *LOCKED ppl. a*] Popular name for trismus, or tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, causing the jaws to remain rigidly closed; a variety of tetanus. Also extended so as to mean *Tetanus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 316 One girl . . . died of lock-jaw. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 841 The jaws are firmly shut by the rigid contraction of the muscles, and hence the affection is known as lock-jaw. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 74 (1879) 78 Tetanus (commonly known as 'lock-jaw').

Hence **Lock-jawed** ppl. a., having the jaws fixed; fig. unable to speak.

1801 J. BROWN in *Naval Chron.* VII. 153 We were lock-jaw'd. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. v. 7 On this theme you may expatiate till the populace become lock-jawed with astonishment. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 210, I burst out into such a torrent of indignant eloquence that the Slaves and Tyrants were all tongue-tied and lock-jawed before me.

Lockless (lɒk'les), a. [f. LOCK sb.2 + -LESS.] Having no lock (in various senses of LOCK sb.2).

1591 *Fiorinto and Fruits* 99 In a lockless chest, no man will shake his bag. 1746-74 D. GRAHAM *Metr. Hist. Rebell.* I. Wks. 1883 I. 87 With lockless guns and rusty swords. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxi. One large gold bracelet clasp'd each lovely arm, Lockless. 1884 *HAMERTON Hum. Interc.* xxiv. Thrust into a lockless drawer.

Lockman (lɒk'mæn). Sc. and Isle of Man. Forms: 5-6 lockman, 6 lockman, 7 lockmanne, 7- lockman. [? f. LOCK sb.2 + MAN sb. (cf. ON. *lokusveinn* janitor); if so, the original sense would be 'turnkey, jailor'.] + a. In Scotland: A public executioner, hangman (*obs.*). b. In the Isle of Man: The coroner's summoner.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* XI. 1342 The lokmen than thai bur Wallace but baid On till a place, his martyrdom to tak. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 174 Ay loungand, lyk an lokman on ane ledder. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 17 Quhy hes thou ine alone in langour left? Delyvryng me vnto this lokman Love. 1616 *Orkney Wick Trial* in *Misc. Maill.* Club II. 191 To be tane to be the lokmanne to the place of execution. 1656 J. CHALONER *Descr. Isle of Man* in D. King *Vale-Royall* IV. 26 Either of the said Officers may give their Token for Execution to the Coroner or Lockman [*sic note*, Lockman is an under-Sheriff]. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lockman*, the Name of an Officer in the Isle of Man, that executes the Orders of the Governor, which at London is called a Sheriff. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Mtdl.*

xiii, I wadna think of asking the lockman's place ower his head. 1863 *KEBLE Life Ep. Wilson* xix. 642 A lockman (or coroner's summoner) is presented for summoning a jury and witnesses to meet on a Sunday. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. x. 54 Every burgh lockman had his free house.

Hence **Lockmanship**, the office or duties of a 'lockman'.

1500 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. *101 Gift to Adam Barde, Lockmanne, for his Service of Lockmanship.

Locko-man: see LOCOMAN.

Lock-out. *Pl.* lock-outs (*error*, locks-out).

[f. vbl. phr. lock out: see LOCK v. 5.] An act of 'locking out' a body of workers; i.e. a refusal on the part of an employer, or a number of employers acting in concert, to furnish work to their operatives until certain conditions have been assented to by the latter collectively.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 161 Lock-outs competing against operatives' intimidation. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days for Working People* iv. (1864) 91 Strikes on the one side have their counterpart in lock-outs on the other.

Lockram (lɒk'rām). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5 lokerham, 6 locram, lo(c)queram, lockerom, locorum, lokeram, 6-7 locrum, lockrome, 7 lokram, 7-9 lock a rum, 6-9 lockeram, 6- lockram. [ad. F. *locranan*, from *Locronan* (lit. 'cell of St. Ronan'), the name of a village in Brittany, where the fabric was formerly made. For the form cf. BUCKRAM.]

1. A linen fabric of various qualities for wearing apparel and household use. Also, an article made of lockram; in *pl.* pieces of lockram.

1483-4 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1806) 35 Pro via vna de lokerham ad emendand. diuersas albas, vid. 1520 Sir R. Elvyn *Will in T. Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 313 Linnen cloth of canvas and lokeram for shetes and smokes and shirtes. 1552 in *Surrey Church Goods* (1869) 16 One old surplice of logerum. a 1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* iv. iii. Let the linings be of tempeny lockram. 1607 *SHAKES. Cor.* II. i. 224 The Kitchen Malkin pines Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1615 *MARSHAM Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 42 Spread it thin upon new Lockram or Leather somewhat bigger than the grief. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 38/1 Two Barks of this Town laden with Lockrams from Jersey and Guernsey. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2810 4 A considerable quantity of Lockrams and Towlars. 1719 *PURVEY Pills* (1872) II. 245 The sisters wear Lockram, and buy it of him. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* II. Why should I bend to her?—is it because her kirtle is of silk, and mine of blue lockram?

2. *attrib.* 1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 147 To Mother Huntman a new rayle and a lockrom kercher. 1616 R. C. *Times' Hist.* II. 755 His lockram bande sewde to his hempen shirt. 1632 *BROME North. Lasse* iv. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 74 Let all the good you intended me, I e a lockram Coife, a blew Gown, a Wheel, and a clean Whip. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wit in a Constable* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 217 Thou thoughtst, because I did weare Lockram shirts I die no wit. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 129 A lockram shift.

b. **Lockram jaws**, jaws covered with flesh as thin as lockram. Hence **Lockram-jawed** a.

1682 *New News fr. Bodlam* 36 Their Lockram Jaws we'll rent and tear. a 1700 B. E. *Phil. Cant. Cresc.* *Lockram-jaw'd*, Thin, Lean, Sharp-visag'd. 1706 E. WARD *Ind. Rediv.* I. vi. 7 After he'd made a little Pause, Again he stretch'd his Lockram Jaws. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Phil., Lockram-jaw'd*, a Person of a long, lean, meagre Visage or Countenance.

Lockram (lɒk'rām). *dial.* and *U.S.* Also lockum, lockrum. [? Figurative use of *prec.*; cf. *bombast, fustian*.]

(But cf. *logarum dial.*, in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* treated as a corruption of *logarithm*.)

A pack of gibberish. Also quasi-adj.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 157 What has all this long, lockum story to do with your trade? 1837 *HATFIELD Lockman, Slick's Let.* 8 As for that long lockum about Mr. Everett, . . . there aint a word of truth in it. 1855 - *Nature & Hum. Nat.* I. 14 In Congress no man can speak or read an oration more than an hour long; but he can send the whole lockrum, includin' what he didn't say, to the papers. 1854 in *MISS BAKER Northants Gloss.*

Lockron, corrupt form of LUCKEN-GOWAN.

Locksman (lɒk'smæn). [f. LOCK sb.2, gen. of LOCK sb.2 + MAN sb.]

+ 1. Sc. A turnkey, jailor; also = LOCKMAN a.

17. . . in *Fountainhall Decis.* (1759) I. 169 (Jam.) The Provosts and Bailies of Edinburgh . . . do judge Alexander Cockburn their Hangman or Locksman within three suns—for [etc.]. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xxiii. To play the Locksman here in Lochleven, with no gayer amusement, than that of turning the key on two or three helpless women?

2. = lock-keeper (see LOCK sb.2).

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 66 Thomas Seroggs, a locksman on the Paddington canal. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Sept. 8/4 The locksman of the Rideau Canal have a busy time opening and shutting the 47 huge gates.

Locksmith (lɒk'smɪp). [f. LOCK sb.2 + SMITH.] An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Rec. Irel.* (Rolls) 87 Ricardus le loksmith de Ticklethel. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/2 Loksmythe, *serfager*. 1501 *Lt. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 112 The lok smyth of Edinburgh. 1627 S. S. in *Capt. Smith Seaman's Gram.* a iij b. He's neither Lock-Smith, Gold-Smith, nor Black-Smith. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4347/4 Thomas Temple the Younger, late of North-Walsham . . . Lock Smith. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 179 In the cathedrals of the period the locksmith's work was especially elaborate and ingenious.

Hence **Locksmithery**, the locksmith's art.

1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 261 Some mysteries of locksmithery.

Lockspit. [*f. Lock sb.² or v.¹ + SPIT a turf.*] (See quot.) Hence **Lockspit v. trans.**, to mark out (ground) by a 'lockspit'; **Lockspitting** *vbl. sb.*

1649-50 OGILBY tr. *Virgil v.* (1654) 319 *marg.*, Sets out the Circuit with a Plough, which we call Lock-spitting. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Lock-spit, a Termin Fortification, signifying the small Cut or Trench made with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Lockspit, among miners, is the small cut or trench made with a spade of about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Lockspit, a breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain of the same width as an ordinary draining tool. *Ibid.* s.v., I lockspitted her out fra one end to t'other.

Lockster. *Obs. rare* -1. [*? f. Lock sb.¹ + -STER*] ? A woman who picks yarn.

1590 *Proclam.* in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 61 The knitters of hose..divers of them are common locksters and resetters of yarn.

Lock-up, sb. (a.). [*f. Lock v.¹ + UP adv.*]

1. The action of locking up, in various senses.

a. The action of locking up a school, etc. for the night; also, the time at which this is done.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. 148 During the long winter's evenings, after Lock-up. 1890 M. WILLIAMS *Leaves Life I.* 16 One of the amusements of the Lower boys was, after 'lock up', to be perpetually ringing old Plump-tree's bell and running away.

b. The action of 'locking up' capital, or investing it so that it cannot be quickly realized; an instance of this. Also, an amount so 'locked up'.

1866 CRUMP *Banking* xi. 246 The banker continues to throw good money after bad, the termination of which..is an indefinite lock-up. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar., This means a 'lock-up' of nine millions sterling. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 6/3 To distinguish between bills and mortgages - between liquid assets and lock-ups. 1900 *Ibid.* 30 May 9/3 'Those who buy such shares as a 'lock-up' may possibly be able to sell them at much higher prices.

2. (Short for *lock-up house* or *room*: see 4.) An apartment or building that can be locked up.

a. *gen.*

1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/4 No. 126 was what builders call the 'lock up'. Tools, screws, door handles, etc., were stored in the middle room on the first floor, the door of which was kept locked.

b. A house or room for the detention (usually temporary) of offenders.

1859 JEFFERSON *Brittany* iv. 141 Lodge me in the lock-up for the night. 1855 J. CAMERON *Malayan India* 267 In ten days..600 prisoners were accumulated in the lock-ups of the central police station. 1891 BARRAZ *Little Minister* (1892) 65 Gavin was with the families whose breadwinners were now in the lock-up.

3. An official who locks up a building for the night.

1893 H. LE CARON *25 Yrs. in the Secret Service* (ed. 15) 163 Breslin, who was chief hospital warden, and Byrne, who was night-watchman and 'lock-up'.

4. *Attrib.* passing into *adj.*, with the sense 'capable of being locked up'; as *lock-up coach-house*, *line* (of business), *place*, *room*, *shed*; *lock-up house*, a house of detention, *spec.* (see quot. 1785); *lock-up shop*, a detached apartment used as a shop and locked up at night.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, Choice stabling, and a 'lock-up coach-house. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/2 The office keeper..found it was a 'lock-up house for recruits. 1773 *Ibid.* 72 The detestable practices carried on by kidnappers..in what are called lock-up houses. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, Lock up house, a stinging house..also houses kept by agents or crimps, who enlist or rather trepan men to serve the East India, or African Company as soldiers. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 332 note, Coleman-street..had in it..a Magistrate..and a lock-up house. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 246 He was in hiding, or worse than in hiding, in the lock-up house. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, There is not a man..could be of sea muckle use..in the..lock-up line of business. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vi. 7 15 He..opened all his 'lock up places. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Trnls.* (1825) I. 171 The Magistrate..was surprised to see such a figure brought out from amongst the filthy wretches..of the 'lock-up room. 1830 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/1 Dry and clean separate lock-up rooms. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1832) I. 54 They are under a 'lock-up shed. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/5 The building is a 'lock-up shop which was closed at about 6.30 last evening.

Locky [*lɒki*], *a.* Also 7 **lockie**. [*f. Lock sb.¹ + -Y*] *O.* or pertaining to locks (of hair); having locks in abundance.

1611 COTGR., *Honfeth*, lockie, tassellie, tufted. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* iii. 19 Less in curls than masses of locky richness.

Lockyer, lockier. *Obs.* In 4-5 **lokyer** (e), 5 **loke**, o, 6 **locker**, **lockier**. [*f. Lock sb.² + -yer, -IER, -ER* 1.] A locksmith.

1356 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 282 Henry Clement, lokyer. c1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* iii. xvii. (1869) 144 This hand is..a fals lokyer, and a fals moneyere and a fals teller of pens. 1481 *90 Howard House. Eke. Roxb.* 371 The same day my Lord rekened with his lokyer..and he shall have for his wages xls. c1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 908 The symthe or lockier to marchall on ser-rurier. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fium.* Epa. (1577) 245 How may I make report of the euils that Vera the Lockier hath committed in Valholidid.

Loco¹ (*lɒko*). *U.S.* [A use of *Sp. loco* insane, mad.] One of several leguminous plants (chiefly species of *Astragalus*) found in the western and south-western U.S., which, when eaten by cattle, produce loco-disease. More fully *loco-plant*, *loco-weed*.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them [horses] raving crazy. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 A weed called 'loco' has of late years largely increased in some of the cattle-ranges of Texas and the Indian territory. 1889 *Science* XIII. 176/1 A curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as 'grass-staggers', which is caused by eating the 'loco-weed', which gives rise to the saying that the horses are locoed.

b. = *loco-disease* (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loco-eater*, -*intoxication*; *loco-disease*, a disease in horses, affecting the brain, caused by eating loco-weed.

1834 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 5/1 A healthy horse refuses loco; but if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him..and at last he dies of loco-intoxication. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 The animal has become a confirmed 'loco-eater'. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loco-disease*.

Loco². Short for *LOCO-FOCO* 2.

1841 H. CLAY *Let.* 4 July in *Private Corr.* (1855) 454 The Locos are..opposed to the scheme. 1847 EMILY DICKINSON *Let.* (1894) I. 67 To say nothing of its falling into the merciless hands of a loco!

Loco³. Short for *LOCOMOTIVE sb.* Also *Attrib.* 1898 R. KIPPLING *Days Work* 215 An eight-wheeled 'American' loco. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 9/6 Vertical and loco-type boilers.

Lococession. *Obs. rare* -o. [*f. L. locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *cession-em*, n. of action from *cēdere* to yield.] 'A giving place' (1656 Blount *Glossogr.* citing Dr. Charleton).

Loco-descriptive, a. [*f. loco-* (in *LOCOMOTION*) erroneously taken as a combining form of *L. locus* place.] Descriptive of local scenery, etc.

1815 WORDSW. *Poems* Pref., The Epitaph, the Inscription, the Sonnet, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class (the *Idyllium*). 1833 J. M. (title) *The Invitation*; a Locodescriptive Epistle, containing Sketches of Scenery in Wilts and Dorset. 1841 DISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 219 These are loco-descriptive poems. Such were Denham's 'Coopers Hill' and its numerous..imitations.

Locoed (*lɒkoʊd*), *pp. a.* *U.S.* [*f. Loco*¹ + -ED.] Affected with or poisoned with loco; also *transf.* of a person (see quot. 1892).

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 298 About two hundred and fifty 'locoed' horses, which had been driven in the fall from the region where 'loco' flourished..In addition to being badly locoed and half-starved, the majority suffered from Spanish itch. 1892 *Chamb. Trnls.* 17 Dec. 816/2 In localities where loco is found, if people are deficient in intellect, or odd and eccentric, they are designated 'locoed'.

Loco-foco (*lɒkoʊfoʊko*). *U.S.* [An invented word; it is not known what suggested the formation.

It has been conjectured that *loco* was taken from *locomotive*, wrongly imagined to mean 'self-moving'; *foco* may be a jingling alteration of *It. fuoco* or *Sp. fuego* fire (the inventor would hardly think of *L. focus* hearth, which is the source of the mod. Rom. words for 'fire').]

+1. 'A self-igniting cigar or match' (Bartlett).

More fully *loco-foco cigar*, *match*. *Obs.*

1839 *Trnls. Franklin Inst.* XXIV. 116 We were offered lately in the streets of Pittsburgh a kind of loco-foco matches which were new to us..They ignite by friction..and burn as if containing phosphorus. 1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. (ed. 25.v.), Lucifers (which in America are termed loco-focos). 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Sv.*, In 1834 John Marck opened a store in Park Row, New York, and drew public attention to two novelties. One was champagne wine drawn like soda water from a 'fountain'; the other was a self-igniting cigar, with a match composition on the end. These he called 'Loco-foco' cigars. 1883 A. GILMAN *Amer. People* xvi. 437 When the candles had been blown out, they were lighted with matches then [1835] called 'locofocos'.

2. *U.S. Polit. Hist.* Used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* as the designation of the 'Equal Rights' or Radical section of the Democratic party (for the origin of the name see quot. 1842). Hence *absol.* a member of this party.

The name was given in 1825; the section originally so named soon became extinct, but the name long continued to be applied by opponents to the Democrats generally.

1837 P. HONE *Diary* 6 Sept. The President's message..is loco-foco to the very core. 1838 H. CLAY *Let.* 28 Aug. in *Private Corr.* (1855) 428 The Locofocos have carried that [election] in Missouri. 1838 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 120 Those loco loco luminaries who of late have been urging strong and sweeping measures. 1842 J. D. HAMMOND *Polit. Hist. N. Y.* II. 491-2 A very tumultuous and confused scene ensued, during which the gas-lights..were extinguished. The Equal Rights party..had provided themselves with loco-foco matches and candles, and the room was re-lighted. Immediately after this outbreak at Tammany Hall, the *Courier and Enquirer*, a Whig, and the *Times*, a democratic..newspaper, dubbed the anti-monopolists with the name of the Loco-Foco Party, a sort of nick-name which the whigs have since given to the whole democratic party. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chns.* xvi, Here's full particulars of the patriotic loco-foco movement yesterday, in which the Whigs was so chased up. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 23 But..you would inquire in vain for the Locofoco Surveyor. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 1 The Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofocos.

Hence **Loco-focoism**, the principles of the Loco-foco party.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* 27 Aug. (1883) 95 The most ardent democracy and loco-focoism that I ever happened to hear. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in the South* I. i. 5 'Platforms', 'constitutions', 'compromises', 'locofocoisms', and 'democrats', were given up in despair.

Locoman. *Negro-English. Obs.* Also **locko**. [*Perh. f. some African word, possibly Aku oligu sorcerer* (J. Platt, *jun.*) + MAN sb.]. (See quot.)

1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvi. 262 Their Locomen, or pretended prophets, find their interest in encouraging this superstition by selling them obias or amulets. *Ibid.* xxix. 359 A locko-man, or sorcerer.

Locomobile (*lɒkɒmɔʊbəl*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *mobilis* MOBILE. Cf. F. *locomobile*.] *a. adj.* 'Having the power to change place, partially or entirely' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *b. sb.* 'A locomobile vehicle' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902). So **Locomobility** [*cf. F. locomobilité*], 'the faculty of being locomobile' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Locomote (*lɒkɒmɔʊt*), *v.* [*f. back-formation from LOCOMOTION*.] *intr.* To move about from place to place.

(Originally *slang*; subsequently adopted or re-invented in biological use.)

1846 *Quarter Race Kentucky* 83 He throws the galls in, and a bed too in the hay, if you git too hot to locomote. 1865 *Intell. Observer*, Sept. 83 [Snail-leeches] locomote by attaching one extremity of the body to the ground..and by drawing the other extremity up to that point. 1887 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* XXIII. 269/1 They are able to locomote very swiftly by the aid of their fins, tails and feet.

Locomotility (*lɒkɒmɔʊtɪlɪtɪ*). *rare* -1. [*ad. F. locomotilité*, *f. L. locō* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *F. motilité* power of movement.] The faculty or power of locomotion.

1857 *Dunglison's Med. Lex.* s.v. *Locomotion*, The faculty [of locomotion] is sometimes called Locomotivity, and Locomotility.

Locomotion (*lɒkɒmɔʊʃən*). [*f. L. locō* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtiōn-em* MOTION. Cf. F. *locomotion*, *Sp. locomoción*, *It. locomozione*.]

1. The action or power of moving from one place to another; progressive motion of an animal.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 104 All progression or animal locomotion being (as Aristotle teacheth) performed *tractu & pulsu*. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 39 The Animal Spirits are the Soul's immediate instrument in all Loco-motion. 1704 *New Pract. Phys.* 38 He has fix'd the Laws of Loco-motion in Corporal Substances. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 134 This personal liberty consists in the power of loco-motion, of changing situation, or removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct; without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. 1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1834) II. 395 But what is to be understood by coming to the Father? Not a locomotion surely; for..God is omnipresent. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 451 The Oyster..was once thought to have no power of loco-motion, but it is now ascertained, that it can move from place to place. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 46 One office of the cerebellum is to combine the action of the voluntary muscles for the purpose of locomotion. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vii. 157 Movement..of the body as a whole..is termed locomotion. 1881 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* No. 619. 44 Those [sc. organs] of locomotion are no doubt more complicated than those of respiration or circulation.

2. Movement from place to place, esp. by artificial means; travel; also, the means of travelling.

1788 R. GRAVES *Recoll. Shennstone* 96 An excursion to London, upon the footing that loco-motion then was..was a matter of some importance. 1800 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 77 Taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 31 I have no taste whatever for 'locomotion, by earth, air, or sea. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 370 Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 335 He spent his days in a far greater variety of scenes than usually vary the lot of a philosopher, and indulged prodigiously in locomotion. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ix. 131 Locomotion having so greatly increased and improved, the dwelling-place has become..of less importance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The inequality of the ground in our country is more adapted to locomotion on foot.

3. Progressive movement of an inanimate body.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1234 A new system of locomotion for railways. 1854 TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 107 We have now to inquire whether the annual revolution of the sun is real, or whether this too is not an appearance caused by the earth's locomotion.

Locomotive (*lɒkɒmɔʊtɪv*), *a.* and *sb.* [*as if ad. mod. L. locomōtivus*, *f. L. locō*, abl. of *locus* place + *mōtivus* MOTIVE *a.* Cf. F. *locomotif*.]

Suggested by the scholastic phrase *in loco moveri* (= *moveri localiter*) to move 'locally' or by change of position in space; cf. Aristotle's *ἡ κατὰ τόπον κίνησις*.]

A. adj.

1. *O.* or pertaining to locomotion or movement from one place to another. *Locomotive faculty* (cf. F. *faculté locomotive*), the faculty or power of movement from place to place by an act of the will; so also *locomotive power*.

1612 W. SCIATIER *Chr. Strength* 12 Some kind of command over the locomotive facultie. 1627 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* 27 Like dying men, and sickle of Apoplexies and speech; but no faculty Loco-motive, no power to stirre hand or foote. 1646 DR. KEYSERUS *Passions* (1658) 1205 The will can hinder seeing, not immediately, but by the loco-motive power; by closing the eyes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 Complaints of

gravity in animated and living bodies, where the nerves subside, and the faculty locomotive seems abolished. 1649 BULWER *Pathology*, l. vi, 35 To which the command of Reason and the will do concur with the locomotive power. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any musc. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* i. 287 If in the night too oft he [sc. a child] kicks, Or shows his loco-motive tricks. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* l. ii, The Homunculus is . . . endowed with the same locomotive powers and faculties with us. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* l. iii, 62 As if the passive page of a book . . . instantly assumed at once loco-motive power. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 197 Except this exercise of the loco-motive faculty, nothing is there to distinguish him from the common stock of still-life. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 438 The locomotive . . . functions are more active in persons of a sanguine temperament.

b. *jocular*. Of or pertaining to travel, or movement from one locality or country to another.

1771 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nichols* (1843) 120, I rejoice you have met with Froissart: he is the Herodotus of a barbarous age . . . his locomotive disposition, . . . his religious credulity, were much like those of the old Grecian. 1786 OBSERVER No. 85 III. 236 The locomotive mania of an Englishman circulates his person, and of course his cash, into every quarter of the kingdom. 1806-7 J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., Considering them [stage coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* vii, We conjecture that he has known sickness; and, in spite of his locomotive habits, perhaps sickness of the chronic sort. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *My Own Life* iv, Poet. Wks. I. p. xlvii, The young man . . . laid aside his locomotive dreaming, and became not only reconciled but wedded to the locality. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* x. (1875) 143 In these locomotive days one is too apt to forget one's neighbours.

c. Of or pertaining to vehicular locomotion. *Locomotive power*: power applied for transport purposes, as opposed to stationary power.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 671 Engines which have a locomotive principle [sc. as opposed to stationary engines]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 219 Steam-engine . . . adapted for stationary, locomotive, or marine purposes.

2. Having the power of locomotion. a. Of an animal: That moves from place to place by its own powers of locomotion.

1657 S. PUGHAS *Pol. Flying-Ius.* 49 They could not live and grow without food, they were not locomotive, and therefore could not go forth of their cells for it. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Ess. Nat. Hist. Westind. & Cambid.* 33 These shell fish which were not Locomotive were left behind. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 64 The mind He scans of every locomotive kind; Birds of all feather, beasts of every name. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 56 A caterpillar then may be regarded as a locomotive egg. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 248 The locomotive bivalves have generally the strongest hinges. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour Sense* iii. 23 The young barnacles and balani are active, locomotive animals.

b. *jocular*. Of a person: That is constantly travelling from place to place.

1732 J. WHALEY *Trav. of a Shilling* 66 Poems 136 Or when my dwelling I would change . . . My loco-motive Face was seen At Hampstead, or at Turnham-Green. 1810 SCOTT *Pam. Lett.* 3 Oct. (1894) I. vi. 193 You being the more locomotive persons will I trust take another peep of Scotland. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 262, I have not been much loco-motive of late. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 128/2 He had all his life been restless and locomotive, with an irresistible desire for change. 1878 C. MACGREGOR in *Monthly Packet* 19 Hadrian . . . was one of the most locomotive Emperors that Rome ever had. 1896 FARMER *Slang, Locomotive tailor*, a tramping workman.

c. Of things; esp. of a vehicle or piece of machinery which moves in any direction by its own mechanism.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 670 Mr. Gordon has . . . taken out a patent for a locomotive carriage with the engine on springs. 1827 D. McNICOLL *Wks.* (1837) 135 This new locomotive world [sc. a sailing-vessel] . . . moves onward through the ocean. 1835 E. HOWARD R. REEFER viii, Behold me . . . confined in a locomotive prison [sc. an ordinary carriage]. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 485 Such locomotive machines, impelled by steam power, as have been contrived for use upon common roads. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnersy* 76 You put not a locomotive train in motion at once; if attempted, you break and fracture the whole carriages. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 Patent dabble, with locomotive machine attached. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grails* I. 283 She looked like a locomotive mass of verdure and flowers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65, 352 The locomotive post-offices, with their great nets—as if they had been dragging the country for bodies.

d. spec. *Locomotive engine*, † *locomotive steam engine*: an engine constructed for movement from place to place by its own power (as opposed to 'stationary' engine), usually by the generation of steam; esp. a steam engine adapted to draw a train of carriages along a railway; a railway-engine. Now generally shortened to *locomotive* (see B. 1).

1815 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 50 The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing . . . coal-waggons. 1815 *Specif. of De Baader's Patent* No. 3959. 7 Those complicated unwieldy and dangerous machines called locomotive engines or steam horses. 1833 *Private Act* (Stockton & Darlington) 4 Geo. IV. c. xxxiii. § 8 [To] make and erect such and so many loco-motive or moveable Engines as the said Company . . . shall from Time to Time think proper . . . for the Conveyance of Passengers. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. p. x, Locomotive and marine engines. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 13 Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any Person to use upon a Highway a Locomotive Engine which shall . . . cause a Nuisance.

3. Having the power to produce locomotion; adapted for or used in locomotion.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 207 [It] gives off minute twigs to the locomotive suckers placed on each side of its course. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 204 A cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs.

B. sb.

1. = *Locomotive engine* (see A. 2 d).

1829 J. WALKER *Rep.* (7 Mar.) to *Directors L'pool & Manch. Railw. Co.* (1831) 18 The quantity of work which the locomotives are capable of performing. 1831 BOOTH *L'pool & Manch. Railw.* (ed. 2) 70 All established methods . . . horses, locomotives, and fixed engines. 1837 LONGE, in *Life* (1891) I. 258 While steamboats and locomotives traverse field and flood with the speed of light. 1849 B. BARTON *Select.* etc. p. xxviii, A variety of noises, not unlike a locomotive at first starting. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 8 Every Locomotive propelled by Steam or any other than Animal Power to be used on any Turnpike Road or Public Highway. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 244/2 The two types of engines are known respectively as 'inside cylinder locomotives' and 'outside cylinder locomotives'.

b. *slang*. pl. The legs.

1841 LAIRD of Logan 24 The disher of dainties took to her locomotives—the infuriated man with the fork at her heels. 1843 W. T. MOSCHIEFF *Scamps of Lond.* i. 1 (Farmer), I will stop my locomotives directly. So now you may set your ageing as soon as you like. 1870 *Sheffield Times* Mar. (ibid.), Having regained his freedom he again made good use of his locomotives.

2. An animal having powers of locomotion.

1872 DANA *Corals* I. 25 It is not a solitary case; for there are many others of Actiniae attaching themselves to locomotives—to the claws or backs of crabs [etc.].

3. Applied to an inferior kind of needle.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 95 There are a kind called 'locomotives', on which no maker will place his mark.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *locomotive-driver*, *engineer* (also U.S. = -driver), -runner (U.S. = -driver); *locomotive car* U.S., a locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine (Webster 1864-97).

1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VI. 613 *Locomotive-driver. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* p. v, I must not omit to acknowledge my obligations to the Chief Locomotive Engineer. 1890 M. N. FORNEY in *Railw. Amer.* 134 Locomotive engineers and firemen. *Ibid.* 137 *Locomotive-runners and firemen.

Locomotively (lōkōmōtīvī), adv. [f. *LOCOMOTIVE* + -LY 2.] With regard to locomotion.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xiv, He always slouched, locomotively, with his eyes on the ground. 1882 SALA *Amer. Rev.* (1883) I. iv. 63 A New York hawk couplet is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers.

Locomotiveness (lōkōmōtīvīnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being locomotive; power of or fondness for locomotion.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 335 The Minnet . . . is . . . the aristocracy of locomotiveness. 1829 *Examiner* 595/1 We reduced her organ of locomotiveness. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 303 He has the organ of locomotiveness largely developed.

Locomotivity (lōkōmōtīvī), rare—1. [ad. F. *locomotivité*, f. *locomotif*, -ive: see *LOCOMOTIVE*.] Power of locomotion; ability to move from place to place.

1792 BRYANT *Authent. Script.* 4 The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. 1837 [see *LOCOMOTIVITY*]. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Locomotor (lōkōmōtōrī), sb. and a. [f. I. *loco* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtor*, agent-n. f. *movēre* to move: see *MOTOR*. Cf. F. *locomoteur*, whence the adjective use B. is adopted.]

A. sb. One who or something which has locomotive power.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *Dist. Corresp.*, They [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind-shoots as the expert loco-motor in the colony. 1866 *Daily News* 2 June, There are several improved specimens of the new locomotor on view. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Longm.* Mar. Oct. 594 [Cycling] Everyone has his own locomotor against time. 18. *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 270 (Cent.) Electric locomotors.

B. adj. (Chiefly Phys.) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with locomotion. *Locomotor ataxy*: see ATAXY 2.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 48 Sole-shaped locomotor disc known as the 'foot'. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 351 To explore our spinal cords and to observe the locomotor system of Medusae. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 70 Animals . . . devoid of . . . locomotor appendages. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 280 The peculiar metamorphosis enables the larva to remain . . . adapted to a locomotor life.

Locomotory (lōkōmōtōrī), a. [f. I. *loco* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtōrīus* having the function of movement: see *MOTORY*.] Pertaining to or having the power of locomotion.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 701/2 Whatever the form of the locomotory organ . . . is always organized in the same manner. 1892 R. L. STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 292 To what passes with the anchored vermin [sc. plants], we have little clue. . . But of the locomotory, to which we ourselves belong, we can tell more.

† **Loco-move**, v. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *MOVE* v., after *LOCOMOTE* v.] = *LOCOMOTE* v.

1792 T. TWING *Let.* 16 July in *Country Clergyman* 18th Cent. (1882) 156 It is high time you should know something about us and our locomotions. To-morrow morning . . . we begin to loco-move towards Biteswell.

Locomutation, *nonce-wd.* [f. *loco* (after *LOCOMOTION*) + *MUTATION*.] Change of place.

1886 LOWELL *Progr. World in Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 184 The tendency of population towards great cities is no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing ease of locomutation.

Loco-restive, a. *nonce-wd.* [Humorous imitation of *LOCOMOTIVE*, rest being substituted for *mōt*.] Inclined to rest in one place.

1796 LAMB *Corr. Wks.* 1868 I. 10 Your loco-restive and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family.

Locorum, variant of *LOCKRAM* 1 Obs.

Locqueram, **Locram**, vars. *LOCKRAM* 1 Obs.

Locrian (lōk'riān), a. and sb. [f. I. *Locri* s + -AN.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the Locri, a people of Greece, or to their country Locris. *Locrian mode*: an occasional appellation of one (not identified with certainty) of the 'modes' of ancient Greek music; in the Middle Ages applied arbitrarily to the 11th ecclesiastical mode. b. sb. One of the Locri; an inhabitant of Locris.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 35 Ajax the lesse, Oileus Sonne, the Locrian led to warre. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 630 Fierce Ajax led the Locrian Squadrons on. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Locrian*, in ancient music, the seventh species of the diatesson. 1835 *Illustr. Wall. Greece* I. 99 The Locrians claimed a higher antiquity than any other branch of the Greek nation. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Antiqu.* vi. (1852) 179 In the fact recorded of the Locrian legislator we find [etc.]. 1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 158/1 *Locrian Mode*. So + **Locre'sian** [f. I. *Locrensis*].

1547 BECOS *Agst. Adultery* iii, *Homilies* i. xi. (1859) 130 Among the Locrensiens the adulterers had both their eyes thrust out.

Loculament (lōk'ulāmēt), [ad. L. *loculāmentum*, f. *loculus* dim. of *locus* a place.] A little cell; spec. in Bot., one of the cells or compartments of a capsule or pericarp; a loculus.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Loculament*, a place of lords made with holes for Pigeons or Comes; a Coffin for a Book; also the several places wherein the seeds lye, as in Poppy heads. *Dr. Charleton*. 1707 SIMONE *Jamaica* I. 18 A small pea . . . made up of three loculaments or cells. 1760 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot.* I. vi. (1765) 13 The cells, or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *Loculaments*. 1796 DE SERVA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 498 A membranaceous loculament, containing the pollen. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VII. § 1. 289 The loculaments, loculi, or cells of the pericarp.

Hence **Loculamentose** a. [*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1880], **Loculamentous** a. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), full of loculaments or little cells.

Locular (lōk'ulār), a. *Phys.* and *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *locularis*, f. *LOCULUS*.] Having loculi.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 121/1 The locular aspect of their divided surfaces.

b. with defining prefix, as *bi-*, *tri-*, *unilocular*, etc. [1783, 1836 see *BILOCULAR*]. 1871 W. A. LIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 17 Septate and mural-locular. *Ibid.* 21 Irregularly muriform-locular. *Ibid.* 230 Spores fusoid, 4-locular. 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. J. Nat. Sci. Mus.* XI. 30 The sporidia of the *Biotora* are . . . sometimes 2-locular, though also simple.

Loculate (lōk'ulāt), a. [ad. L. *loculātus*, f. *loculus*: see *LOCULUS* and -ATE.] = *LOCULAR*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1871 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Loculated (lōk'ulātēd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into loculi; celled.

1801 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCH. 82 The loculated circum. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 288/1 The infundibula of Rosignol. are loculated with the ultimate cells. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv. 81 The body of the Pearly Nautilus, contained within the last chamber of its coiled and loculated shell, is [etc.]. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* III. 894 The perityphlitic abscess is . . . deeply loculated.

Loculation (lōk'ulāsh'ōn), [f. I. *loculātus*: see -ATION.] The state or condition of being loculated; development or production of loculi.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Locule (lōk'ul), [a. F. *locule*, ad. I. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*.] = *LOCULUS*. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Loculicidal (lōk'ulīsh'idal), a. *Bot.* [f. I. *locul-us*, dim. of *locus* place + *cid-*, *evēre* to cut + -AL.] Of a carpel, etc.: That dehisces through the back or dorsal suture of the loculus.

1819 LINDLEY *Richards' Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 85 *Loculicidal*; when dehiscence takes place by the middle of the cells. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 33 Dehiscence either loculicidal or septicidal. *Ibid.* 134 Capsule . . . with 3 loculicidal valves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* (1884) 75 Loculicidal crustaceous or coriaceous carpels.

Hence **Loculicidally** adv. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Ficht Bot.* 175 Caps. separable into 3 pieces, sometimes dehiscing loculicidally. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 46 Polygala . . . Capsule compressed, loculicidally splitting along the edges. *Ibid.* (1884) 413 Berry indehiscent or loculicidally 4-5-valved.

Loculose (lōk'ulōs), a. *Bot.* [ad. I. *loculosus*, f. *loculus*: see -OSE.] Full of loculi or cells; divided into cells by internal partitions.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Loculose*, divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the walnut-tree. Never applied to fruits. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

Loculous (lōk'ulōs), a. *Bot.* [f. I. *loculosus*: see prec. and -OUS.] = *LOCULOSE*.

1840 in SMITH. 1900 in JACKSON *Bot. Terms*.

|| **Loculus** (lō'kiūləs). Pl. **loculi** (lō'kiūləi). [*L. loculus*, dim. of *locus*.]

1. A small chamber or cell in an ancient tomb for the reception of a body or an urn.

1858 CARLYLE *Fraser*. Gl. II. vi. (1872) I. 87 St. Elizabeth's loculus was put into its shrine here. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 137 Another spacious cave, containing chambers and a number of loculi for corpses.

2. *Zool., Anat., and Bot.* One of a number of small cavities or cells separated from one another by septa.

1851 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Colent.* 176 The number of septa in process of formation is often less than the number of loculi. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 90 The space below the calice is broken up into a number of vertical compartments or loculi. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 182 A simple cyst consists of a single loculus. A compound or multilocular cyst is one consisting of numerous loculi. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Loculus*, the cell or cavity in an ovary or an anther. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 894 This disposition [in perityphilitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets.

Locum. *colloq.* Short for **LOCUM TENENS**.

1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8 8 Acting... as 'locum' in Darlington place Church, Ayr (during the severe illness of the minister).

Locum-tenency (lō'kūm tē'nēnsi). Also **-tenancy**. [*f. next*: see **-CY**. Cf. *med. L. locum-tenentia*.] The position of being a *locum tenens*.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 343 It is not very probable that St. John... would have employed the word *Antichristus*, in the sense of *Locum-Tenency* or *Usurpation* of the character of Christ. 1881 *Church Bells* 19 Feb. 193 *Advt.* Curacy, or *Locum Tenency*, wanted by a priest. 1893 G. TRAVERS *Mon. Maclean* I. 268 To look out for a practice, or a *locum-tenency*. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5 2 [He] will take the *locum-tenency* of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, for at least a year.

|| **Locum tenens** (lō'kūm tē'nēnz). [*med. L.*, = 'one who holds the place of another'], a **LIEUTENANT**: *L. locum*, accus. of *locus* place; *tenens*, pr. pple. of *tenere* to hold. One who holds office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs, or who undertakes another's professional duties during his absence; a deputy, substitute.

In Great Britain now chiefly applied to the deputy of a medical man or of a clergyman.

[1463 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 499/1, & dicti Locumtenentis mandato, declarabit, qualiter idem Locumtenens... Parliamentum voluit prorogare.] 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Ansio* v. (1653) 22 Leaving Titus as his *locum tenens*. 1683 in *Strype Store's Surv.* Lond. (1720) II. v. xviii. 391/2 The Lord Majors *Locumtenens*. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 410 They ordered him to appoint a *locum tenens* and upon his declining to do so, they required... the three eldest aldermen, one after another, to assume the post. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. H. Wks.* 1799 I. 187 D'y'e mean... Master Jeremy's deputy? Ay, ay, his *locum tenens*. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. ii. The old driveller will be my *locum tenens*, till years and renown enable me to become his successor. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 326 He not being on the spot, a *locum tenens* became a necessity.

transf. 1832 G. DOWNS *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 461 A house wherein Petrarch was born, or perhaps its *locumtenens*.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 7/1 Dr. S., the *locum tenens* body physician of His Imperial and Royal Highness. 1889 *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 3/1 Young medical men... who are taking *locum tenens* work.

† **Locumtenent, -tenant.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. late *L. locum tenent-em*: see *prec.*] = **LIEUTENANT**.

1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 421 Mylord Huntlie, locumtenant. 1544 *Ibid.* 193 For furnishing of one thousand horse to remain with the locumtenant on the borders, for resisting of our auld enemies of England. *Ibid.* 194 And als thair was present in iugment twa writings of the Erie of Huntlie, locumtenant generale of the north of Scotland.

Hence † **Locumtenentry** (*Sc. -tenendry*) = **LIEUTENANT**.

1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 194 Within the boundis of his locumtenendry.

Locupletative (lō'kiūplē'tātiv), *a.* [*f. L. locupletare* to enrich, *f. locupletus*: see *next* and **-ATIVE**.] Tending to enrich.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1812) V. 702 The distinctions of which testimony is susceptible... if servitive, exculpativ, exonerative, or locupletative.

Locuplete (lō'kiūplē'ti), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. locuplet-em, locupletus* richly stored.] Well-stored, rich. Hence **Locupletely** *adv. rare*.

1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* 21 The Digests of our English discoveries cited up in the precedence and be documented most locupletly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Locuplete*, rich, wealthy, well-tored. 1864 HALDEMAN *Yours Chess Knight* Bibliogr. 3 Books... in the locuplete chess library of Professor George Allen.

|| **Locus** (lō'kūs), *sb.* Pl. **loci** (lō'kū'si). [*L. = place.*]

1. Place in which something is situated, locality.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 118 Yet Space is not actually to be divided; or one part of it separated from another. Since it is the universal *Locus* of, and penetrates all Bodies. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 516 These certificates were... entirely inadequate to determine the *locus* of the claims without parol testimony. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dau. Dep.* v. xxxix, We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual *locus* where there is a presence of other souls. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locus*, the whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 395 It is even uncertain how far the writing-centre has

a *locus* apart from the region in which impressions... are registered. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 4 In Dundee the fish trade is divided against itself on a miserable question of the *locus* of its market.

2. A subject, head, topic. [So in the Latin rhetorical writers, after *Gr. τόπος*.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1894 BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Chr.* vii. 155 This manner of handling the *locus* of justification is very open to criticism.

3. *Math.* The curve or other figure constituted by all the points which satisfy a particular equation of relation between coordinates, or generated by a point, line, or surface moving in accordance with any mathematically defined conditions.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. A *locus* is a line, any point of which may equally solve an indeterminate problem. *Ibid.*, All loci of the second degree are conic sections. 1758 LYONS *Fluxions* iv. § 99 The *locus* of a simple equation is always a right line. 1848 SALMON *Conic Sect.* II. § 15 A single equation between the coordinates denotes a geometrical *locus*. 1879 CLIFFORD *Seeing & Thinking* iv. (1880) 141 When a point moves along a line, that line is the *locus* of the successive positions of the moving point. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 131 The *locus* of the centre of this extraordinary barometric depression. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Crymona's Prof. Geom.* 119 If two (non-concentric) pencils lying in the same plane are projective with one another (but not in perspective), the *locus* of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays is a conic passing through the centres of the two pencils.

4. In Latin phrases: **locus classicus**, a standard passage (esp. one in an ancient author) which is viewed as the principal authority on a subject; **locus communis**, a COMMONPLACE; **locus in quo**, lit. 'the place in which' (something takes place), the locality of an event, etc.; in *Law*, used to designate the land on which trespass has been committed; **locus penitentiae** (after Heb. xii. 17), a place of repentance; in *Law*, an opportunity allowed by law to a person to recede from some engagement, so long as some particular step has not been taken; **locus standi**, lit. 'place of standing'; recognized position; in *Law*, a right to appear in court. Also *genius loci*: see **GENIUS** 7).

1864 H. HAYMAN *Ex. Gk. & Lat. Verse* Introd. p. xxii, If a special subject has a '*locus classicus*, as chariot racing... in the *Electra* of Sophocles. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 446/1 The inclusion of honourable traffic... [was] grounded upon an utter misconception of the three loci classicus in the Mosaic law. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 328/1 His action was successful, and the report of it is now a *locus classicus* in the law of life insurance. 1931 ELYOT *Fr. t. xiv*, Haüy almost all the places whereof they shall fetch their reasons, called of Orators '*loci communes*, which I omitte to name. 1717 SALKELD *King's Bench Rep.* I. 94 The Plaintiff demurred, because here are two Places alleged and the Avowant has only answered to the '*locus in quo*, &c. which is but one of the two Places. 1824 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 Is there anything else which I ought to look at of yours on the same subject? if so, will you oblige me with a reference to the *locus in quo*. 1892 ATKINS *Kell or Gael* I. 10 [They] suggest that the Aryan was a native of some cold part of Western Europe—Southern Scandinavia seems the latest favourite *locus in quo*. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* II. ii. (1773) 427 The right competent to a party to reside from a bargain concerning land, before he has bound himself by writing is called in our law '*locus penitentiae*'. 1789 *Term Rep.* III. 149 An auction is not unaptly called '*locus penitentiae*'. 1855 *Newsp. Reader's Pocket Comp.* I. 68 'The doors of the institution are open to a limited number of adult male criminals, as a *locus penitentiae*': that is to say, as a place for repentance and reformation. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 489, I see no *locus penitentiae* given to him after he has once made his election. 1835 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rep.* vi. (1857) 342 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of '*locus standi*'. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

Locus (lō'kūs), *sb.* 2 *slang.* Also **locust**. [As the earliest use is West Indian, the source may be *Sp. loco lunatic* (pl. *locos*): cf. *Loco* 1.] Something stupefying. Also *attrib.* in **locus-ale**, an intoxicating drink made of the scum of the sugar cane.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 146 The first of which [*viz.* scum of sugar-cane] that ariseth is little worth; but afterwards, what is schumm'd off, they make a very good drink of, called *Locus-Ale*, much used by the Servants in Jamaica. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 387 Some of the convicts would have given me some lusc with a *locust* in it (laudum hockings).

Locus (lō'kūs), *v. slang.* [*f. LOCUS sb.* 2] *trans.* To stupefy with drink. To *locus away*: to get away under the influence of drink. Cf. **LOCUS** v.

1831 *Examiner* 764/2 May threw a glass of the gin into Bishop's tea, when the latter said, 'are you going to *locus* or Burke me?' Mr. Horner explained that '*locus*' was a cant word to describe the act of putting a man in a state of stupidity. [The report of the same case in *John Bull* 5 Dec. 386/3 has: 'Are you going to *locus* (or burk) me?'] 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 539 '*Locusing*' is putting a chap to sleep with chloroform and 'belousing' is putting his light out. 1898 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 30 I've been shanghaied an' 'locussed away to sea, an' I wants to git back home again.

Locust (lō'kūst), *sb.* Also (in sense 5) 7—**locus**. [*a. OF. locuste* or *L. locusta*: see *L. LOCUST* 1. The early ME. *languste* is a. OF. *langouste* (semi-popular ad. *locusta*, through *logoste*, *longoste*.)]

1. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the family

Acrididae (characterized by short horns), esp. *Ecdipoda migratoria* (or *Pachytelus migratorius*), the Migratory Locust, well known for its ravages in Asia and Africa, where, migrating in countless numbers, it frequently eats up the vegetation of whole districts. Locusts are in many countries used for food.

In the Hebrew Bible there are nine different names for the insect or for particular species or varieties; in the Eng. Bible they are rendered sometimes '*locust*', sometimes '*beetle*', '*grasshopper*', '*caterpillar*', '*palmerworm*', etc. The precise application of the several names is unknown. *Bald locust*: in Lev. xi. 22 used to render the Heb. *סלסל* *sol-sām*, because the Talmud states that this word meant a locust with a smooth head.

1c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde hunie and languste his mete. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 6041 Pan sent drighntin a litel beist, O toth es noght vnfelndent, Locust it hatt. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 51 Locustis ere bestis jat fleghis & etis kornes. 1382 WYCLIF *J's. lxxviii* 46 He 3af to rust the frutis of hem; and ther traailis to a locust [Coverdale the grasshopper, 1611 the locust]. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* III. 4 Hys meate was locustes and wyldie hony. 1611 *Bible Lev.* xi. 22 Euen these of them ye may eate: the Locust, after his kinde, and the Bald-locust after his kinde. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 184 Those great Multitudes of Locusts wherewith divers Countries have bin Destroyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 185. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* III. 238 Thick as the locust on the land of Nile. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 166 The migratory locust. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* XII. (1879) 327 Locusts are sometimes blown to great distances from the land. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xxxi. 288 The white ant can destroy fleets and cities, and the locusts erase a province.

2. Applied to insects of other families. a. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta* (family *Locustidae*). b. A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada* (family *Cicadidae*); e.g. the seventeen-year locust, *C. septendecim*. c. *north. and midl. dial.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

1623 COKKERAM, *Locusts*, grasshoppers. 1710 A. PHILLIPS *Pastorals* vi. 29 When Locusts in the Fearn Bushes cry. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discoo. Australia* I. ix. 285 The trees swarmed with large locusts (the cicada), quite deafening us with their shrill buzzing noise. 1854 WHITTIER *Burns* vii. I hear... The locust in the haying. 1860 G. BENNETT *Catherines of a Naturalist* xii. 270 Those noisy insects, the *Tettigonia* or Treehoppers, the *Locusts* of the colonists, are very numerous in New South Wales. 1862 JOHNSON *Australia* iv. 104 We heard everywhere on the gum-trees the cricket-like insects—usually called locusts by the colonists—hisping their reed-like monotonous noise. 1869 *Daily News* 26 July 8/2 The Cicadas, of which the 17-year Locust is one, are among the noisiest of insects.

3. *fig.* (from 1). A person of devouring or destructive propensities.

1546 BAILE *Eng. Volaris* I. (1560) 5b, Theyr Byshoppes, Priestes, and Monkes, with other disguised Locustes of the same generation. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1323/2 Certain locusts of the popes seminaries... arriving in England, and dispersing themselves into such places [etc.]. 1681 DRYDEN *Sa. Fryar* act. 33 You promis'd to... bring your Regiment of Red Locusts upon me for Free-quarter. 1785 BURKE *Sa. Nabob Annot* Wks. IV. 283 All the territorial revenues have... been covered by those locusts, the English scoundrels. 1826 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 258 Those locusts called middle-men... who live... out of the labour of the producer and the consumer. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VI. 111. l. § 8. 127 An army of locusts in the form of... custom-house-officers, and other functionaries fell upon all the countries occupied by the French troops.

4. a. The fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean.

b. A cassia-pod, the fruit of *Cassia fistula*. [The *Gr.* name *ἀκρία*, properly denoting the insect, is applied in the Levant to the carob-pod, from some resemblance in form; and from very early times it has been believed by many that the '*locusts*' eaten by John the Baptist were these pods. The application to the cassia-pod is due to confusion with the carob-pod.]

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 121 Their fields, in which grow variety of excellent fruites; as... Dates, Almonds, Cassia fistula... Locust, (flat, and of the forme of a cycle) [etc.]. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 181 Cassia, or Locust. This is a kind of Pod or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of Brazil. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Some have called the fruit [of the algaroba tree] locusts, and supposed it was the Baptist's food in the wilderness.

5. = **LOCUST-TREE** (in its various senses).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 The second is called *Locus* by our Nation resident in Virginia. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 74 The Locust is a tree, not unfitly to be resembled to a Tuscan Pillar. *Ibid.*, Another Locust there is, which they call the bastard Locust. 1676 T. GLOVER *Acc. Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut, Gum-tree, Locust. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 34 Let thy biting ax... the tough locust fell. 1775 W. EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 740/1 Large parks of well-regulated locusts. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 The black locust is strong, heavy, not much subject to warping. 1858 HOWANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1272/1 There are, at least, three popular varieties of the common locust... 1. Red Locust... 2. Green, or Yellow Locust... 3. White Locust. 1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 201 Honey locust (*Glottischia triacanthos*).

b. *U. S.* = **locust-club** (see 6).

1882 McCABE *New York* lxxiii. 383 'Give them the locusts, men', came in sharp ringing tones from the Captain.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *locust-army*, *-flesh*, *horde*, *host*, *legion*, *swarm*; (senses 4, 5) *locust fruit*, *timber*, *trencal*; *locust-fashion*, *-like* *advs.*; *locust-bean*, the fruit of the carob tree; *locust-beetle* = *locust-borer*; *locust-berry*, the fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsanina* (*Mal-*

phigia) coriacea; also, the tree itself; locust-bird, (a) a name given in S. Africa to *Cercophora carunculata*; also to *Ciconia alba* (Great Locust-bird) and *Glareola nordmanni* (Little Locust-bird); (b) the rose-coloured starling, *Pastor roseus*; all these birds devour locusts; locust-borer, a longicorn beetle, *Cyrtene robinia*, whose larva destroys the locust-tree; locust club, a club made of the wood of the locust-tree, used by U.S. police; locust-eater, a bird of the genus *Gryllivora*; locust-eating a., rendering mod.L. *gryllivorus*; locust flower, the flower of *Robinia Pseudacacia*; locust-lobster, a crustacean of the family *Scyllaridae*; locust post, a post made of the wood of the locust-tree (*Robinia*); locust shrimp, the squilla or mantis-shrimp.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1057 Fetid fields with 'locust-armies' putrifying heap'd. 1847 R. W. CHURCH *Let.* 14 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 82 The trees are very few (round Valetta)—scattered, black, shrubby carobas (or 'Locust-beans') are the most numerous. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 215 It seems to have a near resemblance to the 'Locust-berry' tree. 1776 A. RUSSELL *Alpho* 70 The locust-bird... is about the size and shape of a starling and seems of that species... The plumage on the body is of a flesh-colour; the head, neck, wings, and tail, are black. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 291 *Glareola Nordmanni*, ... Small Locust-bird of Colonists. *Ibid.* 314 *Ciconia Alba*, ... The White Stork, Gould... Great Locust-Bird of Colonists. 1874 FROUDE *S. Africa* Notes 13-19 Dec. An army of locust-birds. 1884 H. B. TRISTRAM *Fauna & Flora Palestine* 73 The Rose-coloured Pastor is well known to the natives as the Locust Bird, from its habit of preying on that pest, whose flights it generally follows. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 529 Rioters... brained by the 'locust clubs' of the New York police. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 66 The resemblance between *Petroica bicolor* and the genuine 'locust-eaters' (*Gryllivora*) is... remarkably strong. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 156 The 'locust-eating thrush'. To this new species... Mr. Barrow has affixed the specific name of *Gryllivorus*. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) II. 9 The locust-eating Thrush. 1890 R. HOLDERWOOD 'Miner's Right' (1899) 106 2 That no hated aliens... should be suffered to... spread themselves 'locust-fashion over their beloved shadow ground. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* ix, The 'locust-flesh steeped in the pitcher. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Lake Scenes* 60 Pink-lipp'd 'locust flowers, hanging in thousands. 1703 DAMBER *Voy.* III. 70 Ingwa's are a Fruit like the 'Locust Fruit, 4 inches long, and one broad. 1890 'R. HOLDERWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 257 The 'locust' hordes of travelling sheep. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xv, With treble vengeance will his shafts urge Gaul's 'locust host. 1884 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1835) II. xviii. 334 The allied troops, in 'locust' legions, were pouring into Leipzig. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. iv. (1612) 243 Hir Guizards... into Scotland 'Locusts-like in her pretext did swarm. 1850 Cornwall 25 Locust-like, they had devoured the edibles, and left us remains which were neither terror nor tempting. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) III. 1610/1 The locusta, or 'locust-lobster. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 291 Locust-Lobsters (*Scyllaridae*). 1747 Rhode Island *Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 200 From a point where a 'locust post was erected, [we] ran a line three miles north-east. 1870-80 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 6) 306 The 'Locust Shrimp (*Squilla mantis*). 1795 SOUTHEY *Ann. of Arc v.* 171 Who send their 'locust swarms o'er ravaged realms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 321 A locust-swarm of foragers. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1271/2 The strength of 'locust timber, as compared with other woods. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 987/1 Considerable quantities of these 'locust treenails' are exported to this and other European countries.

Locust, v. rare-1. [f. LOCUST sb.] *intr.* To swarm and devour as locusts do.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain, ... Come locusting upon us, eat us up.

Locust, variant of LOCUS sb.²

|| **Locusta** (lōk'vstā). [L.; see LOCUST sb.]

†1. A locust. *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 281 Wyld honey was his lyfede, & a thinge callit locusta. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seien bat locusta is a litil beest good to etc. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxv. (1405) 429 Locusta hathe that name for he hath longe legges as the shafte of a spere.

2. Bot. The spikelet of grasses. See also quot. 1727-41.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Locusta*, is used by botanists for the tender extremities of the branches of trees; such as, it is supposed, John the Baptist fed on in the wilderness... Some also used *locustæ* for the beards, and pendulous seeds, of oats, and of the *gramina paniculata*; to which the name is given on account of their figure, which something resembles that of a locust. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers [of the Grass tribe] in little spikes called locustæ. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 192 The partial inflorescence of a Grass, which is termed a *locusta* or spikelet.

Locustarian (lōk'vstē-riān). [f. mod.L. *Locustarius*-e, f. LOCUSTA: see -AN.] An insect of the group *Locustarie* (in Latreille's classification) of green grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

In some mod. Dicts.

Locustian, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. LOCUST sb. + -IAN.] Pertaining to locusts.

a1721 KEN *Hymnothero* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 270 Thus at his Tail he ken a Scorpion's Sting, Deadly, like that of the Locustian King.

Locustical, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. LOCUST sb. + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to locusts and their habits.

a1763 BYRON *Ep. to J. Bl—k—y*, *Esq.* 54 Tho', all to a Man, Translators adopt the locustical Plan.

Locustid (lōk'vstid). *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *Locustid*-e, f. LOCUSTA: see -ID.] An insect of the family *Locustidae*.

1893 in Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1899 L. N. BADENOCH *True Tales Insects* 143 The Locustids appear to show no preference for the globular galls.

Locust-tree. Also 7-8 locus tree. [In sense 1 clearly f. LOCUST sb. In the other applications the identity of the word is somewhat doubtful, but the New World trees so called may possibly have received their name from the resemblance of their fruit either to the carob-pod (LOCUST sb. 4) or the insect itself.]

1. The CAROB-tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*.

1623 JOHNSON *Golden Trade* 132 They have likewise great store of Locust trees, which growing in clusters of long cods together in the beginning of May, grows to his ripeness, which the people will feed upon. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 92 A tree growing in Spain called... carobe or locust-tree... the fruit exactly resembles kidney-beans.

2. A well-known North American tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, having thorny branches and dense clusters of white heavily-scented flowers; = ACACIA 1 2. It is used extensively for ornament and as a timber-tree, the wood being very hard and durable.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1550 *Arbor siliquosa Virginensis spinosa*, *Locus nostratus* dicta. The Virginian Locust tree. 1676 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Sept. (1878) I. 22 Brought my Brother John going so far as the little Locust tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 80 1 The [leaves of the] Locust tree, are oval leaves set on the stalk by short foot-stalks. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 69 The pseudo-acacia, or locust-tree. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracegirdle* II. (1849) 389 The house stood... in the centre of a large field, with an avenue of old locust trees leading up to it. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 8 Locust-trees... gave it a foreign grace and interest.

3. The COURBARI of Guiana and the West Indies. Also, the West Indian *Pyrronima cinerea* and *B. coriacea* (TREAS. Bot. 1866).

1629 Plantation St. Christopher in *J. Smith's Works* (Aib.) 908 Sugar Canes... also Mastice, and Locust Trees. 1693 S. DALE *Pharmalogia* 5-6 *Gummi Ammi*... *Locus vultus*. The Locust-Tree. In *Nova Hispania & Brasilia vultus*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 The Locust Tree. It is a spreading shady tree, and found in many parts of Liguanea. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 165 We saw some very fine locust-trees, being eighty or a hundred feet high, and prodigiously thick... The timber is of a beautiful cinnamon-colour... its seeds, like beans... enclosed in a broad light brown pod. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 542 This resin [anise] is obtained from the *hymenaea courbaril*, or locust tree. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 165 The Locust-tree (*Hymenaea*) of tropical South America... affording a very tough and close-grained wood.

4. New Zealand. = KOWHAI.

1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* vi. ii. 111 Feathery locust-trees overarched a little plot. 1868 MORRIS *Anstral Eng. Kowhai*. Maori name given to (1) Locust-tree, Yellow Kowhai *Sophora tetragonaria*.

5. African Locust-tree, *Parkia africana* (TREAS. Bot. Suppl. 1874). Bastard Locust-tree of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*. Honey Locust-tree, a North American ornamental tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*. Swamp or Water Locust-tree, *G. monosperma* (TREAS. Bot. 1866).

1725 STONE *Jamaica* II. 86 Bastard Locust-tree. The berries are ripe in August. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Locust-tree, Honey, *Gleditsia*.

Locution (lōki'jən). Also 6-7 loquution. [ad. L. *locutiō*-em (loquū-), n. of action f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. F. *locution* (14-15th c.).]

†1. The act of speaking, utterance. *Obs.*

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 563 Of the hartes habundans the tunge makyth locution. c1500 *Melusine* 20, I wil not make grete chirour or talking. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guttemean's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/1 A whole lippe is necessary to the loquution and speche. 1747 *Trav. Comm.* Acts xviii. 24 'An eloquent man... It imports, i skill in the words... 2 good locution. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* ed. 21 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part contemporaries. 1767 LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* xii. 1180 Should gentle Phæbus fortify my Lungs, And give Locution from a hundred Tongues.

2. Speech as the expression of thought; discourse; also, style of discourse, expression. Now rare or *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 98 b, Let no man call hym selfe a diuine: that knoweth nat the figuris of construction and locution: and specially allegoris [etc.]. a1547 BALE *Image both Ch.* xv. (1550) ij, Under the shadowe of figurate locution. 1603 H. CROSSE *Fertunes Compo.* (1878) 115 To carrie the minde into sinfull thoughts, with vnclane locution, and vnchaste behauiour. 1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* I. ii, I hate these figures in locution, These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie. 1726 AVILIFFE *Farergon* 347 A Libel may be obscure in point of Diction or Locution. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 196 The vein of Homeric feeling and the general style of locution... would be maintained. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 Their modes of speech accustomed every ear to their locution. 1852 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. Lett. to De Quincy 483 In barbarous locution, 'the knowable alone is the ignorable'.

3. A form of expression or phraseology; a phrase, expression.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 That somme men seyde Paradise to attene to the cerle of the moone, Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locution hyperbolicalle. 1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester* I b, He ys a very plain trope and figurative loquution. 1555 BRADFORD

in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1616/2 Which is an hyperbolical loquution. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133, I abhorre metaphorical locutions in serious and abstruse subjects. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 140 If Testament in one place be taken for the instrument of his Testament, it is a tropical loquution. 1816 BENTHAM *Christom.* 146 Analysis and synthesis... are locutions which are but too frequently to be found employed. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, Johnson & Tooke Wks. 1853 I. 196/1, I cannot but think that so irregular a locution was at first occasioned by abbreviation in manuscripts. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 33 It was essential to the security of the despot that... he should strike off the overtopping ears of corn in the field (to use the Greek locution). 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 July 35/3 A permanent Philological Board to watch over the introduction of new words and locutions. 1879 HOWELLS I. *Arctostock* xxvii. 319 The vigorous and imaginative locutions of the Pike language.

Locutor (lōki'ut-ā). *rare-1*. [a. l. *locutor*, f. *loqui* to speak.] A speaker.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 174 As though the whisper were of such commercial moment that the locutor feared its instantaneous transport to the ears of Rothschild.

Hence **Locutorship**, the office of spokesman.

a1861 MRS. PROWSE *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. xlii. 14, I will not say that there is not some overarding in relation to divine things, the locutorship of the Holy Ghost being among them.

Locutory (lōki'ut-ā). *sb.* [ad. med.L. *locutori-um*, neut. of **locutori-us*, f. *locutor*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] An apartment in a monastery set apart for conversation, a parlour; occas. a grille at which the inmates of a monastery may speak with those outside (cf. med.L. *locutoria fenestra*).

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/1 He brought hym in to the parloure or locutorye. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 170/1 So came she to the grate that they call d i trowe the locutorye. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 21, I was once with him in a Locutory. 1772 NEUGERT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerard* I. 557 note, Parlatores, or Parlours, or Locutories. 1825 SCOTT *Butcher's* xix, She left the betrothed parties in the locutory or parlour. 1841 GREY *For. Arden* 60 While Latimer waited in the locutory, the complaine-service, or second vespers, were prolonged beyond the usual time. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Alysis* (1860) I. vi. iv. 178 Several monks in the locutory.

Also in L. form || **Locutorium** (lōki'ut-ōri-um).

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1803) 75 The times for conversation were, after dinner, in the Locutorium, or conversation-room. 1864 SKERT tr. *Chand's Poems* 427 The locutorium's prattle Again the convent hears. 1883 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 420 She locked up the locutoria, the parlours where visitors were received.

Locutory, a. *rare-1*. [ad. L. **locutori-us* (see LOCUTORY sb.).] Pertaining to speech.

1828 *Harrobian* 45 Two worthies, whose locutory energies were considerably enhanced by a sapient shaking of the head.

Lodam, e, variant of LODAM sb.

Lodanum, obs. form of LAUDANUM.

† **Lodder**, a. *Obs.* [Connected with OE. *lōd-dere* beggar, poor wretch. Cf. OHG. *lōtar* adj., vain, idle (MHG. *lōtar* adj., loose, unsteady, *lōter*, *lotter* sb., mountebank, rogue, mod.G. dial. *lotter*, loose, exhausted; also in mod.G. *lotterbube* blackguard, and in other compounds; see Grimm). The OE. stem **lōd-* is related by ablaut to **leuf-* in LATHER a.] Wretched.

a1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon M.S.* (E. E. T. S.) 624/441 But a Barn he twyces born, Whon domus-day schal blowen his bemus, He may elles ligen lodder for-lorn.

Hence † **Lodderly** adv., wretchedly, basely.

c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 22 To helpe this heyth man that... brogh hys owne men lodderly was of lond y-dryue.

† **Loddy**, obs. slang abbreviation of LAUDANUM. 1821 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 7 There are hair-dressers and laundresses in London, who cannot begin their work without twopennyworth of what they call Loddy.

Lode (lōd). Forms: 1 lād, (laad), 3 lād, 3-4 (9 dial.) lade, 4 lod, 6 loode, 6-9 load, 7 loade, 9 dial. looad, 4-1ode. [OE. *lād* fem.: see LOAD sb., of which *lode* is merely a graphic variant, now appropriated to certain special senses. (The obs. senses are placed under the one or the other word according to their affinity with surviving senses.)]

1. † Way, journey, course (obs.); dial. a road.

Beowulf 1087 (Gr.) Hu lomp eow on lade leofa Biowulf? a1000 *Andreas* 423 (Gr.) Mycel is nu gēna lād ofer lēris-stream. c1200 *Örmin* 3455 Part ille an sholde prinne lac Habbeinn wiþ him o lade. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 419 He toke his lod vnliþ, His penis wiþ him he bare. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 156 For be monnes lode neuer so luper, he lyf is ay swete. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Looad*, a lane; in Moberley applied to the roads leading to the various moss rooms on Lindow Common.

2. A watercourse; an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in fenny districts. Now *local*.

[789 *Grant* in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1883) I. 358 Mariscem... quam circumfluit lægnlaad.] 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Such evil ayre as issueth forth of Lodes, Synckes, Sewers, and draynes. 1574 Bp. Cox in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 17 Our fennes, loodes, dykes, and bankes, being... so sore decayed. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 491 The whole region... is overflowed by the spreading waters of the rivers... having not loades and sewers large enough to void away. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 376 There was formerly a small lode or gut, called Voldfyke, by which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 139 Down that long dark lode... he... skated home. 1865 — *Hereva*, xxi.

A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode alongside. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Lode*, *lode*, an aqueduct or channel which carries the water to a mill. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 587/1 A view of a fen lode or land drain in rainy weather.

† 3. Leading, guidance. *Obs.*
c. 1200 ORMIN 2140 Fort þatt he [sc. þe steoressmann] wile folghenn 233 þat ilke steornness lode. *Ibid.* 6589 He . . . Forleoseþ sawless soþe liht, þatt iss Goddspellness lode. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8441 Quen he cuth þe lugh o landes lode.

b. dial. The turn to act as pilot.
1855 *Correspondent*, When a signal is made for a pilot, at Aldburgh, the Pilots on shore draw lots, and he, who gets the lot, or as they call it the Lode, goes off to the vessel.

4. A loadstone. Also fig. an object of attraction. It is uncertain whether quot. c. 1530 belongs to this sense; cf. 3.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fols* (1570) 211 So they that are abroad fast about may range, Rowing on the see, my selfe their lode and gyde. c. 1530 *Hyckescorner* (ed. Manly) 84 (*Perseverance*), I am never variable, but doth continue, Still goynge upwarde the ladder of grace, And lode in me planted is so true, And fro the poore man I wyl never tourne my face. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Arcadies Apollo, whose brightnesse draws euerie eye to turne as the Heliotropion doth after her load. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* vii. 34 As with the Lode the Steele we touch.

5. Mining. A vein of metal ore.

Champion lode, the most productive lode in a district. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 8 They have now two kinds of Tyne workes, Stream and Load. *Ibid.* 10b, When they light vpon a smal veine, or chance to leese the Load which they wrought, . . . they begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main Load againe. 1728 *NICHOLLS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 402 When the Substances forming these Loads are reducible to Metal, the Loads are by the Miners said to be alive; otherwise they are termed dead Loads. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 64 In the parish of Bristow a lode of copper has lately been discovered within six or seven fathoms of the surface. 1845 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 151 Zinc lying in two large and two smaller lodes and veins. 1866 *THORNBURY Greatheart* III. 7 The lode is a champion lode, and must run for miles, so the men tell me. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 The aggregate yield of the mines on the Cornstock lode. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.* s.v., In general miner's usage, a lode, vein, or ledge is a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 59. 6a The lode comes to an end, and the miners move elsewhere.

6. attrib. and Comb., as lode-claim, formation, -location, -mining, -ore; lode-plot (see quot.); † lode-ship, † a pilot ship; lode-stovvan, lode-works (see quots.); † lodewort, a name for Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, so called from its growing in watercourses.

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 Brown's Gulch . . . contains the following 'lode-claims, all claimed as silver-lodes. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2 No. 1 Shaft . . . is sunk to the depth of 24 ft. on 'lode formation 2 ft. 6 in. wide. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 Several lodes had in the mean time been found, or at least 'lode-locations' [sic] made. 1874 *Ibid.* 363 Concerning the 'lode-mining interest of the county there is but little to report. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s. v. *Burston*, Its potters use almost all the 'lode-ore that is dug at Lawton. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 'Lode-plot, a Lode that underlies very fast or horizontal, and may be rather called a Flat Lode. 1357 *Act 31 Edw. III*, Stat. 3. c. 2 En cas que . . . person plus grant [que] loit soit trove en niefapelle [Lodship] [translation] (see quot.). 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), 'Lode stovvan, a drang driven towards rising ground on the indications of a lode in marshy ground. 1586 *CAMDEN Britannia* (1600) 148 Horum autem stannariorum, siue metallicorum operum duo sunt genera. Alterum 'Lode-works, alterum Streame-works vocant. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 8b, To find the Loadworks, their first labour is also employed in seeking this Shoal, which either lieth open on the grasse, or but shallowly covered. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Lode works* (in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in Cornwall), Works performed in the high grounds, by sinking deep Wells call'd Shafts. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., 'Lodewort is water Crowfoote.

† **Lode-male.** *Obs.* In 4 loode-. [f. *LODE* (sense 1) + *MALE sb.*] A travelling-trunk.

13. — *Coeur de Lion* 3651 Geve hym . . . Loode males . . . Ful of ryche precieuse stones.

† **Lodeman.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lādmann*, 5 *lodman*, *ladman*. [OE. *lādmann*, f. *lād* *LODE* + *mann* *MAN sb.* Cf. *LODESMAN*.] In OE., a leader, guide; in later use only *spec.* a pilot.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* x. 31 Þu canst wegas zeond hæst westen; ac beo ure lādmann. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27) 1435 *Hyfysip*, If they were brokyn or ought wo begon Or haddyn nede of lodman [MS. Arch. Seld. ladman] or vitayle. a. 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 260 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 11 The lode man a bove that schuld sownd yerne Lakyt brayn, and also the lanterne ys ownt. 1536 tr. *Laws of Oleron in Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 129 If a ship is lost by default of the lodeman, the maryners may . . . bring the lodeman to the windlass or any other place, and cut off his head.

Lodemanage (*lōd-mən-ædʒ*). [a. AF. *lod-manage* (also *lamanage*), f. OE. *lādmann*; see *prec.* and -AGE.] Pilotage. *Court of lodemanage*: a court which sat at Dover for the appointment of the pilots of the Cinque Ports.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 403 His herherwe and his moone, his lodemanage. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. iii, Maryners that . . . expert be of their lodmanage. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 24 Paid . . . John Henry lodeman for lodmanage of the same Ship. x. a. 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 308 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 13 3ef that he to long abyde To cast an anker at this tide, And failleth of his lodemanage. 1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acoustomyd shalbe taken. 1616 *BULLOCK Lodemanage*,

skill of nauigation. 1716 *Act 3 Geo. I.* c. 13 § 1 A very usefull . . . Society or Fellowship, of Pilots of the Trinity-House of Dover [etc.], who have always had the sole Pilotage and Load-manage of all Ships and Vessels from the said Places up the Rivers of Thames and Medway. Every Person must appear at a Court of Loadmanage, and be publicly examined . . . touching his Skill and Abilities in Pilotage, before he is to be admitted a Member of the said Society. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 72 To the petty, or accoustomyd Average. . . belong Loadmanage, Towage and Pilotage. 1873 J. LEWIS 1871 *Census* 25 There was in former times a Court called the Court of Loadmanage, which seems to have been a branch of the Admiralty jurisdiction.

b. (See quot. 1607.)
1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 2 A pece of Flemmysh monney called an Englishe for lodemanage. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, Lodemanage is the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another.

† **Loder.** *Obs.* [f. *LODE* + -ER 1.]

1. A leader: in quot. attrib. *loder-man*.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3723 An loder-man we wilen us sen, And wenden in-to egipce agen. *Ibid.* 4110.

2. The loadstone.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 1569 The loder wherby these shipmen her cours toke echon.

† **Lodesman.** *Obs.* Also 3-6 lodes-, (4 lodes-, loddis-), 5-6 loddis-, lodys-, (5 laddis-, lods-, 6 lodse-, lodades-), 6-8 loads-. [Altered form of *LODEMAN*, on the analogy of genitival compounds, as *doomsman*.]

1. A leader, guide.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 6245 And solleþ habbe lodes-men [c. 1205 lades-men] forþ þou to lode. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxviii. (1493) 836 Tame swyne knowe theyr owne howses and home and lerne to come therto without guide and lodeman. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4967 Þe lede at was þar lodisman. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 106 V folowyde euermore my duke and lodisman sent Nicholas. 1528 *Roy Rode Me* (Arb.) 72 Ruffian wretches and rascall Lodemen of all knavishness. c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 69 The legion wherof Manlius Valens was lodisman. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Prie. Prayers* (1831) 543 He thou . . . our loadsmen, guide, and captain. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Une Guide qui meine antruy*, a leader, a guide, a lodisman. 1594 *LATIMER 1st Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 21 To walke ordinarily with God and to make him his lodman and chief guyde.

b. *spec. Mil.*

1581 *SEYWARD Mart. Discipl.* I. 46 The Sergeant . . . putteth them in arate that euerie man follow his lodsman, keeping his ranke fellows iustlie on both sides. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxcix. 1421 Hee prouided them first of y^e principall point, which was, y^t they might haue a good lodsman.

2. A pilot; a steersman.

13. — *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 179 A lodes-mon lytly lep vnder hachches. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* (Fairf.) 1488 *Hyfysip*. If they were broken or woo begon Or hade nede of lodemen [var. lodman, ladman] or vitayle. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1601 Sir lodisman, Stere onys into the Costis, as wel as euer thow can. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. vi. 224 He . . . gaif ws then Gentill horsis, pilottis, and lodisemen. 1530 *PALSGR.* 240/2 Lodeman of a shippe, *pilotte*. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII*, 22b, The Englishe capitaines perceyving that the haven was dangerous to entre without an expert lodsman. a. 1571 *JEWEL Sermon*, *Luke* x. 23. 4 (1611) 247 What, I pray you, betides vnto a Ship so tossed in the sea if there be no Lodeman-man to steere it? 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *Lodsman*, a Guide or Pilot.

fig. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*, *Tim.* 61/1 If we be benighted, in deede we are glad to haue the Moore shine, or the Starres to be our Lodemen. 1581 *STUDLEY Melita* in tr. *Seneca* 136 b, *Hesperus*, the lodsman of the night.

† **Lodes-mate.** *Obs.* [f. *LODE* + *MATE sb.*, after *lodeman*.] † A travelling companion.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasse Govt.* v. iii. Poems 1870 II. 77 He is their lodes mate & companion in all places.

Lodestar, loadstar (*lōd-stār*). Also 4-6 loode-, 5-6 lod-, 6 loadre, (lodes-); see *STAR sb.* β. north. and Sc. 5-6 lade-, 6 leid-, laid-sterne, laydsterre. [f. *load*, *LODE* + *STAR sb.* Cf. ON. *leidarstjarna*.]

1. A star that shows the way; *esp.* the pole star.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1201 Calistopee . . . Was turned from a woman to a Bere And after was she maad the lode sterre. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 199 Þe sterre þat laddre þe Grees when þey seilled þider [sc. to Hesperia] and was her lode sterre, Hespera, þat is Venus. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl. C.* xviii. 95 Wederweie sheepenen now . . . Han no by-leyue to be lyft ne to be lode-sterre. ?a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 751 Schipe-mene . . . Lukkes to be lade-sterne whene þe lyghte faillez. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1830) xvii. 180 The Sterre of the See, that is unmevabe and that is toward the North, that we clepen the Lode Sterre. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 28/1 Yat south layd sterre sawe we fourth with. a. 1520 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1260 Tyll the cron be clere And the lode starre appere. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 16 Tha had fund rycht far Furth in the north, law vnder the laid star Ane plesand yle. a. 1571 *JEWEL On 2 Thess.* (1611) 150 The Master of the ship seemeth to be idle . . . Hee . . . looketh vpon the load star, and in appearance doth nothing. 1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exere.* iii. l. xx. (1636) 321 The Load starre, or North starre. 1616 *BULLOCK Lodestar*, a Starre that guideth one. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 183 The Load-stone and the Load-star depend both vpon this [viz. the steadiness of the earth's axis].

2. fig. A 'guiding star'; that on which one's attention or hopes are fixed.

This sense appears to have been revived at the beginning of the 19th c. after a lapse of some 150 years.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1392 Hiseche I yow myn herthes lady fre. That herevpon ye wolden wryte me, For loue of god my righte lode sterre. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. iii. (1494) b ij, To the haunyn of lyf she was the lode sterre. 1500-20

DUNBAR Poems xxxvii. 10 O hie trivmphinng peradiss of joy, Lodster and lamp of eivry lustines. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 The bright lodges sterre Of my true herte. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* Prolog. 8 Lanterne, leid sterre, mirroure, and a *per se*. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) 111. 134 A paterne in princehood, a lode-starre in honour, and mirroure of magnificence. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. l. 183 Your eyes are loadstarres. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 111. 21 Since here must needs bee the Load-starre of Reformation. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* *Introd.* v, The load-star of each heart and eye, My fair one leads the glittering ball. 1818 *SHELLEY Kev. Islam* ii. xxi, An orphan with my parents lived, whose eyes Were loadstars of delight, which drew me home When I might wander forth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 274 The feather in the hat of Lewis was the loadstar of victory. 1861 *M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France* p. xxiii, The French Revolution became an historic epoch for the world, and France the lode-star of Continental democracy. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems*, *Jenny* 18 Whose person or whose purse may be The lodestar of your reverie.

Lodestone: see *LOADSTONE*.

Lodge (*lɒdʒ*), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 loge, logge, (4 loghe, loge, *Sc. Ing.*), 4-6 *Sc. luge*, (5 loigge, looge, 6 loige, *Sc. ludge*), 7-8 lodg, 5- lodge. Pl. 4 logis, *Sc. luggis*, 4-5 loges, logges, 5 lgez, loggen, loigges, loogez, 6 luges, -is. (See also *LOGIS*.) [ME. *loge*, *logge*, a. OF. *loge*, *loige* arbour, summerhouse, hut (f. *loge* hut, cottage, box at a theatre, etc.) = Pr. *loja*, Pg. *loja*, It. *loggria* (dial. *lobia*):—med. l. *laubia*, *lobia* (recorded in the sense 'covered walk, cloister': hence *LOBBY*), a. OHG. **laubja*, later *louppea*, *lauba*, sheltered or shady place, booth, hut (glossing *umbraculum*, *tempes*, *magalia*, *mappalia*, *proscenium*, *propola*; MHG. *loube*, *loub* porch, balcony, hall; mod. G. *laube* arbour, summerhouse).]

The derivation of the Ger. word from OTeut. **laubōm* LEAF is disputed by some scholars, on the ground that the sense 'arbour' is a mod. development from compounds like *summerlaube*, *gartenlaube*. But the Latin-OHG. glosses, and the early examples of *loge* in OF., seem to show clearly that the sense 'shelter of foliage', though not evidenced in MHG., is the primary one. Cf. LEVESEL.]

1. A small house or dwelling, *esp.* a temporary one; a hut or booth; a tent, arbour, or the like.

Now dial. in specific applications.

1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 291 Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitari. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6192 Son be a mikel widside þai made þair loges [Göt. logis, Trin. logges] for to bide. 13. — *Sir Beues* (A.) 3622 Beues and Terri dond lide And wip here swerde a logge þitte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 392 Tentis and luggis als thair-by Thai get mak. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's P.* 7. 33 Wel siker was his crowyng in his logge, Than is a clokke or an abbey Orlogge. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 2037 A loge of bowes none he made. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxvii. 125 Þe comouns . . . er all hird men and lyze þeroute in logez [F. *gissent en tentis*]. c. 1450 *Merlin* 387 A grete flame of fire . . . ran over the loiges of hem in the hoste. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They cut downe bowes of trees to theyr swerdis to tye withall their horses, and to make them selfe lodge. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278 In the place lyfte . . . when sick folkes had lodges maid upon the more. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* i. 8 The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 377 So to the Silvan Lodge They came. 1748 *H. ELLIS Hudson's Bay* 177 His People . . . had they been furnished with large Beaver Coats, and had built Lodges in the Woods [etc.]. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 227, I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxvi, Here . . . some chief had framed a rustic bower. It was a lodge of ample size. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xi, Bricklayers often tramp, in twos and threes, lying by night at their 'lodges' which are scattered all over the country.

† b. A place of confinement; a cell, prison.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/299 Ore louerd after is deþe In harde logge him brougte And teide þane schrewe faste Inov. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 29 In helle logge thou halt be lokyn. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2362 Had ye not the soner ben my refuge, Of dampnacyn I had ben drawn in the luge. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xii. 7 A light shyned in the lodge. 1676 *D'URFEE Med. Fickle* v. ii. (1677) 59 How now! What's here one going to fire the house? Away, away with him to the Lodge. 1704 *SWIFT Tale Tub, Battle Bks.* 236 Books of Controversy, being of all others, haunted by the most disorderly Spirits, have always been confined in a separate Lodge from the rest.

c. A shed or out-house. *dial.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Logium*, (in old Records) a Hovel, or Out-house, still call'd a Lodge in Kent. 1887 *Kentish Dial.*, *Lodge*, an outbuilding, a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. 1888 *FENN Dick o' the Fens* 127 The lookers-on saw that the stable and the cart lodge were doomed. 1892 *R. STRAO Bygone Kent* 201 'Lodge' means a wood or orchard. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 5/1 The Member for Canarvon in the clothes of the average constable would be, as they say in Kent, like 'a tom-tit in a wagon-lodge'.

2. A house in a forest or other wild place, serving as a temporary abode in the hunting season; now used of the solitary houses built, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of sportsmen during the shooting season.

1465 in *Paston Lett.* 111. 437 The pulyng downe of the logge of Heylesdon. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xli. 242 There by was a grete lodge and there he alyghte to slepe. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 9 Keper of the Parke and of the Manor or Loge there. c. 1500 *Paston Lett.* 111. 340 Writyn at the lodge in Lavenham the last day of Juylle. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 12 He . . . retired himselfe, his wife, and children, into a certayne Forrest . . . where in he hath bu'lded two fine lodges. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. i.

115 Knight, you have beaten my men, kill'd my deere, and broke open my Lodge. *Fal.* But not kiss'd your Keepers daughter? 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 222. I found him here as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 36 If you will give yourself the trouble to inquire out my little lodge on the hill. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 591 The tedious of endless rain and impenetrable darkness in a Highland lodge.

3. A house or cottage, occupied by a caretaker, keeper, gardener, etc., and placed at the entrance of a park or at some place in the grounds belonging to a mansion; the room, 'box', or the like occupied by the porter of a college, a factory, etc.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 76 Strangenes, quhar that he did ly, Wes brint in to the porter lodge. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* iii. 323 For reparation of be lodge on be est syde [of a bridge]. 1540 *Coucher bk. of Selby* II. 356 Unam domum sive le lodge erga portas ejusdem grangiae. c. 1630 *Risdon Surv.* Devon § 293 (1810) 301 They had a . . . park, the very lodge whereof hath afforded dwelling to men of good worth. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontales* 211 Having the Lodge of the Bridge of St. Vincent at their Back. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* IV. 133 A lodge, where lived the widow of a huntsman, . . . gave entrance to this forest-like domain. 1827 *Oxford Guide* 27 Magdalene College, The Porter's Lodge is on the first right-hand corner of the entrance Court. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. As they happened to be near the Old Bailey, and Mr. Dennis knew there were turnkeys in the lodge with whom he could pass the night. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 16 We . . . cross'd the garden to the gardener's lodge. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvii. 319 She passed through the lodges of the park entrance. 1867 [see 8].

4. *gen.* A lodging, abode, esp. a temporary lodging-place, a place of sojourn; † formerly often *transf.* a place to accommodate or hold something.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 129 To saue his noble lodge [the Castle of Edinburgh]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 37 Nor could I see that any spark of lust A loitering lodge within her breast could find. c. 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* viii. (1630) Dab, If Pharusus . . . Come courting from the beauty of his lodge. 1594 — *Sclimus* F. 3b, Witnesse these handleless armes, Witnesse these empty lodges of mine eyes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 44 The soule itselfe gallops along with them, As chieftaine of this winged troope of thought, Whilst the dull lodge of spirit standeth waste. 1618 BRATHWAITE *Good Will.* etc. E. 7b, Two empty Lodges had he in his Head, Which had two Lights, but now his Lyes be gone. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. xliii, Earth is our lodge, and heaven our home. 1782 COWPER *A Fable* 25 [He] had marked her [a raven's] airy lodge. 1867 F. W. H. MYERS *St. Paul* (1898) 23 This my poor lodge, my transitory dwelling.

† 5. *Phr.* To take one's lodge: to take up one's abode. (Cf. *LODGING* *publ. sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

c. 1475 *Partonay* 5168 Hermites Robes. 2ub faste lete doo make, In Arrygon toke hys lodge and repair.

6. The workshop in which a body of 'freemasons' worked (see *FREEMASON* 1). *Obs.* *exe. Hist.*

1371 in *Britton Hist. Metrop. York* (1819) 80 lite es ordayed . . . yat all ye Masonnes . . . sall . . . be ilk a day . . . atte yaire werk in ye lodge yat es ordayed to ye masonnes at wyrke inwith ye close . . . als arly als yai may set skillyfully by day lyghte for till wyrke. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 280 The pretyseye of the chamber telle he no mon, Ny yn the lodge what-sever they don. *Ibid.* 133. 1483 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 39 It was appoynted . . . betuix the masonys of the luge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 A Luge for masons, *lapidicina, lapidarium*. 1483-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 415 Cum portacione eorumdem [mason's tools] ad le Luge. 1870 BRENTANO *Hist. Guilds* IV. in *Eng. Guilds* (E. E. T. S.) p. cxlvii, The 'lodge' itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked together.

7. Among Freemasons and some other societies: The place of meeting for members of a branch; hence, the members composing a branch; also, a meeting of a 'lodge' of freemasons, etc. *Grand lodge*, the principal or governing body of the freemasons (and of some other societies), presided over by the grand-master. For *Orangelodge* see ORANGE 2.

1586 *Plot Staffordsh.* 316 Into which Society when any are admitted, they call a meeting (or Lodge as they term it in some places) which must consist at lest of 5 or 6 of the Ancients of the Order. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 196 Next Lodge I'll be Free-Mason. 1742 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 525 They . . . are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn sword. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 427/1 A body of gentlemen masons belonging to foreign lodges. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 625/1 It was this year [1720] agreed, that, for the future, the new grand-master shall be named and proposed to the grand lodge some time before the feast. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93 Provisions were made for establishing district lodges [of Orangemen]; and . . . the masters of all regimental lodges were to make half-yearly returns . . . to the secretary of the grand lodge; and in these military lodges . . . officers and privates were to meet on terms of equality. 1845 D. JERROLD *Caudle Lect.* viii. (1846) 26, I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now? 1866 LOWELL *Seward-Johnson Reaction* Pr. Wks. 1898 V. 318 Now joining a Know-Nothing 'lodge', now hanging on the outskirts of a Fenian 'circle'. 1900 MacKENZIE *Guide to Inverness* 46 The head-quarters of a lodge of Good Templars.

8. At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college.

1760 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 87 That Trinity Hall Lodge must be vacant . . . to receive Mrs. Nicholls and you. 1830 Bp. MONK *Life Bentley* 115 The dean . . . allowed the £170 to remain in Bentley's hands . . . to be expended in purchasing furniture for the master's lodge. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 529 The name 'Lodgings', as applied to the Master's House, is peculiar to Oxford. At Cambridge the word is 'The Lodge', or the Master's Lodge. At Oxford 'The Lodge' is simply the Porter's Lodge.

9. The den or lair of an animal; ? now only of a beaver or an otter.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 Whilst that the Dragon is from home, these men bestrew his Lodge with certaine Graine. *Ibid.* 71b, The Ant is called in Latine *Formica*, quasi *micas ferens*, carying her meale by crummes into hir Lodge. 1611 CORGR., *Reposie*, . . . the lodge of a Stag, &c. 1744 A. DONBS *Hudson's Bay* 40 He has seen fifteen [beaver] of that Colour out of one Lodge or Pond. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) I. 30 Before the beasts were roused from their lodges, or the birds had soared upwards. 1855 LONGF., *Hiaw.* Introd. 26 In the lodges of the beaver. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 583/2 *Holt*, the lair of the otter. . . Other names forholt are Couch, Hover, Kennel, and Lodge.

10. The tent of a North American Indian; a wigwam or tepee. Also, the number of Indians accommodated in one tent as a unit of enumeration, reckoned at from four to six.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 14 Having shot at some pigeons, the report was heard at the Sioux lodges. 1807 P. GASS *Yukl.* 45 Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 204 They came to two lodges of Shoshonies. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. I. 183 Wandering among the Indian Lodges (wigwams) is a term not used now-a-days, I heard a sort of flute. 1855 LONGF., *Hiaw.* xvi. 12 By the shining Big-Sea-Water Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* v. 141 The usual tenement of the prairie tribes . . . is the Comanche lodge, which is made of eight straight peeled poles about twenty feet long, covered with hides or cloth. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 24 Four deerkin lodges made our encampment.

† 11. A collection of objects 'lodged' or situated close to each other. *Obs. rare.*

1720 Dr. FOR CAPT. *Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 The Maldives, a famous lodge of islands.

12. Rendering Romanic etymological equivalents. † a. = LOGGIA. *Obs.*

1613 39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 42 This Conrue is & part from the Lodge to the top of it. 1813 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 226/1 Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea. . . Dwarf walls, having cornices, in succession, containing small door-ways. Two lodges, right and left, carry on the line, containing four compartments, each. . . Grounds to the dwarf-walls and lodges, brick; dressings, stone.

b. = LOGE 2. *rare.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 320 A Round of large Covered Lodges, in which a great number of people were contained . . . the Roofs of these Lodges were under the great Windows . . . in the fourth Story of the Coliseum. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 807 Where the theatre lent its lodge . . . Poppilia needs must find herself Launching her looks forth.

c. [? = Pg. loja.] A storage room for wine.

1880 VIZETILLY *Facts abt. Port.* etc. 126 We . . . pass through the sample and tasting rooms into the lodges. *Ibid.* 130 The Villa Nova wine-lodges. 1895 *W. Estm. Cam.* 5 Apr. 1/3 We have thousands of pipes of wine at Oporto, and the lodges cover acres of ground.

13. Mining. a. 'A subterraneous reservoir for the drainage of the mine, made at the pit bottom, in the interior of the workings, or at different levels in the shaft' (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883).

b. A room or flat adjoining the shaft, for discharging ore, etc.

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

14. A reservoir of water for mill purposes. *local.*

1853 *Genl. Mag.* Feb. 101/1 [In the neighbourhood of Bury, Lancashire] two reservoirs . . . in the village of Elton, forming a 'lodge', . . . for the accumulation from three narrow streams rising at Cockey Moor. 1891 *Oldham Microsc.* Soc. *Jrnl.* May 101 Bad smells arise from our lodges.

15. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lodge-door, -keeper, -man, -room; lodge-book, a book recording the doings of a masonic lodge; lodge-gate, the gate of a park or the like at which there is a lodge; lodge-pole, a pole used to support a North American Indian tent.

1738 J. ANDERSON (*title*) The New Book of the Constitutions of the . . . Free and Accepted Macons, containing their History . . . collected . . . by Order of the Grand Lodge from their old Records . . . and *Lodge-Books. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 784 As Loot in a *lodge door lened hym alone. 1542 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 12 For a new key to the lodge dore. 1854 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xv. The lodge-door was like a common garden-door. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* lii, At the 'lodge gate. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky* i. 15 They could enter by the Lodge-gates on the upper road. 1854 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xv, The 'lodge-keeper admitted them into a great oblong yard, on one side of which were offices for the transaction of business. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/4 Often in my capacity as *lodge-man have I seen a poor woman breathlessly running in order to be in the mill before 'lock-out'. 1855 LONGF., *Hiaw.* ii. 171 At night Kabibonokka . . . Shook the 'lodge-poles in his fury. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 37 The dogs were trained to drag the lodge-poles on the march. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi, 421 From our *lodge-room to the forward timbers every thing is clear already. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 163 The lodge-room was in Croft Street.

Lodge (*lɒdʒ*), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *logge(n)*, 5 *lodgyn*, *lojge*, *lodge*, 5-6 *Sc. luge*, 5-7 *loge*, 6-7 *Sc. luge*, *lodge*, 7 *lodg*, 5- *lodge*. [*ad. OF. logier* (mod.F. *loger*), *f. loge*: see *LODGE sb.*]

I. trans.

† 1. To place in tents or other temporary shelter; to encamp, station (an army). Often *refl.* to pitch one's tent, to encamp, take up a position; also in *passive*, to be encamped or stationed. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 264 *Metati sumus castra juxta lapidem*

adjutoril . . . we heod ilogged her bi þe, þet ert ston of help. *Ibid.*, Ismeles folc com & loggede him bi þe stone of help. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 182 Comen ere þe Inglis with paulloun & tent, & loged þam right wele ouer alle þer þam þink. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10745 Pavillions and pure tenties [þai] pighyn aboute, And þere logget hom to lunge, while hom lefe thought. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1552 A Messangere . . . him tellis, Pat Alexander was at hand & had his ost loygid A-pon þe streme of Struma. c. 1450 *Melvin* 277 Ther-of herde Gawein . . . that the saines were thus loggid a-boute Bredigan. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxci. 231 The watchmen of saynt Quintyne . . . knewe that their ennemys were natte farre lodged thense. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 271 At night they returned and sayde, howe that the Englishmen were lodged in the fieldes. 1598 GREENEVEY *Tacitus*, Ann. xii. vii. (1622) 163 [Clandius] wrot vnto P. Attilius Histrus . . . to lodge a Legion, and all the aid he could leuy in the prouince, on the banke of Danubium.

† b. To shelter with foliage. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1140 Lurke vnder leuys logget with vines. *Ibid.* 1167 Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals logget with vines.

2. To provide with sleeping quarters or temporary habitation; to receive into one's house for the night; † to entertain, show hospitality to (guests). Also, in wider sense (cf. 7 b), to provide with a habitation; to place as a resident in a building; also in *passive*, to be (well or ill) accommodated with regard to dwelling.

13. . . *Coeur de L.* 6371 They are lodged in this town, I wylly go, and aspye ther roon. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. [Julian] 624 A place quhare þat a monk luygt wes. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Amor's Pr.* 7. 171 They ne founde as muche as a cotage, In which they bothe myghte lodged bee. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4229 The fader logged hem . . . In a chambre next to his joynnyng. 1453 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 [They came] to Bedlum. . . Where poorly loggyd they fond the kyng of pees. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 35, I was herbrouleuse and ye lodged me. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xiii. 2 Be not forgetful to lodge strangers. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 35, I nightly lodge her in an upper Towre, The key whereof, my selfe haue euer kept. 1596 DAIRYMPLER tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scotland* I. 103 With glade will and filie they vse to luge kin, freind and acquaintance, &c and strangers that turnes in to thame. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 118 When hee was come to the Court of France, the King . . . stilled him by the name of the Duke of York; lodged him, and accommodated him, in great State. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* Sat. ii. vi. 3 I've often wish'd that I had . . . A handsome House to lodge a Friend, A River at my garden's end. 1764 BURN *Poor Laves* 233 It is a kind of insult upon poverty, to go about to lodge poor people in a superb edifice. 1766 SMOLETT *Trav.* I. viii. 139, I . . . pay at the rate of two-and-thirty livres a day, for which I am very badly lodged, and but very indifferently entertained. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxi, This young lady was lodged for nothing. 1841 LAYTON *Nt. & Horn.* i. iii, You lodge your horses more magnificently than yourself. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 105 The latter are probably better fed, and they certainly are better clothed and better lodged than at any former period.

transf. c. 1325 *Song. Knowe Thyself* 80 in *E. E. T.* (1862) 132 Preye we to god wif soules enspire Or we bene logged in corpe lowe. 1645 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* I. 95 Sir Humfrey Stafford, . . . married Elinor . . . lodged with him in thys sepulchre.

b. *refl.* To establish oneself, take up one's quarters. † In early use, = sense 7.

c. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* ii. 304 In the woud thaim logyt thair; The thrid part went to the forray. c. 1400 MAUNDREY, (1833) xviii. 193 There ben also in that Contree a kynde of Shaytes, that ben so grete, that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 132 Reynawde sayd to his folke, 'go ye lodge vs'. c. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxix. 245, I came & lodged me in the abbey. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erasmia* 108 They lodged themselves in Terranova as well as they could. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4899/2 The Enemy . . . quitted the Bastion . . . where our Men . . . lodgd'd themselves, without any Opposition.

† c. *fig.* To harbour, entertain (feelings, thoughts). *Obs.*

1583 BABBINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 52 That say Rachas, or thou foole to their brethren, that is, that . . . shew their hearts . . . to lodge an unlawful affection towards them. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. i. 65 If euer any grudge were lodgd betweene vs. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* iv. § 43 Lodge not suspect, lest thou still wretched be. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 20 Dost thou not often lodge vain thoughts?

d. Of a chamber, house, etc.: To serve as a lodging or habitation for. Often *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To contain, be the receptacle of; in *passive*, to be contained in something.

c. 1449 PROCK *Repr.* v. vii. 521 Whi . . . ben so manye oostries clepid innes for to logge gists, thoug in fewer of hem alle gists myzten be loggid? 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxii. iii, The Brain doth lodge the Pow'rs of Sense. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1530 Saying, some shape in Sinons was abusd; So faire a forme lodgd'd not a mind so ill. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 6 And the other 15 Chambers were to lodge us two and two together. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Nat. Relig.* II. 63 The Memory [can] lodge a greater store of Images, than all the Senses can present at one time. 1729 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. I. 182 Mundick Grains . . . shot into several Figures; lodgd'd part of them in a blueish grey, and part in a brown Stone. 1747 PERKELEY *Tarwater in Plagne* Wks. 1871 III. 485 The fine oil, in which the vegetable salts are lodged. 1795 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 353 As tenons of any kind, in an apparatus continually to be exposed to the open air, will bring on a premature decay, by lodging wet. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ix, Perhaps the mind of man is not capacious enough . . . to lodge two puns at a time. 1830 KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 266 The conformation of the skull, and that of the vertebral canal depend greatly upon that of the nervous centre which they lodge. 1835 S. SMITH *Philos. Health* I. v. 216 The size of the spinal canal, accurately adapted to

that of the spinal cord, which it lodges and protects. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullus* lxvii. 4 Once, when his home, time was, lodged him, a master in years.

e. To receive into, or keep as an inmate of, one's house for payment; to have as a lodger.

1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* i. 3 Come along with me, Sir, you shall be very welcome. I commonly lodge all Gentlemen that come to this Place. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* & S. vi. 90 A peasant who had undertaken to lodge the workmen. 1884 N. HALL in *Chr. Comm.* 6 Nov. 43/4 Lincoln, in early life, was so poor that he asked a shoemaker to lodge him.

f. To lay to rest (*fig.*). *Obs. rare.*
a 1658 CLEVELAND *May Day* ix. Then crown the Bowl, let every Conduit run Canary, till we lodge the reeling Sun.
3. To place, deposit.

a. To put and cause to remain in a specified place of custody or security.

1666 PERYS *Diary* 9 Aug. Money, to enable me to pay Sir G. Carteret's 3000l., which he hath lodged in my hands. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. x. § 7 (1825) 88 In this... viewing again the ideas that are lodged in the memory, the mind is oftentimes more than barely passive. 1710-11 SWIFT *Trml. to Stella* 25 Mar. I wish, Mrs. Brent could contrive to put up my books in boxes, and lodge them in some safe place. 1713 BERRIAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. vi. (1714) 309 How could we plant the curious and great Variety of Bones... necessary... to the Support, and every Motion of the Body? where could we lodge all the Arteries and Veins to convey Nourishment? 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 212 Their orders... to lodge count L. in... a state prison. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIv. 459 A reward of Six Dollars will be given for apprehending and lodging him in the Cage. 1827 ROBERTS *Foy. Centr. Amer.* 52 His object was to lodge supplies of goods... at various trading depots. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 623 Soon after Monmouth had been lodged in the Tower, he was informed that [etc.]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 177 The issue of receipts by the goldsmiths for money lodged in their hands. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 70 A new standard and four authorized copies were made and lodged at the office of the Exchequer. 1882 PERODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Messrs. Stevenson and Salt are my bankers. Lodge £15,000 there to my credit, and within a week you shall have a daily evening paper.

b. 'To place in the memory' (*J.*). *Obs.*
1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 37 Which cunning the King would not understand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars, as his manner was.

c. To deposit in court or with some appointed officer a formal statement of (an information, complaint, objection, etc.). Hence, in popular language, to bring forward, allege (an objection, etc.).

1708 LD. SUNDERLAND in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. II. IV. 250 Several merchants on the other side have lodged a Petition against him. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lviii. 354 The impeachment which the king had lodged against him. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1822) I. xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1885 CAVE in *Lavo Times Rep.* LII. 627/2 The objection which has been lodged against this appeal is necessarily fatal. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xxxvi. 20 An American may... never be reminded of the Federal Government except when he... lodges a complaint against the Post-Office. 1891 *Lavo Times* XCII. 106/2 Persons who have any interest in land which is sought to be registered can lodge a caution with the registering officer.

d. To vest, cause to 'reside', or represent as residing, in a specified person or thing; to place (power, etc.) with or in the hands of a person.

1670 WALTON *Life of Hooker* 40 Acts of Parliament, intending the better preservation of the church-lands, by recalling a power which was vested in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them only in the crown. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iii. 142 The Heathen Authors allow not above 1400 years at most for the continuance of the Assyrian Monarchy, and lodge the Original of it in Belus. 1712 BERRILEY *Pass. Obs.* § 3 Wks. 1871 III. 108 Neither shall I consider where or in what persons the supreme or legislative power is lodged in this or that government. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) I. 364 So he lodged it (*viz.* a dispute) now where he wished it might be, in a point of prerogative. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i. Wks. 1757 II. 260 When all our hopes are lodg'd in such expedients, 'Tis as if poison were our only food. 1752 HUME *Ess. v. Indep. Parl.* (1768) 31 The power of the Crown is always lodged in a single person. 1804 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 277 The Peishwa's power was lodged by another train of events in the hands of Scindiah. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 52 The powers which were lodged with the Board of Control... were lodged without danger. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 381 And they could not take in that manner but by lodging an estate tail in George Grew. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. v. (1857) 251 Philip, on leaving the country, lodged the administration nominally in three councils. 1868 E. ARBER *Introd. to Selden's Table-P.* 11 Selden lodges the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* iii. (1879) 62 There can be no ministry save where the Apostles have lodged the power of appointing one. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. iii. 314 The powers thus taken away from the common council, are ordinarily lodged with boards made up of the higher city officials.

e. To get (a thing) into the intended place; *esp.* to succeed in causing (a weapon, a blow) to fall and take effect where it is aimed.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Escusson*, *Enter on escusson*, to lodge that bud in the bark of a tree by an incision... of the forme of a T. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i. (1691) 3 When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear. 1713 ANTONSON *Cato* II. iii. O could my dying hand but lodge a sword in Cæsar's bosom. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scandal* v. ii. Sir Peter is dangerously wounded... By a bullet lodged in the thorax. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. 50. I was shot at in cold blood, by an officer... who lodged a ball in my right shoulder.

f. *Mil.* (a) † To point, level (cannon). (b) To

place (the colours) in position. (c) To lodge arms (see quot. 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 Keepe your loufe and lodge your ordinance againe. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* 8968/1 Signals by the Drum. Two long rolls, To bring or lodge the colours. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To lodge arms. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 452 Lodge arms, the word of command to an armed party preparatory to their breaking off.

g. To throw (something) so that it 'lodges' or is caught in its fall (cf. sense 8); to cause to 'lodge' or be intercepted; (of a current, etc.) to deposit in passing.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 45 Let me lodge Licas on the horns of 'th' Moone. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 41 The Stones near the Shore lay so great and thick, that they were the occasion of lodging the Sands by them. 1808 PIKE *Sources of Mississ.* (1810) III. 221 This crate or buttment was filled with stone, in which the river had lodged sand, clay, &c. until it had become of a tolerable firm consistency. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* i. (1880) 21 He wore a close jerkin, a skull-cap lodged carelessly over his left ear, as if it had fallen there by chance.

h. To set or fasten in a socket or the like. *Obs.*
1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. 38 A Groove twelve Inches deep, in which the Extremities of the Axle are lodged. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* III. v. 341 The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in water* 134 Let a Coffer... be made... and lodged upon any hard level Ground. 1792 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. (ed. 8) 793 They lodge the bars, and wheel the engine round. 1825 J. HEWLETT *Cottage Conf.* v. 38 A scraper at each door might be furnished at no expense, and very little trouble; a bit of iron hoop lodged into two strong sticks.

i. To discover the 'lodge' of (a buck).

1576 TURBERY. *Venerie* 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Reint. of Reint.* II. 155. I would not walk thus with a purpose to lie all night in the wood, if it were not to lodge him Deer which to morrow he means to hunt. 1713 ANTONSON *Cato* IV. ii. The deer is lodg'd. I've track'd her to her covert. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 292 Nor is there required that Skill in lodging a Buck, as there is in harbouring a Stag. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii. I thought of going to lodge a buck in the park, judging a bit of venison might be wanted.

j. *transf.* To track (a fugitive) to his refuge.
a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. i. Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Caratach? Not yet, Sir, for I think they mean to lodge him; take him I know they dare not.

5. To throw down on the ground, lay flat. Now only of rain or wind: To beat down crops. (*Cf.* *ledge*, *LAY* v. 1 c.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 162 We'll make foule Weather with despised Teares: Our sighes, and they, shall lodge the Summer Come. 1605 — *Marb.* iv. i. 55. 1621 SANDYS *Orvid's Met.* I. (1626) 7 The Corne is lodg'd, the Husband-men despair. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* vii. 18 Let th' enemy... tread My life down to the earth and roul in the dust my glory dead. In the dust and there out spread Lodge it with dishonour foul. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 72 If rye or wheat be lodged, cut it though it be not thorough ripe. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 10 Land may be made too rich for flax, which will undoubtedly lodge it, that is, occasion its prematurely lying flat to the ground. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 297 Hedge-row trees... are a great nuisance, blighting the hedges, lodging the crops... and harbouring the plundering ring-dove. 1897 *Evesham Trul.* 24 July (E. D. D.). Winter oats lodged by the late rain.

II. *intr.*
† 6. To encamp. *Obs.*

13. — *K. Alis.* 4998 With his ost he after ferd, And there he [Alisaunder] loggith anon, Ther Darie hadde been east lord. c 1440 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 418 Whanne the kyng was Comen to fore bat Castel, he gan to loggen bothe faire & wel. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 281 They concluded that on the morne their oost shuld lodge a leghe nygh to the Sarasyns. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1251 With his armie encamped in the self same place where the Turkes armie had but the yere before lodged.

7. To remain or dwell temporarily in a place; *esp.* to pass the night, sleep. Now rare.

13. — *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 807 *Pay wolde lunge* he long nazt & lodge per-oute. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Pare her bi schall luge ilk a nyght, bi schall fynd before pam redily purseyd al manner of thynges. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 287 In Dunfermyln thair luyt all that nyght. ? c 1475 *Synyr lowe Degre* 180 Yf ye may no harbrouge se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 235 They lodged in the strete next to the palays in a good hostyrie. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 228 For at the gates entered but a few that were apointed, the remnant lodged in the feldes. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* I. i. 80 I did he so often lodge in open field, In Winters cold, and Summers parching Heate, To conquer France. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 124 That nyght he ludget with ane Thomas Leslie, quha maid him a saft bed, with fair coverings dekit with al decore. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53 b. The poore soldiours, who being wounded, must lodge on the earth. 1611 BIRLE *Job* xxiv. 7 They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § 6. 139 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy Country... it is therefore a huge folly to be much afflicted because thou hast a lesse convenient Inne to lodge in by the way. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1677) 339 The extreme coldness of the Country... is so fierce that generally they lodge between two Feather-beds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 700 Ithuriel and Zephon... Search through this Garden... But chiefly where those two fair Creatures Lodge, Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harme. 1669 PERYS *Diary* 19 Feb. After seeing the girls, who lodged in our bed, with their maid Martha... I to the office. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life of Jas. Watrow* (1828) 68 He was several times forced to lodge in the open fields in the night time. 1778 MAN. D'ARBLAY *Evening* (1791) II. 246 The Captain will lodge at the Wells. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 734 He lodged in the cottage of a peasant. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/3 One

boy of fifteen, for example, was sent to this dismal sojourn for the offence of 'lodging in the open air'. 'Lodging', we assume, means sleeping. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 901/2 Darnley was to lodge at Craigmillar.

b. In a wider sense: To have one's abode; to dwell, reside. In later use chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing = to have its seat, 'reside', be placed. Now rare.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 7 Was neuer wiht as I wente that me wisse couthe Where this ladde loggede lasse ne more. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1631 Priam by purpos a pales gert make... Louely and large to logge in hym seluy. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 21 He and his successors to lodge there. 1567 J. MAULET *Gr. Forest* 27 b. The bark which is the defence (and as I mought so say) their house to lodge in. 1598 Yong *Diana* 302 But he, that in high and loftie houses lodgeth (though the thunderclap smite him) not may be killed or wounded with the stones, timber, or some other thing that may fall from thence. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 108 O, you departed soules, That lodge in coffin'd trunks. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 87 Leave her to heaven, And to those Thornes that in her bosome lodge, To prick and sting her. *Ibid.* v. i. 252 She should in ground vnsanctified have lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 246 Sure something holy lodges in that brest. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 The Right of chusing the Sheriffs of London, does by Charter... lodge not in the Lord Mayor alone, but in him, the Court of Aldermen, and the Commons of London. a 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. § The heart that lodges in that miser's breast. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 19 (1864) 286 A strong sensibility... lodges in the lachrymal organ.

c. *spec.* To reside as an inmate in another person's house, paying a sum of money periodically in return for the accommodation afforded; to be a lodger, to live in lodgings.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. v. (*heading in Contents*), The Adventure which happened to Mr. Jones at his Lodgings, with some Account of a young Gentleman who lodged there. 1858 LYTON *What will he do* I. i. She and her grandfather lodge with me.

8. To be arrested or intercepted in fall or progress; to 'stick' in a position.

1611 COTGR. *Encrauer*, to lodge, as a cudgel in a tree; to hang on, or lodge in. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, 'Resolved to be Belov'd' II. iv. But if it ought that's soft and yielding hit; It lodges there, and stays in it. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 531 Worms may be caught by either head or tail;... Plunged in the stream, they lodge upon the mud. 1796 J. MONSIE. *Amer. Geog.* I. 480 In a freshet the flood wades frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 374 An opening... which is nearly round or square, because if it were narrow the stuff might lodge. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* III. xii. 125, I... who might have been shot through the lungs, only the ball lodged in the shoulder. 1885 GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. xx. 279 A musket ball entered the room, struck the head of the sofa, passed through it and lodged in the foot.

9. *Hunting.* Of a buck: *intr.* To betake himself to his 'lodge' or lair. Also quasi-*passive*, to be in his 'lodge'.

c 1470 in *Hors. Shepe, & G.* etc. (Roxb.) 31 A bucke is lodged. c 1486 Bk. *St. Albans F. vij* b. A Bucke lodgith. 1615 [see HARBOUR v. 2 c]. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 A hart was said to be harbored, a buck lodged [etc.]. 1888 P. LINDLEY in *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

10. Of corn: = to be lodged (see 5).

1630 LEARNED tr. *Charvon's Wisd.* III. xxxvii. (1670) 509 As corn lodgeth by too great abundance and boughs overcharged with fruit break asunder. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 151 One Argument, that it lodges for want of Nourishment, is, that a rich Acre has maintain'd a Crop of Five Quarters standing. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. iv. (1762) 9 It grew so rank that it lodged, and yielded but little grain. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 The growth had been so heavy that... it had 'lodged', or fallen.

Lodgeable (lɒdʒəbəl), a. Also 7 lodgeable. [*f.* *LODGE* v. + *-ABLE*.]

1. That may be lodged in; suitable for lodging or dwelling in.

1598 FLORIO, *Uabitabile*,... inhabitable, that may be dwelt in, lodgeable. c 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. 264 The Kings presence makes a Village the Court; but he that hath service to do at Court, would be glad to finde it in a lodgeable and convenient place. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 164 The Ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet... Lodgeable. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Oct. v. The house is old-fashioned... but lodgeable and commodious. 1794 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XII. 22 The manse is a large lodgeable house. a 1850 JEFFREY (Ogilvie), The lodgeable area of the earth.

2. That may be or can be lodged.

1897 WEBSTER s.v. So many persons are not lodgeable in this village.

Lodged (lɒdʒd), *pp. a.* [*f.* *LODGE* v. + *-ED*.] In senses of the vb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 60 So can I giue no reason... More than a lodg'd hate, and a certaine loathing I beare Antonio. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 Take a live hare, and... hide it in the earth... Your hound... at length coming neer the lodged hare... mendeth his pace. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. I.* clxviii. When the lodg'd Deere they Hunt. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 154 Lodg'd Ears are always lighter than those of the same Bigness which stand. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Trml.* (1803) 16 My boat struck the root of a lodged tree in the river. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 287 The lodged oats and barley lay rotting on the ground.

b. *Her.* Of a buck, hart, etc.: Represented as lying on the ground.

1580 *Visit. Cheshire* (Harl. Soc. 1882) 86 Downes of Downes and Taxhall. Arms.—Sable, a buck lodged Argent. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. 296 Each shield rests upon a white hart lodged. 1868 CUSSENS *Her.* (1882) 91.

Lodgement, lodgment (lɒdʒmənt). Also **logiament**, **8 logement**. [a. F. *logement* (14th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), f. *loge-r* to LODGE: see MENT. Evelyn's form *logiament* seems to be quasi-Lt.; but cf. *parliament*.]

1. A place or building in which persons or things are lodged, located, or deposited; a place of shelter or protection; in early use *Mil.*, quarters for soldiers. ?Now rare or Obs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 The souldier giuen to this vice... doth disturbe all townes... and all lodgements. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) i. 32 It is a matchless piece of modern fortification, accomodated with logiaments for the souldiers and magazines. 1656 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 331 This, and not Prisons, had been the proper Lodgement for Fox and Muggleton. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xiv. (1714) 251 Such Bells, Cases, and other commodious Repositories as are admirable Lodgment to the Eggs and Young. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 18 Within the space were rear'd Twelve ample cells, the lodgment of his herd. 1760 STYLES in *Phil. Trans.* L. i. 84 Separate lodgements, each of which contains a single bee. 1764 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) 11. 263 Design for a lodgement of fire engines. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 108 The leather [of a boot] itself will form a lodgement for the corn.

b. A lodging-place; a lodging-house; lodgings. Now rare.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns*, (1732) 2 Certain publick Lodgments founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. 1847 THACKERAY *Let.* (1887) 8 Come... and stop with me until you have found other lodgment. 1850 MAXWELL *Let. in Life* vi. (1882) 148 Getting room for my father 'as the Hall was full' in a lodgement. 1865 BRIGGS *Sp. Reform* 18 Jan., Personages who have their lodgment higher up Whitehall. 1867 INGELOW *Dreams that came true* xxiv, Her scanty earnings, and her lodgment cold.

c. *Gunnery*. 'The hollow or cavity in the under part of the bore, where the shot rests when rammed home' (1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.*).

2. *Mil.* A temporary defensive work made on a captured portion of the enemy's fortifications to make good the position of the assailants and protect them from attack.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1187/2 We began to work for the raising a Battery, and the making a Lodgment to secure it. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4470/3 A new Communication was made on the Grand Lodgment between the two Counterguards. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. ii. 108 It is usually advisable to make a lodgment as quickly as possible, and for this purpose to bring up the working party rapidly.

3. The action of lodging; the fact of being lodged. a. The action of establishing oneself or making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining a foothold; hence, a stable position gained, a foothold. Chiefly in phr. to make or find a lodgment.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 229 They were gone to Vigo... if they found it practicable, to make a lodgment there. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. v. 116 Cortes durst not attempt to make a lodgment in a city. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 209 The troops made good their landing, attacked the enemy, and established a lodgment. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ix. 62 My friend, who had found a lodgment upon the edge of a rock. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Jan. 353 Many of our men succeeded in getting over the earthworks, but could not secure a lodgment which could be held.

Transf. & fig. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 410 But then the minister must have taken it up as a great plan of national policy, and paid with his person in every lodgment of his approach. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* i. 348, I was not perfectly sure that I had effected a lodgment in the young lady's heart. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 78 Wycliffe had made a dangerous lodgment in the City of London. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker P.* i. viii. 222 An intention which seems... never to have held more than a temporary lodgment in his mind.

b. The action of placing in position, or of providing with a receptacle.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* vii. ii. (1714) 355 The Structure and Lodgment of the Lungs. 1875 SIR WM. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* L. 827/2 The lower end of the bone... is marked posteriorly by grooves for the lodgment of tendons passing to the back of the hand.

c. The action of depositing (a sum of money, securities, etc.); *concr.* a deposit of money. Now only legal.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 121 He... has entered all his lodgments in feigned names. 1825 HOR. SMITH *Gaieties & Grav.* II. 243 The lodgments made by the players. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 243 A decree for... lodgment in Court of a sum then in the District Registry. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 S. had gained no priority over T. by S.'s prior lodgment of the stop-order.

d. The 'lodging' of a thing or the accumulation of matter intercepted in fall or transit; *concr.* a mass of matter so lodged.

1739 S. SHAW *Surg.* (J.). An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 98 The lodgment of blood or other fluid may easily affect the brain by compression. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 123 Wherever there was a ledge, or shelf or basin, however minute... there these materials have found a lodgment. 1864 BEVERIDGE *Ind. India* III. ix. iv. 633 The plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Some [rain] finding lodgment in little hollows of the rock.

e. ?A body of persons established in a place. 1830 EVERETT *Oral.* (1850) I. 218 There is a great lodgment of civilized men on this continent.

4. Accommodation in a lodging-place; provision of lodgings; lodging. rare.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 65 The French spend less in hospitality, more in lodgment than the English. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* i. 18 The miserable lodgment and miserable fare of a provincial inn. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vii. 80 'For the board and the lodgment, good', said Riccahocha. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gl.* I. iv. ix. 477 Retinue sufficient find nooks for lodgment in the poor old Schloss.

Lodger (lɒdʒə). Also 4 **loger**, **logger**, 6 **loghger**, *Sc. lugear*. [f. LODGE v. + -ER.]

†1. a. A dweller in a tent (cf. LODGE v. 7). Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1517 Iohal... Was first loger, and fee delt wit (*Genesis* iv. 20).

b. One who sojourns in a place, an occupant, inhabitant; also, one who sleeps or passes the night in a place. Now only arch.

1511 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 394 No aliant nor strangers shalbe logghers ne in town nor land. 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 70 O lodger in the sea-king's halls. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arctowold* II. v. i. 190 Tatterdemalions, lodgers in the hedge.

Transf. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vi. ii. 412 By this you... quit the Part of its troublesome Lodger [*viz.* a bullet]. 1737 POPE *Horr. Epist.* II. ii. 223 Look in that breast, most dirty D—! be fair, Say, can you find out one such lodger there? 1801 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 147 In properly cultivated land a grub is a very rare lodger.

c. One who resides as an inmate in another person's house, paying a certain sum periodically for the accommodation.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 5 We were lodgers, at the Pegasus. 1599 — *Hon. P.* II. i. 33 Base Tyke, 'alst thou mee Hoste, now by this hand I sweare I scorne the terme: nor shall my Nel keep Lodgers. 1680 BAXTER *Anso. Stillingf.* ix. 18 In London, Lodgers may change frequently. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 7 He lived as a Lodger at the House of a Widow-Woman. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10. ¶ 3 He dismissed the lodgers from the first floor. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* vi. 85 All lodgers and boarders, all who have no house of their own.

†2. One who lodges a person: a host. Obs.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 139 Many of their prisoners... gaif thanks to their lugearis for the benevolence schewin to thame during the time of their captivite. 1632 SHERRWOOD, A lodger, hoste, qui loge, ou herberge. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comm. Two Tales* 8 A Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artists.

3. A thing that lodges or becomes fixed in a place. 1868 Rep. *Milit. War* 17 The number of missiles discharged by these seventy-six effective rounds would be 1216 of which... 443 [were] lodgers. 1880 DUNBAR *Tract. Papermaker* 24 This prevents 'lodgers', or pieces of rag not reduced to half-stuff, hanging about, which, if allowed to escape, would cause knots and grey specks in the paper.

4. *attrib.* lodger-franchise, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons in boroughs occupying lodgings of an annual rental value of at least £10; in 1884 it was extended to counties.

1867 *Times* 20 Mar. 0/4 The total omission of the Lodger Franchise from the present multifarious and omnivorous measure. 1884 *Act* 48 *Fict.* c. 3 § 2 A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise... shall be established in all counties and boroughs.

Lodges, variant of LOGIS.

Lodging (lɒdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see LODGE v.; also 4 **luygne**, 6 **loggyne**, *Sc. ludge*, *Inglin*, *g. lugeing*; *pl.* 5 **loggeyns**, 6 *Sc. luggenis*. [f. LODGE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb LODGE (in various senses).

1525 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 110 The auld statut maid for the ressayt and luyng of strangers. 1576 TURBERV. *Fourie* 141 There is not so much skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1652 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* Scot. 297 The custom of the Indians in giving to the Brannines the first nights lodgyng with their Brides. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 95 b, Houses... for the lodgyng of men, animals, or tools of agriculture. 1731 TULL *House-hoing* *Unsh.* xiii. (1733) 150 One Cause is the lodgyng or falling of Corn. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 June 5/3 That the straw is short... is a great safeguard against 'lodging' in the event of heavy rainstorms.

†2. Dwelling, abode. Phr. To make, take (up) one's lodging: to take up one's (temporary) abode.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6212 Pis folk... innerman be [*Göt.* þair] loging made. 1362 LANCEL. P. *Pl.* A. xii. 44 His loggyng is with Luf that lord is of erthe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Stat.* iii. (*St. Andrews*) 56 Pe house... quhar þai taw þare luygne in þe towne can ma. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 62 Thei take loggyng in the toum after the disposicion Wher as him thoghte best to duelle. c 1450 *Morley* 44 Go to a gode town and take thy loggyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vii. 11 Let vs go forth in to the feld, and take our lodgyng in the villages. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 126 When he [*sc.* the Ganges] is once come into the flat plains and even country... he taketh vp his lodgyng in a certain lake. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 29 They have taken vp their lodgyng at Geba.

3. Accommodation for rest at night or for residence; now only, accommodation in hired rooms or in a lodging-house (often in phr. board and lodging).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 465 To ziffe loggenge [*L. hospitium*] and other refreschenge to theyme. 1454 in *Paston Lett.* I. 265 The Duke of Somersetes herbergeour hath taken up all the loggyng that may be gotten nere the Toure. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1901) 190 He was ressaunt in luyng with Attius Tulinus. 1535 COVERDALE *John* i. 38 Rabbi Where art thou at lodgyng? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 811. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* xix. 15 There was no man that tooketh them into his lodge to lodgyng. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* v. 48 My lodgyng it is in the Cold ground. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. i. xi. 172 After food, clothing and

lodging are the two great wants of mankind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 327 An ample return for his food, his lodging, and his stipend. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 171 An old, dumb, myriad-wrinkled man, Who let him into lodging.

†b. Dwelling accommodation, house-room.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 49 One may make more or less Lodging than I have here drawn, according as... the master shall require.

†c. Material to lie or sleep on. Obs.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xvii. (1697) 402 Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas, and Quills made of Wooll or Flocks to lay on them; which... is the most easie and pleasant Lodging that can be invented. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1722) 371 Their Feathers serve to stuff our Beds and Pillows, yielding us soft and warm Lodging.

4. *concr.* A place or building in which a person lodges or resides; a dwelling-place, abode; †a bedroom (obs.); †military quarters, encampment (obs.). (In the sense of 'temporary lodging-place', 'hired rooms', commonly superseded by the pl. lodgings: see § b.)

(*Castle*) of lodgings: (one) used as a residence.

13... E. F. Allit. P. B. 887 Pay lest of lotez logging any lysoun to fynde. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* vi. 1 The King is went till his luyng. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*, 3063 Panne þay gunne to pryke vaste toward hure loggyngge. c 1450 *Morley* 43 He come in to oure loggyng in Northumberland while we satte at oure mete. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Univ. xi.* 31 He was serchyd for in his luyngge. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1745) I. 84 Raby is the largest Castel of Lodgings in al the North Cuntery. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 23 They that went before inquired after ynnys and lodgynges as though they would repose them selves there all night. 1583 *Leg. Rp. St. Andrews* 659 The menstrallis and the bairdis. About his lodgyne lodlie played. 1588 J. A. PERNE *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 28 The Colledge Librarie... to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodgyngge longways towards the Strete. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 49 Hurne sweet Wood to make the Lodgyng sweete. 1604 DRYDEN *Octave* 1105 And on each small Branch of this large-limb'd Oaks, Their pretty Lodgings carelessly they took. 1618 BRAUM. & FL. *Loyal Subj.* II. v. 7 The rest [of the rooms] above are lodgings al. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *title* The Carriers Cosmographie: or A Briefe Relation, of The Innes, Ordinaries, Hosteries, and other lodgings in or nere London. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 He lives in a Lodging of Ten Shillings a Week. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 436 'A lodging all within itself, with divers easements, to set', is the common stile of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh. 1814 SCOTT *Lat. of Isles* v. xxi. In silvan lodgyng close bestow'd, He placed the page. 1823 GALT *Gilhalpe* I. iii. 30 Going straight up the walk to the door of a lodgyng, to the which this was the parterre and garden. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 479 Hacket had already secured every inn and lodgyng. 1883 R. W. DINON *Memo* II. I. 63 His eye fell fiercely on me, when my way I found into his lodgyng.

Transf. & fig. a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Our degenerate soules made worse by theyr clayey lodgyngs. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. ii. 179 Not to behold This shameful lodging [*sc.* the stocks]. 1645 WALLER *A la Malade* 23 The breaches made In that faire Lodging (the body) still more clear Make the bright Guest your Soule appear. 1646 JENKYN *Kenora* 10 Without it [Religion], Kingdoms are but lurking places for thieves, not lodgings for the pure God. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. (1736) 31 Christians... acknowledged their Bodies to be the Lodging of Christ. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 64 Plaster thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay.

†b. The portion of space assigned to one man in a camp. Obs.

1598 BARRET *Theor. d'Arres* 155 Vnto every man at Armes we will allow 8 lodgings: and vnto every roomie or lodgyng we will give 50 superficial foote of ground.

†c. A ward in a hospital: a cell in a prison.

1612 *New Life Virginia* (1807) 9 An hospital with four-score lodgings, and beds already sent to furnish them. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Monies of Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camd. Soc.) 133 For strengthening divers of the prison lodgings with iron bars, bolts, and locks.

†d. A square on a chess-board, as being the 'place' of a particular piece. Obs.

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Playe Cheastes* Eivb, Thou shalt cause thy knight to retire to the lodgyng of thy Queene.

†e. *Hunting*. The lair of a buck, stag, etc. Obs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 39 b, The stagge thought it better to trust to the nimblenes of his feete, then to the slender fortification of his lodgyng. 1610 GULLIM *Herabty* III. xvi. (1611) 147 They doe readilie discover... the Tracks, Fourmes, and lodgings of beasts of chase.

5. Specialized uses of the plural.

†a. Military quarters. Obs.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 The duc made redy the ordonnance wyth shot of grette gunys amongys the rebells and shot of arrowes myghtelye, that they kept her loggeyns. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 28 For his other lodgynges he had great and goodly tentes of blew. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 8 The first inventor of the Portative tents or lodgings. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. 463 [They] fell vpon him, with hope to take him vnprepared, whilst he was making his lodgings. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 839 Lodgings were made for the Souldiers under Ground in the Form of Trenches. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 55 Very cold Lodgings, hard Marches, Scarcity of Provision.

b. A room or rooms hired for accommodation and residence in the house of another (in mod. usage, not in an inn or hotel).

1640 D'EWES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 165, I have promised to take lodgings close by him in the Coven Garden. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 118 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow, And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 21 He used to lye at night in houses where he found written over

the door Lodgings for a penny. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* 1. 220 She discharged her lodgings.. and went to another part of Paris. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxviii. (1863) 585 The house may be yours; but the lodgings are mine and you will have the goodness to leave them. 1861 Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* II. vi. 107 Life in lodgings, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.

c. An official residence. Now the name given to the houses of the heads of certain Oxford colleges. (Cf. quot. 1588 in 4, and LODGE sb. 8.) Also *Judges' lodgings*: the house which (in some assize towns) is occupied by the judges during the assizes.

1661 Wood *Life* 3 May, They all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession. 1826 *Act 7 Geo. IV*, c. 63 § 1 Provisions.. for providing Lodgings for the Accommodation of His Majesty's Judges of Assize. 1827 *Oxford Guide* 38 Queen's College.. Over the west cloister are two stories, containing... the Provost's Lodgings [etc.]. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 320 The judge's lodgings are usually a fine old house set apart for the purpose.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lodging-hunting*, *-lease*, *-letter*, *-place*, *-seeker*; *lodging-car* U. S., 'a car fitted with bunks for hands at work on a railway line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*); † *lodging-chamber* = LODGING-ROOM b; † *lodging-fellow*, one who shares the same lodgings with another; *lodging-money*, an allowance made by government to all officers and soldiers for whom there is not sufficient accommodation in barracks (1872-6 *Voyle Milit. Dict.*). Also LODGING-HOUSE, -ROOM.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1879) 1. 220 The hall, chapel, and great number of 'lodging chambers are remarkable. 1687 Da. Smith in *Magd. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 162 Lodging-chambers. a 1490 BORTONER *Itin.* (1778) 374 Sir Philip Braunché [etc.]... apud le sege de Roum; fuerunt le 'logeyng felowys. 1879 'EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* ix. It was certainly 'lodging hunting under difficulties. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) II. 483 For each distinct species of contract let a distinct species of paper be provided... as for instance, 'lodging-lease paper. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I. 366 A 'lodging-letter... will drive keen bargains for plates, dishes, or wash-hand basins and jugs. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, 'Lodging money. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tandale's Vis.* (1843) 116 Whyll they slept at her 'logeyng place. Ther com an angell apperyng with grette lyght. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iv. 3 In the lodging place where you shall lodge this night. 1878 J. BULLER *40 years in N. Z.* 70 In a small rush church we met with a lodging-place. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 99 A large number of 'lodging-seekers.

Lodging (lɒdʒɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. LODGE v. + -ING.] That 'lodges' or rests upon something; said *Naut.* of a horizontal in contradistinction to a 'hanging' or vertical keel.

1567 TURBURY *Ovid's Epist.* P. vij b, Full oft vpon thine armes my lodging necke I lay. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Knee*, Knees are either said to be lodging or hanging. *Ibid.* s.v. *Decks*, The horizontal or lodging knees, which fasten the beams to the sides. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 40 Lodging knees have not been fitted of late years to H. M. ships.

Lodging-house. A house, other than an inn or hotel, in which lodgings are let.

1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. viii. 139, I was directed to a lodging house at Lyons, which being full they shewed us to a tavern. 1814 BISSET *Guide to Leamington* 23 Every house in Leamington (the Author's and two others excepted) are appropriated as Lodging or Boarding Houses. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xvi, One street of gloomy lodging-houses. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmorale* 94 Elise, old, worn, haggard, and dying in a common lodging-house close by. *attrib.* c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persnas.* (1833) I. xi. 300 Captain Harville did his best to supply the deficiencies of lodging-house furniture. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Lodging-house keepers were favourable in like manner.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xcvi. (1900) 534 It seems all the drains and sewers of the place run into that same salt basin... on which account the town is a famous lodging-house of the plague. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stat. Chr.* 206 Temporary settlers and mercantile agents... to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home.

Lodging-room. † a. *nonce-use.* Space in which to dwell. b. A sleeping apartment, bedroom. (Now local.)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 4. 183 If after the bringing of the Ark into the Temple, there had appeared none other higher truth: it had bin but as a chylidish toy to lodge vp god in that narrow lodging roome [1. *in angusto illo domicilio Deum locari*]. 1615 MANCH. *Crt. Lect. Rec.* (1885) II. 300 One Chamber or lodging Roome. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* iv. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnish with Loin: and bare Mattresses are the Beds. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 257 She... bade her speak to the innkeeper to show her to her lodging-room. 1800 DOR. WORDSW. *Let.* 10 Sept. in *Lee Life* (1886) 66 We have one lodging-room, with two single beds. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 Mezzanines... are exceedingly convenient for servants, lodging-rooms, powdering-rooms, wardrobes &c.

attrib. 1885 *Sheffield Telegr.* 20 June, Lodging-room furniture.—Mahogany Dressing Table [etc.].

Lodgis, -ys (e, variants of LOGIS.

|| **Lodh** (lɒd). Also 8 **load**. [Hindi *lodh*.] The bark of the East Indian shrub, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing. Also *lodh-bark*.

1761 KEER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 381 To make the silk hold the colour, they boil a handful of the bark called Load in water. 1848 in CRAIG.

Lodicule (lɒdɪkʌl). [ad. L. *lodical* = LODICULE.] = LODICULE. In some mod. Dicts.

Lodicule (lɒdɪkʌl). Bot. [ad. L. *lodical* = LODICULE, dim. of *lodix* coverlet.] The hypogynous scale of a grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1864 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 53 Note also [in Wheat] 2 very minute scales, called lodicules, representing a perianth, inserted under the ovary. 1900 L. H. BAILEY *Bot.* 146.

Lodlike, -ly, obs. forms of LOATHLY.

Lodomy, obs. form of LAUDANUM.

Lodsterne, obs. form of LOADSTAR.

Loe, obs. form of LO, LOW.

Loellingite: see LÖLLINGITE.

Loemography, **Loemology**: see LOIM-.

Loenge, variant of LOANGE Obs.

Loeri, **Loes**, var. ff. LORY, LOSE sb., praise.

Loess (lɔːs, Ger. lɔːs). Geol. Also lɔːss, *erron.* lɔːss. [a. Ger. dial. lɔːs.] A deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam found in the valley of the Rhine and of other large rivers.

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species... which we may refer to the newer Pliocene era. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess'. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxxii. 453 Underneath the vast deposits of lɔːss belonging to the last cold period. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 141 The antiquities... are usually found in beds of gravel and loam, or, as it is technically called, 'loess'.

attrib. 1882 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* vi. 135 The huge tract of loess country in northern China.

Lœwigite, **Lœwite**: see LÖWIGITE, LÖWEITE.

† **Lof**. Obs. Forms: 1 lof, loob, 2-4 lof, 3 *Orm.* loff, 3 5 lofe, 4-5 loue, 5 loff, 6 *Sc.* loif. [OE. *lof* masc. = OFris., OS. *lof* neut. (Du. *lof*), OHG. *loh* neut., masc. (MHG. *lof*, inflected *lob*-; mod. G. *lof* neut., ON. *lof* neut. (Sw. *lof*, Da. *lov*) = OTeut. type **lobō*, f. the root **lob*-, *lob*:- see LOVE sb.]

1. Praise.

Beowulf 1536 Swa secal man don, þonne he at gude ƿegan þenceð longsumne lof. c 795 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 122 Yunus, loob. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of mīle drinkende childre muðe. c 1200 *Orm.* 3379 Si Drihtin upp inn heofness and Wurrpminnt & lof & wulderr. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Ioh. Baptista*) 1 In lofe of patriarchs al, and of þame þat we propheticall. 1456 Sir G. HAYK *Law Aris* (S.T.S.) 2 Till him be gevin honoure lof and glore. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxix. 18 Thair hairis ar sett wth sitchless, For loif and not for lufe. a 1658 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 223 Leill loif, and lawte lysis behind.

2. Price, value.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe, þe beggere cened his bode [etc.]. c 1205 *Lav.* 18190 Þer to be laide muchel lof.

3. *Comb.*: lof-*þeorn* a., desirous of praise; lof-like a., worthy of praise.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 1013 Þe seofde sunne is icweðen *laetun* þet is idelpel on englice þenne mon bið lof-*þeorn*. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcvi. 4 For mikel Laverd, swith loflike to se; Aghfulle over alle goddes e he.

Lof e, obs. or var. ff. LOAF, LOVE, LUFF.

Loff (e, obs. f. LAUGH, LOAF, LOVE, LUFF.

Lofsom, -sum, obs. ff. LOVESOME.

† **Lof-song**. Obs. Forms: a. 1 lofsang, 2 lof-songe, 3 *Orm.* loffsang, 1-4 lof-song. β. 3 lof-song e, 4 lof-sang. [f. LOF + SONG.] A song of praise, a hymn. Hence † **Lofsonger**, a psalmist. c 900 *It. Bede's Hist.* iii. xii. (Schipper) 1288 Fram þære tide þas utlican lofsonges. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 We wurðað þes halsen gastes to-cume mid lofsonge seofen dages. *Ibid.* 153 Þe lof-songere [c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* lof-songere] seð þe mille meundros agitat queta corda. c 1200 *Orm.* 18024 And þurh Judea tacedd is Lofsang Drihtin to wurpenn. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 A gleadunge wið-te met murie lof song ant liht-schipe. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 29 Vche mon ougte wth al his milite, Lof-song syngen to God ƿerne.

Loff (lɒft), sb. Also 2-7 lofte, 5-6 looft, *Sc.* loyft, 6 loaft, loffte, 7 laught. [Late OE. *loft*, a. ON. *loft* neut., air, sky, upper room (in leel. written *loft*; Sw., Da. *loft* upper room, garret), cognate with OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem.: see LIFT sb.]

† 1. Air, sky, upper region. Obs.

a 1000 *Hexameron of St. Basil* (Norman 1849) 10 Heone līd on naum dinge ac on lofte heo stant. -a 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 217 Heo is... loftes leom and all hiscefte ƿimston. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He inaked þe fisses in þe sa, þe fucles on þe lofte. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 35/55 Hry comen fleo oppe in þe loft ure þe apostle seint leme. c 1330 *King of Tars* 686 Let seche bi lofte and bi gronnde, Yif eny Cristene prisson mighte be founde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 88 He is a-counted to be gospel on gronde and on lofte [1377 *loft*]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3719 Two iuste goddis, Lyuond in the lofte with lordships in heunyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 41 And ever-drizzling raine upon the loft.

† 2. Phrases. Obs.

a. On, upon (the) loft: (a) = ALOFT in various senses; (b) in a high voice, loudly.

a 1100 O. E. *Homilies* (Napier) in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 278/2 Pat stanene cweartern stod eall on lofte fram þære corðan. a 1300 K. Horn 974 Reynold, mi doȝter, þat sitteth on þe lofte. c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 652 And that, that wondir lauch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. c 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 3250 Therefore thoue shalt be honged on lofte. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 619 Þene his lemmene one loft skilles and skrikes. c 1450 *Two Cookery Bks.* 78 Couche hem in a faire chargeour, and ley the partrich on loft. c 1470 *Golagras & Gazo.* 875 Than said he loft ypone loft [etc.]. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 147 Than all thair leuch apoun loft, with laitis full mery.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 194 On ane litter, that buir him hie on loft. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 362, I luikit vp on loft.

b. *By loft*: in height.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 45 And ȝit maken it... Bothe as longe and as large bi loft [1393 *loft*] & by gronde.

c. *Of loft*: from above. Also used for ALOFT.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 22143 (Fairf.) Thoner of loft faile sal he gere & trees þrahi blomis bere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 791 Ledes hym [the horse] forth of þat loge and þen of-lofte lepyis.

d. *Over loft* = ALOFT.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 Midde of the brigge ther was a toure over loft.

3. An upper chamber, an attic; an apartment or chamber in general; *spec.* (see quot. 1593).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12277-79 In a loft was in þe tun, A child þar kest a-noiber don, Vte of the loft vnto þe grund. c 1340 *Guro. & Gr. Knt.* 1096 ȝe schal lenge in your lofte, & lyse in your ese. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2766 *Hypernymestra*, And at the wyndow lep he fro the lofte. 1485 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 119 For the mendin of the Thesauraris housse dure and the loyft that byrnt. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Whan thou were in the highe lofte of thy grette towres thou sawe the see alle troubled. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 150 While they were there... sodeynly the loyestes of the loft fayled, and the people fell downe. 1593 *Ans. Rites Durham* (Surtees ed.) 286 The mounkes dyd all dyne together at one table, in a place called y^e lofte, w^{ch} was in y^e west end of y^e fratre aboute y^e seller. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xvii. 19 He... carried him vp into a loft, where he abode, and laide him vpon his owne bed. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 II. 364, I preached at five in a large loft. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* ii. 33 One end of my sister's loft was packed... with part of it [furniture].

b. The apartment over a stable, usually appropriated to hay and straw. (Cf. HAY-LOFT.)

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Loft for haye or corne, garnier. 1607 NORDEN *Surre. Dial.* v. 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the west. 1629 *Scherhogenbesh* 41 There was slain a Burger... as he was a measuring the Piests Corne in the Laught. 1741 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xiv. (1876) 137 note, [He] carried off the whole slates, lofts, jests and timber thereof. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. A wooden bed, placed in a loft half-full of hay.

c. A pigeon-house. Hence, a flock (of pigeons).

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 Let your Loft be large enough to contain the Number of Pigeons you intend to keep. 1876 FULTON *Bk. Pigeons* 53 We cannot advise any one to breed more than twelve pairs of Carriers in any one loft, however large. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 8/2 A loft of the best Yorkshire racing pigeons was established at Durban some time ago.

4. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. organ-loft, rood-loft.)

1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1900) II. 429 The lofts in the chapel of Strivelin. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 2 a, Certayne lofts should be bylded ryght over som parte of the fyrst or principall bath. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 92 ȝe Lords also, that dois frequent The loft in Sanct Geills Kirk. 1666 PEPPYS *Diary* 15, Now, I also to the hall, and with much ado got up to the loft, where with much trouble I could see very well. 1712-30 G. GUTHRIE *Memor.* (1900) 71 They provided a good large house... and plenished it very well with Pulpit, lofts and Pews. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv. (1885) 132 The two schools had their pews in the loft on each side of the organ. 1893 SIR A. GORDON *Earl Abercromby* 191 The minister... turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

5. A floor or story in a house. Obs. exc. U. S., 'one of the upper floors of a warehouse' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 9 A certayne yonge man named Eutichos... fell doune from the thyrd lofte and was taken vp deed. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 476 Ane woman, havand commiseratioun on this Duk, leit mīll fall down throw the lofts of the toure, be quhilkis his life was certane dayis savit. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 439 The houses are very great, and the least of them with one lofte above head, and some of two and of three loftes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Buckinghamsh.* 1. 135 Our Roger... finished the ground-room and second loft.

† b. The deck or half-deck of a ship. Obs.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 120 Go wndry loft. *Ibid.* 143 Wallace... On the or loft kest him qnar he stud.

† c. The ceiling or flooring of a room. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 27 All sodainely the bed, where she should lie, By a false trap was let adowne to fall Into a lower room, and by and by the loft was rayd against, that no man could it spie. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke*, (1891) 78 This perswadeth me to be one of the causes whie in oulde buildings are found so many vawtes and soe few loftes, for that in these watrye walles the beames in shorte tyme doe rott & soe the loftes decaye.

† 6. A layer, stage, stratum. Also *transf.* of the lateral branches of trees at varying heights. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* vi. 25 With a lofte of tymbre of the same countre, yee with a new loft. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 81 b, The Elephant espying him sitting on the loft of a tree, runneth [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 536 Let them climb vp higher to the vpper boughs, leaning alwaies vpon euery loft or scaffold... one branch of the old hard wood, and another young imp or twig. 1673 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 42 And hills of Snow and lofts of piled Thunder. 1686 GOAP *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lofts or Scenes, one over another.

7. *Golf.* a. Slope (in the head of the club) backwards from the vertical. b. The action of 'lofting'; also, a lofting hit or stroke.

1887 SIR W. G. SIMMONS *Golf* 159 A much lofted iron is very difficult to use... A medium amount of loft is best. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 200 For short approaches, there are weighty authorities who assert that the distances are most easily controlled by loft and spin.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3) *loft-floor*, *-room*, *-window*; *loft-dried* *adj.*

1888 CROSS & BEVAN *Paper-making* 145 They are then sized, if required, by dipping them into a solution of gelatine: again slightly pressed, and bung up on lines or poles to dry. Such paper is called 'loft-dried'. 1419 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 147 In grandwallyng et emend. unius *loftiflore et alios defectus. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xxxi. A bed in the wholesome 'loft-room by the stable. a 1600 in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 191 The Ladys lukit frae their *loft Windows, God bring our Men well back again.

† **Loft**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. deduced from **ALOFT**, as **LIVE a.** from **alive.**] Raised aloft, clated, elevated.

The first quot. may belong to **LOFTY a.**, of which it would then be the earliest example.

14.. AUDELEY *Poems* (MS. Douce 302) If. 29/2 Semele to se, o bold corage, Louele & lofte of his lenage. 1542 *SURREY Death Sir T. Wyatt* 27 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 In neyther fortune loft, nor yet repress. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 235 Absence my frende workes wonders oft. Now brings full low that lay full loft.

Comb. 1590 R. W. 3 *Lds. & Ladies Lond.* G 2 b, Downe with your point, no loft borne Lances here By any stranger be he foe or friend.

Loft (lɒft), *v.* [f. **LOFT sb.**]

† 1. *trans.* To insert a layer of planks in (a building) so as to separate the lofts or stories; to ceil or floor. Also, to furnish with a loft or upper story. *Obs.*

1563 *Stanford Chwardens' Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 169/1 For lofying the Toure & laying the planks beneyth. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xxx. (1603) 277 It is now lofted through, and made a store house for clothes. a 1615 *Brieve Cron.* Erlis Ross (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 'The largest . . . coy-house I have seen, lofted overhead to lay corn. 1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 337 That they [houses] be lofted with sawne boordes and made with convenient partitions.

transf. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1600) B ij b, See how many Eagles have lofted their Ayries. . . with the gobberts and morsels plucked and carried from those Bodies.

† 2. To store (goods or produce) in a loft. *Obs.*

1518 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 326 No freman . . . shall house, loft, nor seller any strange marchand goods. 1785 *WASHINGTON Notes* Writings 1801 XII. 220 The remainder of the Crop which was measured and lofted must be acted for by the Overseer.

3. *Golf.* To hit (a ball) into the air or strike it so as to lift it over an obstacle. Also, to hit the ball over (an obstacle).

1857 H. B. FARNIE *Golfer's Manual* in *Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 173 The player should practise lofting his ball directly into the hole. 1881 *FORGAN Golfer's Handbk.* 30 You may boldly take your Light Iron and try to 'loft' your ball over the other, and so drop or roll into the hole. 1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Golf* 138 If there is a high face to loft. *Ibid.* 151 If taken . . . too clean, it [the lofted iron] will skim it a hundred yards with the force that would have lofted it fifty.

absol. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 607 You may loft in the sand and be little the worse. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 243 He takes the light iron into his hand . . . to loft over. . . that sluggish little burn.

4. To keep (pigeons) in a 'loft' or flock.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 They [pigeons] could be 'lofted' in Whitehall or in Pall-mall.

Hence **Lofter Golf**, a lofting-iron.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 A ridge of snow . . . necessitated in many cases the use of a 'lofter' instead of the regulation 'putter'.

Lofted (lɒftɪd), *pp. a.* [f. **LOFT sb.** and **v.** + **-ED.**]

1. Of a house: † *a.* Ceiled or floored (*obs.*). *b.* (*Sc.* and *north. dial.*) Having one or more stories above the ground floor.

1540 *Compl. Scotl.* xi. 96 That na Scottis man suld duel in one house that was loftit, bot rather in ane lill cot house. 1639 *Declaration in Athenaeum* 19 July (1890) 99/2 The dwelling house of her brother. . . was all well lofted and boarded over wth oken boards. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxii. 205 If any one has a Room above, it is by way of Eminence called a lofted House. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xix. A lofted house, that is a building of two stories. c 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 343 The house being what in those districts [Northumberland] is termed lofted.

2. *Golf a.* Of a cleft or club: Made with a 'loft' (see **LOFT sb.** 7 a). *b.* Of a stroke: That 'lofts' the ball.

1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Golf* 158 Certainly a more lofted cleft might be used. *Ibid.* 159 If a half-topped shot travels further than a lofted one over ordinary turf, the club has too much pitch. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 122 Using . . . an exceptionally lofted club to obtain the same result. *Ibid.* 200 The lofted approach is not a fancy shot.

Loftily (lɒftɪli), *adv.* [f. **LOFTY a.** + **-LY 2.**] In a lofty way or manner (see the adj.).

1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Elatio*, proudly, loftily. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i. x.* 1 Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may loftily arise, And lift it selfe vnto the highest skies? 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* ii. 89 And yet they bear themselves so loftily, as if they could lue without gods blessing and help. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. (1617) 82 To ride your horse . . . amongst short gorse or whinnes is exceeding good. . . to make a horse trot loftilie and cleanly. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 4 A tuppe, if hee bee kept loftily and in lust, is sayd to be sufficient for fortie or fiftie ewes. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* Wks. (1848) p. xxi. A Strain worthy of the same pen, that so loftily describes the Destruction of Troy. 1744 *OZZELL Br. Brandon's Sp. Rhodomontades* 65 The Emperor . . . carried it . . . loftily on account of his late Victory. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 74/1 Ely cathedral . . . stands loftily grave and majestic. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. iv. 74 We came upon him riding loftily.

Loftiness (lɒftɪnəs). [f. **LOFTY a.** + **-NESS.**] The attribute of being lofty, in senses of the adj.

1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Elatio*, loftynesse, hautesse. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) Isa.* ii. 17 The loftiness of men shalbe abased. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. (1617) 198 Gallop the straiter ring about with a little more firme loftynesse. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* iv. ii. (1639) 219 Their face is red, and there is a loftynesse of the pulses. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 91 His speech, in loftiness of sound, was rich. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. xxii. 248 He [Solomon] did himselfe compose above a thousand songs; whereof one yet extant declareth the loftiness of his fancy. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 218 The loftiness of these buildings . . . was the cause of frequent and fatal accidents. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *On Some Old Actors*, Bensley. . . threw over the part an air of Spanish loftiness. a 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Ser.* iii. (1873) 194 Martin gained more by loftiness than others by servility. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 A . . . chamber. . . 160 feet long . . . and of a corresponding loftiness. 1885 *SIR W. M. CONWAY in Mag. Art* Sept. 463/1 Men . . . of dignity of thought and loftiness of feeling.

b. Used as a mock title of dignity.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 21 Were he so vnlearned, as your Loftiness makes him.

Lofting (lɒftɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOFT sb.** or **v.** + **-ING 1.**]

1. *concr.* A roofing, ceiling, or flooring. *Obs. exc. dial.* and in *Mining*.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 388 Quhen any preis of horsmen come aboute the said fowseis the lofting suld brek. 1603 *OWEN Penbrokesch.* (1891) 76 Tymber to serve for loftings and roffes. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War. Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 66 That the skilart roffe of the hows and batlement thairof be taken downe with the lofting thairof. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 *Lofting*, wood. . . placed upon the top of the ordinary balks or crowntrees used in timbering through a fallen place, for the purpose of keeping up the loose stoness.

2. *Golf.* The action of the **vbl. LOFT** sense 3).

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/2 Golfers who can skate should be proficient at bandy, in which lofting is a most desirable accomplishment.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*: lofting-iron, a golf-club used to loft a ball.

1887 *SIR W. G. SIMPSON Golf* 22 Lofting irons are more light-headed. 1892 *Century Mag.* Aug. 606 The approach should always be a lofting-stroke.

Loftless (lɒftləs), *a.* [f. **LOFT sb.** + **-LESS.**] That has no loft or upper story.

1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* (1892) 22 These two one-roomed loftless dens.

† **Loftily**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **LOFT a.** + **-LY 2.**] = **LOFTILY adv.**

1598 *SIDNEY Astrophel & Stella* Song vi. v. Musicke more loftily [1591 lustie] swels In speeches nobly placed.

Lofty (lɒfti), *a.* [f. **LOFT sb.** (in *on loft*, *aloft* + **-Y 1.**)]

The word occurs first in figurative applications, and even when literal has always had an emotional or rhetorical character.]

1. Extending to a great height in the air; of imposing altitude, towering.

Said of mountains, trees, buildings, rooms; not of persons, though *lofty stature* is a common phrase.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q. i. ix.* 13 Forwaried with my sportes, I did alight From loftie steed. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1167 The Barke pild from the loftie pine, His leaues will wither, and his sap decay. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lvii. 7 Vpon a loftie and high mountaine hast thou set thy bed. 1646 *CRASHAW Assumpt.* *Our Lady* 31 Each loftyest tree Bowes lowst his leauy top, to look for thee. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 508 The baptistry . . . is a large and lofty octangular structure. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 146 The plains are extensive; and the mountains remarkably lofty. 1791 *COWPER Hud.* ii. 268 Antenor's valiant son Of loftiest stature. 1823 *RUTTER Pouthill* 19 The loftiest apartment which domestic architecture can present, probably, in the world! 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 21 The lofty and precipitous rock. . . on which stood the citadel of Corinth. 1884 *PAE Enstace* 6 Fading away into the loftier Highland Mountains.

† *b.* *Lofty tricks*: acrobatic feats, tumbling. *Obs.* [1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* Piiij b, Then did my wanton tricks and lofty mounting, more . . . delight thy minde.] 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xxv. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque of Augurs*.

c. Of flight: Soaring to a great height. Of the brow: Imposingly high.

1738 *WESLEY Psalms* cxlvii. ii. Ye Birds of lofty Wing, On high his Praises bear. 1798 *LANDOR Gebir* ii. 154 The kindly brow, arched lofty for command.

2. In figurative and immaterial applications. *a.* Haughty, overweening, proud. † *Const. of.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 944 When I loke on his lady, I am lofty as the lyon. 1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) R ja, Bearing themselves lofty of their beautye and worthynesse. c 1586 C. TESS *PENBROKE Ps.* cxxxi. A lofty hart, a lifted eye Lord thou dost know I never bare. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* ii. 12 The day of the Lord of hostes shall bee vpon euery one that is proud and loftie. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 516 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Cong'ror's Sword, But Lofty to a Lawful Prince Restor'd. 1712-3 *Pope Guardian* No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman, whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1787 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 21 Aug. He appeared very lofty, and highly affronted. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 601 Several particulars are worked in with a lofty contempt for chronology. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* viii. 123 Inclined to treat every body . . . with a sort of lofty good humour.

absol. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 28 Sum tymes the proude and loftie do walke there to be sene in there heygth and bravery. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* v. 15 The eyes of the loftie shall be humbled.

b. Exalted in dignity, rank, character, or quality.

Of expectations, aims, desires: Directed to high objects.

[14..: see **LOFT a.**] 1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Excelsus*, hyghe or great, lofty, haute, noble. 1586 *DAY Eng. Secretary* (1625) 129 Their estate (being peradventure loftie, and of power to command or sway ouer vs) will not admit by writting to intermeddle with their actions [etc.]. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lvii. 15 Thus saith the High and loftie One that inhabiteth eternitie. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xii. I. 246 These lofty expectations were, however, soon disappointed. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 501 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xi. 646 How can they, constantly occupied with their lofty pursuits have leisure for such inferior matters? 1874 *MAHAFFEY Soc. Life Greece* viii. 257 The moral teaching of Euripides, of Socrates, and of the more lofty Sophists, was making sure and silent progress. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 203 It is man's nobility, not his defect, that the most lofty and commanding part of him is his moral nature. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 61 Heir to one of the loftiest of the English peerages.

c. Of compositions or utterances (hence occas. of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment; sublime, grandiose.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Efferro*, *Elatiis verbis intensa oratio*, a lofty and high stile. 1577 J. KNEWSTON *Confutation* (1579) * 5 b, They set forth their trifling and halfe peny doctrines with loftie and high phrases of speech. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.*, *Verses to Ird. Buckhurst*, In loftie numbers and heroicke stile. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 194 They may proceed . . . from the lowest kind of verse in the Eclogues, to something a loftier in the Georgics. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme. 1640 *WILKINS New Planet* (1707) I. 143 His Book [Job] is more especially remarkable for lofty Expressions. 1692 *ATTERB. On Ps.* I. 14, *Serm.* 176 I. 32 Therefore is the hymn it self so lofty and moving. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 280 The shades where . . . lofty Denham sung. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 About which [astronomy] I am willing to speak in your lofty strain.

d. Of majestic sound.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 98 Sound all the lofty Instruments of Warre. 1814 *WORKSW. White Doe Ryl.* i. 38 With one consent the people rejoice Filling the church with a lofty voice.

† 3. Of the wind, the sea: = **HIGH 10.** *Obs.*

1600 *HARLETT Voy.* (1810) III. 236 It is very hard to find it when the wind is lofty. 1745 P. THOMAS *Tynd. Anson's Voy.* 146 Such a lofty and dangerous Sea as I have seldom seen.

4. *dial.* 'Massive, superior' *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, referring to Sleigh, *Derbysh. Gloss.* 1865). † Of sheep: Stout, in good condition.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 2 Vett is it a custome with many. . . to clowte their shearings to hinder them from tuppige, that by this meanes they may make them more lofty sheepe. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 Lofty Tin, in contradistinction to Floran Tin, for Lofty Tin is richer, massive, and rougher.

5. *Comb. a.* In syntactical combs. with pres. pples., as *lofty-looking*, *-sounding*; *b.* in parasynthetic derivatives, as *lofty-headed*, *-humoured*, *-linaged*, *-minded*, *-necked*, *-paced*, *-peaked*, *-plumed*, *-roofed*, *-windowed*. Also † *lofty-like adv.*, as if placed on high.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 290 That with their 'loftie-headed tops reach to the cloudy skie. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Avamoiselle de cinquante pour cent.*, may be applied to the 'loftie-humored wife of an extorting Vsurer. 1604 S. GRAHAM *Pas. Spark* E 4, Man clobes aboute the course of such conceate, That 'loftie like, they loath to look below. 1871 *BROWNING Balaust.* Wks. 1896 I. 655/1 Both . . . 'lofty-lined', each of us Born of the best. 1755 *SHEBBARE Lydia* (1769) I. 283 His great Creator . . . beholds with equal fauour the creeping ant, and 'lofty-looking Briton. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Orgueilleux*, . . . hautie, 'loftie-minded. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* I. 93 note, That lofty-minded man. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 125 The Colt, that for a stallion is design'd . . . 'lofty-neck'd', Sharp headed, Barrel belly'd, broadly back'd. 1796 *COTGRIDGE Lett.* (1895) 210 He does not possess opulence of imaginative 'lofty-paced harmony. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Mission. Truls.* 272 A 'lofty-peaked mountain. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 25 Now the time is come, that France must valed her 'lofty-plumed Crest. 1848 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* I. iv, 'Lofty-roofed fanes, and marble-built portals. 1777 *POYTER Eschylus, Prometheus chadid* 23 Woes like these Are earnings of the 'lofty-sounding tongue. 1777 T. WARTON *Poems* 63 Along the 'lofty-window'd hall The storied tapestry was hung.

† **Loft-word.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *luffe*, *luve*, 4-5 *love-word*. [f. **LOF** + **WORD**. The forms show a confusion with **LOVE sb.**] Praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2545 Mikel it was pat luffeword þan þat abram gat o mani man. *Ibid.* 16614 Sua wex hir luew-ord and hir fame. *Ibid.* 28383, I. . . to gleumen cald and to ioglere, In tent þai suld me luew-ord bere.

Log (lɒg), *pa.* Forms: 4-6 *logge*, 7-8 *logg*, 6-*log*. [Late ME. *logge*; of obscure origin; cf. the nearly synonymous **CLOG sb.**, which appears about the same time.]

Not from ON. *lág* felled tree (f. O'Ent. **lég*, ablaut-variant of **leg*-*lie* 2 b), which could have given **low* in mod. Eng. The conjecture that the word is an adoption from a later stage of Scandinavian (mod. Norw. *laag*, Sw. *dial. lág*), dug to the Norwegian timber-trade, is not without plausibility, but is open to strong objection on phonological grounds. It is most likely that *clog* and *logge* arose as attempts to express the notion of something massive by a word of appropriate sound. Cf. Du. *log* clumsy, heavy, dull; see also **LUG sb.** and **v.** In sense 5 the word has passed from Eng. into many other langs.: F. *loch*, Ger. *Da. lag*, Sw. *logg*.]

I. *gen.*

1. A bulky mass of wood; now usually an unhewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for use as firewood. *In the log*: in an unhewn condition.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xvii. xlv. 630 Pe frute bereof fallp. but he be. itruilied w^t logges [L. lignis] & yardes as it were a vine. 1481-90 Howard Houleh. Eke. (Roxb. Cluh) 355 My Lord paid. .[for] iij. lodes of belet, and iij. lodes of logges. . xviii. s. 1490 CANTON Eneydos xlv. 139 The hardy knights. .casted vpon theym grete logges wyth sharpe yron atte the ende. 1525 Churchm. Acc. Heybridge, Essex (Nicholls 1797) 173 Paide to Adrewe of Braxted, for a logge 6d. 1540-54 CROKE P^r. (Percy Soc.) 44 If one of his hate, Byfore the logge or stone wold ley, His purpose shall cumme all to late. 1545 Rates Custome. h. Dogion logges the hundreth peeces vis. viiij. 1561 T. NORTON Catin's Inst. i. 23 b, I was sometime a figtree log, a block that serued for nought. c. 1600 Day Begg. Rednall Gr. n. ii. (1881) 38 Wol't say I ly? thou hadst as good eat a load of logs. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. iii. i. 17, I would the lightning had burnt vp those logs, that you are enioynd to pile. a 1700 DRYDEN Ovid's Met. viii. Melicager 253 There lay a Log unlighted on the Hearth. 1800 COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames I. 27, 250 of the Timber Ships are laden with Logs. 1850 TENNYSON In Mem. cvii. Bring in great logs and let them lie, To make a solid core of heat. 1857 THOREAU Maine W. (1894) 196 The largest pine belonging to his firm. . was worth ninety dollars in the log. 1900 Blackw. Mag. July 532 The smouldering ends of logs. . gave forth a tinkling smoke which filled the hovel.

b. *fig.* and in similitive phrases. Said, e.g., of a vessel floating helplessly (cf. mod. G. *log sein* to float helplessly), of an inert or helpless person. † *A log in one's way*: a stumbling-block, obstacle. To have a log to roll: see LOG-BOLLING.

1579-80 NORTH Pinthark. Annibal (1505) 1148 Annibal. . knew that this great overthrow. . would also be a great logge in his way. c. 1600 Timau i. ii (Shaks Soc.) 7 Thou logg, thou stock, thou Arctian beast. 1602 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. iv. Wks. 1836 l. 137 The sapless log, that prest thy bed With an unpleasant waight. 1622 K. HAWKINS Voy. N. Sea 213 In this conflict, having lost all her mastes, and being no other then a logge in the sea. 1812 BYRON Ch. Har. ii. xx, The flapping sail haul'd down to halt for logs like these! 1865 Daily Tel. 13 Nov. 5/2 The New York Daily News may have its log to roll and its axe to grind as well as other folks. 1886 STEVENSON Treas. Isl. vii. 59, I must have slept like a log. 1898 Daily News 13 May 7 6 Mr. Gladstone. . pathetically remarked that he was now like a log. 1900 Longm. Mag. June 134 [He] struck Bill who fell like a log on the dusty road.

c. Mining. (See quot.)

1850 Eng. & For. Mining Gloss (S. Staffordsh. Terms). *Log*, or *Baly*, a balance weight, placed near the end of the pit-rope, to prevent its running back over the pulley. 1881 in RAYMOND Mining Gloss.

† d. See quot. (perh. confused with LOG). Obs.

1669 J. WORLIDGE Syst. Agric. (1621) 248 *Log*, a term used in some places for a cleft of Wood, and in some places for a long piece or Pole, by some for a small Wand or Switch.

† e. Phr. To hang upon the log: ? to be slow in finding sale. Obs.

1655 GURALL Chr. in Arm. i. 106 Something sure is in it, that Impostors finde such quick return for their ware, while Truth hangs upon the log.

† f. In Old St. Paul's, a block or bench on which serving-men sat. Obs.

1609 DEKKER Guls Hornbuck. iv. 18. 1639 MAYNE City Match iii. iii. 31.

2. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or beast's leg, to impede his movements. † Also *fig.* 1589 Pasquill's Return B. Her Maiestie layeth such a logge vpon their consciences, as they ought not beare. a 1592 H. SMITH Wks. (1867) II. 485 Wedlock, with wife and children dogs, The single life, lust's heavier logs. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer. III. 193 They [insane negroes] were kept in out-houses, chained to logs. 1843 DICKENS Mart. Char. xviii. Here I am tied like a log to you. 1853 MARSDEN Early Purit. 324 W. L. . . was brought up before the same court with his chains and log at his heels.

b. A military punishment now abolished. (See quotes.) Obs. exc. Hist.

1830 in Rep. Commis. Milit. Punishments (1836) 312 The log. . is a punishment. . which cannot be sanctioned and is henceforth strictly forbidden. 1846 H. MARSHALL Milit. Misc. 205 The Log.—This punishment consisted of a log, or a large round shot, or shell, which was connected to a delinquent's leg by means of a chain; and he was obliged to drag or carry this about with him.

3. *King Log*: the log which Jupiter in the fable made king over the frogs; often used as the type of inertness on the part of rulers, as contrasted with the excess of activity typified by 'King Stork'.

1675 CROWNE Country Wit v. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 114 Go, sir! manage him, whilst I handle Log, the second King of frogs, that follows him. 1761 J. WESLEY Jrd. 18 Jan., The custom began in the reign of King Log. 1766 CHESTERF. Let. to Sen 11 July, I have always owned a great regard for King Log. 1901 M. J. F. MCCARTHY Five Y. Irel. xviii. 320 They prefer King Log to King Stork.

4. *pl. Australian slang*. A gaol or lock-up. (Formerly built of logs. Cf. *log-house*.)

1808 G. BARRINGTON Hist. N. S. Wales 184 The governor resolved on building a large log prison both at Sydney and Paramatta. 1888 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' Robbery under Arms xxv. (1889) 193 Let's put him in the logs. 1890 — Miner's Right xxx. 273 No bail allowed either, or of course you needn't have been ten minutes in the logs.

II. Naut. and derived senses.

5. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion, consisting of a thin quadrant of wood,

loaded so as to float upright in the water, and fastened to a line wound on a reel. Hence in phrases to *heave, throw the log, (to sail or calculate one's way) by the log*. Said also of other appliances having the same object.

1574 BOURNE Regiment for Sea xiv. (1577) 42 b, They hale in the logge or piece of wood again, and looke how many fadome the shippe hath gone in that time. 1644 MANWYRING Sea-mans Dict. s.v. *Logg-line*, One stands by with a Minuteglas, while anotherout of the gallery lets fall the logg. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. iv. ii. 146 We throw the Log every two Hoors. 1686 J. DUNTON Lett. fr. New-Eng. (1867) 28 Being about 50 Leagues off the Lizard. . we began to sail by the Log. 1719 D'URFEY Pills III. 305 Heave the Logg from the Poop. 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780) A 24, It is usual to heave the log once every hour in ships of war. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in Nicolas Disp. Nelson VII. 118 note, During the chase we ran per log seventy miles. 1833 MARRIAT P. Simple (1834) I. xii. 156 It's now within five minutes of two bells, so we'll heave the log and mark the board. 1863 BABING-GOULD Iceland 178 Calculating their way by the log. 1876 Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. 54 Patent Log, for measuring speed at sea; used in H. M. Navy.

6. Short for LOG-BOOK. A journal into which the contents of the log-board or log-slate are daily transcribed, together with any other circumstance deserving notice.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE Nat. Fame 79 Then down he goes his daily Log to write. 1850 SCORESBY Cheever's Whaleman's Adv. vi. (1859) 86 'To fix the localities of whales' resorts by the comparison of the logs of a vast number of whalers. 1883 STEVENSON Treas. Isl. iv. xviii. The captain sat down to his log, and here is the beginning of the entry. transf. 1875 R. F. BURTON Gorilla L. (1876) II. 176 Had the writers lived, they might have worked up their unfinished logs into interesting and instructive matter.

b. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech., *Log* (Steam-engine), a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, and of the consumption of coals, tallow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

c. = LOG-BOOK 3.

7. Tailoring. [transf. from 6.] A document fixing the time to be credited to journeymen (who are paid nominally by the hour) for making each description of garment; the scale of computation embodied in this document.

1861 DUNN's Tailor's Labour Agency Retrospect 13 What is technically called a 'log' is agreed upon, that is a certain number of hours for every description of garment, and the wages fixed at so much per hour. 1868 10th Rep. Trades Union Comm. 17 We [operative tailors] wanted a uniform time-log. The masters prepared a time-log, and said to us, 'Here is the log, you must accept it as it is'.

III. attrib. and Comb.

8. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *log-end, fire, -mark*; with the sense 'made of or constructed with logs' *log-booth, -bridge, -chamber, -fence, -guard, -hut, -road, -shanty, -tent, -trap, -way*; (for use in dealing with logs) *log-boom* (BOOM sb. 2 4), *-car, -chain, -railway, -sled, -sleigh, -stamp*; (sense 7) *log-prices, -shop*.

1878 LUMBERMAN'S Gaz. 6 Apr., An addition to the wharf and a 'log boom' are being made. 1882 H. MARRIAT Year in Sweden II. 371 Two rows of weatherbeaten 'log-booths'. 1664 First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass. (1895) I. 316 Four acres of low lands Northwest from the 'log bridge' as it is called. 1881 Chicago Times 11 June, The track upon which runs the 'log-car'. 1703 Providence Rec. (1894) VI. 224, i 'Logg chaine. 1788 M. CUTLER in Life (1888) I. 401 We were turned into a hot, 'log chamber, full of people. 1659 GARDEN Tears Ch. Eng. i. xiv. 122 The most heavy 'log-end of Christs Cross is laid upon many of them. 1836 J. ABBOT Way to Do Good i. 24 They were stepping over a low place in the 'log fence. 1878 BROWNING Poets Croisic i. Praise the good 'log-fire! Winter howls without. 1808 ASKE TRAVELS I. 302 The town. . has in its centre, the remains of an old 'Log Guard. 1797 J. A. GRAM Pres. State Vermont 161 As in a former Letter I mentioned the 'Log Hut, I will here. . give a short account of its construction. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' Miner's Right vi. 61 Log-huts, with the walls built American fashion of horizontal tree trunks. 1859 Michigan Rep. VI. 270 The Mill Company had given a list of 'log-marks under section eight of the act. 1888 Lancet 26 May 1049 i Tailors. . obtaining 'log' prices—that is, the highest rate of wages. 1857 THOREAU Maine W. (1894) 125 A truck drawn by an ox and a horse over a rude 'log-railway through the woods. 1819 F. WRIGHT Views (1821) 234 A 'log road, or causeway, as it is denominated, is very grievous to the limbs. 1874 GREEN Short Hist. i. § 3. 25 He made his way at last to a group of 'log-shanties in the midst of untitled solitudes. 1899 Contemp. Rev. Mar. 382 There are quite a number of Jewish coat makers working for 'private' or 'log' shops. 1878 LUMBERMAN'S Gaz. 2 Feb. 89 He has constructed a road of ice. . on which the 'log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 Scribn. Mag. June 706/2 The 'log-sleighs have ten, twelve, and even fourteen-foot bunks, or cross beams, on which the load rests. 1878 LUMBERMAN'S Gaz. 5 Jan., Wyburn's improved 'log stamp is convenient for marking logs with the exact number of feet. 1748 H. ELLIS Hudson's Bay 154 Some of the People were employed in cutting Fire-Wood, others in building 'Log-Tents. 1784 J. BELKNAP Tour White Mts. (1876) 13 We saw the. . 'log-traps, which the hunters set for snakes. 1779 in F. Chase Hist. Dartmouth Coll. (1891) I. 562 To maintain said mills by repairing the present buildings. . and also the 'log way and necessary mill houses.

b. objective, as (sense 1) *log-carrying, -driving, -hauling; log-cutter, -maker*; (sense 6) *log-reading, c. instrumental, as log-lighted*. d. similitive, as *log-like adj., log-wise adv.*

1898 Daily News 16 June 5/2 It is strange to hear that the

aged poor are still at oakum-picking or 'log-carrying. 1893 Scribn. Mag. June 710/2 At night he must get from the 'log-cutters their count for the day. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S Gaz. 19 Dec., The dam will be used for flottage and 'log-driving purposes. 1893 Scribn. Mag. June 706/2 There is great strife between the teamsters in making 'log-hauling records. a 1847 ELIZA COON Gray-haired Dec. iii, The 'log-lighted hall. 1602 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. i. v. Wks. 1836 l. 86 A chaine that's fast Onely to postes, and senselesse 'log-like dolts. 1880 LUMBERMAN'S Gaz. 7 Jan. 28 Next come the 'log-makers', working in gangs of three or four, each with its 'chief'. 1901 Blackw. Mag. Oct. 476/1 The modern navigator has buried the best part of his astronomy under a heap of dead reckonings and 'log-readings. 1879 BROWNING Halbert & Hob 37 So 'logwise. . Was he pushed, a very log.

9. Special combs.: *log-beam* (see quot.); *log-board*, a hinged pair of boards on which the particulars of a ship's log are noted for transcription into the log-book; *log-butter*, 'a drag-saw for butting, i.e. cutting off square the ends of logs' (Knight); *log-buttings*, the ends thus cut off; *log-cabin*, a small house built of rough logs; also attrib. (U.S.) in *log-cabin quilt* (cf. *log-house quilting* below); *log-camp* = *logging-camp* (see LOGGING vbl. sb.); *log-canoe*, one hollowed out of a single tree; *log-chip* = *log-ship*; *log-cock*, 'one of the many local names in North America of *Picus pileatus* (Woodpecker)' (Newton); *log-crop*, the quantity of logs bawn in one season; *log-fish* a fish of the U.S. coast, *Lirus periformis*; *log frame*, 'a name for a saw-mill' (Knight); *log glass* (see quot. 1858); *log-head* = *BLOCKHEAD* 2; † *log-headed a.*, having a head like a log; *log-house*, a house built of logs; in early use (U.S.) applied to a prison; also attrib. in *log-house quilting* (see quot); *log-juice slang* [cf. LOGWOOD 2, note], cheap port wine; *log-knot*, a knot made in a log-line to indicate a specified length; *log-line*, a line of 100 fathoms or more to which the log is attached; also the sort of line used for this purpose; *log-man*. † (a) one employed to carry logs; (b) one employed in cutting and carrying logs to a mill (local U.S.); *log-perch*, a freshwater fish, *Percina caprodes*, of N. America; *log-pocket*, a basin or pool in which logs collect; *log-reel* (see quot.); *log-runner*, an Australian bird of the genus *Orthonyx* (Morris); *log-running*, the operation of setting logs afloat down the side-streams, or conveying logs to the saw-mill; *log-ship*, also *log-chip* (see quot.); *log-slate*, a double slate used instead of the *log-board*; *log-work*, (a) the arrangement of logs in the walls of a house or other building; (b) the keeping of the log or log-book (sense 6).

1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl., 'Log-Beam, the travelling frame in which a log lies and travels in a saw-mill. 1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag. iv. ii. 146 Next we will work the Courses of the 'Log-board. 1833 MARRIAT P. Simple (1834) I. xii. 156 O'Brien reported the rate of sailing to the master, marked it down on the log-board, and then returned. 1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., *Log-board*. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S Gaz. 15 Oct., A machine that would utilize. . 'Log Buttings. 1850 LYLELL and Vist U. S. 11. 427 The husband will fell timber, run up a 'log cabin, and receive ready money from the steam-boats, which burn the wood. 1887 Harper's Mag. Dec. 36/1 Reluctantly she slipped her book under the 'log-cabin quilt, and said 'Come in'. 1857 THOREAU Maine W. (1894) 180 My companion inclined to go to the 'log-camp on the carry. 1788 R. PUTNAM in M. Cutler's Life (1888) I. 379 Our whole fleet consisted of. . three 'log canoes of different sizes. 1841 G. POWERS Hist. Sk. Cos 130 He took a log-canoe, and ascended the river to the place where Orford bridge now is. 1846 'Log-chip [see log-ship]. 1866 Intell. Observ. No. 53. 333 The 'Log-cock (*Hylatomus Pileatus*). 1884 J. BURKHOUGH in Century Mag. Dec. 222/2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker. . I have never heard drum. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S Gaz. 7 May, The delivery of the 'log crop of Michigan. 1884 GOODE, exc. Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim. i. 334 The Black Rudder-fish—*Lirus periformis*. This fish is also called by the fishermen 'Log-fish' and 'Barrel fish'. a 1814 Sailor's Ret. in New Brit. Theatre II. 319 As sure as a cah of grog, or allowance, is only left but the time of a 'log-glass, so sertain [sic] is to be purloin'd. 1858 SIMMONS Dict. Trade, *Log-glass*, a half-minute sandglass used on board ship for timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. (1858) 100 Not being born purely a 'Loghead (*Dummkopf*), thou hadst no other outlook. 1571 R. EDWARDS Damon & Pithias E iv, The 'log-headed knave. 1669 Maryland Archives (1884) II. 224 That there be a 'Logg house Prison Twenty foot Square Built. . in the Baltimore County. 1680 N. Carolina Col. Rec. (1886) I. 300 Ye Deponent saw ye sd Mr. Miller enclosed in a Loghouse about 10 or 11 foot square purposely built for him. 1741 TAILFER, exc. Narr. Georgia (1835) 24 He threatened every Person. . who. . claimed their just Rights and Privileges with the Stocks, Whipping-Post, and Logg-House. 1836 Backwoods of Canada 46 The log-house and shanty. . [have] been supplanted by pretty frame-houses. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework 379 This. . pattern in Patchwork is one that in Canada is known as Loghouse Quilting. It is. . made of several coloured ribbons. . arranged so as to give the appearance of different kinds of wood formed into a succession of squares. 1853 'C. BENE' Verdant Green II. iii, Mr. B. and party are discovered drinking 'log-juice, and smoking cabbage-leaves. 1860 in Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 114 'Log

knots in these ropes will teach the men the length. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 147 Observing the way with the logge-line. 1644 MANWARRING *Sea-mans Dict.*, A Logge-line. Some call this a Minut-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 94 The holes, for marling the clues of sails, have grommets of log-line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Log-line. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 67 For your sake Am I this patient? Logge-man. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. The lumber business is carried on by the logmen. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. III.) 499 *Perca*, 'Log Perches. *Ibid.*, *P. caprodes*. Log Perch; Rock-fish; Hlog-molly; Hlog-fish. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 17 Nov. A dam has been built across the river, forming a 'log pocket. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Log-reel, the reel on which the log-line of a ship is wound. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr. The Green Bay Advocate of March 28 says that 'log-running is commencing all around. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVI. 168 It appears that the scale of the manufactured lumber exceeded the 'log-scale. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 114 Log, a line with a piece of board called the 'log-ship, attached to it. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. Log-line. A piece of board called the Log-ship or Log-ship. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 The 'log-ship, is a flat piece of wood in the form of a quadrant, having a sufficient quantity of lead inserted in the circular edge to keep it steady and perpendicular in the water. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 153 It is the custom for each officer at the end of his watch to enter upon the 'log-slate, the courses, distances, wind and weather during his watch, and anything of note that may have occurred. Once in twenty-four hours the mate copies from this slate into the log-book. 1721 J. BAXTER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1867) XXI. 57 All Hands went briskly to work, to finish y^e 'log-work in y^e Lower Block-house. 1725 DR. FOK *Fyr. round World* (1849) 3 Tedious accounts of their log-work, how many leagues they sailed every day; where they had the winds [etc.]. 1856 OLSTED *Slave States* 111 The chimney is commonly of lath or split sticks, laid up like log-work and plastered with mud.

|| **Log** (lɒg, lɔŋ), *sh.* 2 Also 6 logg. [Heb. לֹג.] A Hebrew measure for liquids; the twelfth part of a hin; = about three quarters of a pint.

1530 TINDALE *Lev.* xiv. 24 And let the priest take y^e the logge [Vulg. sextarium, y^e l. sextarie; 1611 log] of oyle. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Log (lɒg), *v.* 1 [f. LOG *sh.* 1]

1. *trans.* † **a.** To bring (a tree) to the condition of a log; to deprive of branches (*obs.*). **b.** To cut (timber) into logs.

1699 DAMPIER *J. Op.* II. ii. 80 A Tree, so thick that after it is log'd it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 101 After the trees have been chopped, cut into lengths, drawn together, or logged, as we call it. 1848 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 26 Only a little spruce and hemlock beside had been logged here.

absol. 1830 GALT *Lavie* V. III. ii. (1849) 87 The settlers were busy logging and burning. 1848 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 97 We turned our backs on Chesuncook, which McCausland had formerly logged on. 1878 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVII. 408 He was logging on the Manistee River.

2. To lay out (a road) with a layer of logs.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 706 f Road-makers log out the road to its proper width.

3. † **a.** *trans.* Of water: To lie in (a ship) so as to reduce it to the condition of a log; in quot. *absol.* 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxvii. 10 Several feet of under-water logging in her hold.

b. *intr.* To lie like a log.

a. 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 269 By slow degrees the sinking breezes die, And on the smooth still flood we logging lie. 1864 [see LOGGING *ppl.* a. 1.]

† **4.** *Mil.* To inflict on (a soldier) the punishment of the log (see LOG *sb.* 2 b). *Obs.*

1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., To Log... is a punishment which is inflicted in some dragoon or hussar regiments for indisciplined and disorderly conduct.

5. *Naut.* To enter (esp. the distance run by a ship) in a log or log-book; hence *gen.*, to record. Also with *down*, *up*.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxxiv. (1869) 149 I've logged many a hard thing against your name. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 94 He has just logged down in a plain manner, what he noticed on the road. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months Sneak-Box* 106, I... went into camp behind an island, logging with pleasure my day's run at sixty-seven miles. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 8 The weather was logged at midnight, 'Light, clear, passing showers'.

absol. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 376, I have got on very slowly since logging up last.

b. Of a vessel: To traverse (a certain distance) by log-measurements.

1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 32 This day we logged 160 miles. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 3/1 In one day she hardly logged as much as a hundred knots.

c. To enter the name of (a man as an offender) in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence, to fine.

1899 *Times* 10 Sept. 10/5 The understanding... was that the penalties for logging should not be enforced. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/7 Taken before the captain on the bridge and 'logged' to the extent of from five to twenty shillings. 1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., Logging offences, the entering... in the 'official log' of British vessels of offences committed by members of the crew. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 280 I'll log ye to-morrow.

† **6.** *intr.* † To be 'like a log'; be sluggish. *Obs.* 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemay's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 133 Which kinde of Phrase, you old women in Spaine vse to their children, when they goe sneakingly and fearfully about any business. And, anda, que parece que vas a huirar? Get thee gone, get thee gone, thou goest logging and dreamingly about it, as if thou wast a fitching.

7. *Austral. Mining.* To log up: To make a log support for the windlass.

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v. 54 We... had logged up and made a start with another shaft.

Log (lɒg), *v.* 2 *dial.* [? Onomatopoeic. Cf. *reg.* Rock *v.*] *trans.* To rock, move to and fro. **b.** *intr.* To oscillate.

1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 note, This enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily logged to and fro. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, Log, to oscillate.

Log, *dial.* form of LUG (worm).

Log, short for LOGARITHM.

Logan berry (lɒˈɡæn beəri). [Named after Judge Logan, U.S.A., by whom it was first grown.] A fruit obtained by a cross between the raspberry and blackberry.

1900 *Speaker* 6 Oct. 11/1 Mr. Forrester... showed me some very fine hybrids, called Logan berries, between the raspberry and the blackberry. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 3/3 The blackberry, the loganberry, the wineberry, and allied fruits.

Loganite (lɒˈɡænait). *Min.* [Named by T. S. Hunt, 1851, in honour of Sir W. Logan.] An altered hornblende, near penninite in composition.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer* No. 40. 286 Loganite (dark-green silicate of magnesia).

Logan-stone, logan. [f. logan = LOGGING *ppl.* a. 2 + STONE.] A rocking-stone.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Cornwall 4 This stone... was a Logan or Rocking-stone. 1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.* 45 Logan, shaking. A logan stone, a rocking moving stone. [1824: see LOGGING *ppl.* a. 1.] 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 66 Near the edge of the loud brawling stream a Logan stands haply self-poised. 1831 FOX-BLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Adminstr.* (1837) II. 79 Like the Logan stones, which the finger of a child may move. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxiv. (1900) 181/2 Strong as your famous lieutenant who capsize the logan stone. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. vi. The big logan-stone that had stood in front... was upset, and fallen into the gully. [1881: see LOGGING *ppl.* a. 1.]

Logædic (lɒɡæˈdɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *logædicus*, ad. Gr. λογαδικός, f. λόγος speech, prose + αἰδῆ song (as standing between the rhythm of prose and of poetry).] Epithet of various metres in which daetyls are combined with trochees. Also quasi-*sb.*, a logædic verse.

1844 MAJOR *Guide Gr. Trag.* (ed. 2) 159 The *Glyconicus*, which has a logædic order. 1855 LINWOOD *Greek Tragic Metres* 77 Anapestic Logædics are identical in their rhythm with... Logædic Daetyls. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* § 21. 65 Chores and logædics can be extended to Series of six measures. 1883 JEBB *Adolphus Tyrant*. Introd. 72 The essential difference between choreic and logædic rhythm is that of ictus.

† **Logarism**. *Obs.* [Corruption of LOGARITHM, after *sbs.* in -ISM.] = LOGARITHM (in the earlier quots. used blunderingly).

1630 PRATHEWIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) Ep. Ded., If any one be minded to learn the... art of Brachygraphie, Stenographie, Logarisme or any Art whatsoever. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hec. W.* xix. Division (whose Arithmetickes Makes but a Logarisme to perplex The world). 1684 COCKER in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1985/4 His Artificial Arithmetick, shewing the Genesis and Fabrick of Logarisms.

Logarithm (lɒˈɡərɪθm). *Math.* Also 7 *error*. *logorythm*. [ad. mod. L. *logarithmus* -us (Napier, 1614), f. Gr. λόγος word, proportion, ratio + ἀριθμός number.]

Napier does not explain his view of the literal meaning of *logarithmus*. It is commonly taken to mean 'ratio-number', and as such interpreted it is not inappropriate, though its fitness is not obvious without explanation. Perhaps, however, Napier may have used λόγος merely in the sense of 'reckoning', 'calculation' (cf. LOGISTIC).

One of a particular class of arithmetical functions, invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617), and tabulated for use as a means of abridging calculation. The essential property of a system of logarithms is that the sum of the logarithms of any two or more numbers is the logarithm of their product. Hence the use of a table of logarithms enables a computer to substitute addition and subtraction for the more laborious operations of multiplication and division, and likewise multiplication and division for involution and evolution.

The word is now understood to refer only to systems in which the logarithm of any number a^n is x , a being a constant which is called the *base* of the system. The logarithms (of sines) tabulated by Napier himself were not logarithms in this restricted sense, but were functions of what are now called the *Napierian* (also *Neperian*), *hyperbolic*, or *natural logarithms*, the base of which, denoted by the symbol e or ϵ , is 2.71828... This system is still in use for analytical investigations, but for common purposes the system used is that invented by Napier's friend Henry Briggs (died 1630), the base of which is 10; the *Briggsian* or *Briggian logarithms* are also known as *common* or *decimal logarithms*. For *binary*, *Gaussian logarithm*, see the *ads.* *Logistic logarithms* (see quot. 1795); also called *proportional logarithms*.

In mathematical notation 'the logarithm of' is expressed by the abbreviation 'log' prefixed to numeral figures or algebraical symbols. When necessary, the base of the system is indicated by adding an inferior figure: thus 'log₁₀ a ' means 'the logarithm of a to the base 10'.

1614 NAPIER (title) *Mirific Logarithmorum Canonis descriptio*. ... 1615-16 H. BRIGGS in *Ussher's Lett.* (1696) 36 Napier, Lord of Markinston, hath set my Head and Hands a Work, with his new and admirable Logarithms. 1616 E. WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Logarithmus* Ded., This new

course of Logarithmes doth cleane take away all the difficultie that heretofore hath bene in mathematical calculations. 1631 H. BRIGGS *Logarithm. Arithm.* i. 1 The Logar. of 1 is 0. *Ibid.* 2 The Log. of proper fractions is Defective. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i. Sir Interest... will tell you instantly, by Logorythmes, The utmost profit of a stock employed. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 173 Mr. Halley... has drawn a very curious Method for Constructing Logarithms. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Logarithms*, *Logistic Logarithms*, are certain Logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, useful in astronomical calculations. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VI. 80 Bonaparte said that his favourite work was a book of logarithms. c. 1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 519/1 This advantage, which the base 10 has over any other, was first seen and applied by Briggs...; the logarithms are, therefore, sometimes called the 'Briggian Logarithms'.

Logarithmal (lɒˈɡərɪθməl), *a.* *rare*. [f. LOGARITHM + -AL.] = LOGARITHMIC.

1630 R. DELAMAIN *Grammologia* To Rdr., To shadow out to the more learned the quintessence of this Logarithmical projection in Circles. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 90 By Logarithmal numbers.

† **Logarithmancy**. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. LOGARITHM + -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1652 GAVIE *Magstrom*, xix. 165 Logarithmancy, [or divining] by Logarithms.

† **Logarithmetic**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. = next.

1721 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Logarithmetical (lɒˈɡərɪθmɪˈtɪkəl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. LOGARITHM, on the analogy of ARITHMETICAL.] = LOGARITHMIC.

1621 W. JAMFSON (title) *Account of John Naper's Logarithmetical Trigonometrie* (in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 200). 1685 J. HAWKINS *Cocker's Decimal Arith.* II. l. 205 Logarithmetical Arithmetick is an Artificial use of numbers, invented for ease in Calculation. 1690 LEYBURN *Chrys. Math.* 191 Logarithmetical or Proportional Scales. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 416 Ye who learn logarithmetical rules at Cambridge.

Hence **Logarithmetically** *adv.*

1775 in ASH. c. 1850 *Rudin. Varie.* (Weale) 144 The sliding rule is... graduated logarithmetically.

Logarithmic (lɒˈɡərɪθmɪk), *a.* (and *sh.*) *Math.* [f. LOGARITHM + -IC. Cf. F. *logarithmique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also in *logarithmic sine, tangent, secant*, etc., used (sometimes incorrectly) to denote the logarithm of the function named; opposed to *natural*.

Logarithmic curve (or *line*), a curve having its ordinates in geometrical progression and its abscissas in arithmetical progression, so that the abscissas are the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. *Logarithmic ellipse, hyperbola* (see quots. 1851). *Logarithmic spiral*, a spiral which intersects all its radiants at the same angle.

1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 243 The Applie of the Logarithmic curve DEF. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 261 The Curve describ'd by their Intersection is called the Logarithmic Line... A Point from the Extremity thereof, moving towards the Centre with a Velocity decreasing in a Geometric Progression, will generate a Curve called the Logarithmic Spiral. 1752 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 100 Now subtract the logarithmic versed sines of such degrees, as are intended to be put on the scale, from the logarithm versed sine of 180°. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 423/2 Constructing logarithmic tables to facilitate their [sc. astronomical] calculations. 1851 J. BOOTH *Elliptic Integrals* Pref., I have named them [two curves] the spherical parabola, and the logarithmic ellipse... The latter [may be traced] on a paraboloid of revolution. *Ibid.* 159 If a right cylinder, standing on a plane hyperbola as a base, be substituted for the elliptic cylinder, the curve of intersection with the paraboloid may be named the logarithmic hyperbola. 1878 CUFFORD *Elem. Dynamic* I. 78 A point is said to have logarithmic motion on a straight line when the distance from a fixed point on the line is equally multiplied in equal times. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 347 Another point which moves with uniform angular velocity in a logarithmic spiral.

b. Pertaining to the logarithmic curve.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 17 A round steel rope of logarithmic form... would weigh only 1594 kilograms.

B. *sb.* = *Logarithmic curve or line*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Let AVD be a logarithmic, and its ordinates AB, VC, DQ. 1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 The common logarithmic has its subtangent constant.

Logarithmical (lɒˈɡərɪθmɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = LOGARITHMIC. *Logarithmical scales* (see quot. 1727-41).

1631 H. BRIGGS (title) *Logarithmical Arithmetick*. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 215 The Logarithmical Tangent-line. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Proportional scales*, called also *logarithmical scales*, are the artificial numbers or logarithms, placed on lines, for the ease and advantage of multiplying, dividing, &c. by means of compasses, or of sliding-rules. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 145 That line... which is now commonly known by the name of the logarithmical curve. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The inner circle L is divided into 30103 parts, corresponding with the logarithmical parts of an octave. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 47 Formulas... more convenient for logarithmical calculation. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. viii. § 8. 7 Thus reducing the error, which, strictly speaking, must always exist from the principle of logarithmical construction, to an almost infinitesimal fraction.

Hence **Logarithmically** *adv.*, by the use of logarithms; in logarithmic proportions.

1760 PEMBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 923 The present methods of computing logarithmically an angle from the three sides of a spherical triangle given. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 328 Expressing this equation logarithmically. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xxiv. 332 The ratios in which

their gold pieces have changed would be calculated logarithmically.

† **Logarithmotechny.** *Obs. rare* - *o*. [ad. mod. *l.* *logarithmotechnia* (N. Mercator, 1668), f. *logarithm-us* LOGARITHM + Gr. *τέχνη* art.] The art of calculating or making logarithms.

1724 in BAILEY; 1775 in ASH; and in some mod. Dicts.

Log-book.

1. *Naut.* A book in which the particulars of a ship's voyage (including her rate of progress as indicated by the log) are entered daily from the log-board. Hence *transf.* and *fig.*, a journal of travel.

a 1679 Sir J. Moore *Syst. Math.* (1681) I. 271 A Book called a Traverse Book or Log Book. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Log-book, at sea, a book ruled and columned like the log-board. 1779 BOSWELL *Lett. to Johnson* 7 Nov., My Chester journal... is truly a log-book of felicity. 1821 BYRON *Diary Wks.* (1846) 677/1 This additional page of life's log-book. 1830 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 146 The mate's log-book was upon the table.

2. *Tailoring.* = LOG *sb.* 7.

1869 SENIOR *Comte de Paris' Trades' Unions* 169 It was agreed that thenceforth payment should be by piecework, according to a tariff called the log-book.

3. A kind of journal of proceedings which the master of a public elementary school is required to keep.

1872 in Rice-Wiggin & Graves *Elem. Sch. Manager* (1879) 220 Occasional deviations from the table... should be noted by the teacher in the log-book. 1882 *Education Code* 4 The log-book... must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books [etc.].

† **Loge** *l.* *Obs. Cant.* [? Short for HOROLOGE.] A watch.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Loge*, a Watch. I suppose from the French *Horloge*. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., He filed a cloy of a loge, i.e. he picked a pocket of a watch.

|| **Loge** *z* (*lōz*). [Fr.: see LODGE *sb.*]

1. A booth, stall.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 25 Apr., Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 357 The several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades*, *gloves*, and other *ruffraichissements*.

2. A 'box' in a theatre or opera-house.

1768 SKERNE *Scut. Journ.* I. 198 (*The Rose*) He told me, it was some poor Abbe in one of the upper loges. 1818 C. CLAIRMONT in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1837) II. 192, I could not even perceive the faces of those who sat in the loge next to ours. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan, Fair xxix*, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her loge. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 50, I did the grand tier deliberately, going from loge to loge.

-**logger** (*lɒdʒər*), the ending of a few words which are virtually adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. words in -*λόγος* (L. -*logos*): see -LOGUE, -LOGY. The oldest of these is *astrologer* (14th c.); it is uncertain whether this was f. L. *astrolog-us* + -ER *l* (in which case it is an unusually early example of a type of derivation afterwards common), or whether it was f. *astrology* + -ER *l* (cf. the similar formation of *astronomer*, *astronomer*). On the analogy of this word, -*logger* was applied in a few instances to form personal designations correlative with words in -*logy*, -*logic*, as in *chronologer*, †*geologer*, †*philologer* (obsolescent), †*theologer* (*horologer* is of different formation). The suffix is no longer a living formative, being superseded by -LOGIST.

† **Loges.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E 2 b, A Feager of Loges, one that begeth with counterfeit writings. *Ibid.* E 3 Loges, a passe or warrant.

Loggage, *obs.* form of LUGGAGE.

Loggat, logget. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6-7, 9 *logget*, (7 *logat*, *loeket*), 8-9 *loggat*. [app. some kind of derivative of LOG *sb.* 1]

1. An old game (see quot. 1773); also the missile used in the game. (See LOGGERHEAD 5.)

[1541: Implied in LOGGATING.] 1581 LANHAMDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1538) 353 Bowles, Closh, Coites, Loggets or other unlawfull Games. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 100 Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at Loggets with 'em? mine ake to thinke on't. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 315, 200 crownes? I halost as much at loggets. 1705 T. BROWN *To J. Haines in Coll. Poems* 119 What though they ne'er broke Jest, or Pate at Lockets, They've Sense enough, for all that, in their Pockets. 1773 STEEVENS in *Shaks. Wks.* X. 315 This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play, throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake, wins: I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 401/1 Let us take the case of a fine old English gentleman in a country house on a wet day in the middle of the sixteenth century. After he had... played at bowls or loggats till his arms ached, how was he to pass the time till supper?

2. A pole, heavy stake.

1600 HOLLAND *Living xxx.* x. 746 The enemies from out of the Carthaginian ships, began to cast out certaine loggets [orig. *asseres*] with yron hooks at the end (which the souldiers use to call Harpagones) for to take hold upon the Roman ships. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. ii. ix. 79 Beating of fruit downe with long poles, loggets, or such like. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. vi. Now are they tossing of his legs and arms, Like loggets at a pear-tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loggat-logget*; *loggat-playing* adj.

1793 BLOUNT in *Reed's Shaks.* XV. 305 note, A loggat-ground, like a skittle-ground, is strewn with ashes, but is more extensive. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* iii. None of your loggat-playing, tavern-jesting, come-kiss-me-Moll lovers.

† **Loggating.** *Obs.* In *loggating*. [f. prec. + -ING *l*.] Playing at the game of 'loggats'.

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 1 Sondrie newe and crafty Games and Playes, as loggating in the Feildes, slydethrifle otherwise called shovogrote.

Logged (*lɒgd*), *pp.* a. [f. LOG *v.* + -ED *l*.] a. Reduced to the condition of a log; *lit.* and *fig.* rendered incapable of action or movement. (Of water: Stagnant. Of a vessel: Water-logged.) b. Of land: Cleared by hewing the timber into logs.

c 1820 N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register (1891) XLV. 273 With deliberate aim, I kill one [Indian] and leave the other logg'd. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 265/2 Should she happen to get logged, there would be perhaps a difficulty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1850 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxiii, We should find employment... in other countries, even if the States were logged. 1889 10th Cent. Oct. 702 Bippers [birds] will not long stay where the water is slow or logged. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/2 The assumption that the logged... areas contained the same average quantity of timber per acre as the forests still standing.

Logger (*lɒdʒər*), *sb.* 1. *N. Amer.* [f. LOG *v.* + -ER *l*.] One who fells timber or cuts it into logs; a lumberman.

1734 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 840 Many Towns raising a general Contribution among the Loggers for him. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 7 It will not be long before an accursed band of choppers and loggers will be following. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 114 Life among the loggers... seems the very ideal of healthy independence. 1904 *Chamb. Jnl.* Ser. VI. III. 681/2 One hundred and fifty-four thousand feet of timber, which an average gang of loggers would cut down in about eight days.

Logger (*lɒdʒər*), *sb.* 2. *dial.* [app. a word invented as expressing by its sound the notion of something heavy and clumsy. Cf. LOG *sb.* 1 Although of late appearance in quots. it is prob. the source of LOGGERHEAD, LOGGERT.] a. A heavy block of wood fastened to the leg of a horse to prevent it straying (1777 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). b. Lumps of dirt on a ploughboy's feet (*Wilts. Gloss.* 1893). c. 'Meat which is sinewy, skinny, lumpy, "chunky", or not worth cooking' (*Warwicksh. Gloss.* 1896).

Logger (*lɒdʒər*), *sb.* 3. In 5 *logour*, 9 *loggar*. [? f. LOGGER *v.*] In *pl.* 'Stockings without feet, tied up with garters and hanging down over the ankles' (Jam.).

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 149 Item, for vii elne of quhyte to be logouris to the King, the tyme his leg wes sayre... xxviij.

Logger, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [? Back-formation from LOGGERHEAD.] Thick, heavy, stupid.

1675 COTTON *Scoffor Scoff* 9 My head too heavy was, and logger, Ever to make a Pettifogger. 1781 J. RIPLEY *Orig. Lett.* xix. 100, I would have seized you by both ears... and given your logger head forty-five severe knocks against the pavement. 1812 P. FORBES *Poems* 73 (E. D. D.) Wow, man, ye'r like Davy Spence Wi' logger head. *Ibid.* 86 They sigh, an' shake their logger head, An' cry all's over!

Logger (*lɒdʒər*), *v.* *St. and dial.* Also *Sc.* *loggar*. [? An imitative formation; cf. LOG *v.* and -ER 5.] *intr.* a. 'To hang loosely and largely' (Jam.). b. 'To walk with a lax gait or in a loose-jointed, swaying fashion' (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1893). c. To shake as a wheel which has been loosened (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*). Hence † **Loggerand** *pp.* a., † straddling.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) vii, Hir loggerand leggis and her harsky hyde.

Loggerhead (*lɒdʒərhed*). Also 8 (sense 3) -*heat*. [f. LOGGER *sb.* 2 + HEAD.]

1. A thick-headed or stupid person; a block-head.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 204 Ah you whoreson logger-head, you were borne to doe me shame. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 168 That shee should sweare... that she would neuer marrie with the Grocer he was such a logger-head.

1611 COTTER, *Teste de bouc*, a ioulthead, i.e. loggerhead; one whose wit is as little as his head is great. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 107 A pitfull, sneaking, whining Puritan, related to y^e Loggerhead at Lambeth. a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers v.* iv. It is almost a pity to hinder these two loggerheads from falling foul of one another. 1790 MALONE *Shaks. Wks.*, *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 17 note, The picture of *we three*. I believe Shakspeare had in his thoughts a common sign, in which two wooden heads are exhibited, with this inscription under it: 'We three loggerheads be'. The spectator or reader is supposed to make the third. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 25 While loggerheads, most dignified, Are soon to wealth and rank allied. 1892 *West Cumbld. Times* Christm. No. 4/1 (Cumbld. Gloss. 1899) Keep off them rods yeh gert loggerheads.

b. A local coin or token (see quot. 1799).

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 222 The dollars which now circulate through that part of the country [Wales] go by the name of Loggerheads. 1799 J. CONDER *Provincial Coins* 205 [Coins issued within the last 20 years] Loggerheads (*White Metal*). [Obverse], A Cart under a Gallows, and three Men hanging. 'The End of three Loggerheads'.

2. A head out of proportion to the body; a large or 'thick' head. Chiefly *fig.*; also in *phr.* to *join, lay loggerheads together*. (See also LOGGER *a.*)

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 His body is so fallen

away and leane, That scarce it can his logger-head sustaine. 1667 DEYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* i. i. Now, could I break my own logger-head. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 15 These two often join Logger-heads together, and broach more pernicious Contrivances. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1731) I. iv. 15 Let us retire, and lay out two loggerheads together. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlii, I have been following you in fear of finding your idle loggerhead knocked against one rock or other.

3. An iron instrument with a long handle and a ball or bulb at the end used, when heated in the fire, for melting pitch and for heating liquids.

1687 in STAVEL *Stavels Surv.* Lond. (1720) II. v. xviii. 288/2 Not to suffer Pitch, Tar, Rozin, &c. to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other thing. 1732 Act 5 Geo. II. c. 20 § 4 If any Master... shall... cause or permit to be heated or melted by Fire, Logger Head, Shot... any Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Grease [etc.]. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158/2 We put hot logger heads in buckets of tar and pitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Logger-head*, an iron for heating tar. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. v. Three or four loggerheads (long irons clubbed at the end) were always lying in the fire in the cold season, waiting to be plunged into sputtering and foaming mugs of flip. 1900 ALICE M. EARLE *Stage Coach & Tavern Days* v. 108 Into this mixture [flip] was thrust and stirred a red-hot loggerhead, made of iron and shaped like a poker.

4. 'An upright rounded piece of wood, near the stern of a whale-boat, for catching a turn of the line to' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *transf.*

1840 R. II. DANA *Ref. Mast* xiii. 30 The saddles... have large pommels or loggerheads in front, round which the 'lasso' is coiled when not in use. 1850 SCOBESBY *Cheever's Whaler*. Adv. ix. (1859) 116 It passes... around a post called the loggerhead, firmly secured to the frame of the boat. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 39, I looked for the rushing of the line round the loggerhead (a stout wooden post built into the boat aft).

b. (See quot.)

1836 HEBBERT *Engin. & Mech. En cycl.* II. 702 The beam or loggerhead, for the purpose of transmitting the motion of the piston to the pumps in the mine.

5. ? = LOGGAT.

1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life Amherst Coll.* 112 The game of 'loggerheads' has become obsolete, in this part of the country... A 'loggerhead' was a spherical mass of wood, with a long handle, and the game consisted of an attempt to hurl this towards a fixed stake, in such a manner as to leave it as near as possible.

6. As the popular name of various heavy-headed animals. a. (Also *loggerhead turtle*, † *tortoise*.) A species of turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1693) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle. 1697 DAMPIER *Joy.* (1729) I. 103 There are 4 sorts of sea turtle... The Loggerhead is so call'd, because it hath a great head. 1772-84 COOK *Joy.* (1790) I. 30 On the 24th we caught a large loggerhead tortoise. a 1845 HOOD *Turtles* vii, Poor loggerheads from far Ascension ferried! 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227/1 A rarer kind [of tortoise-shell] is derived from the loggerhead turtle, a native of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. 1895 *Royal Nat. Hist.* V. 83 The third, and probably the largest species of turtle, is the loggerhead (*Thalassochelys caretta*), easily recognised by its enormous head. *Ibid.* 84 The Mexican loggerhead (*T. kempi*), from the Gulf of Mexico, differs in [etc.].

b. applied to (a) two species of tyrant-bird inhabiting Jamaica, *Pitangus caudifasciatus* and *Myiarchus validus* or *cristatus*; (b) a N. American shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* or *carolinensis*; (c) a large duck of the Falkland Islands, *Tachyeres* or *Micropterus cinereus*, the Race-horse or Steamer-duck.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 128 In the Island of Barbadoes, and the adjacent Islands, are certain birds bigger than Sparrows, with a very great head, called by the English Loggerheads and Counsellors. 1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 185 *Sitta seu Picus cinereus major, capite nigro*. A Logger-head. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 300 [*Sitta, seu picus* Ray] They... let Men come so near them that they knock them down with Sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads. 1775 CLAYTON *Falkland Islands in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 Here is a species of ducks, called the loggerhead, from its large head. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 86 *Lanius carolinensis*, Wilson. *Lanius ludovicianus*, Linnæus.—Loggerhead Shrike. *Ibid.* 87 It is generally known by the name of the loggerhead.

c. *dial.* applied to various fishes, as the bullhead; also to the tadpole. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 There are three or four species of the common loggerhead, or sculpin fish, common on the English coasts. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 179 *Leuciscus cephalus*... Large-headed dace; loggerhead.

d. *dial.* applied to various large moths.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Loggerhead*, the large tiger moth. *North.* 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894 *Hutton-le-Hole Gloss.*, *Loggerhead*, a clouded butterfly. Large moths are also sometimes called 'loggerheads'. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Logger-head*, any kind of moth. The Ghost Moth.

7. *dial.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jnl. Nat.* 25 The crop consists almost entirely of the common field scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), logger-heads (*Centaurea nigra*) [etc.]. 1866 COCKAYNE *Leechdoms* III. 315 *Saxon Names Plants, Bolwies*, logger-heads, *centaurea nigra*... Loggerheads is a name I have often heard in Oxfordshire.

8. *pl.* in various phrases. † *To fall, get, go to loggerheads*: to be contending about differences of opinion; also, rarely, *to come to loggerheads*.

[The use is of obscure origin; perh. the instrument described in 3, or something similar, may have been used as a weapon.]

1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* iv. i. 6 They frequently quarrell'd about their Sicilian wench, and indeed . . . they seem . . . to be worth the going to Logger-heads for. 1681 *Tristram's College* 49 So we went to loggerheads together. I think that was the word, or Fifty-cuffs. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) l. 66 The others . . . went to loggerheads with Sancho, whom they soon overthrew. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 In order to destroy one member of the administration, the whole were to be set to loggerheads. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 25 Jan. 1 I hear from London that our successors are at loggerheads. 1887 FRITH *Autobiogr.* I. xxiv. 347 The Lord Chancellor . . . and the Bishop came to loggerheads in the House of Lords.

9. *attrib.* or *adj.* = **LOGGER-HEADED**.
1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 301 For saying col. Sidney's jury were a loggerhead jury.

10. *Comb.*: **loggerhead sponge**, a West Indian sponge of inferior quality; 'probably named from Loggerhead Key' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

Logger-headed (*lɒgə'hedəd*), *a.* Also 8 lugger-headed. [*f.* **LOGGERHEAD** (or parasynthetically *f.* **LOGGER sb.**) + **-ED**.]

1. Thick-headed, stupid.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 128 You logger-headed and vnpollisht groomes. 1643 J. WHITE *1st Cent. Scandal.* *Priests* 44 A company of logger headed fellows. 1667 COTTON *Scarron* iv. 107 Like a Logger-headed Lubber. 1831 TRELAUNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 73 You logger-headed fellow.

2. Of animals: Having a large head. **Logger-headed duck** = **LOGGER-HEAD 6 b** (c).

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 62 Oh! it is a great loggerheaded Chub! 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 200 In these [Falkland] Islands a great loggerheaded duck or goose (*Anas brachyptera*) . . . is very abundant. 1851 ZOOLOGIST XIX. 7603 The loggerheaded duck, whose wings . . . are used as propelling fins in the water.

transf. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* ii. i. A great lugger-headed Cart, with Wheels as thick as a brick Wall.

† **Loggership**, *noun-nd.* [*f.* **LOGGER sb.** + **-SHIP**.] Used as a derisive title for a sluggard.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. xx. (1865) 107 They [the Indian wives] must dress it and . . . see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships [sc. the husbands] having filled their paunches, their sweet lullabies scramble for their scrappes.

† **Loggery**, *a.* *Obs.* [*? LOGGER sb.* + **-Y**.] Of rank growth. (Cf. **LOGGY a.**)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) Bd 20 or 22 stookes of large or loggery haver will bee a sufficient load. *Ibid.* 54 When barley is loggery and full of greenes.

Logget: see **LOGGAT**.

Loggeyn (g), *obs.* form of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**

Loggia (*lɒdʒiə*; *It.* *lɒdʒa*). *Pl.* *loggias*, *It.* *loggie*. Also 8 *erron.* *log* (g) *ar.* [*a.* *It.* *loggia*: see **LOGGE sb.**] A gallery or arcade having one or more of its sides open to the air.

1744 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 119 Temples and Loggia's, built in many delightful recesses. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 459 A loggia laying the house open to the north, contrived in Italy for gathering cool air. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Verney's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 250 This mansion was . . . much improved by Sir Francis Bacon, who added Italian porticos, and loggias. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 116 Carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 329/2 A small loggia, formed by three open arches resting upon coupled columns. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xix. § xvi. In Italy the staircase is often in the open air, surrounding the interior court of the house, and giving access to its various galleries or loggias. 1883 — *Art of Eng. v.* 164, I have lived in marble palaces and under frescoed loggie.

Loggin (*lɒɡɪn*), *dial.* A bundle (of straw).

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxx. 140 A good thrasher can make up his loggins of two sheaves with sufficient neatness to please the nicest keeper of racers in the north. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 *Loggin* (Yorks.), a bundle of straw about 14 lbs. 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. to Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 181 They set up a loggin on end.

Logging (*lɒɡɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LOG v.** + **-ING**.]

1. The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs. Also *concr.* A quantity of timber felled.

1706 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 337 Those whose livelihood chiefly consists in Logging and working in the woods. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xvii. (1869) 74/1 His piles, or to use the language of the country, his logging. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. It has been a hard winter for logging. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* 400 During his student days he combined the theory of theology with the practice of 'logging'.

2. (See *quot.*, and cf. *log-rolling 2*.)

1817 JEFFERSON *Let.* 16 June in *Writ.* (1830) IV. 307 The barter of votes . . . which with us is called 'logging', the term of the farmers for their exchanges of aid in rolling together the logs of their newly cleared grounds.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **logging-camp**, **-path**, **-road**, **-shirt**, **-sled**; **logging-bee** *U. S.* (cf. **BEE 1** 4).

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 192 We called a 'logging-bee'; we had a number of settlers attend . . . to assist us. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in Snake-Box* 248 Following along its bank for a mile, we arrived at the 'logging-camp of Mr. Childers. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1804) 291 We . . . were soon confuted by numerous 'logging-paths. 1839 C. T. JACKSON *2nd Rep. Col. Maine* 41 We . . . walked along a 'logging road in the forest beside the stream. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 112 Robin down the logging-road whistles 'Come to me'. 1845 P. Parley's *Ann.* VI. 30 A coarse garment of hempen cloth, called a 'logging shirt. 1741 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 349 Sent our Baggage on 'logging sleds to Rochester from Cochecho.

Loggin (*lɒɡɪŋ*), *phl. a.* [*f.* **LOG v.** + **-ING**.]

That logs or lies like a log.

1864 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 6 The logging crocodiles' Outrageous bulk.

Logging (*lɒɡɪŋ*), *phl. a.* See also **LOGAN-STONE**. [*f.* **LOG v.** + **-ING**.] That rocks. Only in **logging-rock**, **logging-stone**.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 148 The rude and primitive symbol of the logging rock. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* I. iv. § 4. 148 In the parish of Sithney . . . stood a celebrated logging stone. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 803 Logging-stones whose ponderous bulk sways at the touch of a woman's hand.

Logging (e), *obs.* form of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**

† **Loggish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **LOG sb.** + **-ISH**.] Heavy, sluggish.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 2 To raise and elevate muddy and loggish spirits from the dunghill.

Loggy (*lɒɡi*), *a.* [*f.* **LOG sb.** + **-Y**.]

† 1. Of a crop: Of strong growth, rank. (Cf. **LOGGARY a.**) *Obs.*

1620 MARKHAM *Farwe. Husb.* xvi. 141 A man may well mowe of good and deepe loggy meadow, or of rough vneuen meadow every day one aker. 1635 — *Eng. Husbandman* ii. vii. 73 The Meadow or Hay which comes thereof, is so ranke, loggy, and fulsome in taste, that [etc.].

2. Heavy; sluggish in movement. (Cf. **LOGY a.**)

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1 They were beat . . . by their slow, loggy stroke.

Loggyne, **-yng**, *obs.* forms of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**

† **Logh**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *löh*, 4 *loos*, 103. [*OF.* *löh*, **lōg*, = *OFris.* *lōch* place, *OLLG.* *lhog*, den, cave.] Place,stead.

11. O. E. Chron. an. 779 (MS. F) Her Æðelbyrht ahl forðferde & Eanbald was gehalagd an his loh. *Ibid.* an. 931 On his loh. c. 1315 SHOREHAM v. 260 And thet he were hyt nost y-nos3 One to agredy hyre loos3 And he3 ine heuene blysse. *Ibid.* vii. 436 Nou schal man be in hare lo3, And hadde loye and blysse y-nos3.

Logh e, **lo3e**, *obs.* var. **LOUGH**, **LOW**.

Logh e, **lo3e**, *obs.* pa. t. of **LAUGH v.**

Lozen, *obs.* pa. pp. of **LIE v.**

Logia: plural of **LOGION**.

-logian, an ending occurring first in *theologian*

(a. *OF.* *theologien*, *f.* *theologie*: see **-AN**, **-IAN**), and hence adopted in a few mod. words to form substantial personal designations correlative with the names of sciences in **-LOGY**. The words so formed (e.g. *geologian*, *philologian*) are now *obs.* or *rare*, being superseded by formations in **-LOGIST**.

Logic (*lɒdʒɪk*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *logik*, 4 6 *logyk* (e), 4-7 *logike*, *logique*, 6 *logyeke*, 6-7 *logicke*, 7-8 *logick*, 6- *logic*. [*a.* *F.* *logique* (13th c.), *ad. med.f.* *logica*, *ad. Gr.* *λογική* (first found in Cicero; ellipt. for *ἡ λογική τέχνη*, rendered in *med.l.* by *ars logica*), *fem.* of *λογικός* (whence *L. logicus*) pertaining to reasoning, *f.* *λόγος* word, oration, reasoning, reason, etc.: see **LOGOS**. The word is current in all the mod. Rom. and Tent. langs.: *Sp.* *lógica*, *Pg.*, *It.*, *Du.* *logica*, *Sw.* *logika*, *Ger.*, *Da.* *logik*.

Cicero uses also *logica neut.* *pl.* = *Gr.* *τὰ λογικά* 'logics' (see 1 b below).

1. The branch of philosophy that treats of the forms of thinking in general, and more especially of inference and of scientific method. (Prof. J. Cook Wilson.)

The proper scope of this department of study has been and is much controverted, and books on 'logic' differ widely in the range of subjects which they include. The definition formerly most commonly accepted is 'the art of reasoning'; for various modern definitions see the later *quots.* At all times the vulgar notion of 'logic' has been largely that it is a system of rules for convincing or confounding an opponent by argument.

In the Middle Ages logic (or DIALECTIC, *q.v.*) was one of the three sciences composing the 'trivium'; the former of the two divisions of the seven 'liberal arts'.

1364 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 127 Lo, logyk I lered hire and al be lawe after. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prod.* 286 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also, That unto logik hadde longe yeo. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 251 Permenides satte ten zere on a roche, and bypoutt hym of be art of logik. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 366 Sche made him such a Silogime, That he foryart al his logyque. 1481 CARTON *Myrr.* i. viii. 34 The seconde science is logyque. . . This science proueth the pro and the contra. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* A 1 b, Logike is an arte to reason probable. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 b, Law, Logique, and the Swizers, may be hir'd to fight for any body. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 5 (1891) 179 Logic differeth from rhetoric . . . in this, that logic handleth reason exact and in truth, and rhetoric handleth it as it is planted in popular opinions and manners. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 12 Galen brings too much Logick into his Treatise of Pulses, and mentions the Predicaments [etc.]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 354 Logic, or the science of the general principles of good and bad reasoning. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* i. (1866) I. 4 Logic is the Science of the Laws of Thought as Thought. 1843 MILL *Logic* *Introd.* (1846) 9 Logic is not the science of Belief, but the science of Proof, or Evidence. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* i. 1 Logic may be most briefly defined as the Science of Reasoning.

2. *phl.* in the same sense. (Cf. *ethics*, etc.) Not now in general use.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. vii. 120, I remember, that I heard in the logicks, of *pars essentialis* or *Physica*. 1651 W. JANE *Εκκον Ακαατος* 247 The Libellers Logickes serves him to as little purpose, as his historie. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 89 The Theorist in this part

has endeavoured to give us a proof of his great skill in Logicks. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Cal.* 43 The following books have been appointed for the Examination for Logical and Ethical Moderatorships:—Logics. All the Logics of the Undergraduate Course.

† *c.* Used by translators and expounders of Hegel for: The fundamental science of thought and its categories (including metaphysics or ontology).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/2 Hegel divides philosophy into three parts:—1. Logic, or the science of the idea in and by itself. 1854 A. TULKE tr. *Chalybians' Speculat. Philos.* 313 Philosophy . . . has three cardinal divisions, the Logic, which with Hegel, as is readily seen, implies also Metaphysics; the Philosophy of Nature; and Philosophy of Mind. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i. § 9 Speculative Logic contains all previous Logic and Metaphysics. 1890 W. S. HOUGH tr. *Erdmann's Hist. Phil.* II. 686 The fundamental science, which Hegel calls Logic, but remarks at the same time that it may equally well be called Metaphysics or Ontology.

2. A system or a particular exposition of logic; a treatise on logic. Also, the science or art of reasoning as applied to some particular department of knowledge or investigation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 267 To lowe lybbyng men he lark is resembled; Aristotile he grete clerke suche tales he telleth; Thus he lykneth in his logyk be leste foule oute. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys & Roy* 125 b, They which write for the most part, do nothing but . . . heape one on another Grammars, Rhetoricks, Logicks, Institutions [etc.]. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xi. 266 If Mr. B. had studied his new Logic more and his Phalasis less; he had made better work in the way of Reasoning. 1765 BURKE *Subl.* & B. *Introd.*, Wks. I. 96 The logic of taste, if I may be allowed the expression. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1853) 165 The arbitrary laws of our present logics. 1838 — *Logic* *App.* (1866) II. 244 The Italian and Latin Logics of Genovese are worthy of your attention. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 619/2 The logic of Hegel is the only rival to the logic of Aristotle. . . His logic is an enumeration of the forms or categories by which our experience exists. 1882 R. ADAMSON *Ibid.* XIV. 782/1 The metaphysical logic of Hegel, the empirical logic of Mill, the formal logic of Kant. 1884 *Mind* Jan. 123 In that speculative domain [Germany], Logics swarm as bees in spring-time.

3. Logical argumentation; a mode of argumentation viewed as good or bad according to its conformity or want of conformity to logical principles. *To chop logic*: see **CHOP v.** 2. Also, logical pertinence or propriety.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice marres logike and charitie both. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. 15 This was the Logic of the Jews, when they accused our Saviour unto Pilate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 130 But when they . . . instead of giving were required to pay, and by a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 71, [1] A statesman's logic unconvinced can hear. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* 541/1 You will be astonished at the logic which could draw such an inference from that address. 1830 MACAULAY *Rob. Montgomery* Ess. (1887) 140 We should be sorry to stake our faith in a higher Power on Mr. Robert Montgomery's logic. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v. Driven alike by its Logic, and its Unlogic. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 4 *Gab. Depart. Inc.* And where's the logic of 'depart' ? 1853 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 33 As . . . Sir William Hamilton argues with overpowering learning and logic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 4/7 England, as Mr. Disraeli once said, is not governed by logic.

b. *transf.* A means of convincing or proving.

1682 G. TOPHAM *Rome's Tradit.* Ep. Ded., Bonner's Logick, Fire and Faggot. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 7 8 A certain Grand Monarch . . . writ upon his Great Guns—*Ratio ultima Regum*, The Logic of Kings. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 180 On setting to Lancaster cleanly hit Ford down; when it was loudly vociferated 'What do you think of that for logic?' 1859 F. FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xliii. (1899) 83 The Grape that can with Logic absolute The Two-and-Seventy jarring Sects confute. 1869 J. EADIE *Comm. Gal.* 132 The logic of their facts was irresistible. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 1, 'The logic of events' may prove too strong for them, and what reason could not effect necessity may enforce. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/5 Their territory . . . was annexed to the British domain in consequence of the terrible logic of war.

4. *attrib.* = of or pertaining to logic.

In some of the earlier *quots.* possibly a real *adj.* (like *L. logicus*, *F.* *logique*) = **LOGICAL 1**.

1581 J. HAMILTON *Catholic & Facile Traicte* 19 Zung men neu cum out of the grammer or logic scholes. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 107, I have now my Mitigator vpon a Logicke racke. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. ii. § 6 Most of them usually penned in a base and barbarous Logicke phrase. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 36 This distinction, is received in all the Logick schooles. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 79 Endeavoring to enthrall us with sophisticall arguments and Logick quirks. 1654 COLLINGS *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, They would not endure to stand in a Logick forme. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 Sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positive or notional evidence. 1724 R. WODROW *Life & Wodrow* (1828) 18, I had a copy of Logick and Ethick Dictates in my father's hand among his school books. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 865 Wouldst thou on metaphisic pinions soar? Or wound thy patience amid logic thorns? 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v. 223 Questions insoluble, or hitherto unsolved; deeper than any of our Logic-plummets hitherto will sound. 1866 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 243 He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw.

5. *Comb.*: † **logic-fisted a.**, having the hand clenched, like Logic in personification (see *Cic. Orat.* xxxii. 113; *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 5).

1683 KENNETH tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 80 One, with an open-handed freedom, spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a Logic-fisted gripingness, catches at, and grasps all he can come within the reach of.

† **Logic**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. (But see **LOGIC sb.** 4.) [ad. L. *logicus* (or F. *logique*), a. Gr. *λογικός*: see **LOGIC sb.**] = **LOGICAL a.**

1500 LEVINS *Manib.* 121/24 *Logicke, logicus*.
-logic (lɒdʒɪk), **-logical** (lɒdʒɪkəl), endings originally occurring in adaptations (through F. and L.) of Gr. adjs. in *-λογικός*, derived from adjs. and sbs. in *-λογος, -λογον*, which have derivative nouns of quality or function in *-λογία*, represented in Eng. by *-LOGY*. As the meaning of an adj. in *-logic(al)* may with substantial correctness be rendered by 'pertaining to *-logy*', such adjs. are commonly apprehended as derivatives of the related sbs. (as if f. *-logy* + *-ic*). In general, the existence of a sb. in *-logy* now implies the potential existence of a correlative adj. in *-logical* (the exceptions being confined to a few of the older words, such as *apology*, which have corresponding adjs. of different formation). For the difference in meaning between adjs. in *-logic* and the (now much more frequent) adjs. in *-logical*, see *-ICAL*, and cf. the note under **GEOLOGIC** 1.

Logical (lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. **LOGIC sb.** and L. *logicus* **LOGIC a.** + *-al*. Cf. med.L. *logialis* and obs. F. (16th c.) *logical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to logic; also, of the nature of formal argument.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 9 The curious probatioun logical. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* Ded., Since first I began to be a medler with these Logical meditations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 90 But they are put off by the Names of Vertues, and Natures, and Actions, and Passions, and such other Logical Words. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 39 A Sermon, in which there would be Ethical Truth as well as Logical. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 212, I beg'd. that we might keep close to the strictest Logical Disputing. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 13 Galeu then blam'd the School of Moses and Christ for want of Logical Demonstrations in their Discourses of Laws. 1844 WHATELY *Logic* III. Introd. (ed. 8) 156 Many Logical writers... have undertaken to give rules 'for attaining clear ideas'. 1851-5 G. BRIMLEY *Ess., Tenonism* 38 Our common speech, abounding in logical generalizations and names of classes.

2. That is in accordance with the principles of logic; conformable to the laws of correct reasoning.

1689 PRIOR *1st Ep. Fleetwood Shepherd* 39 Then he, by sequence logical, Writes best, who never thinks at all. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. 1. § 1. 47 A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. 1845 COLERIDGE *Method in Enquiry* *Metrop.* 1. 42 These cannot be introduced into a scientific treatise without destroying the symmetry of its parts by a suspension of the logical order. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relat. Apostol. Teach.* i. 25 He wants a logical explanation of the Christian faith.

3. That follows as a reasonable inference or natural consequence; that is in accordance with the 'logic' of events, of human character, etc.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 11 Having the sovereignty to dispose of, it seemed logical that the Estates might keep it, if so inclined. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 3 In France accordingly feudal government runs its logical career. 1883 tr. *Stepan's Undergr. Russia* 121 It may be called the sign of a lofty mind to which heroism is natural and logical.

4. Of persons: Capable of reasoning correctly. 1664 PEPEY *Diary* 18 Nov., I find he is a very logical man and a good speaker. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 3 Nor is it sufficient, that a Man who sets up for a Judge in Criticism, should have perused the Authors above mentioned, unless he has also a clear and Logical Head. 1805 J. LEYDEN in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179 You logical lads of Europe will be very little disposed to admit the legitimacy of the conclusion.

Comb. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The strong and logical-minded Manning.

5. [*nonce-uses*, after Gr. *λογικός*.] Characterized by reason; rational, reasonable.

1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. iii. (1821) p. xxiii, We may... be too apt to rest in a mere 'logical life', an expression of Simplicity, without any true participation of the divine life. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 466 The logical worship is rendered reasonable service in Rom. xii. 1.

† 6. *sb. pl.* The subjects which are studied in a course of instruction in logic. *Little or small logicals*: certain minor questions of the science of logic, which formed the subject of the *Parva Logicalia*, a collection of treatises by Petrus Hispanus and others. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 185 Those rules of restryctions, amplyfications, and suppositiouns very wittely inuented in the small Logycales, whyche heare oure chyldren in euerye place do learne. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van.* Places 22b, Other intollerable, and vaine wordes which are written in the little Logicals. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 10 John Colet... after he had spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in Arts. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School... in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

Logicalist (lɒdʒɪkəlɪst). *Metaph. rare.* [f. prec. + *-IST*.] One who regards the categories of logic as ontologically valid.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 210 That which the logicalist begins with, that which constitutes what I have called the *thinghood* of things, is with the phenomenalist unnoticed or treated as a delusion.

Logicity (lɒdʒɪkəlɪti). [f. as prec. + *-ITY*.] The quality of being logical.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 152 A fanatical logicity of mind. 1863 *Reader* 18 July 63/3 Induction, certainty, logicity... these are some of the things which mark a science. 1873 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 12/1 A disputative logicity inherent in the mental constitution of the people.

Logicize, *v. rare*—*1*. [f. **LOGICAL** + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make logical. Hence **Logicization**. 1849 *For Marginalia Wks.* 1864 III. 494 The thought is logicized by the effort at expression. *Ibid.* The mere act of inditing tends... to the logicization of thought.

Logically (lɒdʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. **LOGICAL a.** + *-LY*.] In a logical manner; according to the principles of logic or the laws of sound reasoning.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xli. 143 Vpon which consideration *Ramus* most prudently, and truly logically iudgeth the nature of the argument. 1695 L. PRASTON *Boeth.* III. 134 It is most logically and truly concluded. 1717 *Prior Alina* II. 109 From hence I logically gather, The woman cannot live with either. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III. § 9 (ed. 2) 163 His argument, logically developed, will stand thus. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1869) 255 As one of his parishioners very logically remarked.

Logicalness (lɒdʒɪkəlɪnəs). [*-NESS*.] The quality of being logical.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in recent Dicts.

† **Logicaster**. *Obs. rare*—*1*. [ad. L. type **logicaster*, f. *logicus*: see **LOGIC** and *-ASTER*.] A petty logician.

1683 O. U. F. *Ch. no Conventicles* 7 This Logicaster will be baffled.

Logician (lɒdʒɪˈʃiən). *Forms*: 4 *logissian*, 4-6 *logicien*, 5 *-icion*, *-ycien*, 6 *-ecien*, *-ysson*, 6-7 *-itian*, 6- *logician*. [a. F. *logicien* (13th c.), f. *logique* **LOGIC**: see *-ICIAN*.]

1. A writer on logic; a student of logic.

1382 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep.* 66, I holde my pees of gramariens and retorikis, filofers, geometers, logissians [1388 logiciens]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 Thei be logiciens ziffene reason of either thyng as Plato was and his folowers. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 100 Gramariens, logiciens, maysters of lawe. 1530 PALSGA. 50 If they be suche as the logiciens call abstractes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 18 Logicians make three necessary parts or termes in every proposition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 78 Contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* I. § 1 (ed. 2) 22 The logician's object being not to lay down principles by which one may reason, but by which all must reason. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 7 All people are logicians in some manner or degree.

2. One skilled in reasoning.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 15 Thou art no Logitian, thou canst not reason for thy selfe. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 72 Then we had not... a subtil Scotus to play the Logician.

† **Logicianer**. *Obs.* Also *logicioner*, *-itioner*, *Sc. logicinar*. [f. prec. + *-ER*.] (For the form cf. *practitioner*.) = **LOGICIAN**. Also, one who is studying logic.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Miv, Thear is no good logicioner, but would think [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 183 The sophist logicianis pr. chance may argou, that tua contrareis can nocht be haytht false. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 43 b, Chose then now whether you will be accounted a lyar or a simple logicioner. 1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 65 When I was a Logitioner in Oxford. 1584 *Copie of a Letter* 77 He hath store... of manie fine wittes and good Logitioners at his commandment.

Logicize (lɒdʒɪsaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. **LOGIC** or L. *logicus* + *-IZE*.]

1. *intr.* To use logical argument, employ logic.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 525 *Soc.* Hast thou, tell me, the spirit of Logic within ye? *Strep.* I can't logicize—no—but I'll pilfer with any. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI. (1858) 348 Intellect is not speaking and logicising: it is seeing and ascertaining. 1844 H. P. TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* Pref. 5 Reason... is the faculty which reasons or logicizes.

2. *trans.* To turn into logic, *nonce-use*.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 200 Take Hegel's widest... division of Logic, Nature, Spirit: the last subsumes the second under the first; Spirit logicises Nature.

Logico-, taken as comb. form of **LOGIC**, **LOGICAL**, in the sense 'logical and...'.
 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 383 Bishops, liturgies [etc.]... were... with celestial patents, wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exorcised by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

Logie¹ (lɒˈgi). *Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] The open space before a kiln fire; = **KILLOGIE**.

1779 D. GRAMAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215 The kill-ribs brake, and down he goes with a vengeance into the logie. 1806 YETTS of Gowrie xi. in *Child Ballads* IV. 175/2 He's sleeping in yon logie. 1824 MAC TAGGART *Gallovid. Encl.*, *Logie*, a fire in a snug place; a snug place for a fire. 1862 *Hist. Prov. Scot.* 143 Mak a kiln o'f and creep in at the logie. 1882 J. WALKER *Taunt to Auld Reekie* 234 Dirt-choked its loggie Nae longer reeks.

Logie² (lɒˈgi). *Theatr.* [Said to be named from David *Logie*, the inventor (Barrère & Leland).] An ornament made of zinc, intended to give the effect of jewellery.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 note, Bits of looking glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. 1883 SALA *Living Lond.* 483 The plastering of girdles with zinc 'logies'.

Logging, *obs.* form of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**

Logio, *erron.* form of **LOGIA**.

|| **Logion** (lɒˈgiən). *Pl.* *logia* (lɒˈgiə). [Gr. *λόγιον* oracle, f. *λόγος* word.] A traditional maxim of a religious teacher or sage. Chiefly used with

reference to the sayings of Jesus contained in the collections supposed by some to have been among the sources of our present Gospels, or to sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels.

1587 GOLOING *De Moray* vi. 62 Marke what we finde in their sayings gathered by men of olde time, which are commonly called Logia, that is to say, Oracles. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & the Bible* vi. 321 The *logion*... is given by two out of the three Synoptics. *Ibid.*, The *logia* of the Fourth Gospel. 1879 E. A. ARNOLD in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 815/2 It may imply that he [Papias], as others had done, wrote an interpretation of the 'Logia', accompanied by comments and by supplementary traditions. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* I. i. 43 Its [Buddhism's] sacred books consisting of the words of Buddha and his exploits, the *Logia* and the *Acta*. 1889 A. B. BAUCE *Kingd. God* x. 235 The authenticity of this logion has been called in question.

† **Logis**. *Obs.* (Frequent in Caxton.) In 5 lo d gys(e, logise, lodgis, -es, lodygys. [a. OF. *logis*, *-eis*, f. *loge-* to LODGE.] A lodging-place; lodgings; a tent, encampment; lair (of an animal).

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Hering in euery logise where they descended tidings of him. 1481 — *Godfrey* 11 How the turkes of Anthyoche sprang out, and assailed the lodgyes of our peple. 1484 — *Fables of Esop* v. ix, Nyghe to the lodgyes of the lyon. c. 1489 — *Sonnets of Ayoun* xv. 362 God seke hym in his lodges. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 291 Of them were slayn XII. M! & more and dured the batayll vnto euen tyme, that they withdrew them eyther other part to their lodgyes.

† **Logism**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *λογισμ-ός* calculation, reasoning, f. *λογίζεσθαι* to count, reckon, conclude by reasoning, f. *λόγος*: see **LOGOS**.] Reasoning.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logism*, the due and judicious understanding of a thing, formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Conf. grave*. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 5 Tell me not of your logisms and syllogisms: I rely upon Scripture alone. 1664 J. CHANDLER *Jan. Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Reasoning, or Logisme (from whence is a Syllogisme) is an act whereby [etc.].

† **Logist**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *logist-a* or Gr. *λογιστ-ής*, f. *λογίζεσθαι* to see prec.] a. An expert reckoner or accountant. b. *Gr. Hist.* One of a board of Athenian officials (see quot. 1656).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 The common Logist, Reckon-master, or Arithmetician, in hys using of Numbers. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logist*, he that causeth presidents or notable sayings to be registered, a caster of accounts. The Logists among the Athenians... were ten men... to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy... were to render an account of all such occasions as they had then administration of. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 472 St Jonas More was with him [W. Oughtred, mathematician] a good while, and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Logist*, one expert in Computation, or that understands Accounts.

-logist, an ending resulting from the addition of *-IST* to sbs. in *-LOGY*, forming sbs. with the general sense 'one who is versed in *-logy*'. It is now the only living formative with this function, the older equivalents *-loger*, *-logian*, *-logne* occurring only in very few words (most of which are obsolete). The formation is mainly English, though a few examples, as *étymologiste*, *chronologiste*, have existed in Fr. from the 16th or 17th c., and others, as *zoologiste*, appear first in the 19th c. **Logistic** (lɒdʒɪˈstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *logisticus* (whence F. *logistique*), ad. Gr. *λογιστικός*, f. *λογίζεσθαι* to reckon, reason, f. *λόγος* reckoning, account, reason: see **LOGIC**, **LOGOS**.]

A. adj.
 † 1. ? Pertaining to reasoning; logical. *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. vii. § 6 Even the wisest... writers oft-times swallow such fallacies in historical narrations... as would be rejected... were they exhibited to them in the simplicity of language or logistic form. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 5 Men that are borne deafe and dumbe; who can argue... rhetorically by signes, and with a kinde of mute and logistique eloquence overcome their amaz'd opponents.

2. Pertaining to reckoning or calculation.
 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logist*, one skill'd in the Logistic Science, i.e. the Art of Reckoning, or casting Account. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. 115 The Algebraic Mark, which denotes the Root of a negative Square, hath its Use in Logistic Operations.

3. *Math. a.* In *logistic curve*, *line*, *spiral* = logarithmic. Also = pertaining to a logarithmic curve, e.g. *logistic semi-ordinate*. b. *Logistic logarithms*: logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations. c. *Logistic numbers* (see quot. 1882).

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Logistic*, or *Logarithmic line*, a curve so called, from its properties and uses, in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms. *Ibid.*, There may be infinite logistic spirals. *Ibid.* s. v. *Quadrature*, The space intercepted between the two logistic semiordinates. 1785 HUTTON (title) *Mathematical Tables*; Containing the Common, Hyperbolic, and Logistic Logarithms. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* xii. 226/1 (U. K. S.) The proportional, or, as they are sometimes called, logistic logarithms. 1882 J. W. L. GLAISHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 777/1 *Logistic numbers* is the old name for what would now be called ratios or fractions.

B. sb.
 † 1. A calculator. *Obs.*
 1633 W. ROBINSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 15 A more exact way... could not possibly be taken than by angles taken with a very large quadrant, and so good an artist and logistic as Snellius was.

2. *Math.* A logistic curve.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The logistic will never concur with the axis, except at an infinite distance. *Ibid.*, Quadrature of the Logistic. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 245 The subangent of the atmospheric logistic, is the length of a column of such a fluid as I have supposed.

3. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*). a. The art of arithmetical calculation; the elementary processes of calculation, as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. b. Logistical or sexagesimal arithmetic.

a. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logistical*, the Art of counting or reckoning, the practice of Arithmetick, or that part thereof which contains Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logistics*, the same as Logistical Arithmetick; but some apply the Term to signify the first general Rules in Algebra. 1817 COLBROOK *Algebra*, etc. 5 *Particularismata*, eight operations, or modes of process: logistics or algorithm. 1884 J. GOW *Hist. Gr. Math.* iii. 65 [Plato] is on many occasions careful to distinguish the vulgar *logistic* from the philosophical *arithmetical*. b. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 81 Logistics, or Logistical Arithmetic, a name sometimes employed for the arithmetic of sexagesimal fractions, used in astronomical computations.

Logistical, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. med.L. *logisticus* (see LOGISTIC *a.*) + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to or based upon reasoning or disputation. (Cf. LOGISTIC *1.*)

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 3 The Logistical motions that appear in the Hands of Disputants. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 214 That Logistical or rational faculty of the soul. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 13 A question that depended upon no abstruse or logistical reasoning.

2. Pertaining to calculation. = LOGISTIC 2.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. xxxiv. 349 Ve may use the logistical secret of approaching nere to the precise verity. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 272 The Sacred Story... does so exactly agree with the Conversations of Heaven, and Logistical Astronomy.

3. *Math.* = LOGISTIC 3.

1653 SHAKERLEY (title) *Tabulæ Britannicæ*: The British Tables: Wherein is contained Logistical Arithmetick, the Doctrine of the Sphere, Astronomical Chronologie [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1 Chap. 1. Of Logistical Multiplication and Division. *Ibid.* 2 A new Table of Logistical Logarithmes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logistical Arithmetick*, was formerly the Arithmetick of Sexagesimal Fractions. It is now taken by some for the expeditious Arithmetick of Logarithms, by which all the Trouble of Multiplication and Division is saved. 1709-29 MANDEV *Syst. Math. Arith.* 74 Astronomical [Arithmetick], which sometimes also is called Logistical. *Ibid.* 78 Of Logistical Addition [i.e. addition of degrees, minutes, seconds, etc.; of years, days, hours, etc.]. 1777 SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 586 note. This table bears some analogy to the tables of logistical logarithms.

Logistics, *sb. pl.*: see LOGISTIC B. 3.

Logistics (lɒdʒɪˈstɪks), *sb. pl.* 2 [ad. F. *logistique*, f. *loge-r* to quarter, LODGE, or *logis* LOGIS: see -ISTIC.] (See quot. 1898.)

1879 R. TAYLOR *Destruct. & Reconstruct.* v. 47, I have written of him [Johnston] as a master of logistics. 1890 *Century Mag.* Feb. 570/2 The marches of Sherman disturbed all previous axioms of logistics. 1898 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 341 Strategy is the art of handling troops in the theatre of war; tactics that of handling them on the field of battle. The French have a third process, which they call logistics, the art of moving and quartering troops, i.e., quartermaster-general's work. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 3/4 To the small commandos, say of from 50 to 300 men, 'hanging about' is the beginning and end of logistics.

Logitioner, variant of LOGICIANER.

Logocracy (lɒgəˈkrəsi). [f. Gr. *λόγος* word + -CRACY.] A community or system of government in which words are the ruling powers.

1804-6 SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 104 Instruments which overturn the horrible tyranny of adjectives and substantives, and free the mind from the chains of that logocracy in which it is so frequently enslaved. 1807-8 W. LIVING *Salmag.* (1824) 108 Their government is a pure unadulterated logocracy, or government of words.

Logocyclic (lɒgəˈsɪkəl), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. Gr. *λόγος* ratio + *κύκλος* circle + -IC.] a. *adj.* Only in *logocyclic curve*, a curvilinear circular cubic, whose equation is $(x^2 + y^2)(2a - x) = a^2x$. b. *sb.* A logocyclic curve.

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 257 A new curve, which I have called the *Logocyclic Curve*, from the similarity of many of its properties to those of the circle, and from its use in representing numbers and their logarithms. *Ibid.* 261 The entire length of the logocyclic is equal to [etc.].

|| **Logodædalus**. *Obs.* Pl. -i. Also in anglicized form *logodædale*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *λογοδαΐδαλος*, f. *λόγος* + *δαΐδαλος* cunning.] One who is cunning in words.

1611 ? B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* Charac. Authour, He is a great and bold Carpenter of Words or (to express him in one like his own) a Logodædale. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.*, *Song Sol.* iv. 3 (1660) III. 353 Those Logodædali, learned Asses, that prophane disdain at the stately plainness of Gods blessed Book. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frederic's Archit.* etc. 121 Least whilst I thus discourse of the Accomplishments of our Artists... I myself be found Logodædali.

So + **Logodædalist**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodædalist*, an Inventor or Forger of new Words, and strange Terms. 1806 J. LESLIE *Dict. Synon. Words* s. v. *Words*, Inventor of words, logodædalist.

Logodædaly (lɒgəˈdæli). *rare*. [ad. late L. *logodædalia*, a. Gr. *λογοδαΐδαια*, f. *λογοδαΐδαλος* (see prec.)] Cunning in words; skill in adorning a speech; 'verbal legerdemain'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodædaly*, a goodly shew and flourish of Words, without much matter. 1825 COLERIDGE

Aids Refl. xliii. (1836) 114 For one instance of mere Logomachy I could bring ten instances of Logodædaly, or verbal Legerdemain.

† **Logodiarrhe**. Also 8, 9 in Diels. *logodiarrhœa*. [f. Gr. *λόγος* word + *διάρρεια* diarrhœa. Cf. F. *logodiarrhée*.] A flux or flow of words.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gage Pref.* 777 4 b, A rambling logodiarrhe without wit or reason. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Logodiarrhœa*. [1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Logodiarrhœa*. So 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Logofascinated, *pp. a.* none-rod. [hybrid f. Gr. *λόγος* word.] Fascinated by words.

1652 UPHAM *Fewel Wks.* (1834) 231 The logofascinated spirits of the... hearers... were so on a sudden seized upon.

Logogram (lɒɡəˈɡræm). [f. Gr. *λόγος* word + -GRAM.]

In sense 1 substituted (owing to association with *anagram*, *lipogram*, etc.) for *logograph*, which in this sense is itself a mistake for *Logograph*.

1. = LOGOGRIPH.

1820 WEBER *Lett.* 1 Apr. in *Life* (1830) II. 19 If you are not much in the habit of composing logograms, you can hardly conceive how many words a single well-chosen noun may be coaxed into. For instance, how many are there in steam-boat? 1862 H. B. WHEATLEY (title) *Of Anagrams, Lipograms, Chronograms, Logograms, Palindromes*.

2. A sign or character representing a word; in *Phonography*, a word-letter; a single stroke which, for brevity's sake, represents a word.

1840 L. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* § 159 (1845) 46 The hooked *vr* is used as a logogram for *very*. 1870 *Phonet. Man.* 126 The following ingenious exercise is composed entirely of Logograms.

Hence **Logogrammatic** *a.*, pertaining to logograms (sense 1).

1820 WEBER *Lett.* 1 Apr. in *Life* (1830) II. 19 The whimsical contrast which this logogrammatic Berserksgangr presented to the parallel exploit of Coleridge, who wrote his *Kubla-Khan* under the effects of opium.

Logograph (lɒɡəˈɡrɒf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH. Cf. Gr. *λογογράφος* (see next).]

1. Used erroneously for LOGOGRIPH.

Some mod. edd. of Jonson *Underwoods* lxi. have *logographs* where the original ed. has *logographies*. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 468 The Masquerade; or, a Collection of New Epigrams, Logographs [etc.].

2. *Phonography*. A character or combination of characters representing a word; = LOGOGRAM 2.

1888 L. PITMAN *Man. Phonography* § 190. 68.

3. = LOGOTYPE.

1872 W. SKENE *Early Typography* 426 It is an existing book, nearly two hundred years old, one half of which is printed with movable wooden letters, logographs, and words.

4. = LOGOGRAPHER 2. *rare* (in quot. *transf.*).

1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xviii. (ed. 2) 417 The philosophy... or mythology of the Welsh hards and logographs.

5. An instrument for giving a graphic representation of speech-sounds.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 205 For recording vocal impulses one of the most sensitive instruments is the logograph, invented by W. H. Barlow, F.R.S.

Hence **Logograph** *v. trans.*, to print with logotypes.

1843 *Biographical Dict.* II. ii. 576 A second edition appeared in 1764 and a third in 1797-9 (which being logographed, or printed with a separately cast type for every word, was reissued in 1801).

Logographer (lɒɡəˈɡrɒfə). [f. late L. *logograph-us* accountant (a. Gr. *λογογράφος* prose-writer, speech-writer, f. *λόγος* word, speech, account + *-γράφος* -writer) + -ER: see -GRAPHER.]

1. A lawyer's clerk; an accountant. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logographers*, Lawyers Clerks, they that write Pleas and Causes in the Law or Books of Account. 1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1735 PSYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Logographer*, an Accountant or Writer of Books of Accounts.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* A writer of traditional history in prose.

1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iv. I. 117 The adventures which the ancient poets, epic, lyric, and tragic, and the logographers after them, connect with the name of the Argæan Iō. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. (1870) 265 Pherecydes, an Athenian logographer of the fifth century before Christ. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 After the manner of the early logographers, turning the *Iliad* into prose. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 634/1 Hellanicus, the most important of the Greek logographers.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* A professional speech-writer.

1853 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxviii. XI. 350 Before he [Demosthenes] acquired reputation as a public adviser, he was already known as a logographer, or composer of discourses to be delivered either by speakers in the public assembly or by litigants in the *Dikastery*. 1881 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 531 The plain man, intending to go to law, addressed himself to a professional speech-writer, or 'logographer'.

4. One who practises or is skilled in logography.

1860 in WORCESTER citing Smyth.

Logographic (lɒɡəˈɡrɒfɪk), *a.* [f. LOGOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. Gr. *λογογραφικός*.]

1. Pertaining to logography (see LOGOGRAPHY 1).

1784 *Lond. Chron.* No. 4287, Logographic Office, Black Friars, April 15. By His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for printing by words intire instead of single Letters. 1875 (title) *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse* intended as a Specimen of the Types, at the Logographic Printing Office. 1882 PERDON *Eng. Journalism* xiii. 94 John Walter... set all the printers in London by the ears with his whim about logographic printing.

2. Consisting of characters or signs, each of which singly represents a complete word.

1801 J. HAGER *Babylon. Inscript.* 53 Goguet makes no distinction between hieroglyphic, and, as I call them, monogrammatic or logographic characters. 1828 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 110, I would not call the Chinese characters a syllabic, but a logographic system of writing.

So **Logographical** *a.* 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Logographically (lɒɡəˈɡrɒfɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a logographic manner.

1783 H. JOHNSON (title) *An Introduction to Logography*... Printed logographically and sold by J. Walter. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* III. 506 The want of variety in their rhymed letter-press is so obvious that it may be thought they might print all their poetry logographically, with stereotype hemistichs. 1828 DU PONCEAU *Chinese Syst. Writing* 114 It cannot be written with the Chinese character logographically.

Logography (lɒɡəˈɡrɒfi). [ad. Gr. *λογογραφία*, f. *λόγος* speech + *-γραφία* writing. Cf. F. *logographie*.]

1. (See quot. 1783.)

1783 H. JOHNSON (title) *An Introduction to Logography*: or, the art of arranging and composing for printing with words intire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 198, I then wrote a treatise on the beauties of Lilliputian ortho and logography. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 164 Logography... is merely a modification of block-printing. 1887 FOX *Bourne Eng. Newspapers* I. 255 A new [1783] printing process known as logography.

2. A method of long-hand reporting, in which several reporters were employed, each taking down a few words in succession.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Logography*, a system of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to short-hand, which was put in practice during the French revolution.

Logograph (lɒɡəˈɡrɒf). Forms: 6-9 *logogryphe*, 7-9 *-iphe*, 9 *-iff*, 7- *logograph*. [ad. F. *logographie*, f. Gr. *λόγος* word + *γράφος* fishing-basket, riddle.] A kind of enigma, in which a certain word, and other words that can be formed out of all or any of its letters, are to be guessed from synonyms of them introduced into a set of verses. Occasionally used for: Any anagram or puzzle involving anagrams.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* w. i. 33 Worse than the Logogryphes of later times, Or Hundreth Riddles shak't to steene-lesse rimes. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Ever upon Vulcan* 34 (1640) Bib. Had I... weav'd fifty times Of Logogryphes, or curious Pallindromes. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Lady Hervey* 21 Nov. *Lett.* (1857) IV. 435 All I can send your ladyship is a very pretty logogryphe, made by... Madame du Defand. 1770 FOX in J. H. JESSE *G. Schryn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 398, I gained great credit there by guessing a logogryphe. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 417 A logograph... describes not a word only, but all the included words, which any portion of its letters can spell. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 808 A sort of logogriph not worthy of solution. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. xii. 136 The original discovery was announced to Kepler in the following logograph. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* VII. 210 note, The clue to this logograph lies in the numerical value of the letters forming the key-word.

Hence **Logogriphic** *a.*, of or pertaining to logographs, of the nature of a logograph.

1814 *Q. Rev.* X. 464 By dropping *r* [from *Borlase*], and changing *ae* into *us*, we have the ingenious logogriphic title of Sir Polus.

Logolatriy (lɒɡəˈlɑːtri). [f. Gr. *λόγος* word + -LATRY.] 'Worship' of words; unreasonable regard for words or for verbal truth.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 305 [Neo-Platonism is] but one fanciful process of hypostasizing logical conceptions and generic terms. In Proclus it is Logolatriy run mad. 1846 E. MIALLE in *Nonconf.* VI. 45 Many good people are exceedingly prone to logolatriy. They get hold of a good word, representing a thing good in itself, and then conclude that every object to which that word may be applied, is a good thing. 1890 *Frail. Ednc.* 1 Mar. 145/1 An almost morbid tendency to literal truthfulness, or, as the writer calls it, 'logolatriy'.

Logology (lɒɡəˈlɒdʒi). [f. Gr. *λόγος* (see LOGOS) + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.]

1. The doctrine of the Logos. (Only as the title of two books in the 18th c.)

1726 J. JEFFERY (title) *Logology*, on John i. 1.

2. The science of words. *rare*.

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. 1. 208 Perhaps the following little attempt at Philology (Logology?) may not be deemed an inadmissible trifle. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 139 One of our most esteemed modern authorities in 'logology'.

Logomach (lɒɡəˈmæk). [ad. Gr. *λογομάχος* adj., f. *λόγος* word (see LOGOS) + *μαχ-*, *μάχεσθαι* to fight.] One who fights about words.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 483 The great logomach of Hippo.

Logomachial (lɒɡəˈmækɪəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL.] Disposed to logomachy.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 405 Mr. Galt... is familiar with those... variations from the general standard which occur among his... logomachical countrymen.

Logomachist (lɒɡəˈmækɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One addicted to logomachy; one who disputes about verbal subtleties.

1825 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 272 If I met with a disputatious word-catcher or logomachist. 1822 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 3/1 One feels inclined... to ask like some old logomachist what he exactly means by 'is'.

Logomachize (lŏg'măkôiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in logomachy. Hence

Logomachizing *pp. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 592 The...incomprehensible cackle of logomachising ganders.

Logomachy (lŏg'măki), *n.* Forms: 6-7 **logomachie**, 7-**logomachy**; also 7-8 in Latin form **logomachia**. *Pl. -ies*; also 8 -*ys*. [ad. Gr. λογομαχία, f. λόγος word + μαχία fighting.]

1. Contentation about words; an instance of this.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 169 Of so high a science they have made a certain Logomachie. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 16 Which you seem to place amongst your Logomachies, or Logical notions. 1711 tr. *Werenfels* (title) A Discourse of Logomachies, or Controversies about Words. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 25 The Sophistry call'd Logomachia [sic], or punning with and upon Words. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 122 This quarrel tending to vain logomachies...ended in confusion. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. § 1 (1876) 341 The reproach of logomachy which is brought...against the speculations of political economists. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* Pref. p. xi, The barren logomachies of Plato's *Theætetus* are relieved by half a dozen immortal pages. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 289 It shows how much of mere logomachy there is in these disputes.

2. ? *U.S.* 'A game of cards each containing one letter with which words are formed' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Logomachie**, *Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. Gr. *λογομαχική (*sc. τέχνη*), fem. of *λογομαχικός of or pertaining to logomachy, f. λογομάχος **LOGOMACH**.] (See quot.)

1646 SALTSMARSH *Some Drops* III. *Smoke in Temple* 56 You criticise on words;...I wonder you...have leisure for that, this is logomachie, or word-fighting.

|| **Logomania** (lŏg'măniă), [mod.L., f. Gr. λόγος + μανία madness.] A form of insanity in which there is a great loquacity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Logomaniac, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + ΜΑΝΙΑC.] One who is insanely interested in words.

1870 H. GREEN *Shaks. & Emblem Writers* 103 We have outgrown the customs of those logo-maniacs, or word-worshippers, whom old Ralph Cudworth...seems to have had in view.

Logometer¹ (lŏg'mătēr), [f. Gr. λόγος (in the sense of ratio) + -METER.] *a.* (See quot.)

1842 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 It is of course the *a priori* introduction of what answers to the logarithm of a number, which I call the logometer of a line given in magnitude and direction. *Ibid.*, By A² is meant the line whose logometer is B x logom. A.

b. Applied to Wollaston's 'logometric scale' for chemical equivalents.

1855 in OGLIVIE, *Suppl.* 1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Gentl. Mag.*).

Logometer² (lŏg'mătēr), [A hybrid word f. LOG sb.¹ + (-O)METER.] A patent log for ships.

In recent Dicts.

Logometric (lŏg'mătrik), *a.* [f. Gr. λόγος ratio + μέτρον measure + -IC.] Indicating ratios by measurement. Used by Wollaston to designate his 'scale' for the graphic representation of chemical equivalents. Hence **Logometrically** *adv.* (in the same sense), **Logometrically** *adv.*

1813 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* CIV. 15 Those who are acquainted...with the use of logarithms as measures of ratios...will not need to be told that all the divisions are logometric. *Ibid.* 17 In the engraved scale of equivalents, the ratios of these numbers are represented by logometric intervals at which they are placed. *Ibid.*, The slider...is logometrically divided. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxii. 555 The scale is the logometric line of numbers. 1855 OGLIVIE, *Suppl.*, *Logometrical*.

|| **Logoneurosis** (lŏg'mănŏrō'sis), [f. Gr. λόγος word + NEUROSIS.] A nervous disorder causing defective memory of words.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The two ideas of logoneurosis and lalopathy consequently do not cover each other.

Logonomy (lŏg'nŏmī), *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. after ASTRONOMY.] The science of language.

1803 J. STEWART (title) *Opus maximum*: Logonomy; or, the science of language.

Logopandocie, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + πανδοκεία the trade of an innkeeper.] Readiness to admit words of all kinds.

1652 UROUHAET *Fetel Wks.* (1834) 198 The systeme of a language, which, by reason of its logopandocie, may deservedly be intitled The Universal Tongue.

Logopathy (lŏg'păpī), *Path.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + -PATHY.] A morbid affection of the speech (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 But as soon as the formation of thoughts is disturbed it becomes a question of dyslogia and logopathy.

|| **Logos** (lŏ'gŏs). *Theol. and Philos.* [Gr. λόγος word, speech, discourse, reason, f. λογ-, ablaut-variant of λεγ- in λέγειν to say.] A term used by Greek (esp. Hellenistic and Neo-Platonist) philosophers in certain metaphysical and theological applications developed from one or both of its ordinary senses 'reason' and 'word'; also adopted in three passages of the Johannine writings of the N.T. (where the English versions render it by

'Word') as a designation of Jesus Christ; hence employed by Christian theologians, esp. those who were versed in Greek philosophy, as a title of the Second Person of the Trinity. By mod. writers the Gr. word is used untranslated in historical expositions of ancient philosophical speculation, and in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its philosophical aspects.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* v. 52 We cal him Logos, which some translate word or Speech, and othersom Reason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xxiv. 79 That inward awful Majestic Hight Logos, whom they term great some of God. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 243 Origen...thence draws an Argument for the Eternity of the Logos or Word. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecol. Hist.* xvii. (1845) 375 Plato never imagined this Logos or Mind to be a person in the sense in which Christians believe the Son of God to be a person. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 If Christ be that Logos or Word that was in the beginning. 1882 S. D. F. SALMOND in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803/2 Heraclitus holds that nothing material can be thought of without this Logos, but he does not conceive the Logos itself to be immaterial. *Ibid.* 804/1 The Logos of the Stoics is a reason in the world gifted with intelligence, and analogous to the reason in man. *Ibid.*, His [Philos'] Logos is the representative of the world to God as well as of God to the world.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr. I.* ii. 150 Man...shall...under the conduct of the Logos-Redeemer, reascending to his source. 1865 tr. *Strassus's New Life Jesus* I. i. vi. 30 They are mere explanations of the Logos-theory. 1874 *Supernatural Relic.* II. iii. i. 340 The dogmatic system of the Logos Gospel did not admit of more than mere reference to it. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch. II.* lxxiii. 553 This extension of the Logos revelation explains the high estimate which some of the Greek fathers...put upon the Hellenic...philosophy.

Hence **Logos-ship**, the dignity and office of the Logos.

1895 *Expositor* Sept. 163 The logos-ship was attributed to Jesus.

Logothete (lŏ'gŏthēt), *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *logotheta*, ad. Gr. λογοθέτης, primarily 'one who audits accounts' (L. & Sc.), f. λόγος account + θε-, stem of τίθεμαι to set + agent-suffix -της.] The designation of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; applied esp. (also in the Norman kingdom of Sicily) to a high official corresponding to the 'chancellor' of Western kingdoms.

[c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *W. Wulker* 154/35 *Logotheta*, *zemotman*.] 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* liii. (1869) III. 286 Which the great logothete or chancellor of the empire was directed to prepare. 1862 KINGDON *Fredd.* II. ii. xviii. 446 Logothete of Sicily, and Prototony. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. 217 He can talk Latin, and perhaps Greek, as well as one of those accursed man-eating Grendels, a Roman lawyer, or a logothete from Ravenna.

Logotype (lŏ'gŏtīp), *Printing.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + TYPE.] A type containing a word, or two or more letters, cast in one piece.

a 1816 EARL STANHOPE in *Hansard Typographia* (1825) 477, I have deemed it advisable to contrive a new pair of composing cases, introducing a new set of double letters [these were on, of, to, re, an, th, in, se; they were not printed as ligatures], which I denominate logotypes; and rejecting altogether the double letters ff, fi, fl, fl, ft, ct, formerly occupying room in the cases, but used so seldom that [etc.]. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 41/2 The use of logotypes does rather enhance than lower the cost of printing. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 3/2 Are the Korean letters or logotypes as numerous as the Chinese?

b. *Comb.*

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 107 The logotype system was once attempted at the Times office, but soon abandoned. 1866 H. HART in *Collect. Ser. III.* (O. H. S.) 407 The *Times* newspaper was started in order to...show that logotype-printing was the only proper way to print!

Hence **Logotypy** = LOGOGRAPHY 1.

1824 WATTS *Bibliotheca, Index Subjects, Logography, or Logotypy*, the art of uniting several characters into a single type.

Log-roll, *v.* [Back-formation from LOG-ROLLING.] *a. trans.* To procure the passing of (a bill) by log-rolling. *b.* To approach (a politician) with the view of getting his political co-operation. *c. intr.* To engage in log-rolling.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 120 My people don't like me to log-roll in their business, and vote away pre-emption rights to fellows in other states, that never kindle a fire on their lands.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 279 The method of 'log-rolling' bills through the legislature. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr., The leading politicians who...log-roll the railway bills. 1876 *Lowell Among my Bks.* ser. II. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods...lobby and log-roll for their candidates. 1879 *Times* 19 June, To log-roll with everybody who was willing to work with him. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. ii. 286 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding, local bills are 'log-rolled' through the houses. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1898) 391 They did not log-roll Barty, whom they considered coarse and vulgar.

Log-roller, [f. LOG sb.¹ + ROLLER.]

1. One who engages in political or literary 'log-rolling'.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug., A professional politician...lobby and log-roller generally. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 120/1 Mr. Lang...shows what log-rollers were Hayward and Thackeray. 1900 *Author* 1 Jan. 183 In these columns notes on books are given from reviews which carry weight, and are not, so far as can be learned, logrollers.

2. *U.S.* 'A device in a saw-mill to convey logs from the log-deck or the log-way skids to the head-block' (Knight).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Fig. 1629 Emery's Log Roller.

3. One who practises the aquatic sport of 'log-rolling'.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 Canoes, shells, dug-outs, water-cycles, logs and log-rollers, and water-walkers, were present too in large numbers...At the start one of the log-rollers managed to drop off his log.

Log-rolling, [f. LOG sb.¹ + ROLLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *U.S.* The action of rolling logs to any required spot; a meeting for co-operation in doing this.

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 19 Occasionally there was a small opening on the bank, made for the purpose of log-rolling. 1859 MISS CARV *Country Life* i. (1876) 7 It was less welcome than as if it had brought a log-rolling. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 283/1 The great festivals of Western life are camp-meetings, barbecues, and log-rollings.

b. The action of propelling over the water a log on which one is seated.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 For the special benefit of the distinguished spectators...an elaborate display of log-rolling was given.

2. *U.S. slang.* Combination for mutual assistance in political or other action.

Suggested by the proverbial phrase 'You roll my log and I'll roll yours'.

1823 *Niles' Weekly Reg.* 7 June 210/1 That sort of 'management', now rather more fashionable, and known by the dignified appellation of 'log-rolling'—that is, a buying and selling of votes. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Foot Wks.* (Bohn) I. 169 Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics...are yet unsung. 1879 *Times* 19 June, The bribe was political preference, or 'log-rolling'—that is, help in passing other bills. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* I. i. xv. 213 Corruption...appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) 'log-rolling'.

b. Mutual puffing in literary publications.

[1845 in *Longm. Mag.* (1900) Feb. 375 Somewhere in this book of Letters occurs, about 1845, the phrase 'literary log-rolling', the earliest instance which one has met.] 1888 J. PAIN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Jan. 2 To have an eye to its [the book's] merits rather than to its defects, is obviously log-rolling. 18... *American XVII.* 350 (Cent.) If by log-rolling is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty.

-logue (lŏg), the form assumed by the Gr. -λογος, -λογία in adapted words (most of them through Fr.), as *analogue*, *catalogue*, *dialogue*. The words with this ending which are designations of persons (in most instances repr. actual or assumed Gr. compounds of -λόγος 'speaker, discourses', and related to parallel formations in -logy) are now little used, derivatives in -loger, -logist, or -logian being commonly preferred. Examples are *Assyriologue*, *Astrologue*, *ideologue*, *philologue*, *Sinologue*, *theologue*.

Logwood (lŏ'gwud), [f. LOG sb.¹ + WOOD.]

† 1. Logs stored for fuel. *Obs.*

1666 PEIRYS *Diary* 1 Dec., It seemed to be only of logwood that hath kept the fire all this while in it.

2. The heartwood of an American tree (*Hamamelis virginiana*) used in dyeing; so called from being imported in the form of logs.

It is used to some extent in medicine as an astringent. The alleged use of logwood in colouring spurious or adulterated port wine was at one time a frequent subject of jocular allusion.

1581 Act 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 There hath byn brought...from beyonde the Seas...Stuffe called Logwood alias Blockewood. 1597-1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls in Yorksh. Arch. & Topogr. Assoc.* (Record Ser.) III. 174 In dying wool & wollen clothe Logwood alias Blockwood. 1641 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 25 The rasping of brasil and logwood for the dyers is very hard labour. 1703 *Land. Gas.* No. 3892/3 The same day arrived here the *Essex* of Boston from Campeachy, laden with Logwood. 1880 H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port*, etc. 142 It has been often asserted that logwood is used to impart colouring matter to Port wine; and the authors of a bulky Treatise upon Wine...endorsed this preposterous assertion with their authority. 1892 WATSON *Tea* 145 A decoction, from catechu or logwood being next added to impart a tea-like color to the liquor.

b. The tree that yields this wood.

1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Colmenero's Treat.* *Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 Logwood. This shrub was first introduced to Jamaica from the main. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 267 Amongst the plants with regular or equal polypetalous corollas, you will find Logwood, &c. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 66 The fragrance...of the delicious Logwood...composed an atmosphere.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 3 A fine promising new Settlement upon the Spanish Main, mostly inhabited by the Logwood Cutters. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 22 Strong tea, either with or without a few logwood scrapings. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 By our side is a stack of dingy logwood red. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 9/5 A logwood ship that was about to sail for England.

Logy (lŏ'gi), *a. U.S.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. Du. *log* heavy, dull.] Dull and heavy in motion or thought.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, *Logy*, heavy, slow, stupid...He's a logy man, i. e. a slow-moving, heavy man. 'He is a logy preacher', i. e. dull. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 452/2 Outside ballast...made boats logy. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/3 He [Barnum] is heavier, and a trifle logy. 1890 in *Leflingwell Upland Shooting* 459 They [greyhounds] became 'logy' and out of heart.

b. Used as *sb.*: A heavy fish.

1897 R. KILLING *Captains Courageous* 61 'He's a logy. Give him room accordin' to his strength', cried Dan. 'I'll

help ye. 'No, you won't', Harvey snapped, as he hung on to the line. 'It's my first fish'.

-logy (lɒdʒi), earlier written *-logie*, an ending occurring originally in words adapted from Gr. words in *-λογία* (the earliest examples, e.g. *theology*, having come through F. *-logie*, med.L. *-logia*). These Gr. words for the most part are parasynthetic derivatives; in some instances the terminal element is λόγος word, discourse (e.g. in *τετραλογία* tetralogy, *τριλογία* trilogy); more commonly it is the root λογ- (ablaut-variant of λεγ-, λέγειν to speak: cf. LOGOS). In the latter case, the sbs. in *-λογία* usually denote the character, action, or department of knowledge proper to the person who is described by an adj. or sb. in *-λόγος*, meaning either '(one) who speaks (in a certain way)', or '(one) who treats of (a certain subject)'. Hence the derivatives in *-λογία* are of two classes, (1) those which have the sense of 'saying or speaking', examples of which are the words anglicized as *battology*, *brachylogy*, *cacology*, *dittology*, *eulogy*, *palilogy*, *tautology*; and (2) names of sciences or departments of study. As the words of the last-mentioned class have always a sb. for their first element, and o is the combining vowel of all declensions of Gr. sbs., the ending of these compounds is in actual use always *-λογία*, becoming *-ology* in Eng. The names of sciences with this ending are very numerous: some represent words already formed in Gr., as *theology*, *astrology*; many represent formations which might legitimately have existed in Gr., as *geology*, *zoology*, *psychology*; others are of hybrid composition, as *sociology*, *terminology*, *insectology*. The modern formations in *-logy* follow the analogy of Gr. formations in having o as the combining vowel; exceptions are *petrology* (an incorrect form which some writers prefer to *petrology* because it shows the derivation from πέτρα rock, not from πέτρος stone) and *mineralogy* (F. *minéralogie*, which may be viewed as a contraction for **minéralologie*). The suffix *-ology* is freely used in the formation of humorous nonce-wds., some of which are illustrated below. All the modern formations in *-logy* may be said to imply correlative formations in *-logical* and *-logist*; in the case of some of the older words, the related personal designation ends in *-loger* or *-logian*. (Cf. *-logue*.) Hence *Logy nonce-wd.* = *ology*.

1830 W. BUCKLAND in Mrs. Gordon *Life* (1894) 40 Having allowed myself time to attend to nothing there but my undergroundology. **1837** *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 365 Hats were of scientific importance in his estimation, he had originated a system of hatology. **1853** (title) Chapology, or Hints about Hats. **1856** J. YOUNG *Donna* IV. iii. 372 The many Logies and Isms that have lately come into vogue. **1891** T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 49/1 What are called advanced ideas are really in great part but... a more accurate expression, by words in *logy* and *ism*, of sensations which men and women have vaguely grasped for centuries.

Logyng, Logyng(g)e, obs. ff. LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Logyt, obs. pa. t. of LODGE *v.*

Lohoch (lɔːhɒk). *Med.* Forms: a. 6 loch, 6-8 loche, 6-9 loch. b. 6 lochoch, 6-8 lohoc, 7 lehoch, lohoch, 7-9 lohock, 6-9 looch, lohoch. [a. med.L. *lohoc*, *looch*, a. Arab. لَوْح *lawḥ*, f. لَوْح *lawḥ* to lick.] A linctus.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) D j b, Take mornyng and euening, a spoonfull of the syrpe of inibues... in maner of a loch. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxiv. § 2. 47 They are good in a loche or licking medicine for shortness of breath. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 76 This seed is passing good for lohoches or electuaries to be made thereof. **1657** W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxiii. 139 The Juice of Liquorice dissolved in Rose water, with some Gum, Tragacanth, is a fine Lohoch... for hoarseness. **1753** N. TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 99, I made the Patient take... some white Lohoc. **1781** J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1795) II. 222 Numerous forms of electuaries, lohochs, and linctuses. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 266 Dose, from gutt. xx. to gutt. xxx. a day in a loch or any mucilaginous menstruum. **1889** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loch*, a linctus, or opaque oily emulsion, which may be used as a demulcent, or as an excipient for the suspension of powders.

Loif, Sc. variant of LOF *Obs.*, praise.

Loig(g)e, obs. form of LODGE *sb.* and *v.*

Loig(g)inge, -ynge, obs. ff. LODGING *vbl. sb.*

Loigne, var. LOIN and LOYNE *Obs.*

Loik, Loikman, obs. Sc. ff. LUKE a., LOCKMAN.

Loimic (loimik), a. [ad. Gr. λοιμικός, f. λοιμός plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to contagious disorders.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*; hence in mod. Dicts.

† Loimographer. *Obs. rare* = o. [f. Gr. λοιμός plague + -GRAPHER.] 'One who writes about or describes pestilences'. **1727** BAILEY vol. II.

Loimography (loimɒˈɡrəfi). [ad. mod.L. *loimographia* (R. Lyonnet, 1630), f. as prec. + -GRAPHY. The normal form would be **leimo-*, which is given as an alternative in some Dicts.] The descriptive science treating of pestilential diseases.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). **1857** in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **1864** in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Loimology (loimɒˈlɒdʒi). *rare* = o. In Dicts. also *loemology*. [ad. mod. L. *loimologia* (N. Hodges, 1672), f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The study of, or a treatise on, the plague or pestilential diseases.

1848 in CRAIG. **1864** in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

Loimous (loimɒs), a. [f. Gr. λοιμός plague + -OUS.] Having or full of the plague (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

Loin (loin), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 loyne, 6-7 loine, 6-8 loyn, (5 lony, 6 loigne, 9 dial. line), 7-loin. See also LUNYIE. [ad. OF. *loigne*, *logne*, dialectal variant of *longe* (mod.F. *longe* loin of veal) = Sp. *lonja* piece of ham:—med.L. **lumbica*, fem. of **lumbicus* adj., belonging to the loin, f. L. *lumbus* loin:—W. Aryan **lundhwa-*: see LEND sb.]

1. a. In the living body. Chiefly *pl.* The part or parts of a human being or quadruped, situated on both sides of the vertebral column, between the false ribs and the hip-bone.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xliiii. (1495) 160 The place called the loynes is in the sydes of the joyntes of the rydge. **1541** K. COPLAND *Cynodon's Quest. Chirurg.* F. iij b, The loynes are musculus fleshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1552) 15 b, From the ryght syde... descendeth a branche... downe towards the right loynes. **1589** PITTENHAM *Eng. Poete* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 An high paire of silke nether stocks that couered all his buttockes and loignes. **1605** SHAKS. *Learn* IV. i. 9 Horses are tide by the heads, ... Monkeys, by th' loynes, and Men by th' legs. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* v. 282 The middle pair Girt like a Starrie Zone his waste, and round Skirted his loines and thighs with downie Gold. **1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 269 Nothing will contribute more to strengthen a Horses Shoulders or Loynes. **1784** COWPER *Task* I. 45 But restless was the chair; the back erect Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dent. Med.* (1790) 525 A sense of heat, weight, and dull pain in the loins. **1846** J. HANTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 135 Good hand-rubbing... should be used... about the loins.

b. In an animal used for food; chiefly, the joint of meat which includes the vertebrae of the loins.

1302 Pol. *Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, and make roste is loyne. **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 312/2 Loigne of flesche (S. lony), *lumbus*, *elumbus*. **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xii. 232 Alle a hare bot the loyns. **1486** Bk. 37. *Albans* C. iij b, Then the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgete. **1555** in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rev.* Oxford 228 Item, a loyne of veale, ... xvij. **1598** *Epulario* B. j, The Loine [of a Bucke] may be roasted, and the legs baked. **1680** EARL DORSET *On Cress Dorchester* 12 So have I seen in Larder dark Of Veal a lucid Loin, ... At once both stink and shine. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Apr. I dined... at home on a loin of mutton and half a pint of wine. **1727** W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 30 Loyn, of Veal. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxi, The Brighton butchers sold... loins of mutton at 6d. per lb. **1862** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 101 The cookery... would suit you:—constant loins of roast mutton.

2 Chiefly *Biblical* and *poet.* This part of the body, regarded a. as the part of the body that should be covered by clothing and about which the clothes are bound; so, to gird (up) the loins (lit. and fig.), to prepare for strenuous exertion.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 This Jhon had his garment off camels heer and a gerdell off a skynne aboute his loynes. **1535** COVERDALE *Prov.* xxxi. 17 She gyrdeth hir loynes with strength. **1605** SHAKS. *Learn* II. iii. 10 My face He grime with filth, Blanket my loines. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1096 Some Tree whose broad smooth Leaves together sowed, And girded on our loynes, may cover round Those middle parts. **1742** COLLINS *Ode Poet. Charac.* 21 To gird their blest partiphetic loins. **1753** SMART *Hilliad* I. 27 Her loins with patch-work cincture were begirt. **1833** L. RITCHIE *Wauld by Loire* 17 It was necessary, therefore, to gird up our loins and walk. **1855** BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, The unlit lamp and the ungirt loin. **1877** BRYANT *Odys.* v. 280 And round about her loins wound a fair golden girdle. **1880** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fann.* II. v, He was standing like the impersonation of masculine punctuality with loins girded.

b. as the seat of physical strength and of generative power. † Hence occas. used as an equivalent for 'sire', 'offspring', 'descendants'. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxv. 11 Kynges shall come out of thy loynes. **1577-87** HOOKER *Chron. Fred.* 134/1 in *Hollinshed*, John earle of Bath, whose ancestors were descended from out of the loines of kynges. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 137 This shame deriues it selfe from vnknoyne loines. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xl. 16 Loe now, his strength is in his loynes. **1616** R. C. *Jimes Whistle* IV. 154 Impious villaine! to defame the fruit Of thine owne loynes. **1628** GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) Ep. Ded., And when it shall descend to your Loynes; may you be inuested with the Crowne, which... fadeth not. **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 By inter-marriage with the Lady Jane Grey, ... to bring it [the crown] about into his [Northumberland's] loynes. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* i. 352 A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loynes. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 459 What boots it, that from Phœbus Loins I springs. **1786** A. GIB SACR. *Content.* II. iii. 120 All his natural posterity, as being all in his loins. **1790** COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pk.* 109 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. I. 255 About a dozen and a half—the legitimate produce o' the Eerish couple's ain fruitful loins. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* v. 495, I thought, can this be he From Gama's dwarfish loins? **1880** L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* 43 The Future lies within thy loins, and all the Days to be To thee Time giveth to beget.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loin-ache*, *-guard*; *loin-cloth*, a cloth worn round the loins.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1075 This 'loin ache' is apt to reappear. **1899** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 324 The remainder of the dress is a 'loin-cloth' of white domestics or of indigo dyed cotton. **1894** *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/5 In cold or rainy weather the cab-horses have waterproof loin-cloths. **1895** *Oracle Encycl.* I. 180/1 Brayette and 'loin-guard' to protect the abdomen.

† **Loin**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 1. *trans.* The technical term for 'to carve' (a sole).

1486 Bk. St. Albans F. vij b, A Sole loyned. A Gurnarde chyned. A Tenche sawced.

† **Loin**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [aphetic f. ALOYN.] *trans.* To keep apart.

14. *Siege Jerus.* 63/1088 Doun þei daschen þe dores: dei scholde þe berde, þat mete yn þis meschef hadde from men loyned.

Loin, obs. form of LINE *v.* 1 and *v.* 2

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III. vii. (1578) II. 49 The Indians, who tie their sault bitches often in woods, that they might be loined by tigers. **1679** *Wood Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) II. 449 Dr. Michael Roberts... died with a girdle loyned with broad gold about him (tooth they say).

Loined (loind), *pp.t.* a. [f. LOIN *sb.* + -ED.] Having loins (of a specified kind).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. Headed like a snake, loined like a wensel, and breasted like a swan. **1871** *Daily News* 27 Nov. She is slack loined and light in the hindquarters. **1898** A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xv. 161 Clumsy brutes... loose loined and shaggy fetlocked.

Loiolite, obs. form of LOYOLITE, a jesuit.

Loir (loir), [a. F. *loir*:—pop. L. **glitrem*, for *glir-em*, *glis*.] The Fat Dormouse (*Myoxus glis*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 76 The greater dormouse, which Mr. Buffon calls the Loir. **1801** HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xxi. 314, I call them rats, from their almost perfect resemblance to that animal... but their real name is the Loir. **1884** *Evang. Mag.* Mar. 117 The Loir, or fat dormouse of France. **1885** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 116 The two large European species, the Loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the Lerot (*Elomys nitela*).

Lois s, obs. form of LOOSE, LOSE, LOSS.

Loisable: see LISABLE.

Loit, dial. form of LIFE, little.

Loiter (loitar), *sb. rare* = 1. [f. LOITER *v.*] The action of loitering; an instance of this.

1876 T. HARDY *Elthorpe* (1890) 314 Picotee... moved on in a manner intended to efface the lover's loiter of the preceding moments from her own consciousness.

Loiter (loitar), *v.* Forms: 4 (? *loltre* or *loitre*, *lotere*, 5 *loytron*, 6 *loyeter*, *loytre*, *lowtre*, *lewtre*, *leut*, *e're*, 6-8 *loyter*, 6-*loiter*. [a. MDu. *loteren* to wag about (like a loose tooth), Du. *leuteren* to shake, totter, *Naut.* (of a sail) to 'shiver'; also, to dawdle, loiter over one's work; cf. Wflm. *lutteren*, Ffris. *loteren*, of similar meaning. For the development of sense cf. the fig. uses of *loose*, *unsteady*. The sense which the word has in Eng. has not been found in Du. earlier than the 16th c., but may be much older in slang use; the word was prob. introduced into England by foreign 'loiters' or vagrants. The same root is found in MDu. *lutsen* to wag about.

The diphthong in the first syll. is a substitution for the unfamiliar vowel of the Du. word, which was prob. *o* as in mod. pronunciation) or nearly so.

In the first quot. below, the form *lottrande* may be genuine; if so it represents a distinct word, f. the root of *LOIT v.*

1. *intr.* In early use: To idle, waste one's time in idleness. Now only with more specific meaning: To linger indolently on the way when sent on an errand or when making a journey; to linger idly about a place; to waste time when engaged in some particular task, to dawdle.

13. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 458 Þenne was þe gome so glad of his gay logge, Lys lottrande [Morris conjectures *lottrande*] þer-inne, lokande to toun. **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 311/1 *Loytron*, or *hyn ydyll*, *actor*. **1482** *Trevisa's Higden* (Caxton) II. v. 77 He slough caym that loyterd [Trevisa: *loted*] amonge the bushes. **1530** PALSGR. 613/1 He loytreth aboute lyke a maysterlesse hounde. *Ibid.* 613/2 And you sende hym, he wyll sure loyter somewhere by the waye. **1540** *Hye way to Spytell Ho.* 143 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 29 Lowtryng, and wandryng fro place to place. **1553** *Primer in Liturgies, etc.* *Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 472 Labourd nothing at all, but went abroad loitering idly. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 198 Sir John, you loyter heere too long. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 277 Some of them do nought but loyter all the week long. **1660** *Wood Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 359 People might loyter about the streets in sermon time. **1697** DRYDEN *Aeneid* II. 745 A Javelin threw, Which fluttring seemed to loiter as it flew. **1726** LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 83 Nobody may loyter about in order to attempt it without instant suspicion. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 ¶ 4 That I loiter in the shop with my needle-work in my hand. **1814** SCOTT *Wav. xxxix*, Officers... loitered in the hall, as if waiting for orders. **1855** TENNYSON *Brook* 181, I linger by my shingly bars; I loiter round my cresses. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 8 These weak old men who loitered about. **1886** *Fall Mall G.* 18 June 3/2 Cabmen have had to pay... fines... for 'loitering and obstructing' the roads... To loiter, in cabman's English, means to ply for hire.

b. To travel or proceed indolently and with frequent pauses. With advs. or adverbial phrases.

1728 FORD *Dunc.* I. 228 Prose swell'd to verse, Verse loitring into prose. **1789** MRS. PLOZIN *Journ.* France I. 1 We have lingered and loitered... from port to port. **1827-35** WILLIS

Florence Gray 32, I loiter'd up the valley to a small and humbler ruin. 1806 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, xxxviii. With weary steps I loiter on. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 445 From the 13th of July to the 13th of August we loitered along. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 51 He loitered thoughtfully along the uneven highway. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 115 The Avon loiters past the churchyard.

2. *trans.* † a. To neglect (one's work). *Obs.* b. To allow (time, etc.) to pass idly; to waste carelessly or upon trifles. *Obs.* exc. with *away*; occas. with † *out*. † c. To postpone getting or giving (something). *Obs.*

c 1540 *Hye Way to Spytell Ho.* 871 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 62 But lye in bed, . . . Lewtryng theyr worke tyll it pas noone. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. ¶ ij. Be not of the nombre of those men, whiche . . . loyter the tyme . . . and do no good at all. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Triumph*. 547 When thou art determined what knowledge thou wilt most apply, then let it not be loytered, but seeke to get it speedily. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 111 To loyter well deserved gifts is not to give but sell. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i. (1691) 12 Not loyter out my life at home. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. 57 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. v. 173 It would have been extreme imprudence . . . to have loitered away so much time. *Mod.* We loitered away the rest of the day.

3. *Comb.* : † loiter-sack, a lazy, lumpish fellow. 1594 LILLY *Moth. Bomb.* II. ii. If the loiter-sack bee gone springing into a taverne, He fetch him reeling out.

Loiter, *obs.* form of LIGHTER *sb.* 1

Loiterer (loiterær). *Forms:* 6 leuterar, leutterer, loitreer, loyterour, -(er)rær, 6-7 loyterar, -er, 8- loiterer. [a. Du. *leuterer*: see LOITER *v.* and -ER 1.] One who loiters (see senses of the *vb.*); † a vagabond, 'sturdy beggar'.

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 *Loyterar, transeu.* 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 1 The same Justices shall cause such Slave, or loyterer to bee marked on the forehead. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 22 These lousey leuterars. *Ibid.* 27 An ydeill leuterar. *Ibid.* 87 Lasy lewd Leuterers. 1588 in *Norfolk Antiq. Misc.* (1883) II. 329 Paid to Burwell and his loyterers for vij dayes' worke, v. viij^d. 1612 S. RIO *Art Zugling* B 1b, Many of our English Loyterers joined with them, and in time learned their craft and cosening. 1640-1 *Kirkcudr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 84 David Macmollan, loyterar, being convent for saying, that [etc.]. 1684 G. S. *Anglorum Spec.* 196 Th. Tusser was a Speculative Husbandman, but a Practical Loyterer in Agriculture. 1723 SWIFT *Country Life* 33 The loitersers quake, no corner hides them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 9 The loiterer . . . makes appointments which he never keeps. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxi. Come, loiterer, come! 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* II. 14 There are still a few loiterers on the pavement. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxix. Spring will not wait the loiterer's time Who keeps so long away.

Loitering (loitering), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* LOITER in its various senses. † In early use, vagrancy, vagabondage.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 188 Per was laughwing and loitering and 'let go be cuppe'. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 *Loyterynge, transeu.* a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kvij. A man giuen to exercises is vertuousse, and one giuen to leutrynge is a vicious person. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin's Comm. Acts* xxiii. 13 When God calleth vs expresly, our loitring is without excuse. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxv. (1627) 270 And to see that there be no intermission, or loytering in any fourme, if the master bee away. a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. (1726) I. 854 Nor is he a good Servant . . . that connives at other's Loiterings. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 7 Should I . . . in the course of my loiterings . . . see . . . anything curious. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiii. (1857) 212 Opportunities . . . which loiterings by the . . . road-sides present. 1889 BROWNING *Imperante Augusto* 162 No loitering, or be sure you taste the lash.

† b. *attrib.* 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 312 Were it not better to take it away soone after, as we do loitering books . . . from children. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 The helps of Breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear.

Loitering (loitering), *ppl. a.* [f. LOITER *v.* + -ING 2.] That loiters or idles; in early use, that leads a vagabond life.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L i v b, These lewtryng theues, whyche wyl not labour by daie. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* i. (1584) F i j b, I haue bene . . . a loytering labourer in the Lords vineyard. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 210 A company of loitring companions. 1671 CLARENDON *Dialogues* Tracts (1727) 346 There is no temper so much to be despised as a loitering lazy nature. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 1 After an Hour spent in this loitering way of Reading. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 832 Herds Offluttering, loitring, cringing . . . vagrants. 1791-2 WORDSW. *Descr.* Sk. 89 The loitering traveller hence, at evening, sees From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketaquid*, Loiter willing by yon loitering stream. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 110 No loitering step was permitted by the overseers.

Hence **Loiteringly** *adv.*, in a loitering manner; in early use, † like a vagabond. **Loiteringness**, the quality of being inclined to loiter.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 1 The said parsons so living Idelye and loyterlyng. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 136 Not looking that loyterlyng it should be achieved. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 43 He . . . strolled loiterlyng on. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* vii. 135 Like a first violet of spring, Trembling downwards loiterlyng. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 364 That inertia, that lingeringness and loiteringness, that are not unfrequent in Browning.

† **Loiterous**, *a. Obs.* In 6 loytrows. [f. LOITER *v.* + -OUS.] Inclined to loiter; sluggish.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* i. vi. D v j b, I noynte with supple oyle My loytrows limnies.

Lok, *obs.* form of LOCK; var. LAKE *sb.* 1 *Obs.* c 1395 *Chron. Eng.* 445 (Ritson) In England he arerede a lok of uche hous that cause smok, To Rome yef a peny, y wys, That Petres peny cleped yis.

Lokart, -at, *obs.* forms of LOCKET.

Lokdore, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*

Loke (lōk), *dial.* Also **loak**. [repr. OE. *loca* enclosed place, also lock, f. root of LOUK *v.* to shut, lock.] A lane, a short, narrow, blind lane, a 'cul-de-sac'; a grass road; a private lane or road. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Gloss.*, Loke, a close narrow lane (common). a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Loke, a short narrow turn-again lane. 1860 GILLET *Sng. Sol. in Norf. Dial.* iii. 2 In the lokes and causeys I'll seek him as my soul do love. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 162 *Loak* means lane. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 5 We were playing down the loke, and we fell out.

attrib. 1888 N. & Q. Ser. VII. VI. 191/2 My house is bounded by a lokeway leading from — to —.

Loke, variant of LAKE *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

Loke, *obs.* form of LOCK, LOOK *sb.* and *v.*

Lokecheste, variant of LOCKCHESTER.

† **Loken**, *v. Obs.* rare — 1. [repr. OE. *lōcian*: see LECHNE *v.*] *trans.* To heal.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 140/24 Wib woundes of Criste her woundes were lokned. *Ibid.* II. v. *ibid.* 166/2 Pe inward esines softenyd oute warde sorowe, & sumtyme lokkenyd and cecyd be burden of sicknesse. *Ibid.* viii. *ibid.* 175/10 In pis hir woo was lokkenyd & hir spirite strenged.

† **Loken**, *ppl. a. Obs.* See also LUCKEN. [str. pa. pple. of LOUK *v.*] Locked, closed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23462 Wel pan al sal bou sei, wit loken als wit open he. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hubb.* § 146 One maner of linsede, called loken sede, wyl not open by the son.

Loker, *e.* *obs.* form of LOCKER, LOCKYER.

Loker (ham), variant of LOCKRAM *Obs.*

† **Lokes**. *Obs.* rare. [prob. a use of the pl. of LOCK *sb.* 2, a transl. of OF. *clozes Pentecoste*, med. L. *clausum Pentecostes*, lit. 'the close of Pentecost'.

For examples of the OFr. and med. L. terms see J. M. Manly in *Harvard Studies Philol. & Lit.* I. (1892) 88 ff. The main difficulty is that these terms appear, whenever their sense can be determined, to mean the octave of Pentecost, or Trinity Sunday. Prof. Manly, however, points out that there is evidence that 'Pentecost' was sometimes used for the season beginning at Easter and closed by Whitsunday, so that the transference of the name 'close of Pentecost' from Trinity Sunday to Whitsunday, though lacking direct evidence, is not improbable. The use may have been merely local English; the *Ayenbite* and *Shoreham* both belong to Kent.]

Whitsunday. Also **Lok-Sounday**.

c 1315 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) v. 289 Al here [sc. the Virgin] loyen a lok-sounday. 1340 *Ayenbite* 213 At lokes [fr. a *Penthecoste*]. *Ibid.* 143, 263.

† **Loket**, *Obs.* rare — 1. [Of obscure origin.

If the sense be 'lappet', the word might be a dim. of F. *loque* rag, though this has not been found earlier than the 15th c. (Cotgr. 1611 has *loquette*). A dim. of LOCK *sb.* 1 would yield an admissible sense, but a hybrid formation of this kind would be unusual at so early a period. It is not easy to see how the word can be identified with LOCKET.]

? Some part of a head-dress, ? a lappet; or ? a love-lock, curl.

c 1320 *Song in Harl. MS.* 2253 fo. 61 b (*Pol. Songs* Camd. 1839) 3ef per lyp a loket by er ouper eye Pat mot wip worse be wet for lak [M.S. lat] of ope lye.

Loket, *obs.* form of LOCKET.

Loking, -yng(e), *e. obs.* forms of LOOKING.

Lokk(e), **Lokked**, **Lokkyn**, *obs.* inf. and pa. pple. of LOCK *v.* 1

Lokman, **Lokyer** *e.* *obs.* ff. LOCKMAN, LOCKYER.

Lokyn, **Lokyr**, *obs.* forms of LOOK, LOCKER.

Lolar, variant of LOLLER 1 *Obs.*, Lollard.

Lolard(e), **lolart**, *obs.* forms of LOLLARD.

|| **Loligo** (lōlīgo). Also 7 lolligo. [a. L. *loligo*.]

A genus of cephalopods; an individual of this genus, a squid. ¶ In the first quot. used *fig.* and *app.* by mistake for *torpedo*.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWS 96 *Serm.*, Of Holy Ghost xv. (1629) 763 St. Paul calls them the Lolligoe's of the Land. His word is karapaxēv; the six daies and the seventh, to them both alike. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard.* Cyrus v. 69 The cuttle-fish and *Loligo*. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Loligo* (Lat.), the Calimary Fish, whose Blood is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-fish.] 1835 6 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* I. 340/1 In *Loligo* the coats of the corresponding veins . . . present . . . a spongy thickening. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 467 The *loligo* . . . laid hold of the pebbles, apparently to render its abduction as difficult as possible.

[**Lolion**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Loll (lōl), *sb.* [f. LOLL *v.* 1]

1. The action or posture of lolling. † Also at *loll*, upon the (high) loll.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 21 Who is that graceful Person that appears upon the high Loll in his Chariot and six Horses? *Ibid.* 152 See that beautiful Gentleman at Loll in the next Chariot. 1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 7 In reading Prayers, he has such a careless Loll, that People are justly offended at his irreverent Posture. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxvii. (1783) II. 256 He was, in short, all laugh, loll, and liberty. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 530 The old abundant city-fare was best, . . . down to the loll itself O' the pot-house settle, — better such a bench Than [etc.].

2. One who lolls; an idle person. Also, a thing that lolls, e.g. a tongue.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Then a taylor lyke a dolphin is added lumbled vp of sauage fel woulfs, with grislye lol hanging. 1600 BAEFON *Pasquill's Mad-cappe* 26 Then let a knaue be knowne to be a knaue, . . . A Lobbe a Lowte, a heavy Loll a Logge. a 1807 J. SKINNER *Poet. Pieces* (1809) 48 A mischievous pair O' mawten'd lolls.

3. A pet, a spoilt child. *dial.*

1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. p. xvii. The . . . Unmannerliness of this Mam's Loll. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Loll, mother's loll, a favourite child, the mother's darling. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL (*Oxon.*).

Loll (lōl), *v.* 1 Also 4-6 lolle, 4, 6, 8 lull(e).

[App. due to a sense of the expressiveness of the sound (with the repeated l) suggestive of rocking or swinging; cf. LULL *v.* and MDu. *lollen* to sleep, early mod. Du. *lollebanck* (Kilian) couch, sofa; also mod. Du. *lollen* to warm oneself with a pot of charcoal placed under one's seat. With sense 3 cf. LILL *v.*]

1. *intr.* To hang down loosely; to droop, dangle. Also with *down*. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 110 Lyk a leberne pors lulled [1393 lollid] his chekes. c 1394 *P. Pl.* Crede 224 His chin wip a chol lolled. As greet as a gos eye. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* III. xiv. 374 Rohyn rode without stiropis, eke thanne his legge lolled. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 339 Sometymes a hawk hath a strype on his wing . . . so as . . . it hangeth alwayes downe and lolleth. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoes* IV. xii. 465 When it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde. 1845 H. B. HIRST *Poems* 75 The lady is pale — Pale as the lily that lolls on the gale. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* IV. A great white feather lolling down till it touched his left shoulder.

† b. To swing, hang, be suspended. *Obs.*

? 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 The game is not to lolle so hie Ther fete failen fondement.

† c. Alleged by Langland to have formerly meant: To halt, be lame. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 215 Now kyndeliche, by crist bep suche callyd 'lollers'. As by englysch of oure eldres of olde menne techynge. He pat lolleþ is lame oþer his legg oute of ioynte, Oþer meymed in som membre, for to meschif hit souneþ. And ryght so sotlyliche suche manere crenmytes Lollen agen be blytheue and lawe of holy churche.

† 2. *trans.* To let droop or dangle. Also to *loll up* to hang.

13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 614/75 Mi loue i-lolled vp in þe eyr, Wip cradel bond I gan him bynde. Cros! he stikeþ nou on þi steir, Naked a-seyn þe wyldre wynde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 191 A meri verset, þat has take for tybourne twenti stronge þeues; Pere lewed theues ben lolled vp. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 366 Of the Hawke that holdeth not hir wings up so well as she should do, but lolleth them. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 This made the Gallants loll their ears and laugh at one another.

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous manner. Also with *out*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 8 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaughter'ing. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 741 Ferocious Tigers couch'd and loll'd their fawning Tongues. — *Æneid* VIII. 843 The fuster Dam lolld out her fawning Tongue. 1712 ANRUTHNOT *John Bull* III. x. Then Nic. lolled out his tongue. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 40 Every Fool has a natural hereditary . . . Right to loll out his Tongue at his Brother. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i. The idle apprentices . . . lolled out their tongues at him as he passed. 1879 BROWNING *Ivanovitch* 132 How he lolls out the length of his tongue.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Of the tongue: To protrude. Usually with *out*.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. ii. His head was hanging down, His dry tongue lolling low. a 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cow* x, The Parching seamen stood about, Each with his tongue a-lolling out, And panting like a dog. 1900 LONGM. *Mag.* June 133 His tongue lolled out in the heat like a dog's.

4. *intr.* (The chief current sense.) To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, supporting oneself against something. Also with *about*, *back*, *out*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 260 Or ligge bus euere Lollynge in my lappe. 1583 STURABES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 28 A sheepheard and a dogge lolling vnder a bush. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Loue-Bed. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 30 This pope Gregory . . . is reported to have lulled night and day . . . in the armes and embracings of Matilda the countesse. 1650 SIR A. WELDON *Court & Char. Jas.* I. 103 The King hung about his neck, slaboring his cheeks. . . For God's sake, tel me, said the King. . . Then lolled about his neck. 1667 PERVS *Diary* 5 June, And, among the rest, Duncomb, lolling, with his heels upon another chair. 1674 DAYDEN *Epil. New Ho.* 9 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii. He sat lolling back in a great elbow-chair. 1749 LD. CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxv. (1802) I. 265, I never saw the worst bred man living guilty of lolling, . . . in company that he respected. 1778 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1774 He has good hands, but a bad head — a crazy couch, dangerous to lull upon. 1781 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv. Lolling against the wainscot and gaping. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint first shows itself by . . . an unwanted desire to lounge and loll about. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 76 A knot of smokers . . . stood or lolled about the door of the Spread-Eagle. 1861 THACKERAY *Round Papers, On a Chalk-mark* 115 Little boys should not loll on chairs. 1881 MISS BRADDON *M. Royal* III. xii. 257 The Master of the house lolled, half-dressed, in an armchair by the hearth.

b. *trans.* To allow to rest idly. *rare.* Also, to pass away (time) in lolling about.

1696 R. COKE *Detection Cr.* & *State Eng.* (1719) I. 87 The King had a loathsome Way of lolling his Arms about his Favourite Necks, and kissing them. 1709 PETER *When Cat is Away* 54 Whilst Fubb till ten, on silken bed, Securely

lolls his drowsy head. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 104, I take good care that none [sc. no hour] shall be luxuriously loll'd away in indolence. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Travo*, II. 286 Gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad jolly faces over the fences.

c. quasi-trans. or refl.; also, to loll it.

1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 374 Others... loll it away to the opera... in magnificent equipages. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 77, I... loll'd me 'gainst a proping tree.

† 5. *intr.* To saunter, go lazily. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hen. V.* cxxlv, Hee breakes the Portall, wth vosteddie feet, And Lolls to his owne Lamp-light in coole Seas. 1678 *Orway Friendship in P.* III. 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and loll after you where ere I see you.

† 6. *Comb.* Loll-ears, drooping pendulous ears; loll-eared a., having drooping ears.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 109 Unlesse some Phebus had clouted upon this Mydas head... the eares of some loll-eared Asse. *Ibid.* 125 h, Skill to discerne a Lyon hy his pawes, or rather an Asse by his loll-eares. 1585 HIGGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 453 *Flaccus*, that hath hanging eares: loll eared = flap eared.

Hence Loll'd (*out*) *ppl. a.* said of the tongue.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 132 With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey. 1715 *tr. Pausanias' Rerum Græc.* I. i. 5 The Slanderer is represented by the Picture of a Purple with its loll'd-out Tongue. 1902 *Academy* 3 May 455/2 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a loll'd-out tongue.

† Loll, *v.2* *Obs.* [back-formation from LOLLARDY, *a. trans.* To call (a person) Lollard. *b. intr.* To act or speak as a Lollard. *c. trans.* To mumble (a phrase); to sing in a low tone.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 532 Whou sone his sori men [saweden] his soule, And oueral loll'de him wip heretykes werkes! 14... *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 245 And pardé lollie thet never so longe, Yut wol lawe make hem lowte. 1655 J. COTGRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 288 The Sun-shine of the word, this he extoll'd; The Sun-shine of the word, stil this he lold.

Loll, var. LULL *v. Obs.*, to pull by the ears.

Lollar, variant of LOLLER *Obs.*

Lollard (lō'lar'd). Now *Hist.* Forms: 5 6 lollarde, 5 lollarde, 5-6 lollarde, 6 lollard, lollard, 7 lollard. See also LOLLER *I* (which occurs somewhat earlier). [*a.* M.Du. *lollaerd*, lit. 'mumbler, mutterer', *f.* *lollen* to mutter, mumble (for the suffix see -ARD).

The name was orig. applied c 1300 to the members of a branch of the Cellite or Alexian fraternity (also called *lollbroeders*), who devoted themselves especially to the care of the sick and the providing of funeral rites for the poor. In the course of the 14th c. it was often used of other semi-monastic orders, and sometimes, by opponents, of the Franciscans. Usually it was taken to connote great pretensions to piety and humility, combined with views more or less heretical. Hence early mod.G. *lollhart*, chiefly applied to the Beghards.]

1. A name of contempt given in the 14th c. to certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his.

1390 [implied in LOLLARDY]. 1415 LO. SCROPE in 43 *Reb. Deputy Kpr. Rec.* 591 Yif he durte to Lollardis that wolde subuert this londe & the churge. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 327 Thow bei 30w calle lollard, whych or elue, Beth not dysmayd. 1460 — *Chron.* (1858) 277 In that same tyme the Lollardis set up schamful cocclusions. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 74 They which to such witches will assent Are heretikes, lollardes, and false of their beleue. 1534 MORE *Dynalge* III. Wks. 211/1 Not such men as we now speke of, lollardes & heretikes. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 43 Sa, lollards, 30 hypocryt but sa fane 3e wald hyde, 3e se, wylt tyme, in spyte of 3ow dows peice and peice owt slyde. 1597-8 *B. Hall* *St. II.* i. 17 Then manie a Lollard would in forfaiment Beare paper-fagots. 1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 67 Sir Edward Coke refused to take the sheriff's oath, because of the clause against Lollards. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 144 They [Anabaptists] are said to have existed in England since the early times of the Lollards. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xii. 105 The opinions of the Lollards continued to spread, *attrib.* and *appositive*. 1824 *Topo (title)* An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wicliffe. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. i. 404/1 Jack Sharp, lollard rebel, was a weaver of Abingdon. 1901 T. G. LAW *Scots N. Test.* Intro. 13 Very little is known of the Lollard movement in Scotland.

† 2. [Associated with LOLL *v.*] Used for: One who lolls; an idler. *Obs. rare.*

1635 BRATHWAITE *Armad.* Pr. I. 239 He was found choak't with meat in's mouth, Fared lollards in each country so, I wote well by the world would go. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 84 A pulpit'd divine... a lollard indeed over his elbow-cushion.

Hence Lollar'dian *a.* [-IAN], of or pertaining to the Lollards. Lollar'dist [-IST], one who holds the opinions of the Lollards; in quot. *attrib.* Lollar'dize *v.* [-IZE], *intr.* to follow the practices of the Lollards. Lollar'dizing *ppl. a.*

1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollar'dizing loon... No doubt hath played the spy on us and blabbed. 1882 LINGARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 811/1 Lord Montacute... and several others had chaplains who were Lollar'dist preachers. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* I. 42 Everything Albigensian, or Lollar'dian or Lutheran was ultimately cast out of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lollar'dism (lō'lar'diz'm). [*f.* LOLLARD + -ISM.] The tenets and practice of the Lollards.

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The teachers of Lollar'dism had awakened by their intemperance the zeal of the bishops. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 32 Lollar'dism was checked... but it did not die. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl.*

Relig. Knowl. I. 502 [Lord Cobham's] bold stand on behalf of Lollar'dism led to persecution.

Lollardry (lō'lar'dri). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 lolla(r)drie, 6 lollardry. [*f.* LOLLARD + -RY.] *sing. collect. and pl.* The tenets of the Lollards.

1414 *Act 2 Hen. V.* stat. 1. c. 7 Heresiez & errors appeller vulgairment Lollardrie. c 1425 *Hampele's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 49 Copeyd has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry. 1479 in *Eng. Glots* (1870) 417, To put away... all manner heresies and errors, clepid openly lollardries. a 1508 KENNEDY in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Club) 144 The schip of faith... Dryvis in the see of Lollardry that blawis. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 94 The former opinions, then known only by the general names of Heresy, are now baptized by the new name of Lollardry. 1884 J. L. WILSON *Wycliffe* viii. 112 John of Gaunt, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Alice Perrers were all tinged with Lollardry.

Lollardy (lō'lar'di), *sb.* Also 4 lollardie, 4-5 lollardy, 5 lollardi, 6 lollardye. [*f.* LOLLARD + -Y.] = *prec.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 15 This newe Secte of Lollardie. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Now is oure bileve laft and Lollardi growith. 1496 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 72, I was... in England born, & for certeyn poyntes of lollardy I [ae] myst abide per. 1554-5 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 6 The suppression of Heresie and Lollardye. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 50 They repealed... two of the Statutes against Lollardies. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 88 Accused, as a relaxed heretic, of Lollardy. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 471 The reputed Lollardy at court.

Lollardy, *a.* [*f.* LOLLARD + -Y.] Characteristic of the Lollards.

a 1529 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 204 To resorte agayne To places where ye haue preched And your lollardy lernyng techel. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 13 'John Amend-All!' A right Lollardy word.

† Loller *I*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 loller, 5 lollere, loulter, 5-6 lollar, 6 lolar, loular, lowler. [Var. of LOLLARD, with substitution of suffix -ER *I* for -ard.] = LOLLARD.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm. Prolog.* II. 1 smelle a lollere in the wynde quod he. *Ibid.* 15 This lollere here wol prechen vs somwhat. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl. C.* vi. 2 Cloped as a lollere, ... Among lollares of london and lwerde heremytes. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 37 And sayn hit is a lollere. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 213, I was your chefe lollere... Now am I master lollar. 1494 FARNYAN *Chron.* vii. 600 Henry the V... Cheryssed the church, to Lollers gaue a fall. c 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* II With lollers, lordaynes, and fagot berers. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 12 Thys yere the lorde Cobham made a rysynge with many lollars and herettykes. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lollar*, a breaker of fasting-daies.

Loller *2* (lō'lar). [*f.* LOLL *v.1* + -ER *I*.] One who lolls.

1582 STANYHURST *Ancis* III. (Arb.) c1 These maffe maffe loller [sc. the Cyclops]. 1824 MAR. FOGGWEORTH *Griselda* xi, Griselda... one of the fashionable lollers by profession, established herself upon a couch. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 18 A loller on alehouse benches.

Loller'd, loller'dry, lollerdy, *obs. ff.* LOLLARD, LOLLARDRY, LOLLARDY.

† Lollery. *Obs.* Also 7 lollary. [*f.* LOLLER *1* + -Y.] = LOLLARDY.

1517 BALE *Latter Exam. A. Askeo* Pref. 4 These poore sowles... were put to deathe... for heresye & lollerye. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 41 All manner of heresies and errors, commonly called Lollaries.

Lollification. *nonce-wd.* [*f.* LOLL *v.1* + -IFICATION.] Lolling, lounging.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 363 A well-cushioned divan had been prepared for his lollification.

Lolling (lō'ling), *vb. sb.1* [*f.* LOLL *v.1* + -ING *1*.] The action of LOLL *v.1* a. Resting at one's ease, lounging. b. Thrusting out (the tongue).

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* iv. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 With bowysing and lolling, With lillinge and lollinge. 1699 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* vii. (1702) 3 His Graceful Lolling in his Chariot. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 222 What if you gave up a few minutes of your lolling. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 261 How it is that lolling out the tongue universally serves as a sign of contempt and hatred.

attrib. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 114 Two huge pews for the notabilities, and within these lolling-boxes are the fire-places which warm the church.

† Lolling, *vb. sb.2* [*f.* LOLL *v.2* + -ING *2*.] The action of LOLL *v.2*, acting or preaching as a Lollard.

c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Under colour of suiche lollynge, To shape sodeyn surreccioun Agaynst oure liege lord kynge.

Lolling (lō'ling), *ppl. a.* [*f.* LOLL *v.1* + -ING *2*.] That lolls; reclining lazily; dangling, drooping. Of the tongue: Protruding and hanging down.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* P v b, Marke out of order howe my lolling tresses flee. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 263 He would sooner espye him to be an Asse by his lolling eares, than a Lyon by his pawes. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* etc. 190 None in all the land, long lolling lockes do weare. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* viii. 399 The triple Porter of the Stygian Sea, With lolling Tongue, lay fawning at thy Feet. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. iv. (1737) III. 371 One Hand... serving only to support, with much ado, the lolling lazy Body. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 337 A lazy, lolling sort... Of ever-listless Loll'ers. 1825 L. HUNT *Redi's Bacchus in Tuscany* 611 And now, Silenus, lend thy lolling ears. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 243 The silent boughs lying about... their lolling tongues showing like bright crimson sparkles. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Island* iv. Shut bells, that, dull with rapture, sink, And lolling buds, half shy.

b. *Her.* Of a hawk: With wings hanging down.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ff. xi. 230 2 When Hawks feed they do generally hang down their Wings, which the Master of such kinds of Birds of Prey term (Lolling), therefore some from thence have blazoned this an Eagle lolling and feeding on his Prey; but that is needless, seeing they feed in this posture. 1894 PARKER *Gloss. Her.*, Lolling, a name rarely used for Preying.

Lollingite (lō'lingoit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, *f.* name of Lolling, Hittingberg, Carinthia, its locality.] Arsenide of iron, found in brilliant crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 453 Lollingite. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 97 Lollingite occurs with siderite.

† Lolling-lobby. *Obs.* [? For *loll-in-lobby; but cf. LOOBY and lobber = LUBBER.] ? A derisive term for a monk.

1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 321 A rabblement of wicked and alhominable lolling-lobbies [*orig. cafards*].

Lollingly (lō'lingli), *adv.* [*f.* LOLLING *ppl. a.* + -LY *2*.] In a lolling manner.

1832 *Examiner* 516/2 Making their profession a vehicle for themselves to lollingly ride upon. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 128 Her tongue protrudes, and hangs lollingly from her mouth. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1943. 83/2 To write books lollingly (if we may be allowed the expression).

Lollipop (lō'lipop), *sb. colloq.* Also lollypop. [Of obscure formation: cf. lolly (north. dial.) the tongue.] a. *dial.* The name of a particular kind of sweetmeat, consisting chiefly of sugar or treacle, that dissolves easily in the mouth. b. *pl.* (formerly also *collect. sing.*) Sweetmeats in general.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), Lollipops, sweet lozenges purchased by children. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.*, Tale Drury Lane, And buy crisp parliament with lollipops. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithful*, i. That in the petticoat age we may fearlessly indulge in lollipop. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix, The irreclaimable and hopeless votary of lollipop. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 459 Upright glass-cases such as country dealers keep lollipops in. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xv. (1887) 205 The consumption of lollipops [was] phenomenal.

b. *fig.* 'Luscious' literary composition.

a 1849 [see c]. 1856 T. CHOLMONDELEY *Let. in Atlantic Monthly* (1893) LXXXII. 750/2 There is no poetry, and very little or no literature. We are drenched with mawkish lollipops, and clothed in tawdry rags.

c. *attrib.*

1834 A. FOSBROOK *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 13 Lollipop stalls. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxiii, Marching with great dignity towards the stall of a neighbouring lollipop-woman. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* II. 32 His [Dryden's] lolly-pop adulteration of King Lear.

Hence Lollipop *v. trans.*, to treat to lollipops. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 337 Mere children in matters of taste, fit only to be lollipopped by his 'lady'.

Lollop (lō'lop), *sb. colloq.* [*f.* next.] The action or an act of 'lolling'.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. (1836) 292 Demolishing... thousands of sandflies at every lollipop. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II, The jump of the horse gave... a lollop to the near wheel.

Lollop (lō'lop), *v. colloq.* [Onomatopœic extension of LOLL *v.1* Sense 2 seems to have been evolved from a sense of the phonetic expressiveness of the word.]

1. *intr.* To lounge or sprawl; to go with a lounging gait.

1745 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Place Book for Year*, Next in lollop'd Sandwich with negligent grace. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rob. Raud.* xxvii. (1804) 224 You are allowed, on pretence of sickness, to lollop at your ease. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, Keeping the fire from everybody!.. he lollops so, that one's quite starved. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) Lollop, to lean with one's elbows on a table. 1825 NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 374 Poor Walter felt a serious disposition to lollop and sprawl about. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* I. xvi. 269 Anything's better for her than lolloping over a book.

2. To bob up and down; to proceed by clumsy bounds.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 29 Its head lolloping over the end of the cart. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* I. 3 For four long hours, therefore, we lolloped about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anverley* II. xii. 217 Short, uncomfortable, clumsy waves were lolloping under the steep grey cliffs. 1887 GUILLEMARD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* (1889) 129 A young blue hare... lollopped up... to have its ears scratched.

Hence Lolloping *ppl. a.*

1745 *Fem. Spectator* II. 233 Many Women... when they become so [sc. wives], continue the same lolloping, lolloping, idle Creatures they were before. 1840 MRS. F. TROLOPE *Widow Marriat* xxviii, With a sort of lolloping affection that was intended to indicate great intimacy. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* Lit. i. 9 They [sc. 14-syllable verses] had an almost irresistible tendency to degenerate into a kind of lolloping amble.

Lollop (lō'lop), *a. rare.* [*f.* LOLL *v.1* + -Y.] Disposed to, or characterized by, 'lolling'.

1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 151 A free-and-easy, lolloppy sort of life generally, seemed to have been adopted.

Lollord, *obs. form* of LOLLARD.

Loll-shraub (lō'šraub), *Also shrob.* ['Englismen's Hindustani *lāl-shrāb* red wine' (Yule).] 'The universal name for claret in India' (Yule).

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 45 Will master driok loll shraub, or beer? 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* viii. 106 The sturdy Mussulman made no scruple of taking his bottle of loll shrob.

Lolly (lɒˈli), *dial.* and *Austral.* [short for LOLLIPOP.] A sweetmeat. Also attrib.

1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 36 July, The gorgeous decorations at the lolly stall. 1871 *Simpson Recital*, 24 Lollies that the children like. 1882 A. J. BORN *Old Colonials* 165 Cakes and lollies.

Lollypop, variant of LOLLIPOP.

† **Lolpop**, *Obs. rare*. [f. LOLL v.1 Cf. *liripop* under LIRIPIPE 3.] A lazy, idle drone. Hence **Lolpop** v. *intr.*, to idle, lounge.

1661 A. WOOD *Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) I. 394 They knew him to have been the very lolpop of the University. 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1722 *Ilus Burlesqu'd* (N.), And now to view the loggerhead, Cudgell'd and lolpoping in bed. 1825 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lolpop*, a sluggish sedentary lounge. Literally one who is sluggish in the stern.

Loltre, *Obs.*: see LOITER v.

Lom, *obs.* form of LAMB.

1506 *Inu. in Paston Lett.* 111. 409 A gown furret with blake lom.

|| **Loma** (lōˈmā), *Ornith.* Pl. **lomata** (lōˈmātā). [mod.L. (Illiger), a. late Gr. λῶμα hem, fringe.] A lobe or fringe bordering the toe of a bird.

1874 in BAIRD etc. *N. Amer. Birds* 101. 547 Gloss.

Lomastome (lōˈmāstōm), a. and sb. *Conch.*

[a. F. lomastome (Férussac), f. LOMA + Gr. στόμα mouth.] a. *adj.* The distinctive epithet of those groups of *Helicidae* which have the peristome reflected. b. *sb.* A member of any of these groups. In recent Dicts.

Lomatine (lōˈmātin), a. *Ornith.* [f. Gr. λωματ-, LOMA + -INE 1.] Having a loma, lobe, or fringe, as the toes of some birds.

1856 in MAYNE *Etypos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lomatinus*.

Lomb, *obs.* form of LAMB, LOOM.

Lombard (lɒmˈbɑːd, lɒmˈbɑːd), *sb.* 1 and a.

Forms: 4-6 **lumbard**, 5 **lumbert**, 6 **lombarde**, -berde, **lumbart**, -bertte, 7 **lombart**, 8 **lombar**, 6-**lombard**. [a. F. lombard (whence M.L.G. lombard, MDu. lombardt, mod.Du. lombard), ad. It. lombardo (med.L. lombardus), contracted repr. late L. Langobardus, Longobardus, Teut. *Langobardo-, -bardon- (OE. pl. Langbeardas, -beardan, ON. pl. Langbardar); a compound of *laggo- LONG a. with the proper name of the people, which appears in L. form as *Bardi*; in OE. poetry they are called *Heaðobearidan* (f. heaðo war).]

The sense 'banker, money-lender, pawnbroker' was common in OFr., whence it passed to M.L.G. and MDu. The sense 'bank, pawnbroker's shop' was prob. developed in M.L.G. and MDu., and seems to have been adopted thence into Eng.; in this sense a fem. *lombardete* occurs in MDu. beside the masc. *lombard* (Du. *lombard*, *lombard*). A special development of meaning belongs to the variant *LUMBER sb.*

A. *sb.*

1. a. *Hist.* A person belonging to the Germanic people (L. *Langobardi*; see above) who conquered Italy in the 6th century, and from whom Lombardy received its name. b. A native of Lombardy.

1480 *Egerton MS.* 1765 in *Cross Gild Merch.* II. 71 No man shall supporte neither mayntene no Lombarde, brytton ne Spaynarde. 1556 *Langl. P. Pl. B. v.* 242, I lerned amonge Lombardes and Jewes a lesson, To wey pens with a peys. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 367 This Marchant... Creanned hath... To certeyn lombardes. The somme of gold. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. v.* 194 Lombardes of Lukes that luyen by lone as Jewes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit women* 362 He was a gret goldit man... I leit him be my lombart. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. ii. (Arh.) 34 If he have not one Lombardes touche, my lucke is bad. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garin.* (1616) 44 They are fallen to the Lombard, left at the Brokers. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 96 They told me... that all Europe over a Lombard and a Banker signified the same thing. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2, I am an honest Man than Will. Coppersmith, for all his great Credit among the Lombards.

† 2. A native of Lombardy engaged as a banker, money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence applied *gen.* to a person carrying on any of these businesses.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. v.* 242, I lerned amonge Lombardes and Jewes a lesson, To wey pens with a peys. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Shipm. T.* 367 This Marchant... Creanned hath... To certeyn lombardes. The somme of gold. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. v.* 194 Lombardes of Lukes that luyen by lone as Jewes. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit women* 362 He was a gret goldit man... I leit him be my lombart. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. ii. (Arh.) 34 If he have not one Lombardes touche, my lucke is bad. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garin.* (1616) 44 They are fallen to the Lombard, left at the Brokers. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 96 They told me... that all Europe over a Lombard and a Banker signified the same thing. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2, I am an honest Man than Will. Coppersmith, for all his great Credit among the Lombards.

† 3. The shop or place of business of a 'Lombard'; a bank, money-changer's or money-lender's office; a pawnshop, a *mont de piété*. See also the later form *LUMBER*. *Obs.*

1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1668) 23 No sooner got I coine... But to the bancke or lombard straight it went. 1620 MELTON *Astralog.* 44 It hath bin many a Gallants good fortune to haue a braue Sute of Clothes on his back on the morning, yet it hath bin his bad fortune to haue them in the Lombard before night. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 79 Their Lombards or Loane-houses are principally for the

benefit of the poore, where Brokers are not suffered to take fifty, or one hundred in the hundred. 1735 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lombard* or *Lombard*, a Bank or Place where Money is let out upon Usury and Pawns. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 169 The said fathers of the poor may have power to erect petty banks and lombards for the benefit of the poor. 1799 W. YOUNG *View Russian Emp.* II. 508 Her ukase concerning the imperial lombard of the year 1786. [1849 FREESSE *Comm. Class.* 19. Lombards was a name given formerly in the Netherlands, France and England, to loan banks or lending houses.]

† 4. *Cookery.* [ellipt.: see B. 2.] Some kind of dish or culinary preparation. *Obs.*

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 130 The Hoggs, and Olies, and Lombards of these times.

B. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Lombards or to Lombardy; Lombardic.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 16 He fled and come in France, With littill of Lombard leid. 1645 MURTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 181 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1, 2) These ages wherein Canons, and Scotisms, and Lombard Laws... almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Oct. (1679) 26 Pears... Lombard-pear, Russet-pear [etc.]. 1741 HUME *Ess.* xv. *Of Liberty* 178 The Lombard School [of painting] was famous as well as the Roman. 1833 SIR S. R. GYNNIE *Notes Ch. Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 3 An inscription in Lombard letter. 1845 GRAYES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 779/1 The *Fendurum Consuetudines*,—a Lombard compilation of feudal law, formed about the middle of the 12th century. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. i. 8 The marts of England were frequented by Lombard adventurers. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 338/3 The Lombard Plum... holds about the same position among other varieties that the Baldwin does among Apples. 1901 *Speaker* 16 Mar. 658/1 To him the law of Justinian was 'Lombard law'.

† 2. *Cookery.* In certain AF. names of dishes as *leche lombard* (see LEACH *sb.* 2); *frutour lombard* [*frutour* = FRITTER]; *rys lombard* [F. *ris* sweetbread]. Also in lombard pie (see LUMBER-PIE).

1839 [see LEACH *sb.* 2]. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 *Leche lombarde*. 1452 *Reliq. Aut.* I. 88 *Frutour lombert*. Lesshe lombert. 1466-7 *Durh. Acc't. Rolls* (Surtees) gr. 14 in 2 lib. dell powderlombert empt. de eodem, 3s. 3d. 14... *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1799) 438 *Rys Lombarde*.—*Leche Lombarde*.

† 3. *Lombard fever* = FEVER-LURDEN. *Obs.* [Cf. *dia.* *lomber*, to idle.]

1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 75 Sick o'th' Lombard fever, or of the idles.

Hence † **Lombardeer**, 'an usurer or broker' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656); **Lombardesque** a., resembling the Lombard school of painters; **Lombardian** a. = LOMBARDIC a.; † **Lombardian** a., characteristic of a 'Lombard' or usurer; † **Lombardish** a., Lombardic; **Lombardism**, a Lombardic idiom; **Lombardo-**, taken as a comb. form (after It. *Lombardo-Veneto*) with the sense 'Lombardic combined with...'

c. 1489 CANTON *Frage of A. iv.* viii. 249 Another scripture that men calle the lombardishe lawe. 1600 W. WATSON *Deccardion* (1602) 36 [The Jesuits] commit extortion, symony, and all Lombardian kind of deuises to make gain of. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 24 By their profession they are for the most part Brokers, and Lombarders. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 232 We shall observe him [Ariosto] grafting on it a thousand Latinisms and Lombardisms not yet naturalized. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. viii. § 7. 423 The rude Lombardisms of the Lower Po gave way to the racy idiom of Florence. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 104/2 The Lombard-Venetian kingdom is in a thriving and progressive condition. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 81. 11/2 The Lombardian despots. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 44 A style somewhat analogous to the Lombardo-Rhenish. 1894 GOSNOLD *Illustr. Dict. Med., Pellagra, Ergotism, Lombardian Leprosy*, an endemic... skin-disease... due to chronic poisoning with diseased... maize. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 4/2 Sodomia remained to the end a Lombardesque artist.

Lombard (lɒmˈbɑːd), *sb.* 1 *Hist.* [ad. *obs.* Sp. *lombarda*.]

The word has been supposed to be a misprint for *lombarda* BOMBARD. Cf. however the very common late Gr. *λومπαρδα*, *λومπαρτα*, app. synonymous with *βουμβαρδα*, *μπουμπαρδα* *bombard*.)

A military engine used in Spain in the 16th c. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 136 A wooden fortress... was constructed by the assailants, and planted with lombards and other pieces of artillery then in use [Prescott refers to Zurita *Anales* IV. 113/1 (1610), who has: *Començo se a combaír la ciudad con diuersos trabucos y lombardas*]. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 55 He... proceeded... to finish his fortress, which was defended by lombards. 1858 W. MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's End Poems* 101 Amid the crash of falling walls, And roar of lombards.

Lombardic (lɒmˈbɑːdɪk), a. [ad. med.L. *lombardicus*, f. *Lombardus* LOMBARD *sb.* 1: see -IC.]

Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards. Applied *spec.* to the style of architecture which prevailed in northern Italy from the 7th to the 13th century; to a type of handwriting common in Italian MSS. during the same period; and to the school of painters, represented esp. by Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, and Luini, which flourished at Milan and other Lombard cities during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1697 H. WANLEY in Aubrey *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1812) I. 85 As to the Lombardic Character, we have not a book that I know of written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in *Manillon de re Diplomatica*. 1784 ASTLEY *Orig. Writing* v. 93 Specimen of Lombardic writing. *Ibid.* Written in Lombardic Uncials. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont.*

Countries I. 479 His [St. Anthony of Padua's] church, which has six cupolas, is an admirable specimen of Lombardic architecture. 1859 J. BOOKER *Hist. Anc. Chapel Birch* (Chetham Soc.) 208 Legend in Lombardic capitals. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vii. § clxxvii. 180 Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombardic colour, became... the captain of the painter's art as such. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 76 The Lombardic Romanesque. 1901 *Athenum* 27 July 131/5 The... pater... in addition to the leopard's head crowned, bears a Lombardic S and a broad arrow.

b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) Lombardic writing.

1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palaeography* xvi. 221 The peculiar appearance which has gained for it the name of broken Lombardic.

Lombard-street. Also 7 **Lumber**, **Lumbard**-. The name of a street in London, so called because originally occupied by Lombard bankers, and still containing many of the principal London banks. Hence used *transf.* or *fig.* for: The 'money market'; the body of financiers.

Paris has a *Rue des Lombards*, the name of which had the same origin.

1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 202 Then haue ye Lombardstreete, so called of the Longhards and other Marchants, strangers of diuerse nations, assembling there twice every day. 1645 *Ord. Lords & Com., Presb. Govt., Elect. Elders* 4 Alhallowes Lumberstreet. 1647 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1885) XXXIX. 179 Mr Dixon M^{re} in Lumber Street. 1721 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 190 Trade then shall flourish, and like art a lively vigour shall impart To credit languishing and famisht, And Lombard-street shall be replenisht. 1763 A. MURPHY *Citizen* II. i. (1815), There we go scrambling together—reach Epsom in an hour and forty-three minutes, all Lombard-street to an egg-shell, we do. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 38 All Lombard-street to nine-pence on it. *Note*, More usually 'Lombard-street to a China orange'. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* IV. iii. 'It is Lombard Street to a China orange', quoth Uncle Jack. 'Are the odds in favour of fame against failure so great?'... answered my father. 1902 *Speaker* 26 June 369/2 Much of the floating credit of Lombard Street is based... on loans against securities.

Lombardy poplar: see POPLAR.

Lomber, *obs.* form of LUMBER.

† **Lome**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 *comparative lomer*, *lommere*. [aphetic form of OE. *gelōme* Y-LOME.] Frequently; *phr.* oft and lome.

c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Alto lome ich habbe igult a werke and a worde. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xx. 237 For loimer [C. xxiii. 238 lommere] he lyeth þat lyfode mote begge, Pan he þat laboureth for lyfode & leneth it beggers. c. 1400 *Beryn* 1671 For many a tyme and oft, (It can nat sey how lome) He hath been in your marchis. c. 1420 *Chron.* i. 110d. 3887 Bot þey preyed so ofte & so lome, þat [etc.]. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1892 There was coket ofte and lome Bytwen Pule and the cite of Rome. c. 1475 *Partenay* 119 So as ye may hire sondry tymes lome.

Lome, *obs.* form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM, LOOM.

Loment (lōˈment), [ad. L. *lōment-um* bean-meal (orig. a 'wash' or cosmetic made of bean-meal), f. *lō-*, *lavāre* to wash.]

† 1. Bean-meal. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* in *Husb.* xi. 366 The wynys browne eschaungeith into white, Yf that me putte in hit lomente of bene.

2. *Bot.* = LOMENTUM.

1814-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 45/1 *Loment* (*lomentum*), an elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under surface. 1826-34 *Good Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) I. 163 The loment... is a kind of pod... of which we have an instance in the mimosa and the cassia fistula. 1836 in *Louden Encycl. Plants* Gloss.

Lomentaceous (lōmentēˈʃəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lōment-ace-us*, f. *lōmentum*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a lomentum; characterized by lomenta; belonging to the N. O. *Lomentaceae*, a former sub-order of *Cruceiferae*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Lomentaceous genera, such as *Ornithopus*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 138 The silique of Radish,—an indehiscent and jointed lomentaceous silique.

|| **Lomentum** (lōmentūm), Pl. *lomenta*. *Bot.* [L.; see LOMENT.] A legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, breaking up when mature into one-seeded joints.

1836 *Penny Cyc.* V. 253/2. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 230, 236. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* p. xvi. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 305.

Lomere, *obs.* form of LUMBER v.1

|| **Lomi-lomi** (lōˈmi,lōˈmi). [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, reduplication of *lomi* to rub with the hand.] The shampooing practised among the Hawaiians.

1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 51 This slippery and rhythmic pace was like a sort of Hawaiian *lomi-lomi* to our toughened sensibilities; it tickled, it lulled us.

Lomme, *obs.* form of LAME.

Lomonite Min.: see LAUMONTITE.

Lomp(e), *obs.* form of LAMP, LUMP.

Lomper, v. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. LAMPER v.; also *lomber dial.*, to idle, and LUMBER v.] *intr.* ? To idle. Hence **Lompering** *vbl. sb.*, ? idleness.

The passage of Shoreham is very obscure; the text may perhaps be seriously corrupt.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM III. 277 Her hys for-bode glotenye... For hyt norysseþ lecherye... And þas þer be alone lomprynge

In lecheryes rote, All hyt destrueþ charyte. 1847 HALLI-
WELL, *Lomper*. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

Lompel, Lompish, obs. ff. LOAM-PIT, LUMPISH.

Lon, Lonch, obs. forms of LOAN, LAUNCH.

1449 *Paston Lett.* l. 85 They lonched a bote.

Lonche, obs. form of LUNCH.

Lonchidite (lonkhi'doit). *Min.* [ad. G. *lonchidit*, f. Gr. λογχιδιον, dim. of λογχη spear-head (in reference to the shape of the crystals): see -ITE.] A variety of marcasite containing arsenic.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Lond(e), obs. f. LAND; var. LAUND Obs.

Londenoy, obs. rare. [a. AF. *Londenois, f. London.] A Londoner.

1387-8 T. USK *Pest. Love* i. viii. (Skeat) 103 Howe should then the name of a singular londenoy passe the glorious name of London?

Londinensian (londine'siān), a. [f. L. type *Londinensis*, f. *Londinium* London; see -IAN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of London.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* l. i. 13 He thinks them human in their bulk; they are Londinensian.

Londisse, variant of LANDISH Obs.

London (lɒndən); the name of the capital of England, used attrib. in various special collocations; † **London black**, † **London blue**, names for some particular colours of cloth; † **London bushel**, perhaps the same as the Winchester bushel (according to Fitzherbert it was smaller than that used in the north); † **London button**(s), the fox-glove; **London clay**, an important geological formation, belonging to the lower division of the Eocene tertiary, in the south-east of England and esp. at and near London; **London ivy**, a fanciful name for (a) the smoke of London, which 'clings' to buildings and blackens them, (b) a thick London fog; **London lady**, a kind of potato; † **London measure**, a former practice of London drapers of allowing something above the standard yard in their measurements; **London particular colloq.**, a London fog; **London paste**, a caustic composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic soda mixed with alcohol (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **London purple**, a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes, consisting mainly of calcium arsenite, used as an insecticide; † **London red**, name for a particular colour of cloth; **London rocket**, the plant *Sisymbrium Irio*, which (according to Ray) sprang up abundantly on the ruins of the great fire of 1666; † **London russet**, † **London scarlet**, names for particular colours of cloth; **London smoke**, a fancy name for a dull shade of grey; **London sugar**, a variety of pear; † **London tuft**, Sweet William = LONDON PRIDE (a).

c. 1530 *So well ys me begone in Laneham's Let.* Pref. (1871) 130 His hoyse of 'London black. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. 1, One part skarlet, And the other 'London-blew. c. 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 626 in *Babes Bk.* Of a 'lunden buschelle he shalle bake xx loyns. 1523 [see BUSHEL sb. 1.] 1552 *Elvot Dict.*, *Baccharis apud Kuelium*, is supposed to be the flower called 'London button. 1611 COTGR., *Gantellée*, the hearbe called Fox-gloves... and London buttons. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* l. 152 From the 'London clay we have procured three or four hundred species of testacea. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* x. Smoke, which is the 'London ivy, had so wreathed itself round Peffer's name, that the affectionate parasite quite overpowered the parent-tree. 1889 *Sporting Life* 4 Jan. (Farmer), A very severe cold caught by nine hours' contact with London ivy. 1870 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* (1892) l. 306 Of other sorts of potatoes, he finds the 'London lady and the apple to be the best sorts. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Whatever Christianity or Civility will allow, I can afford with 'London measure. a 1652 BROME *Covent Gard. Prol.*, 'Tis not in Book, as Cloth; we never say Make London-measure, when we buy a play. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* iii., 'This is a 'London particular'. I had never heard of such a thing. 'A fog, miss', said the young gentleman. 1889 *Science* 24 May 394/2 The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety, that Mr. Leggett claims he can make half a pound of 'London purple cover an acre. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Paris green or London purple. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) l. 357 Your 'London reds are not to be sent hither. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 269 *Sisymbrium Irio*, 'London Rocket. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) l. 358, I wore a garment of 'London russet, being much esteemed. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) ll. 30, v. quarteris 'London scarlat to lyne the saynyon (doublet). 1883 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/1 Blue black, dark grey, and the new 'London smoke' are chosen. 1884 HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 5) 605 'London Sugar... A small, very early pear; ripe in the end of July and beginning of August. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ll. clixiv, 480 Sweete Williams, Tolmeines, and 'London Tufts. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* in *Sole* (1656) 320 We do call the... narrower leaved kinds, Sweet Johns, and all the rest Sweet Williams; yet in some places they call the broader leaved kinds that are not spotted... London tufts.

Londoner (lɒndənər). [see -ER.]
1. A native (or inhabitant) of London. (Now chiefly with some reference to the real or supposed characteristics of London people.)
c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1025 Hym þat hath byn meyre & a loundynere. 1518 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 18 As your grace dyuysid for Londonars. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* l. ii. 154 The Duke... did of me demand What was the speech among the Londoners, Concerning

the French Journey. 1632 SHERWOOD (*title p.*), *Dictionaire*, Anglois et François, by Robert Sherwood Londoner. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* iv. 1, These Londoners have got a gibberish with 'em would confound a gipsy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 321 Towards London and Londoners he felt an aversion which more than once produced important political effects. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 The thoroughbred Londoner is seldom a perfect workman.

† 2. A ship belonging to London. Obs.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Returned from the whale fishery... ten Londoners with seven fish.

Londonese (lɒndən'ez), a. and sb. [f. LONDON + -ESE.] a. adj. Said derisively of dialect, peculiarities of speech, etc.: Peculiar to or characteristic of London; cockney. b. sb. The 'Londonese' dialect.
In some recent Dicts.

Londonesque (lɒndən'esk), a. rare. [-ESQUE.] Having the characteristics proper to London.

1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons Lond.* 54 Is there any other sight in the Metropolis... so thoroughly Londonesque as this? 1875 *New Q. Rev.* July 477 Within this circumference... the ideas... of the inhabitants are purely Londonesque.

Londonian, rare. [-IAN.] A Londoner.

1824 L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* ll. 41 Certainly this... would have occurred to none but a thorough-paced Londonian.

Londonism (lɒndəniz'm), [-ISM.] London habits, manners, or peculiarities of speech; a word, idiom, or pronunciation belonging to the London dialect.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 52 The humble and accepted dialect of London, the Londonisms as I may call them. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* l. XXXI. 316 Their entire Londonism (which is not Cockneyism).

Londonize (lɒndənəiz), v. [-IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make like London or its inhabitants.

1778 MISS BURNAY *Ecclina* x. (1791) l. 13 Her chief objection was to our dress, for we have had no time to Londonize ourselves. 1806 JEFFREY *Let.* in *Cockburn Life* ll. iii, You try to persuade yourself that you are Londonized. 1893 J. E. KIRKUP *East Anglia* 75 The new town has spread to Kirkley, has Londonized even quiet Lakefield.

2. *intr.* To visit or frequent London. *nonce-use.*
1827 LAMB *Lett.* (1838) ll. 75 (To Bernard Barton), Do you never Londonize again?... Do your Drummonds allow no holidays?

Hence **Londonized ppl. a.**; **Londonization**, the action or process of Londonizing.

1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* ll. v. In our remotest roads and less Londonised districts. 1818 BLACKIE *Sf. in Scot. Leader* 19 Sept. 5 He did not believe in centralisation, or the Londonization of Scotland. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* ll. xiii. 266 Enjoying the Londonized odour of the cab.

Londonologist. One learned in the history and topography of London.

1864 I. TAYLOR *Words & Places* 288 note. The whole tribe of modern Londonologists have followed Stow in [etc.].

London pride. Also † London's Pride, **Pride of London**. a. The Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*, or a variety of it. Now dial. b. *Lychnis Chalcidonica*. Now dial. c. *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

a. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* in *Sole* (1656) 319 Speckled Sweet Williams, or London pride. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol.* ll. Londons-Pride, or London-Tufts, *Armeria Prolifera*, sic dicta, quia flores propter pulchritudinem Londini valde expectantur. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 43 Sweet Williams and London-pride flower at the same time, and are ordered as Sweet Johns are. 1683 SUTHERLAND *Hortus Med. Edinburg.* 71 *Caryophyllus barbatus*,... Sweet Williams, or Pride of London of several colours.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 64/1 The Pride of London is... of some called the Flower of Constantinople. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-names Ang.* (Chedworth, Glouc.). c. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 510 *Cotyledon*, sive *Sedum serratum Latifolium Montanum guttato flore*... vulgarly call'd by the Gardeners London Pride: I suppose because of its pretty elegant flower. 1726 THURLEIGH *Synops. Stirpinum Iibern.* App. 2. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1754) 270 Another species was formerly much shown out at windows and balconies in smoky towns, and hence, with its being really beautiful had the names of London Pride and None-so-pretty. 1882 *Garden* 21 Feb. 92/2 The London Pride remains fresh and bright all through the winter.

|| **Londra, luntra**. Obs. [Rōmaic λόντρα, It. *londra* 'fregata grande' (Somavera), *lontro* 'a canoe or Indian boat' (Florio). Found as med. l. *londra* A.D. 1011.] = FELUCCA.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1024/1 We gave chase to a Londra, otherwise a great Sitea. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* ll. 363 Whilst an Attempt should be made to burn their Gallies, Brigantines and Londra's. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Luntra*, see Felucca.

† **Lone**, sb. Obs. — [? a. ON. *laun* (see LAIN v.).]

Concennialt; = LAIN sb. 1.

a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 1124 The kyng than tolde wyth-out lone to alle his barons... how [etc.].

Lone (lɒn), a. Also 7-8 loan; Sc. 4- lane, 6- lain, (9 north. dial. *leane, lene*). [Aphetic f. ALONE. Cf. a lone written for al one in the MSS. of R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 2517.]

1. Of persons, their condition, situation, etc.: Having no fellows or companions; without company; solitary. Chiefly poet. and rhetorical.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* xlv. 20, I... laye lone in a lone dreame. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lone onely, seul. 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.* Lone... single or solitary. 1622 MABBE *Tr. Alemanni's Guzman d'Alf.* ll. 337, I was not a lone man in this afflictions, but had many fellows that suffered the like torment. 1740 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 335

When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd And the lone wand'rer with my presence cheer'd. 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* ii. iv. (1777) 34 With not one friend his sorrows to divide, And cheer his lone distress? 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 261, I found myself a lone man, much at a loss. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. vii. 33 She felt for this lone child. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 109 Dim in low lands far Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight. 1882 OUIDA *Marionna* l. 248 We trusted an old lone creature. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 785/2 Two lone Englishmen in the same house, not on speaking terms.

b. To play, hold a lone hand: in Quadrille and Euchre, to play against all the other players, or against the opposite side without help from one's own. Hence lone hand, lone player are used = a person playing such a game.

1799 Mrs. J. WEST *Tale of Times* l. 217 Sir Simon... was remarkably partial to holding a lone-hand [at quadrille]. 1830 R. HARRIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 37 (Quadrille). When playing against a lone hand, never lead a king, unless you have the queen. 1886 *Euchre: how to play it* 41 Suppose a player, being four, and his adversaries nothing, plays a lone hand and makes his five tricks. *Ibid.* 108 Lone Hand, a hand so strong in trumps alone, or in trumps, guarded by high cards of a lay suit, that it will probably win five tricks if its holder plays alone. Lone player, the one playing without his partner.

Fig. c. 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode*, etc. 81, I wasn't playing a lone hand in that game, and so I just allowed I wouldn't marry that girl just then. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 863, I am going to play a lone-hand, and intend being my own Commandant and Veldt Cornet and everything else.

c. Having a feeling of loneliness; lonesome.

a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) ll. 84 When the lone heart, in that long strife, Shall cling unconsciously to life. *Ibid.* 382 And there my fond mother Sits pensive and lone. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxvii, I never felt so lone. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do?* l. xii, I'll rather stay with you, Grandy, you'll be so lone.

2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only of women, with mock-pathetic reference to sense 1.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 1-8, I am a poore wedowe and alone woman destitute of frenedes. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence, Andria* ii. iii. E ij b, This Glycerie is a lone woman. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ll. i 35, A lono. Marke is a lone one, for a poore lone woman to beare. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 128 That is but necessary for a master of a familie, that is superfluous for a lone man. 1642 *Title Collect. Records* (T.), Queen Elizabeth being a lone woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry. a 1825 FORBY *Fac. E. Anglia, Lone-woman*, a woman unmarried or without a male protector. 1847 HALLIWELL *S.V.*, Lone-man, a man living unmarried by himself. 1850 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. l. i 55 Men highly-placed little know... what a trouble it is for lone women [to estimate their incomes].

3. Standing apart from others of its kind; isolated. Formerly esp. in phr. lone house (sometimes hyphenated).

1667 WOOD *Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) ll. 143 This Cooper's hill is a lone-house. 1717 POPE *Let. to Misses Blount* 13 Sept., No Lone-house in Wales, with a Mountain and Rookery, is more contemplative than this Court. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 180 In a single, or, as we call it, a lone house. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. A.* l. iii. (1869) l. 18 In the lone cottages of the Highlands. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) l. 138 'Twas a lone house, in a garden, with walls round it. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 A little lone public-house, about a mile from our village. 1850 SCORESBY *Chester's Wharfen*. Adv. viii. (1850) 112 Dragging the lone boat quite out of sight from the mast head. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* vi, At some lone ale-house in the Berkshire moors.

4. poet. Of places: Lonely; unfrequented, uninhabited.

1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 154 Oh had I rather unadmir'd remain'd In some lone isle, or distant Northern land. 1717 — *Eloisa* 141 In these lone walls... Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray. 1795 BURNS Song, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. i, In lone Glenartney's hazel shade. 1864 BROWNING *Dis Aliter Visum* vii, We stepped O'er the lone stone fence.

† 5. Only, sole. Obs.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. ii. 613 He make it my lone request, that he would be good to a scholar.

6. predicatively and quasi-adv.

† a. = ALONE; by myself, itself (etc.). Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 156 Floris entered lone as it were for business. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 29 She carefully avoided meeting him lone, though often and earnestly urged to it.

b. Sc. and north. dial. with possessive pronoun prefixed, as my lane = by myself. (Cf. ALONE 3.)

1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 521 Pe cristine... Lowand god of al his lane. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 678 How Hope and Courage tuik the man And led him all their lains. a 1600 — *Misc. Poems* iii. 33 And ladds vpoils to lordships all their lains. 1730 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xiv. (1862) l. 67 He had many against Him and compared His lone in the fields against them all. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ll. iii, When Bessy Freetock's chuffy-checked wren... cou'dna stand its lane. 1788 BURNS *Let. to J. Tennant* 21 My shins, my lane, I there sit roasting. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 134 Can ye no let an auld man dee his lane?

7. Comb. (adverbial and parasynthetic).

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 215 Those loud-tongued adulators, the mob, overpowered the lone-whispered denunciations of conscience. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* l. 141 Lycophron, this breathless, this lone-laid. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/3 A man who could trust himself lone-handed in mid-ocean in such a craft.

Lone, obs. form of LOAN sb. and v.

† **Lonedomed**, *nonce-use*. [f. LONE a. + -DOM.]

Solitariness.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* iv. g. Alone] The Hebr. phrase is, in lonedome, or in solitariness.

† **Loneful**, *a.* Obs. exc. dial. Also *Sc. lanefu*. [f. *LONE a.* + *-FUL*.] *Lonely*, forlorn.

1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. i. 153 b. That solitary and lonefull lyffe, which he [Aedilwalde] passed in Farne island. 1844 THOM *Rhymes* 42 The lanefu' lawyer held his breath 'An' word nicht utter name.

Lonelihood (lōn'lihood), *poet.* [f. *LONELY* + *-HOOD*.] *Loneliness*.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* i. i. That fell Chief . . . roams through his empty halls, And mourns their wateness and their lonelihood. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1848) 19 Von . . . star . . . making itself a lonelihood of light. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 179 The myriad stars But make us feel our lonelihood the more.

Lonely (lōn'li), *adv.* [f. *LONELY* + *-LY* 2.] In a lonely fashion.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 117 We lived well, but lonely. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolt*, The weird chipping of the woodpecker Rang lonely and sharp.

Loneliness (lōn'linēs), [f. *LONELY* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being lonely.

1. Want of society or company; the condition of being alone or solitary; solitariness, loneness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 49 b, That huge and sportfull assemble grewe to him a tedious loneliness, esteeming no body founde, since Daiphantus was lost. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Gen. ii. 18), It is not good for man to be alone. . . Loneliness is the first thing which God's eye nam'd not good. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. vii, That man of loneliness and mystery. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. 2 The eccentric habits which belong to a state of loneliness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 The loneliness of her [Elizabeth's] position only reflected the loneliness of her nature.

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or character (of a place); desolateness.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 8 The deep silence added to the gloomy aspect, and both heightened by the loneliness of the place, greatly increased the solemnity of the scene. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. ii. 11 The loneliness of the place was very impressive. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 181 The unrelieved loneliness of mid-ocean.

b. A lonely spot. *noice-use*.

1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1029 In the bowers of mossy lonelinesses.

3. The feeling of being alone; the sense of solitude; dejection arising from want of companionship or society.

1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vii. 493 He grew up From year to year in loneliness of soul. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Contm.* Gen. xxv. 1 His loneliness on the death of Sarah may have prompted him to seek a companion of his old age. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxx. 581 My own secret aches and lonelinesses.

† **Loneling**, *Obs.* [f. *LONE a.* + *-LING*.] A single child (opposed to a twin).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxiii. 43, I think it best that the old womans child should sucke longer than the yong and lustie Nurce, . . . the twinne longer than the loneling.

Lonely (lōn'li), *a.* [f. *LONE a.* + *-LY* 1.]

1. Of persons, etc., their actions, condition, etc.: Having no companionship or society; unaccompanied, solitary, lone.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. i. 30, I go alone Like to a lonely Dragon, that his Fenne Makes fear'd, and talk'd of more then scene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 200 To give due light To the mistle and lonely Traveller. 1667 — *P. L.* xi. 290 Thy going is not lonely, with thee goes Thy Husband. 1708 ROWE *Roy. Convert* iii. i. 27 When, fairest Princess, you avoid our Court and lonely thus from the full Pomp retire. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 73 By Night and lonely Contemplation led. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 18 As we hollow'd his narrow bed And smoothen'd down his lonely pillow. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 176 Jacob, as he wandered on his lonely exile from Beersheba to Bethel. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 1 We were three quiet, lonely old men. 1901 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 270/2 The lonely seer has his place in the vast and complex order of things, whether as philosopher or saint.

2. *poet.* Of things: Isolated, standing apart; = *LONE* 3.

1632 MILTON *Penusoso* 86 Or let my Lamp at Midnight hour, Be seen in some high lonely Towr. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 3 Deep in a Cell her Cottage lonely stood. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxv, By a lone wall a lonelier column rears A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xx, That lonely tree against the western sky.

3. Of localities: Unfrequented by men; desolate.

1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 181 The lonely mountains o're, And the resounding shore, A voice of weeping heard. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. vii, Being arrived in this lonely place, where it was very improbable he should meet with any interruption. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xix, This soul hath been Alone on a wide wide sea: So lonely 'twas, that God himself Scarce seem'd there to be. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 554 An isle . . . the loneliest in a lonely sea. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 231 A lonely spot by the river Charenton.

4. Dejected because of want of company or society; sad at the thought that one is alone; having a feeling of solitariness.

1811 BYRON *'One Struggle More'* iii, Though pleasure fires the maddening soul, The heart—the heart is lonely still! 1840 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* i. *Look at the Clock*, Mr. Pryce, Mrs. Winifred Pryce being dead, Felt lonely and moped. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 51, I wandered . . . among the forms and tables and laughing groups

without a companion, yet not feeling lonely. 1881 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 179 'No doubt they are dead'; she thought, and felt the sadder and the lonelier for the thought.

b. *poet.* Imparting a feeling of loneliness; dreary. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 98 A heap of crumbling ruins stood, and threw Year after year their stones upon the field, Wakening a lonely echo. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 22 A lonely wind sighed up the pines.

† 5. (*adv.*) ? Alone, without counting anything else. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1664 in *Dircks Mrg. Wore*, xviii. (1865) 329 And above 40 others [horses] lonely worth £50 a horse.

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Hence **Lonelyish** *a.*, somewhat lonely.

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Loneness (lōn'nēs), *Now rare or dial.* Also **loness**, **lonaness** (e, g *Sc. laneness*, [f. *LONE a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being lone; solitariness; loneliness; lonesomeness.

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1. Of persons, their condition, feelings, etc.: Solitary, lonely. In later use, chiefly in emotional sense: Having a feeling of solitude or loneliness; feeling lonely or forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. lxxvi, Where he with him the loansome night did passe. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa.* xiv. 257 The lonesome Bittern shall possess This fenny seat. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 348 Again his Harp the lonesome Poet strung. 1767-95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* vi, Light the lanesome hours gaue round. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxii, You must keep up your spirits, mother, and not be lonesome because I'm not at home. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 71 The boy began to feel very weary and lonesome.

2. Of localities, etc.: Solitary, unfrequented, desolate. In later use, chiefly with emotional sense: Causing feelings of loneliness, making one feel forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. *Præxistence of Soul* xlix, [They] dance . . . Around a huge black Goat, in loansome wood. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. viii. 97 Neither shall we content our selves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the Divine praises. 1683 TAYLOR *Voy. To Health* 495 If a man walk into loansome Fields amongst the Beasts. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. i, An unfrequented Vale, . . . within whose lonesome Shade, Ravens and Birds ill omen'd, only dwell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. 37 Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread. 1799 WORDSW. *Infl. Nat. Objects* 18 In November days When vapours rolling down the valleys made A lonely scene more lonesome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1879) 186 In her lonesome cottage. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60/2 This is the lonest place on earth.

Hence **Lonesomely** *adv.*, **Lonesomeness**.

1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* vi. i. (1852) 345 His lonesomeness was now become as much as any hermit could have wished for. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 275 Honest old Saunders, . . . wonders mightily at my lordship, for passing my time so lonesomely, as he phrases it. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 310 A shy lonesomeness of disposition. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 41 The gas lamps . . . gleam lonesomely. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 268 We would watch the lonesomeness of the river.

Long (lɔŋ), *a.* 1 *lang*, 4-5, *Sc.* 5-9 *lang*, (4 *Sc. launge*), 3 *longue*, 3-7 *longe*, (6 *lounge*), 1, 3-10. See also *LENGER*, *LENGEST*.

[*Com. Teut.*: OE. *lang*, *long* = OFris., OS. *lang*, *long* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *lang*), OHG. *lang* (MHG. *lanc*, *lang*, mod.G. *lang*), ON. *lang-r* (Da. *lang*, Sw. *lång*). Goth. *luggs* = OTeut. **laggo* = pre-Teut. **laggho* = (L. *longus*, Gaulish *longo* = in proper names, ? Irish *long* = in combination).

This is regarded by some scholars as an alteration of **dlongho* (in OPers. *dragā*), cogn. w. **dligho* = **diegho* in OSL. *dlūgh* (Russian *долго*, Долгий), Gr. *δολιχός*, OPers. *darga*, Zend. *dareya*, Skr. *dirgha*; to the same root app. belong Gr. *ἐν-δεχόμενος* perpetual, Goth. *tulens* firm, persistent, OS. *tulgo* very; some also connect L. *indulgere* to indulge (orig. to be long-suffering towards).]

A. *adj.*

1. With reference to spatial measurement.

I. Great in measurement from end to end. Said of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion of space or a material object with reference to its greatest dimension. Opposed to *short*.

Formerly often in phr. *long and large* (see *LARGE a.* 4 b), which is sometimes applied *transf.* to immaterial things.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. l. 13 He sæde þeah þæt land se swiþe lang norþ þonan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Foure þinges be man find ilome on 3erde þat he be riht and smal and long and smeþe. c 1205 *Lay. 30069* Heo broken scaftes longe. Mid longe sweorden heo smitene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 848t A gyn, þat me sowe clupeþ hii made . . . þoþe

without a companion, yet not feeling lonely. 1881 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 179 'No doubt they are dead'; she thought, and felt the sadder and the lonelier for the thought.

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1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. lxxvi, Where he with him the loansome night did passe. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa.* xiv. 257 The lonesome Bittern shall possess This fenny seat. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 348 Again his Harp the lonesome Poet strung. 1767-95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* vi, Light the lanesome hours gaue round. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxii, You must keep up your spirits, mother, and not be lonesome because I'm not at home. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 71 The boy began to feel very weary and lonesome.

2. Of localities, etc.: Solitary, unfrequented, desolate. In later use, chiefly with emotional sense: Causing feelings of loneliness, making one feel forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. *Præxistence of Soul* xlix, [They] dance . . . Around a huge black Goat, in loansome wood. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. viii. 97 Neither shall we content our selves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the Divine praises. 1683 TAYLOR *Voy. To Health* 495 If a man walk into loansome Fields amongst the Beasts. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. i, An unfrequented Vale, . . . within whose lonesome Shade, Ravens and Birds ill omen'd, only dwell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. 37 Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread. 1799 WORDSW. *Infl. Nat. Objects* 18 In November days When vapours rolling down the valleys made A lonely scene more lonesome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1879) 186 In her lonesome cottage. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60/2 This is the lonest place on earth.

Hence **Lonesomely** *adv.*, **Lonesomeness**.

1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* vi. i. (1852) 345 His lonesomeness was now become as much as any hermit could have wished for. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 275 Honest old Saunders, . . . wonders mightily at my lordship, for passing my time so lonesomely, as he phrases it. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 310 A shy lonesomeness of disposition. 1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 41 The gas lamps . . . gleam lonesomely. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 268 We would watch the lonesomeness of the river.

Long (lɔŋ), *a.* 1 *lang*, 4-5, *Sc.* 5-9 *lang*, (4 *Sc. launge*), 3 *longue*, 3-7 *longe*, (6 *lounge*), 1, 3-10. See also *LENGER*, *LENGEST*.

[*Com. Teut.*: OE. *lang*, *long* = OFris., OS. *lang*, *long* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *lang*), OHG. *lang* (MHG. *lanc*, *lang*, mod.G. *lang*), ON. *lang-r* (Da. *lang*, Sw. *lång*). Goth. *luggs* = OTeut. **laggo* = pre-Teut. **laggho* = (L. *longus*, Gaulish *longo* = in proper names, ? Irish *long* = in combination).

This is regarded by some scholars as an alteration of **dlongho* (in OPers. *dragā*), cogn. w. **dligho* = **diegho* in OSL. *dlūgh* (Russian *долго*, Долгий), Gr. *δολιχός*, OPers. *darga*, Zend. *dareya*, Skr. *dirgha*; to the same root app. belong Gr. *ἐν-δεχόμενος* perpetual, Goth. *tulens* firm, persistent, OS. *tulgo* very; some also connect L. *indulgere* to indulge (orig. to be long-suffering towards).]

A. *adj.*

1. With reference to spatial measurement.

I. Great in measurement from end to end. Said of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion of space or a material object with reference to its greatest dimension. Opposed to *short*.

Formerly often in phr. *long and large* (see *LARGE a.* 4 b), which is sometimes applied *transf.* to immaterial things.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. l. 13 He sæde þeah þæt land se swiþe lang norþ þonan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Foure þinges be man find ilome on 3erde þat he be riht and smal and long and smeþe. c 1205 *Lay. 30069* Heo broken scaftes longe. Mid longe sweorden heo smitene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 848t A gyn, þat me sowe clupeþ hii made . . . þoþe

wid and long. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8079 Lang [*Trin.* longe] and side þair brues wern. c 1300 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 577 Ac that ympe that so sprong, Hit was sechort and nothing long.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. Prolog.* 11 Ther is a long and large difference Bitwix Grisildis grete pacience and of my wyf the passing crueltee. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxv. 259 The Kyngdom of Mede . . . is fulle long: but it is not full large. 161d. xxvi. 269 [The Griffoun] hathe his Talouns so longe and so large and grete . . . as though [etc.]. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 787 Mak . . . A lang sper of a betill for a berne bald.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Eij, A long gowne, two kirtells & two cottes hardyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 20, Kennedy 148 Thair is bot lyse, and lung nailis 3ow amang. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Longegonne, fleeste. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV. 31 b note, Midas, the Poeses faime to have longe eares. 1573 J. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 207 In this play they did fight one with another at the long Spear, the long Sword. 1592 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 76 In armour, jack, steil bonat, spair, halbert, or ruffian. 1622 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Rides* No. 55 (1713) II. 93 A white Staff, . . . would much better please the scribbling Clown; and we'll help him to a long one too. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. i. 5, I have not been able yet to laugh him out of his long bib and beads. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 263/1 The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32-pounders (long-guns). 1893 G. E. MATTHEWS *About Holland* 37 The long low line of the Dutch coast. 1899 *Albany's Syst. Med.* VI. 665 Many cases . . . yield to the long splint. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 350 These famous galleys were long low rowing boats of the ancient pattern.

b. With reference to vertical measurement: Tall. Sometimes prefixed as an epithet to proper names, e.g. *Long Meg*, *Tom*, *Will*. *Now rare exc.* in jocular use.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. xvi. (Schipper) 179 Cwæþ þæt he wære se mon lang on bodige. a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 273 (Gr.) Ða 3yt on orde stode Eadweard se langa. c 1205 *LAV.* 6366 Cniht he wes swiðe strong . . . muchel and long. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8326 Pikke mon he was inon bot he was nost wel long. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* Prolog. 52 Grete lobres and longe þat lōþ wore to swynke. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 148, I haue lnyed in londe . . . my name is longe wille. 1714-15 *John de Reeve* 254-5 in *Furnival Percy Folio* (1868) II. 568 What long fellow is yonder, quoth he, that is soe long of lim and lyre? c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 86 The treen thereon light, fertil, faire, and longe. 1430-40 *1. voga. Bochas* i. ii. (1544) 4b, This Nembroth [Nimrod] waxe mighty, large and longe. 1578 *LYTE Doctoens* vi. xv. 676 Tamarisk is a little tree or plant as long as a man. 1588 *Acc. Bk. W.* *Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII*, 54 Bought of lounge Tome the 23 of april [etc.]. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Deut.* ii. 21 A great and huge people, and of long stature. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 39 Pride of snap makes proud, long & straight growth. 1795 *BURNS Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', 'Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxv, Lang John Mucklewrath the smith. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxvii. 47 Sir, 'was a long lean suitor.

c. *Long arm, hand*: used *transf.* and *fig.* with reference to extent of reach. Also, *†* to make a long arm: to reach out to a great distance. A *long face* (see *FACE sh.* 6 b) *colloq.*: an expression of countenance indicating sadness or exaggerated solemnity. A *long head*: a head of more than ordinary length from back to front; *fig.* capacity for calculation and forethought. (Cf. *LONG-HEAD*, *LONG-HEADED*.) To make a long neck: to stretch out the neck. To make a long nose (slang): to put the thumb to the nose, as a gesture of mockery. A *long tongue*: *fig.* loquacity.

c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 177 Thenne he . . . bare his hede vp, and made a long necke. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Pron.* 4 *Longae regum manus*. Kynges haue longe handes. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 Ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* v. iv, What ye have seen, be secret in . . . No more of your long tongue. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advs.* *fr. Parnass.* i. xxiii. (1674) 24 Potent men, who have long hands, and short consciences, . . . would [etc.]. 1786 *BURNS Ded.* to *G. Hamilton* 62 Learn three-mile prayrs, and half-mile graces, Wi' weel-spread looves, an' lang, wry faces. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ix. viii. p. 2 He had a long head, as well as a fanciful brain. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 8 You will see long faces enough when these taxes come to be paid. 1868 *K*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xiv. 163 Man bath not so long a sight, . . . to transport his eyes . . . in so short a time. 1735-20 *Pope's Poem* xviii. 384 But mighty Jove cuts short, with just disdain, The long, long views of poor, designing man! 1733 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 16 This would be . . . like honest men, than to keep us at long weapons, and fighting in the dark. 1840 *SAUNDERS Rep. Sel. Comm. Railways* Quest. 361 Places on the line where short and long trains are running together.

f. *Long dung*: manure containing long straw undecayed; so *long litter* (see *LITTER* sb. 3 b, c). *Long forage*: straw and green fodder, as distinguished from hay, oats, etc.

1664 *EVRLYN Kal. Hort.* Nov. (1699) 130 The Leaves fallen in the Woods, may supply for Long-dung, laid about Artichocks and other things. 1775 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 15 Feb. (1778), It forwards the digestion of stubble, of straw, or long dung very much. 1797 J. JAV in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 60 Long dung is better than rotten dung, in the furrows, for potatoes. 1812 *WELLINGTON Let. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Feb. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 602 To secure a supply of long forage for the Cavalry. 1830 *Cumb. Farm. Rep.* 58 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K.) III, Long dung, that is to say, dung not fermented, may be applied to potatoes without any impropriety.

g. *A long beer, drink* (colloq.): lit. of liquor in a long glass; hence, a large measure of liquor.

1859 *TROLLOPE IV. Indies* iii. (1860) 48 A long drink is taken from a tumbler, a short one from a wine-glass. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 61 He stepped into a bar and called for a long beer.

2. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension from end to end: often with adv. or advb. phrase expressing the amount of length. *It's as long as it is broad*: see *BROAD* a. 13. † *Through long and broad* —: through the length and breadth of.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. iii. (Schipper) 15 þæt ealond on Wiht . . . is þritiges mila lang east & west. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1667, I sal þe tel how lang, how brade . . . it sal be made. c1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þe table, . . . was a foie and a halfe lang. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 66 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lymms langar wax. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 233 b. No longer quantitie, then that a man myght easely put thorough his arme. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 131 A cloake as long as thine will serve the turne. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The lenth . . . seem hundir thousand pace lang, or thair about. 1617 *MORAYSON Itin.* iii. iv. iii. 105 That . . . each person . . . possessing (through long and broad Germany) . . . 500 gold Guildens, should [etc.]. 1678 *MOXON Mich. Exerc.* 77 Four Inches broad, and seven Foot long. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 395/2 The size for making of Brick are 10 Inches long, 5 broad, and 3 thick. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anal.* 293 The aqueduct of the cochlea is a small canal, about a quarter of an inch long. 1854 *FRASER'S Mag.* XLIX. 505 A mark 30 feet long by 20. 1860 *TYNDALL Gal.* ii. 240 The waves which produce red [light] are longer than those which produce yellow.

† b. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b. 1535 *COVERDALE Lam.* ii. 20 Shal the women then eate their owne frute, euen children of a spanne longe?

† c. Extending to. Obs. c1610 *Women Saints* 148 There appeared before her a verie cleare white garment long to her foote, which she taking putt on her naked bodie.

3. With reference to shape: Having the length much greater than the breadth; elongated.

1551, etc. [see *long square* in 17]. 1826 *KIRBY & St. Funtol.* IV. 261 Proportion . . . Long (Longa) Disproportionably long throughout. 1821 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1175 Printed long shawls. *Ibid.* 1245 French long and square cashmires.

4. Of liquors: Ropy. ? Obs. [So G. lang.] a1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 91 There let it [the wort] stand till it begin to blink and grow long like thin Syrup. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 43 If Wine at any time grow long or lowering. *Ibid.* 65 Sack that is lumpy or long. (1859: cf. *long sugar* in 18 below.)

II. With reference to serial extent or duration.

5. Of a series, enumeration or succession, a speech, a sentence, a word, a literary work, etc.: Having a great extent from beginning to end. *Long bill*: one containing a great number of items; hence, one in which the charges are excessive. *Long hour*: one indicated by a great number of strokes. † *Long words*: long discourse.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xx. 47 þa forsweltæð wydywyna hus hiwænde lang zebed. a1300 *Cursor M.* 791 Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw. c1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* v. 16/2 Dame what shall avaylle theenne Longe wordes? c1500 *Melusine* 22 What shuld anayll yf herof I shuld make a longe tale? 1585 *FETHERSTONE tr. Calvin's Acts* xiii. 42 The Jewes who made boast of their long stock and race. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 305 And Grandires Grandsons the long List contains. 1712 P. STANHOPE in *Lett. Ctess Suffolk* (1824) I. 2 You do not know what you ask when you would have me write long letters. 1827 H. HEUGH *Irish* in *Life x.* (1852) 203 Before the long hour of midnight all was hush. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix. He ain't like old Veal, who is always bragging and using such long words, don't you know? 1865 *KINGSLEY Hervey* II. vii. 106 That night the monks of Peterborough prayed in the minister till the long hours passed into the short. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* (1884) 157 We had to wait a long time for a poor dinner, and pay a long bill for it when it came.

b. *colloq.* Of numbers, and of things numerically estimated: Large. Chiefly in *long family, odds, price*. Also in Card games, *long suit* (see quot. 1876); *long trump* (see quot. 1746).

1746 *HOYLE Whist* (ed. 6) 68 Long Trump. Means the having one or more Trumps in your Hand when all the rest are out. *Ibid.* 29 The long Trump being forced out of his

Hand. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 22 The admirers of youth . . . added to the chance of long-odds proved eager takers. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. v. 140 The natives are very partial to this breed, and give long prices for them. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 720/1 Cylinder machines are only suitable for long impressions. 1858 *TROLLOPE Dr. Thorne* II. x. 177 He was a prudent, discreet man, with a long family, averse to professional hostilities. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 12 *Long suit*, one of which you hold originally more than three cards. The term is, therefore, indicative of strength in numbers. 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* I. 177 He thinks I may pull off the long odds.

6. Of a period of time, of a process, state, or action, viewed as extending over a period of time: Having a great extent in duration. *Long account*: see *ACCOUNT* sb. 8 b.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. ix. (Schipper) 231 He . . . was mid langre adle laman legeres swide geheligad. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6779 (Kolling) In þis sorweful time & lange. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 744 To sen . . . þe longe lyff, þat is so god. 1377 *LANGF. P. Pl.* B. ProL. 195 For better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. c1475 *Rauf Coliclar* 828 Thay maid ane lang battail, Ane hour of the day. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 21 Than in frustair is [all] þour lang leirning. 1530 *PALSGR.* 612/2 To lyve in langour is no lyfe, but a longe dyeng. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 229 Thus laie the englismen in the feldes when the cold nightes began to wake long. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 348 To blesse you with the long possession of your kingdom. 1619 R. WALLER in *Lisimore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 228, I feare lest he be no longe lyffes man. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 711 His long Toils were forfeit for a Look. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Bishop. It is a long time that bishops have been distinguished from mere priests or presbyters. 1735 *POPE Prot. Sat.* 132 To help me thro' this long disease, my Life. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 45 ¶ The general lamponer of mankind may find long exercise for his zeal. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 331 There was a long and earnest contention between them. 1809 *SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana* (1826) 217 Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxiii. The thought, that I have sent this man to a long account, unhouseed and unshrived. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 52 Her brief noon of glory, and her long twilight of decrepitude and decay.

b. *Long of life*: = 'of long life'. Now rare. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 156 Gif mann liff ænkened on anre nihte caland monan, se bið lang lifes. 1591 *SHAKS tr. Cattan's Geomancie* 97 They [children] shall be of good nature and complexion, and not long of life. 1812 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let.* 29 May in *Diary* (1846) VI. 340 Literature, as well as astronomy, is long of life. 1821 *BYRON Foscar* iv. i. 61 Discarded princes Are seldom long of life.

† c. For the use = 'occupying a long time,' 'delaying long,' see *LONG* adv. 2.

7. *Long time, while*, etc. are often used advb. (now, exc. *poet.*), always preceded by a) with the sense 'during a long time' = *LONG* adv. 1. (*Long-time, longwhile* have occas. been written without division.) This long time or while: for a long time down to the present.

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xxv. (Schipper) 54 þæt we forlætan þa wisan he we langre tide . . . heoldon. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 437 He heold on to herien his heaðene maunæ . . . long time of þe dei. c1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 62 Þe world þurh his foule gile Hap me lad to longe while. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 368 A prest . . . paulyne . . . had bene chaste langtyme. c1425 *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 1417 Syth they so long tyme have made me so madde. c1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 68 They . . . held ane lang quhile disputatioun. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxxix. 146 We . . . have ben a longe espace wyth hym. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 They . . . think that the long time in king Edwardes life forthought to be king. 1557 *GUMMAD in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 101 For if, long time, one put this yron in vre. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxvii. 157 Certain Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1604 L. ECHARD *Plautus's Comedies* 196, I knew th' owner of that portmantise this long time. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* i. 7 How has your Lordship done this long time? a1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 456 Dream and waking life . . . blended Longtime in the cavern of my soul. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. viii. 22 So that long time he fed upon false joy.

b. Similarly with preceding prep., † by, for, † in, of. (*arch. or dial.*) (Now always with a.)

1386 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 225/1 Many wronges . . . ydo to hem by longe tyme here before passed. c1400 [see OF prep. 53]. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) 17 The Kyng, heryng of long tyme no . . . stirring of the traitours, . . . demyd that they had all begone. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 80 It is commonly sayd, that . . . in long tyme all thynges continue not in one estate. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 10 Those who had hated him of a long time, had . . . a disdain & contempt to fear him any more. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 285 He had not sene him wait of long time. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 386 This Capellianus and Gordian had not bene friends of a long time. 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) V. v. 34, I have not been at church of a long time. 1833 [see OF prep. 53]. *Mod.* I have not seen him for a long while.

8. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension serially or temporally. (See also *LENGER, LENGEST*.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2173 There his sun liued langar lif. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobs) 344 Þai þe croice before þam set, and he bristit bi langar lat. c1420 *Autors of Arth.* 314, I hafe na langare tyme mo tales to telle. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v.* i. 61 A play there is, my Lord, some ten words long. 1710 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* XXXI. 57 He read a speech an Hour & half long. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 2 Of how long standing this honour has been, I know not. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. iv. I will take such measures for silencing you as you shall remember the longest day you have to live. 1838

LYTTON Alice iii, The lesson must be longer than usual to day. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iii. § 18 (1879) 100 The longest time an eclipse of the sun can be total at any place is seven minutes. 1886 *SWINBURNE Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 164 The two longest of the dramatic poems . . . bear upon them . . . the sign of heroic meditation.

† b. (*All the long day, night*, etc. = 'all the day, etc. long' (see *LONG* adv. 6). Cf. *LIVELONG* a.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10491 Þe king . . . hangede men gultes vor wrappe al longe day. c1375 *Cursor M.* 12624 Fairly þi fader & I as many way so3t þe a-boute þis lange day. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* ProL. 50 Walking in the mede . . . The longe day, thus walking in the grene. 1540-54 *CROKE* 13 Ps. (Percy Soc.) 13 To trap me, yf they coulde, They studied wiles all the longe daye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 36 All sterres with in this circle included, do rather rise, nor yet set, but turne round about the pole, all the longe nyght.

† c. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* 24 b, And hold you content, this Summer an vnder-meale of an afternoon long doth not amisse to exercise the cies withall. 1592 *LYLY Midas* iii. iii, Let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to lone. 1782 *MISS BURNLEY Cecilia* vi. v, A lecture of two hours long.

9. With implication of excessive duration: Continuing too long; lengthy, prolix, tedious; † also in phr. *It, etc. were (too) long to*, etc. Hence occas. of a speaker or writer.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Oðre godere werke þe nu were long eow to telle. a1300-40 *Cursor M.* 950 (Glitt.) In till þe wreched world to gang, þar þu sal thinc þi lif lang. c1450 *HOLLAND Henriad* 34 All thar names to nevyd. It war prolix and lang, and lenthing of space. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xl. 5 This lang Lenter makis me lene. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 71 It war lang to discern The godly gifts that this our Sone did lene. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marion of Hist.* (1653) 279 What should I be long in this? a1586 *SUNKE Arcadia* i. (1590) 17 b, But I am euer too long vpon him, when hee cosseth the waie of my speache. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxxix. 315 It were long to report the . . . pleasant sportes they make. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 277 Though he were somewhat long in the explanation of these particulars, yet he had great attention. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. iv. 13 He . . . thought it long till hee was in the Citie, that he might be conducted to his Lady. 1661 *FELTHAM Lusoria* xli. in *Resolves* (1709) 604 A sheet of Bacon's catch'd at more, we know, Than all sad Fox, long Hollishead or Stow. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 256, I could be long in Precepts. 1704 *POPE Disc. Past. Poetry* Wks. (Globe) xi. He is apt to be too long in his descriptions. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Isa.* xl-lviii. 31, I have been too long; but the present attempt is new, and needed explanation. 1876 *TRIVELIAN Life Alancaulay* I. vi. 421 He beguiled the long long languid leisure of the Calcutta afternoon.

b. Chiefly *Sc.* To think long: to grow weary or impatient. *Const. for, to (do something); also, till (something happens).*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gief þe licame beð euel loð is heo þe sowle and hire þuncheð lang þat he on him bi-leuð. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1275 To folow him that was thoct neytr lang. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* v. 27 Sche . . . thocht ryght lang To se the aldous beside, in till an euill hour. c1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* 445, I shal think tyll that season be come as long or longer than ye shal do. 1586 *EARL LEICESTER in L. Corr.* (Camden) 362, I feare it be thought longe till some well-instructed come here. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 41 Hæue I thought long to see this mornings face, And doth it giue me such a sight as this? 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 192 Al in Scotland thoct lang for the Gouernour. 1599 *GREENE Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Rtdge.) 240/1 And thinki g long till that we be in fight. 1628 *EARL MANCHESTER in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 267 The Lady mother thought long to see them settled at their own house. a1758 *RAMSAY Ep. Hamilton* ii, When kedgy caries think nae lang, When stoups and trunchers jingle 1788 *CLARA REEVE Exiles* I. 195 We think long till we see you.

10. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, a number, or quantity, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb.; also, in subjective sense, to indicate that the time is felt by the speaker to be excessive or unusual in duration. (Cf. 1 d.) *Long years*: used rhetorically for 'many years'. *At (the) long last*: see *LAST* a. 10 b. *Long dozen, hundred, ton*: see the sbs.

1592 *Stow Ann.* (an. 1563) 1111 Continuing in fight aboue a long hower. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* i. i. Wks. 1893 V. 207 And two long hours in close debate were spent. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsel. Gen.* 830/2 'Tis a long year since I saw you here. 1801 *SCOTT Frederick & Alice*, Seven long days, and seven long nights, Wild he wander'd. 1808 *BYRON When we two parted*, If I should meet thee After long years, How should I greet thee? 1824 — *Juan* xvi. lxxxii, And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 For long years I had ceased writing in my note-books. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xiv. 46 Lips travelled over cheek and mouth by turn For a long hour.

b. Of the pulse: Making long Leats, slow. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 929 In strict stenosis . . . we ordinarily have a long slow pulse.

11. That has continued or will continue in action, operation, or obligation for a long period. Frequently applied to feelings, dispositions, etc., e.g. enmity, friendship; hence also, to persons in whom these are exhibited. *Long memory*: one that retains the recollection of events for a long period.

c1220 *Bestiary* 275 De mire muned vs mete to tilen, Long luenode, þis litel wile ðe we on ðis world wunen. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xv. 15 Receaue not my cause in thy longe

wrath. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV 31 Having also approved experience that the Duke of Burgoyne wolde kepe no longer promise then he him self listed. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 269 Their long and great enemy, Philip King of Macedonia. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 351 A long farewell to all my Greatness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 9 Juices of Stock-gilly-flowers, .. applied to the Wreaths, .. have cured long Agues. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) 111. 10 This most .. pious Lady, my long acquaintance. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* ix. 102 Those Woods, that Holy Grove, my long delight. 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) i. 238 It has been a long practice to send letters, under his covers, from unknown hands. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 380 He was a long, and very kind patron to me. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. viii. I had a long lease of the Black Bull in Fetter-Lane. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* i. 37 Mr. John Mills, my long Acquaintance, living now in Drury-Lane. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. Long customs are not easily broken. 1819 METROPOLIS (ed. 2) II. 228 The ridicule such conduct brought upon him among the thinking part of his long acquaintance. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* l. 2 If her kiss Had left a longer weight upon my lips. 18. LADY DUFFERIN *Lament Irish Emigrant* 49, I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 314 The Celtic race has a long memory. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel Coll.* i. 13 His recollections .. contained some novelties, not to say surprises, to his longest friends.

b. (colloq. or proverbial.) A long word: one that indicates a long time.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 685 Ye're the biggest blag-guard my eyes have seen since I've been in London, and that's saying a long word. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 5/1 'Never' is a long word.

c. ? Used for: Long-suffering. *Obs. rare* -1.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 320/1 He was a mercurious Rethour by eloquence, a susteyner and a beaur up of the church by doctrine, shorte to himself by humylyte and longe to other by charyte.

12. Of a point of time: Distant, remote. Now only in long date, and in the legal phrase a long day.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 509/1 Yai byen notable substance of gode to apprest, and to long dayes. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. iv. 18 Bifore that eny possitif lawe of God .. was 30uen to the lewis for the long time of Adamys coming out of Paradisi into the time .. of Abraham. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 425 Thar lordschipe of sa lang dait. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 144 Here fits not well Olde woes, but ioyes, to tell Against the bridle daye, which is not long. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 261 That its deriud from Bapys, I must take long day to beleue. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. iii. You must give me longer day. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 92 Is his Punishment deferred to a long Hereafter? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 126 A long day, I doubt, will not be permitted me. 1776 *Lett. & Gentl. Mag.* (1792) 14/1 He has paid me with a bond .. due in October 1777, which is a long date. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 333 To obtain on the new loans a much longer day for the reimbursement of the principal. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 4/6 Bills on Amsterdam at long, or 3 months' date, found no takers.

b. Of bills, promissory notes, etc.: Of long date, having a long time to run.

1861 *Goschen For. Exch.* 87 Rates given for long paper, as compared with those for bills on demand.

13. a. *Phonetics and Prosody.* Applied to a vowel (in mod. use also to a consonant) when its utterance has the greater of the two measures of duration that are recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a longer time in utterance. (Opposed to *short*.) Long mark: the mark (-) placed over a vowel letter to indicate long quantity.

In Greek and Latin metre, a syllable is reckoned long (1) when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, and (2) when its vowel is followed by more than one consonant (to the latter rule there are certain exceptions). A short syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy one time-unit (*morae*) in utterance, and a long syllable two. The distinction between the two classes of syllables, with criteria nearly identical with those of Gr. and Latin, is recognized in the prosody of many other peoples; in Skr. the equivalents of 'long' and 'short' are used of vowels only, syllables being classed as 'heavy' and 'light'.

Various inaccurate uses of the terms *long* and *short* were formerly almost universal in Eng., and are still common. (1) The vowel of a 'long' syllable, if 'naturally' short, was said to be 'long by position'. (2) By a confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse, the stressed syllables, on the periodical recurrence of which the rhythm of English verse depends, were said to be 'long', and the unstressed syllables 'short'. (3) In ordinary language ('the long a, e, i, o, or u' denotes that sound of the letter which is used as its alphabetical name, while 'the short a, e, i, o, or u' denotes the sound which the letter most commonly has in a stressed short syllable (in the notation used in this Dictionary, respectively æ, e, i, ɒ, ʊ). c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Grant. vi.* (Z) 37 On langne o ȝeendiaȝ greccise naman feminini generis. 1412-20 LYCOE *Chron. Troy* ii. 184, I took none hede nobre of short ne long. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 21 A vowel shalbe .. longe or short in his pronunciation. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 33 The grave accent .. maketh that sillable long wherevpon it is placed. 1582 STANWORTH *Aeneis* (Arb.) 11 Thee first of *brifely* wyth vs must bee long. *Ibid.* 12 Although yt [sc. the conjunction *and*] bee long by position. 1595 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55, I have markit the lang fute with this mark, - 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xi. 364 Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as, Bo-ote. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* v. xxiii. 535 In the Greek language every syllable was short or long. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. 13 The use .. of the long mark (") for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *Mus.* Of a note: Occupying a more than average time, or a specified time, in being sounded. (Cf. 6 and 8.)

1818 T. BUSBY *Grammar Mus.* 69 If a Minim is only half as long as a Semibreve, and a Crotchet but half the length of a Minim, a Crotchet is only one quarter as long as a Semibreve.

14. *Comm.* Said of the market (esp. in the cotton trade) when consumers have provided against an anticipated scarcity by large contracts in advance. See quot. 1859. Phrase, to go (heavily) long.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* Long and short. Broker's terms. 'Long' means when a man has bought stock on time, which he can call for at any day he chooses. He is also said to be 'long' when he holds a good deal. *Mod. Newspaper.* The spinners had gone heavily long, and consequently did not need to buy except in very small quantities. It was found that selling was impossible except at constantly declining prices; that the market was heavily long; and that there was no short interest of any moment.

III. In Combination.

15. In concord with sbs., forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as long-berry, -day, -distance, -focus, -gown, -journey, -pod, -quantity, -range, -sentence, -span.

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/5 Coffee. -140 packages Mocha, 'longberry', 100s. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 2/3 (Wheats) To-day 39s. 6d. was required for longberry. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Long-day men. 1887 *SHEARMAN & ATHLETIC* (Badm. Libr.) 101 In training for 'long-distance' races, in which category we should place those at a mile and upwards, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 103 The long-distance runner is rarely over middle height. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 327 Another use of 'long focus' lenses is the taking of street groups from a distance. 1877 *SEELYE Antony & Co.* iv. i, Dull 'long-gown' statemen. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 310 *Long-journey travellers. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 80 One of the Portsmouth, or other long-journey, trains. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 89. Long-pod [Bean]. The most abundant bearer. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 651/2 A 'long-quantity' monosyllable is introduced. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 329 An American hero shouts with a 'long-range' voice. 1902 *Filin. Rev.* Apr. 291 Into these wars long-range infantry fire seldom entered. 1889 'ROLF HOLDBERG' *Kobberly under Arms* xxiii. We were 'long sentence men'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 41 Every 'long-span' bridge in the world.

16. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED², unlimited in number, as long-armed, -backed, -bearded, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 206 The Gibbon, so called by Buffon, or the 'Long Armed Ape'. 1888 BARRIS *And Light* 11/15 (1902) 87/1 A lank long-armed man. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Eschine*, *Longue eschine*, .. 'long-backed, or ill shaped, loobie. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1800) 32 A long-backed horse, who throws his saddle well forward. 1837 LONDON *Pentamerion*, 5th Day's *Interview* Wks. 1853 II. 348/1 Sitting bolt-upright in that long-backed arm-chair. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 133 *Long-beaked Whelkes. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 165 Those that were long haired or 'long bearded. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* ix. 18 Long-bearded Comets. c 1806 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 356 The schoolmaster .. was generally a long-bearded, dry old man. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, a deformed high and 'long helled breast. 1822 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 212 Dirty, dark, 'long-berried wheat, 1d. per pound. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 60 The 'long-billed curlew; .. the bill is eight inches long. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3103/4 W. L. .. low of stature, somewhat 'long Bodied, and very short Leggd. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 299 [During a flood in a through-town river] a long-bodied cart drifted towards him. 1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 213 My 'long-brail'd Pineons, (clumsy and vnapt) I cannot Spread. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaeton & Ferns* 388 The 'long-celled initial strands of the vascular bundles. 1742 *Young At. Th. ix.* 1454 Evry link Of that 'long-chain'd succession is so frail. 1757 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 5 *Cancer*. Crab. .. *Cassivelaunus*. *Long-clawed. 1812 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1859) 44, I am one of those formidable and long-clawed animals called a man. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 352 The washed wool of all the 'Longcoated sheep, is sold from 14d. to 15d. per pound. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants gathered round Kilcolman. 1659 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xvii. After which come large and 'long-crested, black-shining seed. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* clviii. Let my unsounded self, supposed a fool, Now set thy 'long-experienced wit to school. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met. x. Cinyras & Myrrha* 192 My long-experienc'd Age shall be your Guide. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carilungo*, 'long faced. 1883 W. HASLAM *Yet Not I* 222 He was looking well and happy, not at all long-faced and lanky. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on their Foreheads* l. 14 How is it .. that the Scotch have got a greater amount of 'long-facedness than the people of the east coast of England. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1272/4 He is .. purblind, between *long and rind favoured. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* iv. The pen where the fat, 'long-fleeced ram was confined. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. v.* 184 Order. *Hydrocharidæ* .. (*Long-flowered Ancharis). 1552 HULOET, *Longe foted, *compertis*. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum*, 186 The long foted are fraudulent and short footed sudden. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 60 A very 'long-fronted, very regular, very ugly brick house. 1621 WITHER *Motto A B b.* I have no need of these 'long-gowned warriors. 1552 HULOET, *Longe heard, *acromus*. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F. xxx.* III. 150 A military council was assembled of the long-haired chiefs of the Gothic nation. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92 The .. long-haired children of the north. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 37 Remove the oxide with a 'long-handled iron spoon. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* l. xi. 70 Simond could reach this snow with his long-handled axe. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2292/4 A Roan Gelding. *long heel'd before. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 236 Since he [negro] has many other [attributes], such as being long-heel'd, &c. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 3 *Cancer*. Crab. .. *Longicornis*. *Longhorned. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 165 The Disbly breed of long-horned

cattle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Long Jointed [spoken of a Horse], is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant. c 1605 DRAVTON *Mau in Moore* 199 *Long leau'd willow on whose bending spray, The pike kings-fisher .. sat. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. v.* 95 Long-leaved Sallow. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii. One of those 'long limbed .. people, to whom it is difficult to assign any precise age. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 381 They were called Nazaries, as who should saie, 'long locked or shagge haired people. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvii. 17 Peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd. 1877 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) 'I. 359 These unreasonable Irish still remember it all, so 'long-memoried they are! 1681 GREY *Musæum* 125 The *long-mouth'd Wilk, *Murex Labris parallelis*. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding, .. *long pasterd, .. and a little Mare-fac'd. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2361/4 A strawberry Mare, with a shorn Mane, .. 'long quarter'd, and six years old. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* (1697) 414 He who in his Line, can chine the 'long-ribb'd Appennine. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii. motto. The long-ribb'd aisles are burst and shrunk. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-wb.* xxvii. 44 That 'long-ridg'd Rocks, her fathers high renowne. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1805/4 Long Visaged, and a long ridged Nose. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 65 Women and the clergy are upon the same footing. The 'long-robed gentry are exempted from the laws of honour. 1894 SAFER *Persian Pict.* 158 The streets thronged with long-robed men and shrouded women. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 117 And 'long-roof'd abbey in the dell. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 280 Plain 'long-shafted Crosses without any figure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 310 Marke what 'long-shanked legs above ordinary she [Nature] hath giuen unto them [gnats]. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 653/1 The 'long-shaped dorsal vessel or heart gives off arteries to both sides. 1898 H. S. MERKIMAN *Roden's Corner* xvii. 176 A long-shaped lantern. 1902 *Speaker* 25 Jan. 480/1 The Iberian was a short, dark, 'long-skulled man. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Alagado*, 'long sleeved. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Obsequies* 105 Wks. (1687) 218 Teazers of Doctrines, which in long sleev'd Prose Run down a Sermon all upon the Nose. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) i. 378 The beautiful weevils or 'long-snouted beetles. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. (1794) 417 You may call it 'long spurred, or Sweet Orchis. 1822 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 [The] Long-spurred Violet. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Night's 'long-staff'd Guardian to him steals. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 203 Batten spike sometimes 1; fertile 'long-stalked. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.*, *Zool.* i. 314 The Long-stalked Crab (*Podo-phthalmus*). 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 *Long or short stapedle insinglas. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Poets* (1883) i. 571 The long-stapled cotton. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx. He strolled on beneath the 'long-stemmed trees. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 The 'long-stocked port-anchor. 1863 DARWIN in *Reader* 14 Feb. *Long-styled plants. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* i. iii. § 3. 53 A *long-timed Note. 1807 W. IYING *Salmag.* (1824) 313 The unseemly luxury of 'long-toed toes. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* 1 (1659) 73 He is lean and 'long-visaged. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 2 Jan. (1880) II. 109 Long-visaged prophets. 1616 SURL & MARKN. *Country Farme* 715 The 'long-winged hawkes do properly belong vnto the lure. 1894 LE CONTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 752 In long-winged birds, .. the ability to rise quickly .. is sacrificed. 1805 LUCKOCK *Nat. Wool* 184 *Long-wooled sheep. 1824 J. SYMONDS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 105 In woe deals the craft of the 'long-worded lays.

17. Combinations with participles in which long is used as a complement, as long-docked, -extended, -grown, -projected, -protended, -spun, -thrown; long-combing, -descending, -growing, -hanging, -streaming, -succeeding.

1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 171 The native sheep of the Cotswold Hills .. produce coarse 'long-combing wool. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *D's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 356 A 'long-descending Healthful Pregnancy. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* ii. iii. Long-descending robes of embroidered purple. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2399/4 Lost .. a Coach Gelding, .. with a 'long dock'd Tail. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii. 30 The pillars 'long extended rows. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 41 A faint rumble .. at 'longer-growing intervals. 1757 DYER *Fleece* ii. 446 'Tis the comber's lock, The soft, the snow-white, and the 'long-grown flake. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/1 The foresayed 'longe hanginge pallate. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 251 With 'long-projected Beams the Seas are bright. 1718 *Ibid.* xvi. 981 Euphorbus .. Swift withdrew the 'long-protended Wood. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 21 Which before time has run his 'long-spun Race. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 668 Long-spun allegories, distant allusions, and forced conceits. 1822 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 He is blest wi' lang-spun tacks of health and life. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 352 The panting Chace .. Leaves a 'long-streaming Trail behind. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 306 The 'long-succeeding Numbers who can name? 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xx. Over the open, 'tis a race with the 'long-thrown shadows.

18. Special combinations and collocations: long annuities, a class of British Government annuities which expired in 1860; long-axed a., having a long axis; † long-bones, a nickname for a long-legged person; long-bowls, (a) the game of ninepins; (b) 'a game much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand' (Jam.); hence long-bowling; † long-box, the box formerly used by hawkers of books; long-bullets = long-bowls (b); long-butt Billiards, a cue specially adapted to reach a ball lying beyond the range of the half-butt; long card, (a) (see quot. 1862); (b) a card of unusual length, used in conjuring tricks; long olay colloq. = CHURCHWARDEN 3; long-clothes, the garments of a baby in arms; long-coach (see quot. 1807); † long-cork slang, claret, so called from the length of the corks used; long-crop, herbage long enough to give an animal a good bite; † long-cutler, ? a maker of long knives;

long-dated *a.*, † (*a*) that has existed from a remote date; (*b*) extending to a distant date in the future; chiefly of an acceptance, falling due at a distant date; **long division** (see **DIVISION** 5 *a*); **long-drop**, a form of gallows in which a trap-door is withdrawn from under the feet of the person to be executed; **long Eliza**, a 'blue and white' Chinese vase, ornamented with tall female figures; **long-ells**, a kind of coarse woollen; † **long-fifteens** *slang*, some class of lawyers; **long finger**, the middle finger; also *pl.* the three middle fingers; **long firm** (see **FIRM** *sb.* 2 *d*); **long-fly Baseball** (see *quot.*); **long-fours**, long candles, four of which went to the pound; † **Long Friday** = **GOOD FRIDAY**; † **long-gig**, a sort of top; **long grain** = **GRAIN** *sb.* 15; **long-harness Weaving** (see *quot.*); **long-home** (see **HONE** *sb.* 14); **long-house**, † (*a*) a privy (*obs.*); (*b*) a house of unusual length, *spec.* the communal dwelling of the Iroquois and other American Indians; **long-jawed** *a.* (see *quot.*); **long jump** (see **JUMP** *sb.* 1 *b*); esp. as one of the 'events' of an athletic contest; hence **long-jumper**, **long-jumping**; **long-leave**, **legger** (see *quot.*); **long-lick U.S. slang**, molasses (cf. **long-sugar**); † **long-little**, something very short or small; **long-lugged** *a. Sc.*, having long ears; **fig.** eager to listen to secrets or scandal; **long-lunged** *a.* = **LONG-WINDED** 2; † **long-man**, the middle finger; **long measure**, (*a*) lineal measure, the measure of length; (*b*) a table of lineal measures; (*c*) = **next**; **long metre**, a hymn-stanza of four lines, each containing eight syllables; **long-minded** *a.*, patient; † **long-mood** *a.*, of patient mind; **long-suffering**; **long-nebbed** *a. Sc.*, (*a*) *lit.* long-nosed; (*b*) *fig.* curious, prying; also, making a show of learning, pedantic; **long-netting**, the process of catching fish with a long net; **long-nines**, a kind of long clay tobacco-pipe; **long oyster**, the sea crayfish (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **Long Parliament**, the Parliament which sat from Nov. 1640 to March 1653, was restored for a short time in 1659, and finally dissolved in 1660; † also, the second Parliament of Charles II (1661-1678); **long-pig**, a transl. of a cannibal's name for human flesh; also *attrib.*; **long plane** (see *quot.* 1842); **long prayer**, in Congregational worship, the chief prayer, offered after the Scripture lessons and before the sermon; **long-primer Printing** (see **PRIMER**); **long-room**, an assembly room in a private house or public building; *spec.* in the Custom House at London, the large hall in which custom-house and other dues are paid; **long-rope**, a skipping game, in which a rope of considerable length is turned by two of the players, one at each end, while the others spring over it as it nears the ground; **long sea**, short for *long sea passage*; also *attrib.*; **long service**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see *quot.*); (*b*) *Mil.*, 'the maximum period a recruit can enlist for in any branch of the service, viz. for 12 years' (Voyle); also *attrib.*; **long-shaded**, **shadowed** *adjs.*, casting a long shade or shadow, a rendering of Gr. *δολιχόσκιος*; **long ship Hist.**, a ship of considerable length, built to accommodate a large number of rowers; a ship of war, a galley; = *L. navis longa*; **long-short**, (*a*) *U.S.*, 'a gown somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work' (Bartlett); (*b*) a trochaic verse (*nonce-use*); **long-shot**, (*a*) a shot fired at a distance; (*b*) a distant range; also *attrib.*; **long sight**, capacity for seeing distant objects; also, the defect of sight by which only distant objects are seen distinctly; **long-sixes**, long candles, six of which went to the pound (cf. **long-fours**); **long-sleever Austral. slang**, a tall glass; **long-slide Steam-engine** (see *quot.*); **long-splintery** *a.*, consisting of long splinters; † **long square** *Geom.*, an oblong rectangle; also *attrib.*; † **long-staff**, a long cudgel, ? = **QUARTER-STAFF**; also *attrib.*; **long-staple** *a.* (see *quot.*); **long stitch** (see *quot.*); **long-stone**, a menhir; **long-stroke**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see *quot.* 1867); (*b*) a stroke of a piston or pump rod, which is longer than the average; also *attrib.*; **long sugar U.S.**, molasses; **long-sweetening U.S.**, (*a*) molasses; (*b*) (see *quot.*); **long sword** (see **WORD**); **long-tackle Naut.** (see *quot.*); also *attrib.* in **long-tackle-block**; † **long-tennis**, some form of tennis (cf. *F. longue paume*, tennis played in an open court); **long-threads**, warp; **long-timbers** (see *quot.*); **long-time** *a.*, that has been such for a long time; **long-togs Naut.**, landsmen's clothes (Smyth); **Long Vacation**, summer vacation at the Law-courts and Universities, so called in distinction from

the Christmas and Easter vacations; also *attrib.*; **long voyage** (see *quot.*); **long-wall Coal-mining**, used *attrib.* (rarely *advb.*), to imply a particular method of extracting coal (see *quot.* 1851); † **long-warped** *a.*, oblong (cf. OE. *langwyrpe* in *Teche-mers Zeitschr.* 11. 119); **long way** = **long-wall**; **long whist** (see **WHIST** *sb.*); † **long-willed** *a.*, long suffering; **long-wool**, (*a*) long-stapled wool, suitable for combing or carding; (*b*) a long-wooled sheep; also *attrib.*; **long writ** = **prerogative writ** (see **PREROGATIVE**).

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 'Long annuities 16½ means, that an annuity of 100l. from the present time to the year 1860, will cost... 16½ years' purchase; at which time they will expire. This stock was originally for 99 years. 1888 *Buxton Finance & Politics* 1. 189 note, The 'Long Annuities' dated from 1780. Their actual amount in 1860 was £1,200,000. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* 1. 33 The deep orbit and the 'long-axed eyeball' going naturally with the long head. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 11. 190 Ye 'langbanys, loselles, for-sake 3e bat word! 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) 1. 332 Item, the samyn nyght, in Sanctandros, to the King to play at the 'lang bowlis xviii s. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* 11. vii. 201 'Long-bowling' was performed in a narrow enclosure, and at the further end was placed a square frame with nine small pins upon it; at these pins the players howled in succession. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/1 After the suppression of alleys 'Long bowling', or 'Dutch rubbers' was practised for a short time. a 1643 *CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* 11. v. (1651) 52, I shall live to see thee Stand in a Play-house doore with thy 'long box, Thy half-crown Library, and cry small Books. 1728 *Swift Past. Dialogue* 33 When you saw Tady at 'long-bullets play. 1792 S. BURWOLD *Life P. Skelton* (1816) 282 He challenged any of them to play long-bullets with him... The little fellow... took the bullet, and threw it about twice as far as Skelton. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENISH' *Billiards* 27 The 'long-butt' is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half-butt. 1862 'CAVENISH' *Whist* (1870) 29 'Long cards are cards of a suit remaining in one hand after the remainder of the suit is played. 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 698 2 Packs with a long card can be obtained at many of the conjuring depôts. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* XII, He is churchwarden at home, and can't smoke anything but a 'long clay. 1862 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 85 It was settled almost before he was out of 'long-clothes, that he was to be a carpenter. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches for Nat.* (1790) 1. 26 The Margate 'Long-Coach was drawn up in the yard, and the passengers already seated in it. 1807 *GORDON Stranger Eng.* 111. 59 Stage-coaches... others in form of a cylinder, are called long-coaches. 1829 *MARRYAT F. Midway* xiv, The young officer might like a drop of 'long cork; bring us... one of they claret bottles. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & W.* xi. 121 They generally betake themselves then to some patch of grass or 'long-crop outside the jungle. 1720 *Lord. Gas.* No. 5881/5 George Cottrell, 'Long cutler. 1678 *NORRIS Coll. Misc.* (1699) 213 He must be the more unwilling to break off a 'long-dated Innocence, for the unsatisfying pleasure of a moment. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* vii. 153 Long-dated bills will sometimes command a higher price than shorter dates. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 The work-people no doubt act from a long-dated regard for their own interests. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 43 Divide by the whole divisor at once, after the manner of 'Long division. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1850) 244 The lumbering flap of the 'long drop was heard. 1884 *Pail Mail* G. 4 Dec. 6/1 'Long Eliza (the trade name for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall, thin China-women) is a name derived undoubtedly from the German or Dutch. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxv. 202 From Holland they reckon one bale of maghouth, one of shallons, and one of 'long ells, to ten bales of begrest. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVII. 555/2 Druggets and long-ells... are made in Devon and Cornwall. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* i. c. 4, Why so, these are tricks of the 'long fifteenes, To give counsel, and to take fees on both sides. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/336 He pultr forth is felawe, be 'longue finger', bat sit him next. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b, Betwene the longe fyngre and the leche fyngre. 1848 *RIMBAULT Pianoforte* 45 Every change is made by passing the thumb under the long fingers, or the long fingers over the thumb. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* 81 'Long fly, a fly ball which is batted to the out-field. 1832 *Boston, etc. Herald* 18 Sept. 1/4 Making long-sixes burn as brightly as 'long-fours. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 marg., Des passio ge-byred on 'langa frigidax. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Rom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridat. 1636 *DAVENANT Wits* iv. ii. Dram. Wks. 1872 11. 199 When I was young, I was arrested for a stale commodity Of nut-crackers, 'long-gigs, and casting-tops. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner. & Ferns* 471 The longitudinal course of the single elements... appearing in the direction of the 'long grain' of the wood and bast. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* 6711/2 The 'long-harness [of a ribbon-loom] are the front-reeds, by which the figure is raised. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 11. 355 To make wads and wisps for those that go to the 'Long-house (you know what I mean). 1646 *SIR J. TEMPLE Irish Rebell.* 4 He set up a long house, made of smoothed wattles. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl. 2 Visits to Indians* (1865) 76 They proceed to bind them [captives] naked to the post in the long house. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* Pref. (1850), Where the 'long house, or Great Council Fire, of the nation was universally admitted to be established. 1894 *FISKE Hist. U. S. I.* 5 Ground-plan of Iroquois Long-house. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Long-jawed, the state of rope when its strands are straightened by being much strained and untwisted, and from its pliability will coil both ways. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Mau* vi. 160 It is better to advance the knowledge of the world one inch than to win the 'long-jump with two-and-twenty feet. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 149 The 'long-jumper, like the sprinter, may be a man of almost any size or weight. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 23/1 As a man he has done extraordinary work at 'long-jumping, sprinting, and hurdle-racing. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Long leave, permission to visit friends at a distance. *Ibid.*, 'Long leggers, lean schooners, longer than ordinary proportion to breadth, swift. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* (1900) i. 6 A pol

of something sweetened with 'longlick' (molasses) made an apology for a meal. 1653 *FISHER Baby Baptism* 7 There was but a very 'long-little, in comparison of what else might have been delivered. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlv, While that 'long-lugged limmer of a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 355/1 It's a gossiping community this, long-lugged and scandal-loving. 1650 *HOWELL Lex.*, *Præf.* Ded. to Philologists, A significant... Proverb... works upon the Intellectuals... more then a... 'long-lunged Sermon. 1815 *BYRON To Moore* 12 June, The villain is a... long-lunged orator. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/313 'Longueman' hatte be middeste for he lenguest is. a 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 753/1 *Hic medius*, the longman. 1709 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* i. iii. (1734) 33 The least Part of a 'Long Measure was at First a Barly Corn. 1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 131 Hectomètre... in the long measure of the new republican division, is equal to one hundred metres. 1718 'Long metre (see **COMMON** *a.* 19b). 1618 S. WARD *Leith's Justice* (1627) 23 [A judge] must be... 'long-minded, to endure the... homeliness of common people in giving evidence. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii. 8 Laverd... middeherht and 'lang-mede. 1720 *RAMSAY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 32 Impos'd on by 'lang-nebbit jurglers Stock-jobbers, brokers [etc.]. 1823 *HUGG Skeph. Cal.* (1820) I. 20 A large lang nibbit staff. 1881 L. B. WALFORD *Dick Netherby in Gd. Words* 332/2 What wi' her lang-nebbit English words I kenna gif my head or my heels is loon-most. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Poacher* 96 In 'long-netting' the net is dragged by a man on each side, a third wading after to lift it over the stakes. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakfast* (1883) 40 They were garnered by stable-boys smoking 'long nines. 1659 *England's Conf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the 'Long Parliament. 1678 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* 9 Nov. (1657) 1. 3 I thought this parliament [as that then in session] was called the long parliament, yet [etc.]. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) 11. 2. 293 The long parliament, in the year 1641, had established, in its most essential parts, our existing constitution. 1852 *MUNDO Our Antipodes* (1857) 181 No more 'long-pig' for him [the Maori]! 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 As a matter of fact, 'long-pig' orgies are not common. 1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 169 'Long-Platin, The same that Joynters call a Joynter. 1842 *GWILL Encycl. Archæol.* 2102 The long plane is... used when a piece of stuff is to be tried up very straight. It is longer and broader than the trying plane. 1897 *Times* 22 Apr. 12/3 The 'long prayer'... has been not only shortened but improved in quality. 1722 *Dr. Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 19 He led me into the 'long-room at the custom-house. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 228, I hear perpetually of Miss Evelyn's praises at the long-room. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* To Miss Willis 6 Apr., There is a long-room for breakfasting and dancing. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 His regularity... extended from the Treasury to the Long-room. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Cardl. Newman* 2 Our boys, in large bands, enjoyed 'Long Rope. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) 111. 439 He was drowned going to Plymouth by 'long sea. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 353 The Projector has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and was in his passage to London by Long-Sea to make a further Proof. 1861 *CANNING in Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) 111. 148 In a few weeks we shall be beginning to pack off our long-sea goods. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Long-service, a cable properly served to prevent chafing under particular use. 1874 *Punch* 4 June 3/1 Lord Strathairn charged the late Secretary for War with bad faith, in not enlisting men for short and long service together. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 Had the old long-service system continued in force. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 237 Next the dogs he went, And in his hand shook a 'longshaded spear. 1848 *BUCKLEY Hlad* 123 Brandishing his 'long-shadowed spear. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 96 The which [Saxons] came in three 'long Shippes or Hulkes. 1799 *Naval Chron.* 11. 182 Built after the model of long Ships, or Men of War. 1886 *CORRETT Fall of Asgard* I. 268 A large vessel shot out from behind the point. It was a long-ship of twenty benches. 1851 S. JUDS *Margaret* i. iii. 11 Her dress was a blue-striped linen short-gown wrapper, or 'long-short, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. a 1881 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* ix, The first two in iambs, or short-longs, the last in trochaics or long-shorts. 1791 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 185/1 What our sea men call a 'long shot fire is the most destructive of any to the rigging of ships. 1814 *SCOTT Let. to Sonnet* 17 June, I should be tempted to take a long shot at him [Buonaparte] in his retreat to Elba. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 362, I ventured the ice, crawled on my belly, and reached long-shot distance. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Long-shot, a distant range. It is also used to express a long way; a far-fetched explanation; something incredible. 1873 *Young Gentl. Mag.* July 490 This did not, however, suit her long-shot tactics. 1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med.*, 'Long sight, the dysopia proximum of Cullen. 1898 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* (1900) 109/2 His companions had the usual long-sight of agriculturists. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 15 Some have gone so far as to illuminate our discussions with tens instead of 'long-sixes. 1864 *TREVELYAN Compet. Wallah* (1866) 283 Peasants who had never tasted anything daintier than a rushlight now had their fill of long sixes. 1888 *Cassell's Pictorial Austral.* 111. 83 Their drivers had completed their regulation half-score 'long sleeviers' of 'she-oak'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Long-stade, a slide-valve of such length as to govern the ports at both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back, which forms an education passage. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 201 Grey ore of Manganese. Fragments somewhat 'long splintery. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* 11. lxxvi, If you make a 'long square of the whole line A. C. and of that part of it that lyeth between the circumference and the point, that long square shall be equal to the full square of the touche line A. B. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pens.* Ep. 11. ii. 60 A Loadstone of a Parallelogram or long square figure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 18/2 Take two pieces of pasteboard... through which you must cut long squares. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* 11. i. 82 No 'Long-staffe six-penny strikers. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 184 If thou dost carry but a little plate By night, the sword and long-staff thou fear'st straight. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Long-staple, having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called sea-island cotton. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*. 189 (Embroidery),

*Long stitch, also known as Point Passé, Passé, and Au Passé. It is a name given to Satin Stitch when worked across the material without any padding. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West I.* x. 171 The menhirs, locally termed 'longstones', or longstones. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Longstroke, the order to a boat's crew to stretch out and hang on her. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6715/2 The long-stroke by which this pump is distinguished averages about one-third more. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* 1. 394/2 The short stroke engines are propelling the boats, both sea and river class, faster than the long stroke ones. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Long sugar, molasses, so called formerly in North Carolina from the ropiness of it. *Ibid.*, *Long sweetening, molasses, so called formerly in New England. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* 1. 199/2 In the far West, as Down East, sugar bears the name of long and short sweetening, according as it is the product of the cane... or of the maple tree. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 156 *Long-tackle-block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Long-tackles, those overhauled down for hoisting up topsails to be bent. Long-tackle blocks have two sheaves of different sizes placed one above the other, as in fiddle-blocks. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xlviii, They played at the ball, the *long-tennis [F. à la paume], and at the Pilegrigone. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 36 Some [yarn] is employed as warp or *long threads for coarse goods. c. 1850 Rudin. *Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Long timbers, those timbers afore and abaft the floors which form the floor and second futtocks in one. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 171 Fish of *long time salting... is unwholesome. 1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Ire.* xv. 177 A long-time colleague and friend. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 5/3 A long-time deacon of the Tabernacle and personal friend of the late Charles Spurgeon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 His *'long togs', the half-pay, his beaver hat, white linen shirts, and everything else. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. 100 When now the *long vacation's come The noisy hall and theatres grown dumb. 1825 THURLOW *Lett.* (1881) 85 A most delightful fortnight which I spent last long vacation at Cambridge. 1848 CLOUGH (*title*) The Bothe of Toperna-Fuosich, a long-vacation pastoral. 1900 G. C. BROOKER *Mem. & Impress.* 216 Such informal arrangements suffice to create a *Long Vacation Term. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long voyage, one in which the Atlantic Ocean is crossed. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 978 The fourth system of working coal, is called the long way, the *long wall, and the Shropshire method. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 149 The method of working coal, adopted in the Yorkshire mines generally, is that known as the long wall, distinguished from the Newcastle, or pillar-and-stall method, by extracting at once all available coal. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 30/1, I worked the coal *long-wall'. c. 1400 *Laufra's Cirurg.* 111 Bis is be forme of an heed weel propousiound, .. pat he be *longe warpid, hauynge tofore & bihynde emigence. 1839 *Long way [see long wall]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pailler* cii. 8 Merciful lord: *long-willid [i. longanimitis] & mykil merciful. 1604 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. vi. (1737) 21 They are *long-Wool Sheep. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 358 Wool Manufacture. This well-known staple is... divided into two distinct classes, long wool, or worsted spinning; and short wool, or the spinning of woollen yarn. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 103 Long-wool yarns are numbered on the same principle. *Ibid.* 125 Long wool, called also combing wool, differs as materially in a manufacturing point of view from short or clothing wool, as flax does from cotton. *Ibid.* 130 Long wool, called also carding wool, requires length and soundness of staple. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 57 Practically the two long-wools are equal in weight as shearings. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Eech.* 15 marg., The *long Writ called the Prerogative Writ, out of the Treasurers Remembrancers Office, under the Teste of the chiefe Baron.

b. In names of animals, etc., as long-bill, a bird with a long bill, e.g. a snipe; long clam, (a) *Mya arenaria* (see CLAM sb. 2 1d); (b) the razor-clam, *Ensis americana*; long cripple dial, a slow-worm; also, a lizard; long dog dial, a greyhound; long-ear, long ears, an ass; also fig. of a human being; long fin *Austral.*, a name for the fishes *Caprodon schlegelii* and *Anthias longimanus*, Günth. (Morris); † long-fish, † a fish of the eel kind (cf. G. *langfisch*); long-horn, (a) one of a breed of long-horned cattle; (b) the long-eared owl, *Otus vulgaris*; long lugs Sc. = long ears; long-nose, a name for the GAR-FISH; long spur, a bird of the genus *Calcarius* (or *Centropus*); long-wing, a name for the swift; † long-worm, † an adder or viper.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/1 One thousand one hundred and fifty sounds a satisfactory bag of the *'long-bills'. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 707 The *Soft Clam', *'Long Clam', or *Nanninose' (*Mya arenaria*). 1887 — *Fisheries U.S.* 11. 614 Under the name of 'long clam', 'knife-handle', and 'razor-clam', they are occasionally seen in New York market. 1758 W. BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 284 We have a kind of viper which we call the *Long-cripple: It is the slow-worm or deafadder of authors. 1864 E. CORNW. *Gloss.* in *Jnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 1. 17 *Long-cripple*, a lizard: in some parts applied to the snake. 1896 BARING-GOULD *Idylls* 223 He runs away from me... just for all the world as if I were a long-cripple. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Long dog, a greyhound. 1891 T. HARDY *Jess* (1900) 44/1 William turned, clinked off like a long-dog, and jumped safe over hedge. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 150 The beast... would sell for no more at a fair than his brother *Long-ear. 1845 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) 1. 16 This long-ears had to be *'dear Sir and obedient-servant'. 1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 33 (Morris) The *long-fin, *Anthias longimanus*, Günth... may be known by... the great length of the pectoral fins. 1958 FLORIO, *Licostome*, a kind of *longfish. 1834 YOCATT *Cattle* 188 The *long horns seem to have first appeared in Craven. 1856 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* 1. 121 *Otus vulgaris*, the Long-horn. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 130 The cows in the field used to be longhorns, much more hardy. a 1748 RAMSAY *Condensed Ass* 64 See poor *lang lugs man pay the kane

for a'. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* 1. 391 The Garfish.. *Long-Nose. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lisart* 175 A long eel-shaped fish, the gur-fish, or long-nose. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 121 *Emberiza Lappontica* Wilson..Lapland *Longspur. 1893 COUES in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* 1. 349 note, The black-breasted lark-bunting or longspur, *Centropus* (Rhynchophanes) macmurtrei. 1894 R. E. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 1. 77 The Long-spurs, of which the Lapland Bunting is the type, are three in number. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pictor. Cal. Seasons* 390 About the 12th of August the largest of the swallow tribe, the swift or *long-wing, disappears. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 51 Moules, Rats, *Long-wormes.

c. In the names of plants or vegetable products, as † long-bean = KIDNEY-BEAN; † long ear, a name for a kind of barley; long-flax (see quot.); long-leek, the ordinary leek (*Allium porrum*); long-moss = LONG-BEARD 3; long-pod, a variety of broad bean which produces a very long pod; long purple, a local name for *Orchis mascula*, *Lathyrus Salicaria*, and other plants.

1587 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle* (1627) 11 Faciola, called in.. English kidney-beane, or *long-beane. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 13 *Long-ear bath a flatte ear, half an inche brode, and four inches and more of length. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach.*, *Long-flax, flax to be spun its natural length without cutting. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 357 The young flowerstalk of the *longleek (*Allium porrum*). 1808 T. ASHE *Trav. Amer.* 1. 126 *Long Moss, *Telandria Usneoides*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* 1. 249/2 The long-moss region commences below 35° lat. The moss hangs in festoons from the trees. 1821 W. CORBETT *Amer. Gardening* § 196 The best... is the Windsor-bean. The *Long-Pod is the next best. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. 170 There with fantasticke Garlands did she come, Of Crow-flowres, Nettles, Daisies, and *long Purples. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 11. 60 Gay long purple, with its tufty spike. *Ibid.* 11. 210 (Gloss.), Long purples, purple loose-strife. 1830 TENNYSON *Dirge* v, Round these blow... long purples of the dale.

d. Cricket: † long ball, a ball hit to a distance; long field (off, on), the position of a fieldsman who stands at a distance behind the bowler, either to his left or right; also, one who fields in that position; long-hop, a ball bowled or thrown so that it makes a long flight after pitching; long off, on, short for long field off, on; long-stop, a fieldsman who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop the balls that pass him; hence long-stop vb., to field as long-stop, whence long-stopping vb. sb. Also long leg, long slip (see the sbs.).

1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) iii. 3 Some [fieldsmen], at a distance, for the *Long Ball wait. 1843 *Long field [see long on below]. 1852 *Land. Soc.* 11. 115/2 Carpenter might have made more drives to the long field. 1850 *Bat Cricketer's Man. 43 *Long Field Off.—This situation demands a person who can throw well. *Long Field* Off is of a character with the *off. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 Mr. Moule, long-field-off. 1837 *New Sporting Mag.* XI. 108 The lengths necessary to be pitched at that slow pace will be as good as *long hops. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 432 The ball should come skimming in with a long hop to the top of the balls. 1864 *Ibid.* 476 A drive to *long-off. 1901 I. MACLAREN *Ing. Barbarians* xv. 295 A miraculous catch which he made at long-off. 1843 *A WYKHAMIST *Pract. Hints on Cricket* Frontisp., The *long on, or long field to the on-side, is for the most part done away with. 1797 COLMAN *Heir at Law* ii. 11, I'll make you my *long-stop at cricket. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 Reliable long-stop and very smart in the long field. 1860 *Baily's Mag.* 1. 34/3 Lords', where, in days of yore... Beagley *long stopped. *Ibid.* 303 The *long stopping of Diver. 1871 G. MEREDITH *II. Richmond* vi, We played at catch with the Dutch cheese, and afterwards bowled it for long-stopping.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The neuter adj. used absol.

1. In various phrases with preps.

† a. At long: = 'at length'; (a) after a long time, in the end; (b) in an extended manner, in many words, fully.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3498 Bot lat vs leue him at longe & lende to oure homes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/2, I shall purpose to treat of this matter here at long. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 139 b, It were... superfluous at long to discuss.

b. Before long: before a long time has elapsed, soon. So ere long, ERELONG.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 Perhaps we may meet ere long. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 196 Let us hope that these islands may, ere long, be made free and independent. 1871 TROLOPE *Ralph the Heir* xlii. 426 'Bye, bye', said Neefit, 'I'll be here again before long'. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 28 The terror and ignorance which ere long were to impel them to the conception and perpetration of even greater crimes. 1892 Bookman Oct. 28/2 We expect from him before long a better novel than he has yet given us.

c. By long and by last (? dial.): in the end.

1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 103 By long and by last we came to Veermut bridge.

d. For long: † (a) long ago (obs.); (b) throughout a long period (occas. for long and long, for long together); also predicatively, destined or likely to continue long.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4507 For lang was said, and yett sua bes, 'Hert sun for-gettes pat ne ei seils'. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* 111 56 For long we have sought the furious bore, and now we have found him. 1729 B. LYNCE *Diary* 29 Dec. (1880) 35 Expecting the governor would adjourn for long the Gen'l Court. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 171 'Well, Lord, it mayn't be for long', replied Dolly. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) 11. 535 No man

.. kept himself for long and long, at a fearful... speed, as did Lord Brougham. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet of Owlst.* 148 Her back aches... frightfully if she sits up for long together. 1874 L.D. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) 11. 300 Ripon's conversion is one of the oddest ones I have heard for long. 1895 MRS. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* 121 The children... had been restless for long.

† e. Of long: since a remote period; for a long time past. (Cf. OF 53.) Obs.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iv. 24 b, The Castle of Antwerpe... had of long been a denne of murderers. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 1325 The Lion... gan him avize... what had of long Become of him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 1 The Turks haue of long most inhabited the lesser Asia. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 39 Suckers of long doe not beare. 1625 BACON *Ess. Judicialure* (Arb.) 453 Penall Lawes, if they haue beene Sleepers of long.

† f. On long: in length. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21664 O four corner þe arche was made, Als has þe cros on lang and brade.

† g. Umbe long: after a long interval. Obs.

1888 K. AELFERD *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Sedgefield) 125 Ða andswarode he ymbe long and cwæð. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 518 Þes sondemson, umbe long, .. com, & brohte wið him fifti scolmestres.

† h. With the longest: for a very long time. 1636 tr. *Florus's Hist.* iv. ii. 273 When that part of his forces which was left behind... stayed with the longest [L. moram faceret] at Brundisium.

1. At (the) longest: on the longest estimate.

1857 PUSEY *Leuten Serm.* xii. (1883) 235 Short, at the longest, were the life of man.

2. Without prep.: Much time. Now chiefly in to take long. † This long (used adv.): for this long time (obs.). That long (colloq.): that length of time.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE 1. 262 Du sone, this lang quhar has thou beyne? 1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 31 Forsaking that ancient religion whiche this longe both I and my people haue obserued. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 102 Otherwise he had never... this long have deferr'd its discovery. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 67 It will take at least ten times that long to get a train ready for a return trip. 1901 A. HORE *Tristram of Blent* xxv. 336 He had been wondering how long they would take to think of the lady who now held the title and estates. *Mod.* Don't take very long about it. I do not think it will take long to finish the work.

b. as the predicate of an impersonal clause, (a) it is (was, will be, etc.) long before, since, to (something); it will be long first; ere it be long. † Also long to (used absol.) = 'long first'. † Also ellipt., though long first.

c 1000 in *Sax. Leechb.* 111. 434 Næs lang to þæt his broþor byses lanan lifes timan geendode. c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) i. 4 It is lang sen it fell oute of þe hand. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 39 It shal not be longe to but that ye shal be hyely married. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 7 There shall be or it bee longe, a more ample remembrance. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 174 Leste the olde enemye of mankynde, would styre up warre... or ever it were longe. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* xx. 13 And tell him, ere it be long, I'll visit him. 1606 LOCKOCK 1 *Thess.* iii. 34 Byde a little while, it is not long to. 1616 T. MATHEWS *Lett. in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 God now at last, though long first, sending so good opportunity. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 223 As it was long before he could be persuaded to take a Prebend of Lincoln. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I hope now it will not be long before I see you at Exton. 1740 tr. *De Monhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) 1. 47 It will not be long first. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxvi, She'll bring him round to her way of thinking before it's long.

3. The long and the short of (it, etc.), less frequently the short and the long: the sum total, substance, upshot. Also, to make short of long: to make a long story short.

c 1500 *Merch. & Child* in Hazlitt *Early Pop. Poetry* 1. 135 Thys ys the scohte and longe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 1. 137 There's the short and the long. 1630 SHELTON *Quint.* ii. xxxix. 254 The short and the long was this. 1642 J. EATON *Honeye. Free Justif.* 245 Whereof riseth such a necessity of believing, that Christ maketh this the short and long of all. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 412 This is the long and the short of it. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 108 ¶ 8 This is, sir, the long and the short of the matter. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 11. 80 And that, Mr. John, is the long and the short on't. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxv, The short and the long of it is, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* iv. vii. 160 There, to make short of long, was he way-laid by many knights at once. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* i. ix, The long and the short of it... is that you must pay me this money.

II. As sb. (with a and plural).

4. Mus. A long note; spec. in the early notation, a note equivalent to two or to three breves, according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted. † Long and short (see quot. 1597).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 414, It was a mery song; I dar say that he brought foure & twenty to a long. 1590 CORAINE *Treat. Hunting* Div b, Where the Foxe is earthed, blowe for the Terriers after this manner: One long and two short. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* iii, My Prick-Song's always full of Larges and Longs. 1597 MORLEY *Intrad.* Mus. 78 Long and short is when we make two notes tied together, and then another of the same kind alone. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* ii. xii. § 1 (1622) 334 The Art of Musick mixeth contrary sounds in ber Songes: as Sharps, with flats; and briefes, with Longs. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. vii. 24 The Large contains eight Semibreves, the Long four. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 When Musick was first invented, there were but Two Notes, viz. a Long, and a

Breve. 178a BURNBY Hist. Mus. II. iii. 184 The first consists of a succession of Longs and Breves. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* 20. Cert. People Wks. 1896 II. 730/1 Longs and Breves displacing quiet Crotchet-and-quaver periness. 1891 W. POLE *Philos. Mus.* 162 The breve being intended to be held about half the time of the long.

Attrib. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Character*, Long Rest. 1886 W. S. ROCKSTRO *Hist. Mus.* iii. 35 Perfect Long Rest. Imperfect Long Rest.

5. *Prosody*. A long syllable. *Longs and shorts*: quantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification. Hence (*nonce-use*) *long-and-short* v., to make Greek or Latin verses.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Rich. III. 42 This poetical schoole-mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to be abbreviate shorter by the hed. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 514 Whom public schools compel To 'long and short' before they're taught to spell. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iv. (1879) 29 Classically, greatly distinguishable from death in long and shorts. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* vi. 51, 'I have seen some long and shorts of Hittall's', said I, 'about the Caledonian Bear, which were not bad'. 1872 *Young Gentlemen's Mag.* 23/1 As two shorts are supposed to equal one long, you may put a dactyl for a spondee.

6. *Building*. *Longs and shorts*: long and short blocks placed alternately in a vertical line; the style of masonry characterized by this arrangement. Also *attrib.*, as in *long-and-short work*, masonry.

1845 PETERIE *Round Towers* Irel. II. iii. 183 Long and short. This masonry consists of alternate long and short blocks of ashlar, or hewn stone, bonding into the wall. 1863 G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) II. A small long window, with long-and-short work in the jambs. 1884 EARLE *Age Lit.* 51 Of Saxon construction a chief peculiarity is that which is called 'longs and shorts'. It occurs in coins of towers, in panning work, and sometimes in door jambs.

7. = *Long Vacation* (A. 18).

1885 M. PATTON *Mem.* 149, I began the Long in the belief that I was going in for my degree in November. 1888 *Riches Oxford Mag.* (1890) 111 If you dare to come up in the Long. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/3 [Oxford] had not yet awakened from the lethargy of the 'Long'.

8. *pl.* = *long-clothes*.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 63 A baby in longs.

9. *pl.* Long whist. (See WHIST sb.) *rare*.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 29 Shilling points at longs. were the fashion. 1850 *Bolton's Handbk. Games* 162.

10. *Comm.* One who has purchased in expectation of future demand.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., Under negotiations by the 'longs', the market [i.e. for pork] fell back 5c. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/7 Wheat . . fell off owing to longs unloading. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 'Longs' circulating sensational accounts of damage done to the spring wheat crop.

Long (lɒŋ), *a.* Also 3-5, *north. dial.* 8-9 *lang*, 4-5 *lange*, 5-6 *longe*. [Aphetic f. ME. *ilong*, OE. *gelang* ALONG a.] *Phr.* *Long of* († *long on*): attributable to, owing to, on account of, because of, 'along of'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13377 All Cristene folkess hald Iss lang o Cristess helpe. c 1275 LAV. 15886 Sai waren [= whereon] hit his lang pat be wal falleþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6030 Al his wrak on me es lang [Faith: lange, Trin. longe]. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 750 Here 3e muwen se be wrong and spoe, when-on hit is long [v. r. alange]. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 464 in Horst. *Aleng. Leg.* (1881) 86 All my los es lang on þe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4606 Slik likt is lang on þe leuir & likand spices. c 1450 CANTON *Sonnets of Aymon* i. 50 Neuer we shall faylle you but if it be longe of you. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 535 Whether it were of the Englyssmen longe or of the Portygaleys, moche harme was done to the Spaynyardys. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 John 44 All is long of the darkenes of the hate of his brother, that hath so blynded his eyes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 33 Who is it long of, can you tell? 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frailties* 51, I wot not what it is long of, but I have no stomach. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. (Arb.) 3 Its all long on you, I could not get my part a night or two before. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* i. v. 2. 61 That the very Darned live, is to be ascribed to him; That they live in misery, is long of themselves. 1705 J. BLAIR in *Perry Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I. 148, I do again assure you it shall not be long of me if our differences be long lived. 1740 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 24 Nov. (1892) I. 377, I have told the French Minister, as *how*, that if that affair be not soon concluded, your Lordship would think it all long of him. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* iii. i. 113 That all these Have fallen out profitless, 'tis long of you.

Long (lɒŋ), *adv.* Compared longer (lɒŋgə), longest (lɒŋgəst). Forms: 1 *lange*, *longe*, 2 *lange*, *Orm. lanng*, 3-5, *Sc. 6-9 lang*, 3-5 *longe*, 5- *long*. See also LENG, Lenger, LENGEST. [OE. *lange*, *longe*, = OFris. *lang(e)*, *long(e)*, OS. *lang* (Du. *lang*), OHG. *lango* (MHG., mod.G. *lange*): = OTeut. **langō*, f. **laygo*-LONG a.]

1. For or during a long time.

† *Long a day* (Spenser): for a long time. [Prob. for *long of the day*; cf. 'long time of þe dei', quot. a 1225 in A. 7. Possibly the rare phrase *long the day* may have had this origin; but see 6 below.]

Beowulf (L. 234) Deað ðe hord-welan healde lange. c 888 K. ALFRED *Bath.* (Sedgfeld) xxv. 7 Ða he ða lange and longe hearpode, ða cleopode se hellwara cnyng. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 3et ic me ðe long libben. c 1200 ORMIN 219 Forwiþ þe preost swa lange was þatt ða att Goddes allert. c 1250 *Ord & Night.* 466 He nis nother 3ep ne wis, That longe abid war him nod nis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 169 Iesus quen he lang had fast was fondid wit þe wik gast. 1340 *Ayene*. 205 A rode eppel amang þe helen, makeþ

rotic þe yzounde, yef he is longe þe amange. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þai wald þat it schuld hafe lang lasted. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 4 Laborers . . longe sitting at the brekfast at their dyner and nonemete. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Edw. VI. 192 b, This matter, hanging long in consultation. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aduyas* Pref. 9 Tyrannys raygne not long. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 9 Most vertuous virgin. That . . fast wandered through the world now long a day. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. iii. 4 Is this the timely joy, which I expected long. c 1605 *Acc. B. C. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII*. 178, 1469. K. Henry 6 proclaimed kinge, but continued not longe. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 372 If they could spare members, they must attend long. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 501 They long suspend the Fortune of the Field. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* vii, Lang have they ply'd that trade. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermil* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 322 We have long been expecting a packet. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece VIII*. 115 The principle, which had long been generally admitted in the Greek republics, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. i. 1 Gerbert's disciple once, but long a monk of Sant Evreult. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 215 Many of his criticisms of modern scientific philosophy are precisely those which I have long urged.

b. In the comparative and superlative, or preceded by advs. of comparison (as, *how*, *so*, *thus*, *too*, etc.), the adv. indicates amount of relative duration. (Cf. LONG a. 8.) *So* (or *as*) *long* as: often nearly equivalent to 'provided that', 'if only'. c 900 *Tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxv. (Schipper) 406 Ic . . þe . . anywde . . hu lange þu on breowe awian sceole. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 169 Swa lange swa 3e dis dydon ðara anum ðe on me 3elyfdon. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1816 To longe we habbed idriuen ure duschipes. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (Jacobus Minor) 603 Ay þe langare he sat sa, þe mare grew his sorow & va. c 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 27 If þat a wounde habbe to longe in þe eir open . . þame [etc.]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 Whiles and as longe as hit is or shall be soo. c 1500 *Melusine* IV. 331 So long rode geyffay that he came to the Castel. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 775 The Cardinal perceived that the Queene waxed ever the longer the farther of. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xix. 13 How lang sall I this lyfe inleide. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 27 Als lang as I leue on this erd. 1568 *Timney Disc. Marriage* Cxviii b, I have already troubled them to long. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. viii. 28 The guilt, which if he liued had thus long, His life for dew reuenge should deare aby. 1631 GOSKE *God's Armes* iii. lxxv. 304 A liquor . . which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagor* (1649) 171 Absalon . . kept his wrath so long; until it burst out into blood. c 1680 BEYERIDGE *Serm.* (1792) I. 68 So long as there are devils in hell. 1715 ATTERBURY *On Matt.* xxvii. 25 in *Serm.* (1734) I. 127 Thus long have they [Jews] been no Nation. 1732 BERKELEY *Alphib.* ii. § 20 The world . . always will be the same, as long as men are men. 1776 *Trial of Naudocomar* 20/2 How long did you live with Siefabut at Delhi? 1825 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 85 To cling to your profession as long as you can. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) IV. 391 God has mercifully supported me thus long. 1846 BROWNING *Last Mistress* v, I will hold your hand but as long as last May, Or so very little longer. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. ix. 730 One-third who have been longest in office retire annually. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 394 She stood so long that she forgot to weep. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* Pref., Is there any great harm in that, so long as you get plenty of amusement?

c. *colloq.* *So long*: good-bye, 'au revoir'. [Cf. G. *so lange*.] 1865 F. H. NIXON *P. Perfume* 8 Will wish you 'ta ta'—gentle reader—'So long!' a 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems* 398, I whisper So long! And take the young woman's hand . . for the last time. 1889 *Chamb. Jral.* 22 June 397 'When shall we see you again? Not for another six months I suppose. So long.' 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 199 'So long then; wish you luck'.

d. *I, you, etc. may* (do something) *long enough*: a colloquial phrase expressing hopelessness of result. Now usually followed by *before* conj. 1530 PALSGR. 616/2, I may do a thing longe ynough, which sayng we use when we signyfy our labour to be in vayne. . . Thou may krye longe ynough: *tu es beau bratre*. 1871 BROWNING *Hervé Riel* xi, Search the heroes flung pell-mell On the Louvre, face and flank; 'You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel'.

2. The suppression of the qualified adj., adv., or phrase, in expressions like *to be long about one's work*, causes the adv. *long* to assume the character of a quasi-adjectival predicate = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long'. Const. *in*, † *of*, † *a* (with gerund; the prep. is now often omitted *colloq.*), also followed by conj. *ere*, *or*, *before*. The originally advb. character of the word in this use is shown by the form *longe* (riming with *fonge*) in the first example, and by the analogy of the similar use of the advb. phrase *in to be a long time*. Cf. however F. *être long*.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 143/1368 Sumdel þe pope was annyd þat he hadde i-beo so longe. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 258 Let myn oncle . . kepe the patent . . tyll he have hys mone, and that shall not be longe to. 1530 TINDALE *N. M.* xiv. 18 The Lorde is longe yer he be angrye, and full of mercy. 1539 *Cranmer's Bible* Matt. xxiv. 48 My lord will be longe forasmuch as it was veray slacke and longe in dooyng . . he assaied to passe ouer the sea of Adria. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Seidene's Comm.* 86b, Went to mete . . the Emperour, but they were longe or they myght be suffered to come of his speche. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Justice* vi. 31 That the Empire which was so long a getting . . might not come to wracke. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* iii. iii. 8 He not be long before I call vpon thee. 1612 CHAFMAN *Widowes Teares* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 19 Goe, He not be long. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Mathezz's Romulus & Tarquin* 294 The witchcraft of Rhetorique being ended, which is not long a doing. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 545, I advise to be a long a chusing

a kind of life. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1902) 26 It is from Glasgow, whence I am still longer before I believe. 1796 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* IV. 242 You shall . . remain . . till I have discovered the whole of your vile plot, which will not be long first. 1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 257 The real author cannot be long of being deterred. 1803 *Lorinam* II. 57 The wound was long before it was healed. a 1814 *Last Act* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 381 Is not our old gentleman rather beyond his time? in truth, I think him long. 1829 *Scott Anne of G. ix*, They were not long of discovering the *télé-té-pout*. 1880 FAOURN *Bungay* 53 His remarkable ability was not long in showing itself. 1894 *Fall Mall Mag.* Mar. II. 740 The opportunity was not long in coming.

b. *Not to be long for this world*: to have only a short time to live.

1822 BYRON *Lett. to J. Murray* 23 Sept., If it is, I cannot be long for this world.

3. With an agent-noun, as *long-liver*. Also *longer, longest liver*, in legal use for 'the survivor, the last survivor'.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 271/2 The longest liver of them. 1522 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 237 The sayd Elizabethe nowe hys wyffe yf she be longer lyuor. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Longe tarver. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 241 Why am I longer liver? 1662 H. HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 13 The longest liver bath no more but that he is longer a dying than others. 1781 MAD. D'ARBEY *Diary* Aug., He is strong-built, . . I dare say he will be a very long liver. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 311 For and during the term of their natural lives, and the life of the longer liver of them. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* iv. 53 The longest liver . . should take land and treasure. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* (1882) 94 The qualities which make him likely to be a long-liver.

4. Followed by *after*, *before*, † *eff. ere*, † *or*, or *since* (advs., conjs., or preps.): At, from, or to a point of time far distant from the time indicated.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5259 Sun I wend, lang shengan, þat wild leistes had þe slain. *Ibid.* 15038 Him . . i sagh lang at wit him in rute. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* III. iii. 598 Scotland was dyssawarra left and ware nere lyand lang thare eft. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1145 Pure he lies with his ledis lang or he foundes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. iii, All the estates were longe or dir in the chirche for to praye. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 One Mistlebrooke long before morning came in great haste. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. vii. 5 The kyng sawe his suster, whom he had nat sene long before. c 1530 TINDALE *Prolog. to Jonah* (1551), Wycclefe preached repentance vnto our fathers not longe sence. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidene's Comm.* 26 b, And so not longe after they burned Luthers workes. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 The long-since dead from bursted graves arise. 1662 STILING. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. § 1 If there were persons existent in the World long before Adam was. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Ser. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 9 Wanting the basis of reason, the whole fabric has long since fallen to the ground. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 331 They ought, long ere this, to have been prevented. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 28 A prison . . the ruins of which long after remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1861 *Ibid.* 47 Protestant and peaceful times, long after London had ceased to fear a foreign foe. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXX, He and I were born the same year, but he cut his teeth long before me. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 269 Such is life—as Mrs. Harris long since observed. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 167/2 You are hemmed in on every side by the long-since past.

5. The comparative is used (chiefly with qualifying adv., as *any*, *no*, *much*, *a little*, etc.) in the sense: After the point of time indicated by the context (= *L. amplius*, *F. plus* with negative, *G. mehr*). *No longer*: not now as formerly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1300 To line mought he na langar dreil. 1473 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xi, Yp I rase, no langer wald I lye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 157, I can no longer hold me patient. 1662 STILLING. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 7 There should a time come when the Ceremoniall Law should oblige no longer. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, Happiness I fear is no longer reserved for me here. 1802 *Hated* I. 126, I could no longer dissemble with myself. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xix. 190 There was no longer any room for doubt.

6. Subjoined to expressions designating a period of time, with the sense: Throughout the length of (the period specified). [Cf. *G. sein leben lang*.] † Also rarely *poet.* in reversed order, as *long the day* (cf. *long a day* under 1).

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 264/122 Heore 3at was swiþe faste i-mad: þoru3 al þe 3ere longe. 1530 TINDALE *Anno. More* IV. xi. Wks. (1573) 332 There were martyrs that suffered martyrdom for the name of Christ all the year long. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 169 He trayvelled all night long to Winchester warde. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. v, Thy gracious glory Was my ditty long the day. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 32 The Sunne that measures heaven all day long. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 478 Without any change or alteration all the Sabbath long. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxiii. 10 Carnall men . . live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 154 All Lent long . . the very faithful themselves were cast upon their knees. 1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I. 158 In Scotland . . a Man must be all Sunday long tied either to the Kirk or his Chamber. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* 36 Accustomed to pass their nights the whole summer long in the open air. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. iv. 92 You are out all day long with the sheep. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 1064 While . . the lesson long, No learner ever dared to cross his legs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 245 He was to continue working all his life long at that and at no other.

† 7. At or to a great or a specified distance in space; far. *Obs. rare*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2485 So longe he hauen ðeden nimen To flum iurdon ðat he ben cumen. 13. . in *Minor P. Vern. MS.* 502 Two wywes sat 3onder, langare. c 1450 *Merlin* 155 The smyten . . so vigorously that oon myght heaen the crassinge

of spere half a myle longe. 1533 BERNERS tr. *Froissart* I. ix. 7 She rode to warde Heynaulte, and so long she rode that she came to Cambresy. 1532 In More *Confut. Barnes* viii. *M.'s Wks.* (1557) 782a The church through out all the world scattered farre and long. 1544 *Lam. & Pitous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 535 His gallyes... were barbourd fow legges longe frome the sayde towne of Argiere. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) R viii. All the way long did I nothing but thinke upon my good Gypseys.

† 8. With a long step. Obs.
1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4116/4 Paces and gallops well, trots a little long.

9. Comb. When qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib., the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphenated, forming innumerable quasi-compounds: as *long-accustomed*, *-borne*, *-expected*, etc. Also LONG-CONTINUED, LONG-LASTING, LONG-LIVING.

a. With the sense 'for a long time'.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) ¶ 2b, After *long accustomate doing of virtuous deeds. 1711 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) II. 64 The abject and compliant state of *long-accustom'd slaves. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mirab.* 47 Our Queen's *long-agitated breast. c 1620 S. A. GORGES *To the King* in *Farr S. P. Jas.* I (1847) 315 Yet in my *long-borne zeale Time's change can make no change appeare. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) I. 194 The sudden resurrection of a *long-buried aristocracy. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arrians* v. ii. (1876) 381 That resurrection which now awaited the long-buried truths of the Gospel. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 400 The *long-contended prize. 1858 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philipp.* (1873) 199 The *long-delayed judgment of God. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 536 And eke enjoy, as wee doo wish, Our *long-desired masse. 1877 BYRANT *Odys.* v. 534 To thee, the long-desired, I come. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxiv. (1541) 52 These exercises... may put out of the body, all *long-during sicknesses. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. iii. 307 As motion and long during action tyres The sinnowy vigour of the trauailer. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Qij. And all my wit is me bereft by *long enduring smart. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiii. 251 The long-enduring watcher. 1640 WALLER *Sb. Ho. Com.* 22 Apr. Wks. (1729) 406 A *long-established government. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 124 A long-established and very eminent lawyer of Boston. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xxii. 929 Their *long expected hopes were utterly forlorne. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 302 They... balked their Roman conquerors of their long-expected revenge. 1605 DRAYTON *Ecolgie* II. xii. And that all-searching and impartial Fate Shall take account of *long-forgotten dust. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 191 Tears repeat their long-forgotten course. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 1816 Now he... armed his *long-hid wits aduisedly. 1843 BROWNING *Return Druses* I. 229 Tell them the *long-kept secret. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 27 Ah my *long-lacked lord, Where haue ye bene thus long out of my sight? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 483 He, the *long-longed for, the chosen of God. 1605 DAY *He of Guls Dij.* A long lookt for comes at last. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i. Exulting in the long-looked-for event. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 83 To Chiron Phoenix owed his *long-lost Sight. 1887 BESANT *The World-went*, etc. xl. 87 The safe return of the long-lost sailor. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 156 The images of his *long-parted friends. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 481 During His *long-past sojourn upon earth. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 388 The solid, permanent, *long-possessed property of the country. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 9 Hermione. Was sent to crown the *long-protracted joy. 1715 — *Iliad* II. 185 With *long-resounding Cries they urge the Train To fit the Ships, and launch into the Main. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. The groans of the mountains, and the long-resounding shores. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvi. § 134 (1875) 373 Its *long-settled political organization. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 9 With *long-shut eyes I shun the irksome light. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* 299 [He] triumphantly entered that *long-shut-up paradise. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* ix. 319 Ere the Iberian Powers had toucht the *long-sought Bay. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 74 My long-lost, my long-sought brother! 1643 MILTON *Divorce To Parl.* To be acquitted from the *long-suffer'd undugly attribute of patronizing Adultery. 1636 B. JUNSON *Discov.* *Homert* *Ulysses* (1640) 93 Ulysses, in Homer, is made a *long thinking man, before hee speaks. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 59 We Must bide the stroke of that *long-threatened wound. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 149 *Long-toiled mariners, whom storms haue at length compelled to seek a final port. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 21 That *long-wandering Greeke, That for his love refused deitie. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 293 The dry Embraces of *long-wedded Love. 1570 J. PHILLIP *Frendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 533 And keepe the cruell papists still From their *long-wished day. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 That day, long-wished day. 1748 ANON'S *Voy.* I. x. 107 We at last discovered the long-wished for Island. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 38 The *long-withheld sympathy is given at last.

b. With the sense 'to or at a great distance'; in a few nonce-words, chiefly poet. as *long-destroying*, *-travelled*, *wandered*, *-withdrawing*.

1632 LITHGOW *Frav.* vii. 326 Our long-reaching Ordinance. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2 The palm her love with long-stretch'd arms embraces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 313 Who shall... bring back Through the worlds wilderness long wanderd man Safe to eternal Paradise of rest. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment I haue made Of the long-reaching Arm of Kings. 1715 POPE *Iliad* vii. 265 They shake the brands, and threat With long-destroying flames the hostile fleet. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 67 O'er your hills and long-withdrawing vales, Let Autumn spread his treasures. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 23 He is a... widely and long travelled man.

Long [lɒŋ], v. 1 Forms: 1 langian, 3-4 longen, 3-6 longe, north. lang, (3) longy, 3-6 langue, 4 louny, 5 lung, longyn, 3- long. [OE. *langian* = OS. *langōn* impers. = sense 5 below (MDu. *langen* to be or seem long; to 'think long', desire; to ex-

tend, hold out, offer, Du. *langen* to offer, present), OHG. *langēn* impers. = sense 5 (MHG., G. *langen* to reach, extend, suffice), ON. *langa* impers. and pers. to desire, long; -O Teut. **langōjan*, **langējan* f. **langjo* LONG a. 1]

† 1. *intr.* To grow longer; to lengthen. Obs.
c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 250 Þonne se dæg langað þonne gæð seo sunne norðward. 13... K. *Alis.* 139 Averil is meory, and longith the day. c 1325 *Song on Passion* 2 in O. E. *Misc.* 197 Somer is comen... his day begynnith to longe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 245 The dayes longyth fro equinoctium forth, and the nyghtes shortith.

† 2. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong. Obs.
1382 WYCLIF *Ecl.* viii. 12 Be ther not good to the vn-pitouse, ne be ther affer longith the dayes of hym. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 202 Prayer longyth a mannys lyue. a 1500 Robert of Cysille 32 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 271 Hys dwelinge thocht he there to longe.

† 3. To long away [used to tr. L. *longare*]. a. *trans.* To put far away. b. *intr.* To depart. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxvii. 19 Thow longested aweil [Vulg. *elongasti*] fro me frend and neyhebor. — *Eclus.* xxxv. 22 The Lord shal not longen away [Vulg. *elongabit*].

4. *trans.* To cause to pass over a certain distance (see quot.). *dial.*

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 71 Long it hither: Reach it hither. Suffolk. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Long, to forward to a distance, from one hand to another, in succession.

II. † 5. *impers.* with accus. *Me longs (longeth)*: I have a yearning desire; I long. Const. *after*, or to with sb. or inf. Obs. (Cf. to think long, LONG a. 9b.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. xi. § 1 Pæt us nu æfter swelcum longian mæge swelce þa wæron. c 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 149 Him wile sone longe þa after. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 199/14 Hire longuede with hire broþer to speke. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 20141 Hir langed sare hir sun cum to. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 9 Vs langis efre a thyng of þe world. 1406 HOCCEVEY *La Male Regle* 38 Me longed after nouelrie.

6. To have a yearning desire; to wish earnestly. Const. *for* († *after*, occas. † *at*, † *to*), or to with inf. (The only current sense.) † Also, to be restless or impatient till (something is attained).

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 10543 (Cott.) Pan sal þou find þin husband þar, þat þou has langed efter sare. c 1380-90 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 12 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 352 Ryght sare he langyt the tounne of Ayre to se. 1500 MELISINE xix. 72 For therat I lang moche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 138 You knowe well that some women do long After nyce thynges, he it ryght or wrong. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I longe, as a woman with chylde longeth, or lusteth for a thyng that she wolde eate or drinke of. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 177, I langt in Lullis bow to shute. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. ii. 82 Come, leade the way, I long till I am there. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 40, I haue longed after thy precepts. 1632 LITHGOW *Frav.* x. 480 He longed for day, and it being come, hee quietly left his Lodging. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 593 All other Beasts that saw, with like desire Longing and envying stood. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. 129 But what if any of the Ladies should long? Well, here take it, and the D—I do you good with it. 1786 MAD. D'ARLÉY *Diary* 8 Nov. Though she gave me a thousand small distresses, I longed to kiss her for every one of them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. ii. 51 As the cold grave that longeth for its coffin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thescus* I. 197 He longed to ask his mother the meaning of that stone. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxviii. 338 This man longed for her,—desired to call her his own. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* viii. (1885) 239 Believers in all ages haue longed for external support to their faith.

† 7. Const. an adv. or advb. phr. with a verb of motion implied: To long to go. Obs.

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 157 Him wile sone longe biderward. a 1225 Leg. *Kath.* 1915 Mi longed heonneward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3649 Þo be king hurde þis, him longede þuder sore. c 1400 Destr. *Troy* 2914 So longid this lady with lust to the temple. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* III 27 The man had an high harte and sore longed upwarde, not rising yet so fast as he had hoped.

† 8. To grow weary. *Sc. Obs.*

1606 ROLLOCK 1 *Thess.* xxiii. 293 Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he adds to the promise, we shall reape the frute of our good deeds in our owne tyme, if we long not, but goe forward ay to the end.

Long [lɒŋ], v. 2 arch. Also 3 north. lang. [f. *lang*, *long* (not recorded in OE.), aphectic. OE. *gelang* at hand, dependent on, ALONG a. 1 (now = OHG. *gilang*, *kalang* akin). The simple vb. is now spersed in general use by the compound BELONG v.]

1. *intr.* To be appropriate to († occas. *for*); to pertain to († rarely with simple dative); to refer or relate to; to belong, as a member of a family or the like, a native, adherent, or dependent; to be a part, appendage, or dependency. Now only poet. as a rare archaism (written 'long as if short for belong').

a 1200 Charter *Edw. Conf.* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 215 Alle ða land be longen into here halagen zede. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2808 Has þou her... ani man. to be langand, or hei or lau. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 Unto be Marche gan long an erle, Wolnot he hight. c 1380 CHAUCER *Miller's* P. 23 His astrelabic longinge for his Art. — *Sqr.* T. 8 Hym lakked noght that longeth to a kyng. a 1400 Prymer (1891) 73 God to whom it longeth alone to haue mercy. c 1430 LVDG. Min. *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 10 Withe observances longyng for a kyng. 1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 A swyneherde longyng to the kyng. c 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. x. 258 It is a thyng wherof the knowledge longeth unto him. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariti women* 407 For neuer I likit a leid that langit till his blude. 1508

FISHER 7 *Penit.* P's. xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 82 Vt the thyng asked of almyghty god be longyng and not contrary to the soules helth. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V* 70 Their... franchises longyng or dewe to them in all maner of places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 6 With such austerie as longeth to a father. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xxi. 194 But hereto longeth a tale. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 (1873) 124 Such mechanic as longeth to the production of the natues afore rehearsed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xlvii. But that full grasp of vast Eternitie longis not to beings simply vegetive. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. iii. 283 West-gate where Shuppin and Hosah were Porters. To them also longeth the gate Shalletheth. 1668-70 MONATS *Earthly Par.* I. 240 He will give thee everything That 'longs unto the daughter of a King.

† b. To concern (a person); hence, to be fitting, befit, beseeem. Obs.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1222 She durste never seyn ne do But that thing that hir longed to. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 146 Hit longis to knyghtis to defende hom. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 In towns, as it longes, þe osul twyterþ mery songes. c 1440 Gesta *Rom.* xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.) Alle Ioye and gladnesse, as longeth to a maiden for to haue. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 That, þat longith not to be knowe. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V* 64 It longeth not to clerkes to intermede of them. 1564 tr. P. Martyr's *Comm. Judges* 211 b, That longeth to reason to seeke and search out.

† 2. (Const. *to*, *unto*). To be the property or rightful possession of; = BELONG v. 3. Obs.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 11 Pe catel longyng to be compaigne. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4818 The maners that to the bishop longed. c 1450 Merliu 140 All the londe that longeth to the crowne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V* 63 Any hous or edifice or place of ground longyng to any of the saied citizens. a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* I. 235 Fulco had robbid Ruyton a castle longyng to Straunge. 1608 DAY *Law-Trickes* v. (1881) 79 Unto what great Prince, Christian or Pagan, longs this mansion?

Long, obs. form of LUNG; aphectic f. ALONG.

-long [lɒŋ], †-longs suffix, forming advs. The earliest instance is *endlong*, from ON. *endlang-r* adj., 'extending from end to end', 'the whole length of'. The word is properly a compound of LONG a.; but in Eng. it was principally used as adv., and developed the sense 'end-wise', 'end foremost', so that it became parallel in meaning to words like *sidelong*, *headlong*, *backlong*. The ending -long thus came to be regarded as a variant of -LING suffix 2. Hence, on the one hand, the occasional 14th c. form *endelyng* for *endlong*, and, on the other hand, the substitution of *headlong's*, *sidelong's*, *flatlong's* for the earlier *headling's*, *sideling's*, *flatling's*.

|| Longa (lɒŋga). Mus. Also 7 longo. [It., a. med.L. *longa* (sc. *nota*), fem. of *longus* long.] = LONG sb. 4.

c 1648-50 BRATHWAITE *Barnabees Fynt.* (1818) 181 What though braves too be made longo's? 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.*, Longa (L), the second longest note of mensurable music = 3/4 or 3/2 Maxima.

Longable, obs. form of LAND-GATE.

1407 Waterf. *Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 329 The Kings chief rent call Longable.

Longabo, longacion: see LONGANUS.

† Long-acre. Obs. Apparently a usual proper name for a long narrow field containing an acre. (Now preserved as the name of a well-known London street.) In quot. *allusive* = one's estate or patrimony.

1607 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch the Old One* I. i. But where's Long-acre? in my vnclie's conscience, which is 3 yeares voyage about. 1608 *Yorksh. Trav.* I. ix. In a word, Sir, I haue consumed all, played away long-acre. 1659 Lady *Alimony* II. B 3 b, It will run like Quicksilver over all their Husbands Demains: and in very short time make a quick dispatch of all his Long acre.

Long-acu-minate, a. Bot. [f. L. *long-us* long + ACUMINATE.] Having a long tapering point.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 336 *Salix fragilis*; leaves lanceolate long-acuminate.

Longæval, etc., var. or obs. ff. LONGEVAL, etc.

Long-ago. Attrib. use of the advb. phrase *long ago* (see AGO): That has long gone by; that belongs to the distant past. Also quasi-sb. and sb., the distant past or its events; rarely in pl.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 116/2 My long, long-ago theory of volition as a mode of double-touch. 1851 LONGE. *Gold. Leg.* I. Castle *Fautberg*. The shapes of juyand woe, The airy crowds of long-ago. 1861 A. A. PROCTER *Leg. & Lyr.* 205, I haue buried grief and sorrow In the depths of Long-ago. 1872 LEVY *Ld. Kilgobbin* ix. (1875) 56 Desultory thoughts... with 'long-agoes'. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan. A book, the long-ago gift of his dead mother. 1896 HARE *Story of my Life* I. Pref. 6 Time is always apt to paint the long-ago in fresh colours. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 338 In spite of his wide severance from the ways of that long-ago time. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 77 The long-ago silk gown of a long-ago lady.

Longan (lɒŋɡən). Also 8 lungung, 9 lungan, lung-yen. [Chinese *lung-yen*, lit. 'dragon's eye', f. *lung* dragon + *yen* eye.] The fruit of an evergreen tree, *Nephelium Longanum*, cultivated in China and the East Indies; also, the tree itself.

1732 S. BARON *Descript. Tonguen* in *Churchill's Voy.* III. 4 The fruit called Jean or Lungung (that is, Dragon's eggs [sic]) by the Chinese. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 383 Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the

produce of different species of Nephelium. 1869 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* xix. (1870) 502 No house could be had for divine service, and they had to gather under the shade of a magnificent lung-yen tree. 1874 S. W. WILLIAMS *Dict. Chinese* 567 *Lung-yen*, the longan fruit (*Nephelium longan*).

Longanimity (lɒŋəˈnɪmɪti). Now rare; formerly common in religious use. Also 5 -yte, 6-7 -itie, -ye. [ad. late L. *longanimitas*-em (occurring, e.g., in Vulg. 2 Pet. iii. 15), f. *longanimus* (see next), after Gr. μακροθυμία. Cf. F. *longanimité*.] Long-suffering; forbearance or patience (e.g. under provocation). (See also quot. 1656.)

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiii. 14 Thou shalt overcome hem [temptations] better litle & litle by patience & longanimyte. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* viii. 131 Hys longanimyte and long taryng for our amendment. a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride Wks.* 1888 III. 614 In Isaac such simplicity, such longanimity in Jacob. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev.* Naples ii. 198 The staidness, longanimity and constancy of the Spaniard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. In Divinity it is thus defined; Longanimity is an untired confidence of mind in expecting the good things of the life to come. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. 8 The Longanimity of God would no longer endure such vicious abominations. 1724 WARRINGTON *Tracts* (1789) 14 Constancy is a Word too weak to express so extraordinary a Behaviour, 'twas Patience, 'twas Longanimity. 1813 MAR. ENGELWORTH *Patronage* (1832) III, xxviii. 71 The same penetration, the same longanimity, which enabled him to govern the affairs of a great nation, gave him a foresight for his own happiness. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xi. 217 In true generosity of soul, he [Essex] was as little a match for Raleigh as in longanimity. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. His longanimity under the foolishness of the young woman is really marvellous.

erron. Length (of time); also, prolixity. 1607 [see LONGINQUITY 2, quot. 1658]. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 1rs. Ago Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 83 He is expected to ask a blessing and return thanks at the dinner, a function which he performs with centenarian longanimity, as if he reckoned the ordinary life of man to be fivescore years. 1861 — *Biglow P.* Ser. ii. i. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 216 A catalogue, emulous in longanimity of Homer's list of ships.

Longanimous (lɒŋəˈnɪməs), a. rare. [f. L. *longanimus* (f. *long-us* LONG + *animus* mind, after Gr. μακροθυμος) + -OUS.] Long-suffering; enduring, patient.

1620 C. RAWLINSON *Confess. St. Augustine* 43 Thou seest these things, O Lord, and thou holdest thy peace, being longanimous, and full of mercy, and truth. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. Intro. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 35 The present Vankee, full of shifts .. longanimous, good at patching.

† **Longanon.** *Med. Obs.* Also 5 *langaon*, 6 *longaon*, 6-7 *longaon*, 8 *longano*, 9 *longabo*; also 6 *corruptly* *longaacion*, -ation. [Late L. *longano* (n., -gabo, -gavo, -gao).] The rectum. 1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 163 And afir his gutt [colon] cometh langaon, & is he ende of alle. 1547 BOORDE *Brer. Health* xxv. The longation which is the ars gutt. *Ibid.* ecclxiv. They [the worms] be in a gutte named the longaion. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* viii. 66 The syxte and last is called Rectum or Longaon. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b 2 The gutte fleon .. and the Longaion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 343 Those creatures .. whose meat passes immediately .. into the straight gut Longaon, or the Tiwill. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longaon*, Longaon, or Longabo, the Straight Gut, in the Fundament. [In BAILEY, MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

Longart, variant of LONGHARD S. Obs.

† **Longation.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *longationem*, n. of action f. *longare* to prolong, f. *longus* LONG a.]

1. Lengthening, elongation. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/a Strippe vp the skinned and the muscles, as well for the longation of the skinned, as lengtheninge of the Vaynes and Arteries.

2. The longer process for transmitting metals. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv. v. (1886) 301 In this art [Alchemystrie] there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curtation. 1606 N. BRETON *Sir P. Sydney's Orania* K2b. With great expence and longation, Must come this metals alteration. 1671 II. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 259 Longation, and .. Curtation.

Longation, corrupt form of LONGANON.

† **Longayne.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [a. OF. *longayne*, *longaigne*, latrine, filthy place.] A filthy place.

1340 *Aenb.* 212 Me sel bidde ine oneste stedes next ine longaynes ase doþ be yporites. [An odd misapprehension of the point of Matt. vi. 5.]

Long-beard. 1. A man with a long beard.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1883) 128 Loud must have been the sound of the tymbals to overpower the blubbering of the Emir and his longbeards.

2. A pseudo-etymol. rendering of LOMRARD. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davilla's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Longbeards. 1889 [see LONGGUARDIAN].

3. An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, found in the forests of the southern United States: also called *long-moss*, *Spanish moss*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Long-beard*, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi. 1856 in *Trens. Bot.*

4. A bellarmine.

1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art Gt. Brit.* I. 92 The Bellarmine, or Grey Beard, or Long Beard, as it was commonly called.

Longboat. The largest boat belonging to a sailing vessel. 1545 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 12 Some y^e longe bote dyde launce. 1578 in G. T. CLARKE *Carte Glamorgan* (1890) II. 248 And that the .. Greene Dragon sent certaine in her longe boate and prayed the said Rich. to come aboard her who so did in the said longe boate. 1593 SHAKES.

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2 Hen. VI, iv. i. 63 Conney him hence, and on our long boats side, Strike off his head. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 3 The Boreswaine .. his Mate [is to hane] the command of the long boate, for the setting forth of Anchors. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State Wks.* 1851 VIII. 410 Our Long-boats sent to take in fresh Water, were assailed in the Port. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 130 When they find themselves sinking they save themselves in the long-boate. 1765 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F 4, The largest boat that usually accompanies a ship is the long-boate, .. which is generally furnished with a mast and sails. 1814 SCOTT *War. lex.* The vessel is going to pieces, and it is full time for who can, to get into the long-boate and leave her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xiv. 33 All hands are sent ashore with an officer in the long-boate. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long Boat*, is carvel-built, full, flat, and high.

Long-bow (lɒŋbɔː). [See Bow sb.¹ 4.]

1. The name given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow, and so distinguished from CROSS-BOW, the national arm of England from the 14th c. till the introduction of firearms. † *occas*. A soldier armed with a long-bow.

1500 *Robin Hood* (Ritson) ii. xx. 75 With a long bow they shot a fat doe. c 1511 1st Eng. *Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 34/2. xv. M. longe bowes and .. xl. M. other men. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Long bowe, arc. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 38 The excellencie of our Long-bowes and Archers. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 63 They .. must .. discharge at the enemy with long bowes and cross-bowes. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* ii. 156 The long bow (the ancient glory of our English service). 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. i. 46 The long-bow, so called, to distinguish it from the arabist, or cross-bow. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv. Shooting with hand-gun, cross-bow, or long-bow. 1868 MISS VOUGE *Cameos* i. xxxix. 334 The fatal power of the English long-bow was .. well known to the Scots.

2. Phr. *To draw or pull the (or a) long-bow*, *occas*. to draw with the long-bow; to make exaggerated statements (*colloq.*).

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vib. Quen.* (ed. 3) 8 There came to his several Tradesmen; the first of them a Poor Rogue that made profession of drawing the long bow. 1809 MALKIN *Gilt Blas* i. v. 2 My grandfather set me the example of drawing the long bow. 1823 BYRON *Tuan* viii. cxxxviii. I have drawn much less with a long bow than my fore-runners. 1824 *Ibid.* xvi. 1 At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever, But draw the long bow better now than ever. 1860 THACKERAY *Level* ii. I dare say I drew a number of long bows about her. 1888 ISGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 97 Critics, who have twitted me with 'drawing the long bow'.

3. attrib. : † **long-bow man** (see sense 2). 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A Lier. He's a long-bow-man. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. xxx. 153 Tho' twice .. Elian that long-bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

Long-breathed (-breɪt). a. [See BREATHED 11.] Long of breath. *lit. and fig.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 132 His knights were leane, pale, and long brethed, so that they might endure to fight long. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* iv. (1652) 49 To negotiate with that long-breathed Nation [the Germans] proves commonly a work in steel, where many strokes hardly leave any print. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 433 Whole armies of words, and legions of long-breathed petitions. 1816, 1884 [see BREATHED ppl. a. 6]. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Notley* i. 8 The long-breathed tendency of purpose, which in after years gave effect to his brilliant mental endowments.

Long cloth, long-cloth. A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in long pieces; *esp.* cloth of this kind made in India.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* diij. One long cloth makyth one shotte cloth and .. viij. yades. 1622 MALYNES *Ans. Law-Merch.* 57 An allowance or abatement for Draped, Dressed, Rowed, and Sheared Clothes, which is five ft in a Long-cloth, and four ft in a Broad-cloth. 1670 Lett. 9 Nov. in *Notes & Extr. Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* No. i. (1871) 2 We have continued to supply you with the great stock .. in regard ye Dutch do so fully fall in with the Calicoe trade that they had the last year 50,000 pieces of Long-cloth. 1696 J. F. MERCHANT's *Ware-ho.* 26. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5815/3 A Parcel of long Cloaths white. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* i. 313 The Long-Cloths exported in that Year make 10,000 of the Pieces. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1195 Samples of thick calicoes (called long cloths and wigans) woven by hand. 1864 J. S. BECKLE *Manuf. Compend.* p. ix, 39 inches wide Long Cloth, 36 yards long. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 46 Long cloths from Dizzak are much prized. 1898 *Globe* 28 Oct. 1/3 Long-cloth! What you make night-gowns of!

Long coat, long-coat. a. A coat reaching to the ankles; also in *pl.* (= *long-clothes*) the garments of a baby in arms. Also attrib. b. One who wears a long coat.

1603 DEKKER *Grisail* ii. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 18 Yet he doth but as many of his brother knights do, keep an ordinary table for him and his long coat follower. That long coat makes the master a little king. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* iii. E 2 He laugh shalt see enough, and thou shalt weep Softly, good long coat, softly. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. 1, And where hee spide a Parrot, or a Monkey, there hee was pitch'd, with all the little long-coats about him male and female. 1625 — *Staple of News* iii. i, A Cabal .. set out by Archie, Or some such head, of whose long coat they haue heard, And, being black, desire it. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan. Not as yet 13 years old. He was newly out of long coats. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, Master Thomas Billings .. was in his long-coats fearfully passionate.

Long-continued, a. [LONG adv.] Continued or that has continued for a long period or space.

1478 *Will R. Verney* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 28, I biqueth to Alice Wetherhede, my long-continued seruauit, xls. 1570 T. NORTON *Novels Catch.* (1853) 131 Long-continued age in such a miserable and wicked life. 1596 DRAVTON *Leg. Robt. Norm.* cxlii, But now to end this long-continued Strife. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* vii. 127 Day following day, a long-con-

tinned feast. *Ibid.* xiii. 233 Long-contin'd ways, and wind-ing floods. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 667 Worn out by .. long-continued pain.

Longdebefe, -biefte, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 51 1/2 Powes, Arrows and Long-debiefes.

Long-drawn, a. 1. Prolonged to a great or inordinate length. Also *long-drawn-out*.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a wind-ing bout Of lincked sweetnes long drawn out. 1646 CHAS-LOW *Delights Muse* (1652) 88 Now negligently rash He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash Blends all together. 1770 GOLDSM. *Pes. Pitt.* 317 While the proud their long-drawn poms display. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. 28 A longdrawn carol, mournful, holy. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 138 Long-drawn schemes of action. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White J.* 54 A long-drawn, gurgling whistle. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 1st. iii. xiv. Far away out in the marsh there arose one horrid, long-drawn scream. 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. viii. 331 The long-drawn-out romances which had been the favorites of the generations preceding his own [sc. Fielding's]. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* ii. 20 The long-drawn-out battle [Marengo], which lasted over fourteen hours.

2. Having great longitudinal extension. Chiefly *poet.*

1750 GRAY *Elogy* 39 The long-drawn Isle and fretted Vault. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 69 The long drawn aisles, At every close, the lingering strain prolong. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* II. ii. 299 The long-drawn street. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* lxviii. 333 Trail ye a long-drawn thread and run with destiny, spindles. 1888 ISGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 282 A long-drawn, thin echelon.

Longe, obs. form of LONG, LONG.

Longeared, a. f. *LONG sb.¹ 1, v. 1*; var. *LUNGE sb.² v. 2*

1. Having long ears; used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Orejudo*, long eared. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 60 With long-eared Caps, and Bells to make a noise. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Animals* 582 The long-eared, Syrian Goat. 1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 176 The stomach of the long-eared bat. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* i. 104 The long-eared owl is fourteen inches and a half long. 1877 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* II. 66 The Long-eared Fox (*Urocyon*).

2. In allusion to the ass's ears: *Asinine*.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 340 They are counted long eared which delight in them. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* iii. And like some long-eared creatures, bray what art? 1850 CARLYLE *Letters* v. Pamph. i. 12 You are fallen in an evil, heavy-laden, long-eared age. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Oct. 4/2 The feeling of weariness with the war .. is getting the better of the long-eared multitude.

Longebef, obs. var. LANGUE DE BŒUF.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 5.

Longed (lɒŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. LONG v. + -ED 1.] Earnestly desired. Now always *longed-for*; formerly also (*poet.*) without the adv., as if from a transitive use of the vb.

1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iv. i. Biethren dearly beloved and longed for. a 1592 H. SMITH *G. Sermon*, 1618 C 7b. May not the fastned Ship in a strange Land desire to be loosed, to hasten to his longed for Port at home? 1595 SHAKES. *John* iv. ii. 3 Fresh expectation troubled not the Land With any long'd for change, or better State. 1601 BRETON *Longing Blessed Heart* (Grosart) 102 She went all weeping. And would not cease untill her loue might haue Her longed for. 1721 RAMSAY *Content* 206 Our long'd-for bliss. c 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1830) 134. I .. will smile With joy that I have got my long'd release. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 10 The longed-for mother. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Fenebr.* 120 She sees the longed-for strand.

† **Longee.** *Obs.* = LUNGE sb.¹

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 159 After Longees Of humble, and submissive Longees. a 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 92 When he accosts a Lady, he stamps with his Foot, like a French Fencer, and makes a Longee at her.

Longee, obs. form of LUNGE Anglo-Indian.

Longen, obs. pl. form of LUNGE.

Longer (lɒŋgə), *sb.¹* [f. LONG v. + -ER 1.] One who longs.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* (1890) 78 Meditation of þe longer to his lufe & forsakyng of felischyp. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 10 Surely he is a longer, that is never satisfied.

Longer (lɒŋgə), *sb.²* *Naut.* [? a. F. *longueur* length.] a. A row of casks stored next to the keelson. Also *pl.* b. 'The fore and aft space allotted to a hammock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the Lyell* 12 June, Yesterday, sent the Long Boat for Water, and stowed a Longer of empty Butts. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* Gloss., *Longers*, the longest casks, stowed next the keelson.

† **Longer, v. Obs. intr.** to linger.

1576-87 TUBERV. *Trag. Tales* vii. 97 My absence is the cause of care, Thou dost accuse thy friend Of longring.

Longesought, var. LONGSOUGHT. Obs.

Longethebeve, var. LANGUE DE BŒUF Obs.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 295/1 Bows, Arrows, Spears, and Longethebeves.

Longeval, longæval (lɒŋdʒɪˈvæl), a. [f. L. *longevus* LONGEVUS + -AL.] Long-lived, long-lasting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b 1 A longevalle or longe-continuinge Dysenterye. 1597 M. BOWMAN *Ibid.* Ded. ij. The omnipotent and Longevalle Emperour of the Celestiall influences. c 1714 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Mem. Mart. Scribblers*, *Ess. Orig. Sci. P.* 3 Prose Wks. 1741 II. 246 What prodigies may we not conceive of those primitive Longeval and Antediluvian man-tigers, who first taught sciences to the world? 1856 GRINDON *Life* viii. (1875) 97

Did man's daily bread grow on longæval trees, like acorns. 1871 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 249 Bones, quietly reposing in their 'longæval' graves.

† **Longeve, longæve, a.** Obs. [ad. L. *longævus* LONGEVUS.] = prec.

1673-4 GREW *Viget. Trunks* iii. § 15 According as the Tree is, less or more Longeve. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 345 Demons having Bodies as well as men, (though of a different kind from them and much more longeve).

Longevity (lɒŋdʒɪvɪti). Also 7 -ævitie, -evitie, 7-8 -ævity, 8 -ivity. [ad. L. *longævitas*, f. *longævus* LONGEVUS. Cf. F. *longévité*.] Long life; long duration of existence.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 105 He beleeveth the longevity of the soule, and not the eternitie. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* xiii. 109 The longevity of those that lived before the Flood. 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Sermon* iii. 90 He hath not extended the period of our Lives to the Longevity of the Antediluvians. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 1 Animals generally exceed each other in longevity, in proportion to the time between their conception and their birth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 43 The town is . . . remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) i. 40 The longevity of fish is far superior to that of other creatures. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* i. 180 Is it a sign of longevity when a man looks much younger than he is? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. vii. (1875) 41 Young men are careless of longevity.

Longevous, ævous (lɒŋdʒɪvəs), a. Now rare. [f. L. *longævus*, f. *longævus* LONG a. + *-vum* age.] Long-lived; living or having lived to a great age. 1680 AUBREY *Let. in Lives* (1813) II. 108, I come of a longevous race. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 1 The . . . Element of Water . . . so shut up the first Windows of Time, leaving no Histories of those longevous generations. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 138 The longevous Elephant. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. viii. 263 Cedar wood . . . is longevous, and an Evergreen. 1758-74 FUCHER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 391 The longevous antediluvian. 1860 READE *Coister & H.* IV. 432 Eli and Catherine lived to a great age. . . Giles also was longevous. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 198 He begins to feel dignified and longevous like a tree.

Longewoo, var. LUNG-WOE Obs.

Longful, a. dial. [f. LONG a. + *-FUL*.] Long. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Rev. J. Boncher* 19 Mar. (MS.). A longful time, is a curious kind of Hampshire Paragoge—for a long time. 1825 FORBES *Voc. F. Anglia*, *Longful*, very long; full long. 1860 READE *Coister & H.* IV. 179 Bless you, they left this a longful while ago.

Longful, a. dial. [f. LONG v. + *-FUL*.] Long-ing (See Eng. Dial. Dict.).

Longfully (lɒŋfʊli), adv. rare. [f. LONGFUL a. + *-LY* 2.] With longing looks, longingly.

1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 251 The idle garçons lean upon the marble-topped tables . . . looking longfully at the passers-by. 1852 MAYHEW *Dogs* 107 They will eat greedily what they do not want if the cat looks longfully at that . . . which no coaxing could induce them to swallow.

Long-hand, longhand. Handwriting of the ordinary character (in which words are written in full), as distinguished from shorthand.

1666 PEYS *Diary* 17 Nov. So as I can read it [a shorthand memorandum] to-morrow to Sir W. Coventry, and then come home, and Hower read it to me while I take it in long-hand. 1712 F. L. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal abbreviations are often written. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 224 Many years must necessarily elapse before photography will entirely supersede the longhand now in use. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 20/3 Did you take notes in longhand of the speeches?

Attrib. 1884 *Lancet* 24 May 55/2 There are obvious reasons why a longhand note cannot always be relied upon to contain every material point in the evidence. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/1 Sir Isaac Pitman's efforts in the cause of the reform of longhand spelling.

Longhe, obs. f. LUNG; var. LUNYIE (loin). Obs.

Long-head. [f. LONG a.]

† 1. *nonce-use.* One who wears his hair long; opposed to ROUNDHEAD. Obs.

1642 (title) Description of Round-Heads and Long Heads. 2. One who has a skull of more than average length; in mod. scientific language *spec.* one the breadth of whose head is less than four-fifths of its length; a dolichocephalic person.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 2 There were found many Macrocephali among them, that is, such Long-heads as no other Nation had like. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 282 Hippocrates tells us that among our Ancestors the Scythians there was a Nation, called Longheads. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 The tall blond longheads practically disappear. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The wanderings of the long heads over the Western hemisphere are traced by their monuments.

Long-headed, a.

1. Having a long head: a.) of persons, dolichocephalic; b. of things.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* ii. 24, I experimented on both the oval and long-headed glands. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/2 The men, who are wont to claim superior business cunning, are literally more long-headed ('dolichocephalic'). 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 People who are as regularly broad-headed as the Swedes and Germans are long-headed. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The long-headed Neolithic man.

2. Of great discernment or foresight; discerning, shrewd, far-seeing.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Long-headed, wise, of great reach and foresight. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 2 Being a long-headed Gentlewoman, I am apt to imagine she has some further Design than I have yet penetrated. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 49 The heads of colleges, d'ye see, being, most of them, long-headed men, argue logically

upon this point. 1735 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dict.*, Long-headed, cunning, subtle, wise, artful. 1815 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 301 Madame . . . was a woman that the Scotch would call long-headed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, Men of the world, long-headed customers, knowing dogs. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan or Lincoln* ¶ Pr. Wks. (1890) V. 173 Mr. Lincoln is a long-headed and long-purposed man.

Hence **Longheadedness**.

1863 LYTTON *Cantonian* i. xi. 188 The practical long-headedness, the ready adaptation of shrewd wit to immediate circumstance. 1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 128 Ulysses was the type of long-headedness. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* ix. 324 The Iberic element in the population of Spain has mainly contributed to the long-headedness of the modern Spaniard.

Longi, obs. form of LUNG.

Longi- (lɒŋdʒɪ), comb. form of L. *longus* LONG, in many scientific terms: **Longicaudal**, -caudate *adjs.* [L. *cauda* tail], long-tailed (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Longicauline** (-kɔːləɪn) a. [Gr. *καυλός* stem], long-stemmed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Longicollous (-kɔːləs) a. [L. *collum* neck], Bot. 'applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear'; *Ent.* 'having the neck or the corselet long' (*ibid.*). **Longicone** a. *Conch.* [CONE], having a long cone, said of certain cephalopods; also as *sb.* **Longilabrous** (-ləɪbrəs) a. [LABRUM], having a long labrum, as some *Hemiptera* (Mayne).

† **Longilateral** a. [LATERAL], long-sided; of the form of a long parallelogram. **Longilingual** a. *Zool.* [LINGUAL], having a long tongue (*Cent. Dict.*). **Longipalp** (lɒŋdʒɪpɛlp) *sb.* and a *Zool.* [PALP], *sb.* one of the *Longipalpi*, a group of beetles having long maxillary feelers (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842); *adj.* pertaining to the *Longipalpi* (Cassell 1884). So **Longipalpite**, -palpous *adjs.*, having long palps (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Longipedate (lɒŋdʒɪpɛdɛt), **Longipede** (-pɛdɛ) *adjs.* [L. *pēs*, *pedis* foot], long-footed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Longipennate** (-pɛnɛt) a. *Ornith.* [PENNATE] = next (Ogilvie, *Suppl.* 1855). **Longipennine** (-pɛnɪn) a. *Ornith.* [mod. L. *Longipennes*; L. *penna* wing], long-winged; pertaining to the *Longipennes* or long-winged natatorial birds (*Cent. Dict.*).

Longiroster (-ɒŋstɔːr) *Ornith.* [mod. L. *Longirostres*; L. *rostrum* beak], one of the *Longirostres*, a family of wading birds distinguished by the length and tenuity of the bill (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842). **Longirostral** a. [see prec.], pertaining to or resembling the *Longirostres*; also **Longirostrate** a., in same sense (Mayne). **Longisect** (lɒŋdʒɪsɛkt) v. [L. *sect.*, *scindere* to cut], to bisect lengthwise and horizontally (*Cent. Dict.*).

Longisection [SECTION], longitudinal division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis and at right angles to the meson (*ibid.*). **Longitarsal** a. [TARSAL], having a long tarsus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 275 Kionoceras, nobis, includes the 'Longiones' in which the longitudinal ridges are more prominent than the transverse striae or ridges. *Ibid.* 276 All those longicone species. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The decussis is made within a 'longilateral square, with opposite angles. *Ibid.* ii. 44 Nineveh . . . was of a longilateral figure. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, **Longirostral*. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 149 The longirostral [type], . . . best exhibited in the great snipe family.

Longicorn (lɒŋdʒɪkɔːn), a. and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *longicornis*, f. L. *longus* LONG a. + *cornu* horn.] a. *adj.* pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*, a group of coleopterous beetles having very long filiform antennæ. b. *sb.* A beetle of this group.

1848 CRAIG, *Longicornes*, *Longicornes*. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Longicorn*, pertaining to the longicornes. 1856 BATES in *Zoologist* XV. 569 You take a dozen Longicornes one day, and they are sure to be of eight or ten distinct species. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 675 We now come to the Longicorn Beetles. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/2 The common Longicorn Pine borer (*Monochamus confusus*). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 585 There were quantities of large longicorn beetles about during the night.

Longie (lɒŋi). Sc. Also *lungie*, *lungy*. [ad. Norw. dial. *longivie*, f. *lom* LOOM *sb.* 2] The guillemot, *Lomvia troile*.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1809 EDMONSTON *Zetland* II. 276 Longie, . . . Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea Hen. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii. Mony a . . . lungie's nest hae I harried up among thae very black rocks.

Longiloquence (lɒŋdʒɪlɔːkwɪns). rare. [f. L. *longus* LONG a. + *loquētia* speaking.] Speaking at great length.

1836 COCKBURN *Frul.* I. 114 The quantity they have to get through . . . makes longiloquence impossible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730 Longiloquence, if we may coin a new word for a very familiar thing, is neither their forte nor their foible. 18 . . . F. HALL (cited in Webster, 1897), American longiloquence in oratory.

Longimanous (lɒŋdʒɪmənəs), a. [f. late L. *longimanus* (f. *longus* LONG a. + *manus* hand) + *-ous*.] Long-handed; *Zool.* applied to certain apes. † *fig.* Far-reaching. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of Heathens, whose malice was never so Longimanous as to reach the soul of their enemies. 1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's*

Tern. Paradoxes Prolog. D j b, Whether the Sanative Faculty of Vitriol, may not be conceded so longimanous and extensive, as to produce the same effect, at distance. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Longimetry (lɒŋdʒɪmɪtri). ? Obs. [ad. mod. L. **longimetria*, f. *longus* LONG a. + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement, -METRY. Cf. F. *longimétrie*.] The art or process of measuring distances.

1674 in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In *Longimetry*, the Art of Levelling, the Measuring of Heights or Distances unapproachable. 1715 CHRYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. 350 Our two Eyes are like two different Stations in Longimetry by the assistance of which, the distance between two Objects is measured. 1727 J. DOUGLAS (title) The Art of Planometry, Longemetry, and Altemetry, brought to Perfection by the Instrument called the Infalible.

Hence **Longimetric** a., pertaining to longimetry. In recent Dicts.

Longing (lɒŋɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 Also 3-6 north. *langing*. [OE. *langung*, f. *langian* LONG v. 1]

1. The action of LONG v. 1; yearning desire; an instance of this. Const. *for*, *after*, *† to*, *† of*; also with *inf.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Ne mæz ȝæt na beon bæt þa bearn þe unhlifran ne syn, & langunga nabban after þam freodum. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 þe godfrīhte . . . habbeð longing to heuene. c. 1225 *Ancre R.* 190 Oðer one deies longunge, oðer a sickness of aue stunde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 309 Your oghne liege nien . . . That live in longing and desir til ȝe be come ayein to Tyr. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9154 A fell arowe . . . of loue . . . Made hym langwys in Loue & Longynges grete. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 119, I haue grete langyng to approche nygh the paynemes. 1598 BACON *Relig. Medit. Ess.* (Arb.) 113 As if they were euer children and beginners, they are still in longing for things to come. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 284 Gine me my Rnhe, put on my Crowne, I haue Immortal longings in me. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 20 My soule breaketh for the longing: that it hath vnto thy iudgements at all times. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 511 Fierce desire, . . . Still unfulfill'd with pain of longing pines. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, Whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after immortality? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 378 Our native country, for which many of us by this time began to have great longings. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 160 Sometimes, when a guide was in front of me, I have felt an extreme longing to have a second one behind me. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *R. Holt* (1868) 22 The return was still looked for with longing. 1875 JOWETT *l'ato* (ed. 2) III. 436 They will have a fierce secret longing after gold and silver.

2. *spec. in Path.* The fanciful cravings incident to women during pregnancy. Chiefly *pl.*

1554 *Elvot Dict.*, *Citta*, is also the affection of longing in women with childe. 1594 T. B. *La Primard. Fr. Acad.* II. 157 The longings and imaginations of women with childe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 237, I haue a womans longing, An appetite that I am sick withall. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 227 There is certainly nothing that we know of in a fright or longing that can produce such a change in organized matter. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 7 He had . . . a pregnant wife, to satisfy whose longings, and to prevent any deformity of the child, he had ventured to trespass by shooting a hare.

b. *attrib.*: **longing mark**, a birth-mark, nævus (popularly supposed to be the impressed image of some object 'longed for' by the mother).

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. 335 The longing markes which are often times seene in children, and do remaine with them all their life.

† **Longing**, *vbl. sb.* 2 Obs. [f. LONG v. 2 + *-ING* 1.] *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances.

c. 1449 *Peacock Repr.* i. iii. 15 And so forth of manie portenances and longings to matrimony. c. 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 196 They dyspoyld the playcs and longynges of many dyvers lordys. (But possibly this should read *longynges* = longings.)

Longing, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. LONG v. 1 + *-ING* 2.] That longs; characterized by yearning desire.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*, *C'test.* Richmond Wks. (1876) 303 A grete comfote then it is vnto the soule that hath so longyngye desyre vnto the body to here that the body shal ryse agayne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 219 Gif . . . we . . . leif this art of longing lust. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cvii. 9. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 743 That Fruit, which with desire, . . . Solicited her longing eye. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. (1721) 425 Of Love defrauded in their longing Hour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind! 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 87 Wolsey had longing visions of the great work that might be effected if he could become pope. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 55 He felt a longing desire to see them.

Hence **Longingness**.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. vi. lxxi, And now his Eyes even ake with longingness.

† **Longing**, *ppl. a.* 2 Obs. [f. LONG v. 2 + *-ING* 2.] Belonging.

13 . . . E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 462 So is vcha krysten sawle, A longande lym to be mayster of myste.

Longingly (lɒŋɪŋli), *adv.* [f. LONGING *ppl. a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a longing manner; with yearning desire.

1435 MISYRN *Fire of Love* II. 102. 1634 W. TIRWHT *Tr. Balzac's Lett.* 374 The most zealous among them [Our Doctors] longingly expect a more quiet season. 1662 DAVDEN *Metal* 5 To his first byass, longingly he leans. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 247 No wonder that in the midst of these troubles he should longingly speak of returning to his native land. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 51/1 She whispered longingly, 'If I had only had your first love!' 1885 *Manch Exam.* 10 July 4/7 Mexican parties who look longingly upon the surplus of the American treasury.

† **Longinque**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *longinquus* long, distant, f. *longus* LONG a.] Distant.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. i. viii. § 3. 132 Of the antiquity of Longinque Navigation.

Longinquity (lɒndʒɪnkwɪti). Now rare. [ad. *L. longinquitās*, *f. longinquus* (see *prec.*)]

1. Long distance; remoteness.

1549 *Compt. Scot. Ded. Ep.* 4 The longinquitie of his martial voyage. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iv. xii. 411 There may shine a Tartarian sunne in Cathay, when as a darke night in this longinquitie of distance hideth him from our eyes. 1665 *MANSLEY Grothius's Low C. Warres* 343 Many famous Miracles have been done by them, as is believed with great facility from confident Asseverations; for that the Longinquitie of places excludes further Tryals. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Cast.* ii. 34. I think the proximity of wine a matter of much more importance than the longinquitie of water.

2. Remoteness, long continuance (of time). Also, (*erron.*) prolixity (of discourse).

1623 *COCKERAM, Longinquitie*, distance of time. 1658 *TORSELL Four's Beasts* 356 The bones of the head—some of which are so affected by longinquitie [ed. 1607 longinquitie] of time that fete. 1660 *G. L. C. Cr. Gentiles* i. iii. ii. 30 Thucydides. could know nothing... of things before the Peloponnesian war, by reason of the Longinquitie of Time. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* Prel., Inordinate unvaried leggh, sheer longinquitie.

† **Longinquous**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. longinquus* (see *LONGIQUE*) + *OUS.*] Long.

1666 *HARVEY Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 By... every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood.

Longipalp, *-pennate* *a.*, etc.: see *LONGI*.

Longis, variant of *LUNGIS Obs.*

Longish (lɒnɪʃ), *a.* [*f. LONG* + *-ISH.*] Somewhat long (in various senses).

1611 *CORRIG, Longuet*, longish, or somewhat long. α 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. iii. (1640) 36. E... where it endeth a former Syllable, it soundeth longish, but flat: as in *derive* *prépare*, *révolue*. 1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 348 Such as have a longish Seed swelling out in the middle. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiv. A full signor, with a longish face. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 1901, I'll lay longish odds I know Squire Cowcumber's way. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, They'd had a longish day and a fast ride.

Comb. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2666/4 A black brown Mare, round and longish bodied. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4526/4 She is of a middle Stature, somewhat thin and longish-Favour'd. 1855 *CUR. ROSSETTI in Ruskin, Rossetti*, etc. (1899) 49 Three white longish-haired dogs.

Longitude (lɒndʒɪtɪd), *a.* Also *7-tud.* [*lat. L. longitudo*, *f. longus* LONG *a.* Cf. *F. longitude*.]

1. Length, longitudinal extent; *occas.* an instance of this; a length; a long figure. † Also, tallness, height. Now chiefly *jocular*.

1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion... his lengthe and longitude stretchyng nyghe to the brede and latitude of three synages. α 1420 *Pallad. ou l'us.* iv. 431 And of the clauze Is best an handfull greet in crassitude And cubital let make her longitude. α 1470 *M.S. Lambeth* No. 306 in *Rel. Ant.* i. 200 The longitude of men folowynge, Moyses xij. fote and viij ynches and half [etc.]. 1583 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* li. xlii. (Arb.) 114 A bastard or imperfect round declining toward a longitude. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 64 Thy Giants longitude shall shorter shrink. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 161 The forehead... its... Longitude is from one temple to the other. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 23 A Superficies is a Longitude, having only Latitude. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 11 Mine [sc. a shadow] spindling into longitude immense. 1814 *SCOTT War.* xvii, A petticoat, of scanty longitude. 1824 — *St. Roman's* xvii, The direct longitude of their promenade never exceeded a hundred yards. 1824 *Examiner* 555/2 A longitude of beard that would honour a pubescent Jew. 1857 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* iii. 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets. 1869 *ROGERS Prof. Adam Smith's W. Nat.* i. 11 The wisdom of government is to limit that border land to the narrowest possible longitude.

2. Length (in immaterial senses, *esp.* of time); long continuance. Now rare.

1607 *TORSELL Four's Beasts* (1658) 499 The curing of a Horse waxing hot with weariness and longitude of the way. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. Magn. 5 These men have found instead of the longitude of places, a longitude of unprofitable labors. α 1626 *BR. ANDREWES Sermon*. (1661) 15 The longitude, or continuance of the joy. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 437 Of longitude or brevity of a disease. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 226 According to quantity of matter and longitude of distance. 1902 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. ix. 198/2 The life of the artist is all too brief for the exacting longitude of art.

3. *Geog.* † *a.* The extent lengthwise (i.e. from east to west) of the habitable world as known to the ancients (*obs.*). † *b.* Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian of a particular place makes with some standard meridian, as (in England) that of Greenwich. It is reckoned to 180° east or west, and is expressed either in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time (15° being equivalent to 1 hour). Abbreviated *long.* † *c.* *occas.* = Difference of longitude (between two places). † *d.* In the 18th c. sometimes confusedly used for: The method of ascertaining longitude at sea. *Obs.*

For the origin of the term see *LATITUDE* 4. *Circle of longitude*: see *CIRCLE* *sb.* 2.

α 1392 *CHAUCER Astral.* ii. 39 The arch of the equinoxial, that is conteyned or bounded by twice the 2 meridians, is cleped the longitude of the toun. 1432-50 *tr. Hyeron* (Rolls) i. 45 The longitude of the erthe habitable from the este to the weste... hath viijth tymes v. tymes a clixth myles and vijth. 1527 R. THORNE *His Booke in Hakluyt* (1589) 253 'The longitude... is counted from West to East'. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (1895) p. xcix (Giles to Buslyde), I will be hable... to instructe you... in the longitude or true

meridian of the ylande. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1880) 284 The longitude between place and place, is the portion of the Equator, which is contained between the Meridians of the same places. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. xi. (1635) 235 Places injoying the same Longitude are not always equally distant from the first Meridian. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 428 ¶ 1 The late noble Inventor of the Longitude. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1755 (1847) 96/1 Mr. Williams... had made many ingenious advances towards a discovery of the longitude. 1812-16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* ii. 61 The hour, as reckoned under any two meridians, is different, and the difference is proportional to the difference of longitude. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) i. xiii. 350 The determination of the longitude at sea by observing the distance of the moon from the stars. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* ii. 197 About the middle of the seventy-sixth degree of east longitude. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xix. (ed. 2) 329 All lines of longitude form circles which have the earth's centre as their centre.

Fig. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 143 As if determined fully to ascertain her longitude and position, before she committed herself.

4. *Astron.* The distance in degrees reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinoctial point to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic through the heavenly body (or the point on the celestial sphere) whose longitude is required. (See also *GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC, HELIOGRAPHIC.*) † Also *occas.* in the etymologically prior sense: The length or total extent of the ecliptic or of the sun's annual course.

The use of *latitude* (see *LATITUDE* 5) to denote distance from the ecliptic determined the astronomical application of the corresponding term *longitude*.

Circle of longitude: see *CIRCLE* *sb.* 2.

α 1391 *CHAUCER Astral.* ii. 40 Knowe by thyn almenak the degree of the ecliptik of any signe in which that the planete is rekned for to be, and that is cleped the degree of his longitude. 1551 *RECORDE Cost. Knowl.* (1556) 176 So doo they call the motion of them [the Planets] in Longitude, theyr distance by theyr natural course from the beginninge of Aries. 1594 *BLUNDELL Evere*, Intro. (1636) 435 The Ecliptique line containeth 360 degrees, which is the Longitude of Heaven, and the first degree of the Longitude of any Starre beginneth at the first point of Aries. 1667 *MILTON P. R.* vii. 371 The glorious Lamp... Regent of Day... jocond to run His Longitude through Heav'n's high rode. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xix. 350 Before the sun His annual longitude of heav'n shall run. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* (1849) 11 The mean or circular motion of a body estimated from the vernal equinox, is its mean longitude; and its elliptical, or true motion, reckoned from that point, is its true longitude. 1867 *DEINSON Astron. without Math.* 270 Geocentric or common celestial longitude.

5. *Comb.*, as *longitude-table*; † *longitude hunter*, one bent on inventing a method for ascertaining the longitude; *longitude star* (see *quot.*); *longitude watch*, a chronometer for use in ascertaining the longitude.

1738 *WEDDELL Voy. up Thames* 64 At College they had been pestered with so many crack-brain'd 'Longitude-Hunters. 1842 G. W. FRANCIS *Dial. Artis*, etc. 'Longitude Stars, a term frequently used to denote those fixed stars which have been selected for the purpose of finding the longitude by lunar observations. The chief of these are as follows:—Aldebaran, Pollux, Regulus, Spica Virginis, Antares, Formanaut, and the largest star in Aquila. 1790 *MARGRETS (title)* 'Longitude Tables. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 100 The trial of Mr. Harrison's 'longitude watch.

Longitudinal (lɒndʒɪtɪdɪnəl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. longitūdīn-, longitūdo* LONGITUDE + *-AL.*]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to length as a dimension; extending in length.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 275 Our ancient historians inform us, that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by king Henry the first. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* ii. 270 The real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* p. i. j. 223 To express a limited portion of longitudinal extension in general. 1818 *CORRIE Pol. Reg.* XXXIII, 182 The number of longitudinal inches of the foot measure.

2. Extending or proceeding in the direction of the length of a body; running lengthwise.

Longitudinal elevation: one showing the side of a structure, as distinguished from an end view; a side elevation.

1715 *CHEYNE Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 134 These Vesicle are distended, and their Longitudinal Diameters... strained, and so the length of the whole Muscle shortened. *Ibid.* 518 The oblique Fibres which make but few turns serve to propagate gently the included Fluid, the Longitudinal ones to move the Vessel. 1794 *SULLIVAN Fiero Nat.* ii. 3 The great longitudinal vallies of the Alps. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 394 A longitudinal section was made with a saw completely through its substance. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 564 If two pieces of timber are connected, so that the joint runs parallel with the fibres of both, it is called a longitudinal joint. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxviii. 529 By longitudinal valleys is meant those which range parallel to the ridges or general strike of the mountains. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 7 Several of the species are beautifully coloured with longitudinal stripes. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xii. 88 The glacier... is in a state of longitudinal strain. 1861 *BERSEF. HOPF Eng. Calhedr.* 19th C. 81, I have selected... the longitudinal elevation and the longitudinal and transverse sections... for their intrinsic merit.

b. Anat. and Zool.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Longitudinal Suture* (in *Anat.*), the cross Seam of the Skull, that goes from one Side to the other. 1826 *KIRBY & S. Entomol.* iv. 208. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vule* M. 361 The longitudinal fissure is the space separating the two hemispheres. 1854

OWEN Skel. & Teeth (1855) 3 The head of the sturgeon is defended by a case of superficial bony plates, and the body by five longitudinal rows of similar plates. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* iii. 142 The two depressions for the lateral sinuses, sweeping inwards towards the middle line of the roof of the skull, to form the longitudinal sinus. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* i The longitudinal fissure in which is lodged the longitudinal sinus.

c. Bot.

Longitudinal system, 'an old term for fibro-vascular system' (Jackson *Bot. Terms* 1900).

1787 *LINNÆUS' Fam. Plants* i. 76 Petals four, egg'd, sessile, with a longitudinal pit at the base. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 565 The beginning of the formation of lenticels takes place... before longitudinal extension is complete. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Longitudinal system.*

d. Acoustics. Of vibrations: Produced in the direction of the length of the vibrating body; also (see *quot.* 1869).

1867 *TYNDALL Sound* v. 159 The sounds produced by the longitudinal vibrations of a string are, as a general rule, much more acute than those produced by its transverse vibrations. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 239 In the case of sound, the vibrations of the air-particles are executed in the direction in which the sound travels. They are therefore called longitudinal vibrations. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* 13 Longitudinal Vibrations. Every string which vibrates transversely between two points must also vibrate longitudinally.

3. Pertaining to longitude; measured from east to west.

1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 360 Its longitudinal dispersion is thus quite restricted, contrary to the rule among our birds of this continent.

B. sb.

† 1. *Anat.* A name for two muscles of the epigastrium. *Obs.* 1541 [see *LATITUDINAL sb.*]

2. *Ship-building.* In iron and steel ships, a plate parallel or nearly so to the vertical keel.

1869 *SIR E. REED Shipbuilt.* i. 10 To preserve the continuity of their longitudinal's. 1883 *NARES Constr. Iron-clad* 5 Longitudinals are plates of iron, which run fore and aft between the frames, to strengthen the ship lengthways. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* 678 The stiffening angles for longitudinal's.

3. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail (Webster 1864).

Longitudinally (lɒndʒɪtɪdɪnəli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length of an object; lengthways.

1724 in *BAILEY*. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. ii. H. 483 The seeds are... somewhat flat, and situated longitudinally. 1787 *LINNÆUS' Fam. Plants* i. 4 Style... slit longitudinally. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvii. (1849) 150 The air also vibrates longitudinally. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War App.* 284 The locking device combined with a longitudinally moving breech-block. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 15 The longitudinally-fissured... Jancaea. 1880 *HAUGITON Phys. Geog.* vi. 303 A broad band of latitude, extending longitudinally from the Pyrenees to the east Coast of China. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 540 His body... was slit all over longitudinally with long cuts on the face, head, legs, and arms.

Longitudinarian (lɒndʒɪtɪdɪnəriən), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [*f. L. longitūdīn-* (see *LONGITUDE*) + *-arian* as in *latitudinarian*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to longitude.

1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. i. 186 What was the centre of London for any purpose whatever—latitudinarian or longitudinarian—literary, social, or mercantile?

† *B. sb.* A student of longitude. *Obs.*

1754 *Stow's Surv. Lond.* i. l. xxiv. 178/2 Aristotelians, Cartesianes, Adepts, A troglers and common Longitudinarians.

Longitudinated, *a. rare* — 1. [*f. L. longitūdīn-* (see *LONGITUDE*) + *-ATE* + *-ED.*] Placed longitudinally.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 71 Their [sc. Gazelles'] horns are... annulated or ringed round, at the same time, that there are longitudinated depressions running from the bottom to the point.

† **Longiturnity**, *Obs.* — 2 [ad. late *L. longiturnitas*, *f. longiturn-us*, *f. longus* LONG.] Long duration or continuance.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* Longiturnity, continuance of Space.

† **Longity**, *Obs. rare* — 1. [ad. *L. longitās*, *f. longus* LONG.] Length.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 12 [House-spiders' eyes] in some were four... and in some eight, according to the proportion of their bulk, and longity of their legs.

Longivity, *obs. form of LONGEVITY.*

† **Longlasting**, *sb. Obs.* [*f. LONG* *adv.* +

LASTING vbl. sb.] The fact of lasting a long time. α 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 67 Pis sentence, þat all delitable þinges of þys world... ben alle for longlastynge of durabylte.

Long-lasting, *a.* [See *LONG* *adv.* 9.] That lasts a long time.

1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Longe lastynge, perdurable. 1587 *GOTOING De Morway* xxx. (1617) 483 That when he had given his life in sacrifice for sin, he might see a longlasting seede. 1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Gather not long-lasting Fruit till after Michaelmas. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 217 When their sorrows are long-lasting and deep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 182 Long-lasting storms of frost and snow.

Hence **Long-lastingness**, *rare* — 1.

1598 *FLORIO, Longinquitā*, length of time, long lastingness.

Long-leg.†1. = BURESTIS 1. *Obs.*—

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomencl.* 76 *Buprestis*, ... a venomous fly like a beetle, and hurtfull to cattell: a longe legge; a wag-leg. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bupreste*. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. s.v. *Beetle*.

2. Long-legs. a. The stilt; the 'long-legged plover'.

1713 RAY *Syl. Avium* 190 *Himantopus Plinii* Aldrov. ... Long-legs. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 496 Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus melanopterus* ... Long-legs, Longshanks.

b. = DADDY-LONG-LEGS.

1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. 11. 374 This [*Tipula*] is popularly known by the title of Long-Legs.

Longleg (*Cricked*): see LEG s.v. 6 c.

Long-legged, a. Having long legs: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 21 Hence you long-leg'd Spinners, hence. 1592 CHETTEL *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1641) 18 Is it not absurd to see a long leg'd lubber pinned in a chayre [etc.]? 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 They are shaped like a Moscow Mallard, but larger and longer leg'd. 1717 BERRKLEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 30 May in Fraser Life (1871) 555 All the spiders except the long-legged ones bite. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, What could have brought down the long-legged loons to do their bloody work within burgh?

1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 75 *Recurvirostra himantopus* ... Long-legged plover. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berge. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 292 The Phalangia, ... or long-legged spiders. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 A long-legged puppy.

b. Naut. Of a ship: Drawing a great deal of water.

1802 *Nautal Chron.* VIII. 83 Those ships being, to make use of a nautical phrase, too long legged for the eastern yard. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Long-line.

1. A deep-sea fishing-line.

1876 *Rep. Crab & Lobster Fisheries Scot.* App. 1. 15 Every third hook on the long lines is baited with crabs. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 Long Lines, Hand Lines, ... Deep Sea Lines. 1883 G. B. GOODR. *Fish. Industry U. S. A.* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The much more general use of the trawl-line or long-line.

2. attrib. a. Written or printed with long lines.

b. Furnished with or using long-lines (sense 1).

1755 *Advt. in Whole Duty Man*, A Long-line Octavo Common-Prayer. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* III. 16 The old long-line stanza. 1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 79 Dog-fish are the great enemies of the long-line fishermen. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 3/1 Scotch long-line boats were lent early this year to the Donegal fishermen, who were encouraged to fish further out.

Hence Long-lining, fishing with long-lines.

1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 71 Long-lining from Grimsby is worked by means of large smacks. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Feb. 4/2 Three fishermen have been drowned at Scarborough while long-lining.

Long-lived (-lived), a. Also 7 -lived. [f. LONG a. + LIVE, LIVE sb. + -ED 2. Often pronounced lɒlɪvd, as if etymologically parallel to smooth-spoken, etc.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting a long time; longeval.

a. 1420 HOCCELEY *De Reg. Princ.* 570 Fader and moder honoure, That thou maist be longe lyved. c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 1258 (Trin.) Longe lyued am I in elde. 1553 *JENY Treas. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They are long lyued and lyue euen vntyl an hundredth yeares of age. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 41 Little eyes denote a large cheverill conscience ... spacious breasted, long-lived. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xx. 12 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest be long-lived upon the earth. 1633 EARL MARCH *At Mondo* (1636) 176 Seldom is excellence in any kinde long-lived. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 142 Bacon observes the Pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 171 The Sea ... produces Animals ... more sound, and longer-lived, than any of the other Elements. 1774 GOLDMAN *Nat. Hist.* (U.S.) III. 230 The lion ... is a very long-lived animal. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story Heart* i. (1891) 13 The long-lived summer days dried and warmed the turf in the meadows. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VIII. 374 Chronic uncurd melancholies ... are often long-lived.

Hence Long-livedness, longevity.

1872 *Echo* 27 Sept., The long-livedness of the Mastai family. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 789/2 If ... there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between the want of gall in animals and longlivedness.

Long-living, a. [See LONG adv. 9.] That lives for a long time.

138a WYCLIF *Isa.* ix. 15 The longe lyuende and the wryshepfull. c. 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 94 The longest leving men. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 157 The admired Wisdom of the long-living Fathers of the elder world. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) X. 8 Another ... That ... in the Register of Fame Had enter'd his long-living Name. 1899 *Daily News* 24 May, Her Majesty comes ... of a long-living stock.

Longly (lɒŋli), adv. Also 5 langly, 6-7 longely. [f. LONG a. + -LY 2.]

†1. For a long while. = LONG adv. 1. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3188 þe mast veniē sal þar bryn langly, Als wodde brines, þat essadde and hevny. a. 1400 *Ipomedon* (ed. Kölling) 327/8 And whan they departed, eithre loked on othre so longly, that they left not, whilles oon might see that othre. 1414 *Life Alexander* MS. Linc. A. i. 17 ff. 1 (Halliwell) He kneld doune on his kneesse, and biheld Alexander in the vesage langly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 415 A man may desyre for to lyue longely for too amende his lyfe. 1506 *Kalendar of Sheph.* F. vij b, Father & mother thou shalt honour, end shalt lyue longely. 1581 *Dun. Diary* (Camden) 11 Somewhat like the shrich of an owle but more longly drawn. 1596

SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* 1. i. 170 Master, you look'd so longly on the maide, Perhaps you mark'd not what's the fifth of all.1605 SIR E. WATSON in *Bleueuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 1. 238, I pray you ... deliver it to ... the Earl of Exceter with speed, for he longely looketh for it.2. At considerable length: said of speech or writing. Now *Sc.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 To say longly or shortly, alle arnes bare. 1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 140 Lyk as the said artikill mair langlie proportis. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. II. 121 Don't mind length, at least only write longly about yourself.

3. To a considerable length (in space). *rare.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 54 The bottom of the Sea, hath the Sand *Quellent* longly and largely laying open. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* II. 761 *Asci* clavate, obtuse, longly pedicellate.

Long-neck.†1. An earthenware retort or still with a long neck. *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* cxlii. 183 Take good Copperas ... beat it to powder, put it in long necks, lute fast, and draw it with judgement. 1684 BOYLE *Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 90. 1734 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 432 This Matter may now be put into a well coated Long-Neck; and worked with care in a Reverberatory Furnace. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 13 Distillation in coated glass retorts, earthen retorts, or longnecks.

2. A local name for birds having a long neck, e.g. the bittern, the heron, the pin-tailed duck.

1864 ATKINSON *Proc. Names Birds, Long-neck*, ... Common Bittern. *Botaurus stellaris*. 1882 *Field Naturalist* 44 Locally, the heron is called 'crane' or 'long-neck'. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing G. Trumbull 1888), *Longneck*, the pintail duck, *Diffila acuta*.Long-necked, a. Having a long neck (in various senses): used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

c. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 203 The long neck'd Heron there watching by the brim. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2422/4 A slender Horse, 5 years old, ... long neck'd, thick jaw'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 337 A long-neck'd Vial, like a Matras. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. I. 27 The thing goes off with small damage to even a long-necked purse. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 69 Long-necked Tortoises (*Chelydide*). 1890 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 The long-necked will rejoice to learn that collars are higher than ever. 1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 Gracefully long-necked plesiosaurs.

Longness (lɒŋnəs), *Now rare.* [OE. *langnys*, f. *lang* LONG a. + *-nys* -NESS.] Length (in various senses); long continuance; †protractedness, delay.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 408 Bradnys, langnys, heabnys and deopnys. 1340 *Aeneid*, 105 Pet ierste word oos sseweþ þe langnesse of his euebleing. 1398 TIEFVISA Barth. *De P. R.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 781 The Camelion is a best lyke to the Cocadryll and is dyuers only in crokeynesse of the backe and in longnesse of the tayll. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Cviij*, And it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 250 The affaires betwene Cesar and the French King proceeded with so great a longnesse. 1587 GOLDING *De Morny* Pref. 9, I shall sometimes be long, and peradventure tedious to the Reader, ... But ... in this longnesse of mine, I straine my nature to apply myselfe to all men. 1616 SHEL & MARSH *Country Farme* 475 The longnesse of time will become tedious. 1668 CULPEPER & COLLE Barthol. *Anat.* III. viii. 148 It is shining, indifferently hard, round behind, with some longness. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 254 The longness of the time. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* vi. 128 The Longness or Shortness of a Vowel or Syllable is said to be its Quantity. 1890 *Temple Bar* July 431 She had a curious, opium-like perception of time's longness.

Long-nosed, a. Having a long nose: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1552 HUDELIT, *Longe nosed, acronasus*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Narigado*, long nosed, *Nasutus*. 1680 WOOD *Life* 14 June, The servitor is tall, long-nosed, flowing hair and slow speech. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, A little long-nosed thin man. 1804 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 508 The Long-nosed Tapir. 1897 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 88 The Long-nosed Monkey. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 327 'A Copious draughts of saki, which steamed in a long-nosed pot overlaid with dragons.

Longobard (lɒŋɡəbɑːd), sb. and a. [ad. L. *Longobard-i* (see LOMBARD).] = LOMBARD.1598 GRENEWAY *Tactus* Ann. II. x. (1622) 48 The Sem-nones and the Longobards tooke part. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 155 The barbarous Goths and Longobards. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 The Laws of the Longobards. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 147 Luitprandus ... the most illustrious of the Longobard kings. 1902 *Union Mag.* May 214/2 There is no single trace of the real Gothic or Longobard style.

So Longobardian sb., Lombard; Longobardic a., Lombardic.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. i. xx. 113 *note*, The Longobardic law is the most copious of all the barbaric codes in its provisions respecting marriage. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 85 A large gold thumb-ring ... on which is engraved the letter B of Longobardic form. 1889 R. R. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 67 From that day the Vinillians were called Longobardians—that is to say long-beards.Long robe. [Cf. F. *gens de robe longue*, Lawyers, Clerks, Professors of Artes, &c. (Cotgr.).] Put symbolically for: The legal profession; esp. in gentlemen, men, members of the long robe = lawyers, barristers. Also *occas.* = The priesthood or ministry. (Cf. GOWN sb. 4 b.)1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 231 The first man of the long robe that deised parks as well for these bores, as for other deer and sauage beasts, was Fulvius Lippinus. 1642 G. MONTAGU in *Bleueuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 292 The Houses ... have likewise appointed a Committee of the long
robe to declare how the King ought ... by the law to pass those Ordinances. 1680 *Honest Cavalier* 6, I believe there never was more worthy and Loyal Men under the Long Robe, than there is in this Age. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, They were the aversion of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, and at perpetual war with all the country attorneys. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* 1. Wks. 1799 1. 200 The two orders of the long robe next demand our attention. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 42 A source of much profit to the gentlemen of the long robe. 1875 *Punch* 25 Dec. 266/2 The long-lived gentlemen of the surplice and the long robe.†b. Long-robe-man, a lawyer, barrister. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas*, Notes IV. xv. 251 He ... entertaines a Justice of grave carriage, ... Perswading the Long-robe-men, and his daughter. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 434 All the eminent long-robe-men, except Turner and Terrill, were absent, in respect of the change of the Chair.

Long run, long-run. (Also *Sc.* lang run, langrin.) Phr. in the long run, in earliest use †at (the) long run, occas. †on, †upon the long run:in the end; when things have run their full course; as the ultimate outcome of a series of vicissitudes. (Cf. F. *à la longue*.) In the *Sc.* examples: At last, at the end.1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 117 (F. Hall) At the long run.1650 CROMWELL *Speech* 17 Sept., They [the discontented] must end at the interest of the Cavalier at the long run.1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bleueuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 459 At long run he will make his fortune. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 1 (1713) I. 4 There is neither Honour nor Estate to be got by Rebellion at the long run.1722 RAMSAY *Three Sonnets* III. 31 At langrun lawsy said'd his cen. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. II. xxviii. 205 Prudence and steadiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and inconsiderateness. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July 1, Humphry is certainly the north star to which the needle of her affection would have pointed at the long run. 1804 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Contrast* ix, At the long run, these fellows never thrive. 1806 *Jameson's Pop. Bull.* I. 295 At langrin, w' waxin and heechin', ... She knit up her thrum to his wab. a. 1814 *Maneuvering* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 89 That is but a bad way on the long run.1818 COLEBROOKE *Import Colou. Corn* 101 Upon the long run, a mean value is received for the average of crops.1824 BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 426 To labour at the long-run under an imputation that is not just. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE Lett. I. 156 Compromises never are found to answer, I think, in the long run. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. vii, He'll find it all right in the long-run. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* I. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the long-run.

So † Long-running, in the same use.

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 48 Their interruption Shall tourne to their destruction At longe runnyng synally.1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. xcv. 25 As knowing, that at long-running, is only Truth that will stand upper-most.1670 — *Cure Ch. Div.* 150 At the long running, the wound will be found to be increased, and the cure the harder because of the delay.Longs, adv. and prep. Now *Sc.* or dial. Also 5 longes, 6 *Sc.* langis, -ous, 9 *Sc.* langis. [f. LONG + adverbial s. Cf. MHG. *langes* some time before; Du. *langis* prep., along.]†A. adv. Long (ago). *Obs.*c. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* III. 748, 1 Entrede Into 30wre Castel Not longes Agon.

B. prep. Along, alongside.

[c. 1275 LAY. 16977 In langes [c. 1205 on longen] þane strete.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Poems* III. IV. 134 And, langis the channel, ... The Actiane gemmis and sportis did assay. *Ibid.* VII. xii.1600 That that duellis langis the chyll river Of Aeneas. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. 639 (Jams.) Als gud luyngy throucht the clois & langous the joun syd. 1811 D. NICOLSON *MS. Coll. Cuthliss Words* (E. D. D.), *Langs*, along.

Longsaddle, -settle, vars. LANGSETTLE dial.

Longsaugh, variant of LUNGSOUGHT.

Longshanks (lɒŋʃæŋks). [See SHANK sb.]

1. A nickname given to Edward 1 of England on account of his long legs.

[1313. P. DE LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 284 Lewelin ... & David son frere, unt perdu manantie, Gil od le lunge jambe de tut est seise. 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Whil him lasteth the lyf with the long shoukes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 Kyng Edward the first, that was callyd kyng Edward with the longshankes. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* II. iii. 12 Great Edward Longshanks' issue. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 342 Edward King of England frome his lang leggis callyd Lang-shankes. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons' Wars* II. xxx. 34 Great Langcheir ... Chaist thou thy oath to Longshanks thus forget? a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II. 104 He was surnamed Longshanks, his step being another man's stride.

2. A stilt or long-legged plover.

1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallow* 86 *Charadrius himantopus*, Longlegged plover, Longshanks, or Longlegs. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 77 The name by which this bird is known on the seacoast is the stilt or tilt, or long-shanks.

Long-shore, attrib. phr. (sb.) [Aphetic f. ALONGSHORE.]

1. Existing on or frequenting the shore; found or employed along the shore.

Often contemptuous as applied to men.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 432 *note*, The functions of a Long-shore lawyer. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 72 St. Thome is not thought healthy the whole year through, because the 'long-shore winds' ... are more felt. 1837 MARKYAT *Dog-Bend* XIV. Sort of half-bred, long-shore chap. 1855 KINGSLY *Westw. Ho!* I. (1881) I. 11 Your rascally longshore vermin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all. 1888 *Argosy* Apr. 277 Within easy reach of the coast, where the 'long shore' herrings abound.

2. *sb.* A longshoreman. *rare.*

1857 KINGSLEY *Two P. Ago* 1. 82 Out of the way you looting long-shores?

Longshoreman. [*f. prec.* + *MAN sb.*] One who frequents, or is employed along, the shore; e.g. a man engaged in loading and unloading cargoes, or in fishing for oysters, etc. along the shore.

18. MRS. H. E. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He would sooner turn longshoreman and sweep a crossing. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 20 Jan. 33/2 His [the old-fashioned sailor's] oaths were appalling to 'longshore men.' 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* 111. x. 234 The longshore men, an important element in this great port, and a dangerous element wherever one finds them.

† **Long-side, a. Obs.** [For earlier *long* and *side*; cf. *SIDE a.*] Of garments: Long and sweeping. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i. Thast been so us'd to wide long side things, that I shall have the waste of my Dublet lie upon my buttocks. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vii. (1655) 150 Runners... use to gird up their long-side garments.

† **Long-sided, a. Obs.** Having long sides.

14. *Ragman Roll* 72 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* (1864) 72 And at revell for to se yow hoppe, Ys joy y-now so ye your lyggens streyne; Ye lade lone sydde as a loppe. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 45 There is a tall long-sided Dame (But wondrous light) yeled Fane.

Long-sighted, a.

1. Having 'long sight' (see *LONG a.* 18); capable of distinguishing objects clearly at a distance but not close at hand; hypermetropic.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* 1. 208 The short-sighted, can distinguish much smaller objects than long-sighted people. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Optics* xvii. 46 (U. K. S.) When the eye loses the power of accommodating itself to near objects, the person is said to be long-sighted. 1833 N. AUSTON *Physic* (ed. 5) II. 228 After middle age, most persons become more or less long-sighted. 1869 H. USSHER in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 295/2 He is long-sighted looking forward and short-sighted looking upward.

2. *fig.* Able to see far ahead; having great foresight; far-seeing.

1791 GIBSON *Antolog.* (1866) 341 note, The judicious lines in which Pope answers the objection of his long-sighted friend. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xiv. XII. 443 Throughout the whole career of Demosthenes... we trace the same combination of earnest patriotism with wise and long-sighted policy. 1901 *Speaker* 3 Nov. 204/2 Such a city would have been distinguished for long-sighted prudence.

Hence Long-sightedness.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 295 Long-sightedness may be acquired: for... those that are habituated to look at remote objects, are generally long-sighted. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Acc. Nevot. Opt.* 1. 3 (U. K. S.) He showed that those defects which are called long-sightedness, and short-sightedness, proceeded from too small or too great a refracting power in the eye. 1864 PUSEY *Leet. David* vii. 423 To discern their [events] purport and tendencies from the first, is the province of human long-sightedness.

Longsome (*lɒŋsəm*), *a.* Now chiefly *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: 1 *longsum*, 1-4, 6 *Sc. langsum*, (2) *lonsum*, 6 *Sc. laungsum*, 7 *longsom*, 6- *longsome*, *Sc. langsome*. [*OE. langsum*, *f. lang LONG a.* + *-sum* -some. Cf. *OS. langsum* (*Du. langsam*), *OHG.*, *MIIG.* *langsam* (*G. langsam*).] Long, lengthy; long-lasting; *esp.* tediously long; † tardy, dilatory, slow.

Beowulf (Gr.) 134 Was þæt gæwin to strang, lað and longsum. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 210 Þonne seo unzefelce aheardung þære life to langsum wýrð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þa dæsan him seculen efre adrean elles ne bið his rihtlunge ne fest ne lonsum. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28471, I haue halden quen i was sett langsum setes at my mete. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Macbr.*) 1237 It ware langsum for to say the wondir þat god in þe way wrocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encls* iv. Prolog. 133 Quhat is, bot torment, all his langsum fair, begun with feir, and endit in despair? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 3 With soir travell than baith with barne and wyfe, Richt mow da leidand ane langsum lyfe. 1563 WINSTON *Four Scot. Thre Quint.* Wks. 1888 1. 60 We ar offandit be his laungsum delay. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dau. Bartholomew* Posies 99 A Lampe. With oyle and waxe to laste the lonsome night. 1599 JAS. I *Barcl. Dapour* (1603) 118 Take no longsome workes in hande, for distracting you from your calling. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 401 To demonstrate that in particulars, were a longsome task. 1661-2 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxiv. Wks. 1872-3 II. 78 You may perhaps think us longsome in giving you an account of your business. c 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 371 We tread with weary steps the lonsome plain. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 55 She is not langsome in taking captives. 1842 MRS. F. TROLOPE *Visit Italy* I. i. 4 The lonsome interval between leaving Paris and arriving at Lyons. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. 27 Men contrive to make their pleasures as dull, longsome, and laborious as any part of their daily task-work. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 135 Many a cheek has been pale... by longsome hours of over-work. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 87 The way there was a little longsome.

Longsomely (*lɒŋsəmli*), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY 2.* *OE. langsumlike* (Sweet).] † For long; † tardily; lengthily and tediously.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 301 That thai may nocht endure the weris langsomly. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 155 As he was making his preparations too longsomly and slowly in Dundie. 1834 *Q. Rev.* L. 527 [They] expatiate so 'longsomely' on corn, currency, or corporations, that [etc.].

Longsomeness. [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] Tedious lengthiness; † tardiness (*Sc.*).

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xx. 4. (Spelman) Langsumnyse daga.

1597 JAS. I *Dæmonol.* 18 Considering the long-somenesse of the labour [etc.]. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 57 Such was the longsomenesse of Returne, and the badness of the time at that instant. 1689 in *Shields Faithf. Contend.* (1760) 289 We... must intreat your favour... for our longsomenesse in sending. 1834 *Q. Rev.* L. 527 The first... of these objections is the length of the Sunday morning service—the 'longsomeness', as Archdeacon Herens terms it. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 19 A pretty scene, but superfluous, and producing no other effect than that of longsomeness.

Longsought, variant of LUNGSOUGHT.

† **Longst, prep. Obs.** Also 6 *longest, Sc. longest.* [Aphetic *f. ALONGST.*] Along.

a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 165 They sould... gang longest the coast to Sanctandros and syne to Couper. 1585 BURROGH *Jnl. in Lyecester Court.* (Caunden) 464 With these 4 vessels my lord and the rest passed from Flushing... longest by a fly-boats of warr... into Middlebrough havon. 1591 GREENE *Farewe. to Folly* (1617) 13 b, Her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longest the Lawdes she goes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 16 But longest the shore with sails of Faith must coast. a 1649 DUMBL. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 When Venus, longest that plain, This Parian Adon saw.

Long standing.

1. Continuance for a long time in a settled and recognized position, rank, etc. Chiefly in *phr. of long standing.*

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 36 Their descent... from families of long standings. 1678 BURNAY *Ptger.* 1. C.P.S. 83 This Fair therefore is an ancient thing, of long standing. 1713 *Guardian* (1756) I. xxix. 124 Mothers of long standing, undesigned maids, and contented widows. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. ii. 24 A favorite of longer standing was in everybody's thoughts for at least three weeks. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chmz.* xxiv. Thomas is a friend of mine, of rather long-standing. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 353 Between him and the licensers there was a feud of long standing.

2. *attrib. or compound adj.*

1871 JAMES DUTY *Duty & Doctrine* 20 The afflictions of many upright, deserving, poor, long-standing curates. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxxxii. La Rogue... Had a long-standing little debt to pay. 1888 BURGON *Traveller's Guide* Men II. xi. 236 He determined to carry into effect a long-standing wish to have a parish 'Mission'. 1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 653 It [i.e. splenic enlargement] is greatest in long-standing cases. 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Dec. 139 They had a long-standing account to settle with these bush heathen.

Longswayes, -wise: see *LONGWAYS, -WISE.*

Long sufferance, arch. = next.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 109 Longanimitie, y^e is longe sufferance. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 4 Despiest thou the riches off his... longe sufferance [1611 long suffering]? 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Obstatie synners... which despiest the goodness, patience, & long sufferance of god [so in 1552-1662]. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. vi. 3 This long-sufferance of God the Apostle mentioneth in 1 Pet. 3. 19, 20. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 108 This my long sufferance and my day of grace. c 1776 WASHINGTON in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) VI. vii. 496 The long-sufferance of the army is almost exhausted. 1813 SCOTT *Rokely* IV. xxiv. Long-sufferance is one path to heaven. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 467 Trying his truth and his long-sufferance.

Long-suffering, sb. Patient endurance of provocation or trial; longanimity.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* v. 22 The frute off the spiete is, love, ioye, peace, long sufferynge [so Coverdale; Luther has *langmuotigkeit*]. 1529 — *Prolog. to Exod.* (1824) 162 Marke the longsofferinge and softe pacience of Moses. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 39 Cease thy admirations on Gods longe sufferings and providens, neyther mervell why God delayeth his help. 1611 *Bible Rom.* ii. 4. a 1729 J. ROGERS *Serm.* (1735) 351 His Forbearance and long-suffering will not endure for ever. 1854 J. S. C. ARBUTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. viii. 154 Napoleon, who was by no means distinguished for meekness and long-suffering. 1860 KITCHEN *Serm. Westminster* Abh. xxx. 339 Long-suffering, or slowness to anger.

Long-suffering, a. Bearing provocation or trial with patience.

1535 COVERDALE *E. vod.* xxiv. 6 Lorde Lorde, God, merci-full and gracious, and longe sufferinge. 1611 *Bible 2 Pet.* iii. 9 The Lorde... is long-suffering to vs-ward. 1687 DRYDEN *Und P.* II. 276 And grant ungrateful friends a lengthened space To improve the remnants of long-suffering grace. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonaparte* I. 269 They showed themselves... as brave and skilful in war as they had been mild and long-suffering in peace. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 374 God can be long-suffering, because He can, whenever He sees good, punish. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 615/1 Henry the Sixth's long-suffering Queen rested here awhile.

Hence Longsufferingly adv.

1891 L. KEITH *Lost Illusion* I. iii. 54 Priscilla bore... long-sufferingly with this mild pursuit.

Long sword. *Obs. exc. Hist.* A sword with a long cutting blade. Often *fig. or allusive*. Also transl. of the cognomen (AF. *Longesper*) of William, son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 129 Shall I... tell thee, where thy slashing Long-sword cometh short? 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii. Here's long-sword, your last weapon. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phenix* F I b, A Wit of Delay, Long-sword. Scandala Magnatum, Baekesword. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-ob.* xviii. 170 With Long-sword the brave sonne of beauteous Rosamond. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* v. i. Provide pen and inke to take their Confessions, and my long sword, I cannot tell what danger we may meete with.

Long-tail.

1. A long-tailed animal, formerly a dog or horse with a tail uncut. *Cut and long-tail:* see *CUT ppl. a.* 9; *fig.* in the sense 'riff-raff' (cf. quot. a 1700 here and BOB-TAIL).

1575-1699 [see *CUT ppl. a.* 9]. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1509 He hath bestowed an ounce of Tobacco vpon vs, and as long as it lasts, come cut and long-tail, weele spend it as liberally for his sake. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Riff-raff*. Tagrag and Long-tail. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 5/1 Ten brace more or less of 'longtails' (= pheasants). 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 4/2 The farmer wants to sell his horse as a 'long-tail', and the military authorities would prefer not to receive it till it is five or six.

b. A long-tailed duck.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 189 *Hevalda*, or the long-tails.

2. A nickname for: † a. A native of Kent. *Obs.* In allusion to the jocular imputation that the people of Kent had tails (cf. quot. a 1661); the French made the same accusation against Englishmen generally.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 33 The Kentish men of old were said to have tayles, because trafficking in the Low-Countries, they never paid full... but still left some part unpaid. 1628 *Robin Goodfellow, his mad Pranks* (Percy Soc.) 4 They ever after were called Kentish Long-tayles. *Ibid.* 5 Truly, sir, sayd my hostesse, I thinke we are called Long-tayles, by reason our tales are long, that we use to passe the time withall, and make our selves merry. 1656 SIR J. MERRIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciae* 7 which still stands as a Monument, Call'd Long-tail, from the Man of Kent. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Eng. Prov.* 21 Essex Calfs, Kentish Long-tails, Yorkshire Tikes. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1811) I. 486 'Kentish Long-Tails'... It happened in an English Village where Saint Austin was preaching, that the Pagans therein did beat and abuse both him and his associates, opprobriously tying Fish-tails to their Lack-sides; in revenge whereof an impudent Author relateth... how such Appendants grew to the hind parts of all that Generation. 1701 T. BROWN *Advice in Coll. Poems* 164 We, the Long Heads of Gotham, To the Long-Tails of Kent, by these Presents send Greeting.

b. A Chinaman.

1867 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. Tobacco-manuf.

1839 JOSEPH FUME *Paper on Tobacco* 119 The manufacturers tried them with a sample of returns under the name of long-tails.

4. *attrib.* = next.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Island* 327 Longtail Tit (*Parus Candatus*). 1855 OGBURN, Suppl. *Long-tail, a.* Having the tail uncut, as a dog.

Long-tailed, a.

1. Having a long tail.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* cxxxii. 17 Ane lang taid beist and grit with all. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 202 Their lang taitill gownie. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* 1. 178 The crested snake, and long-tailed crocodile. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *J. Bede* v. The striped waistcoat, long-tailed coat, and low-top-boots. 1866 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 62/1, I shall have it printed in the old-fashioned way, long-tailed s and all. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 198 Long-tailed Adooma canoes.

b. *spec.* in names of animals.

1752 J. HALL *Hist. Animals* 544 The long-tailed Felis, with pencilled ears. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 597 Long-tailed Duck. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. 166 The delicate long-tailed titmouse. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 233 *Anas glacialis*. Long-tailed duck. 1868 WOOD *Homes without II.* xiii. 232 Long-tailed Humming Bird (*Trochilids polytmus*). 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Another beautiful butterfly—the long-tailed blue.

2. Of words: Having a long termination. † Also applied to a long-winded speech. *joctural.*

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prolog.* 16 'Thir lang taitill vordis, conturbantur, innumerabilibus.' a 1670 SPALDING *Trouth, Chas. I* (Spalding Club 1851) II. 262 It is said this long taitill supplication was weil hard of by the bretheren of the general assembly. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 87 Hard long-tailed words drawn from the Greek and Latin languages. 1817 J. H. FRERE *K. Arthur* i. vi. With long-tailed words in *osity* and *ation*. 1854 MRS. M. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* 20 She was so heartily tired of its long tailed verbs. 1902 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 6/3 Would not the combination—Demont Breton-Worms-Baretta—be a little long-tailed, say, for a visiting card?

Long Tom.

1. A name for a gun of large size and long range.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Long Tom*, or *Long Tom* *Turks*, pieces of lengthy ordnance for chasers, &c. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 5/1 One of the white twins, familiarly known as 'Long Toms', from the *Camperdown* barlette. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 2/6 Four 'Long Toms', or *Canet* guns of the type known as the '155 long'.

2. A kind of gold-washing cradle.

1855 F. MARRYAT *Atlas & Molchills* xiv. 262 They [miners] return to their camps and long toms [foot-n. gold washers]. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 18. 1890 *Golden South* 166 The real 'Long Tom' or cradle was a narrow trough filled with earth, into which water flowed; the cradle was rocked, and the gold washed from the earth fell into a tin dish.

3. *dial.* A name for certain animals (see quotes.).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* *Long Tom*, the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus candatus*. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 29 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) There are three or four species of *Belone* on our coast, all known under the name of 'Long Toms' by the fishermen.

Long-tongue. A person or thing with a 'long tongue'.

1. a. A small bird of the Cape of Good Hope. *? Obs.* b. *dial.* The wryneck.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 155 There is a little bird at the Cape for which I know no other name than what the Cape Europeans give it, which is Long Tongue. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 937 The long-tongue is about the size of a bull-finch, and his tongue is not only very long, but said to be as hard as iron. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 100 The Wryneck. Enamel-hunter. Long-tongue. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 592/2 The Wryneck is the... Long-Tongue... of the modern British.

2. A chatterer, blab.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Long-tongued*, (1) a tale-bearer.

Long-tongued, *a.* Having a 'long tongue'; having much to say; chattering, babbling.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) iii. 84. A daughter eke he hath... As unhappie a longtongued gille as can be. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 102. Why how now long-tongued Warwick, dare you speak? 1602 *How Choose Good Wife* G. 3. She blusht & said that long-tongued men would tell. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 56. Long-tongued wives gae lang wi' bairn. 1818 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi. The foul fa' ye... for a long-tongued wife. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xii. You didn't ought to give heed to a long-tongued fellow like Jebb, a man that must be talking.

Longue, obs. form of *LUNG*.

|| **Longueur** (lônggôr). [Fr. = length.] A lengthy or tedious passage of writing.

1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. xcviii. I know that what our neighbours call 'longueurs', (We've not so good a word, but have the thing)... Form not the true temptation which allures The reader. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* i. v. 183. Admirable moralists, no doubt, were Fenelon and Marmontel, but there are longueurs in their writings.

Longueville (lôngvîl). Also **Longevil**. [Prob. from the surname *Longueville*; for its existence in Scotland cf. Henry's *Wallace* x. 789.] The name of a kind of pear.

1683 J. REID *Scots Gardener* (1756) 101. No Pear holds well on it [the quince], excepting the Red Pear, Achan, and Longevil. 1817 P. NEILL *Horticulture in Edin.* *Encycl.* (1830) XI. 211/2. The Longeville is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries.

Long-waisted, *a.*

1. Having a long waist, as a person, a ship, etc.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183. Slender, long-waisted, and not corpulent. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* iii. ii. It makes me show long-waisted, and, I think, slender. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2965/4. A young Bay Mare... long-waisted and weak Pasture. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. 214. Her long-waisted pigeon-breasted gown. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 580. The thorax appears to be unduly long and narrow, and the patients describe themselves as 'long-waisted'.

† 2. *fig.* Easy; loose. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24. I shall... borrow a little of their [women's] loose tongue Liberty, and mispend a word or two upon their long-waisted, but short-skirted patience. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Lenten Litany* i. 4v. From a Parliament long-waisted Conscience, *Libera nos*, &c. — *Square Cap* iv. Next comes the Puritan in a Wrought-Cap, With a long-waisted Conscience towards a Sister.

† **Longway**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *LONG* *a.* + *WAY*.]

A long road or causeway.

1647 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 203. They took the English at an advantage, when they were engaged in a narrow longway, going towards the bridge of the Isle de l'Oye.

Longways (lôngwîz), *adv.* Also 7 **longst-wayses**. [f. *LONG* *a.* + *WAY* *sb.* with adverbial *s.*] In the direction of the length of a thing; longwise, lengthways; longitudinally.

1588 A. PERNE *Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 28. The Colledge Librarie... to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodging longwayses towards the Strete. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xli. (1631) 181. Man... his definition must be a creature with two legs made long-ways. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsens*, 91. Give fire to the spaven both long-wayses and crosse-wayses. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. 7. He folds a sheet of the Paper he is to work long-ways, and broad-ways. 1705 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1844. The Bark of the said Wood can be stripp'd off longways. 1831 T. HORT *Ess. Origin Man* II. 399. Uneven bearing of the sole both longways and broadways. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. liii. (1862) IV. 486. A channel through it long-ways from end to end. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/3. To have alternately to hold the book up longways and sideways.

† *b.* quasi-*prep.* *Obs.*

1656 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 11. Another Table placed long-wayses the chamber.

Long-winded, *a.*

1. Capable of continuing in action for a long time without being out of breath; long-breathed.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 181. One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candle to make thee long-winded. 1608 DAY *Humour out of breath* iv. G. Pa. Are you in breath my Lord? 1607. As a bruer horse, and as long-winded. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 300. A cold, long-winded native of the deep. 1758 *Mickmakis & Marichets* 37. Men that pretend to foretell futurity... by frightful and long-winded howlings. 1870 DICKENS *B. Drood* xii. I am younger and longer-winded than you. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 57. This hard work will always be done by... men of endurance... deep-cheested, long-winded, tough.

fig. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 322. That every one might make preparation for a war which... would be more long-winded than the former.

† *b.* *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Long-winded Whistlers*, chace-guns.

2. Of persons: Given to lengthy speaking or writing; characterized by tedious lengthiness in speech, or dilatoriness in action. Of their speech, etc.: Tediously long; of a tedious or wearisome length.

1589 *Hay any Work* 48. Thou are longer-winded then Deane John is. 1652 COTTERELL *tr. Cassandra* III. (1676) 41. Such a long-winded Discourse. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 8. For her, neither visits, nor parties at tea, Nor the long-winded cant of

a dull refugee. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Long-winded Pay-master*, one that very slowly... Paies. 1741 *tr. D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* iv. 22. The French Tradersmen are incapable of entering upon such long-winded Methods to favour their Commerce. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 230. A long-winded and multifarious dissimulation. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 171. I am no great friend, in general, of long-winded performances. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 589. The long-winded old salts who come here to report their wrecks. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 106/2. Complicated provisions to suit the varying tastes of different owners... make conveyancing often seem long-winded.

Hence **long-windedly** *adv.*, **Longwindedness**.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii. [They] make known, not without longwindedness, the determinations of the royal breast. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xl. (1878) 213. I may speak long-windedly and even inconsiderately as regards my young readers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 82. I hate long-windedness as much as you do...; but I cannot call good similes and metaphors padding. 1885 *Athenium* 12 Dec. 766/1. The longwindedness of narrative and dialogue only increases the insipidity of the whole.

Longwise (lôngwîz), *adv.* (a.) Also 6-7 **longst wise**. [f. *LONG* *a.* + *WISE*.] Lengthwise, longitudinally, longways.

1544 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Cij. Dunbar, a town stondeing longwise upon y^e seay-side. 1580 BLUNDEVILLE *Curing Horses* Dis. 54. Laurentius Ruscus would have the splent to be cured by fering it longwise & overthwart. 1657 K. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 67. That kernel... as our Hazle-nuts in England, will part in the middle longwise. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 86. Upon which... are laid other beams longwise. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii. Standing it [a letter] longwise and broadwise on his table. 1845 — *Mut. Fr.* i. xvi. Too much of him longwise, too little of him broadwise, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise.

† *b.* Used as *adj.*: Oblong. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND *tr. Marlianus' Topogr. Romæ* 1348. The Viminal hill... The forme thereof is longwise [L. *oblongum*].

Longwort: see *LUNGWORT*.

|| **Lonicera** (lounîsërâ). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. name of Adam Lonicer (1528-86), a German botanist.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of the honeysuckles; a plant of this genus.

1863 *Life in South* II. 329. The... scarlet lonicera, with vines and other climbers, reached the tops of the tallest trees. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 170/3. The two early flowering Loniceras... are just now in perfection. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Bero. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 434. A wide spreading Lonicera helped to cover the walls.

Loning, obs. form of *LOANING* *sb.*

† **Lonish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *LONG* *a.* + *ISH*.] Lonely.

1653 WOOD *Life Sept.* (O. H. S.) I. 181. After he had spent the summer at Cassington in a lonish and retir'd condition, he return'd to Oxon.

† **Lonquard**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **longart**, 7 **loncart**. [app. *a.* Gael. *longphort*.] A temporary cottage or hut; a 'shieling'. ? *Sc.* or *dial.*

† 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Christofer*) 269. Or he sed his longart to... 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyless Pilgr.* F. There were small cottages built on purpose to lodge in, which they call Lonquards. 1632 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* i. (1874) 533/2. [Vassals] sall came big and put up our loncartis for the hunting. 1771 PENNANT *Four Scott.* in 1769 (1790) 125. They lived in temporary cottages called Lonquards.

Lont, rare obs. form of *LAND* *sb.*

† **Lontaigne**, *a.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [a. F. *lontaine*, fem. of *lontain* — pop. L. **longitānum*, f. *longo* far off, f. *long-us* *LONG* *a.*] Distant.

† 1450 *Mirour Sabracion* 1487. A man weending in til a Regionne lontaigne.

Lonys, obs. pl. of *LOIN*.

Loo (lû), *sb.* Also 6, 8 **lu**, 8 **liew**, **luo**. [abbreviated f. *LANTERLOO*.]

1. A round card-game played by a varying number of players. The cards in three-card loo have the same value as in whist; in five-card loo the Jack of Clubs ('Pam') is the highest card. A player who fails to take a trick or breaks any of the laws of the game is 'looted', i. e. required to pay a certain sum, or 'loo', to the pool. *Limited, unlimited loo*: see QUOTS. 1830, 1883. *b.* The fact of being looted. *c.* The sum deposited in the pool by a player who is looted.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* Epil. They... May kiss the Cards at Picquet, Honbre, — Lu, And so he thought to kiss the Lady too. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx. Looterloo 102. If three, four, five or six play, they may lay out the three, four, five, sixes and sevens to the intent they may not be quickly loo'd; but if they would have the loos come fast about then play with the whole pack. *Ibid.* 104. If any be loo'd he must lay down so much for his loo as his five Cards amount to. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 5. 2/5. A. gives B. 3s. 6d. to Play for him at Liew... B. had lost all but 5d. and there was a Liew down of 2s. 6d. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 62. Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens c'orthew And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. 1731 SWIFT *To Dr. Hicham* 16. Yet, ladies as seldom at onbure or lue sick. 1777 COLMAN *Epil. Sch. Scand.* in *Pross on Sex*: *Oceans* (1879) III. 215. And as Backgammon mortify my soul That pants for Lu, or flutters at a Vole. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. viii. 30. On entering the drawing room, she found the party at loo. 1823 SOUTHBY in *Life* (1849) I. 89. In the evening my aunt and I generally played at five-card loo with him. 1830 R. HARDEY *Hoyle made familiar* 70. At Limited Loo those who play and do not get a trick pay into the pool only the price of the deal, while at Unlimited Loo they pay the whole amount that happens to be in the pool at the time. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Ld.*

Thoulouse xii. I should like to see you Try to *santer le corp* With this chap at short whist, or unlimited loo. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1889) 2. They... played billiards until the gates closed, and then were ready for... unlimited loo... in their own rooms. — 1885 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1/1. If there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo. *Ibid.* 1/2. At unlimited loo each player looted has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to limit the loo, so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus, at eighteen-penny loo, the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv. The game being loo, six shillings 'tit-up', limited to two guineas. *Ibid.* 'Let it be club law'. ... So club law it was, and the loos became more frequent.

2. A party playing at loo.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 7 Jan. There were two tables at loo, two at whist, and a quadrille. I was commanded to the duke's loo. *Mod. (Ireland)* Are you coming to my loo?

† 3. Party, set. *Phr.* *For the good of the loo*: 'for the benefit of the company or community' (Gosse *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1785). *Obs.*

1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Hertford* 27 May, Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to... Mr. Crewe, a Maccarone and of our loo. 1774 *Association Delegates Colonies* 12. They shall be... sold Auction-wise, for the Good of the Loo.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loo club*; *loo-table*, a table for playing loo upon; now the trade designation of a particular form of round table, originally devised for this purpose.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) II. 130. Dinner was no sooner over, than the loo-table was introduced into the drawing-room. 1830 R. HARDEY *Hoyle made familiar* 72. The following [laws] are those observed at the Loo Clubs. 1862 *Encyclopædia Orley* F. I. vi. 46. A round loo-table.

† **Loo**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [F. *loup*: see *LOUP*.]

A velvet mask partly covering the face, worn by females in the 17th century to protect the complexion. Chiefly *attrib.* in *loo mask*.

1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R.* to Loo Masks, and whole, as wind does blow, And Miss abroad's dispos'd to go. — *Pops Dict.* 18 *Loo Mask*, an half Mask. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* i. ii. Blueskin... turning... beheld a young female, whose features were partially concealed by a loo, or half mask, standing beside him.

Loo (lû), *v.* 1. [f. *LOO* *sb.*] *trans.* To subject to a forfeit at loo (see *Loo sb.* 1).^o To loo the board (see quot. 1883).

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx. 102. If you play and are loo'd (that is, win never a trick). *Ibid.* 103. He who hath five Cards of a suit in his hand loos all the Gamesters then playing... and sweeps the board. c 1750 SHENSTONE *To a Friend*, I'll play the cards come next my fingers... Fortune could never let Ned loo her, When she had left it wholly to her. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 304. The whole sum which happens to be down at the time when he is looted. 1864 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 240. General Mainwaring had been looted in miss four times running. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1/2. A flush. *Loos the board*, i. e. the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv. [He] suggested that 'black Jack should loo the board', so black Jack looted the board, and the loos became more frequent still. *Ibid.* xvi. It was proposed that the stakes should be raised to five guineas unlimited... Each player put in five guineas, making a total of twenty-five guineas, which sum represented the amount a player would be looted for. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Person Singular* xviii. 134. To hold King, Knave, nine, and get looted on it.

† *b.* *transf.* and *fig.* (See QUOTS.) Now *dial.*

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* i. i. 10. For let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation, and you shoud always lead it about for the good of the Board; spare no body, every one's pleas'd to see their Neighbour Loo'd. a 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* v. No living luck could loo him! Sir Stamford would have lost his Raffles to him! 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Looed*, defeated. A term borrowed from the game called loo. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Looed*, thwarted, 'check-mated'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. When a cutler agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time comes he is said to be looted.

† **Loo**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [aphet. f. *HALLOO* *v.* Cf. *loo int.*] *trans.* To incite by shouting 'hal-loo'; to urge on by shouts; = *HALLOO* *v.* 1 *b.* Const. at, upon, or inf.

1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* ii. 15. And therefore next uncouple either Hound, And loo them at two Hares ere one be found. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Riders* No. 40 (1713) II. 8. The Rabble lood to worry it [sc. the Government] as tyrannical and unjust. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal of John Bayes* Ep. A ij. Young fellows, (who clap him on the back, and loo him on upon the Whiggs, as they call 'em'), 1689 *State Eur.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 195. England and Holland are desperately looted through mutual buffetings, to which France cunningly looted them on. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 9. Ben was pitch'd upon... to follow the Hounds together, to loo them full cry at Monarchy.

Loo (lû), *int.* Also written 'loo'; in 7 lo, lowe. [abbreviated f. *HALLOO*.] A cry to incite a dog to the chase; = *HALLOO*. Also *loo in!* Also quasi-*sb.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* iii. iv. 79. Allow; a low, loo, loo. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* 11. Now hall, now dogge, lowe, Paris, lowe. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Riders* No. 4 (1713) I. 19. loo Bob! Loo Crop, Loo, Loo, Loo, Shrug! *Ibid.* No. 39. I. 255. 'Loo my Dog Tatty... speak to 'em Tatty. 1718 H. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 266. Presently a Hare did rise very near before him, at the Sight whereof he cried Loo, Loo, Loo; but the Dogs would not run. 1830 J. WOOD *Let.* 27 May in *Life of S. Butler* (1896) I. 61. The youths are brought up with a rooted objection to St. John's, and, like bull-dogs of true breed, are always ready to fall upon us at

the loo of their seniors. 1830 R. EGERTON-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* i. i. (1883) 1 His cheer by the echo repeated, 'Loo in l' little dearies! 'loo in l' 1853 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* i. ix. A perfect pack in full cry, with a human chorus of 'Hoo rat! Too loo! too dog!' 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* i. l. 19 Bevis... called 'Loo! Loo! Loo!' urging the dog on.

Loob, var. **LEW**, and **LOOB dial.**; Sc. form of **LOVE**. **Loob (lūb)**. *Tin-mining*.

1. (See quot.)
1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Prepar.* Tin 121 The dross and earth... is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel, into which the trough delivers it, called a loob.
2. *pl.* (See quots.)
1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 324 *Loobs*, tin slime or sludge of the after leavings, or leavings slime. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall terms), *Loobs*, slime containing ore.

Loobel, variant of **LOWBELL Obs.**
† **Loobily**, *a. Obs.* [f. **LOOBY** + **LY**]. **Looby-like**; awkward, clumsy, lubberly.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. *False Miracles* § 12 There was in Wales a great and loobily Image, called Darvell Gatherne. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 148 Talked politics with the landlord, and disputed about religion with three loobily farmers. 1777 H. CAREY *Honest Yorkshire*. 13 It's enough to put any young lady in the pouts, to... force her to marry a great loobily Yorkshire tike.
† **Loobish**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 loobish. [? f. **LOOBY** + **ISH**.] = *prec.*

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Ontelompen*, Clomnish [sic], or Loobish.
Looby (lū-bi). Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 4-6 **looby**, -is, 6 **loubie**, **lowbie**, -ye, 7 **lubby**, **loub-ee**, 7- **looby**. [Cf. **LOB sb.**, **LUENR**, and the Teut. cognates mentioned under those words.] A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; an awkward, stupid, clownish person.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. Pro.* 55 Grete lobyys and longe that loth were to synke. 1529 S. FISCH *Supplic. Beggars* (E. F. T. S.) 14 Set these sturdy lobyys a brode in the world... to get their living with their labour. 1550 *Image 100cr.* iv. 129 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 With priors of like p... Great lobyys and lompes. 1577-87 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* 17/2 in *Unfinished*, Sir, you take me verie short, as long as and as verie a loubie as you imagine to make me. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poet.* i. ix. 30 What is the state then of the sluggard, the lazie Lizard, and the luskish Lubby? 1681 T. FLATMAN *Meraculus Riden* No. 41 (1713) I. 15 This is but a great Looby at School, who [etc.]. 1696 PHILLIPS *s.v. Lob*, A great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a *Lob, Loobe* (1706 *Looby*), or *Loob-ock*. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-er*. II. Pref. Aiv, Homer—Achilles makes a great strong Looby. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 24. 158 [These] are all convincing Arguments to a Country Looby. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 20 Apr. A savage, when he is hungry, will not carry about with him a looby of nine years old, who cannot help himself. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 A good-for-nothing looby, he nettled me sore. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 207, I went once and stayed a week at Lady Jenny Spinner's to gain her looby of a son and his eighty thousand a-year. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xxii. 11 No ditcher e'er appeared more rude, No looby coarser. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middelm.* xxxv. (1873) 213 While I tell the truth about loobies, my reader's imagination need not be entirely excluded from an occupation with lords. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. attrib. and appositve, passing into *adj.* Also in comb. **looby-like**.

1582 STANVHURST *Ennis* III. (Arb.) 91 Al wee see the giant, with his hole flock lowbylike hagleing. 1679 LB. ROCHESTER *Epigr. Ld. Al-Pride in Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 567 A plowman's looby mean, face all away. 1687 *Ad-vice to Peshawars* II. 1 in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 21/1 That Looby Duke. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 143 A country squire, of the looby kind. 1830 J. BEE *Ess. in Dram. Wks. Foote* I. (Cent.), This great, big, overgrown metropolis... like a looby son who has out-grown his stamina.

Looce, obs. form of **LOOSE**.
Looch, variant of **LOUCH**.
Loode, **Lood(e)ster**, obs. ff. **LODE**, -**STAR**.
Loode, variant of **LEW a.1**, **sb.2**, and **v.**

Looe (lū-oe). *rare*—1. [f. **LOO sb.1** or **v.1** + **-ER**.] A player at loo.

1770 FOOTE *Laine Lover* i. 50 There is Mrs. Allspice... has six tables every Sunday, besides looeers, and braggers.
Looeer, variant of **LOWER sb.** **Obs.**; **LUKE sb.2**

Loof (lūf). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4-5 **lofe**, **love**, **loove**, 5-6 **luif** (f. 6 **luyff**, **luff**, **loofe**, 7 **luve**, 4- **lufe**, 7- **loof**. (See also E. D. D.) [a. ON. *lofe* wk. masc. = Goth. *lofa*; related by ablaut to OHG. *laffa* blade of an oar, OSI. (Polish, Russian) *lupa* paw, Lettish *lępa* paw.] The palm of the hand. *To creesh one's loof*: see **CREESH v.** *Aff loof* adv. *phr.* = off hand.

13... E. E. Allit. *P. B.* 987 Wyth ly3t louez vplyfte pay loued hym swybe. 13... S. Erkenwode 349 in Horst. *Attenl. Leg.* (1883) 274 Pene was louyng eoure lode with loves vp haldene. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Take a littill bawme and lay it on be lufe of bi hand. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2569 (Ashm. MS.) Pe licor in his awen looue (*Dublin MS.* lofe), be lettir in be tothire. c. 1460 *Towneley Syst.* iii. 462 Noe. I may towch with my lufe the ground evyn here. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fables* 2072 in *Anglia* IX. 466, I sall of it mak mittenis to my lufis, Till haile my handis hait quhair euer I be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* viii. 5 And in the holl luffis of his hand, quhair he stude, Dewly the wattr hynt he fra the flude. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 208 They be as big as a man can grype in the palm or loofe of his hande. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 203 The suddartis luiffis wes as ourlaid w^t lyme. c. 1620 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855)

54 If in your loof yee all this silver had. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Left.* (1862) I. 198 We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xii. Wi' well-creesh'd loofs I hae been cautie. 1728 — *Rob. Rich. & Sandy* 62 (1877) II. 8 A canty tale he'd tell aff loof. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv. Auld baudrons by the ingle sits, An' wi' her loof her face a-washin. 1830 GALT *Laurie R.* vii. vii. (1849) 335 'Thougli the case were as plain as my loofe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Give us thy lufe, not thy loof. 1896 BARRIE *Scot. Tommy* xix. 215 Using the loof of his hand as a spoon.

Loof (lūf) *Sc.*, a handful.
c. 1540 LYNDESAV *Kittie's Conf.* 90 Curmis of meil, and luffilis of Malt. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Feden* (1827) 61 Waving his Hand to the West, from whence he desired the Wind, said, Lord, give us a Loof-full of Wind.

Loof, *sb.2* and *v.*: see **LUFF sb.** and *v.*
Loof (lūf), *sb.3* Also **louff**, **lough**. [a. Arab. *lūf* (see **LOOFAH**).] = **LOOFAH**.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/2 A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 *Trens. Bot.* Looff, *Luffa aegyptiaca*. 1897 WEBSTER, *Loof*.
† **Loof**, *adv. Obs.* = **ALOOF**, at a distance.

1555-8 PHAER *Æneid* i. A. J. There was a towne of auncient tyme Carthago of old it hight, Against Italia and Tybers mouthe laie loof at seas aright. *Ibid.* iii. Fij, There lieth a lond far loof at seas, wher Mars is lord. 1557-8 *Ibid.* vii. U. j. Him wandring loof astray.

Loof, obs. form of **LOAF sb.**
Loofah (lū-fā). [a. Egyptian Arabic *لوف* *lūf*.]

lūfah, a plant of this species, which collectively is called *لوف* [*lūf*]. The fibrous substance of the pod of the plant *Luffa aegyptiaca*, used as a sponge or flesh-brush. Also *attrib.*, as *loofah-tree*.
1887 MOLOSOV *Forestry W. Afr.* 350 Loofah, Konyikon, or Native Sponge of Western Africa. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter Nile* xxvi. 231 The loofah tree bears a long green pod. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/3 Rubbing myself well with a well-soaped loofah.

Looge, obs. form of **LODGE sb.**

Look (luk), *sb.* Forms: 2-6 **loke**, 3-5 **lok**. 4-8-9 **Sc. luke**, 6 **lowke**, 6-7 **looke**, 8-9 **Sc. leuk**, 5- **look**. [f. **LOOK v.**]

1. The action or an act of looking; a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or countenance in order to look at something. † Also *occas.*, sight, view (quot. 1390). *Phr.* † *To have (or get) a look of*: to be looked at by. *To have a look at* (colloq.): to look at for the purpose of examining. † *At a look*: (a) at first sight; (b) in the twinkling of an eye.

[c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 *Sif* he hodede. lede3 hem [women] his life e3en for to sechen hire luke. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Martha*) 46 *Pe* quihill. As fyr gregois brynt at a luke. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Man of Law's T.* 955 At the firste look he on hire sette. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 In alle menes luke A part up in his bond he tok. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5256 Him 3ost hire like at a luke his lady his modire. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. li. My luke ynto the hevyn I threwe furthwith. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 232 Sudaenly, in the space of a luke, All was byne went. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 108 Too meane a seruant To haue a luke of such a worthy a Mistress. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 464 For looke kill loue, and loue by looke reuieth. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 125 Their every action is forced; their looks and smiles are all studied. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yug. Philos.* III. 120 Medora watched her every look with distressing solicitude. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 346 Lovely virgins... daring imperial looks of conquest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xix. One dying look he upward cast. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiness Woman* ii. In the meantime I shall have a look at Warsaw. 1887 R. BUCHANAN (*Little*) a look round literature. 1895 E. BOWEN ROWLANDS in *Lancet* XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why [etc.].

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed by the look.

It is sometimes difficult to say whether particular instances should be referred to this sense or to 2.

1535 COVERN. *P.* xviii. 27 Thou shalt... bringe downe the hye lokes of the proude. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 76 b. She hath alwayes a cheerefull looke towards him. 1576 FLEMING *Unloof. Epist.* 281 Hee casting yppon mee a sower visage, and a sterne looke. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biendi's Banish'd Virg.* 97 It being not likely that shee should ever get a good looke of her Father. 1686 *tr. Charidin's Comat.* Solymann 111 There was not one living soul that vouchsaf'd him a kind looke. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. l. 109 With looks averse, and Eyes that froze me. a. 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist... in a singular Behaviour, in a down Look, in Sighing and Sobbing. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xii. Roderick, with impatient look. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair W.* xxvi. With sick and scornful looks averse. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* iv. li. 147 And Sir Giole failed nought of courtesie, And gave to us good looks and welcome greet.

c. Upon the look: engaged in looking for.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxiv. At last her father's prouts put out to sea, For certain merchantment upon the look.

2. Appearance, aspect.

a. With reference to persons, often with mixture of sense 1: Appearance of the countenance (sometimes, of the whole person); visual or facial expression; personal aspect. † *Of a good look* = of good appearance.

c. 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* 1305 *Hypisip.* And of his lok as real as a leoun. c. 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1582 (Lincoln's Inn MS.), Pe whyte dragon lay him by, Steorne of lok and grysis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit* wemen 267 Be of your

luke like innocentis, thought 3e haif euill myndis. a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Edw. IV* 237 b. This palenes of visage, and dedly loke doth prognosticate y^e time of my death. 1611 *Bible Eccles.* xix. 29 A man may bee known by his looke. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biendi's Eremena* 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was scene in that Court, sithe the departure of the Princesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a lowring Look. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 146, I see another Man of a very good Look come into the Circle, and no body takes the least Notice of him. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xi. With hauld forbidding luke. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 9 Indeed, gay and lively as he is, he has not the look of an impudent man. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Blas* vii. ii. (Ktldg.) 228 They had all the look of a deputation from a better world. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 109 Denys wore a look of humble apology. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 190 The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant.

b. pl. With the same meaning as sing. Sometimes = **GOOD LOOKS**. Also *phr.* *to be in good looks*: to be looking well, to present a healthy appearance.

1564 HAWARD *Entree* *ins* II. 15 After they were dead keeping stil their grim lokes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 At last her eyes glauced on the lokes of Melicetus. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* iii. 959 Most of our women are extremely proud Of their faire lokes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 371 Lean on their Looks, and shagged is their Hair. 1709 BERRILL *Th. Vision* § 9 We often see shame or fear in the looks of a man. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6883/3 Abraham Shaw, . . . aged 38 Years, . . . pale Looks. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vir. W.* xxix. When I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those groans. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 225 They . . . lee-lang nights, w^t crabbit leuks, Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. ii. 11 Catherine was in very good looks. 1815 — *Emma* i. i. Everybody in their best looks. 1866 A. F. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiii. And few that will carry their looks or their truth to the grave.

c. Of inanimate and immaterial things: Appearance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10b. A certaine vaine of the earth, . . . having the verie luke and face of Golde. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 411 This colourless Syrup . . . gives no unpleasant colour, nor alters the look of the Medicine in the least. a. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 84 The beautiful Fruit of the forbidden Tree. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 40 If you fall I shall have the worst of it, from the looks of the matter. 1782 COVERN *Convers.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a look, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & F.* II. xi. 263 What curious little circumstances conspire to give a look even of fabulous and novel-like interest to his adventures. 1875 JOWETT *Philo* (ed. 2) V. 27 Life is to wear, as at Athens, a joyous and festive look. 1877 W. H. RUSSELL *Pr. Wales Tour* viii. 344 There are no minarets, mosques or Hindoo temples, to detract from the European look of the place. 1882 R. ABERCROMBY in *Nature* XXVI. 572 In common parlance, any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic.

d. To have a look of: to resemble vaguely, to remind the spectator of the appearance of (a person or thing).

1860 EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* II. 62 This picture which I think has a great look of you.

3. Comb. With *adv.* forming combs. corresponding to various phrases under the *vh.*, as *look-back*, *-down*, *-forward*, *-on*, *-up*: **look-on net**, one of the nets pulled up as a test of the condition of the others.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 15 Thou ordeest every thing with look-on sight. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 Jan. 10/1 He... takes away confidence from their look-up to him. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* *Custom House* (1836) 36 A dreary look-forward, for a man who [etc.]. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. 7 The look-back is wearisome. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 401 The look-down on the works below... is awful. 1877 HODSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 60 [Drift-net fishing]. Whilst the nets are in the water, the warp is occasionally hauled in till the first net is reached; this is called the 'look-on' net. 1887 HALL *Caine Drifter* I. x. 207 Dan... asked the skipper to try the 'look-on' net.

Look (luk), *v.* Forms: 1 **lōcian**, 2 **lokien**, (**locan**), 3 (**lokien**, **loky**), 3-4 **loe**, **lok** (**en**, **loeken**, 3-6 **loke**, 4 **loki**), 4-5 **loke**, **luk**, 4-8 **luke**, 5 **lokyn**), 5-6 **Sc. lowke**, 5-7 **looke**, 6 **arch. looken**, **Sc. louk**, **leuk**, **luck**, **luik**, **luick**, **luik**, 5- **look**. [OE. *lōcian* = OS. *lōcan* (in a gloss): = *OTent.* type **lōkōjan*; a form **lōgājan*, app. of identical meaning, appears in OHG. *luogēn* (MHG. *luogen*, mod.G. dial. *luogen*) to see, look, spy.

Brugmann (*Grundriss* I. 384) suggests that the type **lōkō* may represent *OTent.* **lōkkō* :—pre-Teut. **laghna*—or *laghna*, from the root **lagh*—or **lōgh*—(Teut. **lōg*—) represented by the Ger. vb.]

1. To direct one's sight.

1. intr. To give a certain direction to one's sight; to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes upon some object or towards some portion of space. **a.** with phrase or *adv.* expressing the direction or the intended object of vision. (See also branches IV and V.)

The usual prep. introducing the object of vision is now *at*; the older *to look on*, *to look upon*, are in the literal sense either *arch.*, or include a mixture of the notion of mental watching or contemplation.

a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 20 Effe swa sweetole swa he on ða sunnan mæx... on locian. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vi. 41 He on heofon locode & hi bletoode. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 47 Ac me pinç þat to lukest aweiard. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Alle hire luueden þat hire on lokeden. 1362

LANGEL, P. P. A. VIII. 123 'Lewede lorel!' quod he 'luite lookestou on þe Bible'. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 Lokingyng in þe first myroure. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8658 Achilles... Woundit hym [sc. Ector] wickedly, as he away looked. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 393 Þe childe looked here and þere. c1475 *Babees Bk.* 65 And yf they speke with þe yow. Withe stable Eye loke ypon theym Rihte. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Pol.* 379 Wee forbid them also to looke on leud pictures, or dishonour fables. 1611 *Bale's Acts* iii. 4 And Peter fastening his eyes ypon him, with Iohn, said, Looke on vs. [But looke at (fig.) in 2 Cor. iv. 18: see 3 a.] a 1626 *RACON New Atl.* (1900) 3 But the Servant tooke them not, nor would scarce looke upon them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Her finnes so little that they are like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1688 *Boyle's Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 61 The camelion may look directly forward with the right eye, and with the other at the same time, directly backwards. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 32 Before she could well look upon me, I addressed her. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. They walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor left. 1830 *TENNYSON Mariana* 15 She could not look on the sweet heaven, Either at morn or eventide. 1842 — *Locksley Hall* 72 Such a one do I remember, whom to look at was to love. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 72 We went out to look at the firmament. 1872 *GEO. ELIOT Middlem.* I. 205 Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was adjusted to the consciousness that she was being looked at. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 393 Such a look as schoolboys exchange when the master is looking another way.

¶ Phrases. (Fair, etc.) to look at, † on, † upon: with respect to appearance. To look at him (me, it, etc.): colloq. = judging from his (my, etc.) appearance. Not to look at († on, † upon): often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'; so cannot look at (colloq.) = 'has no chance against'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23228 Fell dragons and tades bath þat ar upon to look ful lath. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1554 Large on to loke, lovely of shap. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2208 What wyllt thou skelpe me? thou dare not loke on a quat. 1535 *COVERDALE Zech.* v. 6 Euen thus are they [sc. dwell vpon the whole earth] to loke ypon. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xii. 11. I know that thou art a faire woman to looke vpon. 1846 *Bentley's Misc.* XX. 433 No one would think me more than five or six-and-thirty, to look at me. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 1515 If he rise no more, I will not look at wine until I die. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/1 When he [a wined] went on for the second time the batsmen... 'could not look at him'.

b. with the direction or object left indeterminate, or merely implied by the context. Sometimes said of the eye. † In early use also: To possess or receive the faculty of vision (= Gr. βλένναι, ἀναβλένναι). † To live and look: to retain one's faculties.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 And blinde men mid his bedum [Petrus] gehælde þæt he locodan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien looked, and eare lusted. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 54 in O. E. *Misc.* 39 þe blynde he nakede loki. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1238 Cherubin, þat angel blyth, Bad him ga lok þe thrid thyth. 1362 *LANGEL, P. P. A.* ix. 49 But gif I may liuen and loken I schal go lerne betere. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* i. 54 For ofte... þetre is to winke than to loke. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 468 The kingis þatnone... counth weyll luk and wyth, with the ta E. c1550 R. *BRYSTON Bayte Fortune* viij. Looke therefore ere thou leape. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 933 But if thou judge it hard and difficult, Conversing, looking, loving, to abstain from Loves due Rites. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 334 He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 7 When we look only with one eye. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxv. 422 The eye looks, but it is the mind that sees. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1901 J. AN MACLAREN 'Ing. Barbarians' vii. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to look.

c. To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling; to cast a look of a certain significance; to present a specified expression of countenance. With adv. or phrase.

Now only with the object or direction specified as in a; otherwise this sense now merges in g. c1205 *LAY.* 2266 He stod bi-forene Iocrine & laðelich him lokede on. 1297 R. *GROUC.* (Rolls) 5348 Vre louerd mid is eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þeroure. 1393 *LANGEL, P. P. A.* i. 164 On ou þe lokede with loue. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* E viij b. He euer looked on her of a wantoun and fals regard. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lviii. 9 Bot, Lord! how petewuslie I luke, Quhen all the pelfe they pairt among thame. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich.* III. 53 b. Least that it might be suspected that he was abashed for feare of his enemyes, and for that cause looked so piteously. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xl. 7 Wherefore looke ye so sadly to day? 1642 R. *CARPENTER Experience* ii. i. 133 The man look'd bloodily when he spoke it. 1842 *TENNYSON Talking Oak* 116, I look'd at him with joy. 1859 — *Enid* 1279 He turn'd and look'd as keenly at her As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

d. occas. To give a look of surprise, to stare. Now colloq.

1610 B. *JOHNSON Alchemist* v. ii, Doctor 'tis true (you looke) for all your Figures. I sent for him, indeed. *Mod.* Yes, you may look!

e. quasi-trans. in such phrases as to look (a person or thing) in the face: see FACE sb. 2 b. To look a gift horse in the mouth: see HORSE sb. 20.

The object in sentences of this kind was prob. originally in the dative: cf. G. einem ins gesicht sehen.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 28 He sa mekil, sa hee and auchful vas, þat few dylfste luk hyme in þe face. a 1626 *FLETCHER Hum. Lieutenant* iv. i. I'll neuer look a horse i' th' mouth that's giuen. a 1716 *SOUTH. Serm.* (1823) VI. 330 The soldier... converses with dangers, and looks death in the face. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 124 Many who, altho' they have pretended knowledge in Horses, have been looked in the Mouth (as we

say). a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Cir.* i. (1874) 141 This lady... Look'd thee so deep within the eyes, Love sigh'd And was awakened there. 1880 G. *MEREITH Trag. Com.* xiii. (1892) 194 She... looks you straight at the eyes, perfectly unabashed. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 539/2 An eye that looks one through and through. 1892 R. *KIPPLING Ball. East & West* 83 They have looked each other between the eyes, and there they found no fault. 1896 A. E. *HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad* xlii. With... friendly-brows and laughter He looked me in the eyes.

f. with cogn. obj.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. 1599 *SHAKS. etc. Pass. Pilgr.* 46 Such lookes as none could looke but beauties queen. 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xlii. 29 And they came to Jacob, who had looked many a long look for them, no doubt. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 726 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks. 1850 *TENNYSON In Memoriam* xlix. And look thy look, and go thy way. 1896 A. E. *HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad* viii. Terence, look your last at me, For I come home no more.

g. trans. With complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition. Now rare. (Cf. look down, 33 e.)

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 94 Thou hast look'd thy self into my grace. 1644 *MASSINGER Renegado* iii. ii. Thrust out these fiery eyes, that yesterday Would have look'd thee dead. 1633 G. *HERBERT Temple, Glance* iii. Thou shalt look us out of pain. 1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumph* iv. i. While you stay, every moment looks a part of me away. 1700 — *Secular Masque* 51 Mars has looked the sky to red. 1766 *GOLDSM. Virg. W.* v. They had early learnt the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. 1776 *LIST. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 53/1 That armed force which was to have looked all America into submission. 1860 *TROLLOPE Castle Richmond* I. xii. 234 I really thought Mrs. Townsend would have looked him into the river when he came to her.

h. To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance; to cast looks of (compassion, etc.) or looks which threaten (death, etc.). To look daggers: see DAGGER 3 b.

1727 *THOMSON Summer* 845 [1188] They... sigh'd, and look'd unutterable Things. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iv. 635 With that soft eye... deign to look Compassion to the coldness of my breast. 1750 *CHESTERE. Lett.* (1774) III. 127 The same things differently expressed, looked, and delivered, cease to be the same things. 1818 *BYRON Juan* i. xv. Some women use their tongues—she look'd a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* vi. The old lady... looked carving-knives at the delinquent. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* i. The Captain, looking several tremendous canings at him, walked into the back room. 1867 *Gil. Words* 335/1, I was obliged to be contented with looking my pleasure.

2. With indirect question expressed or contextually implied: To apply one's sight to ascertain (who, what, how, whether, etc.). Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.

[c 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Mark vi. 38 Da cwæð he hu fela hlafa heabbe 3e gað & lociað. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heo twien eoden... in to helle... for to loken hu hit þer ferde. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Eire driten... beih of heuene to mannen and lokede gif here an understoden oðer bi-sohten him. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2600 Ghe adde or hire dowerstend, To loken quider it sulde ben went. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 315 Brut sende yf þere Pre hundred men iarmed wel, to luke 3wat lond þat were. c1425 *Craute Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Multiply þat digit by anoder digit... and loke what comes þere-of. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1588 A. *KING tr. Canisius' Catech. in Cath. Tractates* (1901) 205 Lowke quhat day of the age of the moone it is. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 19 Scarce could he once uphold his heauie hedd, To loken whether it were night or day. 1710 *SWIFT Tril. to Stella* 30 Nov. O, but one may look whether one goes crooked or no and so write on. 1819 *CRABBE Tr. of Hall's* i. I loved my trees in order to dispose, I number'd peaches, look'd how stocks arose. 1848 J. H. *NEWMAN Loss & Gain* iii. iii. 318 He glanced from one article to another, looking who were the University-preachers of the week, who had taken degrees [etc.]. *Mod.* I will look what time the train starts.

† b. Phr. Look else: see whether it be not so. (See ELSE 4 c.) Obs.

1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* ii. i. I kicke for all that like a horse, looke else.

c. Go look: = 'find it out'; a contemptuous manner of refusing information. Now dial.

1595 *LIVLY Woman in Moon* v. i. 86 (Bond), If you aske me why I sing, I say yee may go looke.

3. fig. a. 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.); to turn or fix one's attention or regard. With advs. or phrases as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.) Now usually const. at; formerly on or upon.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 37 b. Let the kyngdome of the assyries be your example, and if that suffice not, then loke on the Percians. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b. Loking more narrowly upon domestical evils. 1562 *WIN-3et Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 12 Thay... Luckis bakwart with the Israelitis to the potis of flesche in Egypt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 20 He man luke lawer, and enter in the Spreit, And than he sall persai the cause fra hand. 1583 *GOLING Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 Looke me ypon the Turkes: they haue some reuerence to their religion. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. iv. 37 (1604 Qo.) He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after. 1611 *Bible 2 Cor.* iv. 18 While we looke not at the things which are seene, but at y^e things which are not seene. a 1625 *BRAM. & FL. Bonduca* ii. iv. Ods so infinite Discretion durst not look upon. a 1699 *STILLINGE. (J.)* We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 455 Instead of reforming others... let him look at home. 1845 M. *PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Because ideas change, the whole mode and manner of looking at things

varies with every age. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* iv. What I look at, is the sacrifice of so much portable property. 1885 F. *ANSTY Tinted Venus* 70 'That's the proper way to look at it,' said he. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Lanc. Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes v. Trumper* is not really in point when we come to look at it closely. 1890 *MRS. H. WOOD House of Halliwell* i. vii. 175, I marry a medical student... I look a little higher than that. *Ibid.* III. viii. 207 Your friends will look at position as well as gentle blood.

b. To take care, make sure, see (that or how something is done; also with omission of that). Now arch.

c 897 K. *ALFRED Gregory's Past.* lix. 451 Lociað nu ðæt dios eowru leaf ne weorde oðrum monnum to biswice. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1066 Fixs and flesse, o bath i sai, Lok al þe blod 3ee cast a wai. a 1300 *Ibid.* 16814 + 15 Pilat... had þat þai suld loke þat he wored dede-forthy. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 38 Seynt petir comaundip 3if ony speke, loke he speke as goddis wordis. c1440 *Ans. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 434 Loke hit be stondyng. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xvi. 60 Loke eueriche of yow kynges leide make suche ordinance. 1561 T. *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) O viij. And you (my L. Margaret) looke yee beare it well awaye. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. iii. 8 Dismiss your Attendant there: look't be done. 1621-31 *LAUD Serm.* (1847) 133 The State must look their proceedings be just, and the Church must look their deuotions and actions be pious. 1646 J. *HALL Horæ Vac.* 22 We ought to looke how wee spend our houres here. 1690 E. *GFE Jesuit's Mem.* 89 Censor to look that no man liued idly. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 477 When I call, Look ye obey the masters of the craft. 1865 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. ii. 242 We must look, therefore, that we have the... wide chest, straight back, &c. 1871 R. *ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxiv. 231 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

c. To expect. Const. to with inf. † Formerly also with clause, usually introduced by that. † Also, to expect, await the time when something shall happen; to be curious to see how, whether, etc.; also impers. in passive.

c 1513 *MOORE Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 7 Whose life hee looked that eul dyete should shorten. *Ibid.* 11 In these last wordes that euer I looke to speake with you. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* v. 4 When he looked y^e it shulde bringe him graues, it brought forth thornes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 112 Lokingyng every day when his Barons and their confederates would cruelly set upon him. c1586 C. *TRESS PEMROKE P. LXIX.* viii. Some I looke would me uphold. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 243. 1604 E. *GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. lx. 156 The being contrary and stormy, they looked all to perish. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 271 Then it was looked how he should justify that fact. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* i. l. Wks. 1874 III. 10, I neuer heard she was committed to prison; yet 'tis look't euerly houre when she shall be deliuered. a 1626 *RACON New Atl.* (1900) 9 Wee... saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner; As looking that from him, wee should receive Sentence of Life, or Death. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 271 By whom we look to be protected. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* ii. 164 God lookes every one should be fruit-ful under all his dispensations. 1760-72 H. *BROOKE Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 141, I never look to have a mistress that I shall love half as well. 1830 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vii. I'm glad mas'r didn't go off this morning, as he looked to. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 362/3 The... labourer... looks to go to work at a fixed hour. 1896 A. E. *HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad* xxvi. Two lovers looking to be wed.

† d. with indirect question: To consider, ascertain (who, when, whether, etc.); to try (if something can be done, etc.). Also simply, to consider the matter, make inquiry; esp. in phr. whose will look, etc. Obs.

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* viii. 419 The king can furth his vais ta... for till luk gif he Micht recover his cuntre. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 93 He vmtocht he wald luke Gylf he in sic come cut set huke. c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 319 But diuersite is greet here and þere, whose wole loke. 1399 *LANGEL Rich. Reuleis* iii. 255 That ich leode lokide what longid to his age. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Pou muste loke wheþer þat þe lodi be ful of wickide humouris, eiper be clene. c1450 *Mertin* 9 Than made he hir suster come on a saterday... to loke yef he might gete hir at that manere. 1483 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 403 Schir, luk 3e and se Gif that the teindis of this countrie May not do all that we haue tauld. c1585 R. *BROWNE Answ. Cartwright* 50 If he looke well, this prooffe serueth against him. 1692 *LOCKE 3rd Lett. Toleration* ix. Wks. 1727 II. 394 Whether... your pretending Gain to them, .. be a greater Mockery, you were best look.

4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative.

a. Used to bespeak attention: = 'see', 'behold', 'lo'. In mod. colloq. use often look you (in representations of vulgar speech written look'ee) = 'mind this'; also look here, a brusque mode of address prefacing an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc.

c 1000 *ALFRED Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 231 En efne oððe loca nu, her hit is. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3331 Quod moyses, 'loc! her nu is bread'. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 141 Here is a bag full, loks, of pride and of lust. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis Exclamatioun* 18 Lo, heir he failseis, se thar he leis, luk! 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasse Govt.* iv. i. Poems 1870 II. 59, I would be glad to talke with Maister Gronowicus... and looke where he cometh in haste. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* 372 N's Wks. (Grosart) V. 22 Looke where she comes: Æneis, vpon her well. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 116 (1600 Qo.) Looke you how he writes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 116 Heauy matters, heauy matters: but looke thee heere boy. 1672 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 33 For, looke you, Sir, the grand design... is to keep the Auditors in suspense. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 34 P 4 Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 206 P 2 Look'ee, Jack, I have heard thee sometimes talk like an Oracle. 1782 *COWPER Retirement* 283 I look

where he comes, *a 1814 Woman's Will* iv. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 111 Look thee now! You can soon create a cause for quarrel, my Lady. *1843 LONGF. Sp. Student* ii. vi. Look, here he comes. *1861 DICKENS Gt. Expect.* ii. Now, look here, my man. 'I'll have no feelings here. *1865 Mut. Fr.* ii. xiv. 'Now, look here, my dear,' returned old Betty, 'asking your excuse for being so familiar.' *1875 TENNYSON Q. Mary* ii. i. Look you, Master Wyatt, Tear up that woman's work there.

† b. Prefixed to indefinite pronoun or adv., or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = *whoever, whatever, however*, etc. Also, in later use, emphasizing the correspondence of relative and antecedent, as in *look as* = 'just as'. *Obs.*

The absence of examples between the 12th and the 16th c. is remarkable: the idiom was prob. preserved in some non-literary dialect.

c 1000 ALFRED Gen. xvi. 6 Prea hig, loca hu þu wylle. — *Josh.* ii. 19 And loca hwa ut gange, licge he ofslagen. *a 1223 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Loc hweber para gebroðra oðerne ofberde, were yfweard ealles Engla-landes. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* i. 3 His leues shal not fall off, and loke what soeuer he doth, it shal prosper. — *Eccles.* i. 13 The loue of God is honorable wysdome: loke vnto whom it appeareth, they loue it. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* i. 94 And loke what he commaunded, that was done, though some did murmur. *1597 J. T. Serm. Paules C.* 56 But loke as thou sionest, so shalt thou haue the wages of sinne. *a 1600 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. vi. § 9 He added farther, that loke what duty the Roman Consuls did execute. . . the like charge had the Bishop. *c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxviii. 13 Looke what is best, that best I wish in thee. *1611 BURLER 1 Macc.* iv. 54 Looke at what time, and what day the heathen had prophaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs, and citherns, and harpes, and cimballs. *1615 W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 And loke how farre a tree spreads his boughs aboue, so far doth he put his roots vnder the earth. *1625 BURGESS Pers. Titles* 31 And loke what the Lawes . . enioyne, that thou must doe, or be a Rebelle. *1675 PROOKS Gold. Key* 321 Looke, as God cannot but be just, so he cannot but be true. *Ibid.* 301, 302.

5. Look sharp. Originally (with *sharp* as adv.) = 'to look sharply after something', 'to keep strict watch'. In later use (which is merely colloquial) the sense is commonly 'to bestir oneself briskly', 'to lose no time' (the vb. being app. taken in a sense belonging to branch III, and *sharp* regarded as a complementary adj.).

1711 STEELE Spect. No. 132 ¶ The Captain . . ordered his Man to look sharp, that none but one of the Ladies should haue the Place he had taken fronting the Coachbox. *1713 R. BENTLEY Remarks Late Disc. Free-th.* ii. Wks. 1838 III. 472 It is time for us then to look sharp, to observe every period. *1732 BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 1, I must, therefore, look sharp, and well consider every step I take. *1788 Ld. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1861) II. 69 At nine o'clock we began to look sharp for our house. *1803 in Spirit Pub. Trials.* VII. 128 Mr. Robson will attend to the old peers . . while Mr. Faulder will look sharp after the fortune-hunters. *1818 CORBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 91, I see that the Ministers are very shy of dissolving the Parliament; and they shall look sharp if they act before I am ready for them. *1834 LANDOR Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 285/2 But let her look sharp, or spectacles may be thrust upon her nose that shall make her eyes water. *1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxix, Kit. . . ordered . . him to bring three dozen . . oysters, and to look sharp about it! *1846-9 S. R. MAITLAND Ess.* etc. 258 Would he not be startled if one told him that he would haue to look sharp for five-and-twenty [martyrs]? *1874 Punch* 8 Aug. 64 Glass of ale, young woman; and look sharp, please! *1890 FENN Double Knot* I. viii. 191 You'd better look sharp, . . they're all ready and waiting.

6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various intransitive uses with prepositions.

a. To look at, behold; to view, inspect, examine. Now *dial.* † *To look babies*: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes.

13. c. Coer de L. 3030 Rychar had his men seche For some wys clerk and sertain lechard. . . For to loke his uryñ. *1382 WYCLIF Num.* xxiv. 17, I shal inwardly loke hym [Vulg. *intuebor illum*] but not nys. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 7525 Leches full lyuely lokid his wound. *1471 J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 7 That no body loke my wryghtynges. *1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Polys* (1570) 113 When he a while his glasse hath loken. *1523 FITZGER. Insh.* § 40 Thao let the shephearder turne them, and loke them on euery syde. *a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 158 He mowit wpe to the hill heid of Tarbitt . . to awe and lulk the congregatioun. *1607 BEAUM. & FL. Woman Hater* III. i. I cannot thinke, I shall become a concombe, To ha' my hare cur'd, by an idle finger. . . Mine eyes look babies in. *1615 BRATHWAIT Strappado* 80 Or when none that's iealous spies To looke babies in his eyes. *1647 TRAPP Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 666 Many Heathens haue aduised the angry man to look his face in a glasse, and to grow ashamed of his distemper. *1655 New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 151 Robert Cranfield . . testified . . that he went to looke oxen. *1721 RAMSAY Morning Interview* 34 He frown'd, and look'd his watch. *1874 W. H. L. RANKEN Domin. Australia* vi. 105 Plains are scoured and every piece of timber looked. *1882 J. WALKER Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. to He looks his hand: behold the sooty meal The secret tells. *1897 CROCKETT Lad's Love* xi. 175, I was engaged in 'looking the sheep'—that is, numbering them and seeing that none had strayed.

† b. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to, regard. *Obs.*

c 1300 Becket 284 The King from Normandie com To Engle-land to look the stat of his Kynedome. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 205 He that right ord of lyfing will luke sud bygyn thus, als says the boke. *c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 271 When þou prayes, god lokes þi wille. *a 1400 Prymer* (1891) 45 For he lokede the mekenesse of his handymade. *1430-40 LYNG. Bochas* ix. xxxiii. (1558) 34 The matter who so list to loke. *1533 GAU Richt Fayr* 19 God lukes noht

the wtuert richtfulnes quilk mony keipis. *c 1560 A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 1 3e blindit lvaris, luke The reckless lyfe 3e leid.

† c. To consult or refer to (an author, a book, or a place in it); to 'turn up'. In the imper. = *VIDE*. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. *look up*, 45 g.) *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 9334 þat yow tels sent Ieremi, If yee wald lok his prophete. *c 1386 CHAUCER Pard.* T. 250 Looketh the Bible, and ther ye may it leere. *a 1420 HOC-CLERY De Reg. Princ.* 3099 As þe boke can expresse: Who-so it lokith, fynde it shal no lesse. *1529 RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. French* (1811) 69 Therfor loke Julius Cesar his comen-taries. *1596 HARRINGTON Metam. Ajax* 60 Looke it sirra there in the dictionary. *1598 FLORIO, Aria.* looke *Aer.* *1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 58 For his ensanting, looke the Almanack in the beginning of April. *1611 COTGR., Anon-erie.* looke *Anonerie*. *1611 BIBLE 1 Macc.* xii. 7 marg., Aretus: looke Ioseph. Ant. lib. 13, cap. 8. *1640 FULLER Joseph's Coat* etc. 125 marg. Look Lord Bacon in his life. *1656 H. PHILLIPS Parth. Path.* (1676) 157 Take the compass of the tree. . . look this compass in the Table. *1813 J. ADAMS Wks.* (1856) X. 49, I found that if I looked a word to-day, in less than a week I had to look it again.

† d. To seek, search for; = *look for* (15 b). Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. *Obs.*

c 1394 P. P. Cyde 593 Now mot a frere . . loken hem les-nyges þat likeþ þe puple. *c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* i. (Cock & Juss) v. I had leuer ga scrapit heir with my naillis . . and luik my lyfis fude. *1595 MUNDAY John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Moorton shall looke him now an other bryde. *1600 SHAKS. A. F. L.* ii. v. 30 He hath bin all this day to looke you. *1622 MARRE tr. Aleman's Ginzman d'Alf.* i. 152 You neuer left any Crownes nor Royals with me: Goe looke your Crownes and Royals elsewhere. *1650 T. VAUGHAN Anima Magica* To Rdr., He knew it was bootles to look fatal Events in the Planets. *1664 PERVY Diary* 3 Sept., In the morning she chid her mayds for not looking the fleas a-days. *1668 DRYDEN All for Love* iv. i, Octavia, I was looking you, my love. *1683 TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 47 Or else the poor Lass after the Wed-ding-Cloathes are made, must go look her an Husband. *1716 B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 162 He went with his new Souldier to look his Father. *1752 JOHNSON Rambler* No. 138 ¶ At her leisure hours she looks goose eggs. *1782 MISS BURNES Cecilia* vii. v. I'll go look him [a dog], however, for we went at such a rate that I never missed him. *1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 I'nders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound.

† e. To take care of, keep, guard, watch over, preserve in safety; to observe (a day). Also *refl.* To guard oneself, beware; to abstain (from). Also *absol.* or *intr.*: To watch. *Obs.*

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 45 We azen jenen sunne dei swiþeliche wel to wurlfen and on alle clemesse to jace. *c 1250 GEN. & Ex.* 3193 He dede is hinden & faire loken Alle dei bones dei he þor loken. *1400 K.* hym. 3511 Loke dei wel dat du ne stele. *a 1300 K. Horn* 800 Rymenhið þu kep and loke. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 8297 'Godeþ be loke', he said, 'sir king'. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 129 þat othe said he wele loke. *1340 Aycen.* 42 þet hi ham loki uram jise zenne. *Ibid.* 215 þe prestes þet lokeden chastete iose be temple weren toled uram þe oþren þet hi ne loren hire chastete. *c 1460 Torowelch Myst.* xiii. 219 God loken hi all thre!

† f. To provide, appoint, ordain, decree, de-cide. *Obs.*

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 73 þer fore hit wes iloked bi godes wissunge ine halie chirche þet mon scule chidre fuliten. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahue godillec lahede hit ant lokede. *1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1230 þe kyng he sende word azen, þat he adde is franchise In is owe court, vorto lode domes & assise. *c 1305 St. Kenelm* 301 in E. E. P. (1862) 55 þe bishop hadde iloked þat hit scholde jider beo ibore. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 36 þe right lawes did he loken for fals men & fikelle. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 3404 (Ashm. MS.) Syn it lokid [Dublin MS. luykyd] has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen. *c 1460 Lausfal* 783, I am a redy for to tho All that the court wyl loken.

† g. To expect, look forward to, look for. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. Steid me's Comm. 371 What ende at the length doe you loke of this obstinacy and vnyoluntie. *a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1346 I. 4 We craue of all the gentill Redarid, not to look of us such an History. *c 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxix. K. i, What I look't from thee . . I now enjoy. *1595 DANIEL Civ. Wars* ii. viii, His fortune gives him more than he could looke. *1611 SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. iv. 369 The gifts she looks from me, are packt and lockt vp in my heart.

II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.

7. intr. To have or afford a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned towards, into, on to, etc.

1555 COVERDALE Jer. i. 13, I do se a seethinge pot, looking from out of the north hitherward. *a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1633) 304 Each of these chambers had a little window to looke into the hall. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 193 That parte of the Castel that luykis to Tued. *1611 BIBLE Num.* xxi. 20 Pisgah, which looketh toward Ieshimon. *1668 DRYDEN All for love* ii. i. Unbar the Gate that looks to Cesar's Camp. *1732 BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. § 1 A summer parlour which looks into the garden. *1866 M. ARNOLE Thyrsis* ii, The signal-elm that looks on Ilsey Downs. *1886 BEAT. M. BUTT Lesterré Durant* I. v. 61 The windows looking north. *1893 Strand Mag.* vi. 268/2 The dining-room looks on to the Melbury Road.

b. Of parts of the body, or the like: To face or turn (in a particular direction).

1656 RIDGLEY Pract. Physic 243 The Knee and Foot look towards. *1699 SIR W. HORSF. Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 17 The points of your Fingers must not look upwards, but pointing towards your Adversary. *1776-96 WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) l. 388 Bearing the flowers underneath, the florets looking downwards. *1853 HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* l. 23 Their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards.

8. To show a tendency; to tend, point (in a particular direction).

1647 Power of Kings iv. 84 The context looketh wholly that way. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Setr.* 188 The Argu-ment drawn from Gods unbounded power and goodness, as looking towards the behoof of the Creature will ever fall short upon this score. *1692 R. L. ESTRANGE Josephus' Antig.* ii. ix. (1733) 44 The Barbarity of this bloody Decree look'd several ways. *1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Terns.* (1732) 42 Its sense seems to look that way. *c 1800 K. WHITE Lett.* (1837) 328 He thinks it looks towards epilepsy. *1809 GOULBURN Pers. Holiness* x. 93 In this direction look the words of our Lord to St. Thomas. *1881 P. GREG Iry* III. vi. 122 All the facts look the other way.

† b. To tend to, promise to. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. Cor. iii. iii. 29 He speaks What's in his heart, and that is there which looks With vs. to breake his necke.

III. To have a certain appearance. [App. in part developed from 1 c; but cf. the similar use in passive sense of other verbs of perception, like *smell, taste, feel*.]

9. intr. To have the appearance of being; to seem to the sight. (This sense when used of persons often retains some mixture of the notion of 1 c.) Const. a predicative sb. or adj., or a predicative adv. *as well, ill* = 'in good, bad health'.

For the fig. phr. to look black, blue, foolish, small, etc., see the adjs.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 8742 Ymages . . Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* liii. 37 God waitth gif that scho lokit snur! *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 266 Resoluth all the gnososeness of the oyle, and maketh it to luke clere. *1658 Woon Life* 5 Apr., He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. *1697 DRYDEN Farnel* xi. 99 All pale he lies, and looks a lovely Flow'r. *1712 HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 486 'Twould haue look'd vain, and ostentatious. *1715 FIFE liad* ii. 208 She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen! *1761 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Biddulph* I. 18 He is grown fat, and looks quite robust. *1788 COVER Pity for poor Africans.* You speak very fine, and you look very grave. *1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH Moral T., Forester* (1806) I. 65 Henry looked in great anxiety. *1857 RUSKIN Pol. Econ.* Art. i. 1, I see that some of my hearers look surprised at the expression. *1871 M. ARNOLE Friendship's Garland* v. 36 'You made me look rather a fool, Arnolius', I began. *1886 BEAT. M. BUTT Lesterré Durant* I. xix. 304 London was certainly not looking its best. *1888 SARAH TYLLER Blackhall Ghosts* II. xvii. 65 Kitty did not look the lady she was not. *1897 Windsor Mag.* Jan. 274/1 No. 1. . . looked such a much larger house than it was. No. 2. . . was such a much larger house than it looked.

b. with adv. of manner († or adv. phrase): To have a certain look or appearance.

This use is often indiscriminately condemned, but is justly censurable only where *look* is virtually equivalent to *seem*, so that it requires a predicative complement and not a qualification of manner. (So, e.g., in quot. 1645.) Owing, how-ever, to the prejudice excited by the inaccurate use, *look* now rarely occurs with advs. of manner other than *well, ill, badly*. In some early instances the apparent adv. may possibly be an adj. in -ly.

a 1300 AV Signa 56 in E. E. P. (1862) 9 Hi sul. lok as bestis þat cun no witte. *1377 LANGE P.* II. v. 189 So hungrliche [1362 A. v. 108 hungry] and holwe sire Heruy hym loked. *1542 BOORNE Dycary* xxxix. (1870) 300 For that wylly cause a man to luke agedly. *1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov.* 50 Though your pasture looke barrenly and dull. *1586 CTESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cv. viii, Watry Nilus looks with bloudy face. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* iii. i. 32 You looke wearily. *Ibid.* iv. i. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a moud's sort. *1611 Wint.* T. iii. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly. *1645 T. HILL Olive Branch* (1648) 40 This would make you looke more amiably and smell more sweetly. *1683 TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 413 How base a thing it is, and how unnaturally it looks, that men should value Money more than the Law of God. *1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Points and Corners advancing . . look very ill upon the Ground. *1719 De For Crusoe* ii. i. (1840) 7 The world looked awkwardly round me. *Ibid.* ii. xv. 317 To see who looked with most guilt in their faces. *1781 COWPER Retirement* 567 Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme. *1802 Mrs. J. WEST Infidel Father* II. 188 Do I also look meanly in her eyes? *1826 CORBETT Kur. Rides* (1885) II. 57 Fields of Swedish turnips, all looking extremely well. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 497 On the whole, however, things as yet looked not unfavourably for James. *1855 Ibid.* xx. iv. 471 It tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canvass. *1891 SIR A. WILLS in Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Things had, by that time, begun to look badly for all concerned.

c. Const. inf. To seem to the view. *lit. and fig.*

1775 BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Sel. Wks. I. 192 It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic, to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest. *1793 W. ROBERTS Looker-On* No. 84 (1794) III. 345 To make a display . . looks to be, with the major part, the real object which assembles them. *1890 CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. vi. 123 A little hat that looked to be made of beaver. *1893 Graphic* 25 Mar. 298/1 The Queen looked to be in good health.

d. To look as if (or † as) —: to have an appearance suggesting the belief that —. Often with indefinite subject, *it looks (or things look) as if —*.

1500-20 DUNBAR Poems liii. 9 He leuket as he culd lern tham a. *1611 E. JONSON Catiline* iv. v. Looke thee, as they were built to shake the world? *a 1700 DRYDEN Flower & Leaf* 57, I took the way, Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay; . . And looked as lightly pressed by fairy feet. *1700 T. BROWN Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 91 It looks as if Physicians learnt their Gibberish for no other purpose, than to embroil what they do not understand. *1790 BURKE Fr. Rev.* (1808) 11 It looks to me as if I were in a great crisis. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 27 Pedro was

dumb-founded, and looked as if he could not help it. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) 1. App. 774 This looks as if Harold were now quartered in Denmark. 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 538/1 It looked as if there was going to be a free fight. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 9 She looked as if she were thoroughly bored.

e. quasi-trans. To have an appearance befitting or according with (one's character, condition, assumed part, etc.). To look one's age: to have the appearance of being as old as one is. To look oneself: to appear to be in one's usual health.

1828 *Examiner* 756/1 She looked the character extremely well. 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 373 Though people do not always seem what they are, it is seldom they do not look what they can do. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ha.* xxxiv. But what's the matter, George?.. you don't look yourself. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xvii. 187 She looked her full forty-three years. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Miss Anderson looked the part to perfection. 1891 L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* II. xii. 134 He assuredly did not look his age.

10. Look like. **a.** To have the appearance of being. (See LIKE A. 1 b. f.)

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 273 He lokis like a lambe. 1581 STURLEY *Hippolytus* 67 Jyke lusty young Perithous he looketh in the face. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 91 One that looks like a proud man but is not. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 3 There is some thing looks very like this in the proceedings of the people of Israel against the Prophet Jeremiah. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learning* 58 This Plan, as laid down by him, looks like an Universal Art than a distinct Logic. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 p. 8 The Women look like Angels. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) 1. 606 He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout. 1773 GOLOSMT. *Stoops to Conq.* II. (encl.) My dear squire, this looks like a lad of spirit. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 40 The payment in kind, and not in money, looks like a customary acknowledgement from an old established guild. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kidrostan* 43 She .. looked like a monument planted there.

b. with gerund, vbl. sb., or occas. sb.: To give promise of, show a likelihood of.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 535 Thou look'st not like deceit; do not deceive me. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 383 Parties may be abolished, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't look much like it. 1883 J. W. SHERRER *At Home & in India* 158 Later on, indeed, after supper, he grew worse—looked like biting—and .. tore the bouquet in pieces. 1888 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* II. ii. 34 It looks like rain.

IV. Specialized uses with prepositions.

11. Look about —. (Cf. 25.)

a. To turn one's eyes to, or make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.); to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 579 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis thar lukand. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I loke aboute the contraye, je pourjeie le pais. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 28 [He] leaped out of his bed and looked about the chambre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 255 Iago, looke with care about the Towne.

b. With pron. (used refl.), to look about one: to turn one's eyes or attention to surrounding objects; to consider, or take account of, one's position and circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Sum of þam .. er lukand donneward to be erthe, and wiþn þat luke aboute þam. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. v. Whanne the catte was vpon a tree he looked aboute hym and sawe how the dogges [etc.]. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priu. Masse* Pref. Rdr., A man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter, and somewhat to loke aboute them, lest they seemed altogether careless. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 141 Master, master, looke about you: Who goes there? ha. 1666 72 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. 18 If upon these Signs, you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii. John began to think it high time to look about him. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontales* 104 [They] had found the Enemy upon them, before they could look about 'em. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 173 At length he returned; and, without having a single week to look about him, .. he was at once set to rule the state. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 482/1 He looked about him anxiously.

12. Look after —.

a. To follow with the eye; to look in the direction of (a person departing); fig. to think regretfully of (something past). † Also, to observe the course of (a person).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 þa hie þa in þone heofon locodan refter him, & hie drihten gesawon upastigendne. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiii. 8 All the people rose vp, .. and looked after Moses, tyll he was gone in to the Tabernacle. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xxxvii. vii. Thou shalt see The wicked by his own pride banisht; Look after him, he shall be vanisht. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 219. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xi. (1869) 153 His soul still looking covertly after the goods she has lost.

† **b.** To search for. Obs.

c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 786 Tweye manere shame men fitt in boke, Who-so wole þerafter loke. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11086 (Trin.) Þenne looked after sir Zakary tables & poyntel tye. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 77 Such that his suer treuthe is not lokid afir neither sougt afir. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 55 That man of hers, Pisanio, .. I haue not seene these two dayes. Go, looke after. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 p. 1 He has caught me twice or thrice looking after a Bird's Nest. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To look after (to seek) a thing, chercher quelque chose.

† **c.** To anticipate with desire or fear; to look forward to. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 181 Pere þe lewed lith stille and loketh after lente. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 249 þe lest lad þat longeþ to hym. .. Lokeþ after lordshp oþer oþere large mede,

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They were looking after their help til they were deceyued. 1477 *Paston Lett.* 111. 194 He lokyth affir that ye sholdte come see hym. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 37 Ve lwik efter ane blissit hop and the glorions cuning of the greit God. a 1555 RIDLEY *Confer. w. Latimer* (1556) E. 7, Hetherunto ye se. how I haue in wordes onely made .. a florish before the fight, which I shortly loke after. 1611 *Bible Luke* xxi. 26.

d. To seek for, demand (qualities).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 251 The knave .. hath all those requisites in him, that folly and greene mindes looke after. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 94 Wks. 1714 III. 41 There is yet another Reason, why Politeness of Manners, and Knowledge of the World, should principally be look'd after in a Tutor. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. II. 98 Those marks which too frequently are overlooked, .. but which ought to be looked for and looked after, by every woman who has ever reflected on the words 'my future Husband'.

e. To busy oneself about, concern oneself with; to give consideration to, consider.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 July in *Carlyle*, O how good it is to close with Christ betimes: there is nothing else worth looking after. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 3 God himself did dispense with the strict ceremoniall precepts of the Law, where men did look after the main and substantiall parts of the worship God required from them. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. 162 My Subject does not necessarily oblige me to look after this Water, or to point forth the place whereinto 'tis now retreated. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* I. 430 He could not look after his Sons' Education. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 536 Under pretence of looking after the election, Clarendon set out for the West.

f. To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the safety or well-being of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 146 Saist thou so (old lacke) .. He make more of thy olde body then I haue done: will they yet looke after thee? 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 144 He's in the third degree of drinke: hee's drown'd: go looke after him. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 341 The many Boys I haue had to looke after my Horses. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scand.* II. i. I shall just call in to looke after my own character. 1847 MARKYAT *Chilfr. N. Forest* iv. You must looke after the pony and the pigs. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 30 The person who 'looked after him' did not sleep on the premises. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 32/2 In theory, no doubt, the investor should look after his own interests.

g. To keep watch upon. ? rare.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 148 Is Lechery so look'd after? 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea, .. and wee shall then looke after the Holland Indian fleet. 1821 *Examiner* 742/1 The police look after all breaches of the peace.

† **13. Look against —.** To look at (something dazzling). Obs.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1597 Swuch leome & liht leitede þinne, þæt ne mahten þa nawt lokin þer ageines. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 254 Shee is too bright to be look'd against.

Look at —. See senses 1 and 3.

14. Look behind —. With pron. used refl. (For literal uses see 1 a and BEHIND *prep.*) *Not or never to look behind one:* colloq., to have an uninterrupted career of advancement or prosperity.

1852 SERJ. BELLASIS in E. Bellasis *Mem.* (1893) 150 He did not look behind him, but got better and better.

Look beside —. See BESIDE *prep.* 4 a.

15. Look for —.

a. To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

c 1513 Q. KATH. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 153 The Scotts being soo besy .. and I looking for my departing every houre. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* III. 13 Neverthesse we loke for a newe heven and a newe erthe accordinglye to his promes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John 74 a. If thou he that very Messias whome we looke for, tell it vs openly without all colour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 21 Into England, where he was sooner arryved than he was looked for. 1611 *Bible Matt.* xi. 3 Art thou that that should come? Or doe wee looke for another? 1684 *Contempt. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 77 Death steals .. upon us, when we least look for it. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 121 We may look for the residuum .. to be in general very compound. 1828 *Examiner* 403/1 We must not look for figs from brambles. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 229, I must write .. to tell them they may look for me any day. 1868 BAIN *Met. & Mor. Sci.* 161 Looking for favour, we may encounter contumely. 1887 E. F. BYRNKE *Heir without Heritage* I. iii. 56, I look for you to join us.

ellipt. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 47 Informed by his espialles that the daie of battail was nether then he looked for. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 332 Henrie tariet langre thair than any man luket for.

b. To seek, to search for.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* To Rdr. (1866) A pearle shall not be looked for in a poore mans purse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 3 Which way haue you look'd for Master Caius. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 31 He had best look for a wife. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 39 It .. studies to find the higher unity .. by looking for a uniting power. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 52 People who sweep the house to look for a thing. 1892 *Black & White* 26 Nov. 606/2 Caroline went to look for her a few hours afterwards.

c. To look at, to observe.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* x. Nell's heart was dancin' at the view, She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't.

16. Look into —.

a. After L. *respiciere* in of the Vulgate: To have respect to. Obs.
a 1400 *Prymer* (1391) 56 (Ps. cii.) He lokede in to [Vulg. *respexit* in] the priere of mekke men.
b. To direct one's sight to the interior of. (See

1 a and INTO *prep.*) Also, to consult (a book) in a cursory manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 21 To axe Councell at the Idols, and to loke in to the lyuer. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surt. Levialth.* (1676) 336 Not only that the Scriptures are the Mount, .. but that they may not be look'd into. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 p. 5, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into Shakespear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 17 To be convinced of this truth, you need only look into Thucydides. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 75 An image seem'd. To look into her eyes and say, [etc.]. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 The fisherman, looking into the lake saw in it fish of different colours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 27 With such feelings, both parties looked into the chronicles of the middle ages. Both readily found what they sought.

c. To examine (a matter) minutely; to investigate (a question).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 37 Those imperfections .. you by the daily mending of your mind have of late bin able to looke into them, which before you could not discern. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 245 Well, I will looke further into t. 1604 E. [GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. iii. 86 Let vs now looke into the temperature of Panama and all that coast. 1689 *Trial Hps.* 126 The only thing that is to be lookt into. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1771 Thither came The King's own leech to lookt into his hurt. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* VI. 117 It is needful to look narrowly into the propositions here laid down. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. i. 15 Read your newspapers; look into the rights of things.

d. To enter (a house, etc.) for a few moments in passing. Cf. look in (37 b).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 296 It is said .. that His Majesty deigned to look into the tennis court.

† **17. Look of —.** Confusedly used for look on.

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* vi. 4-7 *marg.*, It is heresy with vs for a laye man to loke of gods worde or to reade it. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynthiacs* Ep. to Sir W. Cecil, Often he would englyshe his matters out of the Latine or Greeke upon the sodeyne, by looking of the booke onely. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv. *Curt.* And where didst meet him? *Pil.* Within 40 foot of the Gallows, conning his neck-weave I take it, looking of a Fryars Execution.

18. Look on —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

a. To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to respect; = look upon, 24 a. Now *dial.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 175 [He] shewed to them his letters Patentes, but neither he nor his writings, was once regarded or looked on. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vii. 22, I am not look'd on in the world. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 616 Father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much looked on there. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. He'd be a fine husband for anybody, .. so looked-on an' so cliver as he is.

b. To regard or consider as; = look upon, 24 c.

1629 EARLE *Microcosm, Good old Man* (Arb.) 89 All men looke on him as a common father. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. ii. § 9 Mercuriall books, .. which none of the wiser Heathens did ever look on as any other then Fables. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) 1. 606 So they looked on him as a dead man. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 240 It was to be looked on as an evidence, that [etc.]. 1851 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 199, I should look on them as omens of bad success. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Mar. 316 Every one .. looked on victory as certain.

c. To regard with a specified feeling; = look upon, 24 b.

1846 KEBLE *Serm.* xiii. (1848) 325 As, in medicine, wise men look coldly on remedies which profess to be quite perfect and infallible. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ix. 93 A publisher .. looks on authors' MSS. .. with distrust. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 40 Edwin and Morcar, looked on him with family jealousy.

19. Look over —. (See also simple senses and OVER *prep.*) **a.** To peruse or inspect cursorily; † to examine, pass in review.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 38 Every man looke ore his part: for .. our play is preferred. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that [etc.]. 1684 CREECH tr. *Jervail* xiii. 164 Look o'er the present and the former time. 1780 CHARLOTTE BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arbly's Early Diary* (1859) II. 288 My father and him next went to looking over the prints. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 3 When .. I look over the hints and memorandums I have taken down. 1848 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 369 The plantation would be looked over every year, and the weakest trees .. taken out. 1855 L. H. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Mrs. Gaskell asked me to come and look over Miss Brontë's papers.

b. To ignore, leave out of consideration. Now only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* p. 50 Though I endeavourd at the first to look over the business of Faith. 1837 MURRAY *Mag.* II. 425 He forgave her, and looked over her conduct. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xii. 263 Let us just warn the man, and look over it this time.

c. *Sc.* To look after, take care of.

1790 BURNS *Kind Sir, I've read* 21 Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him.

20. Look through —. (Cf. 43.)

a. To direct one's sight through (an aperture, a transparent body, or something having interstices); also fig. † To look through one's fingers at: to pretend not to see; to connive at. † To look through a hempen window: to be hanged.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit* women 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luiket, Gift any persoun wald appoche. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 152 Thei loke thorow ther fyngers and wil not se it. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Since your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a milstone, but cleane through

the minde. 1592 SHAKS. *Jul. C. i. ii.* 202 He looks Quite through the Deeds of men. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. iii. 226 So my good window of Leticie face thee well, thy case-ment I neede not open, for I look through thee. c 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1683) 1 For revenge Henry VIII looked through his fingers at the preachers of the Reformed Religion. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* Wks. (1630) 1. 77/2 Making their wills at Wapping or looking thorough a hempen window at St. Thomas Waterings. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meere Fornall Man* (Arb.) 30 When you have seene his outside, you have lookt through him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 5 The World is grown too wise, and can look through these thin Devices. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* to She, looking thro' and thro' me, Thoroughly to undo me, Smiling, never speaks. 1870 BRYANT *Mad* i. iv. 123 Why look through The spaces that divide the warlike ranks?

† b. To be visible through. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.*, Induct. ii. 12 Such shooes as my toes look through the over-leather. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 152 That our drift looke through our bad performance, 'Twere better not assaid.

c. To direct one's view over the whole of; to peruse cursorily from end to end; to glance through (a book).

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1567) 16 Looke through the world so round . . . aske what thou lykest best. 1633 FORT *'Tis Pity* i. i, Looke through the world, And thou shalt see a thousand faces shine More glorious, then this Idol thou adorst. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* l. 32 But of this frame the bearings, and the ties, . . . Gradations just, has thy pervading soul Look'd thro' ? 1858 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan's Life* (1876) II. xiv. 452, I looked through — 's two volumes.

21. Look to —. (See also 1, 3, 6, and To prep.)

a. To direct a look or glance to. In early use chiefly *Sc.*, equivalent to the mod. *look at* (see 3 a.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saluts* xviii. (*Epiphane*) 356 Pane stude he monk . . . to be erde lukand. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howat* 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit* women 120, I dar nought look to my luf for that lene gib. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 77 (1604 Qo.), The very place puts toyes of desperation . . . into every brain That looks so many fadomes to the sea And heares it rore beneath. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvi. 12 He was . . . of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 123 We looked to the sky at intervals.

b. To direct one's attention to; to select for consideration. In Biblical use, *occas.* to regard with favour.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xli. 305 To hwam locige ic buton to ðam eadmodum ? 1340 *Ayeb.* 89 Hs soolden lukit to hare zoþe uorbyne Ihesu crist. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 28877 (Cott. Galba) Crist lukes noight to be almus dede . . . bot after gude will of þe gifer. a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Conf. Satun* (1578) 5 Luke to thy former wayes what they have bene. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. vii, I walk'd his (God's) waies. . . Still in his judgements look't. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iii. 126 Speaking . . . of the qualitie of the windes, we must . . . loked to the coastes or partes of the world from whence they proceeded. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 2 To this man will I looke, even to him that is poore and of a contrite spirit. 1844 MILL *Ess.* 87 If we look only to the effects which are intended. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 12 Graziers look more to quality than quantity of wool. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 187/2 We incline to think that there will be an appeal . . . looking to the terms of sect. 49 of the Judicature Act.

c. To attend to, take care of; † to tend, nurse (a sick person).

a 1300 St. Gregory 1088 in *Archto Stud.* neu. Spr. LVII. 70 An holy man . . . þat dygne were þer to done [sc. to be made pope] and cristendome to luke to. c 1300 *Cant. Love* 1059 And 3e comforted me in prison eke. And loked to me when I was seke. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 152 b, After the death of this prelate, . . . the affaires in Fraunce, were neither well loked to, nor [etc.]. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 Ye that be prelates luke well to your office. 1590 SHAKS. *Corn. Err.* v. i. 412 Come go with vs, we'll looke to that anon. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxix. 12 Take him, and looke well to him, and doe him no harme. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch.*, *Beatrice Merger*, Mother would never let me leave her, because I looked to my little brothers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 635 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. 1. 88 The cider should be looked to every morning. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. vii, The yard gate-lock should be looked to, if you please; it don't catch.

d. In the imperative or in injunctive contexts: To direct one's solicitude to (something) as endangered or needing improvement.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. v. iii. 39 My Liege beware, looke to thy selfe. 1602 and *Pt. Return* fr. *Parnass.* iv. ii. 1880 Follow looke to your braynes; you are mad. 1630 HALES *Godd. Rom.* i. (1673) 28r The Refuter must be sure to look to the strength of his reasons. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, 'Look to your steps,' said a voice. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* iv. 237 Look to thyself, priest, conqueror, or prince ? 1869 T. HUGHES *Alfred* Gl. iii. 35 It behoved even the Holy Father to look to his fighting gear. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* II. v. 118 Then look to your own ways and manners, sir !

e. To look to it: to be careful, beware. Often with *clause*, to take care, see that.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iii. i. 34 There is not a more fearful wild-fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to 't. 1600 — A. V. L. iii. i. 4 Looke to it, finde out thy brother wheresoever he is. 1674 VILLIERS (Jk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 45 *Thun.* Let the Critiques look to 't. *Light.* Let the Ladies look to 't. 1793 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 30 And they have reason to look well to it. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 26 In my time a father's word was law, And so shall it be now for me. Look to it. 1892 *Gd. Words* May 292/1 She would look to it that they had a roof over their heads.

f. To keep watch upon.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6257 Lukis well to þe listes, þat no lede passe ! a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. 8 b, His keepers looked more narrowly to hym then they did before. 1577-87 HOLIN-

SHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 235 He committed him to the keeping of certein gentlemen, which without much courtesie looked straightlie inough to him for starting awaie. 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 That all the alhousess of the back syd of the town may be lokedt tow. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 83 For two yeares hee [a prisoner] was strictly lookt too. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 209 And then desires the Keeper to take A. B. the Prisoner from the Bar, and look to him, for he stands convicted of High Treason. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 167 Constable, look to your prisoner. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iv. 54 Sound the alarm; Look to the gates that none escape !

g. To direct one's expectations to; to rely on (a person, etc.) for something.

1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxxiv. 15 Blessed is the soule of him that feareth the Lord: to whom doeth he looke ? 1806 WINDHAM *Speech* 22 Dec., 'Man and steel, the soldier and his sword,' are the only productions of a country that can be looked to with confidence for its protection and security. 1822 *Examiner* 227/2 To them then are the holders . . . to look for payment ? 1885 *Law Times* Rep. LIII. 226/2 The consignee is the person to whom a carrier looks for the price of the carriage of goods. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 220/2, I look to you to help us.

h. To look forward to (see 36); to expect, count upon.

1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 495 A terrible sagacity informs The poet's heart, he looks to distant storms, He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers. 1804 WELLESLEY in *Owen Pesp.* 274 The French have never ceased to look to the re-establishment of their power. 1824 *Examiner* 108 1 Baron Gifford . . . looks to the Seals, when Lord Eldon retires. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 31 Clerks in the public offices is the line of employment which the body of them look to.

i. To show affinity to, rare.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 514 The bear seems to look towards the sloth; and the feline race, in their whiskers and feet, look to the hares and rats.

22. Look towards —. (See simple senses and TOWARD, TOWARDS prep.)

a 1240 *Lofson* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Leoue louerd iesu crist luke toward me ase ich ligge lowe. a 1330 in *Wright Lyric P.* 69 Ihesu, . . . With thine suete eyen luke toward me. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 316, I have fited up some chambers there Looking towards the golden Eastern air.

b. To look towards a person: in vulgar speech, to drink his health (? *obs. exc. jocular*).

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii, The ladies drank to his 'health, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner 'looked towards him'. 1853 'C. BIDE' *'Verdant Green* ii. iii, The Pet . . . drank their healths with the prefatory remark 'I looks to-wards you gents !'

c. = Look to, 21 i (where see quot. 1835).

23. Look unto —. *arch.* = Look to, in various senses: see 21 a-f.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14333 Iesus he loked vnto þe lift. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 2 Lokingynge vnto Iesus, the anctor and fynyssher of our fayth. 1545 RAYMOND *Byrth Maundyde Yv.* In a fayre garden . . . if it be not regarded and loken vnto, the weedes . . . wyll [etc.]. a 1550 *Fraser's Herowk* 99 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288 The gudwyf lukit vnto the Freiris tway. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 292 For ere that unto amies I me betooke, Unto my fathers sheepe I use to looke. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hon. Fr.* i. i. 208 Then lets make haste away. And looke vnto the maine. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Politiques* 379 And it should especially be looked vnto children, that they neither heare nor see such things. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 22 Looke vnto mee, and be ye sated. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 88 Abuses . . . will grow like ill weeds . . . unless they be looked unto and weeded out.

24. Look upon —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

† a. To pay regard to; *esp.* to regard favourably, hold in esteem; = look on, 18 a. *Obs.*

c 1515 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 181 Yf yt had nott ben lokedy upon betymes, I suppose yt wold not have ben abull to have contynuyd a Monestry flower yerres. 1533 CROMWELL *Let.* 9 July in *Merriman's Lett. & Lett.* (1909) I. 357 For lacke . . . wherof ye haue forfeited to the kinges highnes the Somme of one thousande markes which . . . ye ought substantiallylye to luke upon for the King is no person to be deluded . . . with all. 1533 *God Richt Fay* 101 God hes lukit apone ye powerte of his mayne or seruand. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 6 The Lord God looketh vpon vs.

b. With *adv.* or *adj.* complement: To regard with a certain expression of countenance, or with a certain feeling; = look on, 18 c.

1610 MIDDLETON *Inner Temple Masque* 23 The nearest kin I have lookes shy upon me. 1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 61 The Romane Citizens being thus surrounded with direfull mis-haps . . . begaune to look sowre upon Commodus. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* iv. ii, I look with sore eyes upon her good fortune, and wish it were mine own. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 5, I look upon her with a mixture of Admiration and Pity. 1740 tr. *De Monhy's Fort. Country-Mant* (1741) I. 273, I fancied he look'd something sweet upon me. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr.* N. *Forest* xxv, Edward was . . . satisfied that he was not quite looked upon with indifference by Patience Featherstone. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 56 And all men look'd upon him favourably.

c. To regard as, † to consider to be so-and-so (cf. 18 b). † Also, to look upon it: to be of opinion that.

1662 STURLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 9 Both Pythagoras and Plato looked upon constitutionem syue to bee opus providentiae. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. Advt., A Change of Circumstances, has occasion'd the Publication of these Papers, . . . in such a way as will make most Readers look upon them as containing a story purely Romantick. 1674 BREVINT *Saul* at *Endor* 237 It is lookt upon, as one of those very strange things, which if she doth, it is seldome. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 This Objection was looked upon as frivolous. *Ibid.* No. 101 ¶ 7 This Morning I set up an Equipage which I look upon to be the gayest in the Town. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 151

The antients looked upon water as the . . . first principle of all created things. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300, I now looked upon it that we might think ourselves secure. 1822 *Examiner* 203/1 You are looked upon as a kind lord.

V. With adverbs.

25. Look about. *intr.* See simple senses and ABOUT *adv.*; *fig.* to be on the watch, on the lookout. Also const. for († after): to be in search of. (Cf. to look about one, 11 b.)

a 1300 K. Horn 1087 He lokede aboute, Myd is collede shoute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 669 The fox . . . Lukit about sum hoill to se. c 1420 *Wdg. Assembly of Gods* 347 She loked euer about as though she had be mad. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11744 (Trin.) As bei to gider talkinge were bei lokede aboute fer & nere. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 445 And whan rowlande was come out of the cave, he loked about for to know where they were. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I lokede aboute, as one dothe that taketh the vewe of a place or contray. 1566 ARLINGTON *Apuleius* vii. xiii. (1893) 152 The shepherds looking about for a Cow that they had lost. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 410. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* xi. 5 Now Anna sate looking about towards the way for her sonne. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. x. 395 Like the man who . . . looks about after the candle which he has all the while on his own head. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 155 It was time to look about. 1750 *Student* I. 323 The fidler . . . soon after enter'd . . . and then every man look'd about for his partner. *Mod.* The last time I saw him he was looking about for something to do.

26. Look abroad. *intr.* See simple senses and ABROAD *adv.*

c 1450 [see ABROAD *adv.* 4]. 1664 WALLER *From a Child* 4 Before our Violets dare look abroad. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 738 He looks abroad into the varied field Of nature. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 192 The young men do not look abroad for a wife.

† 27. Look again, againward. *intr.* To look back. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2351 Heo as me ledde hire, lokede againward, for ludinge þæt ha herde. c 1320 [see AGAINWARD *adv.* 1]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 41 No man sendynge his hond to be plow3 and lokenge a-gein is able to þe kyngdom of god. c 1400 [see AGAIN *adv.* 1 a].

† 28. Look aloft. *intr.* To aspire, be ambitious. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH *Agst. Rastell* (1829) 236 If the remnants of sin fortune at any time to look aloft and begin to reign, then he sendeth some cross of adversity or sickness to help to suppress them. 1567 [see ALOFT 11]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 162 By this marriage, Egeldred began to looke a loft, and thought much of himselfe.

† 29. Look allow. *intr.* To humble oneself.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 33 There is no saint so perfect . . . but looking a-lowe, shall find himselfe unworthy, and so stop his mouth.

30. Look around. *intr.* To look in several directions; *fig.* to take a comprehensive view of things.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Jrnl.* No. 93 He looked around, and saw a reverend Form advance towards him. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 185 Louis looked around in search of La Motte. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Serbia* 239 When the Servians now looked around, they congratulated themselves on having made a successful campaign. 1880 NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1882) 32 We look around sceptical of our own impressions.

31. Look aside. *intr.* To turn aside one's eyes; to look obliquely.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit wyth aine fremyt fare. 1530 PALSGR. 613/2, I luke asyde by chance, or caste myn eye asyde. *Ibid.*, I luke asyde upon one by disdayne. 1855 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto* 147 They pass and look aside.

Look askance, askew, askint: see the advs.

32. Look back. *intr.*

a. To turn and look at something in the direction from which one is going or from which one's face is turned.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Respicio*, to luke backe, to haue regarde [etc.]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 2 At yonder rising of the ground she turned her selfe, lookinge backe toward her woonted abode. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. v. 19 Looke back, defend thee, here are Enemies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 641 They looking back, all th' Eastern side beheld Of Paradise, so late their happy seat. 1712-14 POPE *Rape of Lock* iii. 138 Thrice she look'd back, and thrice the foe drew near. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Often they looked back to the convent, expecting to see lights issue from the avenue.

b. To direct the mind to something that is past; to think on the past. Const. *into, on, upon, to*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 102 Gracious Lord . . . Looke back into your mightie Ancestors. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* iv. 130 Is it not a very little time when thou lookest back on it ? 1711 STERLE *Spect.* No. 100 ¶ 1 A Man advanced in Years that thinks fit to look back upon his former Life. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 200 He would have looked back with remorse on a literary life of near thirty years. 1889 MALLOCK *Enchanted Island* 221 Experiences like these are always fresh to look back upon. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 331 One portion of my life is not pleasant to look back to.

† c. To look to a person for something. (? After L. *respicere*.) *Obs.*

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* i. 52 The whole creation lookes back unto him that made it for preservation in their being.

† d. *trans.* = look back to. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 53 See How I conuey my shame, out of thine eyes, By lookinge backe what I haue left behinde Stroy'd in dishonor.

6. colloq. in negative contexts: To show signs of retrogression or interrupted progress. (Cf. 14.)

1893 Daily News 5 Jan. 3/6 Since that day St. Simon has never, to use a slang phrase of the day, 'looked back.'

33. Look down.

a. intr. See simple senses and **Down adv.**

c. 1200 [see 45 a]. **c. 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (Vincencius) 396 Keparis of be preeone, þæt thru snal holis lokit done. **c. 1470** *HENRY Wallace v. 146* Upon Fawdown as he was lukand doune. **1562** *PILKINGTON Expos. Abdyas* Pref. 3 Hee that sittes on hygh looked doune to the lowe dungeon of the pryson, and raised Joseph to be ruler. **1610** *SHAKS. Temp.* v. 1. 201 Louke doune you gods And on this couple drop a blessed crowne. **1726** *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. I looked down upon the servants, . . . as if they had been pigmies, and I a giant. **1871** *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 212 Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

b. fig. To look down on, upon: to hold in contempt; to scorn; to consider oneself superior to.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 9 A solid and substantial Greatness of Soul looks down with a generous Neglect on the Censures and Applauses of the Multitude. **1728** *VENERER Sincere Penitent* Ded. Looking down upon it with a generous contempt of all its vanities. **1829** *JESSOP Coming of Friars* II. 85 The monks looked down upon the parsons, and stole their endowments from them. **1893** *Chamb. Jnl.* 29 July 476/1 They are . . . looked down upon and scorned.

† c. To have a downcast or mournful look.

1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 12 It is no glaid collatioun Quhair ane makis myrie, ane vther lukis down.

d. Comm. To tend downwards in price.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 49 The bounties would begin soon, in the language of 'Change Alley, to 'be looking down'. **1825** *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Who, when the shares 'look down', try to sell.

e. trans. To quell or overcome by one's looks.

1840 *DICKENS Humphrey's Clock, Clock-case* 33, I never could look the boy down. **1847** *MRS. GORE Castles in Air* xxx. (1857) 285 Having no important witnesses present . . . to look me down while I was bragging.

34. Look downward. intr. = Look down, 33.

c. 1400, 1562 [see **Downward A. 1 b.**]. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* III. 722 Look downward on that Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. **1823** *Examiner* 104/1 Consols were rather looking downward.

35. Look forth. intr.

To look out (of a window, etc., to something). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1982 Then lokyd I forthe as Doctyne me badde. **1508** *DUNBAR Tua marit wemou* 361, I salbe laith to lat him le, quhill I may luke furth. **1611** *BIBLE Song Sol.* ii. 9 He looketh forth. . . at the window, **1667** *MILTON P. L.* XII. 299 Through the Firey Pillar and the Cloud God looking forth will trouble all his Host. **c. 1775** *T. LINDSEY Song*, Look forth, look forth, my fairest! Thy faithful knight is nigh. **1781** *COWPER Friendship* 80 Jealousy looks forth distressed On good that seems approaching. **1813** *SCOTT Rokeby* i. 1. The warder . . . from old Bialio's tower looks forth. **1828** *LATTON Pelham* xvii. The chevalier looked wistfully forth.

36. Look forward. intr. (See **FORWARD B.**

1 b.) Const. to, occas. for, † on.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 61 Look forward on the turnie you shall go. **1737** *Pope Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 314 Pleas'd to look forward, pleas'd to look behind. **c. 1766** *MRS. F. SHERIDAN Nourjahad* (1767) 71 The loss of Mandana imbuters all my joys, and methinks I begin to look forward with disgust. **1844** *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* III. 48 They . . . looked forward to the speedy expulsion of the intruders. **1861** *THACKERAY Adv. Philip* xxii. The way in which we looked forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom. **1892** *Temple Bar* Nov. 379 We were looking forward to a merry time.

37. Look in.

a. See simple senses and **1x adv.**

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+188 (Cott.) Iohne . . . loked in & saie þe schetez, but he dorst not gang in. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Luke in, juspriere. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* lxviii. 10 Me thoct Aurora. In at the window lukit by the day. **1535** *COVERDALE Song Sol.* ii. 9 He . . . loketh in at the wyndowe, & pepeth thorow the grate. **1591** *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 62 Here, through this Grate. . . Let vs looke in, the sight with much delight thee. **1830** *TENNISON Mermaid* 26 That great sea-snake. . . Would . . . look in at the gate With his large calm eyes. **1839** *LONGF. Vill. Blacksm.* iv. And children coming home from school Look in at the open door.

b. To enter a room, etc., for the purpose of seeing something; hence, in mod. use, to make a call, to call (upon a person); to 'drop in' for a short stay or interview.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 257 Look in vpon me then, and speake with me. **1610** — *Temp.* v. i. 167 This Cell's my Court; . . . pray you looke in. **1799** in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* III. 121 To fashionably and carelessly look in at Tattersall's. **1837** *DICKENS Pickw.* II. Will 10 o'clock be too late to look in for half an hour? **1884** *G. Gissing Unclassed* III. vi. i. 136 Could you manage to look in at the office tomorrow? **1890** *CLARK Russell Ocean Trag.* III. xxvi. 4 I'll look in upon him after breakfast. **1892** *Temple Bar* Oct. 164 He would look in at the Jeweller's at once and get her that bracelet. **1892** *MRS. OLIPHANT Marriage Elinor* II. xviii. 46 Some prodigious reception to which people 'looked in' for half an hour.

† 38. Look off.

To turn one's eyes away. *Obs.*
1710-11 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 4 Jan., No, no, look off, don't smile at me. **1738** — *Pol. Conv.* 25 Why then, Mr. Neverout, do you see, if you don't much like it, you may look off of it. **1762-71** II. *WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 113 Another small head of a man looking off.

39. Look on. intr.

a. To direct one's looks towards an object in contemplation or observation; often, to be a mere spectator (and not a participant in the

action). To look on ahead: to look forward into the future.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxviii. 32 Sin þine suna and þine dohtra zeseald oðrum folce, þær þu on loctie [L. *videntibus oculis tuis*]. **c. 1315** *SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.)* 1. 1295 So schulle þe redeles now Hy rede and conne on lowke. **1456** *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 303 A trefy of proprietis . . . that salbe gude and prouffitabill for all men that on lukis. **1592** *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 11e be a Candle-holder and looke on. **1628** *EARLE Microcosm., Bowle Alley* (Arb.) 61 He enioyes it that lookes on and betis not. **1744** *OZELL tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 21 Miscarrying in that Design too, he contented himself, for a while, to lye-by and look on. **1823** *J. F. COOPER Pioneers* III. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on a-head to the wants of posterity. **1875** *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 63 Potters' boys are trained to the business by looking on at the wheel. **1879** *M. PATRISON Milton* x. 118 The world looks on and laughs.

b. colloq. To look on (with): to read from a book, etc., at the same time (with another person).

1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 64 They seem to have had a scarcity of music, necessitating a good deal of 'looking on'.

40. Look out.

a. intr. (See simple senses and **OUT.**) To look from within a building or the like to the outside; also, to put one's head out of an aperture, e.g. a window.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 352 That I be nyhte mai arise, At som wyndowe and loken oute. **c. 1450** *HOLLAND Howlat* 63 To luke out on day lichte. **a. 1548** *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII* 91 b. A prison and a man lokyng out at a grate. **1567** *HARMAN Cavout* 38 [She] wente vnto her hall wyndowe . . . and loking out therat, pointed with her finger. **1607** *SHAKS. Timon* v. 1. 131 Lord Timon, Timon, Looke out, and speake to Friends. **a. 1625** *FLETCHER False One* i. ii. (Song) Looke out, bright eyes, and blesse the ayre: Even in shadowes you are faire. **1635** *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Danish'd Virg.* 13 Looking out at it [the door] all afrighted. **1855** *TENNISON Mand* i. ix. 3 The sun look'd out with a smile Betwixt the cloud and the moor.

transf. **1809** *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII. ii. (Rtldg.) 5 They . . . looked out at the corners of their eyes.

† b. To appear, show itself. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 56 Her wanton spirites looke out At euery ioynt, and motive of her body. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 50 The businesse of this man lookes out of him. **1607** — *Timon* III. ii. 80.

c. To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise vigilance, take care. (Cf. **LOOK-OUT.**)

1602 *B. JONSON Postaster* II. i. These Courtiers runne in my minde still; I must looke out. **1655** *C. CHAUNCEY in Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 469 That . . . your petitioner . . . [may not be] enforced to look out to alter his condition. **1704** *F. FULLER Med. Gynm.* (1711) Pref. It is high time to look out, and set upon a resolute Course of Riding. **1740** *tr. De Mowhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 79 Let us look out sharp where we are, this is the Place we lost her in. **1769** *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1780) s.v. Look-out, The mate of the watch . . . calls often from the quarter-deck, 'Look out afore there!' **1829** *LANDOR Imag. Conv., Miguel & his Mother* Wks. 1853 I. 560/1 Before that time I will look out sharply, and afterward you must. **1840** *THACKERAY Gl. Hogarty Diamond* vi. 'Look out,' said that envious McWhirter to me. **1886** *BESANT Childr. of Gibbon* II. ix. You'd better look out. Melenda's in a rage. **1892** *Black & White* 10 Sept. 301/2 We shall lose India if we don't look out.

d. To field, 'scout' (at cricket). ? *nonce-use.*

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* VII. Several players were stationed, to 'look out', in different parts of the field.

e. To look out for: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

1669 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Some [are] so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done it, to looke out for love letters. **1712** *STEELE Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 3 Where shall we find the Man who looks out for one who places her chief Happiness in the Practice of Virtue? **1742** *BERKELEY Let. to Gervais* 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284. I wrote . . . to Dean Browne to look out for a six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone. **1766** *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxvi. Prepare then this evening to look out for work against to-morrow. **1828** *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvi. Rely on my looking out for your safety. **1831** *O'CONNELL Speech Ho. Comm.* 27 June. [They] begin to look out for disturbances—or as the sailors say, to look out for squalls. **1892** *Chamb. Jnl.* 4 June 361/2 I'll look out for something to do.

f. To have or afford an outlook (on, over, etc.).

1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyma* 84 The great Portal of his Palace that looks out into the Royal square. **1820** *W. IRVING Sketch Bk. Roscoe* (1821) I. 23 The windows of the study, which looked out upon the soft scenery I have mentioned. **1859** *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 6 The back court that my windows look out on. **1866** *W. COLLINS Armadale* I. 162 The bedroom looked out over the great front door. **1874** *RUSKIN Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 His own little cell, looking out on the olive woods.

† g. To make any brief excursion. (Cf. **look in**, 37 b.) *Obs.*

1551 *T. WILSON Rule of Reason* (1580) 46 He looked not out of his house all that daie. **1699** *DAMPIER Voy.* II. i. 127 The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest looking out again for more. **1793** *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 296 It was not till the 12th instant that we were able to look out to sea further than to supply the seamen on board the buss with provisions.

h. trans. To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xii. 29 Thou hast loked the out vanities, & prophesied lyes. **c. 1590** *MARLOWE Faust.* viii. 7 She has sent me to looke thee out; prithee, come away. **1607** *SHAKS. Timon* III. ii. 67 He looke you out a good turne, Serullius. **1611** *BIBLE Gen.* xli. 33 Let Pharaoh looke out a man discreet and wise. **1658** *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 141 Liberty is granted vnto Mr. Josias Winslow, . . . to look out a place to supply him with twenty fwe acres of

land. **1768** *E. CLEAVELAND in B. P. Smith Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 36 The Deputy Surveyor, . . . offered his assistance to look out the township and survey it. **1789** *MRS. PIOZZI Journ. France* II. 133, I am tired of looking out words to express their various merits. **1838** *DICKENS O. Twist* viii. You're a-staring at the pocket-handkerchiefs! eh, my dear! . . . We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. **c. 1884** *'EDNA LYALL We Two* xix. She went . . . to the Bradshaw, and looked out the afternoon trains.

41. Look over. a. trans. To cast one's eyes over; to scrutinize; to examine (papers, or the like).

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Saynt cuthbert lyfe. . . Who so lykys to lukit oure, He sall fynde it part in foure. **1706** *HEARNE Collect.* 8 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 201 Dr. Kennett . . . look'd them [MSS.] all over. **1712** *Ibid.* III. 301 Gronovius hath publish'd some extracts out of Josephus with emendations. . . I must look them over. **1809** *MALKIN Gil Blas* XI. ii. (Rtldg.) 396 The minister . . . looked me over from head to foot. **1861** *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* II. (1889) 14 Tom had time to look him well over, and see what sort of man had come to his rescue. **1892** *Temple Bar* Apr. 467, I have a number of papers to look over.

b. colloq. = **look on**, 39 b.

42. Look round. intr.

a. To look about in every direction.

1526 *TINOCLE Mark* iii. 5 He loked rounde aboute on them angely. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* VI. 529 Others from the dawning Hills Look'd round, and Scouts each Coast light armed scoure. **1781** *COWPER Expost.* 27 Let the Muse look round From East to West, no sorrow can be found. **1791** *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 100, I looked round in search of a human dwelling. **1863** *GEOR. ELIOT Romola* xxix. Tito looked round with inward amusement at the various crowd. **1892** *Black & White* 19 Mar. 367/2, I had now time and daylight enough to look round.

b. fig. To search about for.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 161 In great perturbation men began to look round for help.

43. Look through.

a. trans. To penetrate with a look or glance; to search. *lit.* and *fig.*

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 49, I sawe ane Howlat. . . Lukand the liuke throwe. **1667** *DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* III. ii. (1668) 32 Fate sees thy Life lodg'd in a brittle Glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. **1737** *POPE Hor. Ep.* I. i. 108 Who bids thee face with steady view Proud Fortune, and look shallow Greatness thro'. **1887** *Edin. Rev.* July 231 His eye glaring at a stranger with a gaze that seemed to look him through and through.

b. To examine or survey exhaustively.

1742-3 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* vi. Look nature through, 'tis revolution all. **1781** *COWPER Conversat.* 749 Look human nature through.

† c. intr. To become visible or obvious. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 120 Th' incessant care . . . Hath wrought the Mure, that should confine it in, So thinn, that Life looks through, and will breake out.

† 44. Look under. intr.

To look down. *Obs.*

1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arg.* II. 340 Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes.

45. Look up.

a. See simple senses and **Up adv.**; to raise the eyes, turn the face upward.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Danne . . . þo wrechis . . . loked up and dun and al abuten. **c. 1220** *Bestiary* 187 Ne deme de nozt wurdū dāt tu dūre loken up to de heueneward. **c. 1300** *Cursor M.* 21393 Constantin . . . luk up . . . He sagh þar cristis croos ful bright. **c. 1386** *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* ProL 8 Approche neer, and looke vp murlly. **1535** *COVERDALE Ps.* xl. 12 My synnes haue taken soch holde vpon me, that I am not able to luke vp. **1608** *SHAKS. Per.* I. ii. 55 How dares [sic] the plants looke vp to heauen, From whence they haue their nourishment? **1637** *MILTON Lycidas* 125 The hungry Sheep look up, and are not fed. **c. 1800** *COWPER Jackdaws* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. **1855** *TENNISON Brook* 204 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near. **1892** *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 247 She looked up from her writing.

† b. Of a plant: To show itself above the ground. **1657** *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 97 If it be suffer'd to look up in a Garden, it will wind about all Herbs and Plants that haue Stalks.

† c. To cheer up, take courage, be cheerful.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. **1602** — *Ham.* III. iii. 50 Then he looke vp, My fault is past. **1611** — *Wint. T.* v. i. 215.

d. To look up to († occas. at): (a) to direct the look or face up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in adoration, supplication, etc.; (b) fig. to have a feeling of respect or veneration for.

a. 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1627) 7 Let vs looke vp to God, and euery man reforme his owne wayes. **1719** *Freethinker* No. 157 ¶ 6 These Three Ladies . . . look up to him, as their Patron and Defender. **1757** *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 100 The rest seem to look up at you, as of an higher Order of Intelligence. **1794** *C. PIGOT Female Jockey Club* 141 Are these the patriots, to whom England was to look up for Salvation? **1843** *Jnl. A. Agric.* IV. I. 210 Sweden looks up to British agriculture as the model for imitation. **1855** *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 447 The Whig members still looked up to him as their leader. **1881** *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* I. x. 178 In Pitt England had at last found the man to whom it could look up.

e. slang. To improve. Chiefly *Comm.*: cf. **look down**, 33 d.

1822 *Examiner* 725/1 Foreign Securities are generally looking up. **1835** *Tail's Mag.* II. 211 The Radicals are, to use a mercantile phrase, looking up. **1884** *G. ALLAN Philistia* I. xi. 303 Trade is looking up. **1888** *SARAH TYLER Black-hall Ghosts* III. xxix. 85, I don't believe that agriculture will look up in this country for many a day.

f. Naut. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To look, the bearing or direction, as, *she looks up*, is approaching her course.

g. To search for (something) in a dictionary or work of reference, among papers, or the like; to consult (books) in order to gain information.

1624 WOOLFE 24 July. They decided to look up it [Athene Oxon.]—to see what I said of the Presbyterians. 1865 MILL *Exam.* Hamilton 458. I have only looked up the authorities nearest at hand. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* vi. 44 She had better look the definitions up at the beginning of the books of Euclid. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* i. iii. 113. I have been looking up the Glens. Not a bad family, but a younger branch.

h. To call on, go to see (a person). *colloq.*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlix. George will look us up... at half after four. 1885 *Illustr.* Lond. News 21 Feb. 208/3 So do look me up... and you will be most welcome. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 246/2 You'd better look him up at his hotel.

i. To search for.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 329 The obligation of the Bishop of Norwich's obligation, I never see it that I remember; whereof I wolde and prey my modre to lode it up. 1473 Sir J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 37. I... praye yow to lode uppe my Temple of Glasce, and send it me by the berer herof. 1636 EARL MARCH in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 276 It will be best for every one to... look up the exemptions they have. 1659 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 27 The Court have ordered that... the said Winge be required to lode up the said Indian, and bring him... before some one of the majestates. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 30 He was... a sort of boating nurse, who looked up and trained the young oars. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 278 Hearing of some rebels in the neighbourhood of Taunton, he sent a small party of Oxford's regiment to look them up.

j. To direct vigilance to.

1855 MRS. MARSH *Heiress of Houghton* II. 52 Phillips is new to his place, remember;—you must look him up, if he is careless. 1862 MRS. H. WOOL *Channings* II. 235 A pretty time o' day this is to deliver the letters!... You letter-men want looking up.

k. To look (a person) up and down: to scrutinize his appearance from head to foot.

1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 4/7 They prefer to look his Viceroy up and down and all round before giving him a character.

1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 125/2 People looked her up and down.

† 46. Look upon. = Look on, 39 a. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 27 Whiles the Foe doth... looke upon, as if the Tragedie were plaid in test, by counter-fetting actors. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* vi. to *Aia*. He fight with him alone, stand Diomed. Dio. He is my price, I will not looke upon. *Troy.* Come both you cogging Greeces, haue at you both. 1611 — *Wint.* T. v. iii. 102.

47. Comb.: look-like-a-geese sh., one who has a stupid look.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gage* 300 He hath the figure of a man as Will Summer had, though he be indeed as very a Look-like-a-geese as he was.

Look, var. LOUK; obs. f. LOCK sb.¹

Look-down. U.S. [f. vbl. phr. look down: see LOOK v. 33.] A carangoid fish, the Horse-head or Moon-fish, *Selene vomer*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 111) 439.

Looke, obs. form of LOCK sb.¹

Looked (lukt), ppl. a.¹ [f. LOOK v. + -ED.¹] In senses of the vb., with advs., as after, for, up.

1548 *Elvort Dict.*, *Expectatus*, desyred, taried, & looked for. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Expectatus*, The long looked day was come. 1606 etc. [see long-looked-for, Long adv. 9a.] 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Riders* (1885) I. 369 His anxiously looked-for event. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 168 The Balai, always the best looked-after building in a village. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He... was one of the most looked-up-to gentlemen about. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 2/3 A welcome beggar, a looked-for guest.

† Looked, ppl. a.² Obs. [f. LOOK sb. + -ED.²] Having an aspect of a certain kind: preceded by a defining adj.; see also ILL-LOOKED, WELL-LOOKED.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iv. 11 Leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearful change. 1666 PEYS *Diary* 17 Aug. A strange fortune for so odd a looked mayde. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxix. (1737) 121 This Meagre-look'd Shrove-tide. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 82 A great surly look'd fellow took up his Tombow, or wooden Catlash, to kill Mr. Church. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 He was as ugly a looked fellow as ever I saw.

Lookee: see LOOK v. 4 a.

Looker (lukar). Also 4, 6 loker, 5 locar, 5-6 lokar, 6 Sc. luker, 7 lowker. [f. LOOK v. + -ER.¹] 1. One who looks, in senses of the vb. Const. with preps., as at, on, to, upon.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Flie* xcii. 181 You are the myrrors; that all lookers looke in. 1570 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. lxxxv. 108 b. A diligent looker to the profite of the Common wealth. c. 1580 SIONEY *Ps.* xxii. v. The lookers now at me, poore wretch, be mocking. 1596 DALKYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 Quhilk brig haveng 8 bowis, is ane greit delectatione to the lukeris vpon it. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham) *Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 27. I have ever observed that your grave lookers are the dullest of men. 1675 ORWAY *Alcibiades* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 39 An anxious Looker on this Tragic Scene.

b. With advs., as looker out.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vii. 12 God forsothe the loker about is. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 If we wil, we mai caller bischoppis, locars up on. 1767 *Pol. Regs.* I. 363 The lookers-out have not been able to prevail on any man of consequence to accept [an office]. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxiii. VII. 140 The Peloponnesian fleet completely eluded the lookers-out of Thrasylus.

c. Looker on, looker-on, one who looks on; a beholder, spectator, eye-witness. Often, one who merely looks on, without taking part. Cf. *onlooker*.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 22 Tearnge a sander theyr visours... not without great laughynge of the lokers on. 1586 SPENSER *Sonn.* to G. Harvey, Sitting like a Looker-on Of this worldes Stage. a. 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* v. iii. 84. I all this while Stand but a looker-on. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 2 To gain the Approbation of the Lookers-on. 1800 WINDHAM *Speeches* Parl. 18 Apr. (1812) I. 339 Accidents to the lookers-on do sometimes happen at bull-baiting. 1850 SMIDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 9 Every fool knows that lookers-on see most of the game. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* II. iv. 128 As an undergraduate he was a looker-on at the Oxford Movement.

2. One who looks after or has charge of anything (e.g. ¶ children, cattle, land, a farm, woods, etc.); a guardian, keeper, shepherd, farm-bailiff, steward. Now only local.

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 ¶e children of riche men solle habbe gode lokers and oneste. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2501 Pan mas he laddis oure to lend & lokars of bestis. 1609 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to the lokwer of Moserd Wood xijl. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IV. 49 Where my looker and family, with two or three labourers constantly resides. 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer... filled the office of looker at Castle Goward—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1806-7 A. VOUG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 62 note, Leaving their farms to the management of bailiffs, whom they call lookers.

b. With prefixed sb.: An official inspector of (what the sb. denotes). (Cf. LEAVE-LOOKER.) local.

1835 1st *Rep. Munic. Corporat. Comm.* App. iii. 1627 [Morpeh] There is no election of fish and flesh lookers. *Ibid.* 1600 [Lancaster] Other officers of the Corporation are, Auditors, Hedge-lookers. *Ibid.* 1481 [Clithere] Other officers are, Market Lookers, Lookers of Hedges and Ditches. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/5 T. Thornton, cloth looker, Briercliffe.

Look-in, sb. [f. LOOK sb. + IN adv.]

1. A hasty glance; a peep. Hence, a short visit.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. xv. 293 The Induction to the 'Mirror of Magistrates' is a look in at the infernal regions. 1895 DICKENS *Int. Fr.* iv. iii. He has given me another look-in, to make sure of... our stock-in-trade being correct.

2. Sporting slang. A chance of success.

1870 *Bell's Life* 12 Feb. (F.), Fawcett imagines he has got a look-in. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 10/2 For the Beaufort Stakes Mr. L. de Rothschild should have a good look-in.

Looking (lurkiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LOOK v. + -ING.¹] 1. The action of the vb. LOOK; look, gaze.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 per seal heon... Lookinge wiðuten winkinge. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 For nabbege nout þene nome... of tollinde lookinges. 13... E. E. *Altit.* P. A. 1048 þurȝ woȝe & wone my lookinge 3ede. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 119 Crokidines, or ellis lookinge asyunt of þe ȝen. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1568) 17 The eldest suster [was] for her highe and unfeme lokng forsaken. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 74 The prydeful looking of my eyne. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iii. i. Zoon's what a looking thou keepst! a. 1716 *South Sem.* (1823) IV. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking and lasting, for adultery. 1821 *Byron Heav. & Earth* iii. 92 After long looking o'er the ocean wide. 1861 J. EDMOND *Child's Ch. at Home* ix. 138 Looking is seeing with attention.

Proverb. a. 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 134 By looking comes linking, you know the proverb.

b. With adverbs.

1526 *Pilgr. Porf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b. Whiche for ones lookinge backward was turned in to a salt stone. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 361 Which evidence you owed To some slight weariness, some looking-off Or start-away. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. x. 412 A sensitive looking-in in all that happens... for tokens [etc.]. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xxiv. 248 Any conscious looking forward by the writer to a greater and more genuine sacrifice to come.

c. With prepositions, used absol., or advs.

Looking after, on, to, unto, care, attention; looking for, expectation; looking over, inspection. † To give (a person) the looking on: to look on without interference or participation in his activity.

c. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 33 The yonger, which besides his infancie that also nedeth good looking to, hath a while ben so sore diseased [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 11 b. Or if the Frenche kinge warre upon Charles... shall he geve them the looking on? [L. *nunt aciosus erit spectator*?] *Ibid.* 64 b. His advise and counsell, whiche unless they would folowe, he would gyve them the looking on. 1611 *Bible Heb.* x. 27 A certaine fearefull looking for of judgement. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rd. 21 To make the People believe... that Religion is worth the looking after. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 44 If any person visited do fortune by negligent looking unto... to come... from a place infected. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dan.* 241 That loss but made us love the more, With farther lookings on. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 328 My old horse... wants a bit of looking after now. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 2/1 Mowgli always attended a Looking-over.

† 2. Supervision, care, charge, custody. Obs.

a. 1300 A. Horn 360 (Camb. MS.) Aylmar, þe gode kyng, Dude him on mi looking. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 To ham þæt habbeþ þe lookinge ous to teche. *Ibid.* 128 þe zenezere is ase þe ilke þæt is ine prison... and ine greate lookinge.

† 3. Decision, judgement. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7409 þat vpe þe popes lookinge of rome he slood it. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 Philip. asked if þei wold stand to þer looking.

† 4. Look, expression of countenance, appearance. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 108 His looking was als brist os is þe rede lenpninge. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 31 The looking

[Vulg. *intuitus*] therof was ferdful. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4707 Wene ye that hir lowly looking Pleaseth vs any maner thing As it dooth you. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 309 Why how now hoa; awake, why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking?

5. attrib.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 281 b. Order me a lokyng place in the play. 1552 HULOET, Lokyng place to se about, *theatrum*. 1670 DRYDEN 1st *Pl. Comp. Granada* iv. ii. Wks. 1883 IV. 94 But yet my toil may be rewarded with a looking-while. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xi. A dog would... squat upon his looking out place.

Looking (lurkiŋ), ppt. a. [f. LOOK v. + -ING.²]

1. That looks or gazes. rare. † Looking up: having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 63 The other [spade] may be Six Inches wide, whose Tree must be made more compass and looking up, by far, than your usuall Spades are. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Founts* ii. 12. I scarce can throw my looking een, V're grown sea brow.

2. Forming combinations. a. with a preceding adjective, substantive (now rare), or phrase. (See also GOOD-LOOKING, ILL-LOOKING.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharpe-looking wretch. 1756 Mrs. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 25, 213 A well looking old woman... asked from the upper window, who he pleased to want? 1781 MAD. D'ARRELY *Diary* Aug. I care not what looking horse I have; I never think of his appearance. 1782 MORITZ in *Brit. Tourist* (1809) IV. 33 Paddington, a very village-looking little town, at the west end of London. 1802 MARK EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 143 A hard, stout looking man. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobio.* (1859) 249 The celebrity entered: a grave-looking elderly gentleman. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 *Phyllis ericoides*... a small heath-looking shrub from the Cape. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 803/2 A book printed in a dull, muddy, everyday-looking type. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 360 Most rude, chaotic, all these Speeches are; but most earnest-looking. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Romance* 19th C. II. 5 He was a small dissipated-looking man.

b. with adverbs of direction: Having a certain aspect or direction.

1884 BLACK *Ind. Shakes.* xx. There was a touch of it on the westward-looking gables of one or two cottages.

Looking-glass. [f. LOOKING vbl. sb. + GLASS.]

1. A glass to look in, in order to see one's own face or figure; a mirror made of a plate of glass coated at the back with an amalgam of quicksilver; † applied occas. to a metal mirror (cf. GLASS sb. 18 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Porf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Wherein dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myrour or looking-glass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 261. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 857 The brassen laver was indeed made of the womens looking glasses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 451 ¶ 1 Seeing all her Wrinkles represented in a large Looking-glass. 1728 RAMSAY *Lass & Mirror* 3 The lead-hearted Looking-glass With truths address the lovely Lass. 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 22 July, The sea was smooth as a looking-glass. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ii. 19 Let AB, fig. 16, be a plane mirror or looking-glass. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxvi. 384 The looking glass was invariably covered up in the chamber where the dead lay.

b. fig. (In the 16th and 17th cents. frequently used in the titles of books.) Now rare (= 'mirror').

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* Lij. The parson of a kinge is a thorow persinge an sheneinge lookinge glasse, in the whiche all the subiects sees them selfs. 1575 TYMME (title) A Looking Glasse for the Court. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 269 The holy Scripture, is... a Looking glass to shew vs our spots and blemishes. 1600 BRETTON *Pasquils Madcappe* ii. Beatie is but a Babies looking glasse. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxxv. 18 Great men are the Looking-glasses of the Country, according to which most men dress themselves. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 5 The Eyes, the Looking-glasses of Nature. 1792 (title) The Looking-Glass for the Mind; or Intellectual Mirror. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 74 Each to each a looking-glass, Reflects his figure that doth pass.

2. As the name of a material: Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Leitrix* i. 97 The Tester was all faced with Looking-Glass. 1764 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 233 Inclosed between small plates of thick looking-glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quick-silver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* viii. He took stock of his features in the little triangle of cracked looking-glass affixed to the wall.

3. In the plant-names *Lady's looking glass*, *Venus' looking-glass* (*Campanula Speculum*): see LADY, VENUS.

4. slang. A chamber-pot.

1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Beggars Bush* ii. iii. Ha! A Looking-glasse! 1638 BRATHWAT *Barnabe's Jnl.* ii. (1818) 59 Mid-night waking, And a looking-glasse there taking, Chamber-pot was hold quite thorow. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/2 Q. Why is a Chamber-Pot call'd a Looking-Glass? A. Because many rarely see their Faces in any other.

5. attrib. and Comb., as looking-glass calm, fitter, frame, maker, man, plate, tin; looking-glass-pannelled adj.; looking-glass carp (see quot.); looking-glass tree, *Heritiera littoralis*, the leaves of which are silvery on the under side; looking-glass writing, writing done backwards, so as to be legible by means of a mirror.

1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 194 A 'looking-glass calm with bitter cold white frost. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 A 'looking-glass carp'... differs from the ordinary carp in having very few, and those very large, scales. *Mod. Advt.*, Junior 'Looking-glass Fitter wanted. 1688 PARKER & STALKER *Japaning* v. 25 'Looking-glass-frames. 1611

COTGR., *Miroir*, a *looking-glasse maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/4 William Turing, . . Looking-glass-maker. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracles* Riders No. 67 (1713) II. 164 The *Looking-glass-man you almost promised to deal with the last time we met. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/2 The cheapest bedroom furniture means a *looking-glass panelled wardrobe. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 152 These *Looking-glass-plates are ground smooth and flat, and Polished. 1703 T. S. Art's *Improv.* 1. 55 Take a Plate of Polish'd Steel, which cover with that Orange, Tawny Mineral, call'd Mine de Plomb, Ground with Linseed-Oil and *Looking-glass Tin. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, *Looking-glass tree, Heritiera. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 3/1 Notes. made with the left hand in *looking-glass' writing.

Look-out, look-out. Pl. look-outs, rarely looks out. [i. vbl. phr. look out: see Look v. 40.]

1. The action (occas. the faculty or the duty) of looking out. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in phrases to keep (rarely to take) a (good, etc.) look-out; to be, place, put on or upon the look-out; const. for, to, and to with *inf.*; orig. *Naut.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 346 We . . kept a good look-out for the rocks of Vele Rete. c 1760 S. NILES in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 161 They were from the constant look-out and had two forts not far distant from thence. 1766 BRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 67, I wished to put other people upon the look-out. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* ii. Wks. (Globe) 622/2, I think if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. 17. . WILKES *Corr.* (1803) III. 8r He . . keeps a very good look-out to futurity. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 4 The gamekeeper of Mr. Blundell was upon the look-out for poachers. 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 192 At one time, in crossing a hill, Beattie . . took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. c 1850 H. STUART *Scamman's Catech.* 85 You are placed on the look-out. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 26 Anything new or peculiar . . puts us upon the look-out to detect a possible absurdity. 1875 BAYFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 57 The very great majority of collisions happen through bad look-out and neglect to show lights. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* ii. x. We were running down for it with a bright look-out day and night. 1887 *Fall Mail* G. 3 Aug. 2/2 In these ships the men go from look-out to wheel, from wheel to look-out. 1894 J. KNIGHT D. *Garrick* ii. 21 He had been on the look-out for such information.

2. In various concrete applications.

a. A station or building from which a look-out can be kept. Orig. *Naut.*

1700 S. CAROLINA *Stat. at Large* (1837) II. 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island . . is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. 1766 W. STORR *Acc. E. Florida* 33 To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* 1. 145 A Look-out or Exterior Inspection-Lodge. 1855 LONGE, *Howe* xiv. 5 Another vulture, watching from his high aerial look-out. 1861 J. EDKINS in *Chinese Scenes and People* (1883) 271 It is now used as a site for a high look-out by the rebels. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 244 A battery of four guns, with a telegraph station and look-out attached.

b. A person employed to keep a look-out; a watchman, scout; a party of men so employed. Also, see quot. 1889.

1699 COWLEY *Poy.* (1729) 12 We took their look-outs who told us the news. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 240 We . . kept a look-out upon the hill. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xiv. 35 One man on deck as a look-out. 1872 KNOTTAGE's *Ev. Boy's Ann.*, Apr. 266/2 The 'Cambria' sailed . . with look-outs at her mast-heads. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. Those aboard are divided into three look-outs, giving each look-out four hours on deck and eight hours below. 1889 FARMER *Americanism*, Look-out, an attendant who, at the gaming-table, is supposed to see that matters are conducted fairly.

c. A reconnoitring boat or vessel.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 36 Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 203 The channel was full enough for the look-outs to intercept her.

3. A more or less distant view; a prospect.

1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xxiii. 184 This leads to a little tower . . The look-out charming. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Visit Italy* II. xi. 199 A walk through the Villa Reale . . seemed . . to promise advantageous look-outs without end. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 68/2 The traveller feels weary and disgusted with the ugliness of the look-out.

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect or prospective condition, an outlook.

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 47. 2 It was bad already with them, and a worse look out. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix. 'He's going at the knees.' 'That's a bad look-out.' 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 17/3 The look-out for the shooting-season is satisfactory. 1889 'ROLF BOLDRECK-WOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxv. It seemed a rather blue look-out.

4. †a. An object of desire (*obs.*). b. With possessive sb. or pron., *That is* —'s look-out: i. e. the matter concerns only his interest, which others are not bound to consider if he neglects it.

1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 45 The leaves and fishes are all the look out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii. If he took it into his head that I was coming here for such or such a purpose, why, that's his look-out. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 63 That however is more the Earl's look-out than ours. 1884 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 51 The result would be that a less price would be got, but that is the vendor's look out.

5. attrib., as look-out-boat, -man, -ship etc.

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 301 'Look-out boats have been ordered from the seaboard of the eastern shore. 1798 CAPT. MOSS in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 248 Our 'look-out' canoes have watched them. 1860 G. H. K. in *Pac. Tour.* 123 The deer . . save the birds a great deal of 'look-out duty. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 177 The Swedish squadron had been seen by the *look-out frigates. 1835 *Court Mag.*

VI. 64/1 Over these ruins towered a tall *look-out house. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxx. The *look-out men at the mastsheads. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 41 A *look-out' place for noting the effect of the fire . . should be constructed. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 272 Where to place videttes, *look-out posts, or telegraphs. 1804 CAPT. DANCE in *Naval Chron.* XII. 138, I recalled the *look-out Ships. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 264, I ordered some of my men every day to ascend this *look-out station. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 259 On . . some small eminences there are several *look-out towers. 1897 R. BAOEN-POWELL in *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Up on the roof of the hall is a *look-out turret.

[Lool: see List of Spurious Words.]

Loom (lūm), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *zēlōma*, 3 *leome*, 3-7 *lome*, 5-7 *loome*, 6 *Sc. lwme*, (10wme, lumme, *Sc. lwme*), 6-7 *lomb* (e, 6, 9 *Sc. lume*, 9 *Sc. leem*, dial. leumm, 7-loom. [M.E. *lome*, aphetic repr. OE. *zēlōma* wk. masc., utensil, implement, f. *ge-* (V- *prefix*) + *lōma* as in *andlōman* (often *andluman*, *andluman*) pl., apparatus, furniture.

The ulterior etymology is obscure: some have suggested connexion with OE. *zēlōme* (= OHG. *kilōmo*) often (see *Ylome*); on this hypothesis the primary sense would be 'things in frequent use'. The simple **lōma* is cited in some dicta, as occurring in the Leiden glosses and the Corpus Glossary; but the Latin lemmata seem to show that the entries belong to different words.]

1. An implement or tool of any kind. *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.*

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xviii. (Schipper) 521 Pa bead se Godes mon bet him mon isseren geloman [fermentat] mid hwate bider brohte þæt land mid to gegenne. a 1225 *Anw.* R. 124, I blessed þe þi mud . . vor þu makest me loomþerof to timbren, & to echen me mine cruce. 13. . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2309 He lyfies lytly his lome, & let hit down fayre, Wiþ þe barbe of þe bitte bi þe bare nek. a 1310 in Wright *Lyr. P.* xii. 41 So hit was bidene, That nomon hem ne bad, huere lomes to funde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 138 Þai had na lomsys to wil, for to make a gannand grawe. 1513 LANGE. P. PL. C. vi. 45 The lomes þat ich laboure with and lyfode deserue Vs pater-noster and my prymer. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2032 Fulle evyle myght any mene smale, . . With sicche a lome fighte. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 312/1 Loom, or instrument (S. loombe), utensil. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iii. 53 Ence . . With lume in hand fast wirkanð like the laif. 1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas' Judith* i. (1608) 15 The Craftsman now his lumes away hath laide. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth but only one loome to the field, and that is a rake. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 51 Your hands are loom O' chappin-stick and weirlike loom. To batter at the bawd o' Rome. 1894 LATTO *Tam Baskin* iv. 51 'They wad get the contents o' that lume i' their wames, though!' said Willie, pu'n' oot a muckle horse pistol.

†b. The penis. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4750 And large was his odd lome þe lenthe of a jerde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit venem* 175 His lwme is vaxit labar. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 95. †c. = HEIRLOOM. *Obs.*

1424 E. E. *Wills* (1883) 56, I will he haue my grete maser . . for þe terme of his life, and so from heir to heyr loome. a 1814 *Sailors' Ret.* ii. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 340 With all the appurtenances, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, looms heir, rights of court, leet, and baron . . thereto appertaining and belonging.

d. dial. Applied to persons, with adjs. of contemptuous meaning. (Cf. *tool*.)

a 1650 *Sir Aldingar* 47 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 168 'Goe with me', saide our conly king, 'This lazor for to see'. 'there is a lody lome', says Harry King, 'for our dame Queene Elinor'. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Leumm, loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill leumm'.

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxxii. 7 Samenand als in lome watres of se. 13. . *Chilth. Tens* 659 in *Archiv Stud. n. S. p.* LXXIV. 336 Thies clathis sente he . . flor to litte thayne. . . Doo thayne in 3one lomys tres. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Unsh.* xi. 447 In lomys smaller hent this must, and vse hit as wyn peating. 1509 *Market Harboro' Rec.* (1890) 233 Item a growt lome and a lome for grenys vijd. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 80 þe third fall breking of þair lwmes, deluyng of the brewing [etc.]. 1586 M. S. *Inv.* *Halfcild Woodhouse*, Yorks. II. kyts, stands, lombes, boules, dysches, chyrne, flackets. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman . . shall use . . any Weel called a Lomb, or a Mill Pot, or any other Engine. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxiii. 'Ay, and there's something to pit it in', said the mendicant, eying the ram's horn—'that loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine'. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1869) 154 Having referred to the accident [of falling from his gig], Dalnamoon quietly added, 'Indeed, I mann have a lume that I'll had in'.

†b. Vessel, boat. *Obs. rare.*

13. . E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 314 And þus of lenþe & of large þat lome [sc. the Ark] þu make. *Ibid.* 443.

3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft. (In quot. 1535, 1566 app. used for: The beam of a loom.)

Often with prefixed word indicating (a) the kind of material produced, as *flinen*, *ribbon*, *twowlen*, etc. loom; (b) the method of operation, as *hand*, *power* loom; (c) some particular form of construction, as *circular*, *draw* loom; (d) the inventor or improver, as *Jacquard* loom: for which see those words.

1404 *Nottingham Rec.* 27 Aug. II. 22 Item, j lynyn lome, et j warpyngstok et warpyngtree, et j wheel, appretiat ad ijs. iiijl. c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 312, 1 Loom, of webbarys crafte (K. P. of webstare), telarium. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 106/1 To serche all maner Worstedes, or to do serche, as well within the Lomes as oute of the Lomes. 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* xvii. 7 The shaft of his speare was like a weauers lome. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 107 Johnne Craile who haith made a weauers lomb therof. 1632

MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. i, His vestaments sit as if . . art had wrought 'em on the same loome as nature fram'd his Lordship. 1675 C. HATTON in *Il. Corr.* (1878) 120 Those weauers who had loomes without engines broke open y^e houses of all those weauers who had loomes wth engines. 1717 LAUY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Pope* 1 Apr., These wenches . . pass the time at their looms under the shade of the trees. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. iv. 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the Courtiers. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rom.*, *Horatius* lxx, And the goodwife's shuttle merrily goes flashing through the loom. 1867 SMILES *Inuigilants Eng.* vi. (1880) 96 The artizans set up their looms, and began to work at the manufacture of . . cloth.

fig. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Feare* Aiv, Whatsoeuer they weaue in the motley-loome of their rustie pates. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidides* II. 97 All like a comely Youth in Lifes' fresh Bloom; Rare Workmanship, and wrought by heav'nly Loom. 1645 Z. *Howe Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Sortows as as threads a crosse; in this our earthly loome. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* ii, Glitt'ring lances are the loom, Where the dusky war we strain, Weaving many a soldier's doom. 1787 *Minor* 54 The best wrought piece that ever issued from his intellectual loom. 1864 LONGF. *Howthorne* 7 The great elms o'erhead Dark shadows wove on their aerial looms.

†b. *transf.* Attributed to a spider or caterpillar; occas. used *poet.* for the web itself. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 58 Finest silke, Fetcht from the native loomes of labouring wormes. 1592 NASH P. *Penitence* (ed. 2) 8b, Spiders . . that want to set up their looms in euery window. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* 1. (Arb.) 15 O thou that on thy pillow (lyke a Spider in his loome) weanest mischeuous nets. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 132 Like spider in her web, so do we sit Within this spirit, and if ought do shake This subtle loom we feel as it doth bit.

4. Put for: The art, business, or process of weaving.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyler* (1691) 236 The dressing and preparing of hemp and flax from the stalk to the loom. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 1096 Unhired to Spinning, in the Loom unskill'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 416 Who . . Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom. 1829 SCOTT *Anne G.* iii, Clothes . . of much finch cloth, the manufacture of the German loom. 1846 McCulloch *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 1 The intervention of merchants and dealers gives a continuous motion to the plough and the loom. 1859 TENNYSON *End* 693 And one among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.

5. The shaft, i. e. the part between the blade and the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of the oar between the rowlock and the hands in rowing; also, loosely, the handle.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Of the young Trees Privates use to make Loom, or Handles for their Oars. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D diu, That part of the oar . . which is within-board, is termed the loom. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, The oar meeting no resistance, its loom or handle came back upon the bosom of . . Sally. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 'The oar or scull (consists) of handle, loom, shank, and blade. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, Loom, . . the part of an oar that is in a boat when the rest of it is out. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* i. 5 Out go the sweeps, . . and the men throw themselves forward over the long slender loom, as they stand.

6. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as loom-beam, -pattern, -post, -spoke, -treadle, weight; b. instrumental, as loom-made, -wrought adjs.; c. objective, as loom-maker, -worker; d. locative, as loom-bred adj.; e. special comb., as †loom-fitter, a weaver; loom-house, a building or factory in which weaving is carried on; loom-lace, lace made in a loom; loom-lord *nonce-wd.*, the proprietor of weaving machinery; loom-picture, a picture woven in textile fabric; loom-shed, -shop, -stance, -stead = loom-house; †loom-work, weaving.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. *David* 88 His Lance a 'loom-beam, or a Mast (as big) which yet he shaketh! as an Osier twig. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster P.* ii. xxviii. 36 Dunfermline, too . . Sends out her 'loom-bred men. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 86 Children . . can name Olgarichy, wth more Ease than a 'Loom-fitter, can Church Hierarchies. 1864 B. BIRRELEY *Layrack of Langley-side* ix. 121 We'st be as quiet as an empty 'loomhearse. 1869 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2493/4 A Wastcoat cut wth broad Silver knotted 'loom-lace. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 123 There has been a nightmare bred in England of indigestion and spleen among landlords and 'loomlords. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/5 Finest 'loom-made Spanish lace. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Occupations of the People, 'loom-maker. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 259 'loom-pattern drawing. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* xxii. 155 He had a wee box on the tap o' his loom . . and he had a slate that hung on his 'loompost. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 351 A 'loom-shed. *Ibid.* 263 The master of a 'loom-shop. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 178 The destructive weaver seized a 'loomspoke, and began a-beating me. 1876 S. R. WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* 6 The shop, containing generally several looms—a 'loom-stance being often sublet by the householder—was on the other [side]. 1866 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 101 The weaving 'loomsteads. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 145 Religion . . weaving for herself new Vestures;—Teufelsdröckh himself being one of the 'loom-treadles? 1881 *Archæologia* XLVI. 468 The 'loom weights of chalk . . were used to weigh down the warp in the process of weaving. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 179 These clothes . . being verie costly wrought wth 'loom-work. a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 68 She taught Arachne her curious lomework. 1650 TORRIANO, *Telarado*, a weaver or 'loom-worker of any kind of cloth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 199 Its woven waters seemed to fall, its trees, its beasts, its 'loom-wrought folk, Now seemed indeed as though they woke.

Loom (lūm), *sb.*² Also 7 lumb, 7-9 lumme, 9 lumme. [In Shetland repr. a. ON. *lūm-r*; in mod. literary use partly from Shetland dialect and partly a. mod. Sw. and Da. *lom*.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and the Diver, esp. *Alca brunnichii* and *Colymbus septentrionalis* (Red-throated Diver). Cf. LOON 2.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 343 It is common among the Norwegians and Islanders, who in their own Country Language call it Lumme. 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Voy.* ii. 80 The Lumbe. is quite black at the top, but underneath his belly even to the neck, he is snow-white. 1755 AITON *Mem.* (1769) I. 129 On the water, near the rocks, there were thousands of lummes and razor-bills. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1761 The greater lumme, or diver, found in the northern parts of Europe. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iv. 51 We saw a few lumms and shearwaters. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exped.* xvi. 397 One lumme. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. 49 On the face of these sea-jedges of Arveprins Island Brunnich's guillemots, or lumms, gather in the breeding season... by tens of thousands.

b. The flesh of these birds as an article of food. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gr. Frozen Sea* iii. 46 We revelled in 'loom soup', 'loom pie', 'roast loom' [etc.].

Loom (lūm), *sb.*³ [f. LOOM v. 2.]

1. A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance or outline of an object when it first comes into view, as the outline of land on the horizon, an object seen through the mist or darkness, etc.

1836 MARRYAT *Mish.* *Easy* xxvi. We're very near the land, Captain Wilson; thick as it is, I think I can make out the loom of it. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xii. I did not see anything but the loom of her hull. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Karenshoe* li. A dark line, too faint for landmen's eyes, far ahead, which changed into a loom of land. 1881 *Times* 30 May 6/4 Suddenly the loom of a rock was seen right ahead. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 244 Looking back there was nothing but a dim loom to show where we had left the great vessel. 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 231 No mirage of tradition to give characters and events an imaginative loom.

2. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. LOOM v. 2. 1.)

1878 CUMBLT. *Gloss.*, *Loom*, the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

Loom (lūm), *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*) *Naut.* Also 6 lum, 7 loome, loume. [Perh. corruptly a. Da. *lugu*: see LOON a., *dial.*] Of a breeze or wind: Easy, gentle. *Obs.* *exc.* in loom gale, 'an easy gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her whole topsails a-trip' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1587 J. DAVIS *Traveller Bk.* in *Hakluyt* (1810) III. 154 An island of ice was carried by the force of the current as fast as our barke could saile with lum wind, all sailes bearing. 1609 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. ix. v. 1733 By the feruent heat and loomes breezes, many of our men fell sicke of the Calenture. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Seaman's* 17 A spoute, a loome gaile, an eddy wind. 1627 — *Seaman's* *Gram.* x. 46 A faire loome Gale is the best to saile in, because the Sea goeth not high, and we beare out all our sailes. 1644 DRAKE *Nat. Bodies* xviii. (1658) 304 We had run... with all the sailes abroad we could make, and in a fair loom way. 1694 MOTTEUX *Kabala's* v. x. We... stood for the Offing with a fair loom Gale.

Loom (lūm), *v.* 1 *rare.* [f. LOOM *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To weave (a fabric).

1548 HOOPER *Decl. Ten Command.* x. 161 He... is as long in the morning to set his berd in an order, as a godlie crafman would be in loomng of a peace of karsey. 1807 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 145 The cloth loomed from the cotton thread of the country.

2. *Weaving.* To loom the web: to 'mount' the warp on the loom. Also *absol.*

1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 58 (E. D. D.) Thou's begun to loom thy wab, I see thinking yet a wabster bred. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Frnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vii **1/2 The 'lease' now being taken, and the cross bands or threads being introduced for the purpose of 'loomng', or drawing in of the weaver's beam. 1883 A. FROWN *Power-Loom* (ed. 4) 86 The process of loomng the web.

Hence **Loomed** *pp.* a., woven.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 277 He... with loom'd Wool the native Robe supplies.

Loom (lūm), *v.* 2 Also 7 lome, 7, 8 loam. [Skeat suggests that the original meaning may have been 'to come slowly (towards)', and compares EFr. *lōmen*, Sw. *dial. loma* to move slowly, MlG. *luomen* to be weary, from *luomi* slack (related by ablaut to LAME a.). Cf. also *loomy* (Sc. and north dial.) misty, cloudy (E. D. D.).]

†1. Of a ship, also of the sea: To move slowly up and down. *Obs.* *rare.*

1605 SIR T. SMITH *Voy. Russia* C 1 b. To behold one of the 3. gallant spectacles in the world, a Ship vnder sayle, loomng (as they teame it) indeede like a Lyon pawing with his forefeet. 1667 COLFERESS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 Being in a Calm, that way which the Sea began to loom or move, the next day the Wind was sure to blow from that point of the Compass towards which the Sea did Loom the day before. 1678 *Ing. Man's Call.* 93 This is to him as the due ballast to the ship, which makes the vessel indeed loome somewhat deeper, but keeps it from tossing too lightly upon the uncertain waters.

2. *intr.* To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an enlarged and indefinite form. Also with *up*. Often with *adj. compl.*, as *to loom large*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vii. 55 Here smokes a Castle, there a City fumes, And here a Ship upon the Ocean looms [orig. *Et là flote une nef sur Neptune irrité*]. 1658 PHILLIPS

s. v., A Ship *Loomes* a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or a little Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Looming*, She looms large afore the wind. *Ibid.* ii. *Miror*, to loom, or appear indistinctly. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 87 We saw the land looming. 1840 R. II. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 A great ship loomed up out of the fog. 1846 KERLE *Lya Innoc.* (1873) 73 The hard stern outlines loom around Of hill by many a frost embrowned. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xv. (1856) 110 Men are magnified to giants, and brings 'loom up', as the sailors term it, into ships of the line. 1860 TVSDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 112 Still the summit loomed above us. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xiv. A mist through which Mr. Inspector loomed vague and large. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 53 The haze through which the sun's disc looms red and lurid.

transf. (jocular).

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* v. 37 He understood it was quite a ladies' affair, and loomed in, dressed up to the nines.

b. *fig.* and of immaterial things.

1591 SYLVESTER *Iery* 180 But, lo My Liege: O Courage! there he comes: What Ray of Honour round about him Looms? 1650 B. DISCOLLIMUNION 6 Reasons... which loome so big in some mens eyes. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 69 Thus loom on my imagination those happier days of our city. 1827 SCOTT *Frnl.* 7 July, Cash affairs loom well in the offing. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiv. And is it that the haze of grief Makes former gladness loom so great? 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* 101 The facts which loom so large in the dawning light. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 26 Political difficulties... were looming at no great distance. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 42 Shrank to atom size, That which loomed immense to fancy low before my reason lies.

c. *causative.* To make to loom or appear unnaturally large, *rare.*

1817 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 473 It possesses the quality of loomng, or magnifying objects... making the small billets of wood appear as formidable as trees.

Loom, *obs.* form of LAMB, LOAM.

Loomb e, *obs.* form of LAMB, LOOM.

Loomer (lū'məi). [f. LOOM v. 1. 2 + -ER 1.] (See quot. 1892.)

1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 The Loomers... are still on strike. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loomers*, those who take the warp as it comes from the 'taper', and prepare it for the loom.

Loomery (lū'məri). [f. LOOM *sb.* 2 + -ERY.] The place where looms or guillemots flock together for breeding.

1859 MCINTOCK *Voy. Far* 151 Our shooting parties have twice visited a loomery upon Cape Graham. 1882 L. SMITH in *Standard* 22 Aug. 2/5 At Cape Stephen there was a large loomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

Looming (lū'mij), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. LOOM v. 2 + -ING 1.] A coming indistinctly into view.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xl. 53 The looming of a ship is her prospective, that is, as she doth shew great or little. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 7 At the first loomng of the ship upon the river, we found... all the Countrey in Armes. 1684 *Bancroft's Amer.* (1698) II. 24 This day we saw the looming of a very high land. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 266 Wherever the most faint looming of the land in a very clear day can be discerned. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 441/2 (Sailor *log.*) 'Split me but I know the looming of the land hereabouts.' 1829 *Nat. Philos. Optics* xviii. 56 (U. K. S.) The elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level, when seen in the distant horizon, has been long known and described under the name of Loomng. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* ix. (1856) 69 No evidences of refraction visible, except some slight loomngs of the more distant bergs. 1861 C. J. ANDERSON *Okavango* vii. 87 A crashing and cracking... announced the approach of elephants; in a few moments afterwards the loomng of a dozen huge unwieldy figures in the distance told of their arrival. 1899 GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomngs of eternal things.

Looming (lū'mij), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LOOM v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action or process of 'mounting' the warp on the loom. In quot. *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Frnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vii **1/2 The warp was then taken from this [sizing-] machine to a machine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was taken to the loomng-frame, and next to the loom.

Looming (lū'mij), *pp.* a. [f. LOOM v. 2 + -ING 2.] That looms, in the senses of the vb.

1835 M. ARNOLD *New Silens* 182 In the midst of river-meadows Where the loomng deer are laid. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 217 As if divers social wants and loomng penuriosities had never been within her experience. 1876 OLINDA *Winter City* vi. 119 Her silvery marabouts glancing like hoar-frost in the shadows of the loomng walls.

Loon 1 (lūn). Chiefly Sc. and north. *dial.* Forms: 5 lowen, 5-6 loone, 6 lound, 6-9 loun(e, lown(e, 7- loon. [In 16th c. *lowen*, *lowne*, riming with *chenoun*, *dovne*. Of obscure origin; the early forms do not favour the current hypothesis of connexion with early mod. Du. *loen* 'homo stupidus' (Plantijn and Kilian) which seems to be known only from dictionaries. The ON. *lienn*, beaten, benumbed, weary, exhausted (pa. pple. of *lija* to beat, thrash) has been suggested as a possible etymon. The order of development of the senses is somewhat uncertain.]

1. A worthless person; a rogue, scamp (esp. in false loon, to play the loon); a sluggard, idler.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7957 *pc* clerks *pat* were bare, leir lowens (*prime chenouns*). c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* 2413 in *Anglia* IX. 475 Then lichte in the bukett lay the loon... The tod come hailland vp, the wolf yed down. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 485 Fra honest folk deuoid

this lathly loon. 1514 BARCLAY *Ecolg.* ii. (1570) Biiij. That men shall call the malarpat or dronke, Or an abbey lowne or limmer [printed linner] of a monke. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G. viii b. Cum here loundes, cum here tysses, 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 68 To loup on lassis, lait, and play the Lowne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. i. iv. 82 For shame, subscribe, and let the lowne depart. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 36 Let not sik loons with teasings 300 allure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 95 He held them [breeches] all to deere, with that he cald the Tailor Lowne. 1605 — *Macb.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loon. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 289 Looking on with their hands folded behind their back when loons are running with the spoil of Zion on their back. 1674-91 RAY *M. C. Words* 47 The Scots say, a fausse, i.e. false Loon. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 539 But the false loon who could not work his will by open force employ'd his flatterng skill. 1762 CHURCHILL *Prophcy* *Famine* Poems I. 114 When with a foreign loon she stole away. 1851 LONGF. *Godd. Leg. iv. Refectory*, Out upon him, the lazy loon!

appositively. 16... in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 392 Christ's minister may not preach Christ's truth, if a loon minister neare by him have taught lies, except the Bishop give him leave so to doe.

b. Of a woman: A strumpet, concubine.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 87 The gayest grittest loon, c 1600 in Gordon Fraser *Higton* (1877) 392 Bad hir swithe [printed snyithe] pack hir furthe harlot lowne. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy 7. Cowper* vii. He ken'd the hawds and loons for well. a 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1809) II. 68, I trow some may has plaid the loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. Thou art too low to be their lawful love, and too high to be their unlawful loon.

2. A man of low birth or condition; in phrase *lord and loon*. Now only *arch*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 45 Thus for ane loon than lichlyt is ane lord. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* I viii b. The Lurdein was, in a manner, all one with the Lorde, and the Lounde with the Lorde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 20 Wee should haue both Lorde and Lowne, if the peeuish baggage would but giue way to customers. a 1650 *Capt. Carr* in Farnivall *Periy Folio* I. 81, 'I will not geve over my hous,' she saith, 'Neither for lord nor lowne.' 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, 'Monstre' *Balloon*, The peer and the peasant, the lord and the loon.

3. A boor, lout, clown; an untaught, ill-bred person.

1619 Bk. *Demcanor* 12 in *Babees Bk.*, With manlike cheere, Not like a rustic lowne. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 133, I contrasted him with the ill-bred loons who had addressed my mother in my behalf. 1790 BURNS *Ep. K. Graham* 11 [He] Came shaking hands w' wabster lowns. 1798 COLERIDGE *Am. Mar.* I. iii. Now get thee hence, thou grey-beard Loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. Go to your Provost, you lout loon. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Night.* 49 A titled loon of high degree.

4. A fellow, man, 'chap'.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xii. The wywes... fand lyfe in the loone. 1728 STARRAT *To Ramsay* 15 in *R's Poems*, And leam'd the Latin lowns sic springs to play As gars the world gang dancing to this day. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/3 Wherever Moray loons may gather.

5. A boy, lad, youth.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 107 For thair wee now-dar lad not loon Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness. 1659 60 *Peris Diary* 11 Jan. I... went in to see Crowley who was now grown a very great loon and very tame. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept. an. 1773 The usual figure of a Sky-boy is a loon with bare legs and feet. 1821 CLARE *Phil. Minstr.* II. 75 Urging each loon to leave his sports in fear. 1891 'H. HALBERTON' *Chill Idylls* 127 As when ye roamed, a hardy loon, Upon the banks o' May. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1894) 202 The family... consisted of three loons and a lassie.

Loon 2 (lūn). [App. an alteration of LOOM 2 q.v., perh. by assimilation to prec. sb.] A name for certain aquatic birds.

1. Any bird of the genus *Colymbus*, esp. the Great Northern Diver (*C. glacialis*), remarkable for its loud cry.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble. 1673 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 341 Greatest speckled-Diver, or Loon. 1759 B. STILLINGF. (r. *Biberg's Econ. Naturæ Misc. Tracts* (1762) 90 The diver or loon... lays also two eggs. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 414 On the Thames they [the grey speckled divers] are called Sprat loons, for they attend that fish during its continuance in the river. 1831 A. WILSON & Bonaparte's *Amer. Ornith.* III. 255 *Colymbus glacialis*. Great Northern Diver, or Loon. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. t. I. 187 Listening to the whistling of the solitary loon. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 75. 586 The loons hallooed and laughed at our approach. 1880 FITZGERBON *Trip to Manitou* ix. 101 The weird cry of the loon diving.

2. a. The Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). b. The Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. fluvialis* or *minor*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The greater Loon or Arisfoot. *Ibid.* 340 The Diddaper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arisfoot. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 395, 398. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 131 *Podiceps cristatus*, Greater Loon. *Ibid.* 132 P. *minor*, Small Loon. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/4 Loon is a name for a small bird of the grebe tribe, and much better known as the dabchick.

3. *attrib.*, as loon-skin.

1807 P. GASS *Frnl.* 166 Some have robes made of muskrat skins... and I saw some of loon-skins.

Hence **Looning** *noun-verb*, the cry of the loon.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 307 This of the loon—I do not mean its laugh, but its looning,—is a long-drawn call, as it were, sometimes singularly human to my ear.

Loon ³ (lūn). *dial.* (Cheshire). Also **lound**, **loone**, **9** (?erron.) **loom**. [Corruption of *lond* **LAND sb.**] = **LAND sb.** 7.

1611 Will (Cheshire) in *31st Rep. Comm. Ing. Charities* (1837) 361 Two butts of ground containing one lound. **1688 R. HOLME** *Armoury* III. 136/2 Butt is half the quantity of a Loon. *Ibid.* 137/1 [see **LAND sb.** 7]. **1844 PALIN** in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 62 A large portion of the flat clay-land has been formed, ages ago, into butts or loons, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet. **1855 MORTON** *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 *Loons*, (Chesh.), are wide lands, wider than butts.

Loon(e), obs. form of **LOAN**.

+Loonery. *Obs.* In 6-**lounrie**, -y, 7 **lownry**. [*f.* **LOON** 1 + -ERY.] The disposition and habits of a loon or rascal; lechery, villany.

1508 DUNBAR *Flighting in* *Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Glunoch that thy giltin hippis, That for thy lounry mony a leisch hes fyld. **1567 SATIR** *Poems Reform.* viii. 37 Enir be mar bow wald be trowit, The les bi lounrie is allowit. **1666 ROLLOCK** *On 2 Thess.* 174 In thy lownry thou cannot have an eye to God. **1686 G. STUART** *Jocoser. Disc.* 47 Upon trial found a rogue For all his lownry was discovered.

Loong, obs. form of **LUNG**.

Loongee, loonghie, var. forms of **LUNGR**.

+Loon-slatt, *slang. Obs. rare* -a. [Perh. *f.* **LOON** 1 + **SLATT** (*slang*) half-crown.] A name for the Scottish merk, the value of which in the 17th c. was 13¹/₂d, the proverbial amount of the hangman's fee. (Cf. quot. 1783 *s. v.* **HANGMAN**.)

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* **Loon-slatt**, a Thirteen Pence half Penny.

Loony, luny (lūni), *a.* and *sb.* *vulgar.* Also **looney**. [Shortened form of **LUNATIC** + -Y.] *a.* *adj.* Lunatic, crazed, daff, dazed, demented, foolish, silly. *b.* *sb.* A lunatic.

1872 B. HAKES *Witress of Red Dog* (1879) 93 You're that looney sort of chap that lives over yonder, ain't ye? **1883 E. C. MANN** *Psychol. Med.* 424 (Cent.) His fits were nocturnal, and he had frequent 'lunny spells' as he called them. **1884 St. James's Gaz. 29 Mar. 6/5 An excellent system whereby one loony was brought to hear upon another. **1897 Kipling** *Captains Courageous* 27 Dad sez loonies can't shake out a straight yarn. **1900 F. W. BULLEN** *With Christ at Sea* xiii. 253, I sh'd a ben fair loony long ago.**

Loop (lūp), *sb.* 1 **Forms**: 5-6 **loupe**, 6 **loppe**, **Sc. lowpe**, 7 **lope**, **loope**, 7-**loop**. [Of obscure etymology.]

Prof. Skeat (*Concise Etym. Dict.*) suggests that the word may be a *ON. hlopp, hlopp* LEAP^{sb.}, comparing the *Sw. lōp-knūt*, *Da. lōp-knude*, *lōp-knē*, running-knot. These compounds, however, seem to be merely modern Germanisms; the relevant sense of the verb, *Sw. lōpa*, *Da. løbe*, being app. foreign to early Scandinavian, and due to the influence of the corresponding *G. laufen* (I.G. *lōfen*). Further, the mod. *Sc.* form of *ON. hlopp* would be regularly *lopp*, pronounced (lūp), whereas the word *loop* is in *Sc.* pronounced (lōp); the spelling *loope* in *G.* Douglas is ambiguous, but prob. represents (lōp); cf. *droope* = droop. The Irish and Gael. *lūb*, formerly suggested by Prof. Skeat, presents at least a noteworthy resemblance of sound and meaning to the Eng. word.]

1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, cord, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts; the portion so doubled, commonly fastened at the ends. Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. *loop-lace*). **+ Crochets and loops**: hooks and eyes. **+ To prick in the loop**: to play FAST AND LOOSE: cf. *pricking in the garter* (**GARTER sb.** 7).

1400 Destr. *Troy* 286 Paris with pyne, & his pure brother, . . . Lauset loupis for the le; lachyn in Ancres. **1450 Bk. Curtesy** 446 in *Babees Bk.*, With crochets and loupys sett on your. **1513 DOUGLAS** *Jenis v. v.* 66 The todir part for a snake cut in [two] lamit, clynchis and makis hir hyde. In loupis thrawin and lynkis of hir hyde. **1530 PALSGR.** 241/1 Loupe to holde a button, *fermeau*. **1551 MATHEW Bible**, *Exod.* xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of lacynte coloure, alonge by the edge of y^e one curtayne. **1657-78** in *Swayne Churchc. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 332 A Crooke and Loope to put y^e Sword in, *zs. 6d.* **1669 STURMY** *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 There is a Brass Pin in the Center at C for to hang the Plummet and String, with the Loope upon. **1690 EVELYN** *Ladies Dressing-R.*, *Fops Dict.* 21 *Sultane*, a gown trimm'd with Buttons and Loops. **1718 LADY M. W.** *MONTAGU Let. to Cless Mar* 10 Mar. Those gold loops so common on birthday coats. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 118 A woman . . . in . . . a cloak with loops hanging behind. **1771-2 Ess. fr. Batchelor (1773) II. 66 This is the identical Jack, who played prick in the loop with so many Lord Lieutenants, and cheated them all. **1782 COWPER** *Gilpin* 103 The cloak did fly . . . Till, loop and button failing both, At last it flew away. **1802 C. JAMES** *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, is . . . used to signify an ornamental part of a regimental hat. **1815 ELPHINSTONE** *Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 351 There are rows of buttons and loops down the breast of the tunic. **1879 BUTCHER & LANG** *Odyss.* 73 And fixed the oars in leathern loops all orderly. **1890 JULIA P.** *BALLARD* *Moths & Butterflies* 120 A loop-and-link as if he had begun to make a chain. **1891 W. C. SYDNEY** *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. 120 So late as 1799 . . . footmen wore their hair tied up behind in a thick loop called a hoop.**

b. *spec. in Needlework* (see *quots.*).

1880 Plain Hints Needlework 93 To speak correctly, we believe it can be proved that we should speak of a mesh in netting, a loop in knitting. **1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD** *Dict. Needlework*, *Loop*, a term used instead of stitch in Crochet, Knitting, Netting, and Tatting. In Lace-making the word *Loop* is sometimes employed instead of *Picot*.

c. *Mining*. (See *quot.* 1891.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, It [the D Link] is a loop in which one man is lowered and raised in an engine-pit. **1891 Labour Commission *Gloss.*, *Loops*, slings attached**

to the end of the ropes which formerly drew the corves in the pit-mouth of a coal mine. **1897 Westm. Gaz. 13 May 7/1 There were about 200 men in the pit, who had to be brought out by another shaft in loops.**

d. = **LOOPFUL**.

1901 Brit. Med. Jnl. No. 2089 *Epit. Med. Lit.* 8 A loop of this second dilation is placed, on each cover glass.

2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc. employed in various ways, e.g. for the insertion of a bolt, ramrod, or rope, as a handle for lifting, etc.; *dial.* a door-hinge.

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 44 A Loop; An Hinge of a Door. **1715 DESAGULIERS** *Scis Instr.* 131 A Cover . . . with a Loop to move it easily. **1735 DYCHE & PARDON** *Dict.*, *Loop*, . . . in a Gun, is a small Hole in the Barrel, to fasten it to the Stock or Carriage by. **1802 C. JAMES** *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, in a ship-carriage, made of iron, . . . through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved. **1824 P. HAWKER** *Instr. Ing. Sportsman* (ed. 3) 54 Parts of a Gun. . . *Loops*, eyes to barrel which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock. **1847 Infantry Man. (1854) 33 Put it [the ramrod] into the loops. **1867 SMYTH** *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loops of a Gun-carriage*, the iron eye-bolts to which the tackles are hooked. **1875 KNIGHT** *Dict. Mech.*, *Loop*, a sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke. **1878 JEWITT** *Ceramic Art* I. 15 It has on its central band four projecting handles or loops, which are pierced. Nine other looped examples, from Cornwall. **1881 GREENER** *Gun* 239 The ribs are then soft-soldered on, and the loop fitted in.**

3. Something having the shape of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a part of a written character (as the upper part of the usual script *l*, *h*, *t*), a part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of a river.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. i. 388 Adverbs . . . may be expressed by a Loop in the same place. **1814 SCOTT** *Lines to Dr. Baileych* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart* xxxii, For this mighty shoal of levitations lay On our lee-beam a mile, in the loop of the bay. **1818 - Rob Roy i. I wish . . . you would write a more distinct current hand . . . and open the loops of your l's. **1851 MAYNE** *Reid Scalp Hunt.* xviii. 127 Our path trended away from the river, crossing its numerous 'loops'. **1865 DICKENS** *Mut. Fr.* III. x. He set out . . . described a loop, turned, and went back again. **1880 C. & F. DARWIN** *Movem. Pl.* 2 The apex often travels in a zig-zag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles. **1900 R. C. THOMPSON** *Rep. Magicians* *Nineveh* II. p. lxxxix, Jupiter . . . appears to have formed a 'loop' near Regulus. **1900 Blackie**, *Mag.* July 58/1 James Bay, the Southern loop of Hudson's Bay.**

4. *spec. in scientific and technical applications.*

a. *Anat.* A looped vessel or fibre. *Loop of Henle*, the looped part of a uriniferous tubule.

1846 TOYNBEE in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXIX. 309 Loops, convolutions, and dilatations, freely intercommunicating, characterize the tubuli of the surface. **1858 H. GRAY** *Anat.* 442 Occasionally the elementary [nerve-] fibres are disposed in terminal loops or plexuses. **1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING** *Human Physiol.* II. 518 The spiral tubule . . . passes into the descending portion of Henle's loop.

b. *Zool.* In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 In *Terebratula* and *Tectonitium* it [the internal skeleton] takes the form of a loop, which supports the brachial membrane, but does not strictly follow the course of the arms. **1860 REEVE** *Ann. Conchol.* II. 182 In *Terebratula dilatata* . . . the loops are long. **1881 P. M. DUNCAN** in *Academy* 19 Mar. 210 The comparative sizes are also given, and the internal skeleton or loop also.

c. *Math.* (See *quot.* 1877.)

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc. IX.* 261 The difference between the lengths of the loop and the infinite branch is equal to an arc of the parabola together with a right line. **1877 W. K. CLIFFORD** in *Math. Papers* (1882) 243 A path going along any line from O to very near A, then round A in a very small circle, and then back to O along the same line, will be called a loop. **1891 WOLSTENHOLME** *Math. Probl.* 322 Also prove that the area of the loop is . . .

d. *Acoustics.* The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc. between two nodes.

1878 L.D. RAYLEIGH *Theory of Sound* § 255 II. 46 Midway between two pairs of consecutive nodes there is a loop, or place of no pressure variation. *Ibid.*, The loops are the places of maximum velocity, and the nodes those of maximum pressure variation. **1879 W. H. STONE** *Sound* I. 9 The breaking-up of the string into a number of nodes with intervening loops or ventral segments.

e. *Railways and Telegraphy.* A line of rails or a telegraph wire diverging from, and afterwards returning to, the main line or circuit.

1863 CULLEY *Handbk. Telegr.* 122 Supposing the resistance of the loop to be 100 units. **1873 Act** 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 56 Sched. I. Note a & b, On single lines of Railway, each connection with a portion of double line at loops, terminal stations, or junctions to be stated. **1878 F. S. WILLIAMS** *Midd. Railw.* 132 For some years the Midland . . . used the loop via Worcester only for the local traffic. **1889 J. K. JEROME** *Three Men in Boat v.* They . . . thought the train was the Southampton express, or else the Windsor loop.

f. In a 'centrifugal railway' or the like: That portion of the path which forms a circuit, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels head downwards.

1900 Scientific American 22 Sept. 186/1 [The car] plunges down the incline of 75 feet . . . whirls round the loop, and reaches the station after running up a heavy grade.

5. (See *quots.*) [Perh. a different word.]

1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 105 A Loop: A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. **1825 FORB V. POC.** *E. Anglia*, *Loop*, the part of a pale-fence between one post and another.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loop-maker*; *loop-like*, -shaped adjs; *loop-artery*, an artery that forms a

loop alongside the main-duct; *loop-drag*, -eye (see *quots.*); *loop-knot*, †(a) a reef-knot (*obs.*); (b) a single knot tied in a doubled cord, so as to leave a loop beyond the knot (1875 in *Knights Dict. Mech.*); *loop-lace*, (a) a kind of ornament consisting of a series of loops; (b) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net; hence *loop-laced a.*; *loop-line*, (a) see 3 c; (b) a fishing-line used with the loop-rod (q. v.) to which it is attached by a loop; *loop-rod*, a spliced fishing-rod with a strong loop of horse-hair at the top for the attachment of the line; *loop-stitch*, a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops; *loop-test* (see *quot.*); *loop-tube* = *looped tube* (see *LOOPED ppl. a.* 1); *loop-work*, work consisting of loops or looped stitches; also *attrib.*; *loop-work* = *LOOPER* 1.

1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med. VI. 239 The blood can enter at each end of the short 'loop' arteries. **1881 RAYMOND** *Mining Gloss.*, **Loop-drag*, an eye at the end of a rod through which tow is passed for cleaning bore-holes. **1868 JOYNSON** *Metals* 10 Vertical bars, to which they [horizontal bands] are attached by *loop-eyes or strong screw-bolts. **1795 HUTTON** *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Knif*, A **Loop-knot* [explained as = reef-knot]. **1894 Anding (U.S.) XXIV. 351/2 We took a stout rope, made a strong loop-knot in it for each person. **1632 J. HAYWARD** *fr. Biandri's Romena* 52 The sleeves . . . were cut from the highest to the lowest part . . . and rejoined with small blacke *loop-lace. **1683 Lond. Gaz.** No. 1797/4 A new-fashion'd Campaign Coat . . . gold Loop Lace down the Seams. **1883 Daily News** 22 Oct. 7/1 Common Valenciennes and loop laces. **1691 Lond. Gaz.** No. 2686/4 One Flanders *Loop-laced Comb-ing-cloth. **1896 Pop. Sci. Monthly** Feb. 535 A tendency to draw a *looplike rudimentary contour soon emerges. **1885 D. WEBSTER** *Angler & Loop-Rod* iv. 71, I . . . constantly use the spliced rod and *loop-line. **1727 BOWER** *Fr. Dict.*, **Loop-maker*, *faiseur d'Agremens*. **1885 D. WEBSTER (title) *The Angler and the Loop-Rod*. *Ibid.*, Pref. p. viii, 'The art of fishing with what may be styled the loop-rod and line. **1870 ROLLSTON** *Anim. Life* 134 We see a *loop-shaped gland. **1857 Abridgm. Specif. Patents, *Sewing* etc. 19 Then carrying through the latter a loop of the first thread, so as to form a double 'loop-stitch'. **1901 Lady's Realm X. 619 Fig. 22 is the way open loop-stitch is worked. . . . When drawn through, the needle is put in a little way beyond the loop formed. **1867 CULLEY** *Handbk. Telegr.* (ed. 2) 145/4 **Loop-test*, when two similar wires are disconnected from earth at the distant end and joined together, is free from this source of error. **1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT** *Telegraphy* 276 The advantage of the loop test consists in its being independent, within certain limits, of the resistance of the fault. **1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING** *Human Physiol.* II. 518 Here it [sc. the narrow loop of Henle] becomes wider . . . and enters a medullary ray, where it constitutes the ascending *loop-tube. **1857 Abridgm. Specif. Patents, *Sewing* etc. 4 Apparatus for producing *loopwork ornaments on woven fabrics. **1888 Art Jrl.** 379 By leaving portions of the silk loopwork uncut a less raised pile is produced. **1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. (N. V.) III. 388 (Canker-worms) are often called . . . *loop worms or geometers.************

Loop (lūp), *sb.* 2 **Forms**: 4-6 **loup(e)**, 5-6 **lowpe**, 6 **loope**, 5-7 **lope**, 7-**loop**. [Prob. connected with *MDu. lūpen* (mod. *Du. lūpen*), to lie in wait, watch, peer; cf. *MDu. glūpen* (mod. *Du. glūpen*) of similar meaning, mod. *Du. glūp* narrow opening, crack of a door. An Anglo-Lat. *loupis* abl. pl., app. repr. this word, is cited by *Du Cange* from a document of 1394.]

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to allow the passage of a missile; a loop-hole.

13. Gaus & Gr. Knt. 792 Wyth many luflych loupe, bat louped ful clene. **1393 LANGE** *P. Pl.* c. xxi. 288 Eche chyne stoppe, bat no light loope yn at lower ne at loupe. **1470 HAGGARD** in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 213 They hadde . . . loupys with schyting wyndows to schute owe to. **1494 FARNHAM** *Chron.* vii. 664 A place with a particioun atwene both prynces . . . made with a loupe, that eyther myght se other. **1512 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canturb.**, For making off a loupe in be dorte at be susters syde vjd. **1532 Ld. BERNERS** *Unon* clxvi. 655 The sayd wachman came to y^e wall syde, where as there was a straye loupe into Florence chambre. **1577-87 HOLINSHED** *Chron.* III. 1215/1 One of them could not so soone looke out at a loupe, but three or foure were readie to salute him. **1596 LODGE** *Marg. Amer.* 63 A square and curious chamber, with fye loopes to yeeld light. **1600 FAIRFAX** *Tasso* xi. xxxii. 201 Some at the loopes durst scant out peepe. **1628 CORR** *On Litt.* 52, *Tenellare* or *inuellare*, is to make holes or loopes in walls to shoote out against the Assailants. **1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE** *Italian* i. (1826) 12 Some remains of massy walls, still exhibited loops for archers. **1822 BERNERS** *Pygmalion* Poems 160 A blinded loop In Pluto's madhouse green and wormy wall. **1846 Guide Archit. Antig. *Neighbourhood Oxford* 164 On the first floor [Northleigh Ch. tower] the windows are plain Norman loops. **1864 BROWNING** *Worst of It* xii, I spy the loop whence an arrow shoots.**

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 118 Closing the loops by which a general might seek to escape from the obligation of having to make the venture. **1879 T. L. CUYLER** *Heart-Culture* 102 The soul becomes luminous until the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice.

†2. An opening in the parapet of a fortification; an embrasure. *Obs.*

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, They of Olyferne . . . ran unto the battellement and loopes of the walles. **1505 Ld. BERNERS** *Proiss.* II. cccxiii. 499 At another lope of the wall on a ladder, the lord of Serclle . . . fought hande to hande with his enemies. **1544 Late Exped. Scot. 6 in *Dalyell Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798), They repulsed the Scottyshe gonners from the loopes of the same [gate]. **1553 BRENDE** *Q. Curtius* Cc viii, The walle . . . was very narowe in the toppe not**

divided with loops. . . . enclosed with one whole and continuous battlement round about. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 148 Some beate the loupes, some ply the walles with shot. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 381 A yew tree . . . cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a Tower. fig. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Golt. Bk. M. Aurcl.* (1546) Q vjb, Every lightnes done in youth breketh down a louppe of the defence of our life.

3. Comb., as loop-window.

1573-80 BARET *Adv.* C. 161 A louppe windowe or casement. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) 94 Some windows of this style are long and narrow. . . . Similar loop windows with square tops occur occasionally also in Norman work. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 68 A small round-headed loop-window.

† Loop, sb.³ Obs. rare -1. [Of obscure origin; perhaps a use of Loop sb.¹ (cf. Loop v.¹ 2); but cf. Loop sb.¹] A wood-louse or hog-louse.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 58 Your Milipedes, which I take to be loupes or Hoglice. 1615 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Oniscus*, a louppe, a worme which bendeth himselfe like to a bowe when he goeth. It is called of some *Millepeda*.

Loop (lūp), sb.⁴ Also 5-6 louppe, 9 loup. [ad. F. *louppe*, which has all the senses. Cf. G. *luppe*.]

1. Metallurgy. A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls; a bloom.

1674 *Ray Collect. Words, Iron Work* 127 The sow at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundredweight which so soon as it is broken off becomes a Loop. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 163 The Metall in an hour thickens by degrees into a lump or mass, which they call a loop. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1794 H. CORT in *Repertory of Arts & Manuf.* (1795) III. 365 The method and process, invented . . . by me, is to continue the loops in the same furnace, . . . and to heat them to a white or welding heat. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 768 The ore . . . loses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called loops. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Loop*, the pasty mass of iron produced in a bloomery or puddling furnace.

attrib. 18. WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 Iron works—the loop-lump at the bottom of the melt at last.

† 2. A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, esp. a sapphire. Obs.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Of the Saphire Loupe, and of many other Stones. 14. . . . LVGG. *Comment. Our Lady* 92-3 Semely saphyre, depe louppe, and blewew ewage, Stable as the louppe, ewage of pite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 228 A flower of golde diversie enamyelde, with a rubie, a saphire lupo and a perle. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 130 In the uppermost Rose, was a faire Saphier lupo perced.

3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees. In some mod. Dicts.

4. 'A small magnifying-glass' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Loop (lūp), v.¹ [f. Loop sb.¹ App. of recent origin; not in Johnson or Todd. Cf. LOOPED ppl. a.¹, which is recorded from the 16th c.]

1. trans. To form into a loop or loops; also with round.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 412 The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a bight'. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The eyes of the needles were formed by looping the metal round at the head. 1891 *Nature* to Sept., The larva . . . loops its body to and fro with a kind of lashing movement. . . . in the water.

2. intr. To form a loop; spec. of certain larvae.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 384 The roots . . . twist themselves among the masonry, and the huge boughs come looping through the holes. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 173 *Pedifera afra* . . . loops in walking, like *truncatella*. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* LVII. 595 The current worms went looping and devouring from twig to twig. 1898 E. COVES in *J. Fowler's Zool.* p. xxii, Fowler . . . went a roundabout way, looping far south to heads of the Whitewater and Verdigris rivers before he crossed the Neosho.

3. trans. To put or form loops upon; to provide (a garment) with loops.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perycross* 24 The broad valley . . . looped with glittering water. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 336/1 Snow loops every ledge and curtains every slope.

4. To encircle or enclose in or with something formed into a loop.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 248 Let a pencil be looped in the thread. . . . Thus placed, let the pencil be moved in the loop of the thread. 1863-76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 102 Metallic wire, sufficient . . . to admit of the surgeon . . . looping his finger with it.

5. Chiefly with adv. or phrase: To fasten (back, up) by forming into a loop, or by means of an attached loop; to join or connect by means of a loop or loops. Also intr. for refl.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 199 For him was . . . verse . . . A ceremony that . . . looped back the lingering veil Which hid the holy place. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, His frock-skirts looped over his elbow. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* 31 Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb. 1853 *Mechanics Mag.* LVIII. 375 Each needle carries a separate thread, which are looped into each other alternately. 1863 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 366 Their narrow . . . streets, shady and lofty, looped together with frequent arches from side to side. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. 28 She had an abundance of dark hair looped up. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths* v. (1882) 208 Every thread of life is inextricably looped with a thousand other threads. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 99/1 The basal processes loop with the horizontal fibres.

† Loop, v.² [f. Loop sb.⁴] intr. Of heated iron-ore: To form a loop (see Loop sb.⁴).

1674 *Ray Collect. Words, Iron Work* 125 Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i.e. melt and run together in a mass.

Looped (lūpt), ppl. a.¹ Also 6 Sc. lowpitt, 7 louped. [f. Loop sb.¹ and v.¹ + -ED.]

Vol. VI,

1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; † intertwined.

'Looped tubes of Henle, the narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 9 Lo! two greit lowpit ederis, with mony thraw, Fast throw the fluide toward the land can draw. 1850 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 83 Others (nebulæ) are in the meantime apart; but nevertheless of remarkable aspects; for instance Sir John Herschel's curious looped shape, the 30 Doradus. 1860 REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 A variously elaborated system of apophyses, or looped skeletons. 1877 GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 8) 794 The tubes taking the course above described form a kind of loop, and are known as the looped or recurrent tubes of Henle. 1878 [see Loop sb.¹ 2].

† 2. Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart: Furnished with a thong or strap for throwing. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.*, Looped, or latched with loopes, amentatus. 1609 HOLLAND *Annot. Marcell.* xxxi. vii. 413 They . . . assailed one another on both sides with looped darts and such like casting-weapons.

3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net (cf. loop-lace (b) in Loop sb.¹ 6). Loop-pile (see quot. 1888). Loop-stitch, looped work = loop-stitch, loop-work (see Loop sb.¹ 6).

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3356/4 Lost . . . two Looped Lace Pinners. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5863/9, 2 Pair of fine Mechlin looped Lace Mens Ruffles. 1740 CRESS *HARTFORD Corr.* (1805) I. 226 There are . . . four fine faced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 304 Circular looped fabric machine frame for the manufacture of woollen cloths and hosiery goods. 1857 *Abstridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing etc.* (1871) 8 Apparatus for producing ornamental tambour or looped work on lace or other fabrics. *Ibid.* 20 The well-known chain or looped stitch. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 467/1 Looped pile is any fabric in which the woven loops remain uncut, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held up by a loop.

1860 *Kentledge's Fm. Boy's Ann.* 264 She wore the classical costume . . . a looped-up tunic. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 909 2 The plough-teams, with looped-up splinter bars banging against the trace chains. 1898 *Spraker* 8 Oct. 437 In loops at the lower end of the ropes crouched some of the crew. At each stronger puff of wind the looped sailors would push off from the boat with their toes against the gunwale.

Looped (lūpt), ppl. a.² [f. Loop sb.² + -ED.] Having loop-holes.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. iv. 31 (1st Q. 1608) How shall . . . Your loop [fo. 1623 loop'd] and windowed raggednes defend you From seasons such as these?

Looper¹ (lūpəi). [f. Loop v.¹ + -ER¹] One who or that which makes loops.

1. The larva of any geometrid moth.

1731 ALBIN *Birds* I. 2 A . . . number of green Caterpillars called Loopers. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Caterpillars half loopers. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The extensive family known as the Geometers or Loopers . . . proceed by a regular series of strides, the middle of the body forming a loop. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/2 The caterpillars of these [Swallow-tail] moths are called Loopers.

2. a. A contrivance for making loops, e.g. in a sewing-machine. b. An implement for looping strips together in making rag-carpets.

1857 *Abstridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing etc.* (1871) 99 It [the diagonal needle] immediately becomes a simple looper to take the thread from the vertical needle. 1891 *19th Cent.* 941 In 1880 a machine called the 'looper' was invented. Note. The looper is the shuttle of a double-thread sewing-machine, which holds the under thread. 1895 *Chamb. Zool.* 21 Sept. 599/2 Making a chain-stitch by means of a revolving looper. Looper² (lūpəi). S. African. [a. Du. *looper*, lit. 'runner']. pl. A kind of large buck-shot.

1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 47 Now, boy, the gun, no, not the rifle, the shot-gun loaded with loopers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 5/2 Mr. Green was only armed with a shut gun and cartridges loaded with loopers.

Loopful (lūpful). [f. Loop sb.¹ + -FUL] So much as is contained in a loop (of platinum) wire. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 837 A pure culture . . . was prepared and a sterilized loopful deposited. 1901 *Brit. Med. J.* No. 2083/8 A loopful of this [fluid] is . . . mixed with ½ to 1 c. cm. of distilled water.

Loop-hole, loophole (lūp'hōl), sb.¹ [f. Loop sb.² + HOLE sb.]

1. Fortification. A narrow vertical opening, usually widening inwards, cut in a wall or other defence, to allow of the passage of missiles.

1591 *Garrard's Art of Warre* 302 That not one of the towne do so much as appeare at their defences or loop holes. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i. 1st Song, Thou that makest a heart thy Tower, and thy loop-holes, Ladies eyes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 711 Shoot through the Loopholes, and sharp Jav'lines throw. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxviii. 716 Incessant volleys were securely discharged from the loop-holes. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Metr.* T. Poet. Wks. VI. 59 Bishop Hatto . . . barr'd with care All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 981 Ah, the slim castle! . . . gone to ruin—trailed off vine through every loop-hole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263 Loop-holes are oblong holes, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without. They are cut through timber, or masonry, for the service of small arms.

† b. Naut. A port-hole. Also (see quot. 1769).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 They fit Loop-holes in them for the close fights. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evomena* 40 Her mast and loop-holes gracefully adorned with banners, and flags of cloth of gold. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 166 The Waves flashed into the Ship at the loop-holes at the stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Loop-holes, . . . small apertures, in the bulk-heads and other parts of a merchant ship, through which the small arms are fired on an enemy who boards her. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the admission of light and air.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Miradero*, a watch tower, a loop hole. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton, Nero* xii, His manner was to beholde them . . . through little loop-holes. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1110 The Indian Herdsman . . . tends his pasturing Herds At Loopholes cut through thickest shade. 1719 DE FOK *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 92 Having a fair loophole . . . from a broken hole in the tree. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 175 This passage . . . has three or four loop holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 291 Loop-holes and slides at top and bottom for the admission of air. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Curls & Couplets* xvi. 16 The callow raven tumbles, From the loop-hole of his hiding. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 505 Not two dozen were capable of duty beyond watching behind loopholes.

b. fig. (Cowper's phrase 'loopholes of retreat' has been used by many later writers.)

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 88 'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1853 *Chr. Remembrancer* Jan. 59 The loop-holes through which we view the household manners of these times may be few and contracted. 1899 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xiii. (1889) 117 Dim as the loophole was, Clara fixed her mind on it till it gathered light.

c. (See quot.)

1842-59 GUILT *Archit.* Gloss, s.v. *Loop*, A loophole is a term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods, in craning, are delivered into the warehouse.

3. fig. An outlet or means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc., which affords opportunity for evading its intention.

[Perh. after Du. *loopen*, in which the first element is the stem of *lopen* to run.]

1663-4 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 143 It would be much below You and Me . . . to have such loop-holes in Our souls, and to . . . squeeze Our selves through our own words. 1682 DUNDY *Dk. of Guise Dram.* Wks. 1725 V. 327 Their Loop-Hole is ready, that the Casar here spoken of, was a private Man. a 1700 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1709) IV. v. 329 Some of the Doctor's Counsel has found out a Loop-hole for him in the Act. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 253 A legal loop-hole . . . for a rogue now and then to creep through. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 73 What loop-hole they will find in the case, when it comes to trial, we cannot foresee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 80 The Test Act . . . left loopholes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employments. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 518 Even the 'confirmatio caritum' had left some loopholes which the king was far too astute to overlook. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* iv. 70 Under the guise of motherly solicitude . . . she had left her without a loophole of escape.

4. attrib. and Comb., as loop-hole door, frame; loophole-lighted adj.

1855 *Act* 18 & 19 *Vict.* c. 102 § 14 Loophole frames may be fixed within one inch and a half of the face of any external wall. 1866 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. IX. 447/2 A solidly constructed stone staircase that conducts to several dark and loophole-lighted chambers. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/4 I broke and cut a board from one of the loophole doors.

Loop-hole, sb.² rare. [f. Loop sb.¹] The aperture of a loop.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 360 A thread . . . having a loop-hole at its extremity. In this loop-hole fix a pin.

Loop-hole, v. [f. Loop-hole sb.¹] trans. To cut loop-holes in the walls of; to provide with loop-holes.

1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 504 The first [village] is loop-holed and there is an abbatis in its front. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 184 He had been advised . . . to have the houses loop-holed. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* III. 43 *note*, He [Napoleon] . . . lies all night in sight of the other army loop-hole-holing its farm-houses. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxvi. § 83. 195 The houses adjoining the point expected to be breached were loop-holed. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xvi, A stout log-house, . . . loop-holed for musketry on every side.

Hence Loop-holed ppl. a., Loop-holing vbl. sb. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 651 This uneasy loop-hol'd jail . . . Cannot but put y' on mind of wedlock. 1870 *Fall Mail* G. 24 Aug. 10 The . . . loop-holing of such farmyards . . . as occupied places of tactical importance. 1885 *Gloucestersh. Chron.* 14 Feb. 2 From the loop-holed walls the rifle puffs shot out continuously. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 244/1 Near the river was the village of Dubba with loop-holed houses filled with armed men.

Looping (lūpin), vbl. sb.¹ [f. Loop v.¹ + -ING¹] The action of Loop v.¹, in various senses.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 140 Corde and hour for liring and loopping of the same arras. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 81 Evidence of loopings . . . is wanting. In the cochlea of the bird, however, we have seen at one end a plexiform arrangement of nucleated fibres ending in loops. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 704 Their mode of progression is popularly and appropriately termed 'looping', and the caterpillars are called 'loopers'.

attrib. 1857 *Abstridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing etc.* (1871) 27 Combining this needle with a looping apparatus.

b. concr. Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2531/4 A Red Pye Coat with black and white Looping.

Looping (lūpin), vbl. sb.² [f. Loop v.² + -ING¹] The running together of ore into a mass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1848 in CRAIG.

Looping (lūpin), ppl. a. [f. Loop v.¹ + -ING²] That forms loops. Looping-snail, a snail of the genus *Truncatella*.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 175 The end of the long muzzle is also frequently applied, as by the Looping-snails (*Truncatella*), and used to assist in climbing. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i. The vale is spread with looping waters.

Looplet (lū'plet). [*LET.*] A small loop.

1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opens in the very hills.

Loopy (lū'pi), *a.* [*f.* Loop *sb.* 1 + *y.*]

1. Full of loops; characterized by loops.

1856 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand have I seen with many characteristics of beauty in it—some loopy, some dashy. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 109 Such loopy laws net no one. The big fish break them and the small ones creep through. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 236 It is a loopy, crooked stream. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 3/2 A loopy sort of braid.

2. *Sc.* ? Crafty, deceitful.

1824 SCOTT *Redgumtlet* ch. xx. When I tauld him how this loopy lad, Alan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case.

Loor (lūr). *dial.* Forms: *a.* 8 loore, lūrē, 9 loor, lore, lower. *β.* 6 loue, 8 lough, 9 lo(o, low. [Origin and correct form uncertain.] Foot-rot.

1887 MASCALL *Goat, Cattle, Oxen* (1896) 77 The loe is a disease which breedeth in the claws of a beast. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 296 Farmer Elford of Upcurn in Dorsetshire tells me, cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand, this he and others informed me, in that country was called the loore. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lure*, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it crossways. West. 1799 C. COOKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 393 The lough, swellings of the udder, and cow-pox. 1840 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 320 Another form of this complaint [foot-rot], and known also by the names of foot-halt, lore, &c. generally proceeds from a strain or blow. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. ii. 445 Foul in the foot, or Low. 1882 ARMATAGE *Cattle* 213 Foul in the Foot.—Paronychia Boum, Loo or Low. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lever*, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Loor, Loo, Lo*, a sore on a cow's hoof.

Loor, obs. *Sc.* *f.* *liefer* compar. of LIEF *a.*, dear.

1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottage's Dan.* 39 Far loor in a rape I'd see him hinging As mong heretics I'd hear him singing.

Loor, obs. form of LOWER *v.*

Loord, variant of LOURD *Obs.*

Loore, obs. form of LORE, LURE.

Loorequet, variant of LOIKEET.

Loos, **Loosable**, obs. *ff.* LOSE, LOSS, LOSABLE.

Loose (lūs), *sb.* Also 6 lose, lowse, 7 lewse, 8 louse. [*f.* LOOSE *v.* and *a.*]

1. *Archery.* The act of discharging an arrow.

1510 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283 b. Geue a smarte lose with thyn arrowe and thy stryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b. In the lose of the stryng . . . the . . . arrowe is caryed to the marke. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 146 An other I sawe whiche . . . after the loose, lyfth vp his right legge. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxvi. 338 The loose gaue such a twang, as might be heard a myle. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 115 In throwing a Dart, or lavelin, wee force back our armes, to make our loose the stronger. 1879 M. & W. H. THOMPSON *Archery* iii. 22 The loose being the delicate part of archery, a very small defect in the archer's gear will materially affect the smoothness of the loose.

fig. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* ii. 304 The only mark whereat foul Murdher shot, Just in the loose of envious eager death, . . . Escap'd the arrow aim'd at his heart. 1599 B. JONSON *Evil Man out of Hum.* iii. iii. Her braine's a quiver of iests, and she do's dart them abroad with that sweete loose and judicial aime, that [etc.]. 1703 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Explan. Pref. 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

† 2. The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. *At (or in) the (very) loose*: at the last moment. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 752 The extreme parts of time, extremelie formes All causes to the purpose of his speed: And often at the verie loose decides That, which long processe could not arbitrate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xvi. (Arb.) 184 We vse to say marke the loose of a thing for marke the end of it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxv. 376 In the verie loose and retreat, rather than in the combat and medley, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. *Ibid.* xxii. ix. 437 The late battell . . . was more joious and fortunat in the loose and parting, than light and easie in the conflict and fighting. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 403 A smacke it [a fountain] hath resembling the rust of yron, howbeit this tast is not perceived but at the end and loose only. 1608 BR. HALL *Epistles* i. iii. How all godless plots, in their loose, have at once deceived, shamed, punished their author. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Cunning* (Arb.) 442 You shall see them find out pretty losses in the conclusion, but are no waies able to examine or debate matters. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 209 The unjust steward . . . resolveth . . . to shew his master a trick at the loose, that should make amends for all, and do his whole business.

† 3. A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling; abandonment. Chiefly in phr. *At (a or the) loose*: in a state of laxity or freedom; unrestrained, unbridled, lax. *To take a loose*: to give oneself up to indulgence. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bucchus Bonitie* C. After these came young Cicero, who, for the large loose that he had in turning downe his liquor, was called Bicongius. 1626 W. SCLATER *2 Thess.* (1629) 86 Saint Paul stickes not to impute demencie to seduced Galathians. . . In his loose, imputes no lesse then . . . madnesse or loose of wits vnto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. v. v.* 240 Although they act themselves at distance, and seem to be at loose; yet doe they hold a continuuity with their Maker. 1657 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) II. 43, I would have you as careful in penning the clause as may be, but not wholly to leave these things at a loose. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i. Melts in his Arms, and

with a loose she loves. 1703 C. LESLIE in S. Parker *Ense-bius* 10 *Bts. Eccl. Hist.* p. xvi. From all this, that dreadful Loose has proceeded of Prophaneness, . . . which we now see before our Eyes. 1706 MARY ASTELL *Ref. Marriage* 13 The Man takes a loose: what should hinder him? 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 75 Such losses and escapes as almost all men there [in Turkey] are more or less guilty of. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 24 In the midst of all his enjoyments, of a loose to the gratification of every sensual desire.

b. *To give a loose* (occas. *give loose*) to: to allow (a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give full vent to (feelings, etc.); to free from restraint. *occas.* To give (a horse) the rein.

1685 DRYDEN *Horace's Ode* i. xxix. 21 Come, give thy Soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 6 They now give a Loose to their MOAN. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 327 ¶ 11 The Poets have given a loose to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 84 Now give a Loose to the clean gen'rous Steed. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* iv. ix. Amelia's inclinations, when she gave a loose to them, were pretty eager for this diversion. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 72 They gave themselves . . . a full loose for all manner of dissipation. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii. He . . . gave loose . . . to agitation, which, in public, he had found himself able to suppress so successfully. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* (1879) I. 391 The little boy . . . gave a loose to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxviii. 195 Were I to indulge my present feelings, and give loose to that freedom of expression which [etc.].

† 4. The act of letting go or parting with something. Phrase, *a cheerful loose*. *Obs.*

1615 S. WARD *Coal fire. Altar* 28 Without zeale the widows mites are no better then the rest; It is the cheerefull loose [ed. 1627 lose], that doubleth the gift. 1667 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* iii. (1672) 33 *Ping.* I must run with my Breeches in My hand, my Purge visits My Bumgut so intolerable often. *Doct.* Now Sir for a Cheerful Loose.

† 5. The action of getting free, the fact of being set free, liberation, release. *To make a loose from*: to get away from the company of. *Obs.*

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. ii. I must make a loose from her, there's no other way. 1672 — *Marr.* *a la Mode* ii. i. I was just making a loose from Doracile, to pay my respects to you. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 177 After his first loose from the university, where the new philosophy was then but just entering.

† 6. An impetuous course or rush. *Obs.*

1760 PRIOR *Carimen Sec.* 217 The fiery Pegasus . . . runs with an unbounded loose. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 150 Hah! yet he flies, nor yields To black Despair. But one Loose more, and all His Wiles are vain. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 148 It is running a Horse in Looses or in Pushes that makes the Sweat come out best.

7. *Comb.*: † loose-giving.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 b. Isidore saith that the best of it [myrrh] commeth by resolution and loose-giving within it-selfe. [*Isid.* *Etyim.* xviii. 4 *Gutta ejus sponte manans prelostor est.*]

Loose (lūs), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 (in definite form), 5-7 lousse, (also 8-9 *dial.*) lowse, (4 loss), 4-5 lause, loos, 4, 6 lose, 4-7 lous, 4-8 louse, 5 lawse, 5-6 lewse, loose, 6 *Sc.* lowis, lowsz, 7 lowse, 5- loose. [*ME.* *lōs* (with close *ō*), in north. *dial.* *lous*, *a.* ON. *lōus-s*, *laus-s* (Sw. *lōs*, Da. *lōs*), = OE. *lēas* LEASE *a.*, q. v. for the ulterior etymology.] *A. adj.*

1. Unbound, unattached.

For to break loose, cast loose, cut loose, let loose, shake loose, turn loose, etc., see the verbs.

a. Of living beings or their limbs: Free from bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast with a previous, usual, or desirable state of confinement.

1300 CURSOR *M.* 13333 Quat man pat pou lesses o band, For lous [Fair] lause, Trin. loise he sal in heuen stand. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10581 So fast þey neuer hym bonde, pat lose a noþer time þey hym fonde. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidas) 976 Þe emperoure . . . com-mandit his men . . . to . . . bynd þame in a place. & lyons loss lat to þaim ga. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 218 This Millere . . . boond hire hors, it sholde nat goon loos. — *Cook's Prol.* 28 For in thy shoppes is many a flye loos. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13190 He deliuret me lowse, & my lefe felow. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 17 Whether wyll ye that y geve losse vnto you [cf. Luther: *welchen soll ich euch los geben?*] harabas or Iesus? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at random lefte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. i. 304 You are afraid if you see the Beare loose, are you not? 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 285 That na maner of swyne be hadin loos in this bruche or burrow ruidis. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* i. i. When fierce Bulls run loose upon the Place. 1794 COWPER *Faithf. Bird* 8 They sang as blithe as finches sing That flutter loose on golden wing. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 41 A fine long time he [a handit] has been loose on these hills. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 3402 Loose horses, blankets, bags and helmets littering the road. *Mod.* He struggled until he got one hand loose.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, e.g. of something compared to a wild animal. Also of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. † *To have one's feet loose*: to be at liberty to travel (cf. *loose-footed* 10 d fig.).

1726 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 239 To recover this, . . . were my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 354 We sometimes think we could such speech produce Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose. 1817 SHELLEY *To W. Shelley* i. 7 The winds are loose, we must not stay. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Geru.* Lit. 115 Then swords are drawn, and murder is loose.

c. In immaterial sense: Freed from an engagement, obligation, etc.; at liberty. *Obs. exc. dial.*, e.g. in the sense 'free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service' (E.D.D. s.v. *Louse*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 59 The servitude of these two, where the one is so much beholding and bounde to the other, that neither of them bothe would be loose though thei might. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 27 Quhen I wes loose, at libertie I lap; I leugh when ladyis spak to me of love. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 14 My friend seeing what humours haunt a wife, If he were loose would lead a single life. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Loose*, unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's loose'.

† *d.* With *prep.*: Free from or of; released or disengaged from; unattached to. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) In so moche is the thing moore fre and laus for destynie as it . . . holdeth hym nere to thilke centre of thinges. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1096 Philmen the fre kyng, bat he in fyst hade, He lete to be large, lause of his hondes. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 249 [He] is louse of his promess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 Haunyng thy herte lose from all worldly pleasure. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 179 To suppose that a Gentleman is loose from Business is a great mistake. 1695 ADDISON *Sir J. Somers Misc.* Wks. 1726 I. 5 If yet your thoughts are loose from State Affairs. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 ¶ 1 After getting loose of the laws which confine the passions of other men. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad Poems* 1763 I. 51 Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 512 Her champions wear their hearts So loose to private duty, that [etc.]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxvi. I wish we were loose from him [sc. the pirate captor].

† *e.* Loosely clad; ungirt; naked. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlix. Halfyng louse for haste. 1555 EORN *Decades* 56 They are excedyng swifte of foote by reason of theyr loose goinge from theyr chylde age. 1709 PRIOR *Pallas & Venus* 3 Venus, loose in all her naked Charms.

† *f.* Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or attached to that to which it belongs as a part or appendage, or with which it has previously been connected; detached. *Phr. to come, get loose.*

1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. ii. 39 [A fossil] found loose on the Side of a pretty high Hill near Stokesley. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 276 These bolts may be . . . withdrawn, either by means of a loose key or a stationary handle on the outside of the door. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 233, I remember once a sledge went so far under . . . that the boat floated loose. *Mod.* Some of the pages have come loose. It would be more convenient if the volume had a loose index.

† *g.* Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element: Free, uncombined.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 75 When a loose line is measured, it becomes absolutely necessary to measure some other line that will determine its position. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 178 Carbonic acid is present in the blood in two conditions; viz., loose and stable.

† *h.* Having an end or ends hanging free. Also in fig. context. (See also LOOSE END.)

1781 COWPER *Anti-Theophyllora* 102 The marriage bond has lost its power to bind, And flutters loose, the sport of every wind. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* iii. 68 Like a murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Graun. Assent* ii. viii. 277 As to Logic, its chain of conclusions hangs loose at both ends.

† *i.* Not bound together; not forming a bundle or package; not tied up or secured.

1488 *Juv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 4 Fund in the maist of the said coffer [is] 570 rois nobilis. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 22 With goodly greenish locks, all loose untide. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 29 Her haire nor loose nor tid in formall plat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 Who compiled the Alcoran out of Mahomet's loose paper. 1668 DRYDEN *Draun. Poessie* Ep. Ded. As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 7 Thy loose hair in the light wind flying. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* li. 194 This calm corpse with the loose flowers in his hand. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenay* i. i. vi. 97 Jangling the loose cash in their pockets. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. ii. Slivers had pushed all the scrip and loose papers away.

† *j.* In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; disconnected, detached, stray, random. ? *Now rare.*

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* Ep. Ded. A 2 b. I . . . am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested Play upon the Publick. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 256 These would check all our loose Wanderings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 ¶ 2 These are but loose Hints of the Disturbances in humane Society, of which there is yet no Remedy. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* i. iv. (1741) I. 312 Were ideas entirely loose and unconnected, chance alone wou'd join them. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 279 Vario will spend whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. 1783 BURKE *Ref. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 307 He gives various loose conjectures concerning the motive to them. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 Some real scholarship, a good deal of loose information.

† *k.* Free for disposal; unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. *Obs. exc.* in some jocular expressions. † *Loose shot*: marksmen not attached to a company. *Loose card* (see quot. 1763¹).

1479 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 51, I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seid vij yeers wth my loose goodes. *Ibid.* 52 My executors pesably to occupy my loose goodes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 17 Mosquetters . . . are not to be employed as loose shot in skirmishes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes, . . . loose shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxi. (1810) 418 The Enemy thereupon put out some of their loose Shot from their

battle, and entertained the fight. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) 111. 798 Such as could render themselves agreeable to him in his loose hours. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 82 Loose Card, Means a Card in a Hand that is of no Value, and consequently the properest to throw away. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to G. Strahan* 16 Apr. in *Boswell*, I hope you read, at loose hours, other books. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 154 In the void's loose field. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* i. iv. 465 A devout and wealthy layman resolves to spend a loose five and twenty thousand pounds on sacred architecture. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/3 With a handful of hastily levied farmers, aided by the 'loose talent' of Europe.

2. Not rigidly or securely attached or fixed in place; ready to move in or come apart from the body to which it is joined or on which it rests.

For loose in the hair, in the hilt, to have a screw or a tile loose, a loose pin, slate, see the sb.

a. 1255 *Anc. R.* 228 Heo bið ikest sone adun, ase þe leste [M.S. T. loose, M.S. C. loose] ston is from the tures coppe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 70 þei wolen be loose in us as nails in a tree. 1479 *Inv.* in *Paston Lett.* 111. 273, j. candistykke with a lous sokett. 1530 PALSGR. 700/2, I shake, as a tothe in ones heed that is lose. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 58 Spangels. set on Crymossyn satten lose and not fastened. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 27 Moses . . . whose eyes were never dimme, nor his Teeth loose. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 75 Hats, Cloakes . . . flew vp, and had their Faces Bin loose, this day they had bene lost. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 We are within stot; let all our Guns be loose. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 97 His bridge was only loose planks. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 194 Rills . . . chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1074 The said sheaves or pulleys are connected by a crown or centre wheel D. loose upon b. b. 1848 C. HODGE *Way of Life* iii. ii. 78 Loose matter flies off from revolving bodies. 1866 FYNALL *Glac.* ii. xi. 293, I sent Simond to the top to remove the looser stones.

b. Of dye: Not fast, fugitive. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 72 A 'loose' colour. . . easily washed out from those parts.

c. Of the eyes: Not fixed, roving. Obs.

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Their loose eyes tell That in their bosoms wantonness doth dwell. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 381 Prince Edward is a very plain boy, with strange loose eyes.

d. Of a cough: Producing expectoration with little difficulty; not 'fast' or 'tight'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 316 1/2 Tightness across the chest, which yields as the cough becomes loose.

3. Of strings, reins, the skin, etc.: Not tightly drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. With a loose rein (fig.): slackly, indulgently, without rigour.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 907 His gurdelle . . . be it strayt or lewse. 1553 EDEY *Tract. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Neyther haue they their bellies wrinpeled or loose. 1565 COWPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Laxus*, *Punctus laxi*. . . Cordes lewse or vnbounde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 50 His [sc. a Greyhound's] Neck long, . . . with a loose and hanging Weasand. 1775 BURKE *Sy. Conc.* *Amer.* Sel. Wks. 1897 i. 184 The Sultan . . . governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 61 Some such application as the following will soon break the loose gums. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iii. 17 My knife Touched the loose wrinkled throat.

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure; loosely-fitting.

1463 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 24 The saide Dany sall cum barfute, with his gowne loose. 1566 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 4 My skinn hangs about me like an olde Ladies loose Gowne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 147 Veiled all over in a loose mantle of fine Sendall. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. iv. Thy garments flowing loose. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1291 Roh'd in loose array, she came to bathe Her fervent limbs. 1859 W. J. HOGE *Blind Bartimeus* vi. 115 Bartimeus . . . 'cast away his garment' his loose upper robe. 1901 *Speaker* 17 Aug. 58/1 Men in loose flannel jackets sang old songs. Fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 21 Now do's he feele his Title Hang loose about him, like a Giants Robe Vpon a dwarfish Theefe.

c. Of the joints: Slack, relaxed from weakness. Also, of a person's 'build': Ungainly, looking unsuited for brisk movement.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, He was a strong, loose, round-shouldered, shuffling shaggy fellow, on whom his clothes sat negligently. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 66 My eyes besides were still troubled, and my knees loose under me.

4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure. a. *gen.* Used e.g. of earth or soil: Having the particles free to move among themselves. Of a fabric or tissue or its texture: Having spaces between the threads.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Breth.* ii. metr. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) The layse [ed. 1532 lose] sandes refusen to beren the heuy wyhte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 44 You must beware, that while the ground is loose and soft, you let not in the water. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 6 So shall no foot vpon the Churchyard tread, Being loose, vnfirm with digging vp of Graues. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 73 This Marle . . . is to be cast on barren loose and drie land. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 34 The Ashes with Aire between, lie looser; and with Water, closer. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* i. 40/1 A loose soft Mud. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 A current of blood superfluous in quantity but loose and unelaborate in crasis. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 38 It is a common custom to lay a quantity of loose earth of some kind over the yard.

b. Of array or order of men: Not dense or serried.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* ii. 218 In their marches in loose troopes, they are billeted in the next houses at the countries charges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 887 With Horse and Chariots rankt in loose array. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 374 Extend thy loose Battalions largely wide.

1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 193 They began to break their Order, and retir'd in a very loose Manner. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 183 II. 122 They repelled, with little danger, the loose assault of the Mexicans. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. vii, The loose array Of horsemen o'er the wide fields murdering sweep.

c. Bot. = LAX a. 3 b. Also (see quot. 1814-30 and 1839).

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 78 *Laxus*, loose, easily bent. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 290 Gills loose. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Funn. Plants* I. 63 The leaflets longer than the floret, loose, permanent. 1814-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 40/2 Leaves . . . Loose, (scotum) a cylindrical or subulate leaf, which is loosely attached to its stem. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 42 Loose (*laxus*); of a soft cellular texture, as the pith of most plants. *Ibid.* 492 Loose (*laxus*); when the parts are distant from each other, with an open light kind of arrangement; as the panicle among the other kinds of inflorescence.

d. Occurring in book-names of certain plants of a straggling habit (see quot.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 71 Loose Panic-grass. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 38 Loose Pendulous Sedge.

e. Of handwriting: Not compact, straggling.

1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) 111. 105 [A transcript] which is written in a pretty large and loose Hand. 1866 SKEAT *Melusine* (E.E.T.S.) Pref. (init.), It is written . . . in a clear but somewhat loose handwriting.

f. Applied to exercise or play in which those engaged are not close together or in which there is free movement of some kind. (See also quot. 1897 and cf. B. 2.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Loosen*, The lock step was introduced for the purpose of counteracting the mischievous effects of loose marching. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 146 The loose play, or independent practice, should first be attempted at a walk. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 512/2 Loose *croquet*, the striking of the player's ball when both are set together, without putting one's foot upon it. *Ibid.* 144/2 (Broadsword) Loose *play*, a contest in which the combatants deliver strokes and effect parries, not in any regular sequence, but as they think each may be most effective. 1899 SHEARMAN in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 195 The real feature of the loose game . . . was the additional importance it gave to the three-quarter back.

5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 His lose tunge he not restraigne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 476 There are a kinde of men, So loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mutter their Affayres. 1613 — *Hon. VIII.* ii. i. 127 Where you are liberall of your Ioues and Councels, Be sure you be not loose. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* vii. iv. (1872) II. 283 A rash young fool; carries a loose tongue.

b. Of the bowels: Relaxed. Also said of the person.

1508 KENNEDY *Flying* 70, *Dunbar* 484 A rottyn crok, lose of the dok. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 56 The brats of Usurers should be alwaies sicke of the loose disease, neuer able to holde anything long. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Colloq.* 9, I have more need to stay it's looseness, for my belly is too loose. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* xxi. (1710) 154 To keep the Body loose is very beneficial, but much Purging . . . is very injurious. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 202 It . . . gave her two loose stools. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xiv. (1889) 95 The patient tells you that her bowels are always either very constipated or very loose—implying by looseness rather frequency of motions than thinness or liquidity of the stools.

6. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; marked by inaccurate or careless thought or speech; hence, inexact, indefinite, indeterminate, vague.

1606 SHAKS. *Fr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 41 Lay negligent and loose regard vpon him. 1622 BACON *Holy War Misc.* Wks. (1629) 114 It is but a loose Thing to speake of Possibilities, without the Particular Designes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. The loose and negligent curiosity of those who took upon them to adorn this Booke. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxvii. 226 Prophets . . . at Delphi. . . of whose loose words a sense might be made to fit any event. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 188 7 1 It is an Argument of a loose and ungoverned Mind to be affected with the promiscuous Approbation of the Generality of Mankind. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 216 No attention ought ever to be given to such loose, exaggerated calculations. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* i. 3 We have only loose tradition and reports to go by. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. iii. 173 Not merely a loose resemblance but a close analogy. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. A. 317 The loose and indefinite word *interca*, or in the meanwhile. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 His style is . . . free from that loose rhetoric which is so wearisome to the reader who loves history for its own sake.

b. Of literary productions, style, etc.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. 111.) 31 This kind of writing is rather a loose poetry, than a regular Prose. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. A loose Discourse, that does not hang together, *discours qui n'est pas bien lié*. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 173 That Loose and Libertine Way of Paraphrasing. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 61 Loose numbers wildly sweet. 1872 MUNTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* *Introd.* 6 A sentence so constructed as to be noticeably loose. 1884 CHURCH BACON ix. 215 Nothing can be more loose than the structure of the essays.

c. Qualifying an agent-noun.

a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholern.* (Arb.) 116 Colde, loose, and rough writers. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. i. 3 Lady Dorset was accounted a loose speaker. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 120 No stress can be laid on the casual statement of a writer so loose and so ignorant of Greek. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 29 We are loose thinkers and loose talkers. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* May 59/2 Here too are traps for the loose rider.

d. Of conditions, undertakings, engagements: Lacking security, unsettled. Obs.

1603 *Contn. Adv. Doñ Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 468, I hold it no policy to deliver it [a letter] her; considering it as a loose adventure, in such dangers, to trust a woman. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 80 We make loose bargains in the behalf of our Souls. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. To be in a loose (or unsettled) Condition, *n'avoir point d'Etablissement*.

e. Cricket. Of bowling: Wanting in accuracy of pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Careless, slack.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The loose balls we hit for fours and fives; the good ones we put away for singles. 1877 Box *Eng. Game Cricket* 454 Loose, this adjective is frequently applied to batting, bowling, and fielding too. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 P. M. Lucas punishes loose bowling severely.

f. *colloq.* Of an appointed time: Not strictly adhered to.

1892 SIR H. MAXWELL *Meridiana* 45 Breakfast is not on the table till a loose ten.

7. Of persons, their habits, writings, etc.: Free from moral restraint; lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, wanton, dissolute, immoral.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (*Cock & Fox*) xx, He was sa lous, and sa lecherous. a. 1578 LINDSAY (*Pitt-cottie*) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 107 He had an lous man with him in his companie callit Makgregour quihik he suspectit gif ony thing war in missing it wald be found of tymes throw his handis. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 43 By being lose in my loyes, . . . to disparage mine honour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 776. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Amancelado*, . . . a loose liner. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. vii. (1662) 104 Now every old companion and every loose-fellow is putting up the finger. 1660 PEPPY *Diary* 9 Oct., I find him to be a merry fellow and pretty good natured, and sings very loose songs. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 The Spermatick Vessels, whence proceed wanton Desires, and loose Imaginations. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 502, I am sensible, of the scandal I have given by my loose writings. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 170 He had led a loose life. a. 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 5 The Pagans though loose enough in other points of duty. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 378 Loose in morals, and in manners vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 118 He was a loose and profane man. 1879 F. W. FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 675 The leading hierarchs resembled the loosest of the Avignon cardinals.

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept 'loose' (sense 1 a) or without being fastened up. So also *loose box* (see Box sb. 2 12).

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The reader will have noticed my frequent warm recommendations of the loose stable. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 1091 The stables, loose-house (stable or place for a sick horse, &c.), . . . to be neatly causewayed. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* (1861) 128 A horse should have a loose standing if possible; if he must be tied in a stall it should be flat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxv, Gentlemen hunting with the . . . hounds will find excellent Stabling and loose boxes for horses at the 'Clavering Arms'. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mq. & Merch.* I. ii. 89 Loose boxes for no end of horses.

9. In certain specialized collocations: loose fall *Whaling* (see FALL sb. 3); loose fish, (a) *colloq.* a person of irregular habits; † (b) a common prostitute; (c) (see quot. 1864); (d) *Whaling* (see quot. 1883); † loose hand = LOOSE END, in phr. at the loose hand; loose ice (see quot. 1835); loose pulley, 'a pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the fast pulley when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); also fast and loose pulley (see FAST a. 11); † loose work, a kind of embroidery in which certain parts (e.g. those representing leaves of trees) are left free to move.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii, Girls in a servile condition of life, or those unfortunate 'loose fish' who are game for every sportsman. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. Turf* 72 A game known among the loose fish who frequent races. by the name of 'the thimble-rig'. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* July 84/1 That peculiar variety of Parliamentary species known as 'an outsider' or 'a loose fish', but described by itself under the more flattering title of 'an independent member'. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* *Loose-fish*, a whaling term signifying that the whale is fair game for anybody who can catch it. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 77 He was weary of being at the 'loose hand as to company. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 38 At one in the afternoon, being still amongst the 'loose ice. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan. Terms* p. xv, *Loose ice*, a number of pieces of ice near each other, but through which the ship can make way. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 382 A strap passing from a drum over a 'fast and loose pulley. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories*, 62 Loose pulleys will give trouble now and then, no matter how well they are fitted. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 58 b, Velvet, covered all over with branches of hony suckels of fyne flat gold of dammaske, of 'loose worke, every life of the branche moving. 1577 R. HOLINSHEO *Chron.* III. 844/2 A curious lose worke of velvet imbrodered with gold.

10. Comb. a. In concord with sb., forming adjectival combs., as loose-needle, loose-wrist.

1866 *Athenæum* No. 1997. 178/3 Loose-wrist practice [in pianoforte-playing] is a most excellent thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Dialling*, the operation of making a survey with the dial. There are two ways of using the instrument, known as loose needle and fast needle dialling.

b. with pples., loose being used as a complement, as loose-broke, -hanging, -hung, -let, -lying adjs.

1807 J. HARLOW *Columb.* v. 203 His troops press forward like a 'loose-broke flood. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* ii. vii. F. 6, Her 'loose-hanging gowne For her loose lying body. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iii. *Street in Strasburg*, What news do you bring with your loose-hanging rein?

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xx. 133 The 'loose-hung banners. 1872 A. DE VERE Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & Armagh Cath., With tangled locks and loose-hung battle-axe Ran the wild kerne. 1870 SWINBURNE *Est. & Stud.* (1875) 261 Effeminate in build, loose-hung, weak of eye and foot. 1601 Mary Magd. *Lament* vi. xvii. (Fuller) *Worthies* (1811), My 'loose-let soule. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 53 Soon they scoop'd Amid 'loose-lying sand a hasty grave.

c. parasyntetic adjs., as loose-barbed, -curled, -flowered, -girdled, -handed, -hipped, -jointed, -limbed, -lived, -locked, -panicked, -principled, -robed, -spiked, -twined.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 742/2 Their spears with 'loose-barbed points. 1882 OUIOA *Maremma* I. 152 Her bronze-hued, 'loose-curled head. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 'Loose-flowered Alpine Carex. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* 35 With thee, 'loose-girdled Graces come. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 223 To draw the line . . . between a wise generosity and a 'loose-headed weakness of giving. 1648 HENRICK *Hesper.* (1869) I. 64 First Jollie's wife is lame; then next, 'loose-hipt, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany* iii. 28 Big-headed, 'loose-jointed . . . carriage-horses. 1823 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 303 The cattle appear to be all of the Sussex breed . . . 'loose-limbed. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 236 A long loose-limbed seaman came up from the mouth of the cave. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 250 'Loose-lived ministers. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 94 'Loose-lock'd Sabines, who a battle stay'd. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 43 *Otidia laxa*, 'loose-panicked Otidia. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 138 A 'loose-principled and unholy being. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 Where 'loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 'Loose-spiked Rock Carex. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 75 It is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man 'loose Wi'd.

d. Special combs.: † loose-bellied a., having the bowels relaxed; loose-bodied a., (of a dress) loose-fitting; † fig. lewd, wanton; † loose-breech, a slovenly lout; † loose-clacked a., loquacious, chattering; loose-footed a., having a loose foot (in quot., said of a sail); † fig. ready on one's feet, at liberty to travel; loose-gowned a., wearing a loosely-fitting dress; † fig. wanton; † loose-hangled a. [*hangle* HINGLE], loose-jointed; † loose-hilted a., 'loose in the hilts', incontinent, wanton; loose-kirtle (quasi-arch.), a wanton; † loose-legged, † loose-tailed adjs., unchaste, incontinent; loose-tongued a., blabbing; † loose-waistcoater, ? a woman.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Alnus liquanda*, he must be made 'loose bealed. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 136 If euer I said 'loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Melam.* (1640) 67 Christian shall get her a loose bodide-gowne. 1625 SHIRLEY *School of Compl.* i. 1, Hee's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. 1672 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* Epil., And oft the lacquey, or the branny clown, Gets what is hid in the loose-bodied gown. 1575 GANNI. *Gurton* iii. iii. 1 faith, sir 'loose-breche, had ye taried, ye shold haue found your match! 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informor* (1860) 45 His dam was . . . some 'loose clackit bitch or other. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 315 Were I as 'loose-footed as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 461 Tricking up the tack if the sail is loose-footed. 1717 PARNELL *Donne's 3rd Sat.* 36 Or for some idol of thy fancy draw Some 'loose-gown'd dame. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Longue eschine* . . . a tall, ill-favoured, 'loose-hangled boodie. 1652 BROME *New Academy* ii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 28 Your 'loose-hilted Mysteresses. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. No!* xxx, Here's a fellow . . . talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican 'loose-kirtle trying to keep her apple-square ashore! 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* ii. vi. 199 Here's one must inuocate some 'loose-legged dame. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 147 Her 'loose-tail'd gossips which first intic'd her to folly. 1689 CARLILE *Fortune Hunters* iv. 43 You have fixt her in the Rank of loose-tail'd Ladies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25, I shall . . . make bold . . . to borrow a little of their 'loose tongued Liberty. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The Marquis thought some of his Paris Attachés had been rather too loose-tongued. 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 18 So that my Doublet pin'd, makes me appear Not like a Man but a 'Loose-waistcoater.

B. quasi-sh. and sb.

1. absol. in phrases. a. On the loose: (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the spree'.

1849 J. HANNAY *King Dobbs* v. 76 One evening, when they were at Gibraltar, on the look-out for amusement—in modern parlance, 'on the loose'—they went into a little wine-shop [etc.]. 1859 *Punch* 9 July 22/1 Our friend prone to vices you never may see, 'Tough he goes on the Loose, or the Cut, or the Spree. 1872 *Ibid.* 20 July 23/1 Having to appear at the police court in order to give evidence for one of your fast friends who has been out upon the loose.

b. In the loose: not made up into or prepared in a particular form.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 8/1 Of this [collection of cigar ends] about 1½ cwt. was sold in the loose to a tobacco manufacturer at 1s. per lb.

2. Rugby Football. That part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player, as distinguished from the scrumage.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 1/2 They carried the 'scrums', and were quicker in the 'loose'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 In the loose both packs did well, but the Oxford men were the more brilliant.

C. adv.

1. Loosely; with a loose hold. To sit loose (fig.): to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely to, not to be enslaved to; occas. not to

weigh heavily upon. † So to hang loose (to). To hold loose: to be indifferent.

1591 II. SMITH *Pride Nabuch.* 27 How earnest hee was about his dreame and how loose he sat after in his pallace. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 83 The best counsell I can give you, is that you hang loose to all these outward comforts. 1680 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 281 Theref, get loose, my soul, from these th. & sitt loose to them. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 480, I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master. 1706 ATTERBURY *Funeral Sermon*. Bennet 6 To sit as loose from those Pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 2 The fashionable World is grown free and easy; our Manners sit more loose upon us. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiii. 1. 175 A fluctuating series of governors holding loose, and not in earnest. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245-397 To the rubrical theories he simply sat loose.

2. To play fast and loose († loose or fast): see FAST AND LOOSE b.

a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 196 We mycht full weill have lenit in peace and rest, Nyne or ten yeris, and than playit lowis or fast.

3. Comb., as loose-driving, -enrobed, -fitting, -floating, -flowing, -living, -thinking, -wadded, -woven, -writ adjs.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 165 Von limeless Sands 'loose-driving with the Wind. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 41 'Loose en-roab'd With Ribbons-pendant flaring 'bout her head. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxv, Ralph had a kind of 'loose-fitting urbanity that wrapped him about like an ill-made overcoat. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1316 In folds 'loose-floating felt the fainter lawn. 1777 POTTER *Aschylus*, *Seven agst. Thebes* 159 Their 'loose-flowing hair. 1873 LONGE *Milton* 6 His loose-flowing garments. 1607 TOURNIER *Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 With easie Doctors, those 'loose-living men. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 In this 'loose-thinking style. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 610 Your 'loose-wadded German schlafrock, is the laziest, filthiest invention. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 4 That which puts the 'loose-woven minde into a whirling tempest. 1901 KATH. STEUART *By Allan Water* x. 275 Their webs of loose-woven cloth. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 76 The 'loose writ libels of this age.

Loose (lōs), v. Forms: 3 leowsin (? for lousin), 4 lauce, laus, lousw, loyse, 4-5 (also 9 dial.) lause, lawse, 4-6 lous, lose, loiss, (also 7-9 dial.) louse, lowse, (5 losyn, louce), 5-6 lous, loss, (6 looce, looze, los, loose, lows, lowis, lewce), 6-7 leuse, 4- loose. Pa. t. 4 laused, etc.; also 5 laust, 6 loust, 7 loost. Pa. pple. 4 laused, etc.; strong (rare) 4 losine, 6 losen. [f. LOUSE a. Cf. LESE v.]

1. trans. To let loose, set free; to release (a person, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or physical restraint.

a 1225 *Giliana* 38 Ichulle be leowsin [Bodl. MS. lowse] ant leuten hwen me punched. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14356 [Lazar] in winding clath. = wonden. 'Louses him nu', he said. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7884 Deluier were jo lordes, lawsit of prisone. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 727 Schyr, loss me off my hand. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. xii. 589, I requyre the lose me of my boundes. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Keg.* (1844) I. 60 And nocht to be lousit out of the goif quile the saide hour, for nay request. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1 Lowse this prisoner from his yrones, he muste be removed from this gaylle. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xi. 4 They . . . founde the foale tyed by y^e dore . . . and lowsed it. 1581 Act 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 So as they . . . doe presently loose and let goe every Feasaunte and Partridge so taken. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* li. 14 The captiue exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 38 Loose me, he cry'd, 'twas impudence to find A sleeping God, 'tis Sacrilege to bind. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. ii. 94 How he [the chained Titan] shall be loosed. 1840 BROWNING *Sord. lo.* ii. 21 Like Persens when he loosed his naked loe. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xx. 232 Belton had gone into the stable, and had himself loosed the animal.

b. In immaterial sense: To set free, release, emancipate; † to absolve (a person). Const. from († of).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2182, I yhern. be loused away fra his life. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 985 Syndry seke men gettis bare hele, & are lousit of mekil payne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13250 At the last, for bat lady, I lousyt myselfe. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 18327 (Trin.) From dep of helle to lousen vs. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 24 Quhil we be lowsit of this mortal body. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Occas. Prayers*, Let the pitifulnes of thy great mercy lose vs. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 Looosing them from all due allegiance to their Prince. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiii. 12 Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmite. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 130 It was concluded, . . . that he shall be lowsed fra the said sentence. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 39 They [sc. slaves] themselves once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipate and loosed. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 37 She sent a herald forth, And had him cry, . . . that she would loose The people. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* III. ii. 542 God as interpreted through Him [Christ] was loosed from the qualities that bound Him to a peculiar people.

c. esp. with allusion to Matt. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. Also absol.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18189 Quat art pou bat louses paa bat forman sin sua band in wa? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3852 Alle bat pou louses in ertre right Sal be lousid in heven bright. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 17 To bind and loiss quhowm-ener pou will Plane powar is gewin þe þare-till. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To whom Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to loose. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 b, What so euer thou loose in ert, it shall be losen in heuen. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 199 Havyng full anchoritie to bynd and to lose,

to contracte and conclude. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 192 Saif Christ onlie that deit on tre He may baith louse and bind. 1892 E. P. BARLOW *Regni Evangelium* i. 57 What they have bound no other hand must loose.

d. To free (the lips, tongue, etc.) from constraint. a 1375 *Joseph Arian*, 49 Louse þi lippes a-twynne & let þe gost worche. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 127 My lippis Lord than loose thou sall. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crevifixe* 2283 Now doe the wicked loose their tongues to lyes. 1822 SHELLEY *Zucca* x. 8 Sounds of softest song . . . Had loosed the heart of him who sat and wept. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 88 Let me screw thee up a peg: Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1902 *Expositor* May 383 The wine loosed the tongues of the guests.

† e. To set free from disease. Obs.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 58 Of the herb Sorrell, that loves Meadows still, Or Mallows loosing bodyes ill.

2. To undo, untie, unfasten (fettlers, a knot); to break (a seal); † occas. with up. † To loose down (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. Now dial. or poet.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 12823 (Gött.), I es noght worthi to louse [Cott. lese] be thwanges of his scho. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 510 Pai . . . lousit þare beluis spedly. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 26 Alle the doris weren openyd, and the boondis of alle weren lousid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 788* þus lowtes þis lede on low & lowsys hys chyne. 1530 PALSGR. 494/1 You have so confused this yerne that it can nat be loused asunder. *Ibid.* 615/2 Lowse the knotte of my garter. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* v. 2 Who is worthy to open the boke, and to loose the seales therof? c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 42 It settis not madynis also To latt men lowis thair laice. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Somerset* xvi, When the chiefe lynke was lewced from the chayne. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Visions* ix, With side-long beard, and locks down hanging loast. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, The witch . . . Lowsd down my breeks. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 30 Wit calls the graces the chaste zone to loose. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 147 They . . . Throw back their heads and loose their streaming hair.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vii. 35 His eares were opened, and the bonde of his tonge was lowsed. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 Loused the knot of the question. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 The knot [is] harder to louse, for nether syde wantes sun reason. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. 20 Other Prospects Have loosed those Ties and bound him fast to Cæsar. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 192 Then our bond Had best be loosed for ever.

b. To unlock or unpack (a chest, etc.); to unpack (goods). Also with forth, out; occas. absol. Chiefly Sc.

Phr. (Sc.) † To loose the box: to open one's coffers, to pay up. † To loose one's poke, pack: to open one's budget, to 'out with it'.

13. Gave, & Gr. Knt. 2376 He kast to be knot & þe kest lawsez. 1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* (Arl.) 108 Lette vs returne agayne vnto our matter, and those thynges whyche you haue packed vp, in so shorte a roume, we wyll loose them forth. 1583 *Leg. Ep.* St. Androis 228 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He pat him off with mowis and mockis, And had no will to loose the boxe. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. i, But loose your poke; be't true or fause let's hear. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recit. vii, The jovial thrang The poet did requyte, To loose his pack, an' wale a sang. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitly Gloss.*, To Loose out, to untie, to unlouse or unpack goods.

† c. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). Obs.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shall they . . . loose their handes. 1566 *Child-Marrriages* 69 Then they [loosid] bandes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 243.

d. To detach, cast loose, let go: chiefly Naut. † Also with forth. † To loose out (a knife): to unsheath it. † Also, to remove (an article of clothing) from the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 5 Lowse thou thi shoynge fro thi feyt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris . . . and his pure brother . . . Lauset lousip from the le; lachyn in Ancres [L. solutis itaque funibus, subductis anchoris]. c 1400 *Melayne* 1067 The Sarazene . . . lawses out a knyfe full righte. c 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 160 Downd on the trest in a creddill to sit, To lous þe pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat down the sail. 1530 PALSGR. 615/2 Lowse your shoe and gyve hym upon the heed withall. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* v. 5 Vpon thy worde I will loose forth the nett. a 1598 LYNDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 324 The king . . . past to his chamber and lousit his clathis and maid him to his bede. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii, I will not loose a hat To a hairs breadth, move your Bever, I'll move mine. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 16 Therefore up a hand and loose fore, Top sail in the Top, that the Ships may see we will Sail. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Let-fall*, If the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard he struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard he hoised, then the Mariners do not say, Let fall the Sail, but Loose the Sail. 1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine* (1780), To Loose, to unfurl or cast loose any sail, in order to be set, or dried, after rainy weather. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 88 The chain is loosed, the sails are spread. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxi, She loosed the boat from its moorings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, To loose a rope, to cast it off, or let it go.

e. Sc. To detach the team from (a plough, etc.). Also absol.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2253 in *Anglia* IX. 471 The oxin waxit mare realie at the last, Syne efter they lousit [etc.]. a 1568 *Wyle of Auchtermuchty* ii. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 342 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end. *Ibid.* xiii. 345 She lowsit the pluch and syne come hame. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 56 Twa lads . . . War gaen at plough their forenoon yokin: At length baith tir'd wi' heat o' noon, They loos'd an' on the lee lay down. 1893 CROCKETT *Sticket Minister* 117 He was oot a' nicht, an' I havna seen him since he loosed.

† f. To carve (a pheasant). Obs.

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babes Bk.* (1868) 395 To lose or unlase a fesaunt.

† g. *intr.* To come unfastened. Obs. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 84 The picture suddenly loses from its ribband.

3. † a. To loose the anchor: to weigh anchor. Also, to loose one's bark. Obs.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 675 He man went and loused be ankir. 1555 EDRN *Decades* (Arb.) 69 They loused theyr ankers and departed from Guadaloupe. 1597 TURBERV. *Onid's Epist.* Qij b. Auale and lose thy Barcke, take seas. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 307 The frenche ships beginis to lous their anker, and stryk sail at Bristoo.

b. Hence *absol.* To weigh anchor. *occas.* with up.

1526 TINDALE *Acts xxvii.* 2 We entred into a shippe of Adramiciun, and loused from lond. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 975/1 The baron de la Bk. leused from Déepe with twelve galleis. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iii. To stay my flete from loosing forth the Bay. 1635 FOXE & JAMES *Voy. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 180 This noon he loost up for the shore. 1677 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1245/3 This morning the light ships that were at Anchor in this Bay, loused, and are sailed to the Northwards. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 277 Our ship loused from the harbour. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loosing for sea*, weighing the anchor.

4. To shoot or let fly (an arrow); to let off (a gun). ? Obs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Ga and louse 3one arrows. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 The Kyng... losyde his gonnys of ordynauce upponne them. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I louse, as a gonner loweth a pece of ordonance. 1584 N. LICHFIELD *Castaneda's Discov. E. Ind.* I. lvi. 120 As the Naysse loosed off his arrow. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 207 As many Arrows loosed seuerall wayes come to one marke. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 324 Such archers... use... to loose their arrows in a more comely manner. 1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. I. 122 That strong cord that never looses dart but at fair aim. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxvi. Like a shaft loosed by the bowman's error.

transf. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 4 When lightning is loosed. b. *absol.* or *intr.* To shoot, let fly. Also said of the gun.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 He childe losed and schette. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I thought full lytell he wolde have loused at me when I sawe him drawe his bowe. *Ibid.* 661/2 Se howe yonder gonner reculeth or ever she louse. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 161 Houlede and nocke trewlye, drawe and louse equallye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 56 b, Al the .ii. c. archers shot and losed at once. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 58 (He gives them the Arrows) Too it Boy, Marcus loose when I bid. 1603 B. JONSON *Sylvanus* iii. iii. Nor must he looke at what, or whom to strike, but loose at all. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 80 Reserving their fire till the Zulus were packed like sheep in a kraal, they loosed into them with the roers. 1893 *Field* 25 Mar. 436/3, I threw up my gun mechanically, but had no intention of 'loosing' at the poor thing. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/3 Paget's artillerymen dashed forward, unlimbered, and loosed on the foe.

c. *trans.* (transf. and fig.) To give vent to, emit; to cause or a low to proceed from one.

1508 KENNEDY *Flying v. Dunbar* 28 Ramowd rebald, thow fall down at the roist, My laureat letters at the and I lowis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. J. L.* III. v. 103 Loose now and then A scattered smile, and that He lie vpon. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 172 Both my reuenge and hate Loosing vpon thee. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Apr., His... delicateness in extending and loosening a note with incomparable softnesse. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 407 And loose A flying charm of blusshes o'er this cheek.

† 5. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; = LOOSEN v. 3; to make unstable or insecure in position. Also *intr.* for *pass.* Now only arch.

13. — E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 957 He rayn ruled down. Gorde to gomorra pat be grounde laused. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 253 A gret stane... That throu the gret auencie was lowyst, redy for to fall. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* st. 1117 Pen sye he how his fedris weron lewesode ychone. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 With the wyndyng of the edderynes thou dost leuse thy stakes and therefore they must nedes be... hardened agayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 The hole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolved and losed. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I louse a tree or herbe from the roote. *Ibid.*, Se howe the heate hath made these borders to louse asonder. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1750) H iij. A stroke or fall, wherly the ioyntes of the backe bone ar loused. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxii. 16 As timbers gitt and bound together in a building cannot be loosed with shaking. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1062 The firm land have they loosed and shaken.

6. To make loose or slack; to loosen, slacken, relax, make less tight; † *pass.* (of nerves) to be unstrung. † To loose a bridle to: to indulge. Now arch. *exc.* in colloq. phr. To loose hold: to let go.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Losyn, or slakyn, laxo, relaxo. 1530 PALSGR. 720/2, I louse a thyng that was to strayed tyed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1866) 67 The olde Rosyars must haue the Earth loosed about them in Februarye, and the dead twiggis cutte off. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1866) II. 117 Our lyfe is like to instruments of Musicke, which sometime wresting vp the strings, and sometime by losing them, become more melodious. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 152 Occasione frille to loose a brydle to al their appetites. c 1614 SIR W. MURR. *Dido & Aeneas* I. 220 A prince imposed to let or loose their rains, as he commands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 586 The slippy God will try to loose his hold. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, Hist. vi. viii. § 4 Their nerves were so terribly loosed... they could not flee away. 1805 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 118/2 Sin and law loose their hold at the same time. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 822 He bid them loose grasp. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 18 'Loose your hold of the lady's bridle', cried Walter. 1901 METHUEN *Peace or War* S. Africa vii. 158 He will know when to loose and when to tighten the rein.

† b. *transf.* To relax or loosen (the bowels). Also *absol.* Obs.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Pou maist... lose be wombe if bat he be costif. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1541) 77 The brothe of coole wortes... leueth the bealy. *Ibid.* 87 Blacke pepper through the heate and drynes therof, leueth quickly. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* II. vii. (1541) 20 b, Soure grapes are colde, and do also louse, but they are harde of dygestion. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 187 It is dangerous to loose the belly upon a former loosenesse. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pap. Err.* I. 58 If they bellies be not abundantly loosed.

† 7. [Cf. L. *solvere.*] To break up, dissolve, do away with. Chiefly fig. Obs.

1340 HANFORD *Pr. Counc.* 1792 He dede... louses alle thyng And of ilk mans lif mas ending. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Whos chirche dissolved and loused born long rote rones he reparalde. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. ix. 91 Pat frencsch pat is kyndly sal not be lausy. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissolueth and loseth all vowes. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1, I resolve, I loose thynges, or melte them, or parte thynges asonder, je resolu. 1519 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 23 By assuming vows no Pope will loose.

† b. *intr.* To crumble away; to dissolve, melt. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. *Cristine* 234 Til he fals ydol don can fal, & in poude lousyt al smal. 1481 CANTON *Nyrr.* II. xxvii. 120 The moisture... is in thayer assembled and amassed... And the sonne causeth it to lose and to falle on therthe.

† 8. To break faith; to violate (a peace). Obs.

13. — *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1784 If se... folden fayth to pat fre, fessid so harde, Pat yow lausen he lyst. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lair Arms* (S. T. S.) 149 The man... may nocht lous his faith. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 309 By reason whereof the peace between them agreed might be losed or broken.

† 9. To solve, explain. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 25 He had red her Riddle, which no wight could ever loose but suffred deadly doole. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Arts & Sci. 1 This doubt is afterwards loosed by Aristotle himself.

† 10. To redeem, release or obtain by payment; to pay for. *Sc.* Hence *perh.* Coverdale's use: † To buy (obs.).

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 48 Item to David Quhytehed and Thome of Stanly... for Doctor Andres dispensacion lousyt be thaim in Bruges xvijli. 1500 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 98 Item... to Jacob luit to lous his lute that lay in wed xxijjs. 1504 *S. Ibid.* (1901) III. 127 To Alexander Kers to lous the Kingis stope quhilik was tane quhen he was Abbot of Unreson vijli xijs. *Ibid.* 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xxiii. 25 That I shall louse a pece of londe vnto my self. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* II. As for the letters at the post-mistress's... they may hide in her shop-window... till Deltane, or I louse them. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Louse*... to pay for; as, 'Gie me siller to louse my coals at the hill'.

† b. *Sc.* To free (an estate) from incumbrance. 1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1836) 361/2 Or the landis war lowst, quhilikis are now lowst.

11. *Sc. Law.* To withdraw (an arrestment).

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 100 The arrest laid one the gudes abounne writin le Patrik Leslie... And the said Patrik offerit the said guds, and the rest maid thar one to be lousit, incontinent thar findand souerety [etc.]. 1544 *Ibid.* I. 205 The said day, Thomas Menzies, provest of Aberdene... hes lowst the arrestment made vpon one scheip, and certane tymmer being thairin, pertening to Robert Patersonne and vthers. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 75 b, The moueable gudes of the defender, could be first attached, and arrested, vntill he finde securitie be pledges, to compeir and answer to the complainer; and then the arrestment should be lowsed. 1681 VISCI. *Stair Instit. Law Scot.* III. i. (1693) 373 When he whose Goods or Sums are arrested, findeth Caution, and thereby loseth the Arrestment. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* III. vi. § 12 (1773) I. 509.

12. *pass.* and *intr.* To finish working; (of a school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, 'break up'. *dial.*

a 1813 WILSON *Maggie Weir* (E. D. D.), Ploughman chields lous'd frae their wark. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. vi. 151 He had hear't if [a song] every day when the school looses. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 35 *Loose* ('Loose') — Finish working! 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Woids* 110 One Sunday afternoon just as the chapel had 'loosed'.

Loose, obs. form or variant of LOSE, LOSS.

Loosed (lūst), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOSE v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. viii, Whose loosed bones quite out of joyn't be wried. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. b, The eares are moveable... in horses, and labouring beasts, they shew their spirits, being nicaunt in the fearfull... and loosed in the sick. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 150 He rose like the loosed fountain's utmost leap.

Loose end.

1. An extremity of a string or the like left hanging loose; fig. of something left disconnected, undecided or unguarded. Chiefly pl.

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Some loose or od ende will come man. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 110 The cleargie men... are beloued generally... except peradventure of some hungrie wombes, that couet to plucke & snatch at the loose ends of their best commodities; with whom it is... a common guise, when a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living, what part thereof he will first forgo and part with to their vse. 1862 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 6 A completed connexion between the extremities of the body and the cells of the grey matter, or else between one cell and another of the central pulp; there are no loose ends. 1897 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jrnl.* I. Jan. 4/5 No loose ends of controversy along these lines will be left to be taken up by the new Administration.

2. Phr. *At (after, on) a loose end*: not regularly occupied, having no settled employment; not know-

ing what to be at. Also (*to leave a matter*) at a loose end: unsettled. *colloq.*, *orig. dial.* (cf. *loose hand*, LOOSE a. 9).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 55 One informant told me that the bird-catchers... when young... were those who 'liked to be after a loose end', first catching their birds, as a sort of sporting business, and then sometimes selling them in the streets. 1856 P. THOMSON *Hist. Boston* 714 'He's on a loose end', without employment. 1860 GRO. ELYOT *Mill on Fl.* vi. iv. III. 54 When I've left off carrying my pack, and am at a loose end. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* LXIX. 412/1 But to stop short of that is to leave the whole matter at a loose end. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail/Skirt* III. 228 On the Saturday evening he, like Bob, was at the 'loose end', but he had full employment. 1889 MALLOCK *In Enchanted Isl.* 262 Excepting myself he was the only stranger in Cyprus who was thus at a loose end, as it were, and not on some professional duty.

3. *Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1855 BOWER *State Quarries* 17 A 'loose end', as quarrymen call it, should always be selected for carrying on operations on the top rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loose-end*, a gangway in *long-wall* working, driven so that one side is solid ground while the other opens upon old workings. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Loose End*, the limit of a stall next to the goaf, or where the adjoining stall is in advance.

Loosely (lū'sli), *adv.* Forms: 4 looselyche, lousely, 4-5 loseliche, 5 losly, 5-6 losely, 6 lowslye, lowslye, y, lously, loocely, loos(e)lye, 7 loosly, 6- loosely. [f. LOOSE a. + -LY.] In a loose manner.

1. Not tightly, slackly; without tightness, closeness, rigidity, or cohesion. Also fig.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Mynde it [a ligature] losely at be moup of be wounde. *Ibid.* 146 He seuenhe is bounde loseliche to be first spondile. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xii. The more pat this desyre is the faster is Iesu knytte to the soule: The lesse that this desyre is be loslyer is he knytte. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Alus.* II. (1882) 37 It is a worlde to see how loosely they shall be sowed... euerie stitch an inch or two from another. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b 2 It fasteneth the gummies vnto the teethe, when as they hange looselye theron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 445 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise In comens, rang'd in figure wedge thir way. 1811 LATHAM *Facts conc. Diabetes* 87 Matters capable of such fermentation... have their sugar so weakly and loosely oxygenated as to be again readily evolved by the secretory action of the kidneys. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Alouff* II. 64 Articles of wool which were so loosely manufactured, that they could be easily converted again into wool. 1860 B. JOWETT in *Fiss. & Rev.* 389 In modern times... all languages sit loosely on thought. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 81 Not so loosely thoughts were linked, Six weeks since.

2. Without care, strictness, or rigour; not strictly; carelessly, negligently, laxly. Said esp. of thought or its expression.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* R. XII. 213 For he is in be lowest of heuene... And wel loselyche lollith here by be lawe of holycherche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 But Enme looslye i-kept [L. *latius custodit*], wroot outt be hishoppis of Engeland. 1566 DRYAN *Horace's Sat.* II. I. E. vj b, Some thynke my satyres too to tarte to kepe no constant lawe, And some have thought it looslye pende. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Bat-zac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 6 Though you write nothing loosly, yet you write nothing with streynyng. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 106 The... revenue had been very loosely managed. 1793 BEAUCOPE in *Obscur. Nature Demonstr. Evid.* 133, I have already loosely observed, that their system supposes [etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Nov. (1894) II. xx. 222 All men talk loosly in their ordinary conversation. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ford. & Is.* (1846) I. Intro. 19 The laws were often loosely administered by incompetent judges. 1885 LEADS *Mercury* 31 Jan. 6/5 The ideas thus loosely expressed... 1899 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 448 In this country the word 'stammering' is used loosely for all forms of speech defect.

3. Without moral strictness; immorally.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 20-24 Ye be not geuen to riot and excese so openly and loosly. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Wise Sp.* 188 In this age when a Bishop living loosly was charged that his conversation was not according to the Apostles lives, he [etc.]. 1699 DRYDEN in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 140 Licence which Mrs. Behn allow'd herself, of writing loosly, and giving... some scandal to the modesty of her sex. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 36 He was... a far more dangerous enemy of the Church than... if he had... lived as loosly as Wilmot.

4. Without being confined or restrained. Now rare.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 51 Her golden locks for hast were loosly shed about her eares. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 437 Ioues wife could put on no such raines, But spake thus loosly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 75 Or as the hairs which deck their wanton heads, Which loosly fly, and play with every winde. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 261 The wind admir'd, which her hair loosly bore, Why it grew stiff, and now would play no more. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxv, Sheathed in resplendent arms, or loosly dight To luxury. 1892 TENNYSON *Akbar's Dream*, And what are forms? Fair garments, plain or rich, and fitting close Or flying loosly.

5. With free evacuation of the bowels.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 288 Your guildd pills... slip so smoothly doune Your Subjects throates, that all (vpon a sudden) Are looslye giuen. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 741 If the bowels are only opened once looslye he takes but one dose.

6. *Comb.* (with *ppl. adjs.*), as loosely-adherent, -branched, -fitting, -packed, -woven etc.

1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 9 O Nymph, with loosly-flowing hair. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 149 (1875) 403 Not unfrequently a piece of trap (rock) may be found reduced... to a number of loosely-adherent coats,

like those of an onion. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 299 A loosely-branched tree. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 903 [Bacilli] occasionally in loosely packed bundles.

Loosen (*lū's'n*), *v.* Forms: 4. *loosne*, *lousen*, *loosne*, 6. *loozen*, 7. *loosen*, 9. *dial. looswen*, 4. 7. *loosen*. [f. *LOOSE* a. + *-EN* b. ON. had *losna* intr., to become loose, from the wk. grade of the root.] To make loose or looser.

1. *trans.* To set free or release from bonds or physical restraint. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* (rare) and *dial.* 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* cxlv. 7 The Lord losneth the gyuede. *Ibid.* ci. 21 That he shulde...loosen the sonnes of the slayne. 1530 *Palsgr.* 766/2, I unbynde, I losen, *je deslie*. 1804 *Cooper Poetry* I. 88 The ousen, loosend' frae the plough, Spread oore the grassy plain. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* II. 153 Lifting his hands now loosened from chains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now only in the phrase to *loosen* (a person's) *tongue* and in certain poetical or rhetorical uses (? after Shelley).

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 192 And therefore doth in this Law, what best agrees with his goodness, loosning a sacred thing to peace and charity, rather then binding it to hatred and contention. *Ibid.* 222 And this their limiting that which God loosend' and their loosning the sinnes that he limited. 1695 *Dryden Dufresnoy's Art Painting* 185 This is an admirable Rule; a Painter ought to have it perpetually present in his Mind and Memory...It loosens his hands, and assists his understanding. 1821 *Shelley Prometh.* *Unb.* III. iii. 81 Thou breathe into the many-folded shell, Loosening its mighty music. 1850 *Tennyson In Memoriam* xlviii. 14 But [sorrow] rather loosens from the lip Short swallow-flights of song. 1859 *Trollope He knew* xlv. (1878) 246 By degrees her tongue was loosened. 1893 *E. H. Barker Wand. S. Waters* 222 The fragrance of the valley was loosened. 1895 *Zangwill Master* I. x. 110 The action seemed to loosen his tongue.

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like). Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to relax, slacken.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xv. 2 Go, and loosne the sac fro thi leendis. 1611 *Bible Judith* ix. 2 Who loosened the girdle of a maid to defile her. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav.* Persia 384 The Grooms...walk the Horses, then they cloath them and loosen their girts. 1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* III. 54 The manacles were loosened from my hands. 1820 *Keats St. Agnes* xxvi. She...Loosens her fragrant bodice. 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 1/2 A Government not accustomed to their purse strings. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 On loosening the ligatures the rabbit often gave a sudden jump forward. 1902 *A. E. W. Mason Four Feathers* xv. 141 That access of panic which had loosened his joints when first he saw the low brown walls of the town.

fig. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxiv. 367 Neptune's bonds of stone from Dardan city to loosen.

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach.

1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 643 From thir foundations loosning to and fro They pluckt the seated Hills. 1680 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 232 The manner of loosning all the other inward Spheres is as the former. *Ibid.* Loosen it out of the Wax. 1726 *Leoni tr. Albert's Archit.* I. 72/2 The water...routs up the bottom, and...carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 A wall which time and weather had so loosened that it shook in every storm. 1879 *N. Smyth Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1882) 45 The ivy creeping up the wall of the church does not loosen its ancient stones. 1882 *Ouida Maremma* I. 28 Loosen the image from my hat.

† b. *fig.* To detach in affection, make a breach between. *Obs.*

1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. i. 19 (1st Q. 1608), I had rather loose the battaile, then that sister should loosen him and mee.

c. *slang.* To loosen (a person's) *hide*: to flog. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/2 He thought the only way to make them decent members of society was 'to loosen their hides'.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To become loose.

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 46 The square on the Spindle will be apt to loosen in the square of the Wheel. 1680 *Ibid.* 178 These Puppets stand the firmer, and are less subject to loosen. *Ibid.* 231 The Cube or Dy will loosen. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* iv. xi. They have a kind of Tree, which at Forty Years old loosens in the Root. 1899 *J. Hutchinson Archives Surg.* x. 157 A whitlow formed, and the nail loosened and was shed in fragments. 1901 *W. M. Ramsay in Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 390 His old ideas had been slowly loosening and dissolving.

4. *trans.* To make less coherent; to separate the particles of.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* II. 488 With Iron Teeth of Rakes...to move The crusted Earth, and loosen it above. 1787 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 62 Manures plowed in, loosen and divide the soil. 1846 *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 329 The workman then with his spade loosens...the texture of the...soil. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 He struck the snow with his baton to loosen it.

fig. a 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 510 Society was loosened and seemed to be resolving itself into its elements.

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause a free evacuation of (the bowels).

1587 *Golding De Morney* viii. 95 Esculapius...was esteemed as a God for teaching...to loosen the Belly. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 41 Feare looseth the Belly. 1676 *Wise-man Surg.* v. l. 352 Also use...lenient Purgatives, to loosen the body. 1761 *W. Lewis Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 181 To loosen the belly; to promote perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 617 The bowels [must] be loosened with some gentle aperient.

b. To render (a cough) 'looser'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 316/1 To loosen the cough...small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarized antimony are often most effectual. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

1798 *Malthus Popul.* (1878) 10 The restraints to population are...loosened. 1858 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 568 Even the Inquisition was...made to loosen its hold over its victims. 1872 *G. B. Cheever Lect. Pilgr. Progr.* v. 152 The strictness of his imprisonment had been loosened. 1873 *Holland A. Bonnic.* vii. 119 Mr. Bird seemed to take a special pleasure in our society, and while loosening his claim on us as pupils, to hold us as associates and friends more closely. 1899 *T. S. Baldock Cronwell* 291 The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline.

Loosened (*lū's'nd*), *pp. a.* [f. *LOOSEN* v. + *-ED* l.] In senses of the vb.; slackened, relaxed; rendered loose or easily detachable; also *dial.* liberated from service.

1680 *Dryden Ovid's Ep.* vii. 9 While you, with loosend' Sails, and Vows, prepare To seek a Land, that flies the Searchers Care. 1697 *Virg. Georg.* III. 307 He scours along the Field, with loosend' Reins. 1755 *J. G. Cooper Estimate of Life* III. 64 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 224 Despair, that hellish fiend, proceeds From loosend' thoughts, and impious deeds. 1798 *Lanor Gebir* II. 136 His chaplets mingled with her loosend' hair. 1821 *Joanna Baillic Metr. Leg.* Lord John xxix. But his loosend' limbs shook fast. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. Hall Whiteboy* xl. 91 Then will come the loosend' soldier. 1855 *Browning Transcendentalism* 25 He...turned with loosend' tongue to talk with him. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The loosend' avalanches...upon the mountain heads.

Loosener (*lū's'nai*). [f. as prec. + *-ER* l.]

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1843 *Browning Blot in 'Scutcheon'* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/1 No loosener O' the lattice. 1852 *R. A. Coffin tr. Lignieri's Glories of Mary* (1868) 87 Loosener of my bonds. Listen to my prayers.

2. Something which serves to loosen anything.

1630 *Drathwait Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 99 Immoderation is a loosener of the sinewes and a lessener of the strength. 1643 *Caryl Sac. Court.* 5 It is a loosener of affection. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Comput.* I. 9 It is not good to use looseners, as Apples, Prunes...frequently. 1784 *Jefferson Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 334 The most powerful looseners of the bands of private friendship. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* II. 13 The golden apple...Late-worn loosener of the wary girdle.

Looseness (*lū's'nēs*). Forms: see *LOOSE* a.

[f. *LOOSE* a. + *-NESS* l.] The attribute of being loose.

1. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid connexion, tightness, or density. *lit., transf.*, and *fig.* 1400 *Laufnachs Cirurg.* 64 pe enchesoun of caune coniuncte is compouned of be moupis of be veynes and arteries...or ellis to greet feblines or to greet loosenes. 1562 *Turner Bathes* 8 h. They are good for the loosenes and to much softness of the pappes. 1587 *Golding De Morney* xiii. 223 After that inauer therefore may we wade...between Loosenesse and Bondage by leaning their pinnings free. 1607 *Marshall Caval.* II. (1617) 92 Hold up his head, so as by no means he may...win it to such a loosennes from the riders hand, that [etc.]. 1621 *tr. Williamson tr. Goulart's Wise Vieill.* 34 Loosenesse of teeth. 1635 56 *Cowley Davidels* II. 640 Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close Knot the smallest Looseness made. 1675 *A. Browne App. Art Limning* 20 The third thing Excellent in a Good Draught is Looseness, that is, that the Body be not made Stiff in any part. 1889 *J. M. Robertson Christ & Krishna* xvii. 107 The looseness and flexibility of the materials of which the cumbrous mythology of the Hindu epic poems is composed.

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practice.

1585 *Fetherstone tr. Calvin on Acts* xviii. 17 This loosenesse must bee imputed not so much to the sluggishness of the deitie as to the hatred of the Jewish religion. a 1639 *W. Whately Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 101 They know how to tie others hard and leave themselves loose, through the loosenesse of an evil conscience. a 1665 *J. Goodwin Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 465 Any looseness or lightness of spirit. 1773 *Wourow Corr.* (1843) III. 58 The Non-subscribing principle has a natural and necessary tendency to looseness and the opening a door for error. 1855 *N. J. Express* Sept. (Bartlett), The perfect looseness, with which books not on the invoice were sold [at auction]. 1878 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 290 The greater looseness of their principles. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/3 It is confessed by members of the Stock Exchange that their methods of dealing sometimes encourage a certain amount of looseness.

b. Lack of exactness or accuracy.

1769 *Burke Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 70 The looseness and inaccuracy of the export entries. 1797 *Goodwin Enquirer* I. vi. 42 Misunderstandings...may be traced to...looseness of expression. 1849 *Ruskin Ser. Lamps* p. vij. The looseness of the drawing...may perhaps diminish their credit. 1873 *M. Arnold Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 142 The incurable looseness with which the circumstances of what is called and thought a miracle are related. 1885 *Sir A. Wills in Law Times Rep.* I. II. 518/1 Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

3. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct, speech, or thought.

1576 *Woolton Chr. Manual* H v b, Nature hath mingled pleasure with things necessarye...If pleasure come alone, it is looseness. 1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 25 This chastitie may be seduced in processe of time to loosenesse. 1599 *R. Crompton Mansion Magnanimitie* N iv b, The said noble Earle...knowing the loosenesse of soldiers...caused the Ladies...to be safely conveyed out of the Citie. 1693-4 *Wood Life* 3 Mar. He told him that such a College in Oxford was a debauch'd college, that they were all given to looseness. 1799 *Felton Classics* (1718) 26 The Looseness of his Thoughts, too immodest for chaste Ears to hear. 1868 *Milman St. Paul's* 302 Looseness too often sinking into obscenity. 1900 *W. M. Sinclair Unto You Young Men* x. 187 Scenes of luxury or looseness.

4. Laxity (of the bowels), esp. as a morbid symptom; diarrhoea; † an attack of diarrhoea.

1586 *T. Randolph in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III 121

He fell into a greate loosenes of his bodye. 1600 *Surflet Country Farme* I. xv. 97 For the loosenes of the belly, some make them meate of the husks of barlie steep in wine. 1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 232 If rubarb be justly affirmed to be an excellent medicine in loosenes. 1702 *J. Purcell Cholick* (1714) 163 The Pains grew violent, and a great Looseness succeeded. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Imp.* (1749) I. 217 In Diarrhoea or Loosenesses. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 28 His looseness encreased to a great excess, which brought on much weakness. 1760 *Gray Let.* Poems (1775) 283 A violent looseness carried him off. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 242 A certain looseness of the bowels...is a common symptom of the disease (i.e. of whooping-cough). 1898 *P. Manson Trop. Diseases* xvii. 271 The preliminary looseness in such cases [of cholera] is called the 'premonitory diarrhoea'.

Loosenger, variant of *LOSENGER Obs.*

Loosening (*lū's'nin*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING l.] The action of *LOOSEN* v. in various senses.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Without hurting of the gummies, and loosening of the same. 1615 *Hieron Wks.* I. 654 Thus is death a loosening to the children of God. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 435 The Loosening of the Earth, which cometh any Tree. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. xix. 333 Ice gives evidence of a loosening of its crystalline texture. 1876 *Miss Braddon F. Haggard's Dan.* I. 35 A signal for the loosening of everyone else's tongue. 1883 *R. W. Dixon Mano* III. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

Loosening, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That loosens, in various senses of the vb.

1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 13 The strange loosening nature of a violent jarring motion. 1694 *Salmon Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 529/1 Laxative or Loosening Tartar. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc ij, Laxative, or Loosening Medicines. 1801 *Southery Thalaba* ix. xlii, Thalaba Watches her snowy fingers...Unwind the loosening chain. 1886 *C. Scott Sheep-Farming* 15 They are fed upon roots...which exert a loosening effect on the teeth.

Looser (*lū'sai*). [f. *LOOSE* v. + *-ER* l.] One who or something which loosens.

1528 *Paynel Salerni's Regim.* (1541) 82 b, Mustarde sede is a great leuser, consumer, and clesner of fleumaticke humidities. 1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.* *Solditor*, a looser, an expounder of dreams or riddles. 1871 *R. Ellis tr. Catullus* lxvii. 28 A sturdier arm, that franker quality somewhere, Looser of youth's fast-bound girdle. 1882 *Nares Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 199 The sail loosers...keep fast the...hoins.

Loosestrife (*lū's'strif*). Also 6 *loose-*, *lous(e)* strife, *loostriefe*. [f. *LOOSE* v. + *STRIFE* sb.; a mistransl. of late L. *lysimaquia*, also *-machion*, a. Gr. *Λυσιμάχιον*, f. the personal name *Λυσίμαχος* *lysimaachus*, an application of the adj. *λυσιμαχος* 'loosing' (i.e. ending) strife, f. *λυσι-*, combining stem of *λύνειν* to loose + *μαχη* strife.

The form **Λυσιμαχία* (found only in Pliny's Latin translation) would be correct Gr. for 'the action of loosing strife'. The misinterpretation of the word is ancient; Pliny, though stating that the plant was discovered by one *lysimaachus*, also says that oxen that are made to eat it are rendered more willing to draw together. Ancient writers mention two kinds of *lysimaquia*, the purple and the yellow, the descriptions of which agree with the two plants referred to in 1 below. Modern botanists have appropriated *lysimaquia* as a generic name to the 'yellow loosestrife'.

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

a. *Lysimachia vulgaris* (N.O. *Primulaceae*), flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers; called *spec.* Golden or Yellow Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 Some call it *Lysimachia luteum*...it may be called in englishe yelow lousstrife or herbe Wylowe. 1562 *Herbal* II. 44 It may be well called after the etimologi of the worde and also of y^e vertue that it hath lous strife. 1578 *Lyte Dodoeus* I. II. 75 The yellow *lysimaachus* or golden Louse strife. 1640 *Parkinson Theatr. Bot.* 543 Common yelow Loosestrife or Willow herbe. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower Pl.* IV. 236 Great Yellow Loosestrife...Its large yellow panicle has leaves growing among the blossoms.

b. *Lythrum Salicaria* (N.O. *Lythraceae*), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called *spec.* Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 *Lysimachia purpurea*...may be called in englishe red lousstrife, or purple loosestrife. 1567 *Marlet Gr. Forest* 51 Other will have it called Loostriefe or Herbe Willow. It beareth a red flower. 1633 *Johnson Gerard's Herbal* II. cxxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife of Clusius. 1785 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xx. (1794) 278 Purple Loosestrife is a handsome plant. 1838 *Mary Howitt Pheasant* I. The loose-strife's purple spear. 1866 *M. Arnold Thyrus* xiii. When through the Wytham flats, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among...We tracked the shy Thames shore. 1889 *P. H. Emerson Eng. Idyls* 83 Their sea-boots crushed the purple loosestrife into the ground.

2. Applied (as a book-name) with qualifications to plants of other genera (see quotes.).

1760 *J. Lee Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Potted Loose-strife, *Ephobium*. *Ibid.*, Yellow Virginian Loose-strife, *Gaura*. 1787 *tr. Linnaeus Fam. Plantis* I. 254 *Gaura*, Virginian Loosestrife. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 695/1 False Loosestrife, *Ludwigia*. Swamp-L., *Decodon*. West Indian L., *Tussira suffruticosa*.

Loosing (*lū'sin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOOSE* v. + *-ING* l.] The action of the vb. *LOOSE*.

† 1. Letting go; setting free, release. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1415 SIR T. GREY in 43 *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 587 Ye mon shulde cum agayn on Tiseday to tel ye way of yair lawys- yng. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 186 The letter that come from William Elison, the which I had mynd in for loysing of Edmund Ward, for I have gotten him forth by the wayes of William Ellyson. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict., Solutio*, loosing, deliuering, *solutio, dimissio*.

† 2. The making or rendering loose in a socket or the like; the untying (of a knot). *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were also rasyd with fyry naylys vnto the bonys and to the loysing of her ioyntys. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 249 Rather then I wil tarrie the loosing of them [sc. knottes], I wil cutt them in sunder. 1599 *Life Sir T. More in Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 99 The old man's purse was made fast to his girdle, which the thief spying gave it the loosing.

3. A setting free, absolving, or discharging (from guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission of a sin or penance.

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 345 At thair bother assent for to lyve samen Withouten any loysing to thair life lastes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power of byndyng & loysing of synne, is deriued from y^e apostles to y^e mynsters of Christes chirche. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 595 What is the remission [of sins] itself, or the loosing of that obligation? 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 462 The Pardon or Remission of Sins, consists in the loosing of sinful Men from that Obligation to eternal Punishment. 1871 SPROTT *Sc. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) Notes 151 This has always been regarded as a notable example of binding and loosing by the minister.

† 4. The action of weighing anchor or setting free the moorings of a ship; getting under weigh.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 54 Vpon the second day after our toosing from Clisna, we arriued at Ragusa.

† 5. The action of letting-go the drawn string of a bow. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 7797 [He] drew an Arwe vp to the vale; And as he was in his loysing, Diomedes . . . to him rode, Ar euere arwe from him glode. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 107 What handling is proper to the Instru- mentes? Standyng, nocking, drawyng, holdyng, loysing, whereby cometh fayre shyotynge. 1612 *SELDEN in Drayton's Poly-obl.* viii. Notes 268 His death by an unfortunate loosing at a deer out of one Walter Tirrel's hand.

6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a contract or obligation.

1889 W. MARCROFT *Ups & Downs* 10 On my coming to be 21 years of age there must be a loosing paid of one guinea.

7. *Sc. Law.* A release.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 481/2 If ther shall fortune a reasonable consideration or considerations to be upon the making of the said Leases, for loysing of the same. 1564- [65] *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Providing alwayis that the loysing of the said arreistment . . . sall na wyse be hurt- ful. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 176 (Scotts Law Phrases) A *Loosing of Arrestment*, a Writ to discharge such attach- ment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security for payment of the debt.

8. *Comb.*: loosing-place *Sc.* [cf. LOSSING], a place for unloading vessels (? *obs.*); loosing-time, the time of release from work (*dialect*).

1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* III. 35 The bottom or tail . . . of this bank . . . as a loosing place, experienced mariners prefer to any other harbour in the frith. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xv. Looking at their watches . . . lest they should work for their master half an instant after loosing-time.

Loosing, *pp. a.* [f. LOOSE v. + -ING 2.] Re- laxing; laxative.

1605 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainh.) *Frnt.* (S. H. S.) 43 In my experience I fand it very loosing, for before I was weil accoutened wt it, if I chanced to sup any tyme any quantity of the pottage, I was sure of 2 or 3 stools afternoon wt it.

Loosing, *obs. form of LOZENGE.*

Loosish (lū'sh), *a.* [f. LOOSE a. + -ISH.] Some- what loose.

1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 A loosish man and slippery in foul proclivities. 1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 202 Eruptive hills with loosish sandy slopes.

Loosome, *Sc. form of LOVESOME.*

Loot (lūt), *sb.* Also 7 *lute*. A name applied in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the ladle used to remove the scum from the brine-pan.

1669 W. JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 This bloody brine at the first boiling of the Pann, brings up a scumm, which they are careful to take off with a Skimmer, made with a wooden handle thrust through a long square of Wainscot-board, twice as bigg as a good square trencher: this they call a Loot. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 94. 1880 C. H. POOLE *Staffordsh. Gloss.*, *Loot*, a brine ladle.

Loot (lūt), *sb.* 2 [a. Hindi *lūt*, according to some scholars repr. Skr. *lōtra*, *lōpra* booty, spoil, f. the root *lup* = *rup* to break; others refer it to Skr. *lunf* to rob.] Goods (esp. articles of con- siderable value) taken from an enemy, a captured city, etc. in time of war; also, in wider sense, something taken by force or with violence; booty, plunder, spoil; now sometimes *transf.*, illicit gains, 'pillage' (e.g. by a public servant). Also, the action or process of looting.

[1788 *Indian Vocab.* (V.), *Loot*, plunder, pillage.] 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 104 He always found the talismanic gathering-word *Loot* (plunder), a sufficient bond of union in any part of India. 1858-9 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Why, the race [of camp followers] is suckled on loot, fed on theft, saddled in plunder, and weaned on robbery. 1860 *Hook Lives Alps* (1862) II. vii. 505 The horses in the archbishop's stables the murderers appropri- ated as their own feed—or, as we should now say, as loot. 1876 *Blackw. Mag.* CXIX. 115/1 Public servants [in Turkey] have vied with one another in a system of universal loot,

Loot (lūt), *v.* [f. *LOOT sb.* 2] *a. trans.* To plunder, sack (a city, building). *b.* To carry off as loot or booty. *c. absol.*

a. 1845 W. H. SMITH in *Colburn's United Service Mag.* II. 10 He has attacked and looted several villages under our protection. 1861 *GUESLEY Sophron & N.* 135 The summer palace of the Emperor . . . has been . . . unceremoniously looted. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* II. 99 A gang of fellows . . . seems to have looted the manors of Dinton and Mileham.

b. 1847 LD. MALMESBURY in *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I. 192 Went to see Marshal Soult's pictures which he looted in Spain. 1858 K. YOUNG *Diary* (1902) App. D. 328 My Sirdar- bearer who . . . looted all my traps. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xiv. A place of temporary security for the plunder 'looted' by laundresses [sc. of Inns of Court chambers]. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/4 The dervishes are reported to be looting cattle and grain.

c. 1842 [implied in *LOOTING vbl. sb.*] 1859 *Times* 30 May 10/4 He who 'loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance with the 'haslinger'. 1878 R. TAYLER in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 243 The gentle 'Tigers' [soldiers] were looting right merrily, diving in and out of wagons with the activity of rabbits in a warren.

Hence **Looted** *pp. a.*
1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/6 All the looted cattle and women were recaptured.

Loot, *var.* LOTE lotus, LOTH; *obs. Sc. f. LOOT.*

Loot, *Sc. pa. t. of LET v. 1*

Lootable (lūt'āb'l), *a. rare*—1. [f. *LOOT v.* + -ABLE.] That may be looted or taken as loot.

1883 *Ch. Times* 30 Jan. 75/3 The amount of lootable in- come would be a very different matter.

Lootah: see LOTA (h).

Lote, *obs. form of LOT, LOTA (h).*

Looter (lūt'ar), [f. *LOOT v.* + -ER 1.] One who loots.

1858-9 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Those insatiable 'looters'—men, women, and children, all are at it. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Aug. Those begging gentlemen who march at the tail of political parties like the looters behind armies.

Looth e, loop, *obs. forms of LOATH a.*

|| **Lootie** (lūt-i). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 *louchée*, 9 *lutee*. [Hindi *lūtī*, f. *lūt* *LOOT sb.* 2] In *pl.* A term applied, in India, to a body of native ir- regulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder. In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers. Also rarely in *sing.*, one of such a band or gang. Hence **Lootie-wallah** [Hindi *lūtīwālā*: see WALLAH], a member of a gang of looties.

1757 *ORME Hist. Milit. Trans.* (1778) II. vii. 129 A body of their Louchées, or plunderers, who are armed with clubs . . . attacked the houses of the natives. 1821 L. MUNRO *Narr. Mil. Operat. Coromandel Coast* (1789) 295 Even the rascally Lootywallahs, or Misorian hussars . . . now pressed upon our flanks and rear. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 77/1 These irregu- lars of the enemy [in the East Indies], distinguished by the name of Looties, continued their depredations. 1800 T. T. ROBERTS *Indian Gloss.*, *Lootywalla*, see *Looties*. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lootywallow*, *Ind.*, a term of the same import as Looties. 1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dau.* xii. I will find the dagger of a Lootie which shall reach thee, wert thou sheltered under the folds of the Nawab's garment. 1876 *GRANT Hist. India* I. iv. 279/1. 1884 W. L. WHIFFLE in *Bib. Soc. Rec. Sept.* 131 (Stanf.) A noted looter, or rogue.

Looting (lūt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOOT v.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. *LOOT*. Also *attrib.*

1842 LD. ELLENBOROUGH *Lct.* 17 May in *Indian Administr.* (1874) 194 The plunderers are beaten whenever they are caught, but there is a good deal of burning and 'looting' as they call it. 1859 M. THOMSON *Story Cawnpore* iii. 48 For downright looting commend me to the hirsute Sikh. 1862 L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission China* I. 135, I observed, in the suburb large looting parties, composed of Chinese blackguards, ransacking the houses.

† **Loove, love**, *Obs. rare.* [repr. OE. *luf*: see LAVE sb.] Relict, widow.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Henry . . . 3af hym to wyf Constans contas of Bretayne, be loove [v.r. wydowe, L. *relictam*] of his some Gaufred. *Ibid.* 173 Constans, Gef- fray his love [v.r. loove, L. *relictus*]. 1492 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstons, Canterb.* in *Kenilworth Gloss.* s. v. *Love*, Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygge's loue . . . iiiij. 1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. off Pett's loove wyth ow't west gaat ijd. 1557 *Will Jno Shoo*, Item I give to Countables love xx^d to Steres love xx^d.

Loover, *obs. form of LOUVRE.*

Looves, -ys, *obs. pl. of LOAF sb. 1*

Loovesum, *obs. form of LOVESOME.*

Loo-warm, variant of LEW-WARM.

Loowe, *obs. form of LOW.*

Looz, variant of LOSE sb. *Obs.*, praise.

† **Lop** (lɒp), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1, 5 *loppe*, 7-10 *lop*. [OE. *loppe* wk. fem., of obscure origin. Cf. *LOB sb.* 1] A spider.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Booth.* xvi. § 2 3e furbum þeos lytle loppe hine [sc. man] hwilum deaðne zedeþ. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in *W. Wälczer* 121/27 *Loppe*, fleonde naedde, uel attorcoppe. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* i. § 3 Shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. *Ibid.* § 19 From this senyth . . . ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the claws of a loppe. c 1400 *Ragman Roll* 72 in *Hazlitt E. P. P.* I. 72 Ve lade longie sydde as a loppe.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.* 2 Now *dialect*. [prob. a. ON. **hloppa* wk. fem. (Sw. *lappa*, Da. *loppe*), f. root of *hloppa* (*hloppa*) to LEAP.] A flea.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 306 Grete loppys ouer all þis land thay fly [sc. the plague of 'fies']. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* D vij b, After this Boor shall come a lambe that shall

haue feet of leed an hede of bras an hert of a loppe. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe Wks.* (Grosart) III. 43 But see, what, art thou here? *lypus in fabula*, a lop in a chaine? 1662 *Rump Songs* I. 192 Lay-interlining Clergy, a device That's nick-name to the stuff call'd Lops and Lice. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 Lops and Lice, used in the South; i.e. Fleas and Lice. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, *Lop*, a flea. N. 1863 *ROBSON Birds of Tyne* 237 The sheets lily-white, though aw says it mysel'; Maw darlin', nee lops there to touch us. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Lop (lɒp), *sb.* 3 Also 5-8 *loppe*, (7 *lope*), 6-7 *lopp*. [Commonly supposed to be f. *LOP v.* 1, but more probably the source of that word. Senses 2 and 3, however, are from the vb.]

The etymology is obscure. An OE. **lopp* would represent a pre-Teut. type **lupno-* 'what is stripped off', f. root **lup-* (see LEAF sb.); but the word does not appear before the 15th c., and is not found in other Teut. dialects. Cf. *Norw. dial.* *loppa* v., to pluck, snatch, *lopa*, *loppa* (of bark) to be loosened by moisture.]

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such as are not measured for timber; faggot-wood, lop- pings. Also, a branch lopped off. *Phr. lop and lop, lop and crop.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* vi. 45 And stones yf thee lacketh, this is hoot: Sarmont, or stre, or loppe [L. *vol quibuscu- que virgultis*] in hit be graued. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 547/1 The Loppes and Croppes of Woode, falled withyune our fryth of Leycestre. 1532 *Dial. on Lans Eng.* II. lv. 153 b, What thynke they if a man sell the loppes of his woode, whether any tythe ought there to be payd? 1573 *Tusser Hush.* xxxiii. (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindreth corne. 1613 *SHAKS. Hon. VIII.* i. ii. 96 We take from euery tree, lop, bark, and part of th' timber. 1651 G. W. tr. *Corvel's Inst.* 265 Where any one is killed, with the fall of an Arme or Lopp of a Tree . . . after warning given by the parties who are . . . lopping. 1669 *WORTLINGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 92 A certain gentleman . . . obtained a parcel of Elm-trees lops and tops. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* [506], Lops of Trees above twenty years Growth pay no tithes. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 228 Anye kind of underwoods, topps, loppes, croppes, or other woods. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 135, I also considered the value of the tops and lop, or trimmings of the trees. 1819 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 176 What [trees] are cut down, together with the lop, are rolled by levers into heaps and burnt. 1826 *COBBETT Rur. Notes* (1835) II. 238 What is the price of this load of timber? . . . taking in lop, top and bark . . . ten pounds a load at least. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc.*, s.v. *Lopping*, When timber trees are sold the purchaser bargains to take them either with or without the lop and crop. 1862 T. L. PEACOCK *Mem. Shelley Wks.* 1875 III. 448 The gardener had cut it [sc. a holly-tree] up into a bare pole, selling the lop for Christmas decorations. 1892 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/4 Cord wood is the smaller limbs of oak, the lop and top of the branches when the trees are felled.

fig. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 57 Ah, foolish old man! . . . Now thy selfe hast lost both lop and topp. Als my hudding branch thou wouldest cropp. a 1641 Br. MOV- TAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 94 Lop and top, hip and thigh, bough and branch, root and steeple, all and singular should be eradicated. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. v. xxvii, They three [sc. Italian, French, and Spanish] are only lops cut from the Latian tree.

† 2. A lopped tree or the lopped part of a tree. *Obs. rare.*

a 1640 SIR W. JONES *Rep.* (1675) 280 They must . . . not cut the Loppes flat, so that the water may stand on them, and rot them. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Grae Lat. Unt.* § 371. 105 Hee pruneth every year, that new branches may spring from the Lope, or pruned tree.

† 3. The action or process of lopping a tree or its boughs. *Obs.*

1576 *TURBERY Venerie* 198 What loads of haye, what grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. i. § 2 It hath not seemed expedient to offer the edge of the axe unto all three boughs at once, but rather to . . . strike at the weakest first, making show that the lop of that one shall draw the more abundance of sap to the other two.

4. *Comb.*: lop-limbed *a.*, having one or more limbs cut off; lop-stick (*Canadian*), a tree which has had its branches lopped and the name of the lopper cut in its trunk (see quot.); lop-wood, branches, etc. lopped from a tree.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xii, The *lop-limbed cap- tain would have gone raving mad at it. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 209 Often on the lonely waterways of the Northern country one sees a *lop-stick showing far ahead on the bank, and reads a name celebrated in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company or in the history of Arctic exploration. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 75 They afford both much *Lop-wood and Fruit. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Surv. Linc.* (1800) 115 [Trees] which will consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood. 1888 *Academy* 4 Feb. 71/1 The curious customs of 'lop-wood' or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.

† **Lop**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare.* [Related to *LOP v.* 2, expressing the notion of something hanging loose. Cf. *LAP sb.* 1, *LOB sb.* 2] A lobe (of the liver).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 342 The land Frogs of Toads kind, have one lop or lappet of the Liver, which Ants will not touch.

† **Lop**, *sb.* 5 *Tanning. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. *LOB sb.* 2 5.] The infusion of bark and ooze used in tanning leather. (Cf. *LOPPING vbl. sb.* 3)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 The bark should be rounder butt, and more given to the lop, for large hides than small ones; and consequently larger leather should lie longer in the lop.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.* 6 *Naut.* [Onomatopoeic (con- nected with *LOP v.* 3). Cf. *LAP sb.* 2, v. 1] A state of the sea in which the waves are short and lumpy.

1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 360 There was too much 'lop'. **1838** *Ibid.* II. 153 The wigwag... were always on a 'lop of the sea'. **1847** *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 1847 There being a 'lop' on, the boat lurched to windward. **1899** F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 38 Quite a 'lop' of a sea gets up, but these battleships take no heed of it.

Lop (lɒp), *sb.* 7 [Short for *lop-rabbit*: see *Lop v.* 2] A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears. Also with word prefixed, as *full-*, *half-*, *oar-*lop (see quot. 1868), *horn-*lop.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 107 When one parent, or even both, are oar-laps [*sic*], that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles, or when one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent, there is nearly as good a chance of the progeny having both ears full-lop, as if both parents had been thus characterized. But I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a full-lop. **1877** C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 70 In rearing lops, little divergence need be made from the usual mode adopted. **1884** R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 54 It is very difficult to arrive at whether or not the drooping of the ears of the Lop is natural. *Ibid.* 55 Oar Lops, Half Lops, and Horn Lops, are not... to be considered any fancy.

Lop, *sb.* 8 = *lop-grass* (see *Lop v.* 2 4). **Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 1 Also 6 *loppe*. [prob. f. *Lop sb.* 3] 1. *trans.* To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.: rarely the top or 'head', of a tree; to cut away the superfluous growth of, to trim.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 172 Ymēs... should be lopped or cut about the .xx. day of march. **1523** FITZHERB. *Thsb.* § 132 If y^e have any trees to shrede, loppe, or crophe for the fyre wode. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 75 If a Date tre be topped or lopped it will lyue no longer after. **1620** MARKHAM *Farew.* *Husb.* (1625) 160 In the month of December... lop hedges and trees. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* ix. 210 What we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind, One night or two with wanton growth derides, Tending to wilder. **1714** SCOTCHGOS *Courts-deet* (ed. 3) 32 Whether any Copyholder... Hath... lopped or topped any Timber-Trees. **1750** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ¶ 4 A few strokes of an axe will lop a cedar. **1813** SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 259 By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off the head or limbs of (a person). + Also with *away*, *off*.

1602 NARCISSEUS (1893) 696 My webb is spunned; Lachesis, loppe thy loome. **1603** DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 47 When our grandire great, Claiming the regal seat, By many a Warlike feat, Lop'd the French lillies. **1682** ORWAY *Penice Preserved* II. i. Wks. 1727 II. 290 Lop their Nobles To the base Roots, whence most of 'em first sprung. **1683** [see *Lopping vbl. sb.*]. **1725** POPE *Odyssey*, xviii. 99 A tyrant... Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey To hungry dogs, and lops the man away. **1733** *Revolution Politics* vii. 7 He would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 251 Some... In battle lop away, with half their limbs, Beg bitter bread. **1869** BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiv. A man in the maling business had tried to take up the brewer's work, and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. Also (now chiefly) with *away*, *off*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 64 Superfluous branches We lop away, that bearing boughs may lieue. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* x. 33 The Lord of hostes shall lop the bough with terrour. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xiii. 118 He lopped off the tops as they sprang up. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iv. 630 Branches overgrown, That... require More hands then ours to lop their wanton growth. **1748** ANSON'S *Voy.* III. x. 415 Their masts are made of trees... fashioned... by barking them, and lopping off their branches. **1808** SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xi. As wood-knife lops the sapling spray. **1830** CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 221 Lop carefully away all wild or over-flourishing branches. **1870** BRYANT *Hiad* II. xxi. 281 Lopping with an axe the boughs of a wild fig-tree. **1874** C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* iii. 41 We had to lop off the branches.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off (a person's limbs or head). Also in gen. sense, to cut off, reduce by cutting. Also with adverbs as *away*, *down*, *off*.

1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVI. v. The Lord... Who lopeth princes thoughts, prunes their affection. **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 143 Alarbus limbs are lopt, And intrals feede the sacrificing fire. **1591** — *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 15 He lop a member off, and give it you. **1608** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* i. ii. With bright Steele Lop downe these interponents, that withstand The passage to our throane. **1656** COWLEY *Pref. to Wks.* (1668) Blijb b, Shakspear, Fletcher, Johnson, and many others; part of whose Poems I should take the boldness to prune and lop away. **1714** J. MACKY *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. v. 77 The Keeper... not to be absent... on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary. **1725** POPE *Odyssey*, xxii. 240 Thee first the sword shall slay, Then lop thy whole posterity away. **1732** — *Ess. Man* II. 49 Expuage the whole, or lop th' excrement parts Of all our Vices have created Arts. **1775** DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* i. vi. (1784) 67 In their endeavours to depole the despotic power. **1809** CRABBE *Tales* 74 The worthy George must now a cripple be; His leg was lopp'd. **1846** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Landor* Wks. 1846 II. 67, I would lop off the whole from 'Spirits of purest light' v. 661, to 831. **1864** HAWTHORNE *Grimshave* xix. (1891) 265 It will not lop off any part of your visit to me.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.* **1588** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 17 What sterne vngentle hands Hath lopt, and hew'd, and made thy body bare Of her two branches. **1622** R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 1847 189 One plowing, another harrowing, another sowing, and lopping. **1651** [see *Lop sb.* 1]. **1856** MISS WINKWORTH *Life Tander* ix. (1859) 249 They leave the roots of vice and evil dispositions alive in the heart, and hew and lop at poor nature, and thereby destroy this noble vineyard.

4. *trans.* 'To cut partly off and bend down; as to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge'. *Obs.* (? or some error). **1828** in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lop (lɒp), *v.* 2 [Perh. of onomatopoeic origin; cf. *Lob v.*, which is closely akin in sense; also *LAP sb.*]

1. *intr.* To hang loosely or limply; to droop; to flop or sway limply about. Also *To lop out*: to protrude in an ungraceful or lop-sided manner.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 123 Nine or ten yellow floores... hanging lopping downwardes. **1854** BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXV. 524 Three exterior walls encompass it, and an eccentric work lops out at either side. **1874** I. HAROV *Far fr. Madding Crowd* II. xx. 230 These [sheep] filed in about nine o'clock, their vermiculated horns lopping gracefully on each side of their cheeks. **1882** CENTURY *Mag.* XXIII. 632 The señora tried to brace up triumphantly, but could only lop about in her saddle. **1892** HARPER'S *Mag.* June 17/1 His under jaw lopped, and his brow contracted. **1892** TEMPLE *Bar Jan.* 36 Her figure was rather disfigured than set off by garments that fell lopping round her.

b. *trans.* To droop (the ears).

1828 WEBSTER *S.V.* A horse lops his ears. **1864** FRUL. *R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 556 The animals... do not lop their ears, nor droop their heads.

2. *intr.* To move in a slouching manner; to 'hang about' idly. Also *to lop about*.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 122 To take the vewe this boyish clowne dyd nothing aye appall... But loppeth to the vpper end, his cap vpon his head. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. She... cried about it, she did, and lopped round, as if she'd lost every friend she had. **1881** BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. (1883) 74 Some debauched, idle fellow who lies and lops about all day.

3. With mixture of the sense of *LOPE v.*: To move with short irregular bounds.

1895 K. GRAHAM *Gold. Age* 109 The staidest of the rabbits was lopping demurely about the grass. **1902** CORNISH *Naturalist* *Phanes* 91 Lopping easily along, a fox crosses through the teazles.

4. *Comb.*: *lop-eaves*, eaves which hang down at the sides; *lop-grass* (also simply *lop*) *dial.*, *Bromus mollis* (cf. *lob grass*, *LOB sb.* 2 6); *lop-rabbit* (see *Lop sb.* 7). Also *LOP-EAR*, *LOP-EARED*.

1880 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Feb. 491 A most picturesque old dwelling, with low 'lop-eaves'. **1832** GLOUC. *Farm Rep.* 14 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K. 1840) III. All the seeds of grass, *lop-grass, and other seeds, which come up amongst the barley. **1883** in *Hampsh. Gloss.* **1886** BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-m.*, *Lob*, or *Lop Grass*, *Bromus mollis*... It is sometimes called simply *Lop*. **1884** R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The *Lop Rabbit.

Lop (lɒp), *v.* 3 [Cf. *Lop sb.* 6] *intr.* Of water:

To break in short lumpy waves. Cf. *LOPPING ppl.* a. 3 **1897** WESTM. *Gaz.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The bow is being canvassed over to prevent, as much as possible, the water lopping in.

Lop (lɒp), *v.* 4 *dial.* Also 6 *loppe*. [Cogn. w. *ON. hlup* *hlauþ* coagulation, *hlappa* to curdle.] *intr.* To curdle. (Cf. *LOPPER v.* 1.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/16 To Loppe as milk, *coagulare*. **1893** NORTHUMB. *Gloss.*, *Lop*, to curdle, applied to milk that curdles without the application of an acid.

Lope (ləʊp), *sb.* [A dialectal var. of *LOUP sb.*

a. *ON. hlup*: see *LEAP sb.* 1 Some of the uses may be from *Du. loep*, which is etymologically identical, and others are prob. from the Eng. vb.]

1. = *LEAP sb.* 1 in various senses. *Obs.*

1443 S. Eng. *Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 402/47 He ordeyned þat ech man þat prest wolde be scholde vndirfong þe ordres fro gre to gre; wit-oute lope & defeaute. **1420** HOCLEVVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3436 He at a lops was at hir, and hir kist. **1440** CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 223 Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope. **1483** Cath. *Angl.* 220/2 A Lope, *salvus*. **1596** DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 51 Quhairfor, only Lope thocht wonderfull, is... commounlie called the Salmont lope. **1662** CORGRAVE *Wits Interpreter* (ed. 2) 323 He makes no more to run on a rope, Then a Puritan does of a Bishop or Pope. And comes down with a vengeance at one single lope. **1734** NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 47 (1740) 618, I cannot do the Author Justice... without taking a large Lope, over the next Reign, into that which followed.

2. A long bounding stride. (Said chiefly of the gait of animals.)

1846 T. B. THORPE *Backwoods* 13 [The mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal lope... a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. **1889** R. KIPLING *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) I. xx. 430 The Jap soldier... doubles with the easy lope of the rickshaw coolie. **1894** CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 310 At his usual swift wolf's lope he was out of sight, speedily.

3. *Comb.*: *lope-way* (see quotes.).

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E. D. S.), *Lope-way*, a private footpath. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 928 A lope-way in Kent is now a short or quick way or bridge-way.

Lope (ləʊp), *v.* Also 7-8 *loape*. [A dial. var. of *LOUP v.*, a. *ON. hlupa*: see *LEAP v.*]

1. *intr.* To leap, jump, spring. Also with *about*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1483 Cath. *Angl.* 220/2 To Lope, *salire*, *saltare*. **1529** LYNDSEY *Complaynt* 251 And go, all to the lie boirdall: There may we lope at lybertie, Withouttin any grauitie. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 Buciphal the grit horse of alexander... synetholithum tolope on hym. **1582** N. WOODES *Conflict Conscience* III. vi. Diiijb, In gode fethsir, this newis de garmelope. **1623** MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *S. A. Gipsy* IV. i. (1653) G, He that loapes on the Ropes, slewee such an other wench. **1734** NORTH *Lives* (1846) I. 62 Not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and loping into preferments. **1734** — *Exam.* I. II. § 82 (1740) 73 It is plain, his Malice lopes at a Venture. **1891** ATKINSON *Last of Giantkillers* 69 The Staff itself leaping—or rather loping—about with a startling activity.

4. *b.* Of the pulse: To beat, throb. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Cornwall Dial. *lopping*, throbbing with pain.

a. **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc.* P. xlv. 31, I quake for feir—my punciis lope—I shake betuix dispair and hope.

2. *intr.* To run, run away. Now only *slang* and *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

c. **1572** GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lii, Vet was he forst, alwayes from lawes to lope. **1592** GREENE *Jas. II.* (1598) Aij b, This whynyard has gard many better men to lope then thou. **1632** I. L. WOMENS *Rights* 146 They may lope ouer ditch and dale. **1700** B. E. DICK. *Cant. Crew.*, Let's buy a Brush, or Let's Lope, let us scour off, and make what shift we can to secure our selves from being apprehended. **1785** GAOSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, Lope, to run away; he leaped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.

3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with *along*, *away*. (Said chiefly of animals.)

a. **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lope*, to take long strides; particularly with long legs. **1848** BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIV. 27 The larger wolves... lope hungrily around. **1863** H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. 78 He... laid his leaf-like ears back, drooped his tail, and loped, or lurked in his Walk, which means, that he moved the two legs which were on the same side of him together. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herese*, xxiv. The hares and rabbits loped away, innumerable. **1891** FIELD *7 Mar.* 331/1 The first fox... was seen loping over the uplands. **1893** SPECTATOR 10 June 767 A regular Hindostanee carrier... will... lope along over a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. **1897** G. BARTRAM *People of Ciopton* viii. 233 Carter walked at a great pace, and we had to lope now and then to keep up with him. **1899** DAILY NEWS 6 Nov. 5/4 A Boer pony... hardly knows how to gallop or trot, but goes loping along in a leisurely, monotonous way.

b. *causative*. To make to run with a long, bounding stride.

1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* viii. 261 For seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.

Lop-ear (lɒp'ɪə), *sb.* (and a.) [*LOP v.* 2]

1. *pl.* Ears that droop or hang down.

1692 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2805/4 A plain strong bay Gelding, ... a Blase in his Face, Lop-ears. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxi. 258 The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears: see *Lop sb.* 7 Also *attrib.*

1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 67 The Lop-ear. **1884** R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The Lop-ear has often been termed the Prince of all rabbits. **1901** J. AN MACLAREN *Eng. Barbarians* IV. 92 'Did ye say rabbits?' 'Lop-ears', said Nestie... 'Lop-ear rabbits, and he feeds them himself.'

Lop-eared (lɒp'ɪəd), *a.* Also 7 *lap-*. [*f.* *LOP v.* 2 + *-ED* 2.]

1. Of an animal: Having ears which lop or hang loosely downward.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lap*, Lap-eared, *qui a les Oreilles pendantes*. **1692** LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2801/4 An Iron grey Horse, lop Ear'd. **1724 *Ibid.* No. 6294/3 Stolen, ... a little Lop-Ear'd. **1859** JEPSON *Brittany* v. 55 They [pigs] are long-legged, hump-backed, lop-eared. **1868** DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 106 English lop-eared rabbits. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. 250 The queer lop-eared sheep.**

2. [Confused with *Lop v.* 1] = *CROP-EARED* 2.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 26 The strait-laced lop-eared puritans of the United States.

Lop-hole. *Obs. rare.* [App. formed after *LOPESKONCE*; the second part may be *Du. holte* hollow, hole.] A place of refuge.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* iv. 424 Yet so, as these seavn mountes bee mand all waies, to serve for lopholes, on contrarie sayes, *Ibid.* ix. 224 Algarsif, Horbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retired eake to their lopesholt [1630 *lopesconce*], fortiffe.

Lopeman. *Obs. rare.* [a. *Du. loopman* (obs.), *f. loopen* to run + *man* MAN *sb.*] A runner. **1625** FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. iv. What a stile is this? Methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man.

Loper (ləʊpə), [*f.* *LOPE v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. A leaper, dancer. *Obs.*

1483 Cath. *Angl.* 220/2 A Loper, *saltator*, *saltatrix*.

2. *Rope-making*. A swivel upon which yarns are hooked at one end while being twisted into cordage. [Perh. another word, a. *Du. looper* runner.]

1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP 55 *Loper*, used to lay lines, has two iron swivel-hooks at each end, for the line to hang on. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 [*Rope-making*] This is put on one of the hooks of a swivel called the loper.

3. *Cabinet-making*. (See quot.)

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 302 In the second [bureau bookcase], the sloping flap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called lopers.

Lopeskonce. *Obs.* [a. *Du. loopschans*, *f. loopen* to run + *schan* SCENCE.] An intrenchment.

1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Such another Lope Skonce would I haue had at Onawmiant. **1630** J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* 149 note, Algars, Orbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retired to their lopeskonces fortifye.

Lope-staff. *Obs.* Also 7 *loape-*. *Pl. lopes-*

staves. [*f.* *LOPE v.* + *STAFF*.] A pole used for leaping dykes, etc. in the Fens and Low Countries.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xliii, Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade, The doubtful fords and passages to try, With stils and lope-staves that do aptliest aide. **1611** CORR. s. v. *Bont*, *Lape-stave*, a *deux bouts*, a quarter-staff; or, a Lope-stave, wherewith Low-countrey men leape ditches. **1630** R. JOHNSON'S *Kindg. & Commu.* I. 27 This usual for the Bores of Holland, some with firelocks, and some with Lope-staves, to make out parties of foot to goe a-bootehaling. **1654** E. JOHNSON *Wond. workg. Provid.* 20 The Ditch... was so wide, that they could not leap over with a lope-staff.

Lopez-root (lō'pez,rūt). [= Mod.L. *radix lopesiana*; orig. applied to the root of an East African species of the same genus, discovered by Juan Lopez Pinheiro (see Redi *Esper. Cose Nat.*, 1671).] The root of an East Indian plant, *Toddalia aculeata*, used as a remedy for diarrhoea.

1791 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. Index Eng. Names, Lopez root. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 237 The Lopez-root (*lopesia Mexicana*) [this is a mistake] which by Gaubius was preferred to the simarouba. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lopez*, name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa.

† **Lop-heavy**, *a. Obs.* [f. LOP *v.* 2 + HEAVY *a.* Cf. *top-heavy*.] Heavy with a weight which causes lopping, hanging down, or drooping.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* v. 29 We doe but creepe vpon the Earth, or rather be so loppehaue [F. *si pesans*] that wee sinke still downward. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 That Spanish-Jewish Atheist, and Loph-eanie-headed Leach, . . . fowle Lopus, we impeach. a 1652 FROME *Queen's Exch.* II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 478 It is indeed a devilish Lophheavy Bell. I would the Churchwarden that Should have mended it . . . were Hang'd in's place. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 180 When they [sc. ears of wheat] are in shock, they spread and lay over, being lop-heavy.

Lophine (lō'fain, lō'fin). *Chem.* Also -in. [F. *lophine* (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation; see -INE.] An organic base, a derivative of aldehyde, obtained by heating amarine.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1858 *Forbes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 611 Amarine (Benzoline). Strongly heated in a retort it decomposes with production of ammonia, . . . and a new body *pyrobenzoline* or *lophine*. 1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 474/2 Lophine *C₁₂H₁₆N₂*.

Lophiodon (lō'faiō'don). *Paleont.* [f. Gr. *λόφος*, dim. of *λόφος* crest + *ὄδοντ-*, *ὄδους* tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.] A genus of fossil mammals of the Eocene period, the typical genus of the *Lophiodontidae*; a fossil mammal of this genus.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 Cuvier also mentions the remains of a species of lophiodon as occurring among the bones in the Upper Val d'Aoste. 1836 HUCKLAND *Geol. y Min.* I. 82 The Lophiodon is . . . allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and in some respects, to the hippopotamus. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 50 To match the eocene lophiodon we fetch the tapir from South America.

Lophiodont (lō'faiō'dont), *a. and sb.* [See prec.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the lophiodon; belonging to the family *Lophiodontidae*.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing DANAL). 1873 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* (1875) VII. 100 Another offset from the ancient Lophiodont stock . . . constitutes the family *Tafriidae*.

B. sb. An animal of the family *Lophiodontidae*. 1873 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* (1875) VII. 99 The Lophiodonts possess a dental character which distinguishes them from all other *Perissodactyles*.

Hence **Lophodontine**, **Lophodontoid** *adjs.*, = **LOPHIODONT** *a.*, **Lophodontous** *a.*, 'having hairy or bristly teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1887 E. D. CORN in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 94 It is impossible to separate the Hyracotherine sub-family as a family from the Lophiodontine. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophiodontoid*.

Lophioid (lō'faiō'id), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Lophi-us* (app. f. Gr. *λόφος* or *λοφία* mane, back-fin of fishes) + *-oid*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lophiidae*, of which the typical genus is *Lophius*, represented by the Angler or Fishing-frog. *b. sb.* A lophioid fish.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 56/1 Certain lophioid fishes . . . are enabled to hop after the tide. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 134 The skeletons of the Lophioids are fibrous. 1883 *Rep. Coppeola coll.* 1873-6 in *Challenger Rep.* VIII. 137 The curious Lophioid genus *Ceratias*.

Lophiostomate (lō'faiō'stōmātē), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. Gr. *λόφος* crest + *στόμα* mouth + *-ATE* 2.] Having a crested mouth or aperture. 1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lopho- (lō'fō, lō'fō), before a vowel loph-, comb. f. of Gr. *λόφος* crest, in many scientific words, as **Lophocercal** *a.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail] (see quot.).

Lophocercy, the lophocercal stage of development of the fin-system of Ichthyopsida. **Lophoderm** (lō'fō'dērm) [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], a crested or spiny back. **Lophodont** (lō'fō'dont) *a. and sb.* [Gr. *ὄδοντ-*, *ὄδους* tooth], (*a. adj.*), characterized by having transverse or longitudinal ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth; (*b. sb.*), an animal with this kind of dentition. || **Lophopoda** (-fō'pōdā) [Gr. *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot], *sb. pl.*, the fresh-water Polyzoa, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. **Lophosteon** (-fō'stēon) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], the median bone, including the keel, of the sternum of a carinate bird.

1885 J. A. RYDER in *Amer. Nat.* XIX. 92 **Lophocercy*.—The second stage of development of the median fin-system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called '*lophocercal*,' when it consists of continuous folds . . . or exceptionally of discontinuous folds, which do not include permanent rays. *Ibid.* 97 Lophocercal larva of the codfish. 1856 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny lophoderme of a centronote or stickleback. 1854 BADHAM *Hallent.* 117 I lis [the perch's] prickly lophoderme is indeed a formidable affair. 1887 E. D. CORN *Orig. Fittest* vii. 246 The subordinate types of 'Lophodonts. *Ibid.* 247 Four types of Lophodont

dentition. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 68 *Lophopoda. 1889 SEDGWICK tr. *Class. Zool.* II. (ed. 2) 78 The Lophopoda are mainly distinguished by the bilateral arrangement of the numerous tentacles on the two-armed lophophore. 1884 COUES *Key A. Amer. Birds* 143 The median ossification, which includes the keel, is the 'lophosteon'.

Lophobranch (lō'fō-brānch), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophobranchii*, f. Gr. *λόφος* crest, tuft + *βράγχια* gills.] = **LOPHOBANCHIATE** *a. and sb.*

1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 157 The Lophobranchs have an osseous internal skeleton. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophobranch* *a. and sb.*

Lophobranchian (lō'fō-brānch'iān), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] = **LOPHOBANCHIATE** *a.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 392 Lophobranchian Fishes. So called because their gills are not pectinated, but disposed in tufts.

Lophobranchiate (lō'fō-brānch'iātē), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + *-ATE*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the order *Lophobranchii*; having the gills disposed in tufts. *b. sb.* A lophobranchiate fish; *pl.*, the order *Lophobranchii* (see quot. 1842).

1834 M. MURTHIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 228 Lophobranchiate fishes . . . eminently distinguished by the gills, which . . . are divided into small round tufts. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Lophobranchiate*, an order of Osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and hippocamp. 1881 SEELEY in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 12 In the Plectognathi and Lophobranchiate, the otoliths are represented by calcareous dust.

So **Lophobranchous** *a.*

1856 J. E. GRAY *Kaup's Catal. Lophobranchiate Fish Brit. Mus.* Pref., Lophobranchous Fishes.

Lophoite (lō'fō-itē), *Min.* [Named by A. Breithaupt, 1841 (*Lophoit*), f. Gr. *λόφος* crest, cock's-comb + *-ITE*.] An obsolete synonym of prochlorite (A. H. Chester, 1896).

1882 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 319.

Lophophore (lō'fō-fōrē), [f. Gr. *λόφος* crest + *-φωρ-* bearing. (In sense 2, ad. mod.L. *Lophophorus*.)]

1. *Zool.* In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles.

1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* (1851) 307 The sort of disc or stage which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacula, I have called *Lophophore*. 1855 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 861/1. 1885 A. S. PAXINGTON *Rept. Zoophytes* 19.

2. A bird with crested crown and brilliant plumage, belonging to the genus *Lophophorus* of the family *Phasianidae*. [Cf. *L. lophophore*.]

1883 *Forin. Rev.* 1 Sept. 348 One of her dresses . . . made up principally of the feathers of the bright-plumaged lophophore. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A butterfly, made of the feathers of the lophophore.

Hence **Lophophoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lophophore (sense 1).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in other recent Dicts.

Lophyropod (lō'faiō'pōd), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophyropoda* neut. pl., f. pseudo-Gr. *λόφος* 'hairy' (misreading of *λόφος* bushy-tailed) + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] A crustacean of the group *Lophyropoda*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Lophyropoda*, a section of Entomostracous Crustaceans, comprehending those species with cylindrical or conical ciliated or tufted feet. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1308 The Cyclops section of Lophyropods.

Loping (lō'pin), *vbl. sb.* Also *6 Sc. lopene*. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *LOPE*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lopynge, saltacio, saltus. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 It was ane celest recreation to bechal their lycht lopene. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* sv., He's fond of loping.

Loping (lō'pin), *ppl. a.* Also *lopinge*. [f. *LOPE* *v.* + *-ING* 2.] Characterized by long, bounding strides; having a gait of this kind.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4327/2 A brown bay Nag, . . . of a loping Carriage. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. ii. 26 Generally content to maintain a loping trot. 1841 — *Deer-slayer* II. A loping red-skin. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herow.* I. A man on foot coming up behind him at a slow, steady, loping, wolf-like trot. 1883 J. BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* I. A loping hare started up before me.

Lopister, *obs.* form of **LOBSTER**.

Lopolly, variant of **LOBOLLY**.

† **Lorpage**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. *LOP* *v.* 1 + *-AGE*.] The loppings from trees; *lop*.

1683 *Petrus Fleta Min.* II. 14 Blink . . . is also applied to the . . . brouse or loppage of Trees given to Deer.

Loppard (lō'pārd), [f. *LOP* *v.* 1 + *-ARD*, after *pollard*.] 'A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard' (Worcester 1846, citing Allen).

Lopped (lōpt), *ppl. a.* [f. *LOP* *v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the verb. *Bot. and Zool.*: Truncate.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 49/27 Lopped, tonsus. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline, Personates thee: And thy lop Branches point Thy two Sonnes forth. 1645 WALLER *Of the Queen* 26 By cutting hope, like a lop limb, away. 1721 RAMSAY *Marquis of Bonmont* 40 His lop'd-off locks. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 3 Headlet flat, with the side declining to the nectary lop'd, perforated. *Ibid.*, Seeds very numerous, oblong, lop'd. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* x. 533 So tumble his lop'd head into the dust. 1812 BARCLAY, *Lopped*, in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissors; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are

lopped at the end. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsat* II. lxxvii. 365 A hope that the lopped tree may yet become green again. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlen.* lxxiii. She needed time to get used to her maiden consciousness, her poor lopped life. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xxi. 241 He might have had the unenviable experience of a lopped-off head.

b. Her. (See quots.) 1828-40 BERRY *Enyel. Her.* I, *Loppel*, or *Snagged*, differs from coupling, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. 1884 BURKE *Gen. Armory* p. xli, *Lopped*, or *snagged*, cut so as to show the thickness.

† **Loppel**. *Obs.* [Cf. *Du. luifel*.] (See quot.) 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* iii. (1659) 28 He causeth to be built a little sleight shade or loppel with poles covered with straw or some sleight stuff on the top where he ties up his oxen.

Lopper (lō'pər), *sh.* 1 [f. *LOP* *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who lops (a tree).

1538 FLYOR *Dict.*, *Fronator*, a brouser, a woodlopper [1545 wode lopper]. 1552 HULOET, *Lopper*, or *slragger*, *arborator, frondator*. 1572 — (ed. Higgins), Hence *lopper* on the hantie hill, shall sing with voyce on highe. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xxi. § 1 A great oak . . . spoiled of boughs by the lopper's axe. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 505/1 Beeches unscathed by topper and lopper.

Lopper (lō'pər), *sh.* 2 *Sc. and north. dial.* in form *lapper*. [f. *LOPPER* *v.*] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow, 'slush'.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 345 The country became waist-deep of lapper or half-melted snow. 1880 JAMIESON *s.v.* *Lapper*, The milk's into a lapper. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* ii. The ground about was all a-lapper with blood.

Lopper (lō'pər), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also *4, 9 loper, 9 lapper*. [? f. *LOPPER* *v.*] = **LOPPERED**.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 450 What he had na other fode Bot watson glet, and loper blode. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* x, Lapper-milk. 1823 CRAIB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lapper Milk* (Husband), old milk turned to curds. a 1894 J. SHAW *Dunfir. Dial.* in *Wallace Country Schoolm.* (1894) 350 *Laper snaw*, snow in a state of slush.

Lopper (lō'pər), *v.* Now only *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4 *lopir*, 5 *leper*, 9 *lapper*, *lopper*. [Perh. a derivative (with suffix -ER 5) of ON. *hlup* (*hlauþ*) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. *hlýpa* trans. to curdle, Sw. *löpe*, Da. *løbe*, Norw. *dial. löper, löyper* rennet. Cf. *Lor* *v.* 4.]

1. *intr.* Of milk: To curdle.

a 1300 [see *LOPPERED*]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Falter* cxviii. 70 As mylk in þe kynd is fayne and clere, bot in lopyngre it waxis soure. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take a drope of bawme . . . and putte thereto gayte mylke; and, if he balme be gude, alson þe mylke sall loper. 1812 FORBES *Poems* 34 (E. D. D.) A muckle plate That had's our milk to lapper.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lopper*, to turn sour and coagulate by too long standing.

b. trans. To turn to curds; to curdle.

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* 13 Drinkin' soor milk—eneuch to lapper a' it the inside o' im!

2. 'To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot' (Jam.).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx. Six grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their heart's bluid.

Loppered (lō'pərd), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3 *loper*, 4 *lopid*, 5 *lopyr*, 6 *loper*, 7 *lopper*, 8 *loper*, 9 *lopper*, 10 *lopper*, 11 *lopper*, 12 *lopper*, 13 *lopper*, 14 *lopper*, 15 *lopper*, 16 *lopper*, 17 *lopper*, 18 *lopper*, 19 *lopper*, 20 *lopper*, 21 *lopper*, 22 *lopper*, 23 *lopper*, 24 *lopper*, 25 *lopper*, 26 *lopper*, 27 *lopper*, 28 *lopper*, 29 *lopper*, 30 *lopper*, 31 *lopper*, 32 *lopper*, 33 *lopper*, 34 *lopper*, 35 *lopper*, 36 *lopper*, 37 *lopper*, 38 *lopper*, 39 *lopper*, 40 *lopper*, 41 *lopper*, 42 *lopper*, 43 *lopper*, 44 *lopper*, 45 *lopper*, 46 *lopper*, 47 *lopper*, 48 *lopper*, 49 *lopper*, 50 *lopper*, 51 *lopper*, 52 *lopper*, 53 *lopper*, 54 *lopper*, 55 *lopper*, 56 *lopper*, 57 *lopper*, 58 *lopper*, 59 *lopper*, 60 *lopper*, 61 *lopper*, 62 *lopper*, 63 *lopper*, 64 *lopper*, 65 *lopper*, 66 *lopper*, 67 *lopper*, 68 *lopper*, 69 *lopper*, 70 *lopper*, 71 *lopper*, 72 *lopper*, 73 *lopper*, 74 *lopper*, 75 *lopper*, 76 *lopper*, 77 *lopper*, 78 *lopper*, 79 *lopper*, 80 *lopper*, 81 *lopper*, 82 *lopper*, 83 *lopper*, 84 *lopper*, 85 *lopper*, 86 *lopper*, 87 *lopper*, 88 *lopper*, 89 *lopper*, 90 *lopper*, 91 *lopper*, 92 *lopper*, 93 *lopper*, 94 *lopper*, 95 *lopper*, 96 *lopper*, 97 *lopper*, 98 *lopper*, 99 *lopper*, 100 *lopper*.

1300 E. E. *Falter* cxviii. 70 Loped als milk es hert of þa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Lopyrde (A. Lopyrryde). As mylke; concretus. Lopyrde mylke, *uncta*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 64 Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair loppert blude.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 381 There remaineth lapped blood. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 And there will be lapper'd milk keblucks. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 243 The preparation will become what, in this country, is called lapoured. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arna* 35 The . . . stains Of lapped blood and human brains.

c 1856 DENHAM *Tracts* (1895) II. 327 When cows . . . give bloody or lapped or stringy milk.

Loppestere, *obs.* form of **LOBSTER**.

Loppet (lō'pēt), *v. dial.* [Onomatopoeic extension of *LOP* *v.* 2] *intr.* To move or run with a heavy gait. Usually of an animal, as a hare or rabbit, rarely of a person. Hence **Loppeting** *vbl. sb.*

1864 C. BRYANT in *Puckland Log-Book* (1875) 320 They [seals] travel by lifting themselves from the ground on their fore-legs, and hitching the body after them with kind of sideways loppeting gallop. 1888 BERSK. *Gloss.*, *Loppettin*, walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

Lopping (lō'pin), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *LOP* *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] 1. The action of *LOP* *v.* 1.

This was the cant term used by the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York: see *Tryals of Walcot, Hone, etc. for High-treason* (1683) 12.

c 1511 in Swayne *Churchill, Acc. Sarum* (1896) 63 For fellynge of an Elme & for the loppynge therof before vjd.

1641 MILTON *Animado*, Wks. 1851 III. 243 A punishment . . . for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 543 Walcot . . . liked the project of a rising, but declared he would not meddle in their lopping. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1800) IV. 479 No lopping-off of territory could be made without a lopping-off of citizens. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XII. 4, The trees were dwarfed in height by repeated loppings.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping.

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 824 The loppings of trees, *concedes*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* i. x. 49 He shall gather up the loppings to make fewell of. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 956 Filling them with earth and small loppings of Trees. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* 80 It is also the best kind to plant... by the sides of hills, etc. where they will produce larger lopping. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 49 The loppings and leaves of the elm... dried in the sun, prove a great relief to cattle when fodder is dear.

3. *attrib.*
1659 HOWELL *Voc.* xv. A lopping hook, *vn falcinello*. 1787 *Minor* 160 The idea of foreign surgeons using their lopping knives. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Lopping-shears, a pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, etc.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + -ING 1.]
Of the ears: The condition of hanging loosely.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 116 Even the elongation and lopping of the ears have influenced in a small degree the form of the whole skull. *Ibid.* 118 In breeding lop-eared rabbits the length of the ears, and their consequent lopping and lying flat on the face, are the chief points of excellence.

† **Lopping**, *vbl. sb.* 3 *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *LOP* sb. 5]
The process of barking or tanning leather.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 Of Lopping, or what is more properly called Tanning. This part of the operation is designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *LOP* v. 1 + -ING 2.]
That lops or cuts away.

1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) i. II. 112 By the lopping axe the sturdy oak improves her shade.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + -ING 2.]
1. Of the ears: That lop or hang down.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2093/4 A gray Horse with a large Head and lopping Ears. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The ears [of the moose] were vast and lopping. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 20 (1794) I. 279 The Land of Secrets, where dwell a people with long lopping ears and little gimlet eyes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 119 The left zygomatic arch on the side of the lopping ear.

2. Of an angler's fly.

1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 769/1 With limber rod and far-reaching lopping fly.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 3 [f. *LOP* v. 3 + -ING 2.]
Of the sea: Rising and falling in short waves.

1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1453 Lying-to in a lopping sea. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 305, I rose and fell in the sulky lopping sea.

Loppy (*lɒpi*), *a.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LOP* sb. 2 + -Y.]
Full of or infested with 'lops' or fleas.

1483 *Cath. Augl.* 220/2 Loppys, *puticosus*. A Loppy place, *puticetum*. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.* s.v. *Lopping, Loppys*, infested with fleas. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Loppy*.

Loppy (*lɒpi*), *a.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + -Y.]
That hangs loosely; limp.

1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Crt.* II. viii. 106 He would even put on the same smeared and loppys shirt-collar three mornings in succession. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 163 The droop of his [a dog's] head was rendered even more 'loppy' by the tongue, which dropped under the sagging jaw.

Loppy (*lɒpi*), *a.* 3 [f. *LOP* v. 3 + -Y.]
Of the sea: 'Lumpy', 'choppy'; cf. *LOPPING* *ppl. a.* 3

1883 *Pull Mail* G. 17 May 3/2 The Channel was somewhat loppys, as usual. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Father Pentreath* iv. ix. The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour.

Lopscourse, *obs. form of LOBSCOURSE.*
1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 38 Now grog and lopscourse fill'd our stomachs.

Lopseed (*lɒpsɪd*). [? f. *LOP* v. 2.]
A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1850 MRS. LINGGON PHELPS *Lect. Bot.* App. 53 *Phryma*, .. lopseed. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* (ed. 2) 299.

Lop-sided, lopsided (*lɒpsɪdɪd*), *a.* Also *S-9* lapsed, *g* lobsided. [f. *LOP* sb. 2 or v. 2 + -SIDE sb. + -ED 2.]
That lops or appears to lop or lean on or towards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. *Orig. Naut.* (of a ship): Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly balanced.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 You will certainly have the Misfortune of a lapsed Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lap-sided*, the state of a ship, which is built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other. 1820 PRAED *Surly Hull* 221 He drew me once... (twas lopsided, And squinted worse than ever I did). 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii. An odd, lop-sided, one-eyed kind of wooden building. 1878 D. KEMP *Mau, Yacht & Boat Sailing* 356 *Dict.*, *Lob Sided*, larger or heavier on one side than on the other. 1901 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 198/1 The church... was... lop-sided, as one aisle... was narrower than the other.

b. *fig.*
1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 118 The sooner we get the balance [of classes] equal the better; for it's rather lop-sided just now no one can deny. 1868 GREEN *Lett.* II. (1901) 200 The... article... is very lop-sided and unfair. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Life of H. Newman* 111 So lopsided morality, if propounded in a Mormon Bible or by a Hottentot Potentate, would be spurned as self-confuted.

Hence **Lopsidedly** *adv.*, **Lop-sid'dness**.

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 76 A degree of instability or lop-sidedness which should not exist. 1866 *Nat. Observer* 21 Mar. 561/1 A turban... hanging lopsidedly over one ear.

Lopstar, *-er* (e, obs. forms of LOBSTER).

† **Lop-web**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *LOP* sb. 1 + WEB.]
A spider's web; a cobweb.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* l. § 21 The riet of thin Astrelabie with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a net nr of a lop-welbe. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2819 Rist as lop-webbys flies smale & gnattes Taken, and suffre grete flies go.

† **Lopyn**. *Obs. rare.* [a. *OL*, *lo(p)in*.]
A morsel or lump of food; a 'gobbet'.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 Alle goode lopyns [Fr. *loppins*] plouinge and drenchen. *Ibid.* 157.

Loquacious (*lɒkwəʃəs*), *a.* [f. *L. loquaci-*, *loquāx* (f. *loqui*- to speak) + -OUS.]

1. Given to much talking; talkative.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 161 To whom sad Eve... Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge bold or loquacious, thus abasht replid. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 The chief Exercise of the Female loquacious Faculty. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* XIX. 110 Loquacious insolent! she cries, forbear. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 253 Thersites only of loquacious tongue Ungovern'd. 1814 D'ISRAËLI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 338 The new... philosophy insisted that men should be less loquacious, but more laborious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 460 He was not loquacious; but, when he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* June 152 Abel, in an unusually loquacious mood, repeated his question.

2. *transf.* Of birds, water, or the like: Chattering, babbling. *Chiefly poet.*
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 654 He fills his Maw with Fish, or with loquacious Frogs. — *Æneid* XII. 694 The black Swallow... To furnish her loquacious Nest with Food. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 445 Blind British birds, with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* v. 86 The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 66/2 For a moment the water was loquacious as... punts shot past.

Hence **Loquaciously** *adv.*, **Loqua'ciousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Loquaciousness*, talkativeness. 1766 FORDYCE *Sermon*. *Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 220 She preserves the due mean between taciturnity and loquaciousness. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 18 The taciturnity of history, and the loquaciousness of archæology. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 83 The rooks were talking together very loquaciously.

Loquacity (*lɒkwə'siti*). [ad. *F. loquacité*, ad. *L. loquacitas*, f. *loquaci-*, *loquāx* (see LOQUACIOUS).]
The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. Also *pl.*, instances of this.
1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 To reproove... the loquacity of Euripides. 1664 POWER *Erip. Philos.* III. 184 These are they that... glut the Press with their Canting Loquacities. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 Alluding to the Loquacity of the Magpie. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 1 A Man who is sparing of his Words, and an Enemy to Loquacity. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. iv. 203 When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength.

transf. a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon*. (1823) V. 423 A loquacity of countenance, and a significance of gesture.

Loquat (*lɒkwat*). Also *lacott*, *loquet*, *loquette*, *loquot*. [a. Chinese (Canton dial.) *lūk kwat*, literally 'rush orange'.]

a. The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*, a native of China and Japan, introduced into southern Europe, India, and Australia. b. The tree itself. Also *loquat tree*.
1829 E. HOOLE *Narr. Mission S. India* ix. 75 The lacott, a Chinese fruit, not unlike a plum, was produced also in great plenty. 1833 C. STURT *South Australia* I. Intro. 58 The pear and the loquette grow side by side. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 435 A fruit-tree of Chinese origin, called loquet, has been long naturalized. 1854 STOCQUER *Brit. India* 314 Apples, citrons, loquats. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 341 Behind the house grew peach, apple, plum, and loquat trees.

† **Loquel**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. *L. loquēla*, f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. *OF. loquele*.]
Speech.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 252 Where Rules to polish Loquets are prescrib'd [Fr. *où la lime est pour les locutions*].

Loquency (*lɒkwənsi*). *rare.* [ad. late *L. loquentia*, f. *loquent-* LOQUENT.]
Talking, speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Loquentia*, speaking. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. iv. 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

Loquent (*lɒkwənt*), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. loquent-*, *pres. pple. of loqui* to speak.]
That speaks.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 101 He would be loquent as Mithridates, that could speake 22 languages. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things loquent, and silent; of things moueable, and vnmoueable. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Reign Chas. I.* (1655) 135 So rare is it for a man very eloquent, not to be over loquent. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Dinna of Crossways* xi. (1890) 99 Redworth would have yielded her the loquent lead.

Hence **Loquently** *adv.*, in point of talking.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xii. 222 The loquently weaker of the pair.

Loqueram, variant of LOCKERAM *Obs.*

Loquet(te), *loquot*, variant forms of LOQUAT.

Lor, *lor* (*lɔr*). *int. vulgar.* A clipped form of LORD, used as an interjection and in certain exclamatory phrases. (Cf. LAW, LAWK'S.)

1835-6 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* iv. 'Lor! how nice!' said the youngest Miss Ivins. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* i. ix. 'Lor-a-mussy [= Lord have mercy]!' exclaimed Mrs. Boffin. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lyne* I. xiii. 213 Lor! what a fuss.

Lora: see LORE sb. 2 a.

† **Lorain**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lorein*, *lorom*, 4-5 *loreyn*, *lorem* (e, 5 *loran*, *loreine*, *lorayn* (e, 4 a. *OF. lorain*: — late *L. type* *loranum*, f. *Lu. lorūn* thong. Cf. med. *L. loramum*, *loronum*, (Du. Cange

s.v. *loramentum*.) The straps (often spoken of as gilt, studded with metal, or jewelled) forming part of the harness or trappings of a horse.

c 1290 *Becket* 248 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 His lorains weren al of seluer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25464 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene, Ne stede scrid, ne lorum [Fairf. lorom] scene. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2462 The lawnces with loraynes, and lemande scheldes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 793 'Than strenys he hys steropes. Lad hym by he loran. c 1460 *Lanval* 688 Wyth sadell and byrdm of Champeyne, Har lornys lyght gonne leme.

Loral (*lɔrəl*), *a.* (and *sb.*). *Zool.* [f. *L. lorūn* thong or strap, *LORE* sb. 3 + -AL.]
Pertaining to the lore. Hence as *sb.* = *loral shield* or *plate* (see *LORE* sb. 3 c). Cf. *LOREAL*.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 134 The fore... parts and sides of the head are buff... there is no yellow lorai stripe. 1889 SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 92 A black lorai patch descends diagonally from below the eye.

† **Lorament**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. *L. lorāmentum*, f. *lorūn* thong.]
A thong or band of leather.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Loranth, variant of LORAIN.

Loranth (*lɔrænt*). *Bot. rare.* [ad. mod. *L. Loranthus*, name of the typical genus of the order *Loranthaceae*: f. *L. lorūn* strap + *Gr. άνθος* flower.]
Any plant of the N.O. *Loranthaceae* (see next).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 789 *Loranthaceae* — *Loranthus*... It is customary to call the floral envelopes of the genera of *Loranthus* by the name of sepals in *Viscum*.

Loranthaceous (*lɔræntɪʃəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. Loranthaceae*, f. *Loranthus*: see *prec.* and -ACEOUS.]
Of or belonging to the N.O. *Loranthaceae* (the mistletoe family).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Loranthad (*lɔræntæd*). *Bot. rare.* [f. *Loranthus* -us (see *prec.*) + -AD.] = *LORANTH*.

1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 701/1 Among the Amazonian plants found at Santa Cruz... may be mentioned... the loranthad *Oryctanthus ruficaulis*.

Lorate (*lɔrət*), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. lorūn* strap + -ATE 2.]
Strap-shaped.

1836 LONDON *Encycl. Grays* 243 *Pancratium littorale*... Leaves... lorate. 1880 GRAY *Struct.* Oct. 419/1.

Lorayn (e, variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

Lorch (*lɔrʃ*), *lorch* (*lɔrʃ*). [a. *Pg. lorcha* (occurring in Pinto 1540: see Yule and Burnell); of uncertain origin.]
A fast sailing vessel built in China with the hull after a European model, but rigged in Chinese fashion, usually carrying guns.

1653 H. COGANT *Pinto's Trav.* xv. (1663) 47 They entered our Lorch where most conveniently they could. 1857 COBBEN *Speeches* (1878) 370 A vessel called a lorch — which is a name derived from the Portuguese settlement at Macao, and which merely means that it is built after the European model not that it is built in Europe. 1896 *Gen. Register of Shipping* 2 Sept., *Abbreviations*... *Lor*, *Lorch*.

Lorche, *-er*, *obs. forms of LURCH*, *-ER*.

Lorcheipe, *-uppe*, *obs. forms of LORDSHIP*.

Lord (*lɔrd*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlāfweard*, *hlāford*, -erd, (*hlābard*, *hlāford*), 2 *laford*, -erde, *hlouerd*, *leverd*, *lhoavard*, *lourde*, *lowerd*, *Orm. laferd*, 2-4 *laverd*, (3 *lavard*, *læverd*), 3-4 *lover* (e), *louverde*, (4 *lhord*, *lorld* (e), 4-6 *lorde* (4 *gen. pl. lordene*), 4, 6-8 *lard* (e, 4-*lord*. Also *Sc. LAIRD*. In exclamations 6 *leard*, 7-8 *lawd*, 8 *laud*, *lurd*; also *LUN*. [OE. *hlāford*, once *hlāfweard* (Ps. civ. 17; Thorpe's 'to hlāf-wearde' is a misprint: see note in Gr. Wülck.), repr. a prehistoric form **hlaitward*, f. **hlait* (OE. *hlif*) bread, *loap* + **ward* (OE. *weard*) keeper (see *WARD* sb.). In its primary sense the word (which is absent from the other Teut. langs.) denotes the head of a household in his relation to the servants and dependents who 'eat his bread' (cf. OE. *hlāf-ēta*, lit. 'bread-eater', a servant); but it had already acquired a wider application before the literary period of OE. The development of sense has been largely influenced by the adoption of the word as the customary rendering of *L. dominus*. The late ON. *lǫrd* is adopted from ME.

With regard to the etymological sense, cf. mod. G. *brotherr*, lit. 'bread-lord', an employer of labour. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. 'meat-mother' (Sw. *matmoder*, Da. *madmoder*, Icel. *matmóðir*) is the designation applied by servants to their mistress.

For the phonology of the OE. word see Bülbring *Ac. Elementarbuch* §§ 367, 411, 562. In the 14th c. the word became monosyllabic through the dropping of the intervocalic *v* and the crasis of the vowels thus brought into contact.]

I. A master, ruler.

† 1. A master of servants; the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 46 Eadiz ðe ðegn ðone midðy cymes hlaford his on-fand suta doende. c 1000 *Age. Gosp.* John xv. 15 Se ðeowa nat hwæt se hlaford[ð] deð. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Nan ne mai twan hlaforde... samod bowie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1388 Dis maiden wile ic... to min louverdes bofte bi-craue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he [his thain] liue ouer a dai or tuiþ, þe lauerd sal vnderl in pain. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) I. He wold gif hom to se miche, or ellus more, As any lord wold euyr or qware. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 145 Hot thir lordis belyf [thai] the letteris has tane. 1611 *Bible Matt.* xxiv. 46,

2. One who has dominion over others as his subjects, or to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only rhetorical. Also *lord and master*.

Beowulf (L.) 3141 Aledon ða to middes mæne beoden . . hlaforde leofne. c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* l. i. § 13 Othere sæde his hlaforde, Alfrede cýninge, þæt [etc.]. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forte don him [sc. man] understanden, þæt he [sc. God] his hlaforde was. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 275 Do ne myzte he [Lucifer] non louerd ðaheuen. c1300 *Havelok* 607 Þis is ure eir þar shal ben louerd of denemarck. c1330 *Amis. & Amil.* 2030 The squier biheld the coupes tho, First his and his lordes also. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 174 A well-langaged lud let þe king sone Aspien . . he were lord of hur land. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3405 Swiche a lord of ledesere ne liued nouȝt, þei held. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4054 Agamynon the gret was . . Ledor of þu lordis. 14. . . Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 629/22 *Cilivarcha*, a lord of thousand knyghtes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. v. 4 Eneas, the Troiane prynce and lord. 1530 *PALMER* 680/1 It is a pythouse case . . when subiectes rebell agaynst their natural lord. 1555 *EDEM Decades* (Arb.) 52 Stoupe Englande stoupe, & learne to knowe thy lord & master. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acoſta's Hist. Indies* iii. xx. 185 The Cite of Cusco, (the ancient Court of the Lordes of those Realmes). 1628 *Digby Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 42 Ceremonies of dutie . . they said were due to him being lord of the port. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 70 Man over men He made not Lord. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* (1869) II. xlii. 575 The common people [in Mingrelia] are in a state of servitude to their lords. 1841 *JAMES Brigid* iii. Who is lord here upon the side of the mountain but I? 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 321 A race which revered no lord, no king but himself.

transf. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 38 When they [wives] strine to be Lords ore their Lords. 1596 — *Mercy* F. iii. ii. 169 But now I [Portia] was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my seruants.

b. fig. One who or something which has the mastery or preeminence. *Lords of (the) creation*: mankind; now jocularly, men as opposed to women.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 782 O wityng bath god and ill þee suld be lauerds at þour will. 1398 *PREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is the lord of planetes. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Yarge* 229 The Lord of Wyndis. c. God. *Folus*. 1591 *SPENSER Ruins* xxiv. As men in Summer feares passe the foord which is in Winter lord of all the plaine. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 3 My boneses L. [sic] sits lightly in his throne. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acoſta's Hist. Indies* iii. ii. 119 There are some windes which blow in certain regions, and are, as it were, Lordes thereof. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord. 1667 *DRYDEN Ess. Dram. Poessie* Dram. Wks. 1725 i. 19 He is the envy of one, who is Lord in the art of quibbling. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iii. 380 Love is Lord of all. 1744 *HOBART in Lett. Cress. Suffolk* (1824) II. 207, i. . . thought . . they [women] might attain to a sagacity equal to that of the lords of the creation. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 400 The lowest animal finds more conveniences in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. 1779 *JEFFERSON Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 213 Are they so far lords of right and wrong as that [etc.]. 1797 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* II. x. 189 'Tis really a mighty silly thing for a lord of the creation . . to take up his residence in a boarding-house . . where there are pretty women. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 10 The attribute of strength by which the lord of the woods is more peculiarly distinguished. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Family* 27 A leech renowned World-wide, confessed the lord of surgery.

† c. vocatively. Sometimes = mod. *Sir*!

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc in Anglia* VIII. 322 Hyt gedafenad þa wynsumra hlaforde. c1205 *LAY.* 14078 Pa quæð Hengest to þan kinge, Lauerd hærne tîðene. c1300 *Havelok* 621 Lowerd, we sholen þe wel fede. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1439 Leue lord & ludea lesten to mi sawes! 15. . . *Adam Bede* 467 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 158 They sayed, lord we beseeche the here, That ye wyll graunt vs grace.

d. An owner, possessor, proprietor (of land, houses, etc.). Now only poet. or rhetorical. (Cf. LANDLORD.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 601-602 Als oure lauerd has heuen in hand Sua suld man be lauerd of land. 1377 *LANGT. P. P.* R. vii. 156 Amonges lowere lordes þi londe shal be departed. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 128 To mak me Lord of my awin. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 316 All suche lordes as have gutters betwixt their houses 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxv. (1887) 125 Like two tenants in one house belonging to seuerall lordes. a1637 P. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. i. A mightie Lord of Swine! *Ibid.* I am a Lord of other geere! 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 Divers persons have interest in the Brine pit, so that it belongs not to all to one Lord. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 189 Lord of few Acres, and those barren too. — *Aeneid* xii. 535 Turnus. 'Wrench'd from his feeble hold the shining Sword; And plung'd it in the Bosom of its Lord.

e. Mining. (See quot.)

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.* Lord, the owner of the land in which a mine is situated is called the 'lord'.

f. A 'magnate' in some particular trade. (Cf. KING.) Often used with some transferred notion of sense 8.

1823, etc. [see COTTON LORD]. 1841 *COTTON in Morley Life* (1902) 28 The cotton lords are more popular than the landlords. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 20/1 A suspicion that the 'coal-lords' are hoarding their supplies.

3. spec. A feudal superior; the proprietor of a fee, manor, etc. So *lord of the manor* (see MANOR). *Lord mesne, paramount* (see those words). † *Lord in gross* (see quot. 1696, and cf. GROSS B. 2 e).

Lord of Ireland (*Dominus Hibernie*) was part of the official designation of the Kings of England from Henry II to Henry VII.

a1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 924, Hine gecces . . to hlaforde Scotta cýning. 1258 *Charter Hen. III in Tyrrell Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 Henry thurg Goddes fultome King on Engle-

loande Lhoauerd on Yrloand [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3662 Cadour erl of cornwayle . . To be king is louerd wende. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/2 Savyng allwey to the Lorde of the Fee, eschates. 1435 *Ibid.* 487 Aswell the Lordes and ye Citezeins of Citees, as the Lordes and Burgeises. 1497 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Preamb. The Kyng of Scottis . . ought . . to . . holde of your Sovereign Lorde his seid realme. 1530 *PALMER* 675/1 He was haylyffe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out. 1563 *Homilies in Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 496 The Lordes records . . be perverted . . to the dishonouring of the right owner. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 110 The ancient Family of Des Eweis, Dynasts or Lords of the dition of Kessel. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Lord in Gross*, is he who is a Lord without a Manor, as the King in respect of his Crown. 1778 *PYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 Lord of the land or fee. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 427 The Lord may seise the copyhold to his own use. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The rights of the Lord of a town extended to the levying of tolls and customs. 1901 *Speaker* 11 May 149/2 I might have weakened the feudal relation between lord and tenant.

4. A husband. Now only poet. and humorous. (Cf. LADY sb. 7.)

831 *Charter in Sweet O. E. Texts* 445 Ymbe ðet lond et cert ðe hire edelmord hire hlaforde salde. a1225 *ANCR. R.* 52 Eue . . nom & et þerof & 3ef hire loured. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8902 Damaisele . . þi loured recoll abbege name Vor him & vor is eirs vair wipoute blame. a1400 *Morte Arth.* 3918 Scho [Gaynored] kayres to Karelone, and kawghte hir a vaile. . . And alle for falsede, and frawde, and fere of hir loured! 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* v. ii. 131 Tell these headstrong women What dutie they doe owe their Lords and husbands. 1681 *VISCOUNTS CAMDEN in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 My Lady Skidmore and her lord was at Mr. Comshys house upon a visette. 1860-6 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* ii. iv. Love-mild Honoria, trechly mild With added loves of lord and child. 1861 *MISS VORGE Eng. Step-mother* xxv. 371 She was come to take leave of home, for her lord was not to be dissuaded from going to London by the evening's train.

5. [Cf. 2 h.] *Astrol.* The planet that has a dominant influence over an event, period, region, etc.

1391 [see ASCENDANT]. 1585 *LUTTON Thens. Notable Th.* (1675) 93 When the Almuten or the Lord of the Ascendent is unfortunate in his fall. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 152 The Sun, when he is Alfidriod or Lord of a Cholericall, he causeth him to be of a brown colour. 1819 *WILSON Dict. Astrol.*, Lord, that planet is called the lord of a sign whose house it is. . . The lord of a house is that planet of which the sign or domal dignity is in the cusp of such house. . . The lord of the geniture is that planet which has most dignities in a figure. . . The lord of the hour is the planet supposed to govern the planetary hour at the moment of a nativity, or at the time of asking a horary question. The lord of the year is that planet which has most dignities, or is strongest in a revolutionary figure. . . The lord of the geniture is . . supposed to rule the disposition and propensities of the native.

6. The Lord (vocatively Lord): God. Also (the) Lord God, and occas. my, thy, our (now rarely: see 7), his, etc. Lord. Cf. DRIGHTIN.

In the O. T. the Lord, a translation of the Vulgate *Dominus*, LXX. 6 *κύριος*, commonly represents the ineffable name יהוה (see JEHOVAH), for which ADONAI was substituted by the Jews in reading; in a few instances Adonai occurs in the Hebrew text.

c1000 *ALFRED Hom.* II. 562 Sy lof þam Hlaforde ðe leofað on cýnnesse. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Lauerd god we bidded þus. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Dat ic an swide forsett aþames mine laferde god almihtin. c1200 *ORMIN* 11391 þe biþr biþor þin laferd. Godd Cneolenn meodlice & lutenn. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 33 To thaunen ðis werdes biginnigne, ðe, leuerd god, to wurdigne. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6163 (Gott.) To moyses þan þu lauerd teld, Quat wæ þa þu seld þair park held. 1362 *LANGT. P. P.* A. i. 131 For to loue þi loured leuere þan þiselen. 1382 *WYCLIF i Kings* xviii. 36 Lord God of Abraham, and of Ysaac, and of Yrael. a1400 *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and þe lawe þat we onne leue. c1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 2093 But the wey thedyward to holde be we lothe, That oft sythe causeth the good Lorde to be wrothe. 1560 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 328 Be the lewing Lord, the eternal God. . . I do heir promise. . . that [etc.]. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 57 The breath of worldly men cannot depose The Deputie elected by the Lord. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 161 The Lord increase this businesse. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 45 At Bothwellbridge . . the Lord's People fell and fled before the Enemy. 1827 C. SIMON in *Life* (1847) 600 This is the Lord's work, and fit for a Sabbath-day. 1897 R. KIRLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.

b. Phrases. (The) Lord knows who, what, how, etc.: used slipantly to express emphatically one's own ignorance of a matter. *Lord have mercy (on us)*: (a) in serious use, as a prayer (it used to be chalked on the door of a plague-stricken house); (b) in trivial use (vulgarly *lord-a-mercy*) and in other corrupt forms: cf. LAWS), as an interjection expressing astonishment. Similarly (in trivial use only) *Lord bless me*.

† *Lord have mercy on me*, the 'iliac passion'.

1585 *HIGINS Junius Nomenclator* 433 *Ileus*. the Illiac passion . . which the homelier sort of Physicians doe call, Lorde haue mercy vpon me. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 419 Write, Lorde haue mercy on vs, on those three. 1592 *NASHE Summers last Will* 1706 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 153, I am sick, I must dye: Lorde haue mercy on vs! c1634 R. WEST in *Randolph's Poems* (1668) B 5, The Titles of their Satyrs fright some, more Then Lord haue mercy writ upon a door. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvi. (1708) 262 'Tis not a bare Lord haue Mercy vpon us, that will help the Cart out of the Mire. 1713 *SWIFT Calulus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 30 She was at lord knows what expence To form a nymph of wit and sense. 1722 — *Stella's Birthday* *ibid.* 114 It cost me lord knows how much time To shape it into sense and rhyme. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pickle* xxx, What became of him afterwards, Lord in heaven knows. 1784 II. WALPOLE *Lett.* 8 June

(1858) VIII. 480 Mr. Conway wonders why I do not talk of Voltaire's 'Memoirs'. Lord bless me! I saw it two months ago. 1808 *ELEANOR SLEATH Bristol Heires* V. 159 There she died. Lord-a-mercy upon that that had a hand in such a business. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMSON Exorc.* (1842) I. 253 Meetings to be called by the Lord Lieutenant, . . and the Lord knows who. 1846 *MRS. GORE St. Eng. Char.* (1852) 33 'People comprised under the comprehensive designation of 'the Lord knows who'. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. iii. 49 Lord a mercy, is that how she talks?

c. As interjection; a mere exclamation of surprise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf. LORD, LUD.)

Now only in profane or trivial use; in 14-16th c. often employed in dignified and even religious writing.

c1384 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 358 Lord! in tyme of Jesus Crist . . I were not bounden to shryve hem þus. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 O lord, why is it so gret difference betwix a chirurgeon & a phisician. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 161 Lorde how glad the poore people were of this Pardone. 1560-77 *MISOGONUS* iii. iii. 69 (Brandl) O Leard, Leard, wone woude take him for a foole by his gowne and his capp. 1564-78 *BULLIEN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 Lorde God, howe are you changed! 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. i. 50 O Lord I must laugh. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* iv. i. O Lord, hee has made me smell for all the world! like [etc.]. 1689 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* ii. iii, Lord, Cousin, you talk odly. 1721 *AMHERST Terrie Fil. No. 44* (1754) 236 Lawd! lawd! Dick, what shall's zay to our Kate, for leaving her at whome? 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 177 Laud, madam, . . I wonder you so much disturb yourself. 1792 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Odes to Gt. Duke* vii. Wks. 1792 III. 10 Lord! what a buying, reading, what a racket! 1837 *MARRYAT P. Keene* xxii, Lord, what a state I shall be in till I know what has taken place.

7. As a title of Jesus Christ. Commonly *Our Lord* (now often with capital O); also *the Lord*.

a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Ure laford ihesu crist be seid *Sine me nichil potestis facere*. c1200 *ORMIN* Ded. 186 For an godnesse uss hafelþ don þe laferd Crist on erpe. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Achidde we alle ure lauerd Crist. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 644 Lauerd, wune wid me. a1300 *Cursor M.* 26088 To my lord ic am of-sene to crist ic haue vn-burden bene. a1300 *Crede* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 240 *Thos* Krist [his] aneplei sone, hure lauerd. 1400 *Lay Folks Krist Bk.* App. iii. 125 Pou art a soopfaste leche, lord. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xc. 3 Oure Lorde Jhesu. . . Fastit him self oure exampill to be. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 143 And it happened in the night of the Assencion of our lord, that Pothon . . issued out of Champeigne. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Gen. Arg.* § 4 Our . . eternal redeemer the L. Christ. 1653 W. BASSE in *Walton's Angler* iii. 81 For so our Lord was pleased, when He Fishers made Fishers of men. 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 26 He informs the Lord what he had leard about Paul. 1882 *TENNISON In Mem. W. G. W.* and, How loyal in the following of thy Lord!

b. In the year of our Lord († God), † of our Lord's incarnation: = ANNO DOMINI.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 89 In ye 3re of houre loureda Thousande yre hundred sixti and seene. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The day and the yere of oure lord of my departing from this world. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 208 b, This was in the yere of our lordes blessed incarnation . . M. C. lxx. 1596 *PALMYRE* tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* v. 265 *murga*. King Achai dies the 3eir . . of our Lord 819. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acoſta's Hist. Indies* iii. xi. 154 In the yere of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred seventy nine. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1705 In the yere of our Lord God 1567.

c. In certain syntactical combinations: The Lord's Prayer [= L. oratio Dominica], the prayer taught by Jesus to His disciples: see Matt. vi. 9-13. The Lord's Supper [= L. cena Dominica], Gr. τὸ κυριακὸν δείπνον 1 Cor. xi. 24], the Holy Communion. The Lord's table [= Gr. τραπέζα κυρίου 1 Cor. x. 21: cf. God's table, the Lord's board (see BOARD sb. 6)] = ALTAR 2 b; also the Holy Communion. Also LORD'S DAY.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism*, The Crede. *The Lordes Prayer, and the tenne commandmentes. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 13 [She] makes one single farthing bear The Creed, Commandments and Lords-prayer. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* II. xxx. 248 She had never learned the Lord's prayer in English. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* xi. 20 Therefore 3ou conyngte to giudere into on, now it is not for to ete *the Lord's sopere. 1555 *RILEY (title)* A brief Declaration Of the Lordes Supper. 1645 *FULLER Good Th.* in *Bad T.* (1646) 141 The Lords Supper, ordained by our Saviour to conjoin our Affections, hath disjoyned our Judgements. 1755 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Gl. Brit.* ii. ii. (ed. 17) 75 Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administered, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. 1538 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* x. 21 Ve cannot be partekers off *the lordes table, and off the table off denyis. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worthy Commur.* I. § 1. 22 It [the Holy Sacrament] is by the Spirit of God called . . the Lord's Table. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* ii. iv. (1709) 494 Upon the Penalty of being excluded from the Lord's Table. 1852 *HOOK Ch. Dict.* (1871) 467 The Lord's Table is one of the names given to the altar in Christian churches.

II. As a designation of rank or official dignity.

In these applications it is not used vocatively, etc. in the form *my Lord* (see 15) and as a prefixed title (see 13).

8. In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service: see BARON I. In modern use, equivalent to NOBLEMAN in its current sense: A peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy (see 13) is entitled to the prefix Lord, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation.

13. *Coer de L.* 2284 We are betrayd and y-nome! Horse and harness, lords, all and some! c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1539 To fare out as fast with his fader to speke & with lordeesse [=lodes] of bat lond. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 To the moost noble and worthiest Lorde, moost ryghtful and wysest Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 442 Men myghten lordis knowe By there arraye, from opir folke. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 266/2 If such persone bee of the estate of a Lord, as Duc, Marques, Erle, Viscount or Baron. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. III. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed hym. by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 276 What attendance he hath abouts hym of lords and nobles of his reame. 1548 *Lattimer Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 For ever sence the Prelates were made Loordes and nobles the ploughe standeth. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iv. i. 19 Princes, and Noble Lords: What answer shall I make to this base man? 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 59 Our English name Lord, whereby we and the Scots stulle such as are of the Greater Nobilitie i. Barons, as also Bishops. 1826 *Disraeli Fiv. Grey* III. iii. The Marquess played off the two Lords and Sir Berdmore against his former friend. 1876 *Browning Shop* v. He's social, takes his rest On Sundays, with a Lord for guest. 1900 *Daily Express* 21 July 5/7 The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a lord.

b. Phrases. *To live like a lord*: to fare luxuriously. *To treat (a person) like a lord*: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with profound deference. *Drunk as a lord*: completely intoxicated; so † *to drink like a lord*. Similarly, *to swear like a lord*.

1531 *Elyot Gov.* I. xxvi. (1880) I. 275 For they will say he that swereth depe, swereth like a lorde. 1623 *Middleton & Rowley Sp. Gifs* IV. i. (1653) F. 4. Flowre banks or Mosse he thy bound, Water thy wine, San. And drinke like a Lord. 1651 *Evelyn Charact. Eng.* (1659) 48 The Gentlemen are most of them very intemperate, yet the Proverb goes, 'As drunk as a Lord'. 1681 *T. Flatman Heracles Kidens* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 They are as drunk as Lords with Bottle-Air. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 As drunk as a Lord. 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* II. vii. 3 The landlord. said, 'we will treat you like a lord. 1861 *Thackeray B. Lyndal* xviii. (1869) 254 She ran screaming through the galleries, and i. as tipsy as a lord, came staggering after. 1892 *Sir W. Harcourt Speech* 20 Apr. We had changed that now, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lived like a lord.

† c. *occas.* A baron as distinguished from one of higher rank. *Obs.* (Cf. 13.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. Farre excelleng y^e state of lordes, erles, dukes or kynges.

d. *Lord-in-waiting, Lord of the Bedchamber*: the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign. 1717 *H. Pelham in Lett. Chiss Suffolk* (1824) I. 18 The King forbade the lord of the bedchamber inviting Lord Townshend. to dine with him at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 His majesty went to the house of peers, attended by. the ld of the bedchamber in waiting. 1860 *W. G. Clark in 'Ac. Tour* 43 Furniture, the property, I suppose, of goldsticks, and. lords-in-waiting. a 1865 *Creville Mem.* II. (1835) II. 44 She had already given orders to the Lord-in-waiting to put all the Ministers down to whist. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/2 There are eight lords and eight grooms, 'described as 'of the bedchamber' or 'in waiting', according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen.

9. pl. *The Lords*: the peers, temporal and spiritual, as constituting the higher of the two bodies composing the legislature (of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when they existed as separate kingdoms; afterwards of the kingdom of Great Britain; and now of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). *The Lords Temporal*: the lay peers. *The Lords Spiritual*: the bishops who are peers of the realm, and (in England before the Reformation) the mitred abbots. *The Lords' Act* (see quot. 1800). This branch of the legislature now consists of the English noblemen of baronial rank, the English bishops (with some exceptions), and elected representatives of the peers of Scotland and Ireland.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 204 To make requisition. to the Lords spirituall and temporell in this present Parliament assembled. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 349 The Lordes of the upper house, and the common house assembled together. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 1 The House of Commons presented to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal a Petition. 1675 *Marvell Corr.* ccliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 474 To desire the Lords concurrence herein. 1751 *H. Walpole Lett.* (1846) II. 388 In the Lords there were but 12 to 106, and the former the most inconsiderable men in that House. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 50 The legislature of the kingdom is entrusted to three distinct powers, first, the king; secondly, the lords spiritual and temporal. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., State Papers* 71 Rules for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. II. commonly called 'The Lords' Act'. 1812 *Moore Intercepted Lett.* II. 47 Quite upturning branch and root Lords, Commons, and Burdett to boot. 1830 *Croly Geo. IV* 218 An embassy from the lords and commons was sent with them from London. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 408 He got the House of Commons to sit on Saturday, in order to send the Bill up to the Lords on Monday. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 257 The Lords. suspended the sitting until eleven at night. 1884 *S. Dowell Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 303 The duke of Wellington leading in the Lords. 1897 *Ouida Massarenes* iv. Don't suppose I shall ever live to get into the Lords.

b. *House of Lords, † Lords' House* (see *House* sb. 4 d).

1672 *Petty Pol. Anat.* (1691) 35 [They] may. be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of England. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 332 This case having been heard in the House of Lords, the Judges were directed to give their opinions. 1845 *Polson Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 811/2 The House of Lords is in the habit of referring certain bills to the opinion of the learned judges.

† c. *transf. in Rom. Hist.* = Senators. *Obs.*

1618 *Bolton Florus* (1636) 212 The Knights, and Gentlemen of Rome separated themselves from the Lords.

10. *Sc.* In various collocations (chiefly *Hist.*), as *Lords of the Articles, of the Congregation, of Daily Council, of Justiciary, of Police, of Regality, of Session* (see these sbs.).

11. Applied, with subjoined defining word or phrase, to the individual members (whether peers or not) of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission, as in *Lords Commissioners* (in ordinary language simply *Lords*) of the Admiralty, of the Treasury; *Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal*. Also *Lords Justices (of Ireland)*: the Commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. *Civil Lord*: the one civilian member (besides the First Lord) of the Board of Admiralty, the others being *Naval Lords*.

1642 *C. VERNON Consil. Exch.* 54 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1711 *Swift Jmt. to Stella* 16 May, Three books I got from the Lords of the Treasury for the college. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 As if it were a dispute between William Wood on the one part, and the lords justices, privy-council, and both houses of parliament on the other. 1739 *Lady Murray Mem. Bailiffs* (1822) 24 He was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after one of the Lords of the Treasury. 1759 *Dilworth Pope* 72 He was one of the lord-justices of Ireland. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 151 The Lords Commissioners in Barnes v. Crowe appeared to have held, that [etc.]. Lord Commissioner Eyre stated the particular circumstances. 1834 *Murray P. Simple xxxix.* A letter from your lordship to the First Lord —, only a few lines. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 409 Mr. Gathorne Hardy was made Secretary for War and Mr. Ward Hunt First Lord of the Admiralty. 1884 *S. Dowell Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 116 George Grenville as a junior lord of the admiralty. 1893 *Maxwell W. II. Smith* II. 182 He. became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 447 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord.

12. Forming part of various official titles, e.g. *Lord (High) Admiral, Lord Chamberlain, Lord (High) Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lord High Commissioner, Lord Deputy, Lord Marshal, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer, Lord Warden*, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † *Lord (High) General*, a commander-in-chief (*obs.*). *Lord-rector*, an honorary title for the elected chief in certain Scotch Universities; hence *Lord-rectorship*. Also *LORD-LIEUTENANT, LORD MAYOR*.

1598 *Barret Theor. W'arres* IV. i. 116 [The Colonel] ought to know how to performe the parts and office of a Lord high Generall. 1650 *Whitelocke Mem.* (1853) III. 207 (25 June) The lord general Fairfax. *Ibid.* 237 (7 July) The council of state ordered the narrative made by the lord general's [Cromwell's] messenger to be read in all churches. 1660 (see 15a). 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 287 The parliament having given him [Monk] a commission as lord-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* I. v. 249 Hence the catalogue of Lord Rectors soars far above respectability and appropriateness: it is brilliant. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 4/2 The candidates for the lord-rectorship of Aberdeen University this next year are Mr. Grote, historian, and Mr. Grant Duff.

b. In ceremonious use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether peers of parliament or not.

1639 (title) A Relation of the Conference between William Lawd. now Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury: and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite. a 1673 *W. Blaxton in Bp. L. Coleman Ch. Amer.* II. 23, I came from England because I did not like the lord-bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren. 1858 *Royal Charter University Lond.* § 5 The Lord Bishop Maltby; the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

† c. Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of nobility. *Obs.*; but see 15 a (c).

1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 13 Quhat time it be plessand to the said Lord Erle [of Orkney].

13. As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbreviated *Ld.*, formerly † *L.* (*pl. Ls.*), *L.*

The rules now accepted for its use are as follows. In other than strictly ceremonial use it may be substituted for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting the rank of a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word *of*, when it occurs in the more formal designation, being dropped. Thus 'Lord Hartington', 'Lord Derby', 'Lord Manvers', 'Lord Palmerston', may be used instead of 'The Marquis of Hartington', 'The Earl of Derby', 'Earl Manvers', 'Viscount Palmerston'. A baron (whether a peer, or a peer's eldest son known by the title of his father's barony) is always called by his title of peerage (either a surname or a territorial designation) preceded by 'Lord', as 'Lord Tennyson'; if the Christian name is mentioned for distinction, it comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The territorial titles given by courtesy to judges in Scotland are treated like those of barons, as 'Lord Monboddo'. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'. These rules were, for the most part, already formulated in the 16th c., but were for a long time seldom accurately observed except by experts in heraldry.

In early use the prefixed title had most commonly the form *my Lord* (see 15) or *the Lord*. The latter survives in certain formal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 332/2 William Bonville Knyght, Lord Boneville, his servauntes and adheraunts. 15. *Sb. of Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* 27 All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barony. And all his other bretheren Lordes, with the addition of there Christened name. An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Barony, and all his other sonnes no lords. 1545 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 214 George Erle of Huntly, Lord Gordoun and of Bangenoch. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 294 Also on the French part the Lorde John Cleremont fought under his awne Banner. 1591 *Shaks. I. Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 61-64 Valiant Lord Talbot Earle of Shrewsbury: Created. Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Vrchinfeld, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton [etc.]. 1593 — *Rich. II.* II. ii. 53 The L. Northumberland. 1636 *Trussell Continu. Daniel's Hist. Eng.* 93 Sir John Oldcastle in right of his Wife called in courtesie Lord Cobham. 1781 (title) The Trial of the Right Honourable George Gordon, commonly called, Lord George Gordon. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 171, I dined with Lord and Lady Frederick FitzClarence and Lord Westmoreland. *Ibid.* III. 458 Whether Lord Derby or Lord anybody else is in office. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 405 Mr. Bruce was raised to the Peerage as Lord Aberdare.

b. *The Lord Harry*: see *HARRY* 6.

14. Jocular uses. a. As a mock title of dignity given to the person appointed to preside on certain festive occasions. So *Lord of Christmas* (see *CHRISTMAS* 4), *Lord of Misrule* (see *MISRULE*), *Summer Lord*, etc. (*obs. exc. Hist.*), *Harvest Lord* (see *HARVEST* sb. 7).

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Item the iiijth day of January [1551-2] the lorde of Crystmas of the kynges howse came thorrow London. to the lorde mayer's to dinner. 1571 *Grindall Injunc.* at York Cij, The Minister & churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule or Sommer Lordes. to come vncerueently into any Church [etc.]. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes. their lord of misrule. 1806 *Bloomfield Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 217 Many a Lord, Sam, I know that, Has begg'd as well as thee.

b. *stang.* A hunchback. (Cf. *LORD-FISH*.)

The origin of this use is obscure, but there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word. *The Dict. Canting Crew* has a parallel sense of *Lady*.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lord*, a very crooked, deformed. Person. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* xxviii. His pupil. was. on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of My Lord. 1817 *Neuman Eng. Sp. Dict.* (ed. 3), Lord. 8 (Joc.) *Hombre jorabado*. 1826 *Lamb Elia II. Pop. Fallacies*, That a deformed person is a lord. 1877 *Besant The World went* I. iii. 86 He was, in appearance, short and bent, with rounded shoulders, and with a hump (which made the boys call him My Lord).

15. *My Lord* (usually pronounced mi^lɔ:d).

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (a) Formerly the ordinary prefix used in speaking to or of a nobleman, where we now commonly use simply 'Lord' (see 13); in early use the preposition of before territorial designations was commonly retained. (Now only *arch.*) (b) *My Lord of* (*London, Canterbury, etc.*): a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (*obs. or arch.*). (c) Prefixed to a title of rank or office; now only *vocatively*, as in *my Lord Mayor, my Lord Duke, my Lord Marquis*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 73 Mi lorde ser Herowde! a 1470 *Gregory in Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 230 The mater was put to my Lorde of London. 1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. 1530 *Palsgr.* 433/2, I am somoned by a sergent at armes to apere before my lorde chaunceller. 1533 *T. Cromwell Lett.* 25 July in *C's Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 My Lorde Abbot I recomende me vnto you [etc.]. c 1560 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 57 Than my Lord Arrane from Albany ye Duke Obtenit the gift of Murray. 1561 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary XVII.* 168/1 At my lorde of Sarums commandment. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 May a bishop be called. by the name of 'my Lord bishop, my Lords grace'. 1584 *Lycesters Commonw.* (1641) 68 By your opinion my Lord of Leicester is the most learned of all his kindred. 1613 *Snelman De non Tenere, Eccl.* (1646) 23 My Lord Coke also in the second part of his Reports, saith, that [etc.]. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* (1640) I. 199 A petition to my Lords Grace of Canterbury. 1660 *Pepys Diary* 3 Mar. My Lord General Fleetwood told my Lord that he feared the King of Sweden is dead. 1679 *Evelyn Mem.* 5 Nov. I was invited to dine at my Lord Tivdale's. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 17 74 The Courage and Capacity of my Lord Galway. 1742 *Fielcing J. Andrews Pref.* 7 8, I apprehend, my Lord Shaftesbury's Opinion of mere Burlesque agrees with mine.

b. Used separately. (a) As the usual polite or respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons greatly inferior in position) in speaking of them. (b) As the formal mode of address to a Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Advocate (Scotland). (c) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court (or, formerly, a judge of any of the 'superior courts' now merged in this); in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts.

The hurried or affected pronunciation prevalent in the courts of law has often been derisively represented by the spelling *my Lud* or *m'ind* (see *LUD*).

1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 190 My lord, we recommend our hartlie and humil service vnto your lordship. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* II. i. 294 [Beatrice to Don Pedro] So I would not he should do me, my Lord. 1601

in the sayd Counties to exercise the severall Companies of the sayd Regiments. 1710 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. (ed. 23) 143 For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant... may levy every Year one fourth part... of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000*l.* a Month. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XV. 216 From the reign of Philip and Mary the lords-lieutenants have had the charge under the sovereign, of raising the militia in their respective counties. 1865 GREVILLE *Memo.* ii. (1885) 111. 65 At Court yesterday to make Lord Grey Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland.

† 2. Applied to the second-in-command of an army, when a peer. *Obs.*

1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 4 in Dalryell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798). Whereof my Lord Admiral ledde the van-guard, and Therle of Hertford, beinge Lord Lieutenannt, the battayll. *Ibid.* 6 The Lord Lieutenant sent with diligence to the vanward, that they shulde marche towards the towne.

Hence **Lord-lieutenancy**, the office of a lord-lieutenant.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xxx. 58 He had just obtained the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland for his brother. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 103; Carteret, turned out of the lord-lieutenancy about the same time, was now in open opposition.

Lordlike (*lɔːdlɪk*), *a.* and *adv.* [See -LIKE.]

A. adj. Resembling, befitting, or characteristic of a lord; lordly. Now rare.

1470 HENRY WALLACE *ix.* 56 Ledys on luff burd, with a lordlike fer. 1500-20 DUNNAN *Poems* xviii. 11 Be I ane lord, and lordlyk, Than [etc.]. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. I. T. S.) 89 They trust to optayne thereby lordlyk huiings out of the porsion of the poore. 1600 HOLLAND *Litt. xxi.* xii. 505 Anniball made this glorious and lordlike answer with a majestic. 1603 R. JONSON *Sejanus* v. viii. Officious Frindes, start before my great, proud Lord, to get a Lord-like nod! 1646 EARL MONM. *in Biend's Civil Wars* iv. 208 His Lordlike looks, captivated the good-will of the standers by. 1839-40 I. TAYLOR *Ann. Chr.* (1843) II. viii. 400 He disclaims any lordlike authority in the Church.

Hence + **Lordliness**.

1470 HENRY WALLACE *vii.* 402 I: can nocht be, but fre-dome, lordlyknes.

† *B. adv.* After the fashion of a lord, domineeringly. Also, as befits a lord; sumptuously. *Obs.*

1555 KILBY in Coverdale *Lett. Martyn* (1564) 101 So many I say would at these my wordes Lordlike stampe and spurne and spit thereat. 1574 *tr. Marlowe's Aeneid* 10 Behave not your selves lordlike over the Clergie [i. *Pet.* v. 30]. 1599 HAKLEY *Per.* II. ii. 79 Marie great estates and gowernours there be, that during their office are lodged Lordlike. 1700 DRYDEN *Thiad* i. *Fables* 202 Lord-like at ease... the People to devout. 1729 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, Lordlike, *en grand seigneur*.

Lordlily (*lɔːdlɪli*), *adv.* rare. [i. **LORDLY** *a.* + -LY -] In a lordly fashion.

1611 CORN. *Pontification*, pontifically, lordlily. 1891 R. KILBY *City Dreadf.* 46 Young men who smoke bad cigars and carry themselves lordlily.

Lordliness (*lɔːdlɪnəs*), [i. **LORDLY** *a.* + -NESS.]

† 1. The condition or state of a lord. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 Clerkis & religious folke that loun unkyndely bes lordlynes willeen close here & say bat [etc.]. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Gen. Lorsh.* 42 Techinge falland to lordlynes of lordes. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Solit.* (1641) 10 By ambition yee seek Lordliness, much unfit for you. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 1505 To ferret out concealed lands for the supporte of their owne priuie lordliness. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 161 Doing the Honour of thy Lordliness To one so meeke. 1641 'SMECTYNNUS' *us.* *Austin* xviii. (1654) 77 Men would be adding to Gods institution, what... Lordliness their phansie suggested unto them. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxxiii. 236 The Lords, we are wont to meet within this world, place all their Lordliness in some acted Authorities.

2. The disposition proper to a lord; dignity, grandeur. Frequent in bad sense: Arrogance, haughtiness, imperiousness.

1549 COVERDALE, *etc. Eras.* *Par. Titus* 28 He must overcome more by... gentylness, than by lordlyness. 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. BROWNE *Austro. Cartwright* 93 Pharisai-call pride and Lordliness in teaching. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. viii. (1636) 21 The intolerable Lordliness of Superbus did some good. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 14 From hence it is the Grandeur and Lordliness of the Cardinals does spring. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 42 II. 365 The Arbitrary Temper and Lordliness of Calvin. 1741 RICHARDSON *Paradise* (1804) I. 117 See the lordliness of a high condition! 1883 J. PARKER *True Childe* 200 There are instincts of lordliness in man which are to be accounted for. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 225 The Latin in which [the *Novum Organum*] is written... has... the lordliness of a great piece of philosophical legislation.

Lordling (*lɔːdlɪŋ*). [i. **LORD** *sh.* + -LING.]

1. A little or puny lord: often in contemptuous sense. Occurs = **LORNING** *sh.* 1.

1275 LAY. 12664 Lusteþ loerdlinges. 1380 *Sir Ferunil*, 1518 Lordlynges, wel 3e wyted alle, how [etc.]. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 85 What say you Royall Lordlings to my Fryer? 1746 SMOLLETT *Refrop* 265 While the young lordling struts in native pride. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 47. I should sink myself to a level with the seconded lordling who employs you. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Chmery*, *etc.* I. 125 How long will... this hive of nations submit to the guidance of literateurs and lordlings? 1824-9 LAMOR *Jung. Conn.* Wks. 1846 II. 209 The said conjurors... possess the faculty of making the precious metals out of... the skulls of young lordlings and gentlefolk. 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* n. *Interlude* *Inf. Student's T.* Listen, Lordlings, while I tell. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) 170 One of these independent lords, Colie MacDonald of Keppoch.

† 2. A kind of apple. *Obs.* (cf. **LORDING** *sh.* 3.) 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *October*, Apples now in prime... are the... Costard Lording Parsley Apples.

Lordly (*lɔːdlɪ*), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: see **LORD** *sh.* and -LY. [OE. *hlifordlic*, f. **LORD** *sh.* + -LY.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a lord or lords; consisting of lords; administered by lords. Now rare.

1000 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* (Anecd. Oxon.) 187/1 *Hieronymus*, *id est nobilis*, blafordlic. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Chireche... is cleped on boc kitiaca. i. dominicalis, bat is on englis louerdlich us. c. 1450 *Fac.* in Wt. Wulcker 623/14 *Herilis*, lordlyche. 1530 PALSGR. 217/2 Lordlyke belonging to a lord. 1645 J. COTTON *Way Ck. New Eng.* 36 The Government of his [Christ's] Kingdom is not Lordly, but Stewardly and Ministerial. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 4 Lordly or absolute Monarchy is the best and most natural Government. 1841 MIALI in *Nonconformity* I. 241 Pensioning off supernumerary members of lordly houses. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 392 The more learned of this class were ardent in their support of a lordly prelacy.

2. Of persons: Having the character, attributes, appearance, or demeanour of a lord. Of actions: Beluting a lord; honourable, noble.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 138 Thow arte þe lordlyeste lede þat ever I one lokyde. *Ibid.* 306 þe conquerour... Alowes þame greteþe theire lordly a-vowes. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Annel* (1548) G vij. Some will be so lordly and valyaunt in vertues. 1539 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 124 The... aggregate of good which arises to the lordlier part of the creation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 It is truly a lordly spectacle how this great soul takes in all kinds of men and objects, a Falstaff, an Othello, a Juliet, a Coriolanus. 1859 C. BARKER *Associat. Principle* i. 28 Falconry and the chase afforded to the abbot... the most lordly recreation of the time. 1886 STURGEON *Treat. Daz.* Ps. cxxxvi. 3 He is more lordly than all emperors and kings condensed into one.

b. Haughty, imperious, lofty, disdainful.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* R. III. 160 Lawe is so lordliche and lmi to make ende. 1530 PALSGR. 681.1 Are you waxen so lordly that you can nat puke of your hosen your selfe? 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 20 Whome be... had... compelled by lordly and streite commandement. 1588 J. DALL *Demonstr. Disput.* (Arb.) 45 A minister may not be lordly over Gods people [i. *Pet.* v. 3]. 1600 HOLLAND *Litt.* xxi. xxi. 505 He was an imperious and lordly commander. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 1619 582 It suffereth not the Minister to be lordly in his doctrine or discipline. 1665 MANLEY *Gracius*, *Lore C.* *Warres* 151 The Lordly domineering of the English, was not forgotten in France. 1681 DRYDEN *Art. & Crit.* 434 And like a Lion... He, with a Lordly rage, his Hunters treads. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 632 The lordly West-Indian tortures his poor Negroes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 303 The Captain... treated the Master with lordly contempt. 1852 MRS. BROWNING *Ragged Schools* iv. Lordly English; think it o'er. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 93 Swift, indeed, had it... a lordly indifference to making money by his writings.

3. Of things: Suitable for a lord; hence, grand, magnificent, noble.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* v. 25 She... broughte forth butter in a lordly dische. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pep. Kingd.* i. 6 b, In placing of his kinemen hie, in lufie Lordly chayne. 1604 DRYTON *Poel* 37 Under the 'extensure of whose lordly arms, The small birds warbled their harmonious charms. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xiv. On this bold brow, a lordly tower. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art.* I. 1 built my soul a lordly pleasurehouse. 1890 H. G. DAKYNS *Amphion* i. p. lxxxviii. Cyrus was flying at lordlier game than certain irrepressible hill tribes.

4. *ahsol.* (In early use quasi-*sh.*), a lordly person.)

1470 *Gregorius & Gm.* 1270 To that lordly on loft that luffy can loul. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 19 He hath no respect unto the persones of y^e lordly. 1839 JAMES *Woodman* iv. No meeting of the high, the rich, and the lordly. 1849 C. PRONTE *Shirley* xvi. 244 He still advocated the lordly, liberal, and effective.

5. *Comb.*

1850-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. iii. I am so proud of Frederick, He's so high-bred and lordly-like With Mrs. Vanghan!

B. adv. After the manner of a lord; in a lordly manner (both in good and bad sense).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 241 Lordliche for to lyuen, and lykynge he clothed. 1398 TREVIS *Burch. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. (1495) 722 By his socour... that... saynth all lordly and myghtly. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* 489 (Douce MS.) And at he listes one be lande lordly done liste. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 312/2 Lordly, *dominante*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 To rebuke him for tyrannising so Lordlie over the boies. 1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 45 Lordly neglectful of a worth unknown. 1812 COMRE *Picturesque* viii. (Chandos) 26 'If I' said he, 'remember right, I was most lordly drunk last night'. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. ul. 279 To a land where few were poor, if none were lordly rich. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 467 Love is his tyrant, and lives lordly in him. *Coub.* 1864 DASENT *Feet & Earnest* (1873) II. 263 Who is von lordly-dressed man who is walking along the street?

Lord Mayor.

1. A title formerly limited to the mayors (see **MAYOR**) of London, York, and Dublin, but recently extended to the mayors of some other large towns, e.g. Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, etc.

Lord Mayor's coal (see quot. 1828). *Lord Mayor's Day*, Nov. 9, the day on which the Lord Mayor goes in procession with the Aldermen and other city dignitaries to and from Westminster, where he receives from the Lord Chancellor the assent of the Crown to his election. *Lord Mayor's man*: see *Quanta-man*, QUOTA 1 b. *Lord Mayor's Shen*, the procession on Lord Mayor's Day.

1554 BAILE *Decl. Bonner's Articles* i. 7 b, Here is as wise an order towards, as maister Harry my Lord Mayres foole had bene of counsell therein. 1589 J. KILBY *Bird. Scholast.*

885 The Lorde maior, or chiefe iustice, *perfectus pratorio*. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* III. i. D 4 b, All will scarce make me so high as one of the Gyants stirts that stalkes before my Lord Maiors pageant. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balazs's Lett.* (vol. II.) 38 Had it not been to see my Lord Mayors shew, I had not been scene in the citie. 1678 *Will of R. Saunders* (Somerset Hous), A Lord Mayor's spoon. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* i. 377 If you dine with my lord mayor, Roast-beef and venison is your fare. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 235 A proverb, that the lord mayor's day is generally a bad one. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 7 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 253, I... would not have exchanged meals with the Lord Mayor of London. 1842 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.*, *Ann. Fanny*, Had the coal been a 'Lord Mayor's coal',—viz. a slate. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxii. (1860) 286 Burnside was in the habit of saying that he was like the Lord Mayor's fool—fond of everything that was good. 1865 GREVILLE *Memo.* II. (1889) II. 51 The Queen must have known it was Lord Mayor's Day.

2. *slang.* 'A large crowbar' (Farmer).

1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catfaw* 24 There's... the crowbar, from a Lord Mayor down to a pocket jemmy.

Hence **Lord-Mayoralty**, the position of Lord Mayor.

1883 *Society* 4 Nov. 16/1 Lord mayoralties and high shrievalties follow almost as a matter of course.

Lordolatry (*lɔːdɒlətri*), *adjective*. [i. **LORD** *sh.* + -OLATRY.] Worship of lords.

1846 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iii. The extent and prevalence of Lordolatry in this country. 1881 R. F. LUTON in *Academy* 1 Oct. 258/3 England, with her peculiar 'lordolatry', thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer.

† **Lordosis** (*lɔːdɒsɪs*), *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *λόδωσις*, f. *λόδω* bent backward.] Anterior curvature of the spine, producing convexity in front.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lordosis*, by some Writers, is the Term for the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children, &c. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 249 *Lordosis*, imported procurvature of the head and shoulders or anterior crookedness. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1030 Very extreme lordosis is present. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 165 A lordosis was very evident.

Hence **Lordotic** (-*trɪk*) *a.* [see -OTIC], pertaining to or affected with lordosis.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Lordsake, *int. Sc. colloq.* [Short for 'for the Lord's sake'] An exclamation expressing surprise.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 91, 'I am going to send the young laird abroad... to see the world!'. 'But lordsake, laird, will no the world see him?' 1891 H. HALBURTON *Chil. Idylls* 63 Lordsake, what's come ower the year?

Lords and ladies. 'A very general name for *Arum maculatum* L., given in reference to the dark and light spadices, the dark being the lords, the light the ladies' (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Lords and Ladies, *Arum*. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 99 Oft under trees we nestled in a ring, Culling out 'lords and ladies'. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 533 She set boys to collect roots of lords and ladies.

Lord's day. [Properly, *The Lord's Day* = *L. dies Dominicus*, -*ca* (whence *F. dimanche*, *Sp. Domingo*, *It. Domenica*), Gr. *ἡ κυριακή ἡμέρα* Rev. i. 10.] A Christian appellation for Sunday.

In the 17-18th c. *Lord's day* (without the article) was somewhat widely used (not exclusively among Puritans) as an ordinary name for the day. This use seems to be partially retained by some Nonconformists (expressions like 'next Lord's day' appearing occasionally in announcements of services). Otherwise, the *Lord's day* is the only form now current, and it is commonly employed only when the intention is to refer expressly to the sacred character of the day.

1375 *Lamh. Hom.* 41 Saneided is hithen þes lauerdes dæi. 1398 TREVIS *Burch. De P. R.* ix. xxi. (1495) 358 The fyrste day hyght the lordes day and Soneday. 1539 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 177 Upon every Lord's day, called Sonday, throughout every yere of the said terme. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 4 Mar. 4th Lord's day. Before I went to church I [etc.]. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 7 § 1 For the better observation and keeping holy the Lord's day commonly called Sunday. 1710 C. FLEMING *Diary* (1888) 301 They come in Coaches and drive round, but it is only Lords day nights and some nights. 1759 B. FAWCETT *Prof. to Baxter's Saints* R. (1836) 42 On Lord's days... a person... might overhear hundreds of families engaged in singing psalms. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 97 Multitudes were thus induced to travel on the Lord's day.

attrib. 1901 Whitaker's *Almanack* 285 (Societies and Institutions). Lord's Day Observance Society.

Lordship (*lɔːdʃɪp*), *sh.* For forms see **LORD** *sh.* and -SHIP. Also 4 lordship, 5 lorchuppe.

1. The dignity and functions of a lord; dominion, rule, sovereignty; ownership of or dominion *† on*, over (something specified); rarely *pl.*

1897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past.* xviii. 200 Doune we agytad wið ða blafordas, ðonne agytte we wið ðone God he blafordesche 7escop. c. 1330 R. BRENNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Tille Adelwolf gah he... Lordship over alle be lordes bituere Douer & Tweed. 1386 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 9 Deeth schal no more have lordship on hym. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 646 Sir Mordeue... Sall be my leutenante, with lordchep ynewe. 1400 MALDEN. (Roxb.) i. 4 His apple betakens be lordschep he had be ower all be world. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 136 The kynges of Englonde owen wel to have the lordship of Irland. 1450-1520 *Myrr. our Lady* 74 The lordship of all synne may be so caste out of vs... that [etc.]. 1561 T. NORTON *Cadwin's Iust.* iv. 59 Peter... exhorteth them so to fede the flocke, not as using a Lordship over the Clergie. 1585 FETHERSTONE *tr. Calvin on Acts* xiv. 19 They challenge to themselves no Lordship, they hunt after no gaine. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 42 They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exercise Lordship over them. 1625 MASSINGER

Lorin, pa. pple. of LEESE v.1.

Loriner, variant of LORIMER.

† **Loring**, *vb.* sh.1. Obs. [f. LORE sh.1 + -ING l.] Teaching, instruction.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* vii. 42. They... Her wisdom did admire, and hearkened to her Loring.

Loriot (lɔˈriət). Also 7 *loriote*, *loriot*, *lorion*. [a. F. *loriot* (also *lorion* Cotgr.), a corruption (due to misapprehension of the prefixed article) of OF. *oriole*, altered form of *oriole* ORIOLE.] The Golden Oriole, *Oriolus galbula*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 287. The Witwall or Lariot... is all over yellow. *Ibid.* l. 628. A pale coloured bird called the Lariot. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Loriot*, a Bird called a Witwall, Woodpecker, or Greenhinch. 1676 COLES, *Lorion*, -ot, a Witwall, Yellow-peck, or Hickway. 1724 BAILEY, *Loriot*, a Bird, that being look'd upon, by one that has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies it self. 18. R. H. STODDARD *Chinese Songs* Poems (1880) 231. The swallow and the loriot are not so swift of wing.

Loripede (lɔˈriːpɛd). *Conch.* Also -ped. [ad. L. *loripēdē*, *loripēs*, lit. 'strap-footed', f. *lorum* strap + *pēs* foot.]

The L word meant fig. a person of little endurance or resolve; so used (in pl. *loripedes*) by Jer. Taylor *Gold. Grove* Sermon. Winter xiii. 165.

A bivalve mollusc of the group *Conchifera*, now included in the genus *Lucina*; esp. *L. lactea*.

1837 Partington's *Brit. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. III. 62. *Loripede*, a genus of molluscs. 1864 CRAIG *Suppl.* *Loripede*, a molluscan animal, having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.

Loriquet, obs. form of LORIKEET.

Loris (lɔˈris). Also *erron*, *lori*, *lory*. [a. F. *loris* (Buffon); said to be a. Du. + *loris* booby, clown.] a. A small nocturnal climbing quadrumanous mammal (*Loris gracilis*), a native of Ceylon; it is tailless, and remarkable for its slender form, long limbs, and large eyes. Called more fully *slender loris*. b. Extended to lemurs of the related genus *Nycticebus*, as *N. tardigradus*, the slow lemur or KUKANG, and *N. cinereus*, the gray loris of Siam and Cochinchina.

1774 GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* II. 373. A little four-handed animal of the Island of Ceylon, which Mr. Buffon calls the *lori*. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* I. 213. *Loris*. Monkey with a produced dog-like visage. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 101. This *Loris* is about the size of a small cat. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 477. The lory, or sloth ape, so called from the excessive slowness of its movements. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 133. The little loris, which has acquired the name of the 'Ceylon Sloth'. 1861, 1883 [see KUKANG]. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 692. The Gray Loris (*Nycticebus cinereus*).

Lork (e, obs. form of LURK.

Lormery (lɔˈmɛəri). *Hist.* Also 5 *lormerie*, 6 *lormary*. [a. OF. *lormerie*, f. *lormier* LORIMER.] The small ironware produced by lormiers. Also, a place where such ironwork was made or sold.

1260 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 72. Ces sont les purveances qe les forgeours de la lormerie de Londres ont purven. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 231. Lormerie. 1583 *Rates Custom* ho. D.ij. Lormary the c. containing v. xx, xiii. 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne* Gloss. (1810) II. 613/2. In the Parish of North St. Michael's in Oxford... was an Alley, or Lane, call'd The Lormery, it being the Place where such sort of Iron works were sold for all Oxford. 1899 *Cal. Let. Bk. A. Lond.* 32. The sum of £24 for saddles and lormery.]

Lorn (lɔˈn), *pp.* a. [pa. pple. of LEESE v.1]

† **Lorn**, *vb.* sh.1. Obs. [f. LOR sh.1 + -ING l.] Lost, perished, ruined; doomed to destruction. Obs.

For early instances of predicative use, see LEESE v.1

1300 *Cursor M.* 2208. Al þat lirth þat þar es born be wick, and fals, and felun lorn. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5. Sayntis, þat let þe lifis be lorne for our lordis sake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vl. 9. O, stanch 3our wraith for shame, or all is lorn! 1556 ARB. PARKER *Ps.* lxxxvii. Arg't, Hierusalem most fortunate, To nurse both lewe and gentile lorn. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* l. xliii. If thou readest, thou art lorn! Better hadst thou ne'er been born.

2. Abandoned, left alone; bereft of; lonely, desolate, wretched; = FORLORN 4. 5.

1475 *Partenay* 3885. Raymound, out fro wit for wo almoste lorn. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxxvii. With gastly looks as one in manner lorne. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 62. I... am forlorn, (alas! why am I lorne?). 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 57. If any thing excuse Iehosaphat or Hezechias for suffering the Idolatrous Temples... it was because they were lorne, forlorn. 1748 COLLINS *Ode Death* Thomson viii. Lorn Stream, whose sullen tide No sedge-crown'd Sisters now attend. 1793 COLERIDGE *Lines* beautiful Spring 18. The rustic... Whistling lorn ditties leans upon his crook. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* II. (1850) 66. That sky Hath nought beneath it half so lorn as I. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 118. Space star'd, and lorn of light. 1839 PRATER *Poems* (1864) II. 363. When lorn lovers sit and droop. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 281. She might be despised by my lord's circle, and left lone and lorn.

Hence **Lornness**, forlornness.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Apr. 470/2. The very lornness of his condition won for him their tender consideration.

Lorom, *Lorray*, var. LORAIN, LOREY Obs.

Lorre, variant of LAURE Obs., laurel.

1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iii. Vnder a lorrey þe lighte.

Lorrei, **Lorrell** (e, vars. LAURY, LOREL Obs.

Lorrier, obs. form of LAUREL.

Lorry, **lurry** (lɔˈri, lɔˈri). *local*. Also 9 *lorrie*, *Vol.* VI.

lurrie, **larry**. [Of obscure etymology; cf. dial. *lurry* to pull, drag.]

1. A long flat wagon without sides running on four low wheels. Also, a truck or wagon used on railways or tramways.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 115/1. There was a luggage lorry... between the engine and carriages for passengers. *Ibid.* 145/1. A luggage train was perceived... with three luries attached to it. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 256. Liverpool town float, lorry and coal cart. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. vii.* Great loaded luries blocked up the not over-wide thoroughfares. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 255. The plates are conveyed from the furnaces to the rolls on long iron trucks or luries. The wheels of the lurry run in grooves. 1879 JESSE *FOTHERGILL Probation* III. 179. Omnibuses, carts, and luries were struggling in a 'lock' in the middle of the street. 1881 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2. 2. The time-honoured 'lorry', or open cart, indigenous to Liverpool. 1882 OCHLIVY, *Lorry*, a coal truck on a railway;... a lorry. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 764. Greater interest... now seems to center in the lorry, or automobile wagon for heavy duty.

2. **Mining**. A running bridge over a pit.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Lorry* (Yorkshire), a running bridge over a sinking pit top upon which the bowk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Ibid.*, *Lurry*,... a movable platform on wheels, the top of which is made on a level with the bank or surface. It is run over the mouth of a pit-shaft for a bowk to be lowered down upon when reaching the pit top.

3. **Comb.**, as *lorry-man*, -wheel.

1880 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 6/4. A girl was blown under a lorry wheel. 1888 *Pail Mag.* G. 23 Jan. 10/2. A railway lorryman.

Lorry, **Lorrykeet**, vars. LAURY Obs., LORIKEET.

Lors (lɔˈrs), *int.* A vulgar corruption of LORD

used as an exclamation. Cf. *lars* s.v. LAW *int.* 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* II. 170. But, lors! I shouldn't know what to say to 'em. 1880 MRS. PARKER *Adam & Eve* xiii. 118. 'Lors!' exclaimed Joan.

† **Lorthew**. Obs. Forms: 2 *larpeow*, -*peaw*, -*peau*, -*peaw*, -*paw*, 2-3 *larfew*, 3 *lorfew*, -*few*, -*peaw*. [repr. OE. **lorthew* f. *lorth* teaching.

LORE sh.1 + *þow* slave, presumed earlier form of *lirðow* LAREW.] A teacher, preceptor, instructor. c. 1160 *Latton Group*, John i. 38. Rabbi þat ys gecweden & se-reath larðow (i.e. *lorthew*). c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117. He (þe biþcop) godes bodel is and to larpeaw iset þan leawede folke. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7. Þe lauerd saunte þowel is heued lorthew of aue þille chirechen. 1250 *Proc. & Fred* 105 in O.E. Misc. 12. Þe mon þe on his youþe yorne leornþ wit and wisdom... he may leorn on elde wenlic þe lorthew.

Lorum (lɔˈrum). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. *lora*

[lɔˈrɪa]. [L. *lorum* = strap, thong.] = LORE sh.3

In mod. Dicts.

Lory (lɔˈri). Forms: 7 *lourey*, 8 *laurey*,

lowry, 8-9 *loory*, *luri*, *lury*, 9 *loeri*, *lowrie*,

8- *lory*. [a. Malay لوري *luri*, dial. var. of لوري

nuri, whence the synonym *NORY*. Cf. F.

lori (Buffon).] A name applied to a number of

parrot-like birds of brilliant plumage, chiefly

bristle-tongued and belonging to the family *Lori-*

na, found in South-eastern Asia, the Asiatic Archi-

pelago, and Australia. In Cape Colony and Natal

applied to a toucan, *Toucan albigularis*.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2314. An East-India Lory, Para-

quits, and several other outlandish Birds. 1704 tr. *Nieu-*

hoff's Voy. E-Indies in Churchill's Voy. II. 327. The Lory

bird is a Bird as big as a Parrot, but of a much finer Colour.

1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 13. The Laurey. 1751

G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 173. The Long-tailed

Scarlet Lory... It differs principally from the three last

foregoing Lories, in being smaller. *Ibid.* 174. The Lory-

Parakeet. 1779 FORREST *Voy. A. Guinea* 112. From Saba

and Sao are brought large red loories, also black ones.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 202. 2. The most

remarkable birds to be seen in Amboyna are luries. 1810

SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. xix. 'Twas Camdeod riding on his lory,

'Twas the immortal Youth of Love. 1812 ANNE PLUMPTRE

Lichtenstein's S. Africa I. 195. The *cusculus persa*, a beauti-

ful bird, called by the colonists *loeri* or *luri*. 1850 CLUTTER-

BUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 40. The King Parrot is the most

beautiful, and that called the Lowrie is, perhaps, the most

docile. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. (1864) 147

Flaming loories... fly whistling... through the gloomy forest.

Lory, **Loryel**: see LORIS, LAUREL.

Lorymer, obs. form of LAEMIER.

1490 BOTOSER *Itin.* (1778) 269. A resant lorymer. 1850

PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Larnier*, *Lorymer*, the corona.

1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms*, *Lorymer*... 1. The

eave of a house. 2. The slanting brow or coping of a wall,

serving to throw off the rain. This term is not unfrequently

found in churchwardens' accounts.

Los, obs. f. LOSE, LOSS; and see **Lo int.**

Losable, **loseable** (lɔˈzəbəl), a. Also 7

loosable. [f. LOSE v.1 + -ABLE.] Capable of

being lost.

1611 COTGR., *Pearable*, *loosable*; fit, or likeli, to be lost.

1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 683. Grace

in itself is losable. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49. There

are many common gifts in man that are no more losable

than saving Grace. 1674 BOYLE *Tracts*, *Positive Nat.* Cold

vii. 49. I heard him make inquiry... Whether the frigorific

faculty of these Corpuscles be losable or not? 1877 T. A.

TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX.* II. m. v. 45. Those who might be

supposed losable by it, are lost already.

Hence **Losableness**.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49. I do not think... that

the losing of one, and not loosening, or not losableness,

of the other, will prove a specific difference.

Losane, **losang'e**, obs. forms of LOZENGE.

Losanger, **Losanour**, variants of LOSENGER.

† **Losard**. Obs. = LOSEL.

13. *Coer de L.* 1864. Have ye no doutance Of all these English cowards, For they ne be but losards. *Ibid.* 1875

Now let come these French losards.

Losce, **Loscion**, obs. fl., **LOSS**, **LOTION**.

† **Lose**, *vb.* sh.1. Obs. Forms: 3-5 (9 arch.) *los*,

4 *looz*, 4-5 *loes*, *loose*, 4-6 *loos*, *lose*, *Sc.*

loiss, (5 *loce*, *Sc.* *loyse*, 6 *Sc.* *loze*, *loys*), 5-6

loss (e, *Sc.* *lois*). [a. OF. *los*, *loz*, *loos* = L. *laudēs*,

pl. of *laus* praise.] Praise; renown, fame. Also

in neutral sense, (good or bad) reputation; *occas.*

ill fame. *Out of lose*: to one's dispraise.

1297 R. GLOUCE. *Rolls* 3917. Pe kinges les so wyde sprong

ynow... þat hor herte to him drou. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2250

Of his doom [of Solomon's] fer sprong þe los. 1320 *Agene*

26. Ypocrites þet... doþ manie penonces an guede princi-

palliche nor þe los of þe wordle. 1387 R. T. *Urk Test. Love*

I. vi. (Skeat) l. 175. Yevynge me name of ladde los. 1390

GOWER *Conf.* I. 351. A Duc... Which was a worthi knyt of

los. c. 1400 MAUNDREY, (1839) x. 39. In that time there weren

3 Herodes, of gret name, and Lost for here crueltee. 14...

LYDG. *Flour of Curteysie* 234. Look out of lose any word

asterte in this metre, to make it seme lame. c. 1440 *Fromp.*

Part. 313/2. Loos or bad name, *infamia*. 1455 Sir G. HAYE

Laz Arms S. T. S. 141. He did nocht his dedis of honour

for his sake, but for his awin los. c. 1460 *Trevellyng Myst.*

xvii. 202. Your knyghtes of good lose. 1513 DOUGLAS

Æneis xiii. iii. 51. O glory and renown of los, in vayne.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* iii. xix. (Arch. 742). That thy

lose, ne name may neuer dye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. vi.* xii.

12. Besides the losse of so much love and fame. 1855 SCOTT

Talism. vii. I am a belted knight, and come hither to

acquire los and fame in this mortal life.

Lose (lɔˈz), *sh.2* slang. [f. LOSE v.1.] An in-

stance of losing a race.

1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Nov. 4106. The rate of pay

recognised by the Jockey Club, which is five guineas for

a 'win' and three guineas for a 'lose'.

Lose (lɔˈz), *vb.* Forms: 1 *losian*, 2-3 *losie*, n.

5 *Sc.* *loyse*, 5-6 *losse*, *Sc.* *lois* s, 5-6 *Sc.* 6- *loss*,

5-8 *loose*, 6 *Sc.* *lois*, *loce*, *loase*, 7 *loze*, 3-3

lose. *Pa. t.* 1 *losode*, -ade, 1-3 -ede, 4 *Sc.* *losit*,

4-6 *losste*, *Sc.* *lossit*, -yt, 6 *Sc.* *loissit*, *loussit*,

7 *loosed*, *losed*, 3-3 *lost*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *se losod*,

-ad, 3 *ilosed*, -et, 3-3 *ilost*, 4 *losed*, 4-5 *i-*,

ylost e, 4-6 *losste*, (*Sc.* *losit*, -yt, 5-6 *loissit*,

lossit, -yt, 6 *loist*, *loseit*, 7 *loissed*), 3-3 *lost*.

[OE. *losian*, f. *LOS* *LOSS*, used almost exclusively

intr. (sense 1); sometimes with indirect obj. in dative,

as *me losode hit* = I lost it. The transitive use,

which occurs twice in O.Northumbrian and appears

in general use early in 13th c., seems to have arisen

partly from interchange of function between the

[c.897: see 1.] a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 Ichabbe be losed mony a day. c1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 152, I am wounded. Pat j am lost almost. c1375 *Cursor M.* 6006 (Fairf.) Dede & loste was al haire fe. c1397 CHAUCER *Lack Stedf.* 7 Al is loste for lac of stedfastnesse. c1470 HENRY Wallace v. 507, I trow nocht zeit at Wallace losyt be: Our clerkys sayis, he sall ger mony de. a1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 63 Yf ye speke to hym ye are lost for euer. a1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viii. 2 To play at the tables and dice with suche as be lost and naught. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist.* Indies v. i. 332 By this means God is dishonoured, and man lost in all parts by idolatry. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* 1. i. 52 All lost, to prayers, to prayers, all lost. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iv. 1. 46 The Woman that Deliberates is lost. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 479 And is the soul indeed so lost! 1798 *Monthly Mag.* vi. 437 (Scotticisms) Poor man, he was lost in the river; drowned. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 921 The property insured was lost. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosh. Jesus Christ* xiii. 182 You are not in danger of perdition, but are lost already. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The vessel... sank in a short time, all hands being lost.

3. To incur the privation of (something that one possesses or has control of); to part with through negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession, lands, goods, a right, quality, etc. † *occas.* with *away, up*, (? *U.S.* rare) *out*.

c1205 LAV. 29159 Pus losede Brutes al pas kine-londes. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Pou losis hi dignite. 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 The accusers shall losse his franchises for ever. a1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 189 That same yere was the most pafrite of Normandy y-loste. 14.. *Childe of Bristowe* 402 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 125 Thu has played atte dice... and lost up, sone, that thu had. c1530 LO. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 He lost away and wasted... his londes and goodes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66 In all, the Christians loosed but eleven Gallies. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 55 One talks... of pigs that he has lost By maggots at the tail. 1869 H. BUSHNELL *New Life* viii. 110 The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of cunning... and loses out just as much in the power of true perception. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 458 Sir Joseph Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.

b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc.

To lose one's head: see HEAD sb. 51. To lose heart: to become discouraged. To lose one's heart: to fall in love. † To lose one's breath: to die. To lose one's legs (slang): to get drunk.

c1205 LAV. 25918 Hire lif heo losede sone. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 586 If he has losed the lysten. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 315 Makynge a statute that whosoever toke a beste þer scholde lose oon eie. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ix. 130 Syr Arthur lost so moche blood that it was merueille he stode on his feet. 15.. in *Lett. Roy. & Illust. Ladies* (1846) II. 4 She was like to have lost her mind. 1530 PALSGR. 429/2, I ani spechelesse, as a sycke body is that hath lost the use of his speche. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* vi. Oh better were I loose ten thousand breaths, Than euer line in such vnsene disgrace. 1597 BACON *Coulers* cl. & *Evill* (Arb.) 152 As to a monocolos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. v. 'Tis long agone since first I lost my heart. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 914 Though sight be lost, Life yet hath many solaces. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 4 In a little time after he lost his Senses. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 186 As soon as they were dead, every one lost heart, having lost their Chief Supports. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* II. vi. (1752) 46 A religious Nun, devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarsness for ten Years. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flinch under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to... [have] lost his legs. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 She... rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood. 1842 TENNYSON *Edw. Gray* 3 And have you lost your heart? ... And are you married yet? 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. 253 She acquired an influence over the mind of the destitute child that she never lost.

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a relative, friend, servant, etc.) by death, by local separation, or by severance of the relationship. Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander, an army: To suffer loss of (men) by death, capture, wounds, etc. Of a medical man: To fail to preserve the life of (a patient).

c1205 LAV. 5704 Heo loseden monie busend godere monnen. c1286 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 78 We losen alle oure housbondes at that toun. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 48 Why shuld I apon a day loyse both my sonnes? 1530 PALSGR. 749/2 The folysshe gylre toke on for thought as if she had loste her father she coude have done no more. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 117 The apprehensions of losing such a friend. 1780 *Westm. Mag.* VIII. 249 The Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothée... and took her without losing a man. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* I. iv. How much I loved him, I find out now I've lost him. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 256 When we came where lies the child we lost in other years. 1880 WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 604 The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men. 1882 S. WELLS *Ovar. & Uterine Tumours* 185 He [McDowell] lost only the last of his first five cases of ovariotomy. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xx. 176 She had lost her father, who died very suddenly a few days after he sailed. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 208 While Wellington lost about 1300 men, Massena lost considerably over three times that number.

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of mind or body), e.g. to lose patience, one's temper, to lose caste, hold, one's balance, etc. To lose ground: to fail to keep one's position; esp. fig. to decline in reputation, favour, health, etc.

[1436: see GROUND sb. 11.] 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ix. 131 But alweyes he helde vp his shelde and lost no ground nor bated no chere. a1586 SNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 27 At length, the left wing of the Arcadians began to loose ground. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alehan's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 53 How had they almost made me to lose my patience, and my judgement! 1640 tr. *Verderer's Rom. of Rom.* I. xvi. 68 They brake their staves bravely, without losing their saddles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 838 They astonish all resistance lost, All courage. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 291 A Current setting to Leeward, we rather lost than got ground. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Boswell is a favourite but he has lost ground since I told them that he is married. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 379 Those suspicions were not likely to lose ground. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi. Chuffey boggled over his plate so long, that Mr. Jonas, losing patience, took it from him at last. 1877 SPURGEON *Sermon* XXIII. 320 He has lost caste and lost all ground of glorying.

e. *occas.* To cease to have, to get rid of (something undesirable, e.g. an ailment).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 607 To loose In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 The Dutchesse hath had an ague in her lying inne but hath soone lost it. 1742 W. COLLINS *Hassan* 83 O! let me teach my heart to lose its fears. 1859 Mrs. TREVELYAN *Lett. in Trevelyan Life Macanlay* (1876) II. xv. 477 Never, as long as I live, can I lose the sense of misery that I ever left him after Christmas day. *Mod.* I have not yet lost my rheumatism.

f. Of a thing: To be deprived of or part with (a portion of itself, a quality, or appurtenance).

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Pe day lost his colour, & mirk was as þe nyght. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 288 Til that the brighte sone losse his hewe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. v.* v. 239 This deceit looses the name of craft. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 99 The Air such pleasure loth to lose, With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly close. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 648 And have thy joys Lost nothing by comparison with ours? 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 51 When... the hypermetropic eye loses its power of adjustment. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. x. 233 Her household duties had lost their interest.

† g. with cognate obj., to lose a loss. Also, to lose (= incur) a fine. *Obs.*

1498 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* XLIII. Item for a fyne lost by John Stone. .xxd. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxvii. 109 The countrey of Biene this hundred yere neuer losse suche a losse. a1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Graunt them good Lord... To freate inward, for losyng such a losse. 1614 S. WARD *Lett. in Usher's Lett.* (1666) 33 We have lost... a great loss by Mr. Casaubon's untimely decease.

† h. with *inf.*: To be deprived of the power or opportunity (of doing something). *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Forest, Ep. Lady Aubigny* 4 What th' have lost I expect, they dare deride. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 378 Though I have lost... To be belov'd of God, I have not lost To love.

i. The *passive* is often used without any reference to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e.g. (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised; (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf. *Lost ppl.* a.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 429 This God-like act Annuls thy doom, the death thou shouldst have dy'd, In sin for ever lost from life. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 117 It is not lost that comes at last. All is not lost that is in danger. 1700 DAVEN *Fables* *Pro.* (Globe) 505 The name of its author being wholly lost. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 264/1 In all Perussions the Stroke is proportional to the Force lost. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Cowley*, If what he thinks be true, that his numbers are unmusical only when they are ill-read, the art of reading them is at present lost. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte Arth.* 90 Surely a precious thing... Should thus be lost for ever from the earth. 1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 69 From which [chapters] Paul's whole theology, if all his other writings were lost, might be reconstructed. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 818 The quality of the voice may be unaltered or completely lost.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To suffer loss; to cease to possess something; to be deprived of or part with some of his or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage.

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ha been enaver feard for to losen [elsewhere, and here in MS. *Bodl.* loosen]. c1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 336 Now want, now has; now loss, now can wyn. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. II. 101 Thor shalt not loose by it. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* III. 6 A time to get, and a time to lose. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 75 There is nothing lost in being willing to lose for God. 1697 DAVEN *Deid. Ennis* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 229 Thus, by gaining abroad, he lost at home. 1838 MACAULAY *Temple* Ess. (1887) 440 He never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly lose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii. 'Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 313 Fortunately the Sikhs had lost so severely that no evil consequences followed. 1898 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 198 The other was undertaken by a publisher, who lost on it. *Mod.* Both armies lost heavily.

b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of its power or force. *rare.*

1794 Mrs. PROZIO *Synon.* II. 56 Our authors plunder French comedies in vain; the humour loses and evaporates. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relut. Apost. Teach.* I. 33 The words are only understood in their setting. They lose immensely when isolated.

† c. *Const.* of, with *partitive* sense. *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. v. 163 Gold alwayes worn in the same purse with silver loses both of the colour and weight. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnrl.* No. 33 These Allurements soon began to lose of their Influence. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 86 Hawkins told him it

would lose of its beauty if it were so published. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* v. 54 Every muscle, steeped in a heated medium, loses of its contractility.

5. To become, permanently or temporarily, unable to find in one's own possession or custody; to cease to know the whereabouts of (a portable object, an animal, etc.) because it has strayed or gone un-awares from one's possession, or has simply been mislaid.

c1950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 4 3if forlorad vel losad enne of dam. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 4 What man of 300 that hath an hundrid sheep, and if he hath lost oon of hem [etc.]. c1422 HOCCEVEY *Jonathas* 318 V have a fere... thow woldest it leese, As thow lostist my ryng. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 37 My Sone was loste, and now is found. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 23 Like a Schoole-boy that had lost his A. B. C. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Fraunce* VII. 12 We demanded if they had not taken up a hawk which we had lost. 1718 *Prior Dore* 8 Venus wept the sad disaster Of having lost her favourite dove. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 110 She told me Mr. B... had lost his Hat. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 179 Since her horse was lost I left her mine. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered them.

b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, to lose sight of (lit. and fig.): see SIGHT. Also *occas.*, to cease to hear (*poet.*); † to fail to follow (a person) in argument (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1589 JAMES in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 111 The Master... was afrajd his men would shape some contrary course while he was asleepe, and so he should lose vs. a1592 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1637) 349 This is our life while we enjoy it, we lose it like the Sunne which flies swifter than an arrow, and yet no man perceives that it moves. 1628 DICKEV *Voy. Medit.* (1688) 3 If we should chance at any time to loose each other, upon sight againe [etc.]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Tran.* 11 We once more got sight of the Carracke, and lost her for euer, in two houres after. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Mail* IV. F 2 b, I cannot see i' th' darke with spectacles, And mine owne eyes ha' lost him of the suddaine. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 173, I thought, upon infinity, he was running into Sir Isaac Newton's notion of infinite space being the divine sensorium... but, indeed, many times I lost him. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Faint Wom.* 245 Losing her carol I stood pensively.

c. To draw away from, be no longer near or among; to leave hopelessly behind in a race.

1704 POPE *Autumn* 60 Here where the mountains less'n'ing as they rise Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. v. 180 We did not lose them [flying-fish] on the coast of Brazil, till we approached the southern tropic. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 63 Where his great stride and iron legs would have enabled him, in the language of the turf, to lose his antagonist.

† d. To fail to retain in the mind or memory; to forget. Also said of the mind or memory. To lose it that... to forget that. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forget, I have loste a thyng out of remembrance. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 114 Being overfull of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 408 The lesson is not plaine, And once made perfect, neuer lost againe. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 299 My memorie had quite lost you. 1613 SHAKS., etc. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 57 Heare what I say, and then goe home and lose me. 16.. MILTON *P. R.* lxxxiii. 16 That Israels name for ever may be lost in memory. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. Here let Remembrance lose our past Misfortunes. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Apr., Had quite lost it that the Meeting was at Mr. Stoddard's. [1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 148 Who can ever lose out of his memory the roll and march of those magnificent words of prophecy?]

e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in *to lose one's way* (lit. and fig.). † Of a river: To diverge from (its channel).

1530 PALSGR. 771/1, I wander, as one dothe that hath loste his waye. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. viii. 20 They had willingly lost their course. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* II. 94 Nor is it a thing extraordinary for riuers to lose their channels. 1709 PRIOR *Chloe Hunting* 3 She lost her way, And thro' the Woods uncertain chanc'd to stray. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 373 Pepsys and his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way between Newbury and Reading. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 13/1 After she had walked a little farther, she lost trail altogether.

† f. To allow to escape from one's power or influence. *Obs.*

a1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) I. 378 Instead of prevailing on the Prince, he lost him so entirely, that all his endeavours afterwards could never beget any confidence in him.

g. To let slip one's knowledge of (a language).

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I am in great danger of losing my English.

6. To spend unprofitably or in vain; to waste, get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts); to let slip (opportunities) without using them to good purpose; to waste (time).

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 20 Suffre that thou suffris for god and of god, for wa is þaim þat losis suffryng. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1700 (1749) Lest tyme I lose, I dar not with yow dele. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 513 Fully on me lose thy hore. c1450 *Merlin* 6 And so shold ye lose your tyme. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvi. 754 She is not the fyrst that hath loste her payn vpon yow. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 173 The leill labour lost, and leill service. 1581 PETTIE *Guzado's Civ. Contr.* I. (1586) 26 Now to loose no more time about this point, I saie vnto you, y^t [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 24 But, when she saw her prayers nought prevail Shee backe retourned with some labour lost. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Card.*

(1626) 12 All your labour past and to come about an Orchard is lost unless you fence well. 1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serms.* 233 True zeale... will not loose the opportunity of doing what it ought, for waiting till others beginne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 271 Ill is lost that praise That is address to unattending Ears. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 12 Fall to, you know Half an Hour is soon lost at Dinner. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 The constables will be here in a trice, so you have not a moment to lose. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* ix. How much she grieved to lose the given day In dissipation wild, in visitation gay. 1847 MARRAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. There is no time to be lost. 1896 G. BOOTHBY *In Strange Comp.* II. vi. 551 A fellow who never lost a chance of making himself objectionable.

b. To be lost on or upon: to have no effect upon, to fail to influence.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 190 On whom my paines Humane taken, all, all lost, quite lost. [1692 BURNET *Past. Care* ix. 111 Niceties of Style are lost before a common Auditor.] 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* xl. 1059 Thir Stratagems, and Tricks of little Hearts Are lost on me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 131 Your kindness is not lost upon me. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. iii. 1. 32 Nothing, however, was ever lost upon Lord Monmouth. No one had a more retentive memory, or a more observant mind. 1900 J. A. H. MURRAY *Evolution Eng. Lexicogr.* 6 The real humour of the situation... was... lost upon the House of Commons.

7. To fail to obtain (something one might have had): occas. const. to. Also, to fail to catch (a train, etc.). † To lose aim: to miss one's mark.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 185 He schal lese [M.S. y luse] hevene þat wil hem take away. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Adam for Pride loses his pris. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 363 Wheder I lose or I wyn In fath, thir fellowship. 1548 HALL *Chron.* I. 141 b. Meanyng not to lose so great a prey. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. iv. 78 Our doubts are traitors And makes vs loose the good we oft might win, by fearing to attempt. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 71 Shall I do that which all the Parthian Darts, (Though Enemy) lost ayme, and could not. 1611 BIBLE *Math.* x. 42 Hee shall in no wise lose his reward. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* v. i. (1632) K. 2, Cam. ... If you forswear your selves we shall not prosper. I'll rather lose my longing. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* iv. (1656) 132 Where God loses his praise, man will certainly lose his comforts. 1711 SWIFT *Trnl. to Stella* 12 May, Mr. Secretary. I brought me to our town's end in his coach: so I lost my walk. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 339 The swift-footed Salus lost the prize to young Euryalus. 1830 J. J. KEVILL *Corr.* (1894) 256 Rather than lose her legacy, she hung him on to the window bar. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 4/93, I once nearly lost a train on account of it. 1900 F. ANSTEE *Bottle* ii. 22 A guinea. For the last time. You'll lose it, sir, said the auctioneer to the little man.

b. To fail to apprehend by sight or hearing; not to 'catch' (words, points of a discourse).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 32 Then go we neare her that her care loose nothing. 1604 E. G. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 97 Being too farre off from any thing, we loose the sight, and too neere likewise, we cannot see it. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 599 Fearing each to lose Some note of Nature's music from his lips. *Mod.* I did not lose a word of his speech.

† c. To fail to attend; to 'miss'. Obs.

Also formerly at Cambridge University, To lose one's week: not to be allowed to count towards the obligatory number of weeks of residence a week in which the required number of chapels had not been kept.

1711 SWIFT *Trnl. to Stella* 4 Aug. I lost church to-day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Pro. 161 They lost their weeks; they vent the souls of deans.

d. Hunting. To fail to catch (an animal).

1507 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 b, I had rather (as they say lose the Hare) then to take such infinite paines as to hunt so farre for hir. 1833 LD. SALTON *Scraps* I. 104 The greyhounds took up the chase, and either killed or lost her.

8. To be deprived of (something) in a contest or game; to forfeit (a stake); hence, to be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit); to fail to carry (a motion). Also in *Cricket*: To have (a wicket) taken by an opponent. Const. to.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 She lost y^e game wherof Huon was ioyfull. 1560 DAUS tr. *Steidau's Comm.* 210 Fought a battell in Piedmont, with the Frenchmen... and lost the feld. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 538 While we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1607 — *Cor.* i. vii. 4 If we loose the Field, We cannot keepe the Towne. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a courante wher my old lil lucke follows mee to loose my money. 1710 Act 9 *Anne*, c. 19 § 2 Any Person or Persons... who shall at any Time or sitting by playing at Cards... lose to any One or more... Persons... the Sum... of Ten Pounds. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Let. to bro. Neville*, The Corporation versus Gee, which we... lost. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Our Parish* iv. The motion was lost by a majority of two. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171, I lost my wicket to the first ball. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 9 When our side was vanquish'd and my cause For ever lost. 1872 *Punch* 27 Jan. 41/2 We never lost a game to a professional at billiards without hearing him assign his triumph chiefly to his flukes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Southerners had scored 78 without losing a wicket.

b. absol. To be defeated; also, to forfeit money by defeat in a game.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 116 According to the chance of war, the one part gat, and the other lost. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear* 730 A captive victor that hath lost in gain. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 15 Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemas's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 21 Their game was Primera...; my mother, shee got the money, for my father was willing to lose to her. 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11, I have your horse hath lost. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 198 She lost at one sitting to the Tune of a hundred Guineas. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss

may profit those who lose. 1885 O. W. HOLMES, jr. in *Larv Q. Rev.* Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

9 Causal senses. a. To cause the loss of: o n const. *dativ.* of the person suffering loss.

1428 Waterf. *Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 What ever man... bringe warre upon the cite whereby they bene prayed and losid their goods. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 187 Pride, Haughtinesse [etc.]... The least of which, haunting a Nobleman, Loseth mens hearts. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iii. 76. 1605 — *Lear* i. i. 125. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. iv. I pray that this action loose not Philaster the hearts of the people. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 76 If they [shoes] come not with expedition the want of theme will lose all our sagers. 1699 WORTON *Let. in Bentley Phil. Pref.* 12, I did not think that a sufficient reason, why I should lose that Treatise to the World. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 25 Do not overtrump him, which may probably lose you two or three Tricks. 1803 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 8 A loss of the commission would lose the office. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. vii. 195 The crimes of John lost him all the northern part of his French possessions.

† b. To cause (a person) to 'lose his way'; to bewilder. Obs.

1643 Eikon Bas. xvi. 157 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat, and hinder the Spirit of prayer, .. then un-premeditated and confused variety to distract, and lose it. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 15 He only endeavours to lose his Reader in a mist of Words.

† c. ? To cause to be forgotten. Obs.

1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* iv. iv. Have fifteen years so lost me to your knowledge, That you retain no memory of Prospero? 1724 WADSWORTH *Corr.* (1843) III. 130 It requires a much better memory than mine to resume such long work, and one harangue loses the former to me.

† d. To reject (a bill in parliament). Obs.

1663 PERVIS *Diary* 26 July, A Bill for the Lord's day, which it seems the Lords have lost, and so cannot be passed.

10. refl. (with corresponding passive).

a. To lose one's way, go astray. Also fig.

1535 COVERDALE *P's. cxviii* [176]. I go astray as a shepe that is lost. 1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1602) 390 The hearer would be many times lost, before I should come to the end. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 14 But to what end goe I to loose my selfe in the intricate labyrinth of the abuses & disorders of our time. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 174 Like one lost in a Thornie Wood. 1604 E. G. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xxi. 69 They must of necessity lose themselves, having no knowledge where they were. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Kelig. Med.* i. § 9, I love to lose my selfe in a mystery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 561 In wandering mazes lost. 1780 J. HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 484 Arabian poetry is so immense a field, that he who enters it is in danger of being lost. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 225 O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.

b. To lose one's (or its) identity; to become merged (in something else). *lit. and fig.*

1604 E. G. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 93 Ten great rivers which loose themselves entering into that Lake. 1781 J. MOORE *Vieo Soc.* II. (1790) I. xli. 445 The Via Sacra was a street leading to the Forum, and lost in it. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii. (1813) 195 All surprise was shortly lost in other feelings. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks. & Read.*, I love to lose myself in other men's minds. 1871-4 HORT *The Way*, etc. II. (1894) 62 By the Resurrection and Ascension His Apostleship had been visibly lost in His Sonship.

c. To become deeply absorbed or engrossed (in thought, etc.); to be bewildered, overwhelmed (in wonder); † to be distracted, lose one's wits (from emotion or excitement).

1604 E. G. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 339 They were lost in their own imaginations and conceits. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. ii. 71 Be not lost so poorly in your thoughts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 121 These strong Egyptian Fetters I must break, Or loose my selfe in dotage. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* iv. i. (1639) G 2 b. I almost lose my selfe In joy to meete him. 1728 ADDISON *Imm.* *When all thy mercies*, Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise. 1798 LANSON *Gebir* i. 97, I neither feed the flock nor watch the fold; How can I, lost in love? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. i. (1820) 153 As I pace the darkened chamber and lose myself in melancholy musings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* III. vi. Her voice was low at first, but she soon lost herself, and then it rose above the other voices. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 239 For a time they become lost and dazed.

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (in clouds, etc.).

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 354 Wood mountains half in vapours lost. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 104 Rills that... lose themselves at length In matted grass. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 A vast ocean of tillage... losing itself in the vapour of the distant horizon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 227 A pillar'd porch, the bases lost in laurel.

† e. Of water: To leak away. Obs.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blom's Gardening* 189 The Vials... are joined to the Pipes with Wax or Mastick, so that the Water rises into the Vials, without losing itself any where. *Ibid.* 194 Gravel, or Sand-Stone, upon which the Water will run without losing itself.

11. Comb., with sense 'one who or something which loses...'; as † lose-all, † lose-office; so † lose-time a., time-wasting.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 78 Jugling tricks, or other idle lose-time sports. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* v. xlii. More loue to purchase, each good turne requite, Lest a Loose-office thou be termed right. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 220 The third [their] is commonly a lose-all.

† Lose, v. 2 Obs. Also 4 loose, 5 lowso. [f. LOSE sb.], or perh. aphetic f. ALOSE v.] *trans.* To praise. Also absol.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 411 Pow with rude speche Lakkest, and losedest jinge þat longed nougt to be done. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Esdraus* iv. 12 What maner wise passith not the kyng bifore oother, that thus is loo-id? a 1400-50 Alexander 1960 (Dublin MS.) Of all Lordes Lord lowsed þowre þe world. c 1430 *Pilgr. 13f Manhode* II. cii. (1869) 112, I am þilke þat of olde am cleped and losed [v. r. alosed] þe eldeste.

Hence † Losed ppl. a., praised, renowned. Also used as sb., one praised.

c 1305 Edmund *Conf.* 245 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 So noble a losed þer nas non in al þe vniuersite. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 160 The good kynge Dany... the loset of force and of vertue. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* i. 7 A losyd lorde was he.

Lose, obs. form of LOOSE, LOSS.

Loseable: see LOSABLE.

Losel (lōzēl), sb. and a. arch. and dial. (See E.D.D.) Forms: 4-7 losell, 5-6 loselle, (6 losyll), 6-7 lozel (l, (6 lozile, lozzel, 7 lozzell), 6-7, 9 Sc. lossel, 7 lossell, 4- losel. [app. f. *losen*, pa. pplc. of LEESE v. (cf. LOREL from the more usual *loren*, and BROTHEL similarly f. OE. *brōden*, pa. pplc. of *brōdan* to be ruined). The etymological sense is thus 'one who is lost', 'a son of perdition']

A. sb. A worthless person; a profligate, rake, scoundrel; in weaker sense, a ragamuffin, ne'er-do-well.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ProL. 74 Losels þat lecherie haunten. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 252 We hafe as losels liflyde many longe daye. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 12096 Þe losell to be lady launche full swithe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 154 Los. is ye ar and thelys. 1561 T. NORTON *Calevin's Inst.* i. 42 Augustine, whome those losells do most hate. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 624/ Many of them be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely by any sherrif, .. or other ordinarie officer be gotten. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 170 There be many lazy losels... which doe nothing all the day long, but walke in the streets, sit vpon the stalles, and frequent Tavernes and Ale-houses. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iii. (1693) G iv. The Drone... hath beene alwaies reputed a greedy lozell. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gage* 187 Yet it is possible and I could doe it, to puzzle such a Loszell as yourself. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Dent.* 123 The sword devoureth one, as well as another, .. it spares neither lord nor losel, as they say. 1671 ANAND *Myst. Pictatis* 94 How soon might the rude swaine, the country louse, the clownish boor, .. find out a way, for nobilitating his family. 17... *Heir of Linne* II. xx. in Ritson *Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 137 If we shold hang any losel heere, The first we wold begin with thee. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 Do not recruiting sergeants drum through the streets, .. and collect ragged losels enough? 1843 BROWNING *Blot Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/2 Wretched women... tied by wild illicit ties to losels vile. 1897 'L. KEITH' *Ronny Lady* vii. 78 The school-master knew it was no village losel hired by the hour.

B. adj. Good-for-nothing, worthless.

1601 MUNDAY *Deconf. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1828) 35 Yonder comes a lazy losel Friar. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* II. xv. Why should you plain, that losel swains refuse you? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 296 Where didst thou learn to be... so pusillanimous, thou losel Bachelour of Art. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 57 He saw the losel porpoises, which had betrayed them into this peril, some broiling on the Gridiron, and others hissing on the Frying-pan! 1883 R. W. DIXON *Maw* II. i. 65 This bad daughter of a better sire With a vile losel dweller of the wild was playing now.

† Loseling, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Worthy of a losel, rascally.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Shave* vii. 64 A prettie drouzy, .. lozeling Argument this was against taking the Oath.

Loselism (lōzēliz'm), rare. [f. LOSEL + -ISM.] The quality or state of a losel; losels collectively.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 21 Oct. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 214 All the Loselism of London will be about the church next Sunday.

† Loselled, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1. [f. LOSEL + -ED 2.] = LOSEL a.

1606 Wily *Beguiled* G. If I had been such a great long, large Lobcock, loseld burden, as Master Churms is, .. I should never haue got Pegge as long as I had li'd.

† Loselly, a. Obs. rare. [f. LOSEL + -LY 1.] Like a losel, good-for-nothing, idle, lazy.

1611 COTGR., *Poltronesque*, lazle, lozellie, sluggish, idle. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lix. These lozelly Gulliguted Gastrolaters.

Loselry (lōzēlri), arch. [f. LOSEL + -RY.] Performance characteristic of a losel; profligacy, debauchery, rascality.

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* cxviii. 178 The false spencers, the whiche he mayntened thurgh loselry ageynt his honour. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court?* 661 By sorsery Or suche other loselry. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 To haue him Lord it out thus vnder my nose, and I to sweate and swinke, to maintaine his lozelry. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 215 Surely my first thought was that she had been judged for some loselry.

Losen, obs. pa. pplc. of LEESE v. 1, LOOSE v.

Losen, variant of LOZEN Sc.

Loseng(e), obs. form of LOZENGE.

† Losenge, v. Obs. Also 5 losynge. [a. OF. *losenger* = Pr. *lauzengar*, Sp. *lisonjar*, Pg. *lisonjar*, It. *lusingaro*; f. OF. *losenge*, *losange* sb. flattery = Pr. *lauzenga*, *lauzenja*, Sp. Pg. *lisonja*; app. adopted by the other Rom. langs. from Pr.

lausenga = OF. *loenge* (F. *louange*) praise:—med.L. *laudēnia*, a derivative (? on analogy of *vindēnia*) of L. *laud-em* praise: see *LOSE sb.1* trans. To flatter, compliment unduly. Const. of.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 129 They losyngid the kyng of Wayne-glory of the force of his hoste. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xvii. Thanne began Glaucus to call her and losenge her.

† **Losengeous**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 losungeous. [f. next with substitution of suffix: see -ous.] Lying, flattering.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 108 What a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proued.

† **Losenger**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *losenior* (= *four*), *-gour*, *losenior* (= *four*), *lozen-gour*, *-eour*, 4-5 *losengeour*, *-gere*, *-ynger* (e), 4-6 *losanger*, (5 *-ere*, *losengeoure*, *-joure*, *lousenger*, *lesingour*, *Sc. lossenger*, 6 *-geir*, *loosenger*, *losinger*), 4-7 *losenger*. [a. OF. *losengeour*, *-ere*, agent-n. f. *losenger* LOSENGE v.]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

13.. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 674 Thou schalt hen an-honged, thou losenior. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3504 What sey men of pese loseniours, bat have here wurdys feyre as flouris? c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 328 In youre court is manye a losenger. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1923 Laches me his losengere & ledis me him hedire. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* Cij. But this synne [sc. of boasting] doubleth in them that folowe and flatte these vauntours and losengers. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit venenit* 258 Gif you nought list be forleit with losingeris vntrew. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, Hist. Scot. 63/1 There to end their lues with shame, as a number of such other losengers had often doone before them. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Losenger*, a flatterer, a Lyar.

2. *Sc. A sluggard.* [? Confused with *losel*.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* viii. Prol. 178 Thus lysesit I, as lossenger, sic lewidnes to luik. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 281, I knew it was past four howris of day, And thocht I wald no langar ly in May Les Phebus suld me losanger attaynt.

† **Losengery**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 (*losengerie*), *lozengerie*, 4-5 *losengerie*, *-gerye*, (4 *-grie*, *-grye*), 5 *-gry*, (*-gri*), (5 *losangerye*, *losyng* (e) *rie*). [a. OF. *losengerie*: see prec. and -ERY.] Flattery, deceit.

13.. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan bi losengerye. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3512 Kepe be þan for losengerye. For feyre spekyng man kan weyl lye. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl. B.* vi. 145 In lecherye and in losengerye 3c lyeuen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 157 Quermyche to Preysse is suspete of losengery. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* Dj. Therof growen many synnes, .. That is to wete losangerye, flaterye [etc.].

Loser (*lōzər*). [f. *LOSE v.1* + *-ER* ¹.]

† 1. A destroyer. *Obs.*

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 512, I sall be glad in god .. mysaueoure, nocht in þe world my losere. 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 459 Pis court is .. loser of al þe worlde. c1611 CHAPMAN *Uliad* xviii. 109 And when the loser of my friend his death in me shall find; Let death take all.

2. One who loses or suffers loss.

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 60 b, One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 303, I may vpon iust occasion thynke my selfe a loser manye wayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 143 You will draw both Friend and Foe, Winner and Loser. 1608 BURGH *Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 283 That they be nocht losers of their provision. a1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark x. 31 We may be losers for Christ, we shall never be losers by him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 267 He always declared that he had been a loser by his mission.

Proverb. [1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Wks.* 1018/2 Hit is an olde curtesye at the cardes perdy, to let the lesor haue hys wordes.] 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1866) 146 Let the losers haue their wordes. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 123 The wisest men have bene .. pleased, that losers should haue their wordes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 Giue losers leaue to prate. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak.

b. A squanderer or waster (of time).

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1. 8 If one of the Speakers be .. trifling, be that hears, and he that answers .. are equal losers of their time. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 354 The author was no loser of his time.

c. A horse that loses in a race.

1902 J. BURNS in *Speaker* 11 Jan. 419/1 The workman works hard five days, but on the sixth is generally found at the 'Corner Pin' spotting winners and catching losers.

3. *Billiards.* A losing hazard.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 281 There may be a loser left off the white. 1902 J. ROBERTS jun. *Mod. Billiards* 88 The angle is not suitable for a following loser, so the play is again a loser off the cushion.

† **Losery**. *Obs.* [f. *LOSE v.1* + *-ERY*.] Losing; opportunity or chance of losing.

c1400 *Beryn* 924 Al othir gamys that losery was in. *Ibid.* 1228 For in such losery he hath lost many a frank.

Loosyn, *obs.* form of LOZEN.

Losh (*lɒʃ*), *sb.1* Also 7 *losy*. [a. Russ. *лось*.]

† 1. An elk. *Obs.*

1597 [see OLEN]. 1599 HAKLUTY *Voy.* I. 463 An Elke or Loshie, the Red deer of the country. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen, and the Losy and such like. a1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 482 People riding on Elks and Loshes.

2. *Losh hide, leather*: the untanned hide of the elk, and later of the buffalo and ox, prepared with oil; a soft buff-coloured leather; wash-leather. (Cf. LASCH *sb.*)

1583 CARLILE in *Hakluty's Voy.* (1600) III. 184 Losh-hides, rich Furres, and such like. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Their losh or buffe hide is very faire and large. 1662 *Irish Stat.* (1765) II. 409 Losh hides, the piece *gr.* 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, drest in oil. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as .. wash-leather. .. It is also called losh leather. 1864 CRAIG, *Suppl.*, *Losh-hide*, a hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

Losh (*lɒʃ*), *sb.2* [a. F. *loche* = LOACH.] A name in Canada and Alaska for the burbot.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 236 In Alaska .. it is known as 'Losh'; in Canada, as 'la Loche'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 273.

† **Losh**, *v. Obs.* [? Onomatopoeic.] *intr.* ? To fall with a splash; to go stumbling.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 170 Yet am I not so sheepish, to losh into the Ditch. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Losh*, to splash in water. North. 1859 WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 19 (E. D. D.) An laykes and loshes over the steynes.

Losh (*lɒʃ*), *int. Sc.* A distortion of LORD, used in certain exclamations.

a1779 D. GRAHAM *Leper the Taylor* (1785) 17 The losh preserve me, sirs. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Tax shoon! losh how the snobs will glunch. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Anbr.* Wks. 1855 I. 244 Losh me! that's beautiful language. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/1 'Losh! the body's cracked'.

Losien, *losin*, *obs.* forms of LOZEN.

Losine, *obs.* pp. pl. of LEESE v.

Losing (*lɒzɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOSE v.1* + *-ING* ¹.]

1. The action of *LOSE v.1* + *a.* Perdition, destruction; the being lost or destroyed (*obs.*). b. Used, chiefly gerundially, in various senses of the vb. † *To be on losing*: to be in process of being lost.

a. c950 *Limfist. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Wez ðu leadas to losing. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1031 He most ay lyne in þat lose in losyng euer-more. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 *Losyng, perdition.* 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 234 The citie being besieged, and in some danger of losing. c1660 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* I. 136 An armie of Gelderland .. was in great danger of losinge.

b. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 As a goldene fischhook, þe loosyng þerof may be i-quyte by non wyngunge of taking of fische. c1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 221 Complene his payne in dolour thus that duellis; In langour lyeis, for losyng of thar luff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they be in duryng: how fearful in keyping: how sorrowful in losyng. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 218 At his arrivall, the last stake of the Christians was on losing. 1668 PEPS *Diary* 1 Jan., To see how differently one man took his losing from another. 1745 J. GLANVILLE *Poems* 63 France shall meet with no Repair From Losings here, by healing Winnings there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 140 Odes About this losing of the child. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We arrived .. without .. adventure except the losing of an anchor. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 178 It was the scene of Charles Fox's chief losings at the faro table.

2. *attrib.* in losing-money, a payment allowed to the loser in certain competitions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., There is a pound per win to each man .., and there is losing money at half rates every time your boat answers the starting-gun.

Losing, *apl. a.* [f. *LOSE v.1* + *-ING* ².] That loses, or that results in loss. **Losing game**, (a) a game played with ill-success; (b) a game in which the loser of the game wins the stakes. **Losing hazard**, **loadum**, see the *sbs.*

1519 HORMAN *Fulg.* 280 b, A sangle ace is a losyng caste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. 1. 62, I follow thus A loosing suite against him. 1601 — *Jul.* C. v. 36, I shall have glory by this loosing day. 1668 LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 [He] deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1708 POPE *Let. to H. Cromwell* 1 Nov., You are return'd by this time, to the old Divisions of a losing Game at Picquet with the Ladies, and half a Play. at the Theatre. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 265 This was a losing voyage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 60 They came to a losing Market. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 23 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 26, I think we're playing a losing game in Egypt.

Hence **Losingly** *adv.*, in a losing manner.

1864 in CRAIG, *Suppl.*

Losing(e), *obs.* form of LOZENGE.

Loss (*lɒs*), *sb.1* Forms: 1-3 *los* (only in dat. lose, in Lay. *obs.* written *lose*), 4-5 *los*, *loos*, (5 *loose*, 6 *St. lois*), 4-7 *losse*, (5 *losce*), 4- *loss*. [Prob. two distinct formations. The OE. *los* (? neut.), found only in the phr. *to lose (weorðan, gedōn)*, corresponds to ON. *los* neut., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigf.). — O'Ent. **losō-m* (a parallel formation with OE. *lor* LORE *sb.2* — O'Ent. **losō-m*), f. **lus*, wk. grade of the root **leus*-, **laus*:- see LEESE v., LEASE a., LOOSE a. (The etymological sense may be rendered by 'dissolution'; cf. the ON. use.) As this word occurs in OE. and early ME. only in the dative (which if it had survived would have normally become *lose* with voiced s), it cannot, unless the uninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, account for the mod. form. The word in its later use as a noun of action to *leese*, *lose* vbs., appears first in the middle of the 14th c., and may have been a back-formation from the pa. pple. *lost*; cf. *LOST sb.*, which is of contemporary date.]

1. Perdition, ruin, destruction; the condition or

fact of being 'lost', destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses; cf. *LOSE v.1* 2 b.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 249 Donne ze to lose weorðað. c1205 LAY. 3903 Heore lif heom eode al to lose [for lose; *winning with neose* = nose]. c1275 *Ibid.* 2284 And so bi solle go to lose. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, When they seken .. the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V 115 Bothe her body and soule, wer gotten again out of eternal losse and perdition. 1605 SHAKS. *Leare* iii. vi. 102 His life with thine, and all that offer to defend him, Stand in assured losse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 308 Thou hast .. quitted all to save A World from utter loss. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy.* S. Seas 104 The Loss of the Ship, was the Loss of him. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Gladstone on Ch. & State* (1880) 481 Is not the loss of one soul a greater evil than the extinction of many lives?

2. The fact of losing (something specified or contextually implied). See the senses of *LOSE v.1* Const. with *of* or objective genitive.

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right, quality, faculty, or the like).

1377 LANGL *P. Pl. R.* xix. 287 Losse of worldly catel. 1398 TREVISIA *Bartli.* De P. R. vi. v. (1495) 193 Chyldren wepe more for the losse of an apple than for the losse of their herytage. 1562-3 Act 5 *Edm.* c. 14 § 12 Persons that shall so offend .. shall have Imprisonment, losse of Eares, slyting and searing of Nose. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* i. xxxvii. 109 The losse of power, and vertue in all thing thys, is the privation thereof. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 67 O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 180 William the Conqueror .. punished such as were convicted of killing the wild boar in his forests, with the loss of their eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 194 The Papists of Ireland attributed to him the loss of their lands. 1864 TREVELYAN *Comet.* Wallah (1866) 299 The words, 'loss of caste', convey to an English gentleman's mind no more terrible idea than that of marrying his laundress. 1896 J. H. CLARKE *Cold-Catching.* *Cold-Preventing*, etc. 66 Among the sequelae of a cold in the head .. may be mentioned loss of taste and smell.

b. *Loss of life*: the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, in generalized sense, the destruction or 'sacrifice' of human lives.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1685 Vp peyne of los of lyf. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. viii. 20 Not willing they should .. susteine cruelte, or losse of lyfe. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* iv. iii. 106, I lōd him, and will weepe my date of life out, for his sweete lyes losse. 1611 BIBLE Acts xxvii. 22 There shall be no losse of any mans life among you. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 3/3 These men estimate the loss of life—that is, the ruthless waste and destruction of human life during the sixteen years that the Khalifa has ruled—at seventy-five per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or estrangement, of (a friend, relative, servant, or the like). Often contextually, the death (of a person regretted).

a1450 MYRC 1279 For los of frendes or of any bynge. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. xlv. 237 Ther be many sad heartis for the loss of my Lord Robert Digby. 1692 R. I. ESTRAINGER *Fables* (1708) I. 543 The Case of a Lady that kept her Bed for the loss of a Favorite Puppy she had. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 7 Affliction for the Loss of her Mother. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 309 [Died] John Case Browne, esq., whose loss will be severely felt .. by the whole neighbourhood. 1805 J. QUINCY in *Life* 74 The loss of Mr. Grishwood from the national legislature. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 269 Newton had to mourn the loss of his earliest and best friend.

d. The losing of or being defeated in (a battle, game, or contest). † Formerly also without specific mention of the object: The state of being a loser, defeat (*obs.*).

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 174, I lovne þat we lay lotes on ledes vchone, & who-so lympeþ he losse, lay him þer-oute. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 136 Of the taking of the Kyng their Master, and of the losse of the field. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 4 What losse of some pitch battell against Warwick? 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 2 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the coldest that ever turn'd vp Ace. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 205 As a great many Captains have done after the Loss of a Battle. 1822 SHELLEY *Cadaver's Magico Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss may profit those who lose.

e. Failure to take advantage or make good use (of time, etc.).

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 997 *Dido*, It nere but los of tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 19 He shal paye the losse of his tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1420 But for losse of Nestors golden words, It seem'd they would debate with angrie swords. 1623 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Eromena* 29 She without losse of time, buried the Poyntard up to the hilts. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 10 To .. take to some honest Livelihood without Loss of Time. 1814 SCOTT *Wat.* xxxi, Instant reimbursement for loss of time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xl 75 This error caused us the loss of an hour.

f. Failure to gain or obtain. (Cf. *LOSE v.1* 7.) a1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 41 A word that signifieth .. losse of victory. *Mod.* I do not wish to risk the loss of my train.

† 3. *occas.* Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prol.* 720 Woman was the los of al mankynde. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 130 The negligence of the kynges counsaill .. was the losse of the whole dominion of France.

4. In particularized sense: An instance of losing. Also, a person, thing, or amount lost.

c1399 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 1302 That was the losse

..that I had lorne. 1463-4 *Coldingham Priory Papers* (Surtees) 191 Our grete lossez in plee for Coldingham. 1506 Daus tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 406 b. That those which had bene faithfull to him, and therefore had chaunced into extreme miserie, should first be recompensed their losse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. ii. 87 A rich fellow enough, goe to, and a fellow that hath had losses. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: our never to be sufficiently lamented losse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 1 ¶ 6 It is not possible to trade to much Advantage without some Losses. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. viii. 95 But soon 'twas heard (a loss of little woe) That he had stolen away the gallant queen. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

b. *spec. (Path.)* A loss of blood by uterine hæmorrhage.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2089. 86 The patient gave a history of having had a loss a few days previously.

5. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being deprived of something, or resulting from a change of conditions; an instance of this. (Opposed to *gain*.)

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. Prol. 195 Better is a litel losse than a longe sorwe. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 212 Drede of worldly shame & loss. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1719 Of be harmys þat we haue & þe hogge losse. *Ibid.* 9781 Me is leuer for to lye with losse þat I haue. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 141 b. Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 181 No losse shall touch her by my company. 1611 *Bible Phil.* iii. 7 What things were gaine to me, those I counted losse for Christ. 1627 *MILTON Vacat. Exerc.* 9 Small loss it is that thence can come unto thee. 1686 tr. *Charlin's Trav. Persia* 8 No wonder if their Trade decrease, and turn to loss rather then profit. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 750 Nor can the wonders it records be sung To meane music, and not suffer loss. 1841 *TRENCH Parables* xix. (1877) 341 Earthly losses are remedies for covetousness. 1848 *NEWMAN (title)* Loss and gain. 1866 *MISS YONGE Dove in Eagle's Nest* I. 76 No matter... 'Tis only her loss [refusing to drink].

b. To have a (great) loss in (or of): to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

1680 *AUBREY Lives, E. Davenant* (1813) II. 300 He was not only a man of vast learning, but of great goodness and charity; the parish and all his friends will have a great losse in him. 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 15 What a Loss shall I have of him! 1824 *JEKYL Corr.* (1894) 144, I feel a sad loss of poor dear Mr. Stanley. 1836 *MOORE Mem.* (1856) VII. 164 As the time approaches for the departure of our dear little Nell, we begin to feel more and more the loss we shall have of her. 1881 *TROLLOPE Dr. Wortle's School* iv. xi. She had a certain charge... as to the school...; and very well she did her work. I shall have a great loss in her.

c. A (great, etc.) loss (in this sense) is often idiomatically predicated of the person or thing lost, where in strictness the subject of the sentence should be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more correct expression, as in quot. 1605, is obsolete.)

[1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 4 For apophthegms, it is a great loss of that book of Cicero's.] *Mod.* Our opponents are welcome to their new convert; he is no loss.

6. *Mil.* The losing (by a commander or an army) of men by death, wounds, or capture; also (*sing.* and *pl.*) the number of men so lost.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3171 3it me is better... in bataille be slayne, þan se þe losse of my ledis. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 130 Trustyng... shortly to be lorde of the citee and towne, without any grete losse or battail. 1840 *GRESLEY Siege Lichf.* 45 The loss of each army... was about equal. 1846 *GROTE Greece* (1869) II. ii. viii. 446 They were repulsed with loss. 1899 *SIR G. WHITE Dispt. to Buller* 16 Dec. The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England.

† 7. Lack, default, want. In the loss of question: provided there is no dispute. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 90 As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 85 The Villages for losse of ground are all built on the skirts of Rocks.

† 8. *Tennis.* A lost chase (see CHASE sb. 1 7).

1591 (see CHASE sb. 1 7). 1619 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Convers.* B. *Tonson* xvii. (1842) 30 A Lord playing at Tennis, and having asked those in the gallerie Whither a strock was Chase or Losse? A Brother of my Lord Northumberland's answered, it was Losse.

9. At a loss, † at loss. Of a hound: Having lost the track or scent; at fault. Hence of persons: At fault; utterly uncertain what to say or do (often with indirect questions introduced by *how*, *what*, etc.); unable to understand, imagine, discover, explain, etc. At a loss for: unable to discover or obtain (something needed).

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvi. (1612) 175 The Hound at losse doth ouer-giue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 23 He cried upon it at the meerest losse. And twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1663 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) III. 424 The justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion [sc. of rebellion]. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridg.* b. 1b. Many that are much conversant in subtilties of Logick... are at a loss in it, and can make little of it. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 366 Satan now Quite at a loss, for all his darts were spent, Thus to our Saviour with stern brow reply'd. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 332 His wonderful Learning was at a loss. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 8. I stood utterly at a loss how to behave my self. *Ibid.* No. 157 ¶ 1. I am very much at a loss to express by any Word that occurs to me in our Language, that which is understood by *Indoles* in Latin. 1773 *LIFE N. Frodoe* 23 If they were at a Loss for any thing, I cry'd out, can I find it, Sir? 1781 *COWPER Hope* 345 All speakers, yet all

language at a loss. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 33 We are at a loss, however, for any direct knowledge of the means used by them. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 They were at a loss how to obtain his release. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 17. I therefore am at a loss to understand what made her hail the erection of one [mill] at Charleston as likely to produce such... happy results.

† *Loss*, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *losse*, (5 *lossem*), 6 *los*, 7 *loz*. [a. MDu. *los* = OE. *lox*, OHG., MHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luhs*); akin to Sw. *lo* of the same meaning. Caxton's *lossem* represents the unexplained variant *lossen* of the Du. original.] A lynx.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxviii. (Arb.) 105 The rulers and keepers of the felde was the luppaert and the losse. *Ibid.* xlii. 111 The keepers of the felde, the luppaert and the lossem. 1598 *FLORIO, Lince*, a beast like unto a wolfe, called a los or linx. *Lince*,... Also a losse, or a linx. 1624 T. HEYWOOD *Gunaiketon* vii. 329 The beast called a Los or Lynx.

† *Loss*, v. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 *los*, 6-7 *loiss*. [a. Du. *lossen* (whence G. *löschen*, Da. *losse*, Sw. *lossa*), f. *los* adj., loose (:-O.Teut. **lusso-*), cogn. w. *loos* (:-O.Teut. **lausō-*: see *LOOSE* a.).] *trans.* To unload (a vessel), discharge (goods from a vessel). Also *absol.* of a ship: To unload.

1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 168 Of ilk stane bait cumand and losand in the havin id. *Ibid.* 169 That na... stapill gudis of strangeis remane. langare in Leith eftir it be dischargit and losit than [etc.]. 1537 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 86 Jhone Sleith... confessit that he loissit the pok of forest woll pertening to Mungo Tennend efter that the samyn was schippit and stowit in his schip. 1565 *Rgs. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Name of thame sail brek bouk, quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit, and the schip lost, and avysit with the conservator how the marcat is. 1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 302 Be making of mercat thairfor [sc. goods]... befor they be loissit.

Loss, e, var. *Sc. f.* *LOSE* v. 1; var. *LOSE* sb. 1. *Obs.*, praise; obs. f. *LOOSE*.

Loss, variant of *LOESS*.

Lossel, variant of *LOSEL*.

Lossen, *Lossenge*, obs. ff. *LOZEN*, *LOZENGE*.

Lossenite (lps'ensit). *Min.* [Named by Milch in 1894, after Prof. C. A. *Lossen*: see -ITE.] Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in small reddish-brown crystals.

1895 *Amor. Jnl. Sci.* L. 76 *Lossenite*.

† *Losset*, *Obs. dial.* Also 8 *losad*. [Ir *losad* (Olr.) kneading-trough.] A wooden tray.

1645 *BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist.* xx. (1652) 155 Certain wooden trays, amongst the English in Ireland peculiarly called *Lossels* [sic]. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 135 A *Losset*, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a *Voider*. 1782 *VALLANCY Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* x. 82 This fine may be exchanged for *losads*, sieves, kneading troughs [etc.].

† *Lossful*, a. *Obs.* [f. *LOSS* sb. 1 + -FUL.] Productive of loss; detrimental; unprofitable.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 108. 694 Hee... retired himself with losse-full hast into the bosome of France. 1623 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 287 As the rate of Money now goeth, no man can let his Timber stand... but it will be very losse-full to him. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 421 It is a gainful loss to suffer for the truth; it is a lossful gain... to provide for our present safety... and ease.

† *Lossing*, vbl. sb. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *LOSS* v. + -ING 1.] The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

1531 *Extracts Aberd. Rec.* (1844) I. 142 Their masteris of warke suld gar amend the prame of the brig, ... and lat hir and the prameis greit keile to francht to the losing and laiding of schippis. c. 1575 R. BANNATYNE *Jnl.* (1806) 147 All horsmen and footmen went furth down to Leyth to the losing of the said bark, which incontinent was brought vp to the castell efter their losing. 1597 *Sc. Acts* 761 (1816) IV. 137/2 þe conservator sall not... admit any coquet... except the mercheandis... euerie ane of thame, befor the loissing of ouir of þair gudis, mak faith... That he hes na forbiddin gudis [etc.].

† *Lossingier*, -gere, *Sc.* variants of *LOSENGER*.

† *Lossless*, a. *Obs.* [f. *LOSS* sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without loss.

1587 *THYNNE Conth. Hist. Scot.* 409 in *Holinshed*, They were... suffered harmlesse of bodie, and losslesse of furniture to depart. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1811 III. 303 Miraculous and losslesse victories. 1669 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 Saved harmles, lossles, & indemnified from any suit.

Lossom, -um, obs. forms of *LOVESOME*.

† *Lost*, sb. *Obs.* Also *loste*. [app. f. *lost*, pa. pple. of *LOSE* v.] = *Loss* sb. 1 To go to lost: to perish, go to ruin.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. p. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) Men do no more fors of the lost than of the haayinge. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 213 For þey schulde defende hem þe manlokere for dredge of so greet lost [L. *metu tanti damni*]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 147 Which is of most cost And lest is worth and goth to lost? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the lordshipp of Cursid men comyth many lostis and myscheis. c. 1425 *Eng. Conf. Irel.* ix. 147 Al thyng vnder his newe men yede to losse. 1473 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 310 He shall... make goode of all the losts that is done. 1505 *Galway Arch.* *ibid.* 391 All such costes, losses and damages as he shuld sustayne. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* vii. 86 For in that delyng is great lost of tyme. 1671 *Woodbury Churchw.* Acc. (E. D. D.), Collected by virtue of a Briefe for a lost by fire.

Lost (lɒst), ppl. a. [Pa. pple. of *LOSE* v. 1]

1. That has perished or been destroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually; (of the soul) damned.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The greatest signe of a losste man is to lease his tyme in naughty workes. 1590 *SIR R. WILLIAMS Disc. Warre* 58 Wee were lost men but for our owne wits and resolution. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 1.15 As the sinner is awakened about his lost condition. a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 548 He was reckoned a lost man. 1780 *FALCONER Dict. Marine*, *Lost*, the state of being foundered or cast away; expressed of a ship when she has either sunk at sea, or struck upon a rock. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind & Helen* 392 In my lost soul's abandoned night.

b. Having the mental powers impaired. *Lost of wits*: imbecile (cf. dial. use of *lost* in this sense).

1821 *SHELLEY Ginevra* 12 Deafening the lost intelligence within. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* I. 6 One thinks of a descendant of his two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wits, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

† c. *transf.* Desperate, hopeless. *Obs.*

1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 101 He loved me after a lost manner. 1720 — *Power of Love* (1741) III. 214 She loves you in a lost manner, she is ready to die.

2. Of which some one has been deprived; not retained in possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having lost his or its way.

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xv. 24, I am not sent but vnto the lost shepe of the housse of Israel. 1560 *BULE* (Genev.) *Lev.* vi. 4 He shal then restore... the lost thing which he founde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* L. 1. 55 The thought Both of lost happiness and lasting pain Torments him. 1756 C. *LUCAS Ess. Waters* Ded., The grateful votaries [desired] to teach others how to recover lost health. 1828 *MOORE* (title) *Limbo of Lost Reputations*. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 4 The imperfect remains of lost species of animals and plants. 1845 *BROWNING* (title) *The Lost Leader*. 1849 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 652/2 If a 'lost ball' be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs. 1849 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xlvj, It occurred to me that she might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the lost girl. 1896 A. E. *HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* xxxiii, To this lost heart be kind.

Comb. a. 1845 *HOOO Lost Heir* 24 Has ever a one seen anything about the streets like a crying lost-looking child?

† To give (over or up) for lost, also to give lost: see *GIVE* v. 31 b.

3. Of time, labour, space: Not used advantageously; spent in vain; † hence, vain, groundless. Of opportunities: Not turned to account, missed.

a. 1500 *Chaucer's Drewe* 136 It were but paine and lost travaille. 1535 (see *LABOUR* sb. 1 b.). 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* ii. ii. 11 It were lost sorrow to waille one that's lost. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 269 Do you goe backe dismayd? 'Tis a lost feare. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guezman d'Alf.* II. 111 My friend... repented himselfe of the lost time and charges, which he had spent in the sute. 1855 *HOPKINS & RIMBAULT Organ* xxxvii. 274 It can never be correctly said that 'unoccupied space' in an Organ, within reason, is 'lost room'. 1889 'R. *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* xv, He began... to make up for lost time.

4. Of a battle, game: In which one has been defeated. Also *transf.* Of a person: That has lost the day; defeated (*poet.*).

1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 298, I saw it was a lost game. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. xxxii, In the lost battle, borne down by the flying. 1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 294 So were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

5. To be lost to: a. To have passed from the possession of; to have been taken or wrested from.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 479 Other joy To me is lost. 1744 *OZELL tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 63 This Battle being lost to us. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xliii, My uncle and aunt would have been lost to me; I should not have been allowed to invite them. 1845 S. *AUSTIN Rankin's Hist. Ref.* III. 363 The basis of power... was thus of necessity lost to the Five Cantons. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xliii. 9 So then were nothing lost to man. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 10 In the lore long dead, Lost to the hurrying world, right wise she was.

b. Of a person: To be so depraved as to be inaccessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also rarely in neutral sense, to be 'dead' to, to have lost all interest in.

1640 *SHIRLEY St. Patrik* iv. F. 4 Thou lost thing to goodness. 1654 *State Case Commr.* 8 So lost and loose were that party of men to all former principles. 1682 T. *FLATMAN Heracitus Riden* No. 78 (1713) II. 228 Being lost to all Humanity. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 30 ¶ 1 Who are not so very much lost to common Sense, but that they understand the Folly they are guilty of. 1769 *SIR W. JONES Pal. Fortune Poems* (1777) 31 Resign'd to heaven, and lost to all beside. 1810 *CRABBE T. of Hall* vi, A creature lost to reason. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 92 Lost to all sense of religious duty. 1850 *TENNYSON Vivien* 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

† c. To be forgotten by, unknown to (the world).

1626 *SHIRLEY Brothers* ii. I. (1652) 19 Men whose expectations are like yours Come not with honour to court such as I am, (Lost to the World for want of portion) But with some untam'd heat of blood. 1636 — *Duke's Mistress* iii. iii. (1638) F. 2 My Lord I know not with what words to thanke Your feeling of my sufferings. I will now Believe I am not lost to all the World.

6. In special collocations: lost day, level (see *quots.*); lost motion, imperfect transmission of motion between two parts of a machine which communicate one with the other, due to faulty construction or looseness of the parts; lost Sunday (see *SUNDAY*).

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Lost day*, the day which is lost in circumnavigating the globe to the westward, by making each day a little more than twenty-four hours long. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), **Lost*

levels, levels which are not driven horizontally. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 The movement being continuous and rapid in one direction—so that there is no loss motion [sic]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Lost Motion*, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts.

7. *absol.* (with the). 1849 AVTOUN *Buried Flower* 72 All I loved is rising round me, All the lost returns again. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* viii. 2 Lost is the lost, thou know'st it, and the past is past. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 18 A help to the lost.

b. *pl.* Advertisements of lost articles. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 242 The number of losts... in the *Daily Advertiser* of next day.

Lost(e), obs. f. LUST; pa. pple. of LOSS v. Obs. **†Lostell**, obs. In phr. a *lostell* = OF. *à l'ostel* (see HOSTELL), 'to your quarters!'; 'disperse!'

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 197 b, The kyng... caused the Heraldes to cry, a *lostell*, and every man to departe. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lostell*, the cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

Lostler, **Lostfalle**, obs. ff. LUSTRE, LUSTFUL. **†Losthope**, obs. rare = L. [Cf. FORLORN HOPE.] An abandoned person.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. (Caution No. 36) 102 The Scottes... on all sides assembling the *losthopes* and *raskalls* [L. *collectis univerte perditis hominibus*].

†**Lostless**, a. Obs. [f. LOST sb. + -LESS.] Free from loss.

1459 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 300 That he save the cite *lostlesse* against the King for all chelanges that he or his officers will make.

Lostling (lɒstlɪŋ). [f. LOST ppl. a., after *foundling*.] A person or thing lost.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 The great 'lost river' which bursts out of the vertical side of the cañon of the Snake—a torrent from the solid rock; a foundling rather than a *lostling*. 1898 C. BENHAM *Fourth Napoleon* 24 Evidently she spent her existence on the look-out for the *lostling*.

†**Lostly**, adv. Obs. [f. LOST ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a lost manner; hopelessly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. 1. 3 Such eyes must be *lostly* obtenebrated, which do not perceive him therein.

Lostness (lɒstnəs). [f. LOST ppl. a. + -NESS.] The condition or state of being lost.

1728 P. WALKER *Life Pedon* (1827) 133 An enlightened believing Soul, that sees its *lostness*, and need of Christ. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 195 The desolation of the soul... A sense of *lostness* that leaves death but little to reveal. 1891 *Punch* 23 May 246 I. My feeling of *lostness* is utter.

Lostrieffe, **Lostvol**, obs. ff. LOOSESTRIEF, LUSTFUL.

Losungeous, variant of LOSENGEOUS a. Obs.

Losy, **Losyn**, obs. forms of LOSH, LOZEN.

Losynge, **losynge**, obs. forms of LOZENGE.

Losynger (e), variant of LOSENGER.

Lot (lɒt), sb. Forms: 1 *hlot*, *hlott*, *hlodd*, 2-8 *lott*, 4-6 *lote*, 4-7 *lotte*, (4) *loth*, 4-6 *loot*, 5 *loote*, *lootte*, 2- *lot*. [OE. *hlōt* neut. (rendering L. *sors*, *portio* :—O'Eu. type **hluto-m*, f. the wk. grade of the root **hlut-* (: *hlaut-* : *hlūt-*) occurring in the str. vb. OE. *hlōtan*, OS. *hlōtan*, OHG. *liogan* (MHG. *liezen*), ON. *hlōta*, to cast lots, obtain by lot. The precise formal equivalent of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. in OFris. *hlot* (? neut.), MDu. *lot* neut. (also masc.), Du. *lot* neut.; but synonymous sbns. from the same root appear in all the Teut. langs. From the wk. grade are, besides those already mentioned, OHG. (*hluz* masc., ON. *hlut-r*, *hlut-r* masc. (MSw. *luter*, *loter*, Sw. *lott*, Da. *lot*), *hlute* wk. masc.; from the form **hlaut-* are OE. *hlūt*, *hlēt*, *hlēt* masc. (:—O'Eu. **hlauti-z*), Goth. *hlaut-s* masc. (rendering *αλῆπος*), OS. *hlōt* masc., OHG. (*h*)*lōz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *lōz* masc. and neut., mod.G. *loos*, *los* neut.); cf. also ON. *hlaut* fem., blood of sacrifice. The Teut. word was adopted into the Rom. langs.: F. *lot* (whence *lotir* to divide, in OF. to cast lots), It. *lotto* game of chance, Sp., Pg. *lote* lot, Sp. *loto* 'lot' put up to auction. Probably some of the uses of the Eng. word are due to the influence of F. *lot*.

The primary meaning of the Teut. root **hlut-* is uncertain. Schrader has suggested that it may have been formed by secondary ablaut from the wk.-grade **hlut-* (repr. pre-Teut. *hlut-*: see HOLT) in the sb. **hluto-m*, the primary sense of which would then be the piece of wood used in casting lots. But this conjecture is very doubtful, and not free from difficulties.]

1. An object (app. usually a piece of wood) used in a widely diffused ancient method of deciding disputes, dividing plunder or property, selecting persons for an office or duty, etc., by an appeal to chance or the divine agency supposed to be concerned in the results of chance. The 'lots', each bearing the special mark of one of the competitors, were placed in a receptacle (in Homeric Greece a helmet); according to Greek procedure the vessel was shaken, the winning lot being that which fell out first; in Scandinavia (see Vigf. s.v. *hlutr*) the winning lot was drawn out by an uninterested party. In Eng. (exc. in rare modern instances, chiefly translations from ancient langs.) the word in this sense

occurs only in the phr. to cast, draw (also lay, put, send, throw, warp) lots (or lot); followed by on or upon, over, between, for (the object or objects concerned); also by inf. or indirect interrog. clause.

In genuine OE. idiom the vb. governing *hlot* was *weorpan* to throw (see WARP v.); cf. G. *das los werfen*, L. *sortes conicere*, Gr. *κλήρον βάλλειν*. In ME. *werpe* was superseded by the synonymous *cast* and *throw*. The OE. use of *sendan* is a Latinism, after *mittere* of the Vulgate. The only forms of the phrase that survive are to cast lots (arch.) and to draw lots (cf. F. *tirer au sort*), which is interpreted as synonymous with to draw cuts (CUT sb. 1).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 229 Hie *sendon hlot him* betweenum, hwiðer hyra *zehwylc* faran scolde to læranne. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 35 *hliz* to-dædon hys reaf & wurpon *hlot* [L. *sortem mittentes*] þær-ofer. c 1205 *LAY.* 13858 *Vmbe* fiftene *zer þat folc* his isommed... & heore *loten werpeð* vpon þan be hit foleð he scal naren of lond. c 1275 *Pas-sion our Lord* in O. E. *Alisc.* 50 Ac hi casten heore *lot* hwe he scolde beo. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxi. 18 And mi cleþinge *lote kaste þai on*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 *Lotes* did þei kast, for whom þei had þat wo. 1382 *Wyclif i. Sam.* xiv. 42 *Sende 3e lot bitwixe* [1535 COVERDALE *Cast the lot over*, 1611 *Cast lots betweene*] me and Jonathas my sone. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1933 *Ariadne*, Every thriddle yere... They caste *lot*, and as it fil a-boute On riche or pore, he muste his sone take [etc.]. c 1420 *LDG. Assembly of Gods* 1569 *Mathy* and *Harnabe*, drawing *lottes*, stood. c 1475 *Partenay* 1184 *Thay* haue caste thei *loote* certes yon vpon. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 455 The French men... had divided the prisoners and spoiles among them, and had cast *lottes* for them. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ibad* vii. 153 Each mark his *lot*, and cast it in, to Agamemnon's caske. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* xi. 171 The *lot* was throwne, and God made to be Judge. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. XIX. (1720) 391 That the Regiments should cast *lots* which of them should go on shore first. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xiv. 239 *note*, The sons cast *lots* for their patrimony. 1744 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 722 The several Nations had drawn *lots* for the performance of the Ceremony. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 26 Their numbers given, the *lots* were cast, To fix the names of first and last. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1842) v. xv. 296 Supposing we had to cast *lots* for some worldly benefit. a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Ethwald* iii. iv. Wks. (1851) 150 *Ethw.* (giving a soldier a helmet filled with *lots*) Here, take the *lots* and deal them fairly round. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 341 Some ingenious kind of *lots* which the less worthy may draw. 1888 E. B. TYLOR in *Archaeol. Rev.* Mar., Specimens of the sticks or other *lots* cut with patterns, which were used in the re-distribution of the communal plots of land.

b. In abstract sense: The casting or drawing of lots, or the use of any equivalent process, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in phr. by lot (occas. † by lots). Also fig.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 *Pe stalworþest me ssal bi choys* & bi *lot* also *so Cheset*. 1382 *Wyclif Num.* xxxiii. 54 The which *3e* shal *dyuðde* to *3ou bi lot*. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 130 So as it falleth upon *lot*. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 95 They were of the Countrie of Germany, and put out of their Countrie by a maner & sort of a *lot*, which is sundrie times used in the sayde lande. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 797 *Mathias* is chosen by *lots*, to the Apostleship. 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the *lot*. 1649 *Milton Eikon.* xv. But that controversy divine *lot* hath ended. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 Good Counsell comes not by *lot*, nor by Inheritance. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 457 The distribution of provision may be made by *lot*, as it is in a sailor's mess. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 125 The ancients knew that election by *lot* was the most democratic of all modes of appointment. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 400 The only remaining possibility is either the *lot*, or the decision of some external will.

c. The choice resulting from a casting of lots. In phr. The *lot falls* († *limps*) on (a person or thing).

c 1205 [see 1.]. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 194 And ay þe *lote*, vpon *laste*, lympeð on *Jonas*. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 29 Then he caused *lots* to be cast out, to know who should be king, and the *lot* fell upon the tribe of Benjamin. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 115 *Lotes* were cast five times... and all those five times the *lot* fell still on a little Boy of seven years of age. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* II. vii. (1857) 284 The *lot* fell on Egmont to devise some suitable livery.

d. fig. The *lot is cast*: the decisive step is taken. (Cf. DIE sb.)

1682 *Orway Venice Preserv.* IV. i. Now the *lot's* cast, and fate, do what thou wilt. 1855 *Browning Statue & Bust* 55 Calmly he said that her *lot* was cast, That the door she had passed was shut on her Till the final catafalk repassed.

e. Phr. To cast (rarely throw) in one's lot with: to associate oneself with and share the fortunes of. (After Prov. i. 14 where the expression has its literal sense, with reference to partition of plunder.)

1382 *Wyclif Prov.* i. 14 *lot* ley with *vs*, o bagge of monie be of *vs* alle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, *Cast* in thy *lott* amonge *us*, we shal haue all one purse. 1678 *Bunyan Pilgr.* I. 6, I intend to go along with this good man, and to cast in my *lot* with him. 1740 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) I. 283 Seven or eight and forty likewise... desired to cast in their *lot* with us. 1834 *Gen. P. Thompson Exerc.* (1842) III. 39 She [England] must abide the chances with those with whom she has cast in her *lot*. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 708 We find East-Anglia heartily throwing in its *lot* with Wessex.

†f. To put in lot: ? to put (money) in a joint venture or speculation. Obs.

1594 *Blundevill Exerc.* I. xii. (1636) 34 *Four* Merchants did put their money in *lot* in this manner.

†g. *sing.* and *pl.* Applied to games of chance. Also, to divinatory appeals to chance; hence occas. a sortilege, spell. Obs.

1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 39 Whosoever vseth this chance of *lottes* in ydle and trifling things taketh the

name and providence of God in vaine. 1621 *Burton Anat. Met.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 275 Many too nicely take exceptions at *Cardes*, *Tables* and *Dices*, and such mixt luscious *lotes*. 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb.) 515 There is no other *Cure* of *Envy*, but the cure of *Witchcraft*: and that is, to remove the *Lot* (as they call it) and to lay it upon another. 1649 *Alcoran* 63 Consult not with Southsayers or *Lotes*, it is a great sin. 1777 *Johnson L. P., Cowley*, I cannot but suspect *Cowley* of having consulted on this great occasion the *Virgilian* *lotes*.

†h. *pl.* As the name of a particular game. Obs.

1579 *Twyne tr. Petrarch's Physic agst. Fortune* I. xxvi. 35, I delight moreover to play at *Lottes* [L. *calculus*]. *Reason*. O chylidise desyre... for olde doating men to stande gaping over a payre of tables, and a fewe rousing peeces of wood, by stealth robbing or falling in.

2. What falls to a person by lot.

a. That which is assigned by lot to a person as his share or portion in an inheritance, or in a distribution of property; a division or share of property made by lot. Phr. † To give in or to lot (or lots) to: to allot to. Also, to fall to (or † in) the lot of.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 12 *Da mihi portionem substantiae*, sel me ðæl vel hloð fæces. 958 *Grant* in *Birch Carol. Sax.* III. 230 On *Fearnas felda* 7c byrað *twega* *nanna hlot* landes in to Sudwellan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6964 In a land þat high sichim, Was gin in loth to ioseph kin [*Faif*, was given to loth ioseph kin]. a 1300 *Ibid.* 10385 To godd þe lamhes he gaf to *lottes*. 1382 *Wyclif Josh.* xv. 1 The *lot* [1387 part] of the sones of *Juda*, bi her kynredis, was this. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xv. xii. (1495) 473 *Effraym* had many petyculer hylles and demnes, for I yf þe lotte of the lygnage is moost in mountaynes & in wodes. c 1400 *Maundev.* (Roxb.) xiii. 58 *Þat cuntree* 7c called *Galilea Gentium*, and it fell in þe *lote* of *Zabulon* and of *Neptalim*. 1535 COVERDALE *P. S.* xvij. 6 The *lot* is fallen vnto me in a tayre grounde, yee I haue a goodly heretage. 1697 *Dryden Aeneid* x. 739 *Thy* *Barrs*, and *Ingots*, and the *Sumis* beside, *Leave* for thy *Childrens Lot*. 1737 *Bolingbroke Study & Use Hist.* vii. 188 The whole ten provinces were thrown into the *lot* of France. 1850 *Robertson Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92 When the revenues of a cathedral or a cure fell to the *lot* of a monastery. 1862 *Stanley Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 225 One *lot*, and one only, they were to have; the rest they were to carve out for themselves.

b. Phr. † To have (or win) lot with (a person) or in (a thing), also † to have lot and dale (cut, cavel) with: to have a share with. Now only to have no (neither) part nor lot in, after Acts viii. 21.

c 1150 *Burgh Lawis* liv. in *Anct. Lawis & Cust. Burghs Scot.* (1868) 26 Et sciendum est quod stallangior nullo tempore potest habere *lot* cut neque *cale* de aliquo mercimonio cum *burgense* nisi infra quando quilibet potest habere *lot* et *cavyl*. c 1200 *Ormin* 4030 *Jiff* þat *te3* *wolldenn* *habbenn* *lott* *Wipþ* *limm* *inn* *eche* *blisse*. *Ibid.* 9847 & *wimenn* *lott* *wipþ* *Abraham* *Off* *eche* *blisse* *inn* *heofine*. c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* (1888) 111 *Nis* *non* *mihte* *on* *godes* *temple* *ðat* *ne* *hæfþ* *lott* *and* *dole* *mid* *ðessere* *eadiþe* *mihte*. a 1240 *Urcison in Lamb. Hom.* 187 *Hwa* *se* *euer* *wile* *habbe* *lot* *wip* *þe* *of* *þi* *blisse*, *he* *not* *deale* *wip* *þe* *of* *þi* *pine* *pine* *on* *eorþe*. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. i. 277 The preestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and *lot* in the firste parting of the lond of *Lewry*. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 21 *Thou* *hast* *no* *part*, *nor* *lot* *in* *this* *word*. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Thou* *hast* *neither* *part* *nor* *lot* *in* *this* *matter* [Gr. *οὐκ ἔστι σοι μερίς οὐδὲ κλήρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ*]. 1825 *Macaulay Ess.*, *Milton* (1851) I. 24 *Having* *neither* *part* *nor* *lot* *in* *human* *infirmities*. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Cinnamon & P.* vi. 102 *Rayo* and his countrymen had no part nor lot in the harvests of their native land.

†c. One's turn (to do something); originally, as determined by lot. Obs.

c 1200 *Ormin* 133 *Att* *anne* *time* *whanne* *hiss* *lott* *Wass* *cunnen* *up* *to* *þe* *uirtenn*, *He* *toe* *hiss* *reclafat* *onn* *hand*, *And* *gede* *into* *þe* *temple*. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 1887 *Ariadne*, *Now* *cometh* *thy* *lot*, *now* *comestow*, *on* *the* *rynge*. c 1386 = *Friar's Prolog.* 27 *Lat* *hym* *seye* *to* *me* *What* *so* *hym* *list*; *whan* *it* *comth* *to* *my* *lot*, *By* *god*, *I* *shal* *hym* *quiten* *every* *grot*. 1611 *Bible Luke* i. 9. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IV. 561 *Barthol.*, *to* *thee* *thy* *cours* *by* *lot* *hath* *giv'n* *Charge* *and* *strict* *watch* *to* *this* *happie* *place* *No* *evil* *thing* *approach* *or* *enter* *in*.

d. fig. That which is given to a person by fate or divine providence; esp. one's destiny, fortune, or 'portion' in this life; condition (good or bad) in life. Phr. the lot falls (to a person), (it) falls to the lot of (a person), or it falls to (him) as his lot (to have or to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14108 *Pe* *better* *lott* *hass* *mari* *chosen*. *Ibid.* 14555 *þat* *was* *sir* *Iudas* *scarioth* *Of* *alle* *him* *fell* *þe* *werst* *lot*. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasmus Par. Eph.* 2 *We* *wer* *chosen* *vnto* *the* *lotte* *and* *inheritance* *of* *immortalitie*. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 226 *A* *minde* *satisfied* *with* *his* *appointed* *lotte*. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 179 *Therefore* *lot* *vs* *make* *triall*, *to* *whose* *lot* *it* *shal* *be* *fall* *to* *beare* *the* *swaie*. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 *If* *any* *man* *conceit*, *that* *this* *is* *the* *lot* *and* *portion* *of* *the* *meaner* *sort* *only*. — *Ira* xvii. 14 *This* *is* *the* *portion* *of* *them* *that* *spoil* *vs*, *and* *the* *lot* *of* *them* *that* *robbe* *vs*. 1667 *Milton P. L.* IX. 952 *However* *I* *with* *thee* *haue* *fixt* *my* *lot*, *Certain* *to* *undergoe* *like* *doom*. 1671 = *Samson* 1743 *Bewailing* *His* *lot* *unfortunate* *in* *nuptial* *company*. 1684 *Bunyan Pilgr.* II. 205 *Shall* *it* *be* *my* *lot* *to* *go* *that* *way* *again*. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 *That* *part* *of* *the* *Fair* *Sex* *whose* *lot* *in* *Life* *is* *to* *be* *of* *any* *Trade*. 1764 *Goldsm. Trav.* 178 *He* *sees* *his* *little* *lot* *of* *all*. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 *They*, *confess* *that* *they* *are* *dissatisfied* *with* *the* *common* *lot* *of* *humanity*. 1799 R. SICKLEMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 196 *Agnes*, *enjoyed* *a* *greater* *portion* *of* *real* *bliss* *than* *in* *general* *falls* *to* *the* *lot* *of* *mortals*. 1813 *Scott Rokeby* III. xxviii. *Song*, *A* *weary* *lot* *is* *thine*, *fair* *maid*. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 7 *It* *has* *been* *either* *my* *good* *or* *evil* *lot* *to* *have* *my* *roving* *passion* *gratified*. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrastoan* 72 *Some* *pet* *scheme* *or* *other*,

To remedy the lot of our poor folk. 1891 SIR R. WEBSTER in *Law Times* XC. 431/1 It falls to my lot to express in a few words [etc.].

†3. In the Ormulum: A part, portion, or division of anything; a number (of things or persons) forming part of a larger whole. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.) 1200 *ORMIN* 10939 Þise cullfress þat siundenn i þiss middellærd An lott off manne fode. *Ibid.* 15248 Þe maste lott tatt heghest iss liss þatt lærede genge þatt iss 31u sett alufenn 31u To gemenn & to lærenn. Þiss lott off all Cristenne folle liss heghest underr Criste. *Ibid.* 19017, 19150.

4. A tax, due, or custom. *Scot and lot* (formerly also *† lot and scot*): see *SCOT*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Lotte or shotte, *escot*. 1628 *COKE* *On Litt.* 283 That it was done by authority of the Commission of Sewers for Lotte or Taxe assessed by that Commission.

b. *Derlyshire Mines*. A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine. (Cf. *lot-lead* in 10.)

1631, a 1661 [see *COPE* sh. 3]. 1653 *MANLOVE* *Lead Mines* 76 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, 'to th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Mjb, The chief Proprietor and Lord of the Mine; to whom Lot or Farm is paid by the Miner. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 9 The Duty called Lot is and shall be One Thirtieth Part of all Ore raised within the Jurisdiction of the Barmote Courts.

†5. A prize in a lottery. *Great lot, chief lot, the highest prize.* *Obs.* [After *Rom. uscs*; cf. *F. le gros lot*.] Also in the card-game (see *LOTTERY*).

† It is lots to blanks = 'it is a thousand to one'.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug. The number of Lots [in a Lottery] shall be Four hundred thousand, and no more; and every Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. 1607 *SHAKS.* *Cor. v.* ii. 10 It is Lots to Blankes, My name hath touch't your eares. 1634 *WITHER* *Emblems*, Direction at end, If it be the upper Figure, whose Index you moved, than that Number whereupon it resteth, is the number of your Lot, or Blanche. 1698 *Wheel of Fortune* 2 Some more lucky Lot, Had march'd off with his Lot, And that was the Thousand pound Chance. 1709 *STEELE* *Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 6 You, who have both the furnishing and turning of that Wheel of Lots. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 203 ¶ 2 The Chief Lot he was confident would fall upon some Puppy. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 1 Each of these... thinks he stands fairest for the great Lot. 1850 *Bolin's* *Handbk. Games* 327 (*Lottery*), One of them [dealers] deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain turned, and are called the lots. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 235 (*Lottery*), One dealer gives to every player a card, face downwards, for the lots or prizes.

6. a. (Now chiefly U.S.) A plot or portion of land assigned by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular purpose, e.g. for building or pasture. *Phr.* *Across or cross lots*: across the lots or fields as a short cut (U.S. *collog.*). b. (? Influenced by sense 7.) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale.

1633 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1833) I. 102 The westernmost part of the Governors greates lot. 1641 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 505 To Jacob, my sonne, I giue my howse and lotts, meadow, homelotte and great lott and lottes whatsoever on this side the great River. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 317 If y^e Province will build me a house in the City, vpon my Lott. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 154 E. and F. are twenty lots for Docks, . . . p. and q. Thirty Lots for principal Merchants, . . . to store their Imports and Exports. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties* *Scotl.* II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 47 Every little dwelling, . . . has its lot of land. *Ibid.* 89 The plains are sold off in park lots. 1840 *MISS MITFORD* in *L'Estrange* *Life* III. vii. 109 The lot, about an acre, is to be sold on the first of next month. 1859 *BARTLETT* *Dict. Amer. S.V.*, 'I left the road and went across lots, to shorten the distance', i.e. across the open fields or meadows. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 700 Each of the lots in the plain had an appointed chief. The size of the lot was a square of ten stadia each way. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov. VII.* i. (1881) 303 A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property.

7. An article, or set of articles, offered separately at a general sale; esp. each of the items at a sale by auction.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/5 Lot 65. Cont. Brown Sugar. 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Lot* (4), a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale? 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1571 In general, we paid for each lot or separate article as we received them. 1821 *BYRON* *Juan* III. xv. He had chain'd His prisoners, dividing them like chapters In number'd lots. 1859 *Chamb. Jnl.* 23 Apr. 270/2 Lot after lot was disposed of, . . . at what were considered good prices. 1901 *19th Cent.* 426 Lot 1 was brought up in a box.

b. *transf.* Applied with depreciatory epithet to a person; chiefly in a bad lot.

1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* xxxvii, [A schoolboy says:] Charley's not a bad lot, and he sha'n't be harmed. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 7 He had come home, . . . with the current reputation, among his set, of being 'a bad lot'. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 345, I'm a bad lot, I know—well, an idle lot—I don't think I am a bad lot.

8. *gen.* A number of persons or things of the same kind, or associated in some way; a quantity or collection (of things); a party, set, or 'crew' (of persons); also, a quantity (of anything). Now only *collog.*, except with reference to articles of commerce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with some degree of depreciation, either implied, or expressed by an epithet. (Cf. sense 3.)

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 49 The next day, the people, like a lot of wasps, were up in sundry places. 1725 in G. SHELDON *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 449 Our men . . . discovered a part of the Enemy that had killed a mare & a Lot of men. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* xvi. § 16 On the one hand a lot of punishment is a lot of pain; on the other hand the profit of an offence is a lot of pleasure. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Ferdyne* I. 30 Put all the countries in the world in a bag, and the whole lot of them not worth little Ireland. 1854 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 249 Two several lots of children who were to be there. 1872 *RAYMOND* *Statist. Mines & Mining* 140 The Good Samaritan, on the dump of which a large lot of ore has accumulated. 1879 W. BENTHAM *Mem. Cath. & Cran. Tait* 501 Their crew seem to have been a lazy lot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 The men who do this work are an interesting lot. 1884 E. R. TURNER in *Law Times* 30 Aug. 310/1 The defendant saw the calves, one of which, the only wey calf in the lot, was poorly. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 The above will be found to be an altering lot of Stock. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 348 He said the natives were an exceedingly bad lot.

b. The lot = the whole of a certain number or quantity. *collog.*

1867 Mrs. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* I. xi. 252, I caught young Dick buying a quart of gooseberries. He's crunching the lot. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 381 'What is your fare?' . . . 'A shilling for the lot'. 1886 *STEVENSON* *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 There was something about the lot of us that meant mischief.

9. *collog.* A considerable number, quantity, or amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing. (a lot) and plur.; also as quasi-adv. Often absol., without explicit mention of the persons or things intended. Also with adj., as a good lot, a great lot.

1812 *Spirit Pub. Trils.* XVI. 191 Lots of our Senators have of late been subject to the awful visitation. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 47 Gallons of Arrack, lots of beer. 1835 *KIRKE* in Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem.* (1869) 201 'I'll you have read a good lot of the Fathers. 1849 *CLOUGH* *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 158 You see lots of villas, six or seven at least, in ruins. 1853 L. H. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) I. xi. 491 General B. . . who is factotum of the Court, and who has lots of gossip. 1858 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 368 Having had lots of time to unpack and dress. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 41 There was plenty of cider—a lot too much, indeed. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 69 Good bye, I've lots to do. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 306 The colony could get lots more to take your post, if they hanged you. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223 I, I would give a lot to have had Raeburn paint her. 1901 A. HOPE *Tristram of Blent* x. 113 But, mind you, Duplay's a very superior fellow. He knows the deuce of a lot.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 6) lot-holder: (sense 1) lot-casting ppl. adj.; † lot-layer American, one appointed to lay out land in lots; † lot-lead Mining (see quot. and cf. sense 4 b); lot-man, † (a a pressed seaman; † (b) an alleged synonym for pirate; (c) *Sc.* see quot. 1890; lot-mead, meadow, a common meadow, the shares in which are apportioned by lot; lot-money (see quot. and sense 7); † lot-monger, one who practises sortilege; † lot-pot, an urn from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. *lottery-pot* s.v. *LOTTERY* 5); † lot-seller, selling (see quot.); † lot-teller, a fortune-teller.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2b, A 'lot-castinge Arithmetician. 1852 *GROTE* *Greece* II. ixix. X. 407 Kleruchs or 'lot-holders. 1677 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 48 It was agreed that . . . the 'lot layers of both ends of the town . . . are appointed to consider tender cases. 1480 *Mendip Larus* in *Pelphs Hist. Somerset* vii. (1839) 6 So that he doth . . . pay his 'lott lead, which is the tenth pound which shall be blown on the hearth or hearths. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 28 The number of volunteer seamen, together with the 'lot-men . . . may not be sufficient to man the navy. 1887 *SMYTH* *Sailor's Wordbk.* Lotman, an old term for pirate. 1890 *Scots Observer* 1 Feb. 296/1 The lotman was the thresher and he was to be found erewhile on every farm of the Lowlands. 1553 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 117/2 For grasse in the 'lott mede y^e belongeth to ye church y^e. 1659-70 *AUBREY* *Topogr. Collect. Wills* (1862) 198 Here [Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agrip. Wills* App. 239 Lot-Meads, common meadows divided into acres or equal sized pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot. 1675 W. LEONARD *Reports* IV. 43 Where many have 'Lot-Meadow to be divided every year by lot who shall have the Grass of such an Acre, and who of such an Acre, &c. 1878 G. E. L. MARRIOTT tr. *E. de Lavley's Prim. Property* 114 In many English villages meadows are still found divided into parts, which are annually assigned by lot among the co-partners. These are called lot meadows or lamas land. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6363/2 The buyer is to pay down in Part Five Guineas each Lott, and the Goods are to be taken away . . . on or before the 21st of May . . . or the 'Lott-Money forfeited. 1549 *CHALONER* *Erasm.* on *Folly* Rvib, That law was fyrste ordeined against 'lottomongers, enchaunters, and sorcerers. 1603 *FLORIO* *Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 31 Of all shak't is the 'lot-pot [Hor. Carm. II. iii. 26 *omnium versatur urna*]. 1619 *GATSKER* *Lots* 4 The tickets or tokens that were cast into the Lot-pot. 1851 *MAYHEW* *Lond. Labour* I. 447 The 'Lot-sellers proper, are those who vend a variety of small articles, or 'a lot', all for 1d. *Ibid.*, The origin of 'lot-selling', or selling 'penny lots' instead of penny articles, was more curious. 1575 (title) A Dialogue of Witches, in foretime named 'Lot-tellers, and now commonly called Sorcerers [tr. Danaeus].

Lot (lɒt), v. Also 5 lote, 6 lott(e, *Sc.* loitt. [f. *Lot* sb. Cf. *F. lotir* to cast lots, assign by lot.]

I. intr.

1. To cast lots. Const. interrog. clause; also with *for*. *rare*.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 65/1 Wherefore now stande enerich in his tribe and we shal lote who shal be our kyng. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 46 *King*. Well, let's cast lots whether thou shalt go with me [etc.]. *Hobs.* Lot me no lotting. I'll not go with thee. 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. Lot upon your selves; and let each Parliament man say, Am I ready? a 1657 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 216 A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shares, & 2. goats to y^e same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 188 The house lots were all lotted for, except such as were allowed to be pitched by the old proprietors.

2. *Sc.* To pay a 'lot' or assessment. Only in connexion with *SCOT* v., q.v.

3. To lot upon, to count or reckon upon; rest one's hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for, expect. Now U.S.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* i. 165 Doe ye know the way unto him by the Supper. Doe ye lot upon it, that there (if any where) . . . the broken peace of your consciences . . . is to be revived? 1642—*Naaman* 565 His a maxime: Lot upon it, whether thou see it so or not, it will be so. 1658 *GURNALL* *Chr. in Arm.* II. ver. 16. xix. 656 The soul that was even now pining to death with despair, and lotting upon hell in his thought. 1662 *Ibid.* III. ver. 18. II. xix. § 2. 642 As the Saints are covetous of prayers, so they lot upon it that you do pray for them. 1868 Mrs. WHITNEY *P. Strong* ii. (1869) 27, I can't help lotting on it all the time. 1894 M. E. WILKINS in *Brit. Weekly* 16 Aug. 258 All these six weeks . . . had Emma Jane lotted upon it.

II. trans.

4. To assign to one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with *out*; and in indirect passive.

1524 *WOLSEY* *Lett. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype* *Eccles. Mem.* I. iv. 53 Your archers shall be lotted and appointed. . . to every part. 1562 *EDEN* *Lett. to Sir W. Cecil*, xxth thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penny to beguine the booke. 1594 *CAREW* *Huarul's Exam.* *Wills* xiii. (1596) 219 He who first denised Chess-play, lotted as many cheefe men to the one side as to the other. 1596 *DRAYTON* *Legends* iii. 286 So well had Fortune lotted out my hap. 1606 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 391 Though she lack not of the age that Scriptures lot to man. 1611 *HEYWOOD* *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 29 She must be her bed-companion, so tis lotted. 1648 *SYMONDS* *Vind. Chas.* I 291 They being by the Providence of God lotted under his government. 1823 *BYRON* *Age of Bronze* vi. A live estate, existing but for thrall, lotted by thousands, as a meet reward for the first courier in the Czar's regard. 1832 *FRASER's Mag.* V. 684 Was more e'er lotted to the vulgar swarm? 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 71 Fifty thousand sturdy souls. . . Who . . . were lotted their shares in a quarrel not theirs.

† b. To appoint or allot to do or to be (something): = *ALLOT* v. 4. *Obs.*

1573 *TYNNE* *Æneid* XII. (1584) Sviii. And I alonly lotted am King Turnus to assay. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Sad Shep.* II. i. Your brother Lorells prize! For so my largesse, Hath lotted her, to be your brothers Mistress.

† 5. To impose a tax, due, or impost upon. *Obs.* 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 4 Two Justices of peace shall have ful power. Indifferently to lot and tax every cite borough and towne within the shire.

6. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment to private owners. Usually with *out*; To portion out and allot (to a person or persons).

c 1449 [see *LOTING* vbl. sb.]. 1561 *NORTON & SACRY*. *Corbodie* I. ii. 151 As for diuiding of this realme in twaine, And lottting out the same in egall partes To either of my lordes your Graces sonnes. 1622 *PEACHAM* *Consp. Gentl.* ix. (1634) 73 Every man had his owne portion of ground lotted and laid out to him. 1634 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 9 That Hogg Island shall be lotted out unto the inhabitants and freemen of this town. 1647 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 195 Waymoth having a swamp, supposed to be above 100 acres, they are granted liberty to lot it out amongst themselves. 1736 in E. Hyde *Hist. Winchendon, Mass.* (1849) 75 The Committee to lot and lay out the first division. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties* *Scotl.* (1808) V. 202 A village is lotted out, and to each lot of building ground is appropriated a small croft. 1823 *BYRON* *Juan* x. xxxv, Lotting others' properties Into some sixty thousand new knights' fees. 1836 A. A. PARKER *Trip to the West* 167 A few years ago a town was lotted out in this place. 1879 *LUBBOCK* *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 156 A considerable part of the site was . . . lotted out in sites for cottages. 1891 E. CHASE *Dartmouth Coll.* I. 611 The remainder of the grant . . . was lotted, and some of it rented on long leases about 1821.

7. To divide or group into lots for sale. Also with *out*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4595/4 They are lotted into small Parcels. 1821 *BYRON* *Juan* iv. xci, Lady to lady, well as man to man, Were to be chain'd and lotted out per couple, For the slave-market of Constantinople. 1837 *Advt.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 111, 120 The Stone Wall . . . and the Copping . . . surmounted by Nine Balls . . . will be sold in one Lot; excepting the Balls, which will be lotted in Pairs. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 145 The furniture was lotted out for the auctioneer's hammer. 1880 *Advt.* in *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/2 A Stock of about 300 dozen choice Wines, lotted to suit the Trade and Private Buyers. 1893 *Vize-telly* *Glances* *Back* II. xxvii. 110 The auctioneer's man who lotted the goods.

8. To cast lots for; to divide, apportion, or distribute by lot. Now *rare*.

1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Mar., Mr. Banister and I Lotted our Fence on Cotton-Hill. . . He chose to put it to Lot. 1723 *Ibid.* 2 Mar., The Children's Plate and Linen is divided into Six parts, and then Lotted. 1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* xiii. (1848) 124 Men who have . . . bought up truth for the nations; parted it, As soldiers lotted once the garb of God.

9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 5 The other captain, is ... to send the officers under him on board merchant ships, in order to lot the men. 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brigade* 254 John Marsden who was lotted or pressed for a soldier in Wellington's time.

10. To portion off by lot.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. v. 496 The newly-created panels of salaried dikasts, lotted off in ten divisions from the aggregate Heliaea.

Lot, var. LATE sb.¹ Obs., look, sound.

Lot, obs. form of LOTE, lotus.

|| **Lota, lotah** (lō'tā). *Anglo-Ind.* Also **lootah**, **loote**, **loto**. [Hindi *lotā*.] A spheroidal water-pot, usually made of polished brass.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 310/1 On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left which he swallowed with great avidity. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 284 A lootah, or brass water-vessel. c. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cath.* x. 73 Taking the old man's brass lota, which was all the riches he had. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 100 We shall still hear of men selling their lotahs to provide themselves with the necessities of life. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 145 Each man carries his bamboo latee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing lota, at the other. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* No. 49. 509 A metal reservoir filled with water, and two or three Lotas.

Lotarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lote (lō't), sb.¹ arch. Also 6 lot. [Anglicized form of LOTUS.] = LOTUS in various senses.

1. The Nettle-tree; = LOTE-TREE a.

c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fijj. In hye grounde or hilles reioyseth the Peretree, But the Lote and Planetree where waters often flowe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cxviii. 1308 Of the Lote or Nettle tree. The Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Pearre tree. 1665-76 *Rica Flora* (ed. 2) 221 The Lote or Nettle tree.

2. [After Homer's λωτός.] Some kind of clover, trefoil, or mellilot; = LOTUS 3. **Bird's-foot Lote** = *Lotus corniculatus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 *Lotus sylvestris*. ... It may be called in english wyld lote [*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd.]. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IV. 802 Where the broad fields beare Sweet Cyper grass; where men-fed Lote doth flow. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 33 The horses ... upon lote and cinquefoil feeding were. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 208 These Pods are lightly joynted like the Birds foot Lote.

3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified with the berry of *Zizyphus Lotus*; see LOTUS 1).

1638 FARLEY *Emblems* xxxi. E. 8. Thus cralling for its food, my soule can fret And tasting Lote, his Country doth forget. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 335 How to the land of Lote unblessed he snails. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 114 The fruit of *Zizyphus* ... is often wholesome and pleasant to eat, as in the case of the Jujube and the Lote, the latter of which is now known to have given their name to the classical Lotophagi. 1855 RAILLEY *Mystic* 80 That heart-soothing herb, not less renowned Than lote, nepenthes, moly, or tolu.

4. The lotus-lily; see LOTUS 4.

1561 A. SCOTT *New Year Gift to Q. Mary* 218 Fragrant flour formois, Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot. 1650-60 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World Wks.* (1683) 657 The Lote (which stuteth its Leaves before Sun Rise, but when he Ascendeth openeth them by degrees).

5. attrib. and Comb., as **lote-berry**, **-eater**, **-leaf**; **lote-bush**, *Zizyphus Lotus*.

1611 COTGR., *Micocoules*, *Lote berries (be round, and hang by long stalks like Cherries). 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 582 The 'Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary. 1897 GOLDING tr. *Solinus Polyhistor* (1590) Sijj. In the innermost part of the bigger Syrt ... inhabited the *Loteaters. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 355 Your example of the Lote-eaters, and instance of the Syrens, carry no resemblance to my case. 1865 SWINBURNE *Lans Veneris* 185 Softer than the Egyptian 'lote-leaf.

† **Lote**, sb.² The eel-pout (*Lota vulgaris*).

1611 COTGR., *Marmote*, ... also, the ruer Lote; a little muddie fish, headed, skinned, and finned, like an Eele.

† **Lote**, v.¹ Obs. Also 3 lotie n., 4 lotye, ? 5 loyt. [? OE. *lotian, f. *lut- ablaut-variant of *lūt- in the synonymous OE. *lūtian* = OHG. *lūzen* (MHG. *lūzen*); the root is prob. identical with that in the str. vb. OE. *lutan* to bow down (see LOUT v.).]

intr. To lurk, lie concealed. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litle wored lotieð fele gode wored 3if he weren wel ioponed. c. 1275 LAV. 21509 And dude 3am alle cleane into þan sides grunde, and helite heom lotie [c. 1205 lotie] wel, þat Cheldrich nere noht war. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvii. 102 For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke lotyeth. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 186 He foonð this hooley olde Vrban anon Among the Seintes buryeles lotyng. 1387 TRAVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 Latere a Latyn is lotye. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. liii. (Tollem. MS.), Wormes lotch under þe schadow þerof.

Hence † **Loting** vbl. sb. (in comb. *loting-place*).

13. K. *Atis*. 6203 He say the ekeris wonyng, And the fyches lotyng. 1398 TRAVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. liii. (Tollem. MS.), A caue is proper lotyng and hidyng place of bestes, þat woenen in dennes and dowers. † **Lote**, v.² Obs. [a. ON. *lōta* = LET v.¹] 1. *trans.* To forsake, fail. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3131 Ne sal ic 3u nos[t] loten Of ðat ic haue 3u bi-hoten. 2. *intr.* To take account of. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8593 Ther is no man that lengur lotes Off these gay golden cotes.

† **Lote**, v.³ Obs. [f. L. *lot-*, ppl. stem of *lavare*; or perh. back-formation from LOTION.] *trans.* To wash with a solution,

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxx. 93 Use the water of plantain with Tutty loted, and ever use colde thynges to the eyes.

Lotē, variant of LATE sb.¹ Obs., look, sound.

Lotē, obs. form of LOTUS sb.; variant of LOUT.

† **Lotēby**. Obs. Forms: 4 lotēbi, ludby, lut(t)by, 4-5 lotēby, 5 lotby. [f. LOTE v.¹ + By adv.] A lover, a paramour.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1731 But þere þe wyfe haunteþ foly Undyr here husbāde a ludby, Comunly she wyl neaere blynye. 13. *Senyu Sag.* (W.) 1443 Sche stal awai ... And wente to here lotēbi. c. 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 82 When scho left Criste hir leve luttyb, And toke hir to a synfull man. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. III. 146 To holde lemmons and lotēbyes al heor lyf-days. c. 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 2148 Anothyr lotby scho nam. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 5 (H.) He wold here selle that he had boty ... And takys to hym a lotēby.

Lotery, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lote-tree, arch. Also 7 loat-ry. [LOTE sb.¹] a. The Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. b. The jujube-tree, *Zizyphus Lotus*, identified with the tree that bore the mythical lotus-fruit. c. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). d. Identified with the lotus-lily (LOTUS 4), erroneously supposed to be a tree.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 24 *Celtis* ... it hath a leafe lyke a Nettle, therefore it may be called in englishe Nettle tree or Lote tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 494 At Rome ... there is yet to be seene a Lote tree standing before the said chappell. 1611 COTGR., *Micocoulier d'Afrique*. Th' African Lote, or Nettle tree; of whose blacke wood excellent Flutes are made. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 583 The Lasting of Plants is most in those that are Largest of Body; as Onkes, Elme, Ches-nut, the Loat-Tree, &c. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 336 As the Egyptian Hieroglyphick for Material and Corporeal things, was Mud or floating Water, so they pictur'd God, in *Loto arbore sedentem super Lutum*, sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 374 Lote or Nettle-tree. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 [*Zizyphus*] *Lotus*, a small tree from Barbary, supposed by some to be the Lote-tree of Pliny. 1855 PLANCHÉ *Pairy T. Cless d'Antony* (1858) 359 A part of the river-side, shaded by willows and lote-trees [*Fr. alsters*]. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Mt. Vili.* 70 The lote-tree doth itself array in some fresh beauty everyday. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, G. de Lairese* v. Could I gaze intent On Dryope plucking the blossoms red ... Whereat her lote-tree withred and bled.

attrib. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 627 The Lotee-tree-root [*fr. L. loti radix*]. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* Poems 56 The smoothward bower ... with lotetree-fruit thickest. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 31 note, Lote-tree leaves dried and powdered ... are strewn over the dead body.

|| **Loth** (lō't), sb. Also 8 lote, 8-g. loot. [Ger.; a specific use of *loth* LEAD sb.¹ Also Du. *lood* (obs.).] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies locally in amount, but is always $\frac{1}{32}$ of the local pound, or half the local ounce.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 29 The Mark in the Grain-weight, is parted into Loths and Grains. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xi. 51, 1 ounce is 2 loot. *Ibid.* VI. lxxxii. 371, 32 Lothes = 1 pound. 1799 W. TOOKER *New Russian Emp.* III. 530 They ... heighten the colour afterwards with 3 lote of allum to every pound of berries. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1124 The earthy deposit contains from 4 to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lot of silver per cwt. 1868 SEVO *Bullion* 146 For Silver, it [Carat] is the mark divided into 16 loths of 18 grains each.

Loth, alternative form of LOATH a.

Lothario (lō'thā-riō). Allusive use of the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*: often qualified by *gay*. (With capital L.)

The name had previously been used for a somewhat similar character by Davenant in his *Cruel Brother* 1630. A libertine, gay deceiver, rake.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. H 3 Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario? 1756 *World* No. 202 78 The gay Lothario dresses for the fight. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 31 Both gay Lotharios. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xviii. vi. III. 278 No woman could have been more flattered and courted by Lotharios and lady-killers than Lady Castleton has been. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* I. A devil of a fellow—a regular Lothario.

Lothe, obs. form of LEWTH.

† **Lothen**, a. Obs. [a. ON. *lōthenn*.] Shaggy. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 778 Lothene and lothely, lokkes and oþer. *Ibid.* 1007 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne.

Lotherwite, e. corrupt form of LAIRWITE.

1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 143 Lotherville, that is, that you may take amends of him which doth defile your bondwoman without your licence. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 279 The Lords enjoy another odd Custom, or privilege of Lothewits or Lye-wits at this day.

Loth(e)some, Lothness; see LOATH-.

Lotiform (lō'tifōrm), a. Arch. [As if ad. L. **lotiformis*, f. *lotus*; see LOTUS and -(T)FORM.] Shaped like the lotus-lily.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 470 The cloistered court of lotiform pillars.

Lotion (lō'-ʃən), sb. Also 5 locion, 6 locion, lotyon. [ad. L. *lōtiōn-em* washing, f. *lavare* (ppl. stem *laut-*, *lōt-*) to wash; see LAVE v.]

† 1. *gen.* The action of washing (the body), ablu-tion. Also, washing with a medicinal preparation (cf. 3). Obs.

1540 LATIMER *6th Sermon*. bef. *Edw. V.* Ujb. The doctrine was vsnary, it was but of Lotiones [unprinted Lotiones] of decimations of anets seade, and Cummyyn and suche gere. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 43/2

Every weeke twice washe his head, and after the lotion of the same, strawe agayne of this poulder in the sores. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 64 Their customary lotions, and daily frequenting of the Bannias. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 152 It was ... necessary that they should be washed and cleansed before they entered the sacred Font: This day was set apart for that lotion. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 206 The Lotion of the Head, Feet and Hands. 1797 *Engcl. Brit. X.* 297 *Lotion*, is, strictly speaking, such washing as concerns beautifying the skin.

b. *Ecl.* = LAVATORY 2 a. ? Obs.

1520 *Will of J. Robinson* (Somerset Ho.), Between the effectory and the first locion. 1552 in Money *Ch. Goods in Berks* (1879) 39 Two towelles one for the comunyon thother for Drieng after lotyon. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 179 In the Priests Lotions at Masse.

† 2. The 'washing' of metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse them from impurities, etc. Obs.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Lotion is a preparation of medicaments by water, or some other liquor to remove some evil and hurtful thing, and to procure some good and profitable quality in them. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. ix. (ed. 3) 284 But let there be never so many lotions they can never wash away a certain enveloping or cover that is given to the Antimony by the fixt Saltpetre. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The Chemist ... uses [water] for ... precipitation, lotion or ablu-tion, crystallisation, distillation [etc.]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 137 Separated by lotion and coction.

3. *Pharm.* A liquid preparation used externally for healing wounds, relieving pain, beautifying the skin, etc.

c. 1400 *Janfranc's Cirurg.* 165 *marg.*, A loction for wondis within the brest. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 308/2 [A recipe for] a precious vulnerary water, or lotion, which on divers Persons hath bin tried. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cl. (1612) 400 And ye that have the Aire parfum'd, bathe oft in Lotions sweete. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 5 The vender ... sells a lotion that repels pimples. 1780 COOPER *Progr. Err.* 299 To hide the shocking features of her face Her form with dress and lotion they repair. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 338 A drachm of Bates's camphorated lotion in two ounces of water. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 24 Bathe the shoulder with a lotion.

4. *slang.* Alcoholic drink.

1876 HINDELEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* 82 The one who could take the most 'lotion' without being so [i.e. drunk].

Lotion (lō'-ʃən), v. *nonce-wd.* [f. LOTION sb.] *trans.* To treat with lotions.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power ... to pill, bolus, lotion, ... and pontlice, all persons.

† **Lotium**. Obs. [L. *lotium*, urine.] Stale urine used by barbers as a 'lye' for the hair. Also attrib.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i. [To an apothecary.] Thou stinkst of Lotium and the syringe. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. ii. *Mor.* Let him [sc. 'that cursed barber'] be glad to eate his sponge, for bread. *Trv.* And drinke lotium to it. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* v. iv. To take away the scent of ... my barber's lotium-water.

† **Lotium**, vulgar form of LOTION.

a 1659 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 186 If you have a Recipe from Dr. E. of some soveraign lotium, it will be gratefully welcom.

† **Lotless**, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [? f. LOT sb. (sense 2 b).] App. = without harm or injury.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. iv. 419. I am sure and I doo bataille with you I shalle not escape with out grete hurtes and as I suppose ye shalle not escape alle lotes.

† **Lotment**. Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.). [f. LOT v. + -MENT.] An allotment of land.

1656 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1808) I. 253 To cleare and scoure the brooke soe far as their lott or lotments is ia breadth in the same meadow. 1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 208 This Assembly do enact and order, that the lotments in said town shall be taxed.

Loto; see LOTA and LOTTO.

|| **Lotophagi** (lō'tōfādgi), sb. pl. Also 7-le. [L., a. Gr. *λωτοφάγοι*, f. *λωτός* LOTUS + *φαγείν* to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus, which was said to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in those who ate it.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 397. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IX. 139 The shore, Where dwell the blossom-fed Lotophagie. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IX. 107 Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice! (Thence called Lotophagi.)

Lotophagist (lō'tōfādgi-st). *rare* -1. [See prec. and -IST.] A lotus-eater.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 289 Like most of our country-men who have become habituated to the ... gentle ethics of that singular place, he is what he calls a lotophagist.

Lotophagous (lō'tōfāgi-ŭs), a. *rare*. [See prec. and -OUS.] Lotus-eating, resembling the Lotophagi. Hence **Lotophagously** adv.

1855 EMERSON in *Corr.* w. Carlyle II. 244, I have even fancied you did me a harm by the valued gift of Antony Wood; which and the like of which I take a lotophagous pleasure in eating. 1882 PIGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 83 Thus lotophagously sailing, we landed one morning on a beautifully wooded point.

Lottarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotted (lō'tēd), ppl. a. [f. LOT v. + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb: Assigned by lot or as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 46 Of bodies two, one corps is made, So linckt in lotted loue. 1568 — *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 The little Byrde ... doth then ... greet off his lotted feare. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. li. xiv. And so of life they'll want their lotted fee. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 25 That the master of the merchant-ship, from which they were taken by lot, be obliged ... to make up such lotted seaman's accounts. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* v. Thy lotted people and extinguish'd naae.

b. With *adv.* (nonce-use) *Well-lotted*: fortunate in one's lot.

1709 *Prior Ladle Moral*, Some Sense, and more Estate, kind Heav'n To this well-lotted Peer has given.

Lotter (*lɒtər*). [*f. Lot sh. or r. + -ER* 1.] ? One who rents an allotment of land.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 73 The tenants or lotters live on their respective farms or townships.

† **Lotterel**. *Obs.* [*f. Lotterel; also LOTTEREL*.] A term of opprobrium: ? Scoundrel.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 259 Latte we þat lotterell liffe ought long, It will be fonde, in faith, foly. *Ibid.* 382.

Lottery (*lɒtəri*). Forms: 6 **lottary** (e, -eryo, lottre, 6-7 **lotarie**, -ery, **lotterie**, 7 **lottarie**, lottire, lottirie, lottry, 6- **lottery**. [*ad. It. lotteria* (whence *F. loterie*, 1658 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. lotto*: see *Lot sh.*, *LOTTO*.]

1. An arrangement for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips or lots, numbered in correspondence with the tickets, and representing either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a wheel. Usually intended as a means of raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. † *Lottery general*, a public or state lottery.

1567 *Lottery Chart Aug.*, A very rich Lotterie generally, without any Blankes, containing a great number of good Prizes, aswell of redy Money as of Plate, the same Lotterie is erected by Her Maiesties order, to the intent that suche commoditie as may chance to arise thereof, may be converted towards the reparation of the Hauens, and strength of the Realme. 1568 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 The proclamasyon for the Lotte. 1587 *Stow Summarie Chron.* 434 A Lotery for meruailous rich and bewtiful armour, was begun to be drawn at London. 1588 *Fraunce L'auers Log.* ii. xvii. 116 Every rule were written in a severall schrole, every schrole being put into an earthen pitcher as they use in lotteries. 1626 *Donne Sermon*, i. (1848) I. 62 He comes not to the Sacrament as to a Lottery where perchance he may draw Salvation. 1668 *Adel.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 261/4 Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant. 1710 *Steele Tatter No.* 170 p 5 Tickets for the Lotterypointed by the Government. 1731 *Fielding Lottery* ii. 28, I had no Fortune, but what I promis'd myself from the Lottery. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 7 If it must be paid by Parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of some better expedient than a lottery. 1805 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* VI. 358 Mr. Alderman Combe presented a petition from several persons, owners of houses, praying leave to dispose of the same by way of lottery. 1842 *Miss Murrford in L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 153 My mother's fortune was large, my father's good, legacies from both sides, a twenty thousand prize in the lottery—all have vanished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V. ii.* 32 The lotterie that hee hath deuised in these three chests of gold, silver, and leade. 1596 *Drayton Leg.* ii. 153 Thinke how thou liu'st here publicly in Court, . . . Being a Lotterie whereat few doe winne. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxii. 212 Marriage shall prove no lottery to thee, when the hand of providence chuseth for thee, who, if drawing a blank, can turn it into a prize by sanctifying a bad wife into thee. 1768 *Sterne Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 14 (*Desobedient*) Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottery. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* 10 July, If I have not been lucky in the lottery of life. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* (1868) 19 Such desires make life a hideous lottery, where every day may turn up a blank. 1901 *Scottsman* 28 Feb. 7/2 What a lottery it is, this being mentioned in dispatches.

† 2. Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sortilege, appeal to the lot. Also: Clance, issue of events as determined by chance. *Obs.*

1570 *Levins Manip.* 105/5 A Lottery, sortilicium. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* xi. x. (1886) 159 The censuring art of sortilege or lotarie. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* ii. i. 119 So let high-sighted Tyranny range on, Till each man drop by Lottery. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. i. 140 Who shall answer him? Achil I know not, 'tis put to Lottery. 1613 *Beaum. & Fl. Honest Man's Fort.* iv. i, Fainting under Fortunes false Lottery. 1619 *Gataker Lots* 6 Lotery is the deciding or determination of a doubt by some casual event. 1663 *Aron-bimucha* 4 Such was the Lotery that discovered the Theft and Sacrilege committed at Jericho.

† 3. Something which comes to a person by lot or fortune. *Obs.*

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 248 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony: Octavia is A blessed Lottery to him.

4. A round game at cards, in which prizes are obtained by the holders of certain cards.

1830 *R. Hardie Hoyte made familiar* 84 Lottery. This is one of the most amusing of those games which are played merely for amusement. *Ibid.* 86 Each player . . . stakes a certain number of counters . . . which are placed in a box or pool as a fund for the lottery. 1876 *'Capt. Crawley' Card Players' Man.* 233.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lottery-book*, -*mania*, -*subscript*, -*ticket*; † *lottery-ball*, ? a ball used for drawing at a lottery; † *lottery-barber* (see *quot.*); † *lottery-broker*, one who acts as agent for the sale of lottery tickets; † *lottery-cavalier* (see *quot.*); † *lottery-fool*, ? a buffoon employed to attract custom to a lottery; † *lottery-lantern*, a lantern bearing transparencies advertising a lottery; *lotteryman* = *lottery-broker*; *lottery-office*, an office for the carrying on of lotteries; hence *lottery-office-keeper*; † *lottery-pot* = *lot-pot* (see *Lot sh.* 10); † *lottery-*

puff, -*squib*, an interested advertisement of a lottery; † *lottery-vagrant*, ? a vagrant making a pretence of selling lottery tickets; *lottery-wheel*, a piece of mechanism used in lotteries, consisting of a vertical wheel bearing on its axis a drum into which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn after being shuffled by the revolution of the wheel.

1696 *E. Lhwyd in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 463, I have one given me, cut like a 'Lottery-ball, and perforated. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 207 'Lottery barbers, where a man for being shaved and paying three-pence may stand a chance of getting ten pound. 1783 *Br. Percy Lett. to S. Pegge* in *Nichols Illust. Lit. Hist.* (1858) VIII. 225 Could you procure access to the Commissioners' own 'Lottery Books, and thence inform me of the fate of No. 24,380. 1794 *C. Pigott Female Jockey Club Pref.* 20 Contemplate the adventurous 'Lottery brokers, driving their hard bargains, with a . . . speculating minister. 1688 *Drayton Epit. to 'Unhap. Favourite'* 5 Not 'lottery cavaliers are half so poor. [*Note*, 'Lottery cavaliers' are poor loyal officers, to whom the right of keeping lotteries was granted by patent in Charles II's reign.] 1690 *Crowne Eng. Friar v. Dram.* Wks. 1874 IV. 100 The honour of a dueller is but the honour of a 'lottery-fool. 1774 *Footie Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 135 De 'lottery-lanterns hang up in de streets, vid large red letters, write on all sides. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3313/4 Mr. Sherwood a 'Lottery Man. 1775 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1901, My whole house had . . . been infected with the 'lottery mania, — (if I may be allowed the expression). 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 130 Mr. Jesson, who keeps a 'lottery-office under the piazzas, Covent Garden. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIII. ii. 513 In truth we could name 'lottery-office-keepers' in real holy orders and pretended holy orders. 1629 *H. Burton Babel* no *Bethel* 1 Scroles shuffled together in a 'lottery-pot. 1806 *Scurr Winter in Lond.* (1824) II. iii. 68 By taking out a couple of sudden deaths, a fire in Oxford-market, a 'lottery puff, [etc.] . . . we make room for the paragraph. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 732 Those misrepresentations and fabrications called lottery puffs. 1806 *Scurr Winter in Lond.* (1824) III. v. 180 Curse me if the stupid dunce of an editor did not put it in the puffing corner, with two 'lottery squibs and a wonderful cure of the gout by electricity. 1844 *Thackeray May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 420 The 'lottery-subscription lies in limbo. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III c. 37 § 2* The more orderly Payment of the 'Lottery Tickets for the said Annuities. 1873 *H. Spencer Stud. Sociol.* vii. 149 In the holder of a lottery ticket, hope generates a belief utterly at variance with probability as numerically estimated. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 318 An idle or suspicious character, or 'lottery vagrant. 1819 *Shelley P. Bell* 3rd vi. xiii. 5 A world of words—false, true—and foul and fair—As in a 'lottery-wheel are shook. 1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1439 [An engraving of] The Lottery Wheel, 1826.

Lotting (*lɒtɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* [*f. Lot v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the verb *Lot*.

c 1440 *Peeock Repr.* iii. i. 278 The first departing, sooting, and lotting of the al hool land. 1570 *Fenton Guiccard.* xiv. (1599) 668 At last they fell to the custome of lotting of voyces in the Conclauce. 1770 *A. Hall Gospel Worship* (1829) II. xxii. 305 Directions concerning the lawful use of lotting must be suggested. 1825 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 755 In the lotting of the ores, care should be taken to have small portions from different specimens.

attrib. 1514 *Will of J. Kirkby* (Somerset Ho.), My Lotting tables.

Lottire, *obs. form of LOTTERY.*

Lotto, loto (*lɒtə, lɒtə*). [*a. It. lotto, F. loto*: see *Lot sh.*]

1. A game played with cards divided into numbered and blank squares and numbered discs to be drawn on the principle of a lottery.

Each player has one or more cards before him; one of the discs is drawn from a bag, and its number called; a counter is placed on the square that has the same number, the player who first gets one row covered being the winner.

1778 *Warner Lett. to G. Selwyn* 28 Nov. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 353, I wonder how you could endure lotto. 1819 *Banquet* 30 Or bid enlivening lotto for a while, Or cogitative chess, the eve beguile. 1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* II. 121 Others diverted themselves at the more interesting game of lotto. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 246 The children played draughts, bagatelle, lotto, or tidily-winks. 1899 *R. Whiting No. 5 John St.* 77 The toiling infants under age are found at the game of lotto.

attrib. 1779 *Warner Lett. to G. Selwyn* 3 Jan. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 381 Lord Fitzwilliam . . . received your lotto-box.

† 2. A lottery (of the Italian kind).

[1787 *P. Maty tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* III. lxx. 248 The lotto of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table.] 1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1535 To the honour of the Hanoverian government, no *Lotto* was ever introduced into it, though many foreigners offered large sums for permission to cheat the people in this manner. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 774/2 The love of gambling is a national characteristic; and . . . *Lotto*—that is, the official weekly lottery—is the most dangerous of the forms it takes.

Lottre, lottrie, lottry, *obs. ff. LOTTERY.*

Lot-tree. An alleged name for the White-beam Tree, *Pyrus Aria*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Lo-ture**. *Obs.* [*a. L. lōtura* washing.] Washing: = *LOTION sh.* 2. Also *comer*, the water in which any substance has been 'washed'.

1601 *Holland Pliny* II. xxviii. xviii. 513 Lead doth yeeld from it selfe a certaine substance by way of loture, which is of right great and manifold vse in physicke. 1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 100 Rusticks in Summer decoct the Loture of honey-combes.

Lotus (*lɒtəs*), **lotos** (*lɒtɒs*). (Also ? *erron. lutes*.) Pl. *lotuses*. [*a. L. lotus, Gr. λωτός*, the name of several dissimilar plants; it is not known

whether the word in the various applications is etymologically identical; in sense 3 Herodotus speaks of it as Egyptian.]

1. The plant yielding the fruit which was the food of the LOTOPHAGI of Greek legend; represented by Homer (*Od.* ix, 90 ff.) as producing in those who ate it a state of dreamy forgetfulness, and loss of all desire to return home. Hence often *allusively*.

The Homeric lotus was identified by later Gr. writers with a North African shrub, the descriptions of which are thought by most naturalists to refer to the jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*), though other identifications have been proposed.

1540-41 *Elyot Image Gov.* 39 When the Companions and seruantes of Ulysses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos, 1591 *Spenser Virg. Gnat* 193 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, Wicked for holding guilefully away Vlysses men. a 1600 *T. Dictioney Thomas of Keading* (1632) G j b, Then would I be like those men (that eating of the tree Lutes) forget the Country where they were borne. 1628 *L. E. Grays tr. Barclay's Argenis* 182 What Lotos in Africa doth hinder thy returne hither? 1725 *Pope Odys.* ix. 106 Lotos, the name; divine, nectarious juice! 1773 *Johnson Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 400 At Dunvegan I had tasted lotus and was in danger of forgetting that I was ever to depart. 1832 *Tennyson Lotos-Eaters* 105 Eating the Lotos day by day. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 If it had all been Valta, I could have eaten of the lotus for many a day, but Sebastopol is grim and grey [etc.].

2. A tree mentioned by ancient writers, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. Also, the date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus*.

1551 *Turner Herbal* i. H v j b, Affrica . . . bryngeth furth an excellent tree called lotus, . . . the wood hath a black color and is myche desyred of men for to make pypes. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 99 The Larch and Lotus . . . deserve to be propagated for their rarity, excellent Shade, and durable Timber. 1760 *J. L. L. Intrud. Bot.* App. 317 Lotus or Lote-tree, *Celtis*. *Ibid.*, Lotus, supposed, of Homer, *Diospyros*.

3. The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, *Nymphaea Lotus* (and other species), and *Nelumbium speciosum*. b. *Arch.* An ornament representing the Egyptian water-lily: cf. *lotus blossom*, etc. in 6.

1584 *Richt tr. Herodotus* II. 92 b, In time of the floude . . . there arise in the water great plenty of lyllyes, which the people of Egypt call Lotos. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 397 The Egyptian Lotus, groweth in the marshes of Egypt. 1785 *Wilkins Bhagvat* v. 45 The leaf of the lotus. 1859 *Tennyson Ceylon* I. i. iii. 123 The chief ornaments of these neglected sheets of water are the large red and white Lotus. 1877 *J. Longe Kéramos* 286 The grand Osiris holding in his hand the lotus. 1883 *V. Steuart Egypt* 204 The blue and pink lotus of India. 1900 *Max Müller in 19th Cent.* Nov. 732 After death the souls enter into the calyx of a lotus.

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by Homer as food for horses). † *Wild lotus*, *perh. Melilotus officinalis*.

1562 *Turner Herbal* ii. 42 a, Lotus sylvestris that is called wyde lotus, which som call y^e less trifoli, groweth in Libia. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* xiv. 294 With his leaves did dewy lotus store Th' Elysian mountain. 1682 *Wheler Journ. Greece* i. 3 Yellow Flowers, like those of wild Lotus. 1709 *Andison Tatter No.* 147 p 4 While the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffrons, Hyacinths [etc.]. 1820 *Shelley Hymn to Mercury* xvii. 6 When with rush-grass tall, Lotus and all sweet herbage, every one Had pastured been. 1842 *Tennyson Enone* 96 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, Violet, amaranthus and asphodel, Lotos and lilies.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants; hence in popular language *spec.* the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The species of lotus, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these. 1. The smooth hand cinquefoil lotus, called the smaller smooth horned lotus [and 22 others]. 1813 *Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* (1814) 65 He was examining particularly a species of lotus. ? 1842 *Lance Cottage Farmer* 9 Buckwheat, rye, tares, lucern, rape, white clover, trefoil, lotus; some one or other of these will grow readily in sandy land. 1855 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The scarlet-tipped blossoms of the little bird's-foot lotus.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lotus-blossom*, -*branch*, -*dust*, -*flower*, -*flute*, -*leaf* (also *attrib.*), -*lily*, -*pond*, -*seed*; *lotus-like* adj.; *lotus-headed*, -*leafed*, -*leaved*, -*paven*, -*petalled* adjs.; *lotus-berry*, *Byrronima coriacea*; *lotus-bird Austral.* (see *quot.*); *lotus capital*, -*column Egyptian Arch.*, a capital or column ornamented with lotuses; *lotus-grass* = sense 4; *lotus-land*, the fabled land of the lotus-eaters; a land of ease and delight; *lotus-tree* = *LOTE-TREE* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1864 *Grisebach Flora W. Ind.* 785 'Lotus-berry. 1890 *Lunholtz Cannibals* 22 The *Parra gullinacea*, which in Australia is called the 'lotus-bird'. It sits on the leaves that float on the water, particularly those of the water-lily. 1850 *G. Wilkinson Arch. Anc. Egypt* 7 The 'lotus blossom, the papyrus head. 1834 *Baloo* I. xviii. 317 A piece of jewellery, representing a 'lotus-branch. 1850 *G. Wilkinson Arch. Anc. Egypt* 47 The 'lotus (or 'full blown lotus') capital. *Ibid.* 60 The full-blown 'lotus column. 1832 *Tennyson Lotos-Eaters* 149 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow 'Lotos-dust is blown. 1856 *R. A. Vaughan Mystics* (1860) I. 228 The 'lotus-flowers are not the Nile. 1833 *Tennyson Poems* 101 Melody o' the Lybian 'lotus-flute. 1820 *Shelley Edipus* II. i. 63 In fresh dews Of 'lotus-grass and blossoming asphodel. 1891 *T. Hardy Tess* (1900) 87/2 The smoke . . . rose from the chimney . . . like a 'lotus-headed column. 1842 *Tennyson Lotos-Eaters* 154 In the hollow 'Lotos-land to live and lie reclined On the

hills like Gods together. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 214 He lived in 'lotus land'—the Garden Isle of England. 1813 COLERIDGE *Night-Sc.* 53 The God, who floats upon a 'lotus leaf.' 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 262 Majestic columns, with lotus-leaf capitals. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 101 It cost a vast of money—fifty guineas! to say nothing of the 'lotus-leafed pedestal' it's on. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 318/1 (*Egyptian Architecture*) The bell-shaped and 'lotus-leafed capitals. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Misc. Tracts 350/2 The dust of whose 'lotus-like feet is holy. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 21 'Lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapour the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 68 The sweet lotus-lilies that are set in porcelain vases. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* ix. 'Lotus-paven canals. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 26 The same massive tree-like columns, . . . the same 'lotus-petaled capitals. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* II. 165 He found temporary refuge in a 'lotus-pond. 1893 EARI. DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 233 The favourite dish of a Chinaman, namely, 'lotus seed.

Lotus-eater. Also *lotos-*. a. One of the LOTOPHAGI. b. *transf.* One who gives himself up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

1832 TENNYSON (*title*) The Lotus-eaters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Grace* II. xii. 95 The fable of the Lotus-eaters. 1847 W. E. FORSTER 27 Aug. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 209 He [Carlyle] is busy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a lotus-eater. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 22 So those spiritual Lotus-eaters will only . . . hearken what the inner spirit sings. There is no joy but calm. 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/3 A summer like that of 1893 may be all very well for the lotus-eater, but is a calamity to people who have to get their living out of English land.

Similarly **Lotus-eating** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 165 Day-dreaming and such Lotus-eating idleness as befits the intellectual Castle of Indolence. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 5 The attractive waters of lotus-eating Saratoga.

Lotye, variant of *LOTE* *v.* 1 *Obs.*, to lurk.

Lotyon, obs. form of LOTION.

Lou, Sc. form of LOW *sb.* and *v.*

Loubber, **Loubee**, *-ie*, obs. ff. LUBBER, LOOBY.

Loubel(l), obs. variant of LOW-BELL.

Louche, **Louch(e)**, obs. ff. LOOSE *v.*, LOCH *1 Sc.*

|| **Louche** (*lūf*), *a. rare*. [*f. louche* squinting. OF. *lousche*, orig. only fem.:—*L. lusca*, fem. of *luscus* one-eyed.] Oblique, not straightforward.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobio.* (1859) 318 There is something *louche* about him, which does not accord with the abandon of careless, intimate intercourse. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxix. There's something *louche* regarding him.

Loud (*laud*), *a.* Forms: 1 *hlūd*, 3-4 *lud(e)*, 4-7 *loude*, *lowd(e)*, 4 *loud*. [Com. WGer.: OE. *hlūd*=OFris. (*h*)*hlūd*, OS. *hlūd* (MDu. *lāt*, *lāt*, mod.Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlūt* (MHG. *lāt*, mod.G. *laut*):—OTeut. type **hlūdo-*:—pre-Teut. **klutō-*, a passive pple. from the Aryan root **kleu-* to hear (Teut. **kleu-* in Goth. *hlīp* listening attention; see LITHE *v.* 3), whence Gr. *κλέω* to hear, *κλέος* renown, *L. clūre* to be famed, *clens* (pres. pple., lit. 'hearer') dependent, client, OSI. *slava* glory, *slovo* word, Skr. *śru* to hear, *grāvas* glory. Outside Teut. the ppl. adjs. have a different ablant-grade and meaning; so Gr. *κλυτός*, *L. (in)clutus*, OIr. *cloth*, Skr. *cruta* renowned.

For the remoter cognates representing the extended form **klens-* of the Aryan root, see LIST *sb.* 1.

1. Of sounds or voices: Strongly audible; making a powerful impression on the sense of hearing. Hence, with agent-noun: That (speaks, sings, etc.) with a loud voice.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 He þa cleopode hluddre stefne. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 þo be after him comen remden lude stefne Osanna filio dauid. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 210 Uorte makien noise—lud dream to scheauwen hore borel. a. 1250 *Out & Night*, 5 þat playd was stiff & stanc & strong sum hwile softe & lud among. 13. *Sir Beues* 3129 (MS. A.) Iosian. . . spak to hire wip lounde gret. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 246 Thyrste and sethinge and lowde bethrynge. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 764 Claryonis lowde knellis. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, The priest . . . shall begynne with a loud voyce the Lordes prayer. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 280 Ye man . . . fel into a loud laughter. a. 1645 A. STAFFORD *Apot. Fem. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Priscian, a Bishop, said in somewhat too loud a whisper [etc.]. 1667 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 666 Her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1734 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 7 Is the voice of man louder than that of thunder? 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* vii. The mendicant and Lovel exerted their voices in a loud halloo. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 6 (1864) 214 A loud speaker is exciting. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 651 A great body of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.: Making a loud sound, sonorous. Chiefly *poet.*

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvii. 266 Witodlice ðæt ar, ðonne hit mon slūðet, hit bið hludre ðonne ænig oðer andweorc. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 137 Thei speke and sounen in his Ere As thogh thei lowde wyndes were. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 143 The North-winde was somewhat loud. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 59 Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal Trumpet from on high gan blow. 1728 L.D. LYTTELTON *Blenheim* 81 Silent a while, and smooth, The Current glides, till . . . down the Steep it falls, In loud Cascades. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* vi. The storm was now loud. 18. C. CAMPBELL *Lord Ulrin's Daughter*, 'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore, Return or aid preventing. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 35 Let the loud seas thunder here.

c. Of a place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing, rare.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iv. 14 For if the French be Lords of this loud day He means [etc.]. a. 1645 *HEYWOOD Fort. by Land & Sea* iii. l. Wks. 1874 VI. 396 All ways are loud, and hie and cry sent forth Through every hundred. 1871 SWINBURNE *Eve of Revolution* 123 Lands that are loud through all their length with chains. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* iv. 105 Streets and factories loud with life and black with the dust of toil.

2. *fig. a.* Clamorous, noisy; also, in more favourable sense, emphatic or vehement in expression.

1530 *TINDALE Wks.* (1573) 327/2 After the loudest manner he setteth out the cruelties of the Emperor's souldiours. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* vii. 11 She is loud and stubborn, her feet abide not in her house. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* i. viii. 88 Many Subjects in Europe have played louder parts upon the Theatre of the world. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* iii. iv. 865 Calls sawcy loud Suspicion, Public Zeal. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* no. 128 ¶ 5 When we see a Fellow loud and talkative. 1734 *BERKELEY Analyst* § 1 Several who make the loudest claim to those qualities. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi.* II. 1 The Church was louder than ever in professions of attachment to him. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* viii. 148 The French were held up to the loudest admiration. 1884 *TENNYSON Freedom* x. Poems (1894) 576/2 Men loud against all forms of power. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* viii. 147 Churchill's voice was loudest for battle. *absol.* 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* no. 239 ¶ 11 Gold . . . silences the Loud and Clamorous.

† b. Of motives: Pressing, urgent. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 151 For he's embark'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus Warrens.

† c. Grandiloquent, pompously laudatory. *Obs.* 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* i. § 2 (1690) 10 Many men . . . labour only for a pompous Epitaph, and a loud title upon their Marble.

† d. Manifest, palpable, flagrant. Chiefly of a lie. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer* To Rdr. (1834) 5, I omit the right loud lie before the Mass of Recordare. 1579 E. K. *Gloss.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 Certain fine fahlers, and loud lieys. 1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* l. Cb. How durst you presume to make so loud a lie? 1632 *ANDERSON Twelve Serm.* 64 But what do I speak of these, but petty things in comparison of those her louder impieties? 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 195/1 There is a loud exception against this law of God. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 12 Many have held opinion, that Pliny and Aulus Gellius were loud liars. 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A great Lie . . . That's a loud one. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hummer*, a loud Lie.

3. *transf.* Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now chiefly U.S.

1621 *MILTON Reform.* ii. 20 Their . . . mouths cannot open without the strong breath and loud stench of avarice. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* xiv. Pretty loud smell of varnish, sir? 1887 *GOODE etc. Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 473 The natives . . . prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly 'loud'. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortin. Rev.* LXV. 122 The gas-lamp (for cycles) seems to make a very bright light. It is also said to make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours, patterns, dress, manners, etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive, flashy. Opposed to *quiet*.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxix. The shirts too 'loud' in pattern. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 287 The flashy rings upon his fingers; the loud pattern of his trousers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 106 Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty. 1884 *Stationary Trades Rev.* Sept. 215/2 Fine envelopes are not sold in such loud colours as they were a few years ago. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 118 The girls were dreadfully loud in their dress.

5. *absol.* † In loud, † on loud: ALOUD, with a loud voice. † To the loudest: at the top of one's voice.

c. 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 161 (MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii.) Then sayde þo loselles on lowde [a. 1400 (Vern.) aloude] to þat lady, c. 1450 St. *Chabert* (Surtees) 5335 þe childe cryed on lowde, allase. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. ii. 39 I'll . . . undertake to bee Her Advocate to the 'loud'st. 1682 *New Hamph. Prov. Papers* (1869) I. 456 My father . . . desired him in loud to go out of his house to his lodgings.

6. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *loud-flavoured*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-tongued*, *-voiced* adjs.; also *loud-lashed a.*, lashed into loud uproar; † *loud-mouth a.*, loud-mouthed, noisy.

1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* vi. 84 A 'loud-flavoured' broth. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 68 The sea . . . 'loud-lashed by furious storms. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* II. 234 A certain loud-tongued, 'loud-minded Mr. Feak. 1668 E. HOWARD *Unwrper* 63 Curse on these 'loud-mouth Hounds! 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* iii. i. I have a 'loud-mouth'd Cannon of mine owne to batter her. 1901 *Expositor* July 21 They were heretics of the blatant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* l. i. 'Lowd tong'd Fame The harbinger to prepare their entertainment. 1850 *GEO. ELIOT Scenes Cleric. Life, Janet's Repentance* (1878) II. 184 Loud-tongued abuse. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* I. 28 'Loud-voiced imagery.

Loud (*laud*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *hlūde*, 2-4 *lud(e)*, 3-4 *loude*, (4 *loude*, *louth(e)*), 4-7 *lowd(e)*, (5 *loud(e)*), 4- *loud*. [OE. *hlūde*=OS. *hlūdo* (Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlūto*, *lūto* (MHG. *lōte*, G. *laut*):—OTeut. **hlūdō*, f. **hlūdō*-*Loud a.*]

1. Loudly, with a loud noise or voice; aloud.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 149 Hwæt is . . . þis folc be her þus hlude singeþ? c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe of þan monne . . . swa deor lude rimeþ. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 290 3if þe ne cunest nont sone help, gred luddre mid hote heorte. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 208, & prayand fore fame lu-

crely & loud, þat al hard þis, can cry. c. 1420 *Chron. Viled.* 3793 þey . . . knokkede fast & loude at þe gate. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 8 Some crye lowde wyth an hye woy. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 27 A Lyonesse . . . That roaring all with rage did lowd requere Her children deare. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 126 Kercheff in a comely cloud while rocking winds are piping loud. 1671 — *P. R.* xi. 339 While they loudest sing The vices of their Deities, and their own. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 211 The inhabitants clamoured so loud for a surrender. 1819 *HAZLITT Pol. Ess.* 148 He asserts a fact the louder, as he suspects it to be without proof. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* etc. 216, I shouted 'hurrah', and laughed loud and long.

† b. *Loud and still*: under all circumstances. [So MDu. *lude en stille*.] *Obs.*

1300-1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xv. 352 þat wolde libbe in ryot & habbe al hare wille In robberize & prute bope-loude & stille. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 103 We suld pray, bathe loud and stille, For al cristen saules. c. 1430 *Syr Geyer* (Roxb.) 8368, I mist nedes doo his wil In al that I can loud or stille. 1636 *HEYWOOD Loves Maistrisse* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 108 Let me hear some music, loud and still.

† c. *With to lie*: Openly, palpably. (Cf. *LOUD a. 2 d.*) *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 343 (Vernon MS.) Now þou liest loud, so helpe me v. lord. 1600 *HOLLAND Lit.* xxxviii. lv. 3019, I would rather thinke that the clerke . . . faulted with his pen in writing the copies, than the authour lied so loud with his tongue.

2. Of smell: Strongly, offensively. (Cf. *LOUD a. 3* and *ALoud adv. 2.*)

1871 *JOAQUIN MILLER Songs Italy* (1878) 104 Carry . . . some drug that smells loud.

3. *Comb.* with *pres.* and *pa. pples.* of verbs denoting or implying the production of sound, e.g. *loud-acclaiming*, *-bellowing*, *-laughing*, *-ringing*, *-roaring*, *-screaming*, *-singing*, *-squeaking*, *-thundering*, *-ticking*, etc.; *loud-roared*, etc. Also *loud-spoken a.*, given to loud speaking.

1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. 733 The loud-roaring Thunder. *Ibid.* vi. 905 Loud-thundering Canons. a. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 87 Some loud squeaking Cryer Well pleas'd with one leane thred-bare groat for hire. a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 The christal-streaming Nid, loud-bellowing Clyde. 1667 G. C. *Prof. to H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 5 Those two loud-singing Nightingals of Arcadia. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iv. 464 Loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 596 Intemperate Jest, loud-laughing Mockery, and hood-winked Misrule. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xii. A very large and loud-ticking gold watch. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xv. 117 The loud-speaking thunder helps me. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* v. A broad-faced, broad-chested, loud-screaming rascal. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* I. 138 Sir Thomas was . . . loud-spoken, boisterous and domineering.

Loude: see LUDE (= *lūde*) ME., noise.

Loud(e), obs. form of LAUD *v.*

Louden (*laud'n*), *v.* [*f. Loud a. + -EN*.]

1. *intr.* To become or grow loud or louder.

a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON in *Chr. Sabbath* (1852) xiii. 367 The birthday song of creation may well rise and louden into a new song. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* (1861) 505 An angry growl from the westward heavens . . . rolled and loudened nearer and nearer.

2. *trans.* To make loud or louder. *rare*—1.

1898 *BODLEY France* I. i. iv. 236 Internecine strife ought to be hushed instead of being loudened.

Hence *Loudening ppl. a.*, that grows louder.

1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 173 Groaning we start! and at the loudening war, Ask our bewildered senses where we are. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 183 A loudening hum of voices heralded a rush of warriors into the Uhon-unkon, or cleared space, with its central tree. [Loudful: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Louding: see LUDING (= *lūding*) ME., noise.

Loudish (*laud'if*), *a.* [*f. Loud a. + -ISH*.] Somewhat loud.

1860 *READE Cloister & H.* II. 35 The voices had for some time been loudish round a table at the bottom of the hall. 1866 *CARLYLE Kenin.* (1881) I. 290 Criticism, loudish universally and nowhere accurately just.

Loudly (*laud'li*), *adv.* [*f. Loud a. + -LY*.]

In a loud manner. a. In a loud tone or voice;

† *fig.* with *to lie*, openly, palpably. b. Clamorously, noisily. c. With reference to dress: Flashily, showily.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1709 (Dublin) Hys litilayke & hys liknes he loudly (*Askmole* laythly) dyspseyz. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit wemen* 240 Loudly lauchand the laif allowit hir meikle. 1589 *PASQUIL'S Ret.* Civ. b. He lyeth loudlie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 410 The Souldiours Musicke, and the rites of Warre Speake loudly for him. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biordi's Banish'd Virg.* 40 Yet bluish'd he not to lye loudly, when it made any way for his ends. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xiii. 1. 375 Loudly complaining of the protection afforded by the Romans to rebels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 The King of Bohemia . . . insisted loudly on his rights. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxx. Medical students, gallant, dashing, what is called 'loudly' dressed. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 Calling each man loudly by his name.

Comb. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 294 A loudly-coloured pavement is very objectionable.

Loudness (*laud'nēs*). [OE. *hlūdnis*, f. *hlūd Loud + -nis*-NESS.] The quality or condition of being loud; an instance of this.

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 332 Clamor on lyden on englyse ys hludnys. c. 1440 *Pronch. Parv.* 314/1 Lowdenesse, altitudo. 1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Loudnesse, hautesse. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 131 His prayers took their price and strength Not from the loudness nor the length. 1733

SWIFT *New Simile for Ladies* 21 When th' alarum-bells rung Of Xanti's everlasting tongue, The husband dreads its loudness more Than lightning's flash or thunder's roar. 1860 TYN-DALL *Glac.* i. ii. 16 These echoes would diminish in loudness just as the images of the candle diminish in brightness. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxv.* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 413 Naturally, he couldn't like her style, her loudness, her want of repose. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Aconities* 394 They produce beats, or loudnesses separated by silences.

Loue, obs. variant of **LOOK dial**.

Louffe, obs. form of **LUFF**.

† **Lough** ¹. *Obs.* Forms: 4 lough, 4-5 lo3pe, 5 lo3h(e), lough(e), 6 lowgh, 4-5 lough. See also *Low sb.* [ME. *lough*, *lo3e*, perh. repr. ONorthumb. *luh* (? *lith*), rendering L. *fretum* and *stagnum* in the Lindisfarne Gospels; the use for *fretum* suggests that it is a. Irish *loch* (see *LOCH* ¹), though the vowel perh. agrees better with the British word represented by Welsh *lough* (=**luksu-*) lake, pool.] 1. A lake, pool. In ME. alliterative poetry sometimes used for: Water, sea.

c1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1423 Pe grete Lough of Rusticiadan. *Ibid.* 10197 In þat lough ar sexti iles. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 119 Alle þe lo3e lemed of lyst. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xxi. 95 In þat ile also es a deed see; and it es in maner of a lough. Beside þat lough growez redez of a wonderfull lenth. c1420 *Antours of Arth.* 31 (Ireland MS.) He ladde þat lady so longe by that lough sydus. *Ibid.* 83 There come a lewne o the loughes. In the lyknes of Lucyfer. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* VII. 58 Divers Springes cummeth owt of Borodale, and so make a great Lough that we cawle a Poole; and then yn he iii Isles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 65 Nymphaea. ii sortes. grow both in meres loughes lakes and in still or standing waters. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 173 About Turwan in France... you shall finde in Loughes and Rayne Waters... great abundance of Fische. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) iv. 110 Ilaerlam Mere, a huge inland lough. 1725 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. i. 121 There is a little Lake or Lough of Water in the Middle of it [Litchfield]. [In ed. 7 (1769) II. 416 this passage is altered as follows: There is a kind of slow, sluggish Lough, or Water, which runs, or rather glides heavily through it, and so on for four or five Miles farther into the Trent.] 1829 BROCKETT *N. Country Words* (ed. 2) *Lough*, a lake.

b. *Sc.* (*lūx*) = *LOCH* ¹. P. *Obs.*

Cf. the *Sc.* form *louch* (14-16th c.) under *LOCH* ¹; also the pl. *louis* (16th c.). See *LOW sb.*

1785 BURNS *Address Deil vii.* Wi' you, mysel, I gat a fright Ayont the lough [rimes with *sough*]. 1786 = *Tam Samson's Elegy* iv. When to the loughs the Curleers flock.

2. *attrib.*: lough-diver, plover, names for the female malmew; lough-leech = *loch-leech* (see *LOCH* ¹ 2).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 338 The Female is described by Gessner under the title of *Mergus glacialis*, which Mr. Johnson Englisheth the **Lough-diver*. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1803) II. 11 A lough diver, or female malmew. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 31 Horsleches or **loughleches*. 1578 LYTE *Dodocus* II. ccii. 305 Loughleaches.

Lough ² (*lpx*). *Anglo-Irish*. Forms: 4 lowe, 6 lo3h, 6- lough. [The written form belongs to *LOUCH* ¹, from which this need not have been separated but for the fact that, while the spelling *lough* survived in Ireland, the spoken word which it represented became obsolete, being superseded by the native Irish *loch* (*lpx*): see *LOCH* ¹.] A lake or arm of the sea; equivalent to the Scottish *Loch* ¹.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 349 He wolde sende hir hym to be Lowe Lacheryn. 1512 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* app. v. 395 The fishers of the lo3h bringe to the market thre daies in the wicke. 1567 in E. P. Shirley *Hist. Monaghan* 88 note, That fortification... is in 'sartin freshwater lo3hes' in his country. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. xlv. 10 Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forrests bore. 1650 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 25402 Several Ships arrived that day in the Lough of Carrickfergus. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/1 There is a Lough in the North of Ireland, call'd Neugh. 1822 Mrs. RIDDELL *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 230 On the other side of the lough... lay the green hills. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 580/1 Down in Mayo I had ridden out... to fish for white trout in a little lo3h that lies at the foot of Nephin.

† **Lough** ³. *Obs.* = *LOCH* ². Also *attrib.* in *lough-water* (see *quot.*).

1672 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 153 Lough-water... 'Tis found in the midst of a firm stone in the lead mine. 1747 MOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E. ij. With this... we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works.

† **Lough**, *v.* *Obs.* [? repr. OE. *lōgian* to place in order, f. *lōh* place.] *trans.* To stack (turfs).

c1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them.

Lough, *obs.* pa. t. of **LAUGH**; *obs.* var. **LOOR**.

Lough, *lo3h*, *obs.* forms of **LOW** *a*.

Loughen (*lpxn*). *Anglo-Irish*. [f. *LOUGH* ² + dim. suffix -*een* (= Irish -*in* as in *COLLEEN*); cf. *GIRLEEN*.] A little lough.

1882 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 322 The countless multitude of loughs and loughens.

Lought, *obs.* variant of **LOATH** *a*.

16.. T. HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* i. i. (1655) 3 Nor is he such a darling in mine eye, that I am lought to have him from my sight.

Louh, *Louin*, *obs.* forms of **LOW**, **LOWN**.

† **Louis** (*lū*). *Hist.* Pl. *louis*. Also 7-8 in English form *lewis*, pl. *lewis*'s. [F. *louis*, appellative use of the Christian name borne by many French kings.] = *LOUIS D'OR*. Also † *Silver Lewis*: the French *deu* of the 17-18th c.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 They took away... a quantity

of Broad Pieces, Guinea's, Lewis's, Medals, &c. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June *ibid.* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* v. He threw down all the money he had, except a very few louis. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. cviii. A good deal may be bought for fifty Louis. 1900 Ld. ROSEBURY *Napoleon* iii. 54 He sends with the challenge a gun and six louis which he had borrowed of his enemy.

Louis, variant of **LEWIS**.

† **Louis d'or** (*lūd'p'r*). *Hist.* Also in English or semi-English form 7 *luidore*, 8 *lewi*(s)*dore*, *loui*(s)*dore*. [F. *louis d'or*, lit. 'gold louis'; see *prec.*] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till the time of Louis XVI.

When first coined in 1640 its weight was 103.273 grains. In 1717 its legal value in England was fixed at 17s. In the Bourbon reigns following the Restoration the name was transferred to the 20 franc piece or Napoleon.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2495/4 Lost... a Silk Purse... therein two 50 pieces of Gold, 13 or 14 Guinea's, and 3 *Luidores*. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2643/4 The Ring is of Gold... of the value of about 50 Lewis d'Or's. 1705 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* i. i. Wks. 1892 I. 335 He has ordered me to bespeak a dinner for us at Rousseau's at a louis d'or a head. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 43 Spanish pistoles and French *luidores* are current in this journey. 1832 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 14 My room for the rest of this Semester... costs me three louis d'or and a half. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. iv. The coins were of all countries and sizes—doubloons, and louis d'ors, and guineas.

Louisine (*lūzɪn*). [f. *Louis* or *Louise* a proper name + *-INE* ⁴.] (See *quot.* 1882.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Louisine*, a very thin plain silk material, suitable for children's wear, and for slight summer costumes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 3 2 *Louisine*, that new and fascinating silk, a sort of shimmering, larger-grained *jean de soie*.

† **Louis Quatorze** (*lūkə'tɔ:z*). *Louis* XIV, King of France, 1643-1715. Used adjectively to designate the styles in architecture, furniture, decorative art, etc., characteristic of his reign. So **Louis Quinze** (-*kānz*), *Louis* XV, 1715-74. **Louis Seize** (-*sēz*), *Louis* XVI, 1774-93. **Louis Treize** (-*trēz*), *Louis* XIII, 1610-43. Hence rarely **Louis** as *adj.* to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Louis-Quatorze* Ornament. 1. *Louis* Quinze Ornament. 1876 *Poulsen Auc. & Mod. Furniture* x. 103 The broken shell-shaped woodwork, popularly known as *Louis* quince work, began to be adopted for the frames of large glasses. 1878 EASTLAKE *Housch. Taste* ii. (ed. 4) 55 Their notions of the beautiful are... derived from traditions of the *Louis* Quatorze period. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 329 *Louis* Quince Lace is formed of a braid known as *Louis* Treize. 1892 LITCHFIELD *Hist. Furniture* 61 During the 'Louis Treize' period chairs became more comfortable. *Ibid.* 162 The familiar 'Louis Seize' riband surmounting the two oval *Sèvres* china plaques. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 381 Useful arts... are reduced to copies of the *Louis* styles.

† **Louk**, *sh.* *Obs.* [f. *LOUK* ².] = *LOCKCHESTER*. c1400 *ayne MS.* (Dr. Frazer's), *Contra pannum & maculam* [oculorum] vermis claudens se cum tangitur i. *louk*.

† **Louk**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 *lūcan*, 2-4 *luke*(n), 3 *Orni. lokenu*, 4 *luk*, *loke*(n), 5 *lowke*, 6 *lowk*, 7 *louk*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lēac*, pl. *lucon*, 3 *lēac*, *lec*, *loec*, pl. *loke*(n), *luken*, 4 *leke*. *Weak forms*: 3-4 *louked*, *laked*, 4 *loukid*(e), 6 *Sc. lowkyt*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *locon*, 2-5 (i-, y-) *loke*(n), 3 *Orni. lokenn*, 3-4 *luken*, -in, 4-5 *lokin*, -on, -yn, (5 *lukkin*). *Weak forms*: 4 *loukid*, 5 *lowked*, *Sc. lowkyt*. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lūcan* = OFris. *lūka*, MDu. *lūken*, OHG. (ant-, bi-) *lūkan* (MDu. *lūken*, Du. *luiken*), OLG. (ant-, ar-, p-) *lūchan* (MHG. *lūchen*), ON. *lūka*, Goth. **lūkan* (in *galūkan* to close, *uslūkan* to open); f. Teut. root **lauk-*: *lauk-*: *lūk-*, whence *LOCK sb.* 2 Outside Teut. no certain cognates have been found.

The str. pa. pple. survived the other parts of the vb., being regarded as belonging to *LOCK* ¹.]

1. *trans.* To close, shut, fasten; *esp.* to fasten (a door or chamber) with lock and key, to lock; also, to close (the jaws, the eyes). Also *fig.*

a1000 *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) Hrim & forst... hæleða eðel lucon. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pe seten weren ilokene. c1205 *LAV.* 15311 He ærde to Glocestre & be zates læc [c1275 *loc*] ful feste. c1220 *Bestiary* 513 Dis cete ðanne to-hise chaeules loked. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3779 Dis ærde is to-gidere luken, Als it ne were neure or to-broken. c1275 *Lucr. Ron* 147 in O. E. *MS.* 97 He hæweþ lū-tauht þe o tresor And hit þe luk þine bur. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10189 þe doren after hom wepide [hi]l loke vaste. a1300 *Sarmun* xxxvi. in E. E. *P.* (1862) 5 Yn-do þin herþ þat is iloke wiþ couetise and pryde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5224 Joseph þi sun sal luke þin ei. 13.. *Seynt Sag.* (W.) 99 He lek his eghen & gan to slape. c1330 *Owain Miles* (1837) 10 With locke and keye the gate to louken. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlvii. 2 þe zates of heuen efsire þe day of dome sall be loukid til. ? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 3954 The gud kynge Lokes one his eye-liddis, þat lowkwide we faire. a1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 257 þe zates of Parais Poruth eue weren iloken. c1422 *Hoccleve Jereleand's Wife* 334 Left was the Erles Chambre dore vnstoken; To which he com and found it was nat loken. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a Casket, loken. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ix. viii. 68 Nor I, thy moder, laid not thy corps on beyr, Nor wyth my handis lowkyt thyne cyn so cleyr. a1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xv. 8 The dum solsequium... lousks his leavis throu langour of the

nicht. 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 8 Then who shall bee seene, To louk thy dead Ene?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To close up, form one mass. Also with *together*. Of a lace: To have a fastening.

a1000 *Pharix* 225 (Gr.) Sibban þa yslan eft onginnað after lighþrace lukan to-gadre. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3276 God him had halden up his hond to-ward ðis water, in a morgen quile ðe se loked. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 441 Penne læsed þe lo3 lowkande togeder. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 217 A lace lapped aboute, þat loked at þe hede.

3. *trans.* To lock or shut up (const. *in*, *within*); to enclose, surround; also, to lock or shut out. *lit.* and *fig.* To lock in clay or lead = to bury.

c1200 *ORMIN* 1091 He wass himm self... lokenn þær wiþþ-imenn. c1205 *LAV.* 32202 His þan heoð iloken faste i guldene cheste. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 362 Dhu salt þen ut in sorge lukan. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6338 Sum-kin takening sulþ þar be loken in þir wandes thre. *Ibid.* 6891 Þis castel es... wit walles loken four a stan. *Ibid.* 17411 Joseph... Yee loked under lok and sele. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3258 For loue in armes ilk ofer þey loken. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 492 Hir pines were so harde and strong, Seche wald be loken in clay. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 243 Lo! how the sonne gan louke Her litte in herself. c1380 *Wyclif St. Wks.* 111. 42 [God] loukide hem in þe my3t of her enemys. c1386 CHAUCER *Nuns Pr.* T. 55 Trewely she hath the herte in hood Of Chaunteclere loken in every lith. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3839 Thou shalt be bounde, And faste loken in a tour. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5005 þat opr loken ouire with leues as it were list siluir. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* 18 Late no3t myn enmyes makyn here game Of me, when I am lokyn in leed. 1438 *Buke Alex.* Great 108 That had him lukkin in luffis lace.

Hence † **Louked** (*weak*) *pph. a*. See also **LUKEN**, **LUCKEN**.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. Prolog. 101 The lowkyt buttonis on the gemmyt treis Ours-predand leyvis of naturis tapestres.

Louk, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *lūcan* (*pres.* ind. 3 *sing.* *lycð*), 3 *luken*, 5 *lowke*, 7-9 *lowk*, 9 *look*, *luke*, *louk*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lēac*, 3 *lēac*, *leac*, pl. 1 *lucon*, 3 *luken*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *locon*, 4 *loky*(n). [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lūcan* = OFris. *lūka*, MDu. *lūken*, OHG. (er-, ar-) *lūhhan* (MHG. *lūchen*, *lūchen*, *lūchen*, mod. G. *dial. lūchen* to pull), Goth. (us-) *lūkan* to draw (a sword). Some regard the root [pre-Teut. **lung-*] as identical with that of *Lith. lūsioti*, *lūzyti* to break, *Skr. ruḥ* to shatter.]

1. *trans.* To pull up or out. Now only *dial.*, to pull up (weeds); to weed (corn).

a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 28 (Sedgefield) Swa swa londes ceorl Of his recere lycð yfæl weod monig. c1205 *LAV.* 29072 Seiles heo up dro3en... loken rapas longe. *Ibid.* 29661 Up he læc þene staf, þat water þær after leop. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2128, Ichulle leoten luken & teon þe tittes awei of þine bare breosten. c1275 *AI Pains* *Lib* 136 in O. E. *MS.* 151 Snakes heore c3en lukeþ. a1400 *Octavian* 1274 Whan his swyrd was y-brokyt, A Sarasyns legge hath he lokyn, Therwyth he can hym were. 1483 *Cath. Arc.* 221/2 To Lowke (or weyde), *rencare*, *sanulare*. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 31 To *Lowk*; i. e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Look*, *louk*, to weed, clear.

† 2. *intr.* To burst out. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 30274 Pa isah he of Brien his teres ut lukan. Hence **Lou'king** *vbl. sh.*, weeding. Also **Lou'ker**, one who weeds.

14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 697/25 *Hic runcator*, lowker. 1491-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtess) 159 Pro le lukkyng i^{us} Spring apud Thomoknyre. 1624 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtess) 156 July 20. Reckoned with Leonard Goodale, pd him for his mowing, and his wife lowking and haymaking. 12s. 1641 *Ibid.* 142 Lookers have... 3d a day.

† **Louke**. *Obs.* App. a boon companion.

c1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 51 Ther is no thief with-oute a lowke, That helpeth hym to wasten and to sowke Of that he lrybe can or borwe may. 1880 C. H. POOLE *Gloss. Stafford* 15 *Lowk*, a sharp fellow.]

Loular, -ard, **loular**: see **LOLLARD**, **LOLLER** ¹.

Loun, *obs.* pa. pple. of **LIE** ²; var. of **LOWN** *Sc.*

Lounder (*lūndər*), *sh. Sc.* [? *Onomatopœic*.]

A heavy, swinging blow.

1723 *Ramsay Monk & Miller's Wife* 263 Wha lent him on the neck a lounder That gart him o'er the threshold founder. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxi. I wad liket weel just to hae... gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1862 W. HUNTER *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* xix. 231 [The] unwarly cur... received such a lounder as sent him howling to his den.

Lounder (*lūndər*), *v. Sc.* [f. *LOUNDER* *sh.*]

trans. To beat, cudgel, thrash. Also, to hurl with violence on (something), in *quot. fig.*

1806 in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 284/1 His back they loundert, mell for mell. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* iv. If they come to lounder ilk ither, as they did last time, suldna I cry on you. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* 330 Why is all this shame lounded on my head?

Hence **Loundering** *vbl. sh.* **Loundering** *pph.*

a., (of a blow) swinginge, severe.

1725 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. To lend his loving wife a loundingrick. 1818 *Scott Art. Milt.* xviii. Her daughter had never seen Jock Porteous... since he had gien her a loundingrick wi' his cane. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxx. 437, I should rather relish a loundingrick.

† **Lounderer**, *Obs.* [a. Du. *lunderaar* (in *Kilian lunderer*), f. *lunderen* to idle.] A skulker.

c1425 *WYNTOUN Chron.* ii. viii. 740 Thai mycht... That lordschipe wyn in herytage, For to test it fayntly, And lyve as lownderis caytively. c1530 *Test. W. Thorpe* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) I. 543/1 Lownders and lounders are wronge fully made and named Heremites.

† **Loune**, *v.* *Obs.* [Echoic; cf. *looning* s. *v.* LOON 2.] *intr.* To utter the cry of the crane. c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbysu* in Wright *Voc.* 152/3 Le bouf mugist (lowes), la grwe (crane) growle (lounet).

Lounge (loundʒ), *sb.* [f. LOUNGE *v.*]

1. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurly walk, a saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or manner of reclining.

1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* 11. 177 The gentlemen had arranged a morning lounge at Tattersall's. 1824 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* 1. 18 The disembarrassed lounge on her own ottoman. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 435, I am off to have a lounge with him. 1837 *Lytton Maltravers* ii. 1. 1. 166 What else have we to do with our mornings, we women? .. Our life is a lounge from the cradle to the grave. 1860 *Thackeray Roundabout* p. viii. Wks. 1869 XX. 85 'The Prince's lounge' was a peculiar manner of walking which the young bucks imitated. 1872 *Black Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 405 When we went out for a lounge after luncheon. 1889 D. C. Murray *Danger. Cats-paw* 18 Esden had slackened his pace to a mere lounge.

b. A pastime. Also *slang* (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief meal' (Farmer).

1788 *Trifler* No. 21. 276 If.. you have invented a new lounge, communicate it in your next. 1844 *Disraeli Coningsby* i. vi. 1. 69, I don't care for dinner. Breakfast is my lounge.

2. A place for lounging; a gathering of loungers.

1775 *Sheridan Rivals* i. 1. But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath?.. Fag. 'tis a good lounge. 1798 *Jane Austen Northanger. Abb.* (1833) i. v. 20 Every search for him was unsuccessful, in morning lounges, or evening assemblies. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 If a man were asked to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—'He voted it a bad lounge'. 1800 Mrs. Herve *Mourtray* Fam. IV. 135 Her house.. was voted to be the most delightful lounge in London. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* ii. (1885) 11. 170 This is a great lounge, attended by all the people of the town. 1881 J. T. Stagg *Remin. Manch.* xxvi. 306 The lounge or drawing-room.. was extremely elegant.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lie at full length.

1825 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 240 The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 46 The patient was promoted into a cane lounge in the sitting-room.

4. *attrib.* ('suitable for lounging'), as lounge-book, -chair, -coat, -hour, -suit; cf. LOUNGING *vbl. sb. b.*

1800 *Coleridge in Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 82, I am compelled.. to give a volume of letters from Germany, which will be a decent 'lounge book, and not an atom more. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 2/1 A sort of shudder sweeps over the limp forms in the 'lounge-chairs. 1898 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 8/2 Frook coats, and tail coats, and 'lounge coats, and top coats. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A Boxing Match took place in Conduit-Street during the 'lounge hours. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/2 A navy blue serge 'lounge suit.

Lounge (loundʒ), *v.* Also 7 loundge, 8 Sc. lunge; and in derivatives 7 lundge, 8 lownge. [Of obscure origin; perh. suggested by LUNGIS.]

1. *intr.* To move indolently, resting between-whiles, or leaning on something for support. Also with *about, away, in, out, up*. (In the early instances perh. rather: To skulk, to slouch.)

1508 *Dunbar Flying v. Kennedie* 174 Ay loundand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. 1639 J. Clarke *Paranologia* 259 He loundges as a dog that had lost his tayle. 1755 *Ramsay To Jas. Clerk* 3 Works 1877 II. 307 Whase owsen loundges o'er a plain Of wide extent. 1757 *Smollett Reprisal* i. i. While I go down to the cabin.. you may lounge about and endeavour to over-hear their conversation. 1838 *Lytton Alice* 131 Vargrave lounged into the billiard-room. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* xvii. Roland lounged in, not more presentable than the rest. 1853 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 26 Filthy negroes, who lounge in and out. 1874 *Deutsch Rem.* 176 Egyptian officials, lounging about armed with weighty sticks. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 260/2 He would lounge up and say—'Now come really'.

2. To recline lazily, to loll.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 Eart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tether Eend. 1778 *Ibid.*, *Gloss.*, *Lounging* or *Lundging*, leaning on any thing, such as a Gate or a Stile, like a lazy Creature that hath nothing else to do. 1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint.. shows itself by.. an unwonted desire to lounge and loll about. 1827 *Lytton Pelham* I. xii. 39 You must not lounge on your chair. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* ii. The other stood lounging with his foot upon a chair. 1850 *Maurice Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 162 Lounging upon their couches. 1859 C. C. Barker *Associat. Princ.* iii. 63 'Squires.. lounging on the rushes before the great hall fire.

3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

1671 *Skinner Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lounge*, cunctari, movari, cessare, vide *Lungis*. 1755 *Johnson, Lounge*, to idle; to live lazily. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Bohn 1848) 197 It would be at least some amusement.. to lounge over what the other artists had done. 1856 L. Cockburn *Mem.* (1874) vii. 393 Scott.. breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven.

4. *trans.* To pass (time, etc.) away (rarely out) with lounging; also, † to lounge in (a place) (*obs.*).

1776 *Dk. Richmond in Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 113, I suppose you lounge away whole months whistling for want of thought. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 129, I never go to the play for any entertainment, except kicking up a row and lounging the lobbies. 1814 *Jane Austen Mansf. Park* (1851) 67 They all returned to the house together, there to lounge away the time as they could with chit-chat. 1871 *Burns Ad Fidem* (ed. 2) iii. 39 The able-bodied and able-minded person who.. lounges out his youth and lounges out his manhood. 1879 *Froude Caesar* 104 He then returned to Rome to lounge away the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.

Lounge, variant of LUNGE; *obs.* form of LUNG.

Lounger (loundʒər), [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who lounges, an idler, a do-nothing.

1508 *Dunbar Flying v. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loundgeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonje. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* viii. Prol. 122 Quhat bern be thou in bed.. Lurk-and like a loundgeour? 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 54 P. 6, I shall enquire into such about this Town as have arrived at the Dignity of being Loungers by the Force of natural Parts. 1750 *Student* I. 21 Idle people called Loungers, whose whole business it is to fly from the painful task of thinking. 1803 *Mar. Edgeworth Manufacturers* ii. (1832) 106 Our hero was ridiculed most unmercifully by all the Bond-street loungers. 1862 *Merivale Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 66 The loungers of the baths and porticoes sallied forth from their cool retreats. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 7 He went to Europe as a student, not as a lounge.

Lounging (loundʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LOUNGE *v.*

1793 *Ld. N. Spencer in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 121 Two or three hour's lounging in a place called a club. 1823 *Byron Juan* xl. lxi. His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging, and boxing. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 439 Seldom or never is the pulpit used.. to denounce idleness, lounging or laziness.

b. *attrib.*, as lounging-book, -chair, -hall, -jacket, -place.

1790 H. Walpole in *Walpoliana* clxxiv. 79 A catalogue *raisonnée* of such [novels] might be itself a good 'lounging book. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 159 We assure our readers that the compilation is.. an excellent lounging-book. 1841 R. P. Ward *De Clifford* III. viii. 123 See these superb sofas, carpets, tables, and 'lounging-chairs. 1867 *Trollope Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217 [He] was sitting in a lounging-chair and smoking a cigar. 1875 *Lounger* No. 8 p. 2 If you will make Dun's rooms a 'Lounging Hall instead of a Chapel. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiii. (1889) 319 The owner of the mansion was seated at table in a 'lounging jacket. 1837 *Hawthorne Twice Told* I. (1851) II. xii. 183 Peter had long absented himself from his former 'lounging-places.

Lounging (loundʒɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ING 2.] a. That lounges. b. Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 35 The foul stalking lundging body of that Og of Bashan. 1789 *Charlotte Smith Elhelinde* I. 108 There is not any of his 'lounging, tonish friends of his half so well looking. 1807 *Knox & Jebb Corr.* I. 326 There is.. much of what is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable in a lounging life. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 16 He.. walked with a sort of lounging stomp. 1851 *Mayne Reid Scap Hunt.* xxviii. 289 The horses staid in lounging attitudes, asleep. 1857 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 210 The library is.. lounging and luxurious.

Loungingly (loundʒɪŋli), *adv.* [f. LOUNGING *phl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a lounging attitude or manner.

1799 *Spirit Pub. Jynls.* (1805) III. 126 Throw yourself loungingly into a chair at Owen's, cut up a pine [etc.]. 1855 *Chambr. Jynl.* III. 49 He comes straight on, rather loungingly. 1882 *Woon. Mag.* XLVI. 326/2 Romeo can half sit loungingly agst the fountain.

Loungeoute, var. LUNGOUTE *Sc. Obs.*, locust.

Lounie: see LUNYIE.

Loup (loup), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* [a. ON. *hlup* = LEAP *sb.* 1.] = LEAP *sb.* 1. *Lover's loup*: cf. LOVER 1 4.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* vi. 638 Till thame that faucht with his man A loup richt lychtly maid he than. 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Shep.* i. i. Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope, Gae fill 't your ways, and take the lover's loup. 1821 *Galt Ann. Parish* viii. 85 The horses gave a sudden loup, and couped the coach. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 1901 Two sheep dogs raced forward with long lous.

† **Loup**, *sb.* 2. *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *loup-r* = LEAP *sb.* 2.] A wheel or fishing basket; = LEAP *sb.* 2.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jus. Vi* 1814 III. 218/2 Halding of cruvis, lyns or lousps with fresche watteris.

† **Loup** (lū), *sb.* 3. [a. F. *loup*, lit. 'wolf': = L. *lup-um*. Cf. LOO *sb.* 2.] A light mask or half-mask of silk or velvet worn by females.

1834 *James F. Marston Hall* xxii. The black velvet mask, called a *loup*, which was then very generally used by women in the higher classes, under the pretext of defending their complexions. 1876 *Ouida Winter City* x. 327 Their white teeth shone under the lace of their lousps.

Loup (loup), *v.* *Sc.* Also 4-9 loup(e, 6 loupe, (8) loop). [a. ON. *hlupa*: see LEAP *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* = LEAP *v.* In various senses.

1375 *Spirit Pub. Jynls.* (1805) III. 126 And it [wheel of fortune], that wond'lar lawg wer ere, Mon loup on loft in the contrere. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (John Baptist) 506 Pe wikit wite gert hir dochter ga.. & spring & loupe befor pain al. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 413 Sum he gart loupe and drown into the deip. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 222 Quhen that I heir hir name exprest, My hart for loy dois loup thairfor. a 1578 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 197 The bischope quha was than loupand on hors. a 1584 *Montgomerie Cherie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht befor thou loup. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 138 That like new-speak'd Fillies they may loop over the Fold-dikes of Grace. 1788 *Burns Ep. to H. Parker* 30 O, had I power like inclination, I'd.. loup the ecliptic like a bar. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 175 The trout are loupin in the water. 1871 C. Gibson *Lack of Gold* vii. With.. your purse full you'll get dozens of them ready to loup at you. 1894 *Crockett Raiders* (ed. 3) 46 Gin I haena the strength o' aim to gar ye loup mysel'.

b. *Comb.*: loup-the-dike a. giddy, slightly.

1823 *Galt Entail* II. 276 She jealousies that your affections are set on a loup-the-dike Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii. I have my finger and my thumb on this loup-the-dike loon.

Loup, *obs.* form of LOOP.

† **Loup cervier** (lu sɛrvje). [F. *loup cervier*,

ad. L. *lupus cervarius* (Pliny) the lynx (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* that hunts stags, f. *cervus* stag).] The Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*), a species of wild cat with a short tail.

1725 *Coats-Dict. Heraldry*, *Loup-cervier* is a very large Sort of Wolf. 1744 A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* 41 The Loup Cervier, or Lynx, is of the Cat Kind.

Loupe, **Louped**: *obs.* forms of LOOP, LOOPED.

† **Loupegarth**. *Obs.* [Cf. MSw. *löpe gatulop* (Söderwall) to run the gantlope.] = GANTLOPE.

1637 R. Monro *Exped.* t. 45 Other slight punishments.. as the Loupegarthe, when a Souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred Souldiers,.. where his Camerades whip him with small rods.

† **Louper**. *Obs.* Some kind of artificial fly.

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The blacke louper, the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of pe peck tale.

† **Loup-garou** (lu'garu). Also 7 lou-garou. [F. *loup-garou*, f. *loup* wolf + *garou*, OF. *garoul*, a. OHG. **uerawolf* WERWOLF.] = WERWOLF.

1579-80 *North Plutarch, Alcib.* (1595) 218 Timon sur-named Misanthropos (as who would say Loup-garou [so Fr. in Amyot (1565) I. 136] or the man-hater. 1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 130 Dead mens Graves are not secure from these Lycanthropi, these Loup-garous. 1847 *Longf. Ev.* i. iii. 13 He told them tales of the Loup-garou in the forest.

Louping (loupɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUP *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LOUP *v.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 316/1 Lowpyng or skyping, saltus. a 1584 *Montgomerie Cherie & Slae* 279 Ay loup- ing, throu louping. To win to liberty. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* let ix, Louping and laughing.. would soon make the powder flee out of his wig.

b. *Comb.*: louping ague, 'a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance' (Jam.); louping ill, 'a disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam.); louping on stone, a mounting-block.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Forfarsh.* II. 495 A singular kind of distemper, called the 'louping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. 1816 *Scott Bl. Dwarf* x, The 'louping-ill's been sairer amang his sheep than ony season before. 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 31 May, Professor Hamilton.. has.. discovered the bacilli of loupin-ill in sheep. 1728 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xxvi. 400 A petition given in by George Grant.. To ye bailies and Council.. for ye liberty of building a 'louping on ston at the south side of the house in Newburgh he possesses. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xxix. He had.. by the assistance of a 'louping-on-stane'.. elevated his person to the back of.. a broken-down blood-horse. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* I. 263 Milestones.. resembling 'louping on' stones or 'upping blocks'.

Lour, **lower** (laur, laur), *sb.* 1. For forms see the vb. [f. LOUR *v.*]

1. A gloomy or sullen look; a frown, scowl.

13. *Scayn Sag.* (W.) 1952 Whi makest thou wisht scher and foul lour? 1520 *Palser* 241/1 Loure an yvell loke. 1578 T. Procter *Gorg. Gallery* Lijj, What are your sweet smiles, quite turn'd into lowes? 1598 *Drayton Heroic. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 83 In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye, Consists my life. 1704 *Steele Lying Lover* i. 2 Han't I a down lookish Lour? a wise Sadness. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xviii. A sudden, though transient lour of the eye, shewed a basty, haughty, and vindictive temper.

2. Of the sky, weather, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance; an instance of this.

1596 B. Giffen *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leaving of al- withering age, I have not suffred many winter lowes. 1686 *Goan Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 214 [It] is apt to Heat, and sometimes.. to Dryth; but more frequently to Lowr, Bluster, Rain. 1808 *Scott Marv. v. Intro.* For thy dark cloud, with umbred lowr, That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. ii. 209 Alas unto that fearless flower.. The sunlight's smile—the tempest's lowr.

Lour, **lower** (laur, laur), *sb.* 2. *slang.* Also 6, 9 lowre, 9 loaver. *Money.*

1567 *Herman Cereat* 85 Hast thou any lowre in thy bonge? 1622 *Fletcher Beggar's Bush* II. i. Except you do provide me hum enough, and Lour to bouze with! 1670 *Corrigan Scoffer* *Spect.* (1675) 184 But ere this life I'll longer lead I'll stroll for Lower, or begg my bread. 1834 W. H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* v. i. (1878) 341, I know I owes you my life, and I thank you for it. Take back the lowre. 1851 *Manhew Lond. Labour* I. 424 They don't mind tipping the loaver (money). 1889 *Clackson & Richardson Police* 321 Had money (coin), gammy lower.

Lour, **lower** (laur, laur), *v.* Forms: 3-6 loure, 3-4 lure, 5-8 lowr(e, 6 loour, 7 lowere), 6-10 lower. [ME. *loure-n*, perh. repr. an OE. **lūrian*;] other Tent. langs. have forms app. corresponding, but they have not been traced to any early date.

Cf. early mod. Du. *loeren* (Kilian) to frown, knit the brows; to look askance; to wink; to watch stealthily, to lie in wait (now only, to spy, lie in wait); late MHG. and MLG. *lāren* to lie in wait (mod. G. *lauern*); Sw. *lura*, Da. *lure* to lie in wait, also to doze, nap (Sw., Da. *lur* a nap, mod. Ice. *lúra* to doze, nap, *lir* a nap).

The spelling *lower* (cf. *lower*) renders the word identical in its written form with *Lower*, to bring or come down, and the two vbs. have often been confused: when said of clouds, *lower* (laur) to look threatening, has some affinity in sense with *lower* (laur) to descend, and it is not always possible to discover which vb. was in the mind of a writer.]

1. *intr.* Of persons, their eyes, countenances, etc.: To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. † Also, to be depressed or mournful. *Const. at, on, upon*; rarely in indirect passive.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 294/16 He...loured with sori semblaunt : and peos wordes out he caste. a 1300 *K. Horn* 286 Heo sende hie sonde Apelbrus to honde, pat he come hire to, And also scholde horn do al in to bure, for heo gan to lure. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2119 De listere he let per-of, ac lound and he seide [etc.]. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* l. 409 For had he lawghed, had he loured, He muste have be devoured Yf Adriane ne had y-be. c 1412 *Hocleve De Reg. Princ.* 703 Now I am mys-lykyd on & loured. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 92 Pou...lowryst, & chaungyst chere, & fleest compagne. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 75 They that lowryd, nowe laughe upon me. 1568 *TILNEY Disc. Marriage* B viij, Can there be any greater disorder, than for the husbando to be merie abrode, and lowre at home? 1580 *BABINGTON Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 75 Wee either lowre or laughe to be tolde, we should come in. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 560 Love him...lowre not upon him. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1057 Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she or lowre. a 1701 *SEDLAY Poems* Wks. 1722 l. 16 The Man's unkind, the cheated Woman lowr's. 1750 *Student* l. 323 A young man, who lowr'd very much in his countenance, and stood in a melancholy posture. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* l. 20 His tone of insolence and pow'r, Made all the passengers to low'r. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xx, His brows knit and his eyes lowred. 1879 *BUTCHER & LANG Odys.* 360 Then Odysseus of many counsels lowred on them. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The convict faces lowering over the bulwark of the barracoon.

b. quasi-trans. To express by frowning.
1746 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 21 The other part [of the crowd] remained a little way off, and loured defiance.

2. trans. and fig. Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest, etc.: To look dark and threatening. Const. on, over, upon.

[a 1450, etc.: see *LOWRING*.] 1500 *MARLOWE Edux.* II. iv. vi. 63 O my starres! Why do you lowre vnkynkly on a King? 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 3 The clouds that lowr'd vpon our house. 1614 *EARL STIRLING Doomsday* xii. vi. (1637) 261 No threatning cloud, all charg'd with hailstones lowres. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1002 Skie lowr'd and...som sad drops wept. 1713 *ADRIAN Cato* l. i. The dawn is over-cast, the morning lowrs. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* II. xxxii, When the dark shades of melancholy lower. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despol.* ii. 70 Let comolchory perplexity lowr over a people as it may. 1842 *BABHAM Inghol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Blondie Jacke*, So sour its ugly grey walls seem to lowr. 1846 *KERLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 74 Their day, in gloom or tempest born, Lowers on till noon and night. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsty* v, A shadow lowr'd on the fields. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* II. 397 Where night in her darkness lowers.

3. Chiefly Sc. To crouch, lurk, skulk. Obs.

a 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4528 Of paynyms lorells pat her by lowres. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* ix. iii. in *Anglia* IX. 463 And lowrand law, thou can gar hennis de. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* l. lviii, On kneis I erap, and law for feir did lowre. 1513 — *Aeneis* vii. vii. 5 Alecto...prively begouth awach and lowre About his spouse queyne Amatas boure. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 22 Quhen David vnder þe sekid lowre. 1622 *MALYNIS Anc. Law-Merch.* 253 Philosphers...have determined that the sperme, or seed of all things...doth in a secret manner lowre within the two Elements of Water and Earth. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* l. i. liii, Make their brisk sprights to lout and lowly lowr. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 The murderers of his nephew, whom he lowr'd for.

4. *Lowr, lowr, int.* Obs. [? contraction for *lo where*.] = Lo or look where! or simply Lo!

[c 1205 *LAV. 2117* Lou [c 1275 lo] war her biforen us hedene hundes. l. 1245 *Ancr. R.* 152 Lou hit her: read gold & whit seoluer inouh. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2436 Lowr! herich abide þe bite of swordes egge.

Lowr, Sc. f. *liefer*, compar. of LIEF a.

5. *Lowrd, a. and sb.* Obs. Also 4 *lourde*, 5 *lowrde*, *lowryd(e)*, 6 *lowrd*, *loord*, *lurde*, 7 *lowr'd*. [a. F. *lourd* heavy.]

a. *adj.* Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 149 To se so lusti on as sche þe coupled with so lourde a wight. c 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* viii. x. 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 *MARTIAL Tread. Crass* 119 b [Images] quicken the memory which in many is fickle, help ignorance, which in some is lurde. 1590 A. HUME *Poems* (S. T. S.) 19 The mortall caduck, carnall corps (a lowrd and brullk mase). 1594 *Ibid.* 85, 1681 *Colvill Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 101 The lowrd mistakings of some men. [1790 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Miss A. Berry* 29 Nov. (1846) VI. 381 The lowrd want of grace in Guercino.]

b. *Sb.* A sottish fellow, a lout.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 33 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swynck. 1590 — *P. Q.* int. vii. 12 A laesie loord, for nothing good to doime.

Hence 4 *Lourdish*, 4 *Lourdy*, *Lourdy* *adjs.*, in the same sense.

1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 41 Of dottuls and shallow-pated Fooles...These Infortunate and Lourdish sort. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 71 *Lourdy*, Sluggish. Suff. 1721 *BAILEY, Lourdy*, slothful, sluggish. *Suss.*

Lourd (*lurd*). Sc. [Alteration of *lour*, var. of *lever* LIEFER, the structure of the phrase suggesting a pa. pple. as appropriate.] Only in *I had or wad lourd* = 'I had rather'.

1717. *Child Morice* in *Child Ballads* II. 275, I rather lourd it had been my sel Than eather him or thee. 1799 *SCOTT Sheph. Tale*, But I had lourd melle with fiends of hell Than with Clavers and his band. a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xliii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 7, I wad lourd have had a windingsheet And helped to put it ower his head. a 1802 *Broom of Contenknous* xviii. *ibid.* IV. 199 And ere he had taken the lamb he did I had lourd he had taen them a'.

Lourdain (e, -an, -ayne, variants of LURDAN.

Lourde, obs. form of LORD.

4. *Lourderie*. Obs. In 6 *luerdrie*. [a. F. *lourderie*, f. *lourd* : see LOURD.] Stupidity.

1555 *BRAMHAM To Rdr.* in *Lydg's Chron. Troy*, The trifeling tales and barayne luerdries of Robyn Hode [etc.].

Lourdin, variant of LURDAN Obs.

5. *Lowre*. Obs. [a. F. *lowre*, an old name for the musette or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that instrument.] ? An air suited to the bagpipe.

1706 P. SIRS *Art. Dancing* 50 Quadruple-Time is made use of in slow Airs, and the Tunes called Lowres. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Lowre*, is the name of a French Dance, or the Tune thereunto belonging, always in Triple Time, and the Movement, or Time, very Slow and Grave. 1811 in *Busby Dict. Mus.*

Lowre, Lourey, obs. ff. LOWER v., LORY.

Lowring, lowering (*low'rin*, *low'ring*), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUR, LOWER v. + -ING l.] The action of LOUR v., frowning, scowling, sullenness.

a 1250 *Out & Night*. 423 Gruching and luring him both rade. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 There was neuer pees betwene hem, but euer glonyng, lowring, and chiding. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette it be done withoute sadnes and lowring. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 486 b, Neither was Queene Elizabeth ever...afraid of any her subjectes lowring or browbeating. 1665 *BRATHWAIT Comment Two Tales* 179 There was nothing there [at the bridal] but Pouting, Lowring, and Cloudy Weather. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* l. 180 These lowrings of gloomy reflection.

Lowring, lowering (*low'rin*, *low'ring*), *ppha.* [f. LOUR, LOWER v. + -ING 2.]

1. Of persons (+ occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloomy, sullen.

13. K. ALIS. 525 Lowring semblaunt on hire he made. 1340 *Aschb.* 256 The lournde chiere [to-brau] þe wordes of the missigere. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* vi. 163 He lokeþal lowring and 'lordein' hym calleþ. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* G. clxi, And quhillun In hir chiere thus a lyte Lowring sche was. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vi. vii. 123 b, A lowring loke & a laughing herte. c 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* vi. (1843) 37 When ye fast be not lowring lyk hypocryts. 1607 *TOWSEL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 48 They call him [a bull]...ferce, valiant, and lowring. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 186 To be angry, and...to cast a lowring smile. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a lowring look. 1712 *BUGELL Spect.* No. 425 P. 5 In his lowr a lowring Roughness. 1741 *BETTERTON Eng. Stage* v. 66 A lowring and dark Visage is the Index of Misery. 1819 I. HUNT *Indicator* No. 4 (1822) I. 25 With eyes a little shut and lowring. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 400 The young supralapsarians...were strictly interrogated by a synod of lowring Supralapsarians. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xiv, 'Foul!' reiterated the Chancellor, with a lowring brow and flashing eyes. 1888 F. HUME *Madame Midas* l. Prolog. The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowring looks.

2. trans. Of the clouds, sky, weather, etc.: Gloomy, dark, threatening. Sometimes fig. of attendant circumstances. Occas. influenced by association with LOWERING *pph. a.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge* 70, Angle (1883) 20 Ve schall angle as y seyde be for in darke lowryng wedur. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Lowring as the wether is, when it is disposed to rayne, *soubreun.* a 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VI* 168 James Butler...seying fortunes lowryng chance...with a great numbre fled away. 1579 *TWYNE (Rile)* Physicke against Fortune...as well in tyme of the bright shynnyng sunne of prosperitie, as also of the foule lowryng stormes of aduersitie. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iii. 187 Nor euer write, regrette or reconcile This lowring tempest of your home-bred hate. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xvi. 3 The skie is red and lowring. 1659 *PETRY'S Diary* i. May, And mighte earnest to go, though the day was very ill. 1697 A storm came on, preceded by a lowering darkness. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 814 So light displays its loveliest effect in lowering skies. 1821-2 *PRAED Ice of Battle Poems* (1864) II. 3 A lowering sound of doubt and fear Breaks sudden on the startled ear. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* l. 3 The black peaks were holding converse with the lowering clouds. 1878 *LECKY Eng.* in *18th C.* I. iii. 474 The calm or lowring aspect of foreign affairs.

b. Of liquor: Turbid. Obs.

1703 *Art & Myst. of Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

3. Lurking, skulking. Obs.

a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1446 We lurked undyr lee as lowrand wretches! 1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenith.* (1821) 8, I...Have led a lowring life in restles pain. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 216 Nor it had bene ane hieland quow Lurcane and lowrand, I wat not how.

Hence *Lowringly, Loweringly* *advs.*, gloomily, sullenly, threateningly; *Loweringness*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Lowringness of the wether, *sombrecast.* 1576 *GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. 1680 *AUBREY Lives, Sir H. Blount* (1898) l. 110 They...looked lowringly on him. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxiii. (1842) 477 The day broke very loweringly. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Aug., The clouds come loweringly down to meet the mist.

Lowry, lowery (*low'ri*, *low'eri*), *a.* Also 7 *lowry*. [f. LOUR *sb.* l + -y.] Of the sky, etc.: Dull, gloomy, threatening.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* vii. xix, And in my wretched Beings lowry morn Dawn'd not eternal Night. *Ibid.* xvii. xxxii, But strait their Sunshine turn'd to lowry weather. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* l. xiii. 67, XXI: m. close, H. wd m. often lowry, some shedding o. 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Lowry*, hazy, dull dark weather, when the Air looks thick...and Rain is threatened. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sea. Stor.* 39 The day was lowry. 1888 *BARRIE Auld Licht* l. 141 (1902) 84/1 Lowry grew the sky.

Lowry, obs. form of LOWRIE Sc.

Lous, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE v.

Louse (*laus*), *sb.* Pl. lice (*lais*). Forms: 1 *lús*, *luis*, 3 *luse*, 4 *lous*, 4-5 *lowce*, 4-7 *lows(e)*, 6- *louse*. Pl. 1 *lys*, 4-5 *luis*, 4-6 *lys(e)*, 4 *lyes(e)*, -yse, 5 *lies(e)*, *lise*, 6 *Sc. lyiss*, 4-7 *lyce*, 6- *lice*. [A Com. Tent. fem. cons. stem: OE. *lis* = MLG., MDu. *lús* (Du. *luis*), OHG., MHG. *lús* (mod.G. *laus*), ON. *lús* (Da., Sw. *lus*).]

1. A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes: often with qualification, as *bird-, fish-, plant-, sea-louse*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P. 310 *Peduculi*, luis. c 1000 *HELVETI. Basil* xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton luid. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 192 He alyfde eal heora land mid...hundes luisum. a 1300 *Sarman* v. in *E. P.* (1862) 1 Of þi schuldres and of þi side þou mihte hunt luse and flee. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 651 Þou forth bringes of þi-self here Nites, lyse, and other vermyen sere. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. v. 196 A tummy tabarde of twelve wynter age...ful of lys crepyng. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 Arnulphus...[was] destroyed, and i-3ete with luis ryst to be deth. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 *Medicyn.*...for to distrie lies þat ben engendrid of corrupt humours. 1597 *BEAOR Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 389 In time it corrupted his flesh, and turned into lice. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) Words explained, *Lice*, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6038 In a Louse I observe indeed...a short tapering nose with a hole in it. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* l. 247 It has always been believed that the immoderate use of them [sc. Figs] generates Lice. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 345 When we examine the human Louse with the microscope, its external deformity strikes us with disgust. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 253 Sleep impossible—mosquitoes! lice!!

b. In phrases and proverbs mostly *obs.*, chiefly as a type of something worthless or contemptible, as *not worth a louse*, *not to care three skips of a louse*. 4 To prick a louse, to be a tailor.

1588 *GREENE Alcida* (1617) I. 2, Lest thy...Logike prooue not worth a louse. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Min* in *Hum.* i. iii. (end), Care 'll kill a cat, yv-tailles all, and a louse for the hang-man. 1633 — *Tale Tub* ii. i. I care not, I, Sir, not three skips of a Louse for you. 1630 *Articles agst. Casin* in *C's Corr.* etc. (Surtees) l. 198 Many yeares before John Casin could tell how to prick a louse in his fathers shopp at Norwich. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in F.* 30 The very poets themselves that were wont to stand in awe of me, care not a louse for me now. 1699 *SWIFT Mrs. Harris's Petiti.* 'Tis not that I value the money three skips of a louse. 1749 *CHESTERE. Lett.* (1792) II. xciii. 219, I...don't care a louse if I never see it again. 1785 *BURNS Addr. to Deil* xi, When the best work-lume i' the house...Is instant made no worth a louse. 1836 *MARSHALL Midsh. Easy* xii, I say, Mr. Gossett, have you got the spirit of a louse?

2. trans. Applied in scorn to human beings.

1633 *Castle Where* i. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Come away, fellow louse, thou art euer eating. 1901 R. KILING *Kim* i. 25 Why hast thou allowed this louse Lutf to live so long?

3. attrib. and Comb., as *louse-mite*; *louse-berry*

(tree), *Eunonymus europæus*; *louse-burr*, *Xanthium strumarium*; *louse-disease*, PHTHIRIASIS; *louse-land* (slang), Scotland; 4 *louse-powder*, powder for destroying lice; 5 *louse-pricking*, tailoring, also attrib.; 6 *louse-seed*, 7 *leabane*; *louse-trap* dial. and slang, a comb; *lousewort*, 4(a) *Stinking Hellebore*, *Nelleborus fatidus*; (b) any plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, esp. *P. palustris* and *P. sylvatica*; (c) *Yellow Rattle*, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; (d) *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Britten & Holland).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Louseberry-Tree, *Eunonymus europæus*. 1578 *LYTE Dodocus* l. viii. 14 *Xanthium*, 'Louse Burr, or the lesser Clote. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 973 'Louse-disease...may last indefinitely if unchecked. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, 'Louse-land, Scotland. 1877 *MURRAY List Coll. Econ. Entomol.* 14 *Sarcophila* (Ich and 'Louse Mites). 1578 *LYTE Dodocus* iii. xxxix. 372 This herbe is called...in base Almaigne *Luyscrut*, and the seede made into powder *Luysepowder*, that is to say, 'Lousepowder. 1710 *London's Medicinal Informer* 53 His Father's 'Louse-pricking Trade, i.e. Tayloring. 1756 *TOTTERVY Hist.* 2 *Orphan* l. 164 It would be well for you, if you'd stay at home, and mind your louse-pricking. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *W. Wulcker* 559/6 *Psillium*, 'lused. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, A Scotch 'Louse-trap, a Comb. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] 1578 *LYTE Dodocus* iii. xxvi. 351 'Louswurt...Fuchsius counteth for a kinde of blacke hellebor. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cccxxi. 913 Of red Rattle, or Lousewort. 1756 J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 120 Our farmers have an opinion that sheep feeding on them [Coxcombs] become subject to vermin, whence the English name lousewort. 1901 *Speaker* 21 Sept. 692/2 Yellow louse-worts.

Louse (*lauz*), *v.* Also 5 *lowsyn*, 6 *lowze*, 6-7 *louze*, *lowse*. [f. LOUSE *sb.*]

1. a. trans. To clear of lice, remove lice from (a person, oneself, a garment).

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 316/2 *Lowsyn*, *pediculo*. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplondyschin* (Percy Soc.) II. 11 Efte was she busy, them lowsynge and kemyng. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/2 Howe handsome it is to lye and sleepe, or to lowze themselves in the sunn-shine. 1596 *LODGE Wits Miserie* (1879) 112 Goe wretche to thow art and louse thyselfe. 1663 *PETRY'S Diary* 6 June, To York House, where the Russia Ambassador do lie: and there I saw his people go up and down lowzing themselves. 1795 S. HERRNE *Journ. to N. Ocean* 325 He frequently set five or six of his

strapping wives to work to louse their hairy deer-skin shifts. 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 52/1 [They] were lousing each other; and it surprised us that they did not discontinue their work... as we entered. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 482 Prince Potemkin... used to louse himself at dinner. fig. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 15, I have here took the paines to nit and louse over the Doctors booke.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1590 in *LEVIN'S Manih.* 225/2 [printed Bousle]. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* 27 That little Beggars brat... was taken not long since lousing under a hedge. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 27 We beg'd together, lay together and lous'd together. 1727 *SOMERVILLE Fable* xiv. iii. 119 A tailor despicably poor, In every hole for shelter crept, On the same bulk, botch'd, lous'd, and slept.

2. *intr.* To be infested with lice. *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. ii. 29 The Codpiece that will house, before the head has any; The Head, and he shall Louse.

Hence **Lousing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* Also **Louser**, one who louses.

1575 R. B. APUS & Virginia B. 1, Yea but what am I... A Louse or a louser, a Lecke or a Larke. a 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. ii. (1655) Dost thou think any State Would... trust thee with a secret above lousing? 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 226 He went into the lousing Room, and turn'd a little Board that hung at the Door, on which was written, *One is lousing.*

Louse, *Sc.* and *north.* form of **Loose**.

Lousenger, Loush, var. ff. **LOSENGER, LUSH.**

Lousily (*lou'zili*), *adv.* [f. **LOUSY** + **-LY** 2.] In a lousy manner; filthily, meanly, scurvily.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* v. i. H. 2 b. For I had rather dye, then in a street lue poore and lousily.

Lousiness (*lou'ziness*). [f. **LOUSY** + **-NESS**.]

The condition of being lousy; fig. meanness, villainess. † Also as a mock-title.

1530 in *PALSGR.* 241/1. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* § 273 In greke it is named *Phthiriasis*. In Englyshe it is named *lousiness*. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* i. iv. May it please your worshipful lousiness. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxvii. (1679) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measels... to this commonly succeeds lousiness. 1682 SHADWELL *Metal* 89 Who by reviling Patriots, think to be from lousiness and hunger ever free. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 645 Species I. Malis *Pediculi*. Lousiness. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 200 Lousiness is a morbid state in which lice develop themselves to such an extent that a pruriginous eruption is produced.

Lousious, *obs.* form of **LUSCIOUS**.

Lousologist, *humorous nonce-word*. One who has a scientific knowledge of lice.

1835 SYD. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 367 Mineralogists, astronomers, ornithologists, and lousologists.

Louss(e, Loust), *obs.* ff. **LOOSE, LUST.**

Lousy (*lou'zi*), *a.* Also 4-8 **lowsy(e)**, (4 **lousi**, 5 **lowse**, -i), 6-7 **lous**, **lowsie**, -ye, -zie, -zy, 8 **lowsey**. [f. **LOUSE** *sb.* + **-Y**.]

1. Full of lice, infested by lice.

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl.* B. v. 195 With an hode on his hed a lousi hatte aboute. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bv. A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 117 There be horses that will be lowsy, and it cometh of pouterte, colde and yll keepyng. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 74 Your court and lowse coit and sark. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic.* (1809) 134 Some authors say, the eating of them [figs] makes people lousy. 1653 *WALTON Compl. Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint, and very like to be lowsie. 1677 *JOHNSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 The sight of one of these [salmon] makes a fisher leap for joy, especially if his gills be lousy. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 394. I call him the Lousie Beetle, because when taken, he is generally found to be infested with small Vermin, like Lice. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 253 The Sweet-bryar and Gooseberry that are only lousie in dry times or in very hot and dry places. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 229 P. 1 A very ordinary Microscope shows us, that a Louse is itself a very Lousy Creature. 1890 C. PATMORE *Lct.* 23 May in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. 136 These are both large fish, but they are habitually what the fishermen call 'unclean' and 'lousy'; so they don't try to catch them. 1901 R. KIPLING *Kim* i. 26, I do not give to a lousy Tibetan.

† b. Characterized by the presence of lice. **Lousy disease**, *evil* = **PHTHIRIASIS**, *Obs.*

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* iii. 34 Antiochus, Sylla, and Herodde dyed in the lousy euill. 1538 *ELYOT Dict. Pherecydes*,... which dyed of the lousy sicknesse. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 520 Acastus the sonne of Pelias died of the lousie euill. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 274 The Phthiriasis [sic], or lousie disease, though very little known at present, was frequent enough among the ancients. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 138 The lousie diseases to which people are very subject in those countries.

c. **Lousy grass**, † (a) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fatidus*; (b) *Spergula arvensis* (1875 in Britten & Holland).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxli. 827 The thirde and fourth [kinds of Black Hellebore] are named in the Germane toong *Louskraut*, that is *Pedicularis*, or Lowsie grasse. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Ellebore*.

2. *fig.* Dirty, filthy, obscene. Also as a general term of abuse: Mean, scurvy, sorry, vile, contemptible. Now *rare*.

1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 160 A lowsy Ingelour kan deceyve thee. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* (1557) 463/2 He lounth her with such a lewde lowsye lous, as the lewde lousy lousher in lechery louseth himself. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 613 His base birth and lowsy linyage. 1596 *NASH Saffron Walden* 34 It is no vpright conclusion to say whatsoever is long laboured, is lowse and not worth a straw. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* i. i. And to discredit me before Strangers; for a lousie, paltry sum of Money? 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 2/1 Wicked Rhimes... sung to lowsey Tunes. 1768

STERNE Sent. Journ. (1775) I. 65 (*Remise Door*) You can never after... be anything in it [the church], said Pride, but a lousy prebendary. 1786 *Trials, etc. J. Sheppard*, I might pick up this lousy guinea myself and be damned! 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 65 The louiest, lowest, story to hand down to your namesakes in the future.

Lout (*lout*), *sb.* 1 Also 6 **loute**, **loughte**, 6-7 **lowt(e)**. [perh. of dialectal origin, connected with **LOUT v.1** (cf. **ON. lūt-r** stooping) or **LOUT v.2**]

1. An awkward ill-mannered fellow; a bumpkin, clown.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI* 110 Calling them, cowardes, dastardes, and loutes. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* (1567) Pref. Aij b. The wyse, the foolle: the countrie cloyne: the lerned and the lout. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 71 'Tis no trusting to yond foolish lout. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 18 Ill thrive the Lout, that did their mirth gaine-say. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sci.* 20 Will any man say, a great Lout new whipt, is probably like to make a good Scholar. c 1720 *PRIOR Old Gentry* 4 His son, and his son's son, Were all but ploughmen, clowns and louts. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 A more uncouthly lout was hardly seen. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 317 Her particularly stupid huge lout of a son. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 546 That lout has actually dared to make love to me.

† 2. In occasional use: A servant. *Obs.*

1567 *DRANT Horace's Ep.* I. N. Ej. Collected coyne is Lord or lowte to eche possesseing man. 1626 *SHELMAN Gloss. s. v. Lendes*, Anglis veteribus loute, pro seruiante et subdito.

3. *Rugby School slang*. A common fellow, 'cad'.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. v. We never wear caps here. Only the louts wear caps. *Ibid.* i. viii. They would roar out instances of his... shirking some encounter with a lout of half his own size.

Lout (*lout*), *sb.2 dial.* [cf. **CLOUT sb.1**] A blow.

c 1650 *TURKE & GOWIN* 142 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 95 Thou shalt see a tenisse ball that never knight in Arthurs hall is able to give it a lout. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v.* I fetch'd him a lout upo' th' side o' th' head.

† **Lout**, *sb.3 Obs.* [f. **LOUT v.1**] An inclination, bend.

1596 *DALRYMPLE Lt. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 44 Thair the land bowing the selfe be litle and litle, with a certane laich lout and bend with her bosum.

† **Lout**, *sb.4 Obs. rare*—1. [f. **LOUT v.4**] A bellowing noise.

a 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 172 Yender lad... The lout [*v. r.* lowde (= *LUDE*)] of this borne he shall here.

Lout (*lout*), *v.1* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **louted**.

Now *arch., poet. and dial.* Forms: 1 **lutan**, 3 **luten**, (**lutien**), *Orm.* **lutenn**, 4 **lute** (**lote**, **louzte**, **lutte**), 5-7 **loute**, **lowte**, (5 **loute**, **lowth**, **lowtt**), 6 **lewte** (e, 6, 9 **Sc. loot**, 4- **lout**. pa. t. a. **strong**

1 **léat**, *pl.* **luten**, 3-4 **leat**, *pl.* **luten**. β. **weak** 3 **lotte**, 7 **lute**, **lowtende**, 3-5 **lut** (**te**, **luted**, 4-6 **lowtend**, 4- **louted**. [Orig. a str. vb., *OE.*

lutan, pa. t. **léat**, *pl.* **lutan**, pa. pple. **luten**, corresponding to *ON. lūta*, pa. t. **lūt**, *pl.* **lutu**, pa. pple. **lotenn** (*Sw. lūta*, *Da. lude*), f. *Teut.* root ***lout-** : **lout** : **lūt** :—*pre-Teut.* ***lout-** : **lout** : **lūt**.

The primary sense of the root is prob. that represented in this vb.; it also appears in the senses 'to lurk' (see **LOTE v.1**, **LOUT v.2**, and cf. the cognates there mentioned, 'to deceive' (as in *Goth. lūts* hypocrite, *lūton* to deceive, *OE. lot* deceit, *lyegian* to defraud) and 'to be small' (see **LITTLE a.**). Outside *Teut.*, probable cognates are *Lith. lūdėti* to mourn, *lūdnas* sad, cast down, *OSL. lūditi* to deceive, *lūditi* foolish.]

1. *intr.* To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to stoop. *Occas. refl.*; also with *down*.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xiv. 6 Cumā weorðien we and lord luten we biforan god. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11302 *Pe birþ biforn him* Lafferd Gold Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. c 1200 *LAY.* 1880 *Ofte* he luten a-dun. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5156 *Hailand* forwit him þai lute. *Ibid.* 11614 *þai þam lute* vnder him. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 798 *Loze* he loutez hem to Loth to be grounde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 253 *Thar-with-all* he lowtitt and his leif has tane. 1398 *REYISA Barth. De P. R. v. xii.* (Tollm. MS.) *Poure foid bestis*, þat haueu hedes loutyng down to be erpward. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 144 (Add. MS.) *The Steward*... lowtend down, and thanked the Emperour of his grete mercy. c 1450 *Merlin* 98 *The archbishop lowtend to the swerde*, and sawgh letters of golde in the stel. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. ix. 84 *The Troiane prync* down lowtis hym abone. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* i. 30 *He faire the knight saluted*, louting low. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Ramant* Wks. (1678) 403 *The limber knights*... who... can kiss the Hand and lowt with more Grace. c 1755 *G. West Abuse Trav.* (Imit. *Spenser*) xli. in *Dodsley Coll. Poems* (1755) II. 98 *Tho' to that old mage* they louted down. 1826 *J. Wilson Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 147 *Dimna loote wi* that lang lack o' yours. 1891 *CONAN Doyle White Company* iii, I uncovered and louted as I passed.

b. *Const. dative or till, to, unto*: To bow or make obeisance to, reverence. † Also *trans*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 *Sanctus Martinus*... lent forð to ðæm men ðe hine slea mynte. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8961 *And till hemm* þaþe he lute & bæh. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 *Heo leat* laþe to hire leone laured. 1340 *Ayenh.* 239 *þer com* on of þe princes, and leat to him. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (George) 343 *þat scho* lud god lofe & lowte. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 306 *þif a frere* be a mastir... he shal be loutid & worshipid. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 926 *Why lowtt* 3e nat low to my lawdabill presens? 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) BJ. *To me men* lewte full lowe. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* iii. 3 *Thise lowtend* lowly to the noble Mayd. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-oth.* v. 78 *All lowting* lowe to him, him humbly they observe. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iv. viii. *To Rokeby*, next, he louted low, Then stood erect.

c. *fig.* To bow, stoop, submit (to).

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 282 *þe ildes* aboute alle

salle loute vnto þat lond. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2900 *He* gaf[r]te þe grettest to hire prison loute. c 1500 *Elegy on Henry 45 in Percy's Reliq.*. To whom grete astates obeyde and lowtende. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 100 *The Carthagenes* perceiving how they were not able at that present to cope with the Romans, louted for the time. 1801 *MAGNELL Poems* (1844) 118 'He ne'er can lout', I musing said, 'To ply the fleecing fawning trade'. 1819 *KEATS Otho* III. i. 17 *Was't to this end* I louted and became *The menial of Mars?*

2. *trans.* To bow (the head); to let (the countenance) fall. *rare*.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 2479 *Hengist* vaire him þonkede & is beued lotte [*v. r.* lowtende] adun. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16350 *Iesus* thought þer mikel scam, and luted don his cher.

† **Lout** (*lout*), *v.2 Obs.* Forms: 1 **lütian**, 3 **lutien**, 4 **lute(n)**, 5 **loute**, **lowt**. [*OE. lütian* weak vb. = *OHG. lūzen* (MHG. *lūzen*) f. *Teut.* root ***lout-** : **lout** : **lūt** :—(see **LOUT v.1**); cf. *OHG. lōscēn* (—**OTeut.* stem ***lut-skē-**) to lurk, *LUSK.*] *intr.* To lurk, lie hid, skulk, sneak. Used both in material and immaterial sense.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii. 26 *Du wunda lutiendra* god æt-stondes lece. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Josh.* ii. 16 *Farað* eow nu... to muntum and lutiad þær þry dazas. c 1205 *LAY.* 21509 *Duden* heom alle clane into þan scipen grunde & hæhte heom þere lute [*i. e.* 1275 *lotie*] wel. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 *Ha* sc. prude luted the heorte. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 373 *þe hare luteþ* all day, Ac nobles i-seo he may, 3if [etc.]. c 1250 *Long Life* 29 in *O. E. Misc.* 156 *Ac dep luteþ* in his scho. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 107 *For love* is of himself so derne, It luteþ in a mannes herte. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxx. ix. *Thys* semeth well in armes a knight to dye, And not in bed to lye, loure, and loute, Tyll death hym kill with paynes cruelly. 1483 *CAXTON Gault. Leg.* 378/2 *Valeryan*... fonde this holy man urbane lowtyng emonge the buryellys.

b. *simply*. To lie.

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 579 *Pey* [fish] must be tekyn of as þey in þe dische lowt.

Lout, *v.3* Also 6-7 **lowt(e)**. [?f. **LOUT sb.1**]

1. *trans.* To treat with contumely, mock. (cf. **FLOUT v.**) Also, to lout (a person) out of (something). *Obs.*

c 1530 *REDFORD Play Wit & Sci.* (1848) 41 *So makte*, so lowted, so made a sot! a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 *He is louted* and laughed to skorne, For the veriest dolte that euer was borne. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 258 b. *Here is no want* of any thing nowe, but of some geyring Gnato, which may lowt this Thraso out of hys paynted coat. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* IV. iii. 13, *I am* lowted by a Traitor Villaine, And cannot helpe the noble Cheualier. 1591 *HARRINGTON Orl. Fur.* xii. xxii. *She will* finde some sleight and pretie shift, With her accomod'd coyntes him to lout. c 1650 *Eger & Grine* 672 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 375 *Eger*... lay and heard her lowte him like a knave.

2. *intr.* To act as a lout; to loll about.

1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* No. 3 (1811) I. 59 *Those sprigs* of the ton... Who lounge, and who lout, and who booby about, No knowledge within, and no manners without.

† **Lout**, *v.4 Obs.* Also 6 **lowte**. [?Echoic: cf. **Rowt**, **Low vbs.**] *intr.* To low or bellow.

1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2, 1 *lowte* as a kowe or bull dothe. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crev.* *To Lout*, to Low like a Cow, or Bellow like a Bull. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

† **Louttardly**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **LOUT sb.1** + **-ARD** + **-LY** 1.] ?Lubberly.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xiii. 53 *That loutardly* shepherd.

† **Louter**. *Obs. rare*. [f. **LOUT v.1** + **-ER** 1.] One who bows (to a person); a worshipper.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 29 *Whare verray louters* loutes þe fadere. *Ibid.* cxxxi. 7 *Verray louters* of God.

Louteris = *louteris*, *obs.* pl. of **LACHERER Sc.**

c 1375 *Sc. Troysh.* (Horst.) II. 2980 *Louteris* frome his hed cane ryf. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* 2990 *Louteris* of his faire þallow haire.

Louting, *vbl. sb. Obs. exc. arch.* [f. **LOUT v.1** + **-ING** 1.] The action of **LOUT v.1**; bowing, cringing.

1340 *HAMPOLE P. Cons.* 7847 *þare* eþe lowtyng and reverence. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr. Sac.* *Christ's Body* (Gibbs MS.) II. 124 *þe kyng* with loutyng of hys heued... dyde reverence. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras.* *Par. Eph.* *Pro.*, *Promotion* obtained by... hypocritical louting. 1683 *CHALMHLI Thalma & Cl.* 81 *þer lowt* kootings lift them a step higher. 1819 *KEATS Let. to J. Taylor* 23 Aug., *Is this* lowt louting or playing the hypocrite for?

Louting, *ppl. a.1* [f. **LOUT v.1** + **-ING** 2.] Bowing down, deferential.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. 1389 *Iustly* to esteeme my verses lowtyng pitch. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* x. xlii. (1632) 141 *If he* [a king] chance to be jealous or capricious, will our lowtyng-curties... bring him in tune againe? 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xv. (1888) 138 *Our* lowland beggars... had a louting, flattering way with them.

† **Louting**, *ppl. a.2 Obs.* [f. **LOUT v.2** + **-ING** 2.] That louts or skulks. In quot. *absol.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 *He shal* saien on oreisoun in the worshippe of the hare... The louting, the westloker.

Louting (*louting*), *ppl. a.3* [f. **LOUT sb.1** + **-ING** 2.] Acting like a lout, loafing.

1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* I. 11 *A louting* train of Indians, hanging about the establishment, eating and drinking at his expense. 1864 *PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 28 *Ejecting* the lazy, louting, secular canons.

Loutish (*loutif*), *a.* [f. **LOUT sb.1** + **-ISH**.] Characteristic of a lout, clumsy, clownish, lubberly.

a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* III. I (Arb.) 39 *Rather* than with such a loutish dolte to marie. 1590 *NASH Pasquil's Apol.* I. D. b. *What a loutish*, loutish kind of argument is this. 1616 *R. C. Times* *Whistle* v. 1755 *Helottes*... which wer

their slaves. A sort of loutish abject-minded knaves. 1821 SCOTT *Kentish*. xiii. His loutish savage-looking demeanour. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 57 The big loutish boy who was my colleague.

Hence **Loutishly** adv., **Loutishness**.

1553 UBALL *Royster D.* iii. v. (Arh.) 55 He disgraced him selfe, his loutishnesse is suche. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lourdement*, loutishlye. 1871 MISS MULOCK *Fair France* 158 The small, wiry, active frame was merged into a larger-limbed, honest loutishness. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 439 The Arabs outside made loutishly flattering remarks.

† **Loutlike**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* **LOUT** *sb.* 1 + **-LIKE**.] = **prec.**

1567 GOLDING *Orvid's Met.* xiv. (1593) 335 The shepherd .. with his loutlike leapes did counterfeit their minion dance.

Louver (*lū-vr*). Forms: 4 **louver**, 4 **lover**, (5 **lower**, **lovyre**, **lowere**, **luvere**, 5-6 **lovery**, -io, 6 **lofer**, **lour**, **lovour**, 6-9 **loover**, (7 **loovar**, **loure**, **lower**), 9 **luffer**, **dial. luvver**, 7-9 **louvre**, 7- **louver**. [*a.* OF. *lōver*, *lovier*, perh. an alteration (with euphonic *v* as in *pourvoir* Power) of **loer*:—med. L. **lōdārium* cogn. w. the synonymous med. L. *lodium* (quot. c. 1425). The ultimate etymology is obscure; some have compared the mod. feel. *hlōð* pl., hearth, chimney-place. The form *louvre* arises from confusion with F. *Louvre* (see next).]

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a mediæval building with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or the admission of light. (Cf. **LANTERN** 4.)

1367-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 386 In scolario operanti super anlam .pro luers de novo factis. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xxi. 288 Cheke we and cheyne we and eche clyne stoppe, bat no light leoue yn at louner ne at loupe. 1425 *Occ. in Wr.* Wülcker 667/32 *Loc lodium*, *lowere*. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (Cock & Fox) xxvii. The cok our the felidis tike his flicht, And in at the weddowis fewer couth he lycht. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xlv. 85/2 Whan smoke medled with fyre cometh out of an house .by the louers, men .twyll saye that that house shall go on fyre. 1544-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 219 To a carpenter for makynge .y^e lower in y^e hall vijth. 1575 T. CARTWRIGHT *2nd Replie* agst. *Whitgift* 621 To proue a bishop our the ministers off a diocese .is to set the fondacion vpon the louner. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. x. 42 Ne lightned was with window, nor with louner. 1599 HALL *Sat.* v. i. 119 Whose shrill saintes-bell hangs on his lounerie. 1599 MARSTON *Sea Villanie* ii. v. 197 He . . . Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black louers. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* L. 3. For all the issue both of vent and light, Came from a louner at the towres toppes. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sac. Princ.* (1659) 173 Fly to the towres of glory, mount to those louers on high. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 50 Every bath [has] a louner or opening at top, to give a current to the air. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 251 note. A cloister runs round the lowest stage, crowned with a sort of square louner. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* iv. The smoke went out through a louner in the roof.

† 2. A similar erection serving as a dove-cote. *Obs.* 1583 MS. *Bursary Acc. St. John's Coll. Oxon.* *Loufer*. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable* Th. (1675) 150 Hang a great glass in the top of the Louver, 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1. *Vocation* 872 Pigeons . . . Stopping at this and that, that to their Louver . . . they hardly can recover. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northamptonsh.* ii. (1662) 279 Pigeons . . . famished for want of food, as unable to fly . . . out at the Louer.

3. A hole in a roof for the passage of smoke; a chimney. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E. D. D.).

1375-6 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 30 In factura j louner pro cotario iuxta, vijth. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 140 Moche of the showre felle into the louner [*L. imputium*]; but moche more into the barton.

transf. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* vii. xii. 143 There is a stepe decluy way lookes downe, Which to th' Infernal Kingdome Orpheus guides, Whose louner, vapors breathes.

4. Chiefly *pl.* An arrangement of sloping boards, laths or slips of glass overlapping each other, so as to admit air, but exclude rain. Originally, such a contrivance as used to close the apertures of a 'louner' (sense 1). Cf. **lower-board** in 5.

1555 EDEEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 376 The roofe of thynne boordes open in sundry places lyke vnto louers to lette in the ayer. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 300 The . . . louvres or shutters in the top are then opened, when the moist air is discharged, and a fresh supply admitted. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Luffe*, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the wooden window in a church steeple. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 131 Glass louvres, which can be more or less closed. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch. iv.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* etc. 249 The louvres of the windows should be so constructed as to let out the sound of the bells. 1884 WALMSLEY *Iron Roofs* 14 Both roofs are crowned with lanterns fitted with side louvres for ventilation.

† *b. transf.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 214 b. He putte abrode the louvres of the tente [*L. tentorii vela*] with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **lower-hole**, -**light**, **state**, -**tower**; **lower-roofed** adj.; † **lower-bands** = **lower-strings**; **louver** (*luffer*) boards (see 4); so **lower-boarding**; † **louver-strings**, strings to open or close the louvers (see 4); **louver-ways**, -**wise** *adv.* (see quot.).

1469-70 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) (1899) 73 Diversis cordulis emptis pro les *loverbandes, 12d. 1448-9 *Abingdon Abb. Acc.* (1892) 124 In ij *louerboordes emptis pro tenementis Henrici Bare. 1856 F. E. PAGER *Outlet Outst.* 9 Even the luffer-boards protected by netting. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 355 Fitted with 'luffer-boards' that

could be opened and shut like Venetian blinds. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 101 The Storekeeper . . . will determine . . . the nature of the Guard, whether of Wire or *Louver Boardings. 1622 MARBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 16 If the Doute-house hold vp, . . . we shall lacke no Pigeons, as long as there is a *Lower-hole for the poore foolles to get in at. 1659 SHIRLEY *Honoria & Mammon* iii. iv. 48 Bid him . . . cap the Chimney, least my Lady fly Out at the Lower-hole. 1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* i. (1639) B. 4. If your Ladyship be talking in the same room with any Gentleman, I can read on a booke, . . . looke up at *louver light, heare and be deafe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armor.* iii. 400/1 A cornered tower or chamber, between 2 square turrets, all *louver roofed. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* I. 10 Four-centered belfry windows . . . filled up to the top with *louvre slates. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Et in ij fadon de *louverstrings empt. pro novo Solario. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 116/2 Handsome *Louvre tower. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Louver-wise or *Louver-ways. To place battens on boards at a certain angle, so as to admit air but not wet.

Hence **Louvered** *adj.* a. a. Arranged like louvers. b. Provided with a louver or louvers.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* *Louvered-boards* or *Louvered-battens*, boards or battens framed like Venetian blinds, used for admitting air into a vessel's ports. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells are fixed in this manner. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing . . . surmounted by . . . louvered openings, which secure ventilation while they serve to keep out the hot glare of a summer's day. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 80/1 The louvered belfry.

|| **Louvre** (*lūvr*). *Obs.* [*Fr.*; named after the *Louvre*, the palace of the French kings at Paris.] Some kind of dance.

1729 S. JENYNS *Art Dancing* ii. Whether her Steps the Minnet's Mazes trace Or the slow Louvre's more majestic Pace. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1803) III. 135 The Louvre . . . was a dance of the newest fashion.

Louvre: see **LOUVER**.

Lovability, loveability (*lovābīliti*). [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* 1 + **-ITY**.] **Lovableness**.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 310 He is quite *passé* as to loveability. 1886 G. ALLEN *Alm. N. Sake* xviii. It is a tribute to your personal loveability.

Lovable, loveable (*lovābli*). *a.* 1 Forms: 4-5 **lufabyll** (e), 5 **luffable**, **luffeabille**, 5, 9 **loveable**, 9 **lovable**. [*f.* **LOVE** *v.* 1 + **-ABLE**.] Deserving of being loved; amiable; attractive, pleasing.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Ihesu, desederabil es the name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3097 Ne no lede to hir lykynge halfe so luffable. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 222/2 Lufabyll (MS. A. Luffeabille); *amabilis*. 1570 LEVINS *Manit.* 3/2 Loveable, *amabilis*. 1611 COTGR. *Amable*, . . . loveable. 1814 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* v. 'She is . . . very loveable—that is the exact word.' 'I fear it is not English,' said Miss Norton. 1823 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* (1804) II. xix. 171 Teviotdale is a very loveable district. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii. He had married . . . a sweet, lovable girl. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The wide sympathy with all that is human which is so loveable in Chaucer and Shakspeare. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. i. 1 The man . . . who could display such reverent and loyal affection was certainly lovable.

† *b.* Friendly. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 280 That the loveable cantons shal be guarantees of the treaty.

† **Lovable, a. 2** *Obs.* Forms: 4, 6 **lovabil** 1, 5 **lovabile**, 6 -**byll**, 4-7 **lovable**, 5, 6 **loveable**. [*f.* **LOVE** *v.* 2 + **-ABLE**.]

Not distinguishable with certainty from the adopted form of the synonymous but unconnected F. **lovable** **LOVABLE**. The examples with *u* or *v* are all placed here, though it is possible that in some of them the letter is a vowel.]

Praiseworthy, laudable.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 505 Wha is thi like . . . agful and louabil and doand wondris. 1388 WYCLIF *Bible* IV. 439 (*Ep. Laodicenses*) And whiche ben hool, and sooth, and chaste, and rightwijs, and lovable, do 3c. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7062 Hit is lelly not louable in no lede oute, Of no wise mon to wale. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gov. Lordsh.* 53 It ys growynge of vertuz & rote of alle goodes lovable & worshipfull. 1496 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 59 For vphaldin of the auld louable consuetud. . . and plesour of this burgh. 1501 *Ibid.* 70 Conforming to the alde lovabile rite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* x. v. 169 The worthy actis of 3our eldaris bygane, Thar lovabyl fame, and 3our awyn renowne. 1579 in *Home MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1902) 50 Lett it rest. quhill the lovable custum be verifit be the maist skillfull Borderers of baith the realmes. 1609 in *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 242 The lovable Acts of Parliament of this realm.

Lovableness, loveableness. [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* 1 + **-NESS**.] The quality of being lovable.

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 200 Beauty she had . . . a loveableness (to coin a word) of mien upon the stage almost irresistible. 1896 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 9 The soft lovableness of her disposition. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 559 His thoughtfulness and wisdom and lovableness.

Lovably, loveably (*lovābli*), *adv.* [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* 1 + **-LY**.] In a lovable manner.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 237 How loveably vivid seems the victim to look at us! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvii. Her radiant beauty, made so lovably mortal by her soft hazel eyes.

† **Lovably**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* 2 + **-LY**.] In a laudable manner.

1456 SIR G. HAYES *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 217 Thai tha had ever wele and lovably governy.

Love (*lōv*). Forms: 4-7 **lov(e)ach(e)**, 6-7 **louish**, **luuish**, 8 **loveage**, 5-**love**. [*ME.* *loveache*, an etymologizing alteration (as if *love-ache* 'love-parsley': see **ACHE** *sb.* 2) of OF. *levesche*,

levesche (mod. F. *livèche*, earlier *levesse*, whence Du. *lavas*):—late L. *levisticum*, whence It. *levistico*, *libistico*, various Slavonic and Lithuanian forms, and (with etymologizing perversion) OE. *lufestice*, OHG. *lubestecco*, *lubistechal* (MHG. *libistechel*, *lubstickel*, mod. G. *liebstockel*). The late L. *levisticum* is believed to be a corruption of L. *ligusticum* (app. denoting the same plant), neut. of *ligusticus* LIGURIAN; this was adopted by Linnæus as the name of the British genus, while he gave the name *Levisticum* to the south European genus.] a. The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy. b. A later book-name for the British umbelliferous genus *Ligusticum*, esp. *L. scoticum*. c. Formerly also applied to *Smyrniolum Olusatrum* (black lovage), to *Laserpitium Siler* (bastard or Lombardy lovage), and to *Enanthe crocata* (water lovage).

a. 1387 Simon. Barthol. (Anecl. Oxon.) 11 *Apium levisticum*, loveache. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 (Vernon MS.) Pe lilye, be louache (*Ungilby* lovage; *Cotton* louge), launsyng wip leue. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Take a handfull of herb lovache. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 *Ligusticum*. I have sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lumbardy Lovage. *Ibid.* 75 *Smyrniolum* . . . maye be called in englishe blacke Lovage. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 52 Lumbardie Lovage. 1573 *Tessier Unsh.* xlv. (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick. . . Lovage for the stone. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* v. cccvii. 892 *Silermontannum officinarum*. Bastard Lovage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 30 As for Loueache or Luffe, it . . . louth alone to growe of it self among the mountains of Liguria. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1606 The roots of this plant . . . are daily by the ignorant women in Cheape-side sold . . . by the name of Water Lovage. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 72 A sauce composed of pepper, lovage, coriander, &c. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 147 Lovage and chives, half a handfull.

d. *attrib.*, as **lovage root**, -**seed**.

c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 125 Loueache seed. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 171 Drynke noo stronge ale and vse loutach seed[e] and letewes. 1876 *tr. von Zussen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 169 The vegetable diuretics, such as lovage root.

† **Loveage** 2. *Obs.* Also **loauge**, **loauge**. [*perh.* *f.* **LOVE** *v.* 2 + **-AGE**; perh. miswritten for *louage* = *loauge*, *LOENGE*.] Praise, honour.

1489 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 58 Their petition was consonant to resoun and to the lovage of God. 1500 *Ibid.* 80 Desyrand for the lovage of God. [etc. etc.]. 1522 *State P. Hen. VIII.* VI. 102 He shall . . . attayne moche lovage amonges all goodde Cristen people. 1523 *BERNERS Froissart* I. i. 1. . . wyllt treat and recorde an hystory of great lovage and prayse.

Lovalto, *obs.* variant of **LAVOLTA**.

Lovanenty, *int. Sc.* An exclamation of surprise.

1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. En-cycl.* *Lovanentie!* an exclamation, 'O! strange'. 18 . . . in RAMSAY *Remin.* (1861) Ser. II. 10, I delbar all those who use such minced oaths as . . . losh! gosh! and lovanenty! [*ed.* 18 lovanendie]. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 191 Lovenenty me! but she'll hae g'ien ye another kind o' a kiss than an auld wife like me.

Love (*lōv*), *sb.* Forms: 1 **lufu**, (**lufu**), 2-4 **love**, 3 **lou**, 4, 6 **loove**, 5 **louf**, **loof**, 4-5 **lof**, **lofe**, 5 **luf**, **lufue**, (*Sc.* 4-6 **lof**, **loft**, 5, 8 **luife**, 6 **luif**, 6, 8 **luve**, 6 **luwe**, **luyf**, **luiff**, **luiff**, **loif**), 3-**love**. [*OE.* *lufu* str. fem. (also declined weak) = OHG. *luba*:—*Teut.* type **lubbā*, not found elsewhere, though Goth. has (*brōþru*-) *lubbō* wk. fem., *love*, and *lubains* (stem *-aini*-) str. fem., hope; *f.* the weak-grade of the Teut. root **leub*: *leub*: *lubb*:—OAr. **leubh*: *loubh*: *lubb*:. Other derivatives of the wk.-grade are OS. *lubb* loving, and the Com. Teut. **lubbō-m*, **lubbō-m* Lof and its derivative **lubbōjan* LOVE *v.* 2; also OHG. *gilob* precious. Cognates belonging to the other grades of the root (1) from the *eu* grade, Com. Teut. **lubbō*- LIEF *a.*, and its derivatives OHG. *liobn* (MHG. mod. G. *lieben*), Du. *lieven* (*obs.*, superseded by *liefhebben* lit. 'to have dear'), OE. *lōfian*, MDu. *lieven*, OHG. **liubbēn* (MHG. *lieben*) to be dear or agreeable, OHG. *liuben* (MHG. *lieben*) to endear, to show kindness; MDu., Du. *liefse* fem., love; OHG. *lubb* wk. fem., *luba* str. fem. (MHG. *liebe*), MDu. *lieve* fem., love; (2) from the *au* grade, the Teut. types **lubbā*, **galautjan*, etc. (see **LEAVE** *sb.*, **BELIEF**, **BELIEVE** *v.*).

Outside Teut. the Aryan root is represented by I. *libet* (*libet*) it is pleasing, *libido* (*libido*) desire, OSL *ljubā* masc. *ljuby* love, *ljubiti* to love, Skr. *lubbh* to desire, *lubbha* masc. desire.]

1. That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which (arising from recognition of attractive qualities, from instincts of natural relationship, or from sympathy) manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his presence and desire for his approval; warm affection, attachment. *Const. of, for, to, towards*.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 5 Settan wið me yfel fore godum & laedū fore lufan minre. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xv. 13

Næfð nan man maran lufe þonne ðeos ys þæt hwa sylle his lif for his freondum. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 8 And to alle cristene men beren pais and lufe bi-twen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20300 Vre leneu wep, saint iohan alsua, Tren lufe was oniang þam tua. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 155 Women moste be overcome with fairnesse and lufe, and nougt wip sterneesse and drede. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 What lufe he had til his sugetis. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. viii. 44 He wende that al the knyghtes & knyghtes had come for grete loue and to haue done hym worship at his feste. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* i. 26 Thy loue hath bene more speciall vnto me, then the loue of women. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* Pref., Aduring me by the loue of my contrie. 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* i. 9 God had brought Daniel into fauour and tender loue with the Prince of the Eunnches. 1765 COWPER in *Southey Life & Wks.* (1835) l. 155 My heart was full of love to all the congregation. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 346 The natural love which Thomas Kirby bore to his brother. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* i. 279 His dominant spirit, and his love for the white men, were evinced in his latest breath. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen.

b. Viewed as an abstract quality or principle. (Sometimes personified.)

c. 1050 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 343/32 *Affectu*, for hylde and lufe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 99 O reuth o loue and charite, Was neuer hir mak. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl. B.* l. 146 For trewth the telf þat loue is triacle of heuene. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* l. 135 Humylite Engendryth loue that destrueth envy and hatredyn. 1557 *SEAGER Sc. Vertue* 815 in *Babes Bk.*, Loue doth moue the mynde to mercie. a. 1628 *PRESTON Breastpl. Love* (1631) 8 Love and hatred are... the great Lords and Masters, that divide the rest of the affections between them. 1811 *COLERIDGE 7 Lect.* (1856) 70 Love is a desire of the whole being to be united to some thing, or some being, felt necessary to its completeness.

c. In particularized use: An instance of affection. † Also, an act of kindness.

c. 1000 *Prayers of Exeter Bk.* iv. 115 Was a ceam symle lufena to leane. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 314 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, þe þe þos two lues halt and wile hes wel healde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. l. 49 What good loue may I performe for you? 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 189, I met with an English ship... whose lous I cannot easily forget. a. 1853 *ROBERTSON Lect.* i. (1858) 25 The same feelings and anxieties and loves.

† d. In OE. (contrasted with *lagu law*): Amicable settlement, as opposed to litigation. Hence, in later use, *occas.* rendering *L. fedus* treaty, covenant. Also, *Under love and law*; a phrase used to denote the position of being a member of a frankpledge. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* III. c. 13 § 1 (Schmid) And þar þexen aze twegen costas lufe opþe lare and he þonne lufe geosece. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) l. 99 Oreb... the mownte of fere and of lufe [L. *mons terroris et fiederis*]. *Ibid.* II. 347, l. 123. a. 1500 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 90 Yf ther bee ony persone wythin the warde that is not vnder franckpledge that is to saye under loue and lawe.

e. (*Give*) my love to... or *Love* to...: a formula of request that the person addressed will convey the expression of the speaker's or writer's affection to a third person. Also to send one's love.

1630 WINTHROP in *New Eng.* (1825) l. 378 Commend me to all our friends. My love and blessing to your brother and sisters [etc.]. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* to J. Hill 14 Aug., My love to all your family. 1793 — *Lett.* to W. Hayley 24 Feb., With Mary's kind love. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ix, Love to Tuppy! 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II. iv. (1861) 183, 'I will write and comfort your mother this very afternoon — 'Give her my love', interposed Zack.

2. In religious use, applied in an eminent sense to the paternal benevolence and affection of God towards His children, to the affectionate devotion due to God from His creatures, and to the affection of one created being to another so far as it is prompted by the sense of their common relationship to God. (Cf. CHARITY 1.)

Theologians distinguish the *love of complacency*, which implies approval of qualities in the object, and the *love of benevolence*, which is bestowed irrespective of the character of the object.

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John v. 42 Ah ic cuðe iowith þætte lufe zodes ne habbas 3c in iow. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten forgiñ hire hire sinnen for two þinge, an is muchel lode to hire sunne oder muchel lufe to him. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 70 Jhesu, suete lufe the dume gredyn. 1526 *TINDALE 1 John* v. 3 This is the love of god, that we kepe his commandmentes. 1611 *BIBLE 1 John* iv. 16 God is loue, and hee that dwelleth in loue, dwelleth in God. 1650 E. LEIGH *Annot. New Test.* 220 There is a two fold love in God. 1. *Amor benevolentie*, a love of well willing... 2. *Amor complacentie*, a love of complacency. 1794 *COLERIDGE Reliq. Musings* 192 Lord of unsleeping Love, From everlasting Thou! 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* II. 29 Love in the Gospel sense is that general virtue which covers the motives.

3. Strong predilection, liking or fondness for, or devotion to (something). *Const. of, for, to* (arch.), † *unto*. † *To give, bear love to*: to be devoted or addicted to.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxvii. (Schipper) 514 Swa mycel lufe to godecundre lare. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4067 And for lufe of dis hore-þlage Marie for-leten godes laze. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* l. 218 Philosophie is no more but loue of witte and cunnyng. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 237 b, Blynde avarice and love of money. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 For the love that he bare vnto peace. 1726 *POPE Postscript to Odyssey* V. 305 Let our love to Antiquity be ever so great. 1773 *MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 32 The love of truth, and a real desire of

improvement. c. 1810 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 303 Those vicious habits in which there is no love to sin. 1877 *GLAISTONE Glean.* I. 148 The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy. 1887 *POWELL Prince*, *Mor.* II. i. 11 Among these primary desires should be specified the love of ease and the love of occupation. 1888 C. PATMORE in R. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. iv. 43 When I was about fifteen my love for poetry began to get the better of my love for science.

4. That feeling of attachment which is based upon difference of sex; the affection which subsists between lover and sweetheart and is the normal basis of marriage. *For love* († *in love*): by reason of love (often placed in opposition to pecuniary considerations).

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxix. 20 Iacob him hirsomode þa seofan gear for Rachele and hit þuhte him feawa daga for þære lufe, þe he to hire hæfde. c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 47 For to drahen his loue toward hire. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* l. 508 Now art þow yn þe snare That whilom Iapedest at lous peyne. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 226 Þe lede lawid in hire lufe as leme dose of gledis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 4, I hard a merle with mirry notis sing A sang of lufe. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N. ii. They that may for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law, true source Of human offspring. 1776 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 28 Mar., It is commonly a weak man who marries for love. a. 1834 *MOORE Irish Mel.*, *Love's Yng. Dream* i, But there's nothing half so sweet in life As love's young dream. a. 1849 *POE Annabel Lee* 9 We loved with a love that was more than love—I and my Annabel Lee.

b. As a motive in imaginative literature.

1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Addit.* The greatest weakness of the play is in the scenes of love. Yet the love is so intimately mingled with the whole action, that [etc.]. 1859 *MACAULAY Biogr.*, *W. Pitt* (2nd par.), This piece... is in some respects highly curious. There is no love. The whole plot is political.

c. An instance of being in love. Also *collect. pl.*, amatory relations, love-affairs.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountered in his chiefe affection, and specially in his lous. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ii. 3 Like a young Squire, in loves and lusty-hed His wanton daies that ever loosely led. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 41 *Oth.* Thinke on thy sinnes. Des. They are Louses I beare to you. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love, From ancient Chaos down to youthful Jove. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 103, I suppose, the Colonel was cross'd in his first Love. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* VIII. ii, The sweet pathos of their mutual loves. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* II, The loves of Mars and Venus.

d. Babe of love: = LOVE-CHILD.

1728-42 *POPE Dunci.* II. 158 Two babes of love close clinging to her waist. 1807 *CRABBE Par.* *Reg.* l. (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace! Of many loves, the Mother's fresh disgrace.

5. (With capital.) The personification of sexual affection; usu. masculine, and more or less identified with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mythology; formerly sometimes feminine, and capable of being identified with Venus. (See also 8 a.)

13. in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 53 To love y putte pleyntes mo. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* l. 353 For love bygan his fetteres so to lyme. 1453 *MISYUN Yng. Love* II. xii. 102 Weil it is sayd in play 'luf 3c before & ledis be dawns'. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 79 b, Notwithstanding dame Love is so favourable unto mee. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. iii. 380 Fore runne faire Love, strewing her way with flowers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 763 Here Love his golden shafts imploies, here lights His constant Lamp, and waves his purple wings. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* III. ii, In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed; In war, he mounts the warrior's steed. 1868 *FITZ GERALD tr. Omar* cviii. (1899) 103 Ah Love I could you and I with Fate conspire.

b. with *pl.* A Cupid; one of the multitude of nameless gods of love imagined by mythologists; a figure or representation of the god of love.

1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* xvi, Legions of loves with little wings did fly. 1663 *COWLEY Acne & Septimius*, All around The little Loves, that waited by, Bow'd, and bless'd the Augury. 1731 *SWIFT Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 150 The smiling Cyprian goddess brings Her infant loves with purple wings. 1793 *COLERIDGE Autum.*, *Evening* 49-50 A thousand Loves around her forehead fly; A thousand Loves sit melting in her eye. a. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 63 Where'er her step in beauty moves, Around her fly a thousand loves.

6. The animal instinct between the sexes, and its gratification.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 13 Fals erreure, & lufe vnciene, & warldis dout þat. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 A jongelynge... þat hadde obleged hym self to the devi for þe love of a wenche. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A leddy als, for luf, to tak Ane propir page, hir tyme to pass. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* IV. 28 Hir licherous lufe, quikil kindit oder hair. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* vii. 18 Come, let vs take our fill of love vntill the morning. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 102 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow, Unfit for Love, and for the labring Plough.

7. Phrases (chiefly with prepositions).

a. *For the love of*; for the sake of, on account of. † Also *For my (our, etc.) love* = for my (our, etc.) sake.

Now only where some notion of the literal sense is implied (chiefly in adjectives); in early use often merely idiomatic, = *L. causa, gratia*. In OE. the sb. was often *plural*.

c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxii. § 2 Ic wille [þe oðewan] for-lustice for þinum lufum [L. *tui causa libenter*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Eal þis he prowde for ure lufan. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Alle ðe ðis isied. i. bidde and warni, for ðe lufe of gode... ðes awerghede senne. a. 1300

Cursor M. 14683 Forþ in dedes gode... We wil nocht stan þe, parafai! But... for þe lufe o þi missau. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 163 Sa hyme, for þe luf of me, þat in my nam he baptis þe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xli. xvi, We shalle destroye alle the knyghtes of kyng Arthurs... for the lufe of syr Galahad. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 62 Required the Englyshe lordes for the lufe of God that the true might continue. 1587 *JANES in Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 112 The Sauvages came to the Island... and tore the two vpper strakes, and carried them away onely for the lufe of the yron in the boords. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for thy lufe. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 92 For the lufe o God, peace. 1710 *SWIFT Grnl. to Stella* 8 Dec., I begged Mr. Harley, for the love of God, to take some care about it. 1859 *TENNYSON Vivien* 410 A Table Round, That was to be, for love of God and man And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.

† b. *For or of all (the) loves, upon a'l loves, of all love*: a phrase of strong adjuration or entreaty. Similarly, *for love's sake*. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 1587 Sir, for alle louses, Lete me thy prisoneren seen. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 20380 (Trin.) Whi wepestou what is þe for alle louses [earlier texts, for floured, for feauschup], telle now me. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Amabo*... Of fellowshipis: of all louses: I pray the: as ener thou wilt doe me good turne. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. ii. 153 Speake of all louses; I sound almost with feare. 1618 *USSHER Lett.* (1686) 64, I do intreat you of all Love, to look over the first Edition. 1620 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* III. i. 31 O sweet Father, for Louses sake pittie me. 1624 *Dr. Mountagu Immed. Addr.* 185 She... intreateth him that was worshipped vpon the Altar, of all loves, mercies, and works of wonder, to restore her vnto her health. c. 1646 in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 87/1 [10d.] which I desire you of all love to pay upon sight of this my letter. 1655 J. S. *Phillis of Scyros* III. iv. 63 For loves sake, doe not press me to relate So long a story now. 1829 *WHEWELL in Life* (1881) 133 Beg her of all love to establish herself in a more collegiate part of Cambridge.

c. *For love or money*: at any price, by any means. (Used in negative contexts.)

[971] *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Ne for seo, ne for nanes mannes lifon. 13... *Coer de L.* 1476 Neythyr for love, neythyr for eye. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl. B.* l. 101 And neuer leue hem for loue ne for lachying of syluer. 1590 C. S. *Right Rhet.* 18 Then should not men eyther for loue or money have pardons. 1609 *DEKKER Guls Horne-bk.* vi. 30 If you can (either for loue or money) prouide your selfe a lodging by the water side. 1712 *SWIFT Grnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., No more ghosts now for love or money. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 18 Any person who, for love or money, might be induced to take the letter in his charge. 1869 *MARCH Gram. Anglo-Saxon* Pref. iv, He let me... use. Anglo-Saxon texts not elsewhere to be had for love or money.

d. *In love* (with): enamoured (of), imbued with love (for); *transf.* very fond (of) or much addicted (to).

[Cf. F. *Être en amour*, said of birds that bill, tread, or breed'] (*Colgr.*)

1508 *DUNBAR Tra mariit women* 191 He is for ladyis in luf a right lusty schadow. 1577 B. *Googe Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 5 He would talke... of the stories of the Scripture, so sweetely... as I was wonderfully in lufe with him. 1581 *PETIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 140 A woman cannot possibly doe any thing y^t may make her husband more in love with her, then to play the good huswife. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. i. 87, I was in loue with my bed. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 267 Quoth she, 'V' have almost made m' in Love With that which did my pity move. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. § 24 He that believes, without having any reason for believing, may be in love with his own fancies. 1727 *GAY Begg. Op.* I. x. (1729) 14 What is the fool in love in earnest then? 1828 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Italian's Const. Hist.*, Its conduct, we told, made the excellent Falkland in love with the very name of Parliament. 1881 L. B. *WALFORD Dick Netherly* viii. 213 He was not himself in love. 1896 A. E. *HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad* xviii, Oh, when I was in love with you, Then I was clean and brave.

e. *Out of love* (with); the opposite of *in love* (with); disgusted (with).

1581 *PETIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) to Hee seemeth either too fatte in loue with himselfe, or to farre out of loue with others. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* IV. iv. 210, I should have scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes, To make my Master out of love with thee. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 174, I am so out of love with life. 1722 *De Foe Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 4 What's the matter, that you are so out of love with the world all on a sudden? 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* III. xi. 83 Lord W.'s animosity to my father made him out of love with his name.

f. *To fall* († *be taken or caught*) in love: to become enamoured; *transf.* to become very fond of, dote upon. *Const. with*. † Also, *to fall, be brought into love's dance*.

Cf. F. *tomber en amour* (15th c. in Litttré). 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. xlv, So ferre I-fallyng Into lufs dance. 1530-1866 [see FALL v. 38 b]. c. 1530 *Hickscotter* (Manly) 204 Then in-to loves dance we were brought. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 37 Locryne fell in great phancy and love with a faire Damosell. 1579 *LIVY Enphnes* (Arb.) 345 Of which water who so drinketh, shall bee caught in Love. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. vi. *healing*, He sees her face; doth fall in love, And soome from her depart. 1606 W. *WOODCOCKE Hist. Ivstine* xliii. 134 With the pleasantness of which, they were so taken in love, that [etc.]. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* iv, John Niel was no chicken, nor very likely to fall in love with the first pretty face he met.

g. *To make love*: to pay amorous attention; with *to* = to court, woo. [After F. *faire l'amour* or *Il, far l'amore*.]

1580 *LIVY Enphnes* (Arb.) 290 A Phrase now there is which belongeth to your Shoppe boorde, that is, to make love. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* I. l. 107 Demetrius... Made love to Nedars daughter. 1602 — *Hann.* v. ii. 57 Why, man, they did make love to this employment. 1605 — *Macb.* III. i. 124 Thence it is That I to your assistance doe make love. 1605

— *Lear* v. iii. 88 If you will marry, make your loves to me.
 1663 COWLEY *Hymn to Light* ii. Thou golden Shower of a true Jove! Who does in thee descend, and Heaven to Earth make love! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 The Widow Lady whom he had made love to. 1768 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 31 (*Renise Door*) You have been making love to me all this while. a 1845 HOON *Poems* (1846) I. 213 Oh there's nothing in life like making love. 1860 SAT. REV. IX. 306 How often... do we make love to the charms of cousins and avuncular expectations.

† h. In the love of: beloved by. *Obs. rare.*
 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 417 He also departed this world in the love of all good men.

8. In various proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. Proverbs.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. xvii. in *Anglia* IX. 357 The pruer he says 'als gude luf cummis as gais'. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. iii. Herof men say a comyn proverbe in england, that love lasteth as longe as the money endureth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 36 Love is blind. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Amour*, *Love*, and the Cough cannot be hidden. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 35 Love needs no teaching.

b. Labour of love: work undertaken either from fondness for the work itself, or from desire to benefit persons whom one loves.

[An allusion to 1 Thess. i. 3, 'Your worke of faith and labour of love', and Heb. vi. 10.]

1673 LADY'S CALL. ii. iii. § 12 Women... founded Hospitals, and yet with a labor of love, as the Apostle styles it, Heb. vi. 10, disdain'd not sometimes to serve in them. 1853 KINGSLAY *Hyppatia* ix. The humble stock phrases in which they talked of their labours of love. 1878 BLACK *Goldsmith* xiv. 131 During this labour of love [the composition of the *Deserted Village*].

c. Love in a cottage: a euphemistic expression for marriage with insufficient means.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* iv. Lady Clonbrony had not... the slightest notion how anybody... could prefer to a good house... and a proper establishment, what is called love in a cottage. [1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. i. Love in a hut, with water and a crust, is Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust.] 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 239 Here's more love in a cottage business for you.

d. There's no love lost between them: an ambiguous phrase, which has been employed with two contrary implications. † (a) Their affection is mutual. *Obs.*

c 1640 R. DAVENPORT *Surv. Sci. Wks.* (Bullen 1890) 327 Oh my sweete! Sure there is no love lost when you meete. 16... *Children in Wood* ii. in Percy *Reliq.* (1765) III. 172 No love between these two was lost, Each was to other kinde. 1696 M. HENRY *Life F. Henry* (1699) 8 Dr. Busby... took a particular Kindness to him... and there was no Love lost betwixt them. 1705 MOTTEUX *Quix.* i. xxxiii. (1749) III. 266, I love him well, and there's no love lost between us. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* (1797) III. 233, I have a friendship for you... And I can assure thee, child (said I), there is no love lost [Fr. *que tu n'aimes pas un ingrat*]. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* iv. As for murmurs, mother, we grumble a little now and then, to be sure. But there's no love lost between us. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *New Year's Coming of Age*, There was no love lost for that matter. 1824 N. DRAKE *Noctuid Leisure* II. 54 Give me your hand... and let me tell you... there is no love lost between us.

(b) Now always: They have no love for each other.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Trav. Twelve-pence* Wks. (1630) I. 71 They love me not, which makes 'em quickly spend me. But there's no great love lost 'twixt them and mee, We keepe asunder and so best agree. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III. 134 He must needs say, there was no love lost between some of my family and him; but he had not deserved of them what they had of him. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* xvii. I. 134 There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half-sister. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 121 Americans do not like these people and I believe there is no love lost on the other side. 1889 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* III. 91 Between Italian and French radicals there is really no love lost.

9. A beloved person: esp. a sweetheart; chiefly applied to a female person, but sometimes to a male. (Often used as a term of endearing address.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is milif & miloue. c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 91 And wher my lord, my love, be deed? 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. iv. 49 Rose Reginaldes love (text A lemmon). c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 672 Ful loutde he song 'Com hider, love, to me'. 14... *Sir Beues* 2019 (MS. M.) Beuys, love dere, Ryde nat fro me in no manere! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269 He is my fyrst love and he shal be the laste. a 1592 MARLOWE *Pass. Sheph.* to his Love, Lue with me and be my Love. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 277 Whether Bassanio had not once a Love. 1600 DR. DODDYPOLL in v. in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 135 Why, love? doubt you that? *Ibid.* 136 Thou art growne passing strange, my love. c 1606 WITHER *Love Son.* iii. in *Descr. Love* (1638) C4 In Summer-time to Medley My love and I would goe. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 37 Told to their smiling loves their amorous tales. 1818 SCOTT '*Old Song*' in *Br. Lamm* xxix. It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new. a 1834 MOORE *Yng. May Moon* 1 The young May moon is beaming, love. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* iii. ii. 180 And there's another thing, my Love, I wish you'd show you don't approve. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grief* xxv. 303 There are poor dogs of men... who open their letters from their loves, knowing exactly what will be in them.

b. transv. of animals.

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 283 One Heifer who had heard her Love complain, Roar'd from the Cave. 1702 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Hks.* III. 259 Her feather'd Partner... Now for his loves pursues his airy way, And now with food returns.

† c. In reference to illicit relations: A paramour; said of both men and women. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) xiv. 154 And whan thai wil have VOL. VI.

ony companye of man... than thei have Loves, that use hem. 1462 PASTON *Let.* II. 98 He bydeth hut a tyme that he myght gete a summe of money to geders... and to gone ther with a love of his sojournynge as yette in Hokehold. 1588 M. KIFFIN tr. *Terence's Andria* i. iii. Civb, Whether she be wife to Pamphilus, or but his loue, I knowe not. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 79 To serch his house for his wifes Loue. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 They haue one wif, many loues.

d. *gen.* The object of love; the beloved (of.).

1734 POPP *Ess. Man* iv. 190 The lover and the love of human-kind. 1754 CHATHAM *Let.* *Acphew* iv. 28 Make yourself the love and admiration of the world. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxx. In the dust The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is laid, The love of millions!

e. A charming or delightful person or thing; a 'duck'. *collog.*

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) II. 241 The garden is quite a love. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 28 Feb. A pretty, tiny daughter, whom my girls think a love. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* II. 75 He's a love of a man, pa, isn't he? 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* i. 26 Poems 103 Such doves of Petitions, and loves of sweet Prayers. 1864 W. H. AINSWORTH *John Laro* Prol. vi. (1881) 35 Nankin has the finest tescups you ever beheld—perfect loves! 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv. What a love of a chain!

10. a. For love: without stakes, for nothing; applied to the practice of playing a competitive game for the pleasure of playing.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1007 For these at Beste and L'Ombre [you] wooe, And play for love and money too. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 266 A match of... single-stick, was played... for what is technically termed *Love* and a *Belly-full*. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *New Year's Eve*, I play over again for love, as the gamblers phrase it, games for which I once paid so dear. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chaz.* xxxii. Mrs. Todgers... proposed that... they should play for 'Love'.

b. In various competitive games of skill, e.g. whist, football, tennis, racquets: No score, nothing; meaning that the party said 'to be love' has scored no points in the game then in progress. *Love* all: no score on either side.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* i. 13 If your Adversary is 6 or 7 Love, and you are to lead. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 322/2 We are not told how, or by what means Six love comes to mean Six to nothing. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 380/2 As the games are won, so they are marked and called; as one game love, two games to one, &c. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 10/2 In the Rugby game Northampton heat Coventry by a try to love. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 242/1 The marker's duty is to call the game... from the start at 'love all'... 'Love', in the game of rackets, as in other games, signifies nothing.

c. Applied attrib. to a game or set of games in which there is nothing scored on one side.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* (1847) 57 Can't make a hazard... and has lost two love games. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 158 *Love-set*, a set in which one player wins six consecutive games; or, in case of an advantage-set, seven consecutive games. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 3/2 In the two first days' play the whole of the heats were love victories.

† 11. A game of chance in which one player holds up a certain number of fingers, and the other, without seeing, guesses their number. = *MORA. Obs.*

1585 HIGGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 293/2 *Micere digitis*,... a play used in Italy... it is called there... the play of love. 1611 COTGR., *Mourre*, the play of love. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxii. 64 There he played... At love [orig. *a la mourre*]. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1733) 205 The Courtymens Play of holding up our Fingers (*diminutione digitorum*, i.e. the Play of Love).

12. A variant of the game of *ENCURE*.

1886 *Encure* 47 Slam, Love, or Skunk.

† 13. 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly used when in mourning; a border of this. *Orig. love-hood. Obs.* (Cf. *love-ribbon* in 16 below.)

1663 BOYLE *Exper. Colours* iii. ix. (1664) 108 Such a kind of Transparency, as that of a Silk, a piece of Cyprus, or a Love-Hood. 1747 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Deves in Life & Corr.* 478, I shall make you no more dark things; after three months black silk is worn with love hood. 1751 *Land. Daily Advertiser* 21 Dec. (N. & Q. 1st Ser. X. 200) A black velvet cloak with a love coarsely run round it. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 63 He was dressed in white, having a sash of black love.

14. a. An old name for Traveller's Joy or Virgin's Bower, *Clematis Vitalba*; also *love-hind* (see 16 b).

b. (see quot. 1874.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 In English of most country people where it groweth (called) Honesty; and the Gentlemen call it Love, but Gerard coynd that name of the Travelours joy. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. xv. 95 Bees gather of these flowers following... In July... Love. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*, *Love*, a name used in Tasmania for *Comesperma volubile*.

15. Obvious combinations.

a. simple attributive, as *love-adept*, -*adventure*, -*ballad*, -*bed*, -*desire*, -*discourse*, -*ditty*, -*dream*, -*elegy*, -*eye*, -*fil*, -*gift*, -*glance*, -*god*, -*intrigue*, -*laughing*, -*light*, -*lore*, -*madness*, -*melancholy*, -*mourning*, -*note*, -*ode*, -*passion*, -*plot*, -*poem*, -*prate*, -*quarrel*, -*rhyme*, -*service*, -*shaft*, -*speech*, -*spring*, -*talking*, -*tear*, -*thought*, -*toy*, -*trick*, -*verse*, -*word* etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. i. 738 Dreaming like a 'love-adept. 1711 SHAFTESTER *Charac.* (1737) I. 271 In relation to common amours and 'love-adventures. 1565 COOPER *Theat.* s.v. *Amor*, *Composuer amores*. To make 'love balades. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd 'Love-Bed. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iv.

iii, The Incense of my 'love-desires are flam'd Vpon an Altar of more constant proofe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 126, I know you toy not in a 'Love-discourse. a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 476, I... Who for Two thousand Years, or rather more, Have sung the like 'Love-ditties o're and o're. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. vii. And frame love-ditties passing rare. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 449/20 Pou make in me bi 'Love-dreem. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 295 Weak 'Love-elegies, such as Rome's nobles speak. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3128 Loking on leight with a 'love ee. 1582 STANLEY *Ennis* iv. (Arb.) 112 Or fro this hoat 'loue fits I shal be shortly retrayed. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 150 Taken with an agony of mind, or a kind of love-fit. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* iii. i. 401 Again the love-fit's on him. 1845 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 379 Christ is God's highest 'love-gift. 1876 BROWNING *Cenci* 279 The simpleton must ostentatiously Display a ring, the Cardinal's love-gift. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 102 The 'love-glances of unlovely eyes. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv. The little 'Love-God lying once asleep. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 66a She addresses the Love-god plumed for the flight. 1684 OTWAY *Albion* ii. i. Wks. 17-18. 1. 34 Your 'Love-Intregues are not so closely manag'd, but that [etc.]. 13... *Gave, & Gr. Kn.* 1777 With 'luf-laying (= laughing) a lyt. 1833 COLBROOK *Sonn.* 'She is not Fair' 10, I cease not to behold The 'love-light in her eye. 1839 BAILEY *Fishes* (1852) 513 Her bright heart With lovelight glow'd. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) III. 64 That living academy of 'love-love, my Lady Vane. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134 'Love-madness is nothing new. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* iii. 'Love Melancholy. a 1290 S. *Eustace* 111 in Horstn. *Attegh.* *Leg.* (1881) 213 Score i-bounden... wif 'Love mourning of Cri bat alle pinge shop. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* etc. 205 The borrowed 'love-notes of thy echoing lyre. 1689 PRIOR *Ep. Electwood Shephard* 50 Pigs might squeak 'love-odes, dogs bark satire. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* To Rdr. (Arb.) 27 In respect of my trouble in penning these 'love-passions. 1670 DRYDEN and Pt. *Cong. Granada* i. ii. I'll your 'love-plot quickly countermeine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 102 And this a mere 'love-poem. 1600 SHAKS. *A. T. L.* iv. i. 206 You have simply misus'd our sexe in your 'love-prate. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1608 'Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 183 Don Cupid, Regent of 'Love-rimes. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) N v b. With what sober mode they shewe fauor to who so is in their 'love service. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* A. ii. i. 159 Cupid... 'love's-haft snarled from his bow. a 1225 *Ancr.* K. 204 Mid tolleuse wordes, oder mid 'love speche. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Jhesu... Thy 'love sprenges tachteth me. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 3 Shall Antipholus Even in the spring of Love, thy 'Love-springs rot? 1599... *Hon. P.* v. ii. 101 Tearmes, Such as will... please his 'Love-suit to her gentle heart. 13... *Gave, & Gr. Kn.* 127, I hope lat may hym here Schal lerne of 'luf-talking. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Of 'love teres he weop a flood. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. A.* i. i. 41 'Love-thoughts lye rich, when canopys'd with bowres. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 390 These are your 'love-toyes, which still are spent In lawless games. 1647 TRAFF *Comm.* Col. iv. 16 Other good books must be read... yet not idle pamphlets, and love-toies. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue Death Sir F. Walsingham* 266 Let them suppose sweete Musicke out of vse, and wanton 'louetricks to be foolish toies. 1611 COTGR., *Amourettes*, love-tricks. 1826 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 90/2 All the various love-tricks of attempting to appear indifferent. a 1708 WALSH in Dryden *Disc.* (1727) IV. 335 Petrarch... being by much the most famous of all the Moderns who have written 'Love-Verses. a 1240 UREISIN in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Hiwne con ich wovene be wid swete 'luue words. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 352 Manie love words she useth to Bothwell in this letter. 1883 *Longu. Mag.* Aug. 368 Why did her love-words echo in his ear?

b. objective and objective genitive, as *love-breathing*, -*darting*, -*devouring*, -*inspiring*, -*lack-ing* etc.; *love-† frayer* (= asker), -*monger* etc.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 593 In rapture warbled from 'love-breathing lips. 1605 SYLVESTER *Dn Barbas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 849 Her sweet, 'love-darting Eyn. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 753 'Love-darting eyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* ii. vi. 7 Then 'Love-devouring death do what he deare. a 1400 *Reliq. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 59 Pat he ne do no trispass agayne be rewle... of his religion, and of base 'lufe frayers. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *H Walsingham* I. 277 The 'love-inspiring dames of luxurious Italy. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tiudale* Wks. 403/1 His false 'love-lacking charitie. 1592 SHAKS. *Ten.* & *Ad. cxxv*, 'Love-lacking vestals, and selfe-louing Nuns. 1588... *L. L. L.* ii. i. 253 Thou art an old 'Love-monger. 1882 *Spectator* 9 Dec. 1579 His [Sterne's] 'lovemongering was altogether contemptible. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. ii. 5 Spred thy close Curtaine 'Love-performing night. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 306 'Love-whispering woods, and lute-resounding waves.

c. adverbial (chiefly instrumental) and para-synthetic, as *love-born*, -*crossed*, -*deep*, -*dittied*, -*enthralled*, -*fond*, -*illuminated*, -*inspired*, -*instructed*, -*laboured*, -*laden*, -*learned*, -*mad*, -*open*, -*pen-sive*, -*quick*, -*shaked*, -*smitten*, -*spent*, -*stricken*, -*touched*, -*wounded* adjs.

1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 398 'Love-born confidence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. ii. Thy Master was 'love-crossed. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. iv. Many an old love-cross and doleful ditty would she gently sing. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 76 The languors of thy 'love-deep eyes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 534 'Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the day. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comment Two Tales* 23 We are now to... descend to our 'love-enthralled Absolon. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismoud's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxvi. 458 The melancholy soul of a 'love-fond poet. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 19 Guard from cold dewers her 'love-illum'd form. 1768 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Elegy Fleas Teneviffe* ix. The 'love-inspir'd Fandango warns no more. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1598) 90 Then did he slacke his 'love-enthreated pace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 41 The night-warbling Bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his 'love-laden d' song. 1820 SHELLEY *Sky-lark* ix. Soothing her 'love-laden Soul in secret hour With music sweet as love. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 88 The

birds *love-learned song. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 5. 259 *Love-mad and yet talking in gallant conceits. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 91 His *love-open eye... that eu'd darke her troden grasse. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 101 Wand'ring *Love-pensive near his Amber Stream. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 121 The widow... placed herself opposite this *love-proof hero. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxxv. (She) her *love-quick eyes, which ready be, Fastens on one. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 385, I am he that is so *Love-shirk'd, I pray you tel me your remedie. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii. This *love-smitten and middle-aged gentleman. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Willow-tree (1869) 112 The *love-spent youth, and love-sick maid. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. x. 247 Bless me, the youth is *love-stricken! 1872 A. DE VERR *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignm.* St. P. 7 Like birds that cannot stay their songs *Love-touched in Spring. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 113 *Love wounded Protheus.

16. Special combis.: love-affair, in early use pl. the experiences connected with being in love; now *sing.* (in somewhat disparaging use) an amatory episode in a person's life, an amour; + love amour, sexual love as distinguished from friendship; + love-badge, ? a badge indicating profession of amorous allegiance; love-begotten a., illegitimate; + love-bend, the 'fettlers' of love; love-blink *Sc.*, a look of love; + love-book, (a) the book of 'the Song of Solomon'; (b) a book treating of love (*nonce-use*); + love-boy, a catamite; + love-brat = LOVE-CHILD; + love-broker, one who acts as an agent between lovers; so love-broking; love-call, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the sexes; + love-cause = love-affair; love-cup, + (a) a philtre; (b) a loving-cup; love-dart, an organ found in certain snails (see quot.), the *spiculum amoris*; + love-deed, an action proceeding from love; + love-dose, + -draught, a philtre; + love-dread, the fear that proceeds from love, 'filial' fear; + love-drunk, intoxication with love; + love-eie (= *ave*) = love-dread; love-favour (see FAVOUR *sb.* 7); + love-feat, an act of courtship; + love-hood (see sense 13); + love-juice, a juice which dropped upon the eyes has the effect of a philtre; + love-lace, the snare of love; + love-lad, a lover; + love-lake = love-sport; + love-lasse, a sweetheart; + love-late, amorous looks or demeanour; + love-libel, a love-letter or message; + love-liking, sexual affection; + love-line *nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; love-match, a marriage of which the motive is love, not worldly advantage or convenience; love-money, coins broken in two and divided between lovers or friends as a token of remembrance; + love-nettled a., deeply in love; + love-paper *nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; love-passage, an incident of amatory experience; love-pat, a smart tap given out of love (cf. *love-tick*); love-pennant, ? a pennant with which a departing ship is decorated; love-philtre, often redundantly = PHILTRE; love-potion, a philtre = LOVE-DRINK; + love-powder, (a) a powder administered as a philtre; (b) *nonce-use*, the explosive stuff of love; love-ribbon, a narrow ganze ribbon with satin stripes (cf. sense 13); + love-ron, -rune, a tale or song of love; love-scene, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers; love-seal, a seal with a device appropriate to amatory correspondence; + love-soken (see quot.); love-sport, amorous play or dalliance; love-story, a story in which the main theme is the affection existing between lovers; love-tale = prec.; love-tap, a tap or gentle blow to indicate love; + love-thing, ? a pledge of love; + love-tick = love-tap; + love-tiding, a message of love; love-tight a., so as to be proof against love; + love-tooth, an inclination for love; + love-wine, wine served out to a company in a loving-cup.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 254, 'I'll confer at large Of all that may concerne thy *Love-affaires. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. xxv. 217, I think you are aware that you have got a love-affair on hand. c 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 127 Nowgote she coveth of *love amowre. 1656 SIR J. MENNIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Delicia* 35 Another ask t'me. Whether I wore a *Love-bagge on my shoulder? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* 24 May, That he had been a *love-begotten babe, brought up in the workhouse. 1784 *Registers of River, Kent* (MS.), Mary, daughter of Ann Allen—Love begotten, (baptized). c 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 35 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 I e'm in pine *love bende. 13.. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 324 Leuer him wer walk & wende, & dye in trewe love bende. 1508 DUNBAR *Tia mariit women* 226, I cast on him a crabbit E.. And lettis it is a *luf-blent. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 155 My Bridegroom's love-blanks fatten my weary soul. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 102 Ase mi leofonin bet seio to me, iðe *luue boc, *osculetur me osculo oris sui'. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 29 For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. *Val.* And on a love-booke pray for my success? a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 131 Pausanias, being discovered by Argilius, his *love-boy. ? 16.. *Old Chap-bk.* (N.), Four *love brats will be laid to thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 39 There is no *love-broker in the world, can more preuail in mans commendation with woman, then report of valour. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led*

General 165 What money Mr. Greentimber disbursed on account of the great man's *love-broking affairs. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 198 In less than two minutes Harriet heard the *love-call sounded at Sally's gate. 1887 *Athenum* 31 Dec. 901/3 He (Mr. Rowbotham) disagrees with Darwin in finding the origin of all instrumental music in the love-call. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 97 In all this time there was not anie man died in his owne person (videlicet) in a *love cause. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 128 Poisoning *love-cuppes, and enchantments, were in the tyme of S. John most frequented throughout the Romayne Emperye. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 86 The love-cup was sent about. 1877 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* 122 A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as 'love-darts'. 13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* liv. 62 And his I made for Monkynde, Mi *love-dedes to haue in mynde. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* II. 69 Pharmacy probably signifies here... the compounding of philtres or *love-doses. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 85 Their *love-draughts, charmes, and druggs. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 316 *Love-drede is in men wipouten siche servile drede. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxviii. 243 For be love-dred pat sche hadde to god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 *Love-drunk is the meschief Above alle othre the most chief. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 428 Lide wordes... þerof kumeð þinge best—þet is *luue-eie. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* I. ii. B. 3 h. Deck't with *love-favours. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 123 And every one his *Love-feat will advance Vnto his seuerall Mistrisse. 1590 — *Mids.* N. III. ii. 89 Thou hast mistaken quite And laid the *love iuyce on some true loves sight. c 1330 *Arth.* & *Merl.* 2231 (Kölbing) He was nomen wip *love las. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 The Cornation that among the *love laddes wontes to be worne much. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2020 Her *love laike þou bi hald For þe loue of me. 1610 NICOLS *Eng. Eliad* Induct. *Mirr.* Mag. 776 So soone as Tythons's *love-lasse gan display Her opall colours in her Eastern throne. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 90 His eie euer bihale to 3if þu makest... eni *luue lates toward un-deaues. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 215 *Sir Ian.*... I desire you to... read this Paper. *Miniver.* He receive no *Love libels perdy, but by word a mouth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 2040 Of romances that been royales, Of popes and of cardinales, And eek of *love-lykinge. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 81 To giue great Charlemaigne a pen in his hand And write to her a *love-line. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii. This was a *love-match, as they call it, on both sides; this is, a match between two beggars. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* etc. xxv. (1878) 138 It was little enough she got by marrying him... But it was a love-match. 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Rom. Pam.* Coins 281 The custom of breaking *love-money, as a pledge of fidelity. 1886 D. ROWLAND *Lasarillo* II. (1672) X viii. I was so *love-nettled, that if they had asked me the Phenix... I would have given it them. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* I. i. Peruse this *love-paper as you go. (*Giving letter.*) 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* III. 43 *Love-passages of the gods and heroes. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* I. 24 Garibaldi received one of his wounds, a sort of *love-pat of fame. 1889 DOYLE *Mich. Clarke* 377 You are like the same ship when the battle and the storm have... torn the *love-pennants from her peak. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. 20 The very air seems to have taken a *love-philtre, so handsome does every face without a beard seem in my eyes. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 85 margin, Philtres or *love-potions. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii. Confesse to me Which of my women 'twas you hyr'd to put *Love-powder into my drinke? 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. l. 661 When he's with Love-powder laden, And Prim'd, and Cock'd by Miss, or Madam. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 14 There are Things call'd Charms, Bribes, and Love-Powder. c 1805 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xix. (1847) 329, I made her and Annie new caps, which I trimmed with rosettes of black *love-ribbon. 1882 CALLEFELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* Love-ribbon, .. was employed to tie on Crape Hat-bands when worn at funerals, and is now occasionally worn by ladies in their caps. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 109 Nalde ha... nane *luue runes leornin ne lustren. c 1275 *A. Luue Ron* 2 in O. E. *Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit yorne pat ich hire wurchu a love ron. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. III. 1. 35 Crier resumed a *love-scene between Adele and the tender forat. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 21 The impress being two human heads... the prototype of the numerous *love seals' of a later period. 1523 FITZGER. *Surr.* 9 h. But, and he (the tenant) bye his corne in the market or other places, he is than at lyberte to grynde where he may be best serued, that maner of grynding is called *love Socone, and the lordes tenants be called bonde socon. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* I. i. Where I am cloyde, And being bound to *love sports, care not for them. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. III. They cannot... Ysher vs to our Litters, tell *love Stories. 1890 BARKER *My Lady Nicotine* xxxii. (1901) 701 The tragedy... is led up by a pathetic love-story. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. I 2 b. Forgetting all their legends, and *Love tales Of Venus, Cupid, and the scapes of Love. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 452 The Love-late Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1802 RITSON *Anc. Engl. Metr. Rom.* I. p. vii. The love-tales of Longus, Heliodorus, and Xenophon of Ephesus. 1889 *MARK TWAIN *Jankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xxxiii. 383 When I make up my mind to hit a man, I don't plan out a *love-tap. c 1205 LAV. 169 For he heo heude swiþe lofed, & *luf-ping hire bilicte. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* x. viii. I lij b, Y' mischeif is noo curse but a *louetyk of god. 1627 BR. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. 429 These were but love-ticks to what his soule endured. 1635 QUARES *Embl.* III. vi. 146 Her frownes... may chance to show An angry love-trick (read tick) on his arme, or so. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1035 Ich mai do þar gode note, And bringe hom *lovetþinge, Vor ich of churche songe singe. 1875 McLAUREN *Serm.* Ser. II. v. 71, I can shut it out, sealing my heart *love-tight against it. 1580 LVLV *Emphues* (Arb.) 350, I am nowe olde, yet hawe I in my head a *love tooth. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 They perhaps have *love wine ready to give to the company when they light.

b. In names of plants and animals: love-and-idle(s), dial. var. of *love-in-idleness* (E. D. D.); love-bent, the plant Traveller's Joy (in Halliwell); love-entangle, -entangled = *love-in-a-mist* (a); love-

grass, a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*; love-in-a-mist, (a) the Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*; (b) a West Indian species, *Passiflora fatida* (cf. *G. liebe im nebel*); love-in-a-puzzle, *Nigella damascena*; love-in-idleness (also *love-in-idle), the Heartsease, *Viola tricolor*; love-parakeet, -parrot = LOVE-BIRD; love-shell (see quot.); love-tree, the Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); also tree of love; love-vine, 'any species of *Cuscuta*, dodder' (Webster, Suppl.). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 134/2 Amongst all Pot-herbes growing on the ground, Time is the least respected, I have found. When passions are let loose without a bridle, Then precious Time is turn'd to *Love and Idle. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Love-entangle, the nigella. *Cornu.* 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 128 Sometimes they are overgrown by weed called *love-entangled, and the golden stone-crop. 1702 PETTYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 What is peculiar in this *Love-grass is its having just under each spike, its stalk clammy. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 318 *Love in a Mist, *Passiflora*. 1834 MARY HOWITT in *Tail's Mag.* I. 445/2 I'd a noble root of love-in-a-mist. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 151 *Love in a puzzle, Love in a mist, *Nigella Damascena*. 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardener's Pract.* 50 *Love in idle, or two faces under a hood, is a Flower that is much like Violets. 1578 LYVE *Dodoes* II. ii. 149 This floure is called... in English, Punces, *Love in idleness, and Hartes ease. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. II. i. 168 The bolt of Cupid... fell vpon a little western flower; Before, milke-white; now purple with loves wound, And maidens call it, Love in idleness. 1864 T. L. PHIPSON *Utilization Minute Life* vii. 155 Other species of *Cypripa* known... by the English as *Love-shells, are used as ornaments, etc. (*Love-tree: cf. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Tree of Love, *Cercis*.) 1885 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 325 The long tendrils of the *love-vine rolled up into coils, which he assured us would live and grow for years, if hung on a nail indoors.

Love (*lvv*), 21. Forms: 1-2 *lufian*, 2-3 *luvie* (n, 3 *lovin*, *Orm.* *lufenn*, *lufie*, *lofvie*, 3-4 *luven*, *loven*, *lovie*, *luvie*, -ye, 4 *Sc.* *lowe*, *luff*, 4-5 *lofe*, *luffe*, 4-6 *love*, *lufe*, 5 *loufe*, *lovyn*, *Sc.* *low*, 6 *loove*, (*lub* (be), *Sc.* *luif*, *lwif*, *luyf*, *lwif*, (*lude* = *luf* it), 8-9 *Sc.* *lo'e*, 3- *love*. *Pa. l.* I *lufode*, 2-3 *lufede*, 3 *lufede*, *lovede*, 4 *loved*, *lofde*, *louved*, *lufud*, -ed, *luv* (e d, *lufd*, *lovyd*, *north.* *luffet*, *loft*, 4-5 *lovet*, *lowyt*, 4-6 *Sc.* *lovit*, *luff* (f) it, -yt, 5 *luf* (f) ed, *lofed*, -id, -yd, *loffyd*, 6 *Sc.* *luifed*, *luif* (f) et, *lwffit*, *lowitt*, *love*, *lwd*, *luid*, 4- *loved*. *Pa. pp.* I ze-lufod, 2-3 *iloved*, y-, *iluvd*, *ileoved*, 4-5 *yloved*, 4- (as in *pa. t.*). [OE. *lufian*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.*]

1. trans. With personal obj. or one capable of personification: To bear love to; to entertain a great affection or regard for; to hold dear.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 1 Ic lufu ðe dryhten mezen min. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Hi lueden God & gode men. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2042 An litel stund, quihle he was ðer, So gan him lumen ðe prisuner. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 Þis abram... Ful wel was lued wif god of heuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 360 All men lufyt him for his boundte. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1260 God in holy writ seith... 'Whom so I loue, hym wole I chastyse'. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 725, I sall, quhill I may leiff, Low fow fer mar than any othir knyght. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV 234 b, I love hym as my brother, and take hym as my frende. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* x. 45 Love nane bot vhere thou art lude. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 406 He... loved his country with too unskillful a tenderness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Tie the frogs leg above the upper joint to the armed wire, and in so doing use him as though you loved him. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 432 Caesar... was loved almost to adoration by his army. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 128 A man who loved England well, but who loved Rome better. 1885 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlantic.

b. spec. with reference to love between the sexes. To love paramours: see PARAMOUR.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxiv. 67 Isaac... underfeng his wife and lufode his [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9549 In som þing The quene louede as me wende more him þan þe king. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 554, I. lufit an vench her in the tounce. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269, I loue her aboute all ladies luyngye. 1567 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* IV. 15 Lancit with lufit she luid me by all wycht. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 111, I neuer knew woman loue man so. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 832 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. 1711 RAMSAY *Fligy on Maggy Johnston* III. To bonny lasses black or brown, As we loo'd best. 1794 BURNS *Red, Red Rose* II, And I will love thee still, my dear, Till 'a' the seas gang dry. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 674-5 If I love not him, I know there is none other I can love.

+c. Occasional uses, with cogn. obj. with complement, etc. *Oth.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. viii. 364 The good loue that I have loved you. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr.* a la Mode I. I. Wks. 1883 V. 261 We loved, and we loved, as long as we could, 'Till our love was loved out it us both. 1678 — *All for Love* II. Wks. 1883 V. 369 We have loved each other Into our mutual ruin.

2. a. Proverbs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 Loue me, loue me dog. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 444 The olde Proverbe love me little and love me longe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A man maie loue his house well, and yet not ride vpon the ridge. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Facula Prudentum* 141 Love your neighbour, yet pull not downe your hedge.

b. In certain vulgar ejaculations: (Lord) love you (or your heart), etc.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* (1847) 231 Love your heart, sir, a path's never straight. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II.

ix. II. 15 Quiet! Lord love you! never heard a noisier little urchin! 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 85 They said it was a shame to quarrel upon Christmas Day. And so it was! God love it, so it was. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* II. 579 Lord love you, I'm not surprised at any one wanting to marry you.

c. To love one's love with an A, with a B, etc.: a formula used in games of forfeits.

1690 *Suetoniam Arraigned* (Grosart) 24 A husband... so complete as if he had been picked out of the Christ-Crosse row... He begin with A... comparing his good parts as thus: for A. hee is Amiable, Bountifull, Courteous... now for Z he's Zealous. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. Wks. 1776 II. 61 One would think that... you should have learnt when J. O. came into play, to love your love with an J, because he is judicious, though you hate your love with an J, because he is jealous: and then to love your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is obscure. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. 1. 1006 For these you play at purposes, And love your love's with A's and B's. 1865 DICKENS *Mit.* Fr. II. 1. I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I love my love with a B because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazy; I took her to the sign of the Blue Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To entertain a strong affection; *spec.* to have a passionate attachment to a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

c 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 45 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Nis non maiden... bat swo derne louise kenne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4510 Qua lei lues for gettes lat. y. a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 85 Harde is the heart that loueth nought In Mey. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv. He wald haif luft, scho wald not lat him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* v. ii. 344 One that lout'd not wisely, but too well. 1650 *Baxter Saints' R.* III. x. § 6 No man else can tell me whether I Believe and Love, if I cannot tell my self. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* I to *W. Montagu* 25 Apr. I can esteem, I can be a friend, but I do not know whether I can love. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii. 'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all.

† b. in reciprocal sense; in ME. to love together (or *samen*). *Obs.*

1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 1849 He body and he saul with he lyfe Lufes mare *samen* pan man and hys wyfe. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 373 It is spudful bat frendes love wel. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. l. 725 They louted to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 173 They loved after, as two brethren, during their naturall lyves. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 139 Let them kissee one another: for they lout'd well When they were alivie. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 131 Loue, and be Friends. 1790 *Cowper Let.* to *Newton* 15 Oct. The day of separation between those who have loved long and well is an awful day. 1791 *BURNS 'Ae fond kiss'* ii. Had we never lov'd sae kindly. a 1849 [see *Love sh.* 4].

c. To love with: to bear or make love to; to be in love with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1665 *Brathwait Comment Two Tales* 96 That they may have Husbands Meek, to live with, Young, to love with, and Fresh, to lie with. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iii. 7 He was so gentle and so fair a knight, Who loved with Blanche.

4. *trans.* With a thing as obj.:

a. To be strongly attached to, to be unwilling to part with or allow to perish (life, honour, etc.).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 25 Sebe lufad saul his spilde hie. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Pu aget saul heore saule for cristes lue. 13. *Gavo. & Gr. Knt.* 2368 Bot for ze lufed your lyf, be lasse I yow blame. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 462 Lordes, if ye your estat and honour Louen, fleemyth this vicus error! 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 The erle... preide her as sche luffed hir lyfe that [etc.]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 735/1 No man styrrde and he love his lyfe. 1649 *Lowlace Lucasta, Going to Wars* iii. I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 71 As you love your own affairs, .. be pleased... to let me know your minds in these points.

b. To have a strong liking for; to be fond of; to be devoted or addicted to. In the U. S. a frequent vulgarism for *like*.

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 It ward on echis mūd wat inete se he mest luede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7698 Game of houndes he louede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Cook's T.* 12 He loved bet the Taverne than the shopp. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Londsh. 113 His man ys lycherous, deceyuant, and lound lechery. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 This Nero lufede gretely instrumentes muscalle. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* x. 13 Loue not sleepe, lest thou come to poutie. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* iv. v. I love a fat goose, as I love allegiance. 1660 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xx. § 4 When a Man declares... that he loves Grapes, it is no more, but that the taste of Grapes delights him. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 10 Colonel, Don't you love Bread and Butter with your Tea? 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* iii. 17 As you love your own affairs, .. be pleased... to let me know your minds in these points. 1801 *Gov. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 146, I respect the English nation highly, but I do not love their manners. 1817 *SCOTT Search after Happiness* xviii. She loved a book, and knew a thing or two. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 447 The new king, who loved the details of naval business. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 'To Love, for to like. 'Do you love pumpkin pie?'

c. To take pleasure in the existence of (a virtue, a practice, a state of things) in oneself, in others, or in the world generally.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 431 3ef ha nalde leauen bet ha zet lesde, & hare lahe luuien. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serms.* in *O.E. Misc.* 28 We move... luinie po ilek [read *like*] pinke bat he lueed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2014 Ne lueed scho nother fight ne striij. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He... loved wel pees and quyet. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* *Priv.* 122 Euer lownyng right and verite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 122 Thow luffis treuth, gude Lord. 1653 *WALTON Angler* xiii. 246 All that hate contentions, and love quietnes, and vertue, and Angling. 1775 *BURKE Corr.* (1841) II. 26, I love

firm government. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* July 84 Universal humanity loves sharp practice.

5. Of plants or animals: To have a tendency to thrive in (a certain kind of situation). Cf. *L. amare, diligere*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 462 The Pitch-tree loveth the mountains and cold grounds. 1706 *LONDON & WISE Keturd Gard ner* I. xi. 157 Fig-trees... love loose, hot ground. 1760 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* II. 85 All sorts of pease love limed or marled land. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 22 Rabbits are found to love a warm climate, and to be incapable of bearing the cold of the north. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 331 Willow herb... loves moisture. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Proposal Poems* 257 The violet loves a sunny bank.

6. a. *Const. inf.* To have great pleasure in doing something. † Also rarely of things (= *L. amare, Gr. φιλεῖν*) to be accustomed (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 162 3e bat louen & lyken to listen ani more. 14. *Sir Beus* (MS. M.) 82 He lovith not with me to rage. 1581 *PETTER Guazze's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 126 Those women that loue not to curl up their hair raising, but use to kembe it downe smoothlie. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 462 The Larch tree... loveth to grow in the same places. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. iii. § 15. 436 Young men... loue to seeme wiser then their fathers. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 703 Salmons and Snelts loue to get into Rivers, though it be against the Streame. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gynn.* (1711) 103 They don't love to be told the Truth, tho' it is ever so necessary. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 402 Down to the river, in whose ample wave Their little naidas love to sport at large. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* s.v. 'I'd love to have that bonnet'. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 246, I love to hear you wise men talk.

† b. with acc. and inf. or obj.-clause: To desire or like (something to be done). *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 440 He louyde hem not to be worldly riche. 1682 T. PLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 74 (1713) II. 205 Our Whigs don't love Justice should be executed without 'em.

7. To embrace affectionately. (A childish use.)

1877 *HABBERTON Helen's Babies* 31, 'I was only a-lovin' you, cos you was good, and brought us candy'. 1889 *Harpers Mag.* July 27/2 Putting his arms round her neck, [he] 'loved' her with his cheek against hers. 1893 *OLIVE SCHREINER Story Afr. Farm* II. 132 Some pale-green, hairy-leaved bushes... meet over our head; and we sit among them, and kiss them, and they love us back.

8. *Comb.*: love-and-tear-it *dialect* [corruption of *Lavatera*], the tree mallow, *Lavatera arborea*; † love-man, cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; † love-pot a. drunken.

1598 *Florio, Philanthrope*, the herbe goose-grasse or love man. 1611 *Hud.* *Berghedellian*, to gad abroad a gossiping as a prattling love-pot woman. 1611 *COTGER, Riddle*, Cleaver, .. Love-man, Goose-grass. 1880 *ADRIAN SARTORIS Past Hours* II. 55 'Love-and-tear-it'—the name... down in our part of the world for... the mallow.

† Love, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lofan*, 3 *Orm.* *lofenn*, 4 *louve*, 4-5 *loove*, *lofe*, 5 *Sc. loif*, 4-6 *love*, *Sc. low*, 5 *lowf*, 5-6 *Sc. loife*, 6 *loave*, *Sc. lowff*, *loff*. [*OE. lofan* = *OS. loban* (*Du. loven*), *OHG. lobēn*, *lobēn* (MHG.), mod. G. *loben*], *ON. lofs* (Sw. *lofsa*, *Du. love*): — *OTent. lobōjan*, *-ējan*, f. **lobo*- praise: see *LOP*.]

1. *trans.* To praise, extol.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 508 Ie zehryde line pine dæd & word lofan on his leothe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3484 Mem shall denn cawenn himm & lofenn himm & wurpenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18437 Loues nu yr laued dright. 14. *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 140 (in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. 529) Loif all leid, and no man lak. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW Arms* (S. T. S.) 27 He was lufit, and lovit, and honourit throuthout all the world. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1460, I yow besek... Quha wil nocht low, lak nocht my eloquence. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. Prol. 427 Virgil did diligence... lofous for to loife and magnify. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* civ. 32 They wolde exalte him in the congregacion of the people, & loue him in the seate of the elders. a 1586 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* I. i. Luifaris, leif of to loif so hie 300 ladyes. with cogn. obj. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv. 12 *pa.* looued his leif [Vulg. *laudaverunt laudem ejus*]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 321 *pa.* loved his loyving als *pa.* couth say.

b. *absol.* To give praise; also, to flatter.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 21 Mine welaras gefeod, wynnum lofod. c 1470 *HENRYSON Fables* III. xxx. in *Anglia* IX. 360 To loif and le that settis their hail delite. c 1475 *Kauf Coitbear* 87 For first to laif, and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 130 To loue viht out flattery. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 474 Gift tha Loue, praise ouermekle, or commend.

2. To appraise, estimate or state the price or value of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 He sullere loued his ping dere... De beger bet litel far fore. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3142 *Love*, and bedyn as chapmen, *licitor*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 239 Now, Judas, sen he shalbe sold How lowfys thou hym? 1530 *PALSGR.* 614/2, I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he will sell... Come of, howe moche love you it at?

Love, variant of *LOP*, *LOOVE*; *obs.* f. *LOOF*, *LUFF*. Loveache, loveage, *obs.* ff. *LOVAGE*.

Love-apple. Also apple of love. [tr. F. *pomme d'amour*, G. *liebesapfel*. (A 16th c. example in *Lacune* refers to the use of the fruit as a philtre; but possibly this notion may have been suggested by the name.)] The fruit of the TOMATO, *Lycopersicon esculentum*. † Formerly also applied to the BRINJAL, *Solanum esculentum*.

1578 *LYTE Deeds* III. lxxxv. 438 There be two kindes of Amoris or Raging Love apples. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. Amoris or Raging Love apples is called in Latine... *Poma Amoris*. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aco's Hist. Indies* iv.

xxxi. 294 There is at the Indies any good thing that Spaine brings forth... as... *Beaugenes*, or apples of love, vetches, and finally whatsoever growth here of any profit. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 211 Apples of Love. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1795) 201 Tomatos or Love-Apple... is also admitted to the table and eaten with impunity. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 235 Baron Tschoudi... informs us that he has grafted the love-apple on the potato.

allusively. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Living Lustres*, I mean the love-apples that bloom in the eyes.

Love-bird. A diminutive bird of the parrot tribe, esp. the West African Lovebird, *Agapornis pullarius*, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. The name is also given to the other species of the genus *Agapornis*; to several American species of *Psittacula*; and to certain small Australian Parakeets, esp. *Euphema undulata*.

1595 *LYLY Woman in Moon* v. i. 105 He giveth thee... Love birds whose feathers shalbe beaten gold. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 92/2 The latter [*Agapornis*], a ready example of which occurs in the Lovebirds... was separated from *Psittacula*. 1860-1 *THACKERAY Love* iv. (1869) 214 Unless they are two behind a carriage-perch they pine away, I suppose... as one love-bird does without his mate. 1886 *MISS BRADDOON Fatal Three* i. ii. A pair of Virginian love-birds were twittering in their gilded cage. 1897 *BLACKMORE David* xviii. 179 A pair of what are called 'lovebirds', of whom, if one hops the final twig, the other plies into the darkness and dies.

Love-child. A child born out of wedlock.

1805 *EUGENIA DI ACTON Nuns of Desert* II. 10 Miss Fleheim being, what in that country is denominated, a love-child. 1820 *SHELLEY Hymn to Mercury* xxxviii. 6 And where the ambrosial nymph... Bore the Saturnian's love-child, Mercury. 1889 G. D. LESLIE *Let. to Marco* xxi. (1893) 140 Many of the little children... called themselves 'love children'. 'Please, sir, she's a love child.' 1894 *FOURDE Erasmus* i. 2 Legend says that Erasmus was what is called a love-child.

allusively. 1884 *SYMONDS Shaks. Predecess.* xv. 618 No sane critic will maintain that the 'Jew of Malta' was a love-child of its maker's genius.

† Lovecop, lu'fcoop. *Obs.* [? a. ON. **lofkaup*, f. *lof* licence, leave + *kaup* purchase.] Some kind of local market-duty.

1278 in *Jeake Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 11 Et quod habeant Infangtheff. Et quod sint Wrefce & Witfrec, Lastagefree, & Lovecofree. 1299 in *Harrod Deeds & Rec.* King's Lynn (1874) 93 Lufcop. 1374 *Ibid.* 83 Lovecop [mentioned with trowage and measure]. 1857 *Times* 27 May 114 [Law Cases.] A decree had been agreed upon... the effect of which would be to declare his Royal Highness... entitled... to a moiety of the custom or duty of 'lofcoop', that is, to one moiety of the duties levied specifically upon corn, grain, or seeds exported by water from the port... of Lynn.

Loved (*lovd*, *loved*), *a.* Also 3-4 *lovid*, *Sc.* 4-5 *lowit*, *luffit*, 5 *lufyd*, *lufwyf*, 5-6 *lowyt*, *luffit*, 6 *luyit*, 6-7 *lovit*, (9 *arch.* *lovite*). [f. *LOVE* *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. In senses of the *vb.*; in attributive use now chiefly *poet.*, exc. with prefixed adv. as *dearly-loved*, *much-loved*; ordinarily superseded by *BELOVED*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10416 *pis luedi* was o mikel prise, *Loued* and *lered*, bath war and wise. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 322 *pis is my luffit sone & dere*. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1639 O lowit leid, with worship wys and wicht. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. xiiij. 46 Thy weping... Quhilk thou makis for thi luffit, Crowsay. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ii. 46 T. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1632) 209 In loued lakes they strue. 1706 *ROWE Ulysses* v. Wks. 1747 I. 407 I'll fly, as I have sworn For thy lov'd sake, far from the Sight of Man. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* (2d draught) 92 Thy once loved haunt, this long deserted shade. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xii. Many a dingle on the loved hill-side.

b. *absol.* or *sb.* A person beloved.

1435 *MISYR Five of Love* II. viii. 87 Per spekyng be lufyd to be hart of be lufar. 1506 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. v. 29 Britomart... Upon her first adventure forth did ride, To seeke her lov'd. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. v. By what Pre-established Harmony of occurrences did the Lover and the Loved meet one another in so wide a world? 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 51 This loved and scourged of angels.

2. *Sc.* In royal and feudal documents, prefixed to personal names or designations; equivalent to the 'trusty and well-beloved' of English charters. † Often with plural ending.

1460 *Charters etc. Peebles* (1872) 135 Our lufyt burges Ihon Smayll. 1461 *Ibid.* 140 Our luffit burges and nychtbur Andro Mylner. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 189 Their lowyt seruitour, Maister Edward Menzes. 1545 *Ibid.* 217 To our louittis consingis, bailzeis, counsaile, and communitie of Abirdene. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk. Proclam.*, Charles... to our Lovitts Messengers. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (Q Q), 'I Form to be used under this Act.' It is humbly shown to us by our lovite A. B., complainer, against C. D. [etc.].

Loved, *obs.* form of *LOAFED*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. xxxvi. § 5. 246 There is another sort of Cabbage or loued Colewort.

† Loveday. *Obs.* Forms: see *LOVE sh.* and *DAY*. [tr. med. L. *dies amoris* (Du Cange).]

1. A day appointed for a meeting with a view to the amicable settlement of a dispute; hence, an agreement entered into at such a meeting.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 445/510 Ofte huy nomen louedai: ake bet contek euere ilaste. 1389-8 T. Usk *Tenest. Love* i. ii. (Skeat) l. 95 Moste of all, maked I not a loueday, bitwene God and mankind? 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 39 Helle is full of such discord that they may be no loveday. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 692 Fyghters, brawlers, brekers of lofe-days. 1493 *Festival* (W. de W. 1515) 79 There was made a fynyte loveday betwene the kyng & Thomas [a Becket].

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vii. 66b, He is more redy to make a fraye than a love day. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 491 This day shall be a Love-day Tamora. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 9. The Townsmen desired a Love-day.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 95 Also ye shall be no lounded maker.

2. *nonce-use.* A day devoted to love-making. 1590 GREENE *Mourne Garm.* (1616) D 3 b, Oft haue I heard my life Coridon report on a love-day, When bonny maides doe meete with the Swaines in the vally by Tempe.

Love-drink. A drink to excite love; a philtre. 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1710 Sche tok bat love drink. 13.. Minor Poems fr. *Vernon MS.* liv. 167 A love-drynke I asked of þe. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 754 That for he sholde alwey vp-on hire thyneke, She yaf him swich a manere love drynke, That he was deed, er it were by the morwe.

† **Love-druy.** *Obs.* [*f. LOVE sb. + DRU (L)RY.* Cf. *love-amour*, *LOVE sb. 16.*] a. Love, love-making, courtship; = *DRUERY* 1. b. A love-token or keepsake; = *DRUERY* 2.

a. 1300 *Havelok* 195 Til þat she were tuelf winter hold, And of speche were bold; And þat she coude of courtseyse, Gon, and speken of love-druy. 1385 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 184 Of bataille and of chivalry And of ladyes love druyn Anon I wol yow telle.

b. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7610, Y wol sende hire love-druy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 48 A Sidoun steid.. quham Dido.. gaif hym in lui drowry [*L. pignus amoris*]. 1550 LYNGESAY *Spr. Meldrum* 1003 And he gaif hir ane lufe drowrie, Ane King set with ane riche Rubie.

Lovee (*lvvī*). *nonce wd.* [*f. LOVE sb. + -EE¹.*] A recipient of love.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xi. 44 The Lover and Lovee make generally the happiest couple. 18.. LADY C. LINDSAY in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 49/2 Papa, mama, lover, and lovee, played their parts to perfection.

Lovee, variant of *LOVEY*.

Love-feast.

1. *Ecl. Antig.* Used as a rendering of Gr. *ἀγάπη*, *Ecl. Latin AGAPE*. Among the early Christians, a meal partaken of, in token of brotherly love, by the members of the church; app. originally in connexion with the eucharistic celebration.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas.* Fr. Tong, *Agape*, a love, banquet (? *real* love banquet), or feast that was used in the Primitive Church. 1610 T. GOODWIN *Moses & Aaron* 1. 20 Their Love-feasts, .. now antiquated thoroughout Christendom. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 29 In the Apostolical Times, the Love-Feast and the Eucharist, tho' distinct, went together. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) 2 Pet. ii. 13 Revelling in their love-feasts while they feast with you. 1902 *Expositor* Aug. 126 In 2 Peter the feasts are Christian love-feasts.

2. Among Methodists, and some other modern sects, a religious service held at intervals in imitation of the *Agape* of the early church.

Its special features are the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water), and the relation of religious experiences by various members of the congregation. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 93 That on the Sunday seven-night following be a general love-feast. 1761 — *frml.* 19 July, The very design of a Love-feast is a free and familiar conversation. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 She.. was frequent in her attendance at love-feasts.

3. Transferred to other gatherings.

1833 *Nation* (N. V.) 19 Jan. 44/1 On the evening of inauguration day the Populists held a 'love-feast'.

Hence **Love-feaster**, one who participates in a love-feast.

1749-51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 298 She was the mother of the Agapeate, or love-feaster.

Loveful (*lvvful*), *a.* [*f. LOVE sb. + -FUL.*]

† 1. Regardable with love; lovable. *Obs.* 1388 WYCLIF *Ecl.* xv. 13 The Lord hateth al cursing of errour, and it shal not ben loful (*Vulg. amabile*) to men dredende hym. 1596 R. [LINCHE] *Diell* etc. F 7 b, His love-ful face is now her soules sole essence.

2. Abounding in love. Now rare.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 222 So luffil & so reouful is hire heorte. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colonies* 505 The everlasting Voice Which now again re-bless the love-full choyce Of sacred Wedlock's secret binding band. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ.* War (Camden) 275 Do not persuade a loveful maid there's any heaven but he. 1854 H. STRICKLAND *Tran. Th. & Poets* 87 Cheerful, hopeful, loveful feelings, instead of the old religions of fear.

Love-knot. A knot or bow of ribbon tied in a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Also, a representation of such a knot. Cf. *true love knot*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 107 He hadde of gold wyroght a ful curious pyn: A love knotte in the greuter ende ther was. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iii. 149 His windows strow'd with Sonnets, and the glasse Drawne full of love-knots. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 65 Leg and arm with love-knots gay. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 371 The circular box on the top.. contains a sort of love-knot.

b. *fig. and allusive.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 127 Lyf, and love, and leaute in o by-lyue and lawe, A love-knotte of leaute and of leel by-lyue. a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 263 b, If it were a bondage, it was a bondage only knitte in love-knots. c 1600 F. DAVIDSON *Ps.* cxxxii. in *Parr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 328 Where this love-knot remains vnbroken, God heapes of blisse doth send.

Love-lay. Chiefly *poet.* A love-song.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 6 And sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vii. xiii. A wondrous bird.. That in plaine spech sung louelaies loud and shrill. 1830 TENNYSON *Dualisms* Poems 145 Two bees.. Hum a love-lay to the westwind at noontide. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 258 These love-lays he interspersed with riddles and rhyming proverbs.

Loveless (*lvvless*), *a.* [*f. LOVE sb. + -LESS.*]

1. Having no love; a. not feeling love; b. not loved.

† 1311 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 255 For frend is fo, the lond is loveles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 98 Thus I line loveles lyk a luther dogge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 259 Envie, which is loveles, And Pride, which is lawles. *Ibid.* 111. 362 Sche which deide gultes For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 72 A lorde or state whom many men doth drede With lovelesse feare. 1599 SHAKS. *etc. Pass. Piler*, xv. Long was the combat doubtfull, that love with love did fight To leave the master lovelesse, or kill the gallant knight. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* l. i. (1620) 7 The Knight Errant that is lovelesse, resembles a tree that wants leaues and fruit. 1735 PORE *Ep. Lady* 125 From loveless youth to unrespected age No Passion gratify'd except her Rage. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 149 The anxiety to be admired is a loveless passion. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. § 8. 79 An absolute cynic, loveless and alone. *Ibid.* 80 The loveless solitude, haunted by terrible visions of his victims. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restr.* xii. 372 A loveless saint thus becomes a contradiction in terms.

† 2. Unlovely. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 432 These [Tortoises] are ilfavoured to see to, and yet as lovelesse as they be, they are not without some medicinale vertues.

Hence **Lovelessly adv.**, **Lovelessness.**

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* s. T. x. 189 Was never love more lovelessly requited. 1823 BYRON *Stanzas to a Hindoo Air*, How the long night flags lovelessly and slowly. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. ii. 167 Men of withered affections excuse their lovelessness by talking largely of the affection due to God. 1891 F. PAGET *Spirit Discipl.* (ed. 2) 214 The mysterious terror of everlasting lovelessness is seizing on his heart.

Love-letter. A letter written by a lover to the beloved, and expressing amatory sentiments.

[a 1240 *Wokunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 A swete ihesu þu oppnes me þin herte for to cunawe witerliche and in to reden trewe love letters.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 1 What! haue I scap'd love-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guezman d'Alf.* ii. 260 A love-letter brought her by her maid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I have got for you, as you desire, a Turkish love-letter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 21 Our village beauty had fairly reached her twentieth year.. without the slightest suspicion of her having ever written a love-letter. 1901 BLACKB. *Mag.* Oct. 496/1 The young people interchange love-letters.

Love-lies-a-bleeding. The garden plant *Amaranthus caudatus*, having a long drooping purplish-red spike of bloom.

Also applied *dial.* to some other plants (see E.D.D. and *W. Son. Gloss.*).

[c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. (*title*) *Philaster*, or *Love lies a Bleeding*.] 1654 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 57 Princes-leathers. Otherwise called, My Love lieth a bleeding. 1665 REA *Flora* ii. ix. 185 This [*Amaranthus*] is.. called by some Country women, *Love lies a bleeding*. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct.* Bot. App. 318. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* xvi. And cherish, for my warrior's sake—The flower of love lies bleeding. 1842 WORDSW. *Love lies bleeding* 1 You call it 'Love lies bleeding',—so you may, Though the red flower, not prostrate, only droops.

Lovelihead (*lvvlihed*), *rare.* [*f. LOVELY a. + -HEAD.*] Loveliness. In quot. 1633 *concr.*

1633 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xciii. *Epithalamium* xxi, Those Sweet and Sacred fires Of Love betweene you and your Lovely-head. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonnet* xcvi. 258 As thy love's death-bound features.. always keep.. Than all new life a livelier lovelyhead.

Lovelike, *a. rare.* [*f. LOVE sb. + -LIKE.*] Of a nature appropriate to love. † Also = *LOVELY*.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 296 Her haire was.. of a dainty, and love-like browne. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 47 Musing, as wont, With love-like sadness, upon sacred things.

Hence † **Love-likely adv.**, *lovely.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 81 Shee lookt sadly, and wept so love-likely, as all pittied her.

Lovelily (*lvvliili*), *adv.* Also 4 *luffily*, *luo-lili*, *luffely*, 5 *lovelyly*, 6 *Sc. luuilelie*. [*f. LOVELY a. + -LY².*] In a lovely manner; † a. in a loving or friendly manner (*obs.*); b. in a way to stimulate love; beautifully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25582 Sute ihesu!.. al luuileli þou vs lere þe to love wit sofast rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa luffely. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 2292 Bot sir Arthure.. Laughte hym vpe fulle lonely with lordliche knyghtez. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. x. 459 Eft r be the burgesses of Edinburgh verie luuilelie, and honorablie was receiuet. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 245 Moreover, how lovely do the Graces cling to one another. 1763 CHURCHILL *Ducllist* ii. Poems 1769 11. 69 Courage, a Youth of royal race, Lovelily stern, possess'd a place. 1813 BYRON *Br. Ahydos* i. iii, So lovely the morning shone. 1897 *Academy* 27 Mar. 357/2 The 'bowery loneliness' of 'Paradise Lost' is less lovely beautiful.

Loveliness (*lvvlinēs*), [*f. LOVELY a. + -NESS.*] The quality of being lovely; exquisite beauty; † loveliness.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlviii. 13 Til whaim na thyngne may be like in fayrth & luffynes & in kyndnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vi. 4 Thou art pleasant (o my love) even as lovelynesse itself. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv, Unthrifty loveliness, why dost thou spend Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy? 1628 *Com. On Litt.* 395 a, For a farewell to our jurisprudent, I wish unto him.. the loveliness of temperance, the stability of fortitude [etc.]. 1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakers* 2 A Catholick Love to all Christians.. proportionable to their several degrees of loveliness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. Introd. 20 It adorn'd her with such unpresum'd Increase of Loveliness. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xiv, Checks.. which but an hour ago Blush'd at the

praise of their own loveliness. 1818 KRAATS *Eudym.* i. 2 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: Its loveliness increases. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 8 It was a face of surpassing loveliness.

b. *pl.* Lovely qualities, traits of loveliness. *rare.* 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 131 Let us adopt.. into the rule of our lives, all the lovelinesses, which compose the character of the disciple of Christ.

Loveling (*lvvlin*), *rare.* [*f. LOVE sb. or v¹ + -LING.*] A lovely creature; † an object of love, a 'darling'.

1666 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 692 These frolick lovings fraughted Nests do make The balmy Trees o'r-laden Boughs to crack. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* II. 111 'And Herr Hummel', my lovelling went on, pursing his lips, 'said' [etc.]. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* I. 155 Upon the imperial neck she walks, a lovelling bright.

Lovelock (*lvvlpk*), [*f. LOVE sb. + LOCK sb.*] A curl of a particular form worn by courtiers in the time of Elizabeth and James I; later, any curl or tress of hair of a peculiar or striking character.

1592 LVLV *Midas* iii. ii. 43 Wil you haue.. your love-locke wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fal on your shoulders? 1628 PRYNNE (*title*) *The Unloveliness of Lovelocks*. 1840 MARRIOTT *Poor Jack* i, Lovelocks, as the sailors term the curls which they wear on their temples. 1894 A. GRIFFITHS *Secrets Prison* II. ii. iv. i. 63 Bandoline, which she used in making love-locks to adorn her forehead and her temples.

transf. 1886 MAXWELL GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 12 Each [cart] horse wore his mane in love-locks.

Love-longing. The longing felt by those who are in love.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24629 Par lai i in mi huelanging. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 61 A suete love-longynge myn herte thourh out stong. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 493 To Alison now wol I tellen al my love-longing. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A iij b, And in love longynge my harte is sore sette. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* vii. (Roxb.) 117 This lad would neuer from her thought: she in love-longing fell. 1882 CHILDE *Ballads* I. 23/1 An elfknight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing.

Love-lorn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love; forlorn or pining for love.

1624 MILTON *Comus* 234 Where the love-lorn Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Simplicity* 16 By her [sc. the nightingale] whose lovelorn woe [etc.]. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima Poems* (1777) 5 O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damsels rove. † 1795 COLERIDGE *To Nightingale* 1 Sister of love-lorn poets, Philomel! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. i, The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dream. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 334 Some love-lorn thrush serenaded his mate.

Hence **Love-lornness**, *lovelorn condition.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxi, It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her love-lornness desired to live no longer. 1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* I. xi. 210 His love-lornness, his sense of self-importance.

Lovely (*lvvli*), *a.* Forms: see *LOVE sb.* and *-LY¹*. [*OE. luflic, f. lufu LOVE sb. + -lic -LY¹.*]

† 1. Loving, kind, affectionate. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 190 Mona se twelfta on callum weorcum nytlie 35.. cild acenned god luflic. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 For þanne bed no man siker ar he there þat lufliche word of ure loured ihesu cristes swete muðe Cuned 3e ihlesede. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 428 Swiuch ouh wumnone lere to beon—lunelich & lile. a 1300 *K. Horn* 484 Seie ich him biseche Wiþ loucheliche speche Pat he adun falle bifore þe king. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13260 He sermunt wiþ his loueli spek, And heild man þat war seke. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 142 For shee to him so lovely was and trewe. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 565 And welcomed him with lovely chere. 1533-9 T. ST. AUGYN in *Liste Papers* XLII. 96 (MS.) With much hearty and lovely recommendations. 1608 *Narcissus* (1893) 129 Wee are.. the kings owne lovely subjects.

† b. *Amorous. Obs.*

1470-85 MATORY *Arthur* vii. xxi. 246 And they had goodly langage & lovely countenance to gyder. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Aij, Whatsoever man that was unto the lovely passions disposed, suddenly.. burned for her. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 74 The letter of a friend of a wounded Lover.. to dissuade him from this loveful follie. 1592 LVLV *Atidas* iii. iiii, Amerula, another tale or none, this is too lovely. *Sua.* Nay let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to love, and I will [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *etc. Pass. Piler*, iv, Sweet Cytherea.. Did court the Lad with many a lovely looke.

† c. *Friendly, amicable. Obs.* (? *Sc.*)

1409 in *Exch. Rolls* Scot. IV. ccx, [Thail] sal nocht tak that caus furth but in luffly manere as the lach will. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 12 After lovely advice at the Council-Table.. he was freely dismissed.

2. *Lovely*; worthy of love; suited to attract love. *Obs.* exc. with etymological allusion.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxxiii. 1 Hu luflice [*Vulg. quam dilecta*] geteld ðin. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* i. 389 Quhen he was blyth, he was luffy, c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lv. 131 Loonly fader, it is worþy þat þis houre þi seruant suffre somewhat for þe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 1443 But, moost lovely father I pray you heartfully Take no displeasure. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 66 Being beloved in all companies for his lovely qualities. 1638 JENNIS *Paint.* *Ancients* 192, I am almost loth to say it, (sayth Quintilian) because it may be mistaken that shamfastness is a vice, but a lovely one. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), Though God be.. more lovely than Man, yet tis more natural and easy.. for us in our present state to love men than God. 1812 LANDOR *Cl. Julian* i. iii, What we love Is loveliest in departure! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. ii. v. § 12 If his mind be.. sweetly toned, what he loves will be lovely.

3. *Lovable or attractive on account of beauty; beautiful.* Now with emotional sense, as a strong expression of admiring or delighted feeling: *Exquisitely beautiful.*

a. with reference to beauty of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16635 þai spitted on his luelli face. 13.. *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 52 þe louelokkest ladies þat euer lif haden. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 690 Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, And comly of shap, lofly and fayre. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 162 My lyre als the lely, lufely to syghte. 1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* 1. iii. This lovely boy, the youngest of the three. *Ibid.*, Well, lovely boys, ye shall be emperours both. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 67 Til the teares.. Like envious flouds ore-run her lovely face. 1720 *MRS. MANLEY Power of Love* (1741) I. 22 The Brother was not only more lovely than the Sister, but handsome beyond all Things. 1722 *B. STAR tr. Mlle. de St. Phale* vii. 220, I never saw two lovelier Gentlemen in my Life, nor so beautiful a Virgin. 1751-2 *FIELDING Covent Gard. Trnl.* No. 37 Wks. 1784 X. 72 The ladies.. covered their lovely necks. 1801 *COLERIDGE Christabel* li. 507 He bids thee come without delay.. And take thy lovely daughter home. 1898 *FLOU. MONTGOMERY Tony* 14 What a lovely face!

absol. or sb. † Also pl.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 397 Withe a launce one loft þat louely come lede; A freke one a fresone him folowed, in fay. c 1470 *Gologros & Gaw.* 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai luflyss of lyre. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* To my Fancy, Should one Love knot all lovelies tie. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xi. 81 Tho' the lovely seems likewise to have been as much the sculptor's aim. 1786 *COOPER Let. to Unwin* 3 July, Wks. 1836 V. 342 Our love is with all your lovelies, both great and small. 1859 *E. FITZGERALD tr. Omar* xxi. (1899) 76 The loveliest and best That Time and Fate of all their Vintage preest.

b. with reference to inanimate things.

13.. *E. F. Allit. P. A.* 692 As quo says lo 3on lovely yle, þou may hit wyne if þou be wyzte. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4193 Day is dawed and is day, It was a lovely morn. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1541 Was neuer sythou vnder son Cite so large, .. Non so lufly on to luke in any lond oute. c 1403 *Chokore & Night* 72 They coude that serveye al by rote; (That was many a lovely straunge note. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) xix. 33 Name may.. in to þat lufly bour Mak residents. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 79 See how mischiefe appears in a lovely and vnderstendest Scene. *Ibid.* 214 Corall, white and lovely. 1708 *BURNET Lett.* (ed. 3) 193 Crusted with inlayings of lovely Marble, in a great Variety. 1866 *M. ARNOLO Thyriss* iii. And that sweet city with her dreaming spires.. Lovely all times she lies, lovely tonight. 1884 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 123 We came upon Loch Ard, and a lovelier picture could not be seen.

c. with reference to moral or spiritual beauty. (See also sense 2.)

1805 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 315 The life and death of that man were equally lovely. c 1851 *MRS. SHERWOOD Poor Burrough* 15, I hope that all the little boys who read this, may learn thereby how lovely it is to be kind to dumb creatures. 1861 *J. EDMOND Childr. Ch. at Home* iii. 50 Make us like the lovely child Jesus.

4. Used as a term expressive of enthusiastic laudation: Delightful, highly excellent. *collog.*

1614 *MARRHAM Cheap. Husb.* (1623) 121 [The Swine] though he is counted good in no place but the dish onely, yet there he is so lovely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iii. 73 Come lets to supper. Come my friend Coridon, this Trout looks lovely. 1681 *CHEHAM Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 21 (1689) 53 This a lovely Bait for Winter, and Spring. 1860 *C. PATMORE Faithful for ever* iii. 171 Dear Fred wrote, Directly, such a lovely note. 1872 *GEO. ELIOT in Cross Life* III. 164 Mr. Lewes had 'a lovely time' at Weybridge.

† **Loveryly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: see **LOVE sb.** and -LY 2. [OE. *luflice*, f. *lufu* LOVE sb. + -lice -LY 2.]

1. Lovingly, affectionately.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Alfred kinyng hated gretan Wæferð biscep his wurdum luflice & freondlice. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Iðide hine lueliche þet he þe do riht. c 1205 *LAR. 789a* He.. þus spec wið his folke & lueliche spilede. c 1220 *Bestiary* 381 in *O.E. Misc.* 12 Dus is ure luerdes lase lueliche to fillen. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 975 William was gretliche glad & lueliche hir þonked. c 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 237 Loueliche heo louted, and lached her leue At kynred and cosyn þat heo held enere iknawen. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virg.* xii. 23 Dame Clenes lokod vpon me lovely. 1556 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iii. 49 Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad, And lovely haust, from feare of treason free.

b. Willingly, with joy.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xi. (Schipper) 406 þæt he luflice swa dyde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Eucie mon þe lusted lueliche godes wordes and laded his lif rihtliche þer efter he scal habben eche lif. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9106 Al he tok in godds nam, And thold lueli al þat scam.

2. Lovably, beautifully.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 426 A lyons heuyd was on-loft lovely coruyn. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 706 Al the whyte thou spekest with hym, Fayre and lovelyche bere up thy chyn. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 125 Where, being but young, I framed to the Harpe Many an English Dittie, lovely well. 1604 - *Obt.* iv. ii. 64 Ob thou weed: Who art so lovely faire, and smell'st so sweete. 1708 *J. PHILLIPS Cyder* li. 344 The defecated liquor.. Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear. 1811 *W. R. SPENCER Poems* 191 Lovelier beams the noon-day splendour.

Love-making (*lʊvˈmeɪkɪŋ*). Amorous proposals or intercourse, courtship.

c 1450 *Merlin* 87 Vlyfin is som-what a-nytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge. 1825 *LYTTON Devereux* ii. ii. I looked round that mart of millinery and love-making, which was celebrated in the reign of Charles II. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1838) 114 The whole Borough, with all its love-makings and scandal-mongeries.

fig. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 500 The Inquire of Truth, which is the Love-making, or Wooing of it.

attrib. 1830 *MOORE Mem.* (1854) VI. 135 My sweet Bess and I recollected the time when we used, in our love-making days, to stroll for hours there together.

So Love-maker, Love-making a.

1747 *SARAH FIELDING Fam. Lett.* 81 The Conversation of

Fools and general Love-makers. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vi. 1532, I.. bear no more love-making devils: hence!

Love-mate (*lʊvˈmeɪt*). Also 6 **loves-mate**. [f. *LOVE sb.* + *MATE sb.*] The person with whom one is mated in love; a lover or sweetheart.

1582 *STANFURST Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 108 At my tears showring dyd he sigh?.. dyd he yeld on mercye to me louemate? 1591 *GREENE Farewe. to Follie* and Ded. (1617) A 3 b, Sweet Companions, and Love-mates of Learning. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. 20 For her mother Ceres and her Loves-mate did complain. 1817 *BYRON Lament Tasso's*, A Princess was no love-mate for a bard. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 The willing, or it may be unwilling, love-mate of Paris.

† **Loveness**. *Obs.* rare -l. [irreg. f. **LOVE sb.** + -NESS.] Love.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Tac hit to þe nu leve lif wið treowe lueness.

Lover¹ (*lʊvə*). Forms: a. 3, 5 **luffer** (e, 4-6 **lufur**, 4 **lufere**, **lovere**, **lufur**, 5 **loufer**, **lovare**; Sc. 4-5 **lufare**, 4-6 **luffar**, 4 **lyffar**, 5 **lufar**, 6, 8 **lufur**, 6 **luvar**, **luveur**, **luuair**, **luiffar**, 7 **luiver**. β. 4 (8, 9 *dial.*) **lovier**, 4 **loviere**, **lovyere**, 4, 5, 8 **lovyer**, 8 **loveyer**, 4- **lover**. [f. **LOVE** v.¹ + -ER¹.] One who loves.

1. One who is possessed by sentiments of affection or regard towards another; a friend or well-wisher. Now rare.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. 1 His veryn lufers folous him fleand honur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5277 He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn lover. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 The lufers of seynte Edmund were displeased with hym gretely þefore. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 800 He ys þi lover, lord, suerly. 1524 *Sir R. Sutton's Will* in *Chorton Life App.* 543 Make a new feoffment to ten persons of my lovers and frends. 1535 *CRODALE 1 Sam.* Contents xviii, Ionathas and David are sworne lovers. 1598 *B. JONSON Ec. Man in Hum. Ded.*, To.. Mr. Camden.. your true lover, Ben. Jonson. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. ii. 49, I slewe my best Lover for the good of Rome. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 171 Men so Wise.. and so Extreme Lovers of Themselves, as all these were. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Geutry* iv. iii. 44 The loving Company of the order of the garter hath received you their Brother Lover and fellow. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 15 A stranger, I say, warm lover of yours. 1796 *WOLFE Tene Autobiog.* (1868) 157, I made my bow, and followed my new lover to his hotel. 1898 *W. K. JOHNSON Terra Tenere*, 34 The earth was foe to him, Let the sea be lover.

b. In the spiritual sense.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20870 Petre was.. lufur o lauerd, alsua niter. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipcian*) 1085 God.. þat gyfis mare to his lufis þan þai cane ask. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 108 God their lover will not take it [love] away from his lovers against their wills. 1740 *C. WESLEY Hymn.* Jesu, Lover of my Soul. 1748 *G. WHITE Serm.* (MS.), Every true Lover of God. 1866 *J. H. NEWMAN Gerontius* § 1 Lover of souls! great God! I look to Thee.

2. One who is in love with, or who is enamoured of a person of the opposite sex; now (exc. in *plural*) almost exclusively applied to the male.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 256 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikiinde [MS. C. lufferes] cosses. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 295 (323) O ye louners þat heye vpon the whiel Ben set of Fortune. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 455 And hyre enbrast with al his micht, as lyffaris þat had bene iustwyne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 80 A luyere, and a lusty bachelor. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. clxxix, Awake! awake! I bring, lufur, I bring The newis glad. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 60 The birdis diid with oppin vocis cry, O, lufaris fo, away thowdully nycht. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Frois.* II. xxx. 85 Louys Rambahat had at Bride a fayre woman to his lover, whome he lued parfitly. 1557 *NORTH Gue-nard's Diall* Pr. Gen. Prolog. 77/1 He [Nero] counted seuerally al the haireis that his lover Pompeia had on her head. 1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* ii. i. If I freely may discover, What would please me in my Loner: I woulde haue her faire, and witty [etc.]. 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 298 The stroke of death is as a Lovers pinch, which hurts, and is desir'd. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 52 You will find few, .. such desperately true lovers. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iii. iii. In her first passion, woman loves her lover. c 1825 *FORBE Voc. E. Anglia, Lover*, a lover. A vulgarism, but no corruption. Not peculiar to us. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men.* *Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 290 If he had lover, wife, or children, we hear nothing of them. 1885 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 101 She.. said.. 'I am a lover separated from her beloved'.

b. One who loves illicitly; a gallant, paramour.

1611 *BIBLE Jer.* iii. 1 Thou hast played the harlot with many lovers. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept., A woman looks not for a lover as soon as she is married. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 89 She answered, Thy wife has a lover.

3. One who has an affection, predilection, fancy, or liking for (a thing, action or idea).

1340 *Asenb.* 270 O men ne byep naht.. luyeres of þe wordle. *Ibid.*, Yet eft þe wordle byestre, nor þe luyeres of þe wordle schal anoye þou if, 3e ben sueris and luyeres of goodnesse. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Goyts* 902 Fysshers of sowles, and lovers of clennes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 8 Tuhall.. was a great lover of Musick. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 122 He was a great lover of his country. 1655 *WALTON Angler* xxi. (1661) 255 Pisc. And upon all that are lovers of Vertue, and all that love to be quiet and go a fishing. 1748 *HUME Ess.* *Parties* Q. Brit. 97 Lovers of Liberty, but greater Lovers of Monarchy. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth Introd.*, Freed from the odious presence of this lover of cleanliness. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 543 The book will be eagerly read by all lovers of Selborne.

4. Comb. as **lover-loving** adj. Also † **lovers'** *lair* Sc., the bed of love; **lover's knot** = **LOVE-KNOT**; **lover's leap** (see **LEAP sb.** 2). Often ap-

plied to a precipice in connexion with some legend about the suicide of a lover by leaping down; also (*allusive nonce-use*), a matrimonial venture.

15.. *Littill Interlud* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 Lassiss.. Wald ga to luvaris lair. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) vi. 25 So luvaris lair no leid suld lak. 1592 *LYLY Gallathea* iv. ii. 22 (Bond) First you must vndoe all these Louers knots, because you tyed them. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. xii. (1866) 383, I answered by expressing my surprise at her honouring me with the offer of her hand.. To this she replied, that having a considerable fortune, it would give her pleasure to share it in her life-time with a man of honour.. then, rejoined I, you have made up your mind to take a lover's leap. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxxxii, While on the gay dance shone Night's lover-loving Queen. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* lvi. The river of his History.. here dashes itself over that terrific Lover's Leap; and, as a mad-foaming cataract, flies wholly into tumultuous clouds of spray! 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 98 Tying the shafts together in their centre, in a lover's knot.

† **Lover**². *Obs.* [f. **LOVE** v.² + -ER¹.] One who praises, an eulogist.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 24 Þat thynghe has man delite to doe in þe whilk þai hafe sum louere & nan with takere. *Ibid.* xxi. 33 To be his lufere and louere.

Lover, Loverd e, *obs.* ff. **LOUVER, LORD.**

† **Lovered**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lufreden**, 3 **luered**, 4 **lufreden** (e, **luered**, **lufredyn**, 4-5 **luerede**, 5 **luerede**, **lueraden** (e, Sc. 4 **lufurand**, 5 **lufurant**, 5-6 **lufurent**, 6 **luifrent**. [OE. *lufredan*, f. *luf-a* LOVE sb. + OE. *riden* condition: see -RED.] The condition or state of relations in which one person loves another; the emotion or feeling of love; warm affection, good will, kindness; Sc. lust.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cviii. 5 (Bosw.-T.) Hiz gesetton hatunge for lufredenne minre. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9812 A bird wald thing, His grett luered, his mikel suinc þat wald sua first vr liknes haf. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 He.. Com to mak him glad and blithe, And his lufredene til him to kithen. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* xxiv. 3 Thai doe wikkidly to get thaim the fauour and lufredyn of this world. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 160 Quene he can luk one It, sic lufured and he tuk, þat he fare dwelt in body & thocht. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 13255 (Trin.) Of his sarmoun spek many man And of þe luerede þat he wad. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Lawe Arms* (S.T.S.) 254 A conquest haim.. is callit in the lawis adpoucin; that is to say.. a conquest hame þe fauour and lufurent. *Ibid.* 263 A man has despyte at his wyf, for haterit of hir, or lufurent of iure othir. 14.. *How Good Wife taught Dan.* 90 (in *Barbour's Bruce* etc. 528) For nakit lyng lufrent will gendir. 1543 *Abern. Reg.* (Jam.) The said gudis war frelie geivin.. to his said dothir for dothirle kindness and lufurent. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* i. 656 Our life wplift throw feruour and lufrentis.

Hence † **Lovereden** a., beloved; † **Loveredenly** *adv.*, in a loving manner.

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 331/40 Þat I am in alle tymes.. so lueradenlye biyse abowte þe as þei.. I 3af entente onelye to þe. *Ibid.* 375/41 O þis gracyous and lueraden word.

Lovered (*lʊvəd*), *apl. a.* [f. **LOVER** 1 + -ED 1.] Provided with, or having a lover.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 320 Who, young and simple, would not be so luer'd? 1879 *H. MERIVALE in Theatre* Nov. 213 The veriest.. minx, who would never have been fathered by that fine old Duke, or luered by the manful Orlando.

Loverhood (*lʊvəhʊd*). [f. **LOVER** 1 + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1891 *HANNAH LYNCH G. Meredith* 154 The fluted tenor of romance twangs the guitar of loverhood musically.

Loverless (*lʊvələs*), *a.* [f. **LOVER** 1 + -LESS.] Having no lover, deprived of a lover.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* l. 64 She paid her faithless suitor the compliment of remaining loverless for three weary months. 1853 *C. BRONTE Villetta* xiii, Loverless and inexpectant of love. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 525 Until quite lately she was loverless.

Loverlike (*lʊvəliːk*), *a.* and *adv.* [f. **LOVER** 1 + -LIKE.] Like a lover; of a character or in a manner befitting a lover.

1552 *HULOT, Lonerlyke* or lyke a loner, *anatomic.* 1641 *MULLEN Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 65 There is no act.. wherein passes more loverlike contestation between Christ and the Soule. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. 164 A more loverlike correspondence which my heart condemns. 1808 *ELIZABETH SLEATH Bristol Notes* I. 183, I delight to deliberate, with a lover-like minuteness, the various.. perfections.. of Miss Percival. 1894 *H. NISBET Bush Girl's Rom.* 155 Lover-like he fixed on one star and connected it with the maiden.

Loverly (*lʊvəli*), *a.* and *adv.* [f. **LOVER** 1 + -LY.] *a. adj.* Like a lover. *b. adv.* In the manner of a lover.

1875 *J. PAVN Halves* xxii. II. 182, I only hushed her lips in loverly fashion. 1886 *G. MACDONALD What's Mine's Mine* xli. III. 101 Said the chief abruptly, 'I want only herself!' A very loverly way of speaking. 1887 *STEVENSON Misado. J. Nicholson* ii. 4 The highest point of loverly exaltation. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 441 He murmured loverly something about 'the light.. of her jacinth hair'.

Comb. 1885 *STEVENSON Pr. Otto* iii. 30 They made a loverly-looking couple.

Hence **Loverliness**.

1879 *G. MEREDITH Egoist* I. 154 He fluted away in loverliness, forgetful of Crossgry.

Lovership (*lʊvəʃɪp*). [f. **LOVER** 1 + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1876 *G. DAWSON Authentic Gosp.* v. 77 The divine things in man are of God—I mean fatherhood, motherhood, lovership, patriotism.

† **Lovertine**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **LOVER** ¹, after *libertine*.] Addicted to love-making.

1603 DEKKER, etc. *Pat. Grissill Wks.* (Grosart) V. 231 These Gentlemen lovertine, and my selfe a hater of love.

Loverwise (lɒvə'waɪz), *adv.* [f. **LOVER** ¹ + *-WISE*.] In the manner of a lover.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 155 They sat down here loverwise. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* II. i. 3 They journeyed loverwise, with their arms around each other.

Lovery, *obs. form of LIVERY, LOUVER.*

Loves, *obs. pl. of LOAF sb.¹*

Loveship. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] The action of making love; courtship.

a 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 320 in Hazl. *F. P. P.* II. 13 Loveship goith ay to warke [read wrake], When that presence is put a bake.

Lovesick (lɒv'sɪk), *a.* [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + *SICK* *a.*] Languishing for or with love.

1530 *Palmer* 317/2 Lovesicke enamoured, enamouric. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* iii. 82 When... he did discourse To lovesicke Didoes sad attending eare. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 198 Purple the Salles; and so perfumed that The Windes were Lovesicke with them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* ix. 54 Where Nightingales their Lovesick Ditty sing. 1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 67 Cure me of this lovesick fever. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* i. 14 Her great general sighed like a lovesick boy whenever he was absent from her.

Hence **Lovesickness**, lovesick condition.

1707 FLOYER *Physic, Pulse-Watch* 10 He, by mentioning the Name of Pylas to a sick Woman, found some alteration in her Pulse, by which he discover'd her Love-Sickness. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxiv. 2 He had a holy lovesickness upon him.

Lovesome (lɒv'səm), *a.* Now *arch. or dial.* Forms: 1-6 *lufsum*, 3 *lufsum*, 3-5 *lussum*, 3 *luesum*, 4 *luffsum*, *lufsum*, *lufsome*, *lus-*, *lossum*, *lossom*, *loovesum*, 4-5 *lofsom*, *lufsom*, *lovesum*, 4-6 *lovesom*, 6 *loveseme*, *lusum*, 7 *luxom* (e), *lufsum*, *lufesome*, *Sc. lufsum*, 5- *lovesome*. [OE. *lufsum*, f. *luf-n* **LOVE** *sb.*: see *-SOME*. (The contracted forms *lussom*, *lossom*, *-um*, seem to occur only in sense 2.)]

1. Worthy of love; having qualities that inspire love; lovable.

a 1000 *Crist* 913 (Gr.) *Lufsum* and like *lofum* monnum to sceawianne þone scynnan white. c 1200 *Ormin* 3583 *Davil's* name... it uss taceþþ stang wiþ haand, & *lufsum* onn to lokenn. a 1225 *Juliana* 13 *thesu crist*. þat ich on leue & lueie as lofukest & lufsumest laured. c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 29 in E. E. P. (1862) 125 A *louesum* buirde he lihte with-Inne þe worpiest þat euer was. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 29 *Hise louesum lif þat alle men size[n]*, Ful mydeli he ont gan lete. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 33 Thow *lufsum* Lark & gay Goldspink, Lat be þour heuinly noitis. 1676 *Fletcher's Man of Mode* III. iii. Wild, witty, lovesome, beautiful and young. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* III. 60, I know not Aught lovesome save the sweet brief death of sleep.

2. Lovable on account of beauty; lovely, beautiful.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ant we hire schal iurthen for hire *lufsum* leor. a 1240 *Wolunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 þu art *lufsum* on leor, þu art al schene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 624 A *lufsum* land at lenger in. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 26 Hire rode is ase rose that red is on rys, With lilye-white lere *lossum* he is. *Ibid.* 51 A burde of blod ant of bon Never yete y nuste non *lufsum*re in londe. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2816 Ysonde haue þere he wald *lufsum* vnder line. c 1374 *Chaucer Troilus v.* 465 O *lufsum* lady bright, How haue ye faren syn þat ye were þere? c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 344 (Douce MS.) A lady, *lufsum* of lote, ledand a knigte. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1215 He saw... Com fra heuen a *lufsum* lyght. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 326 Fair *lufsum* lady, gentill and discret. 1820 *Scott Monast.* xiv. The handsomest, the very lovesomest young man I ever saw with sight. 1842 TENNYSON *Beggar Maid* 12 One praised her angles, one her eyes, One her dark hair and lovesome mien. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 323 He heard a sudden lovesome song begun.

absol. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1814 'Nay, 'Quod þat *lufsum* vnder lyne. 13... E. E. Allit. P. A. 398 þen sayde þat *lufsum* of lyth & lere [etc.].

3. Loving, friendly.

a 1200 *Ormin* 1547 A33 to folghenn soþ meocleg3c Wiþþ *lufsum* in zeddmodnesse. 1566 *Drant Horace's Sat.* I. ii. Bb. But they, the sillye fonded foolcs, Do feaste him, for his loousom loue. 1668 *Browning Ring & Bk.* viii. 20 Won't we hold Our little yearly lovesome frolic feast. 1901 H. C. WELCH *Anslem* iii. 48 This increasing influence was due to the happy lovesome temper which plays through his letters.

4. Amorous.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 150 Caton, who being naturally Lovesome, put herself in his way at every opportunity, so that he could not help saying soft things to her. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vii. (1878) 92 Shrubs that twined their arms together in lovesome tangles. 1883 *Lough. Mag.* Sept. 533 While lovesome and meansome thereon spake and falter'd the dove to the dove.

Hence † **Lovesomehead** = **LOVESOMENESS**.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 5792 (Gött.) I sal þaim bring fra þat thrallhe, And into a land of *lufsum*-bede.

† **Lovesomely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. **LOVESOME** *a.* + *-LY* ². (OE. had *lufsumlic* adj.)] Lovingly, affectionately.

a 1200 *Ormin* 1663 Nohit ne ma33 ben don Allmahhtig Godd, to wecme, But iff it be wiþþ witt & skill & *lufsum*like forþedd. a 1225 *Juliana* 12 [He] seide hire *lufsum*like þat [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7989 Pan com til him an angel clere, And *lufsum*li to david spak. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 315 Their capitane Trefit thame sa *lufsum*ly. c 1475 *Rauf Coull* year 558 His leif at the Coullyear He tuke *lufsum*ly.

Lovesomeness (lɒv'smə'nəs). [f. **LOVESOME** *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being lovesome.

a 1000 *Voc.* in *Wr-Wülcker* 218/34 *Delectatio*, lust-bærnes, *vel lufsumnes*. 1550 *Bale Image Both Ch.* viii. H vij b, They mixed y^e truth in falshe, they poysoned the waters, they toke awaye the lovesomenesse of them. a 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Club) 657 Weill lasit with lufsumnes. 1869 *Miss Mulock Woman's Kingd.* II. 19 [She] was not beautiful... but there was a lovesomeness about her.

Love-song (lɒv'sɒŋ). A song of love, an amorous song.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 74 Iesu, thi love is suete ant strong... Tech me, Ihesu, thi love song, With suete teres ever among. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 20 First, you haue learn'd... to relish a Love-song. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 29 Solomon... wrote that... holy amorous love-song, the Canticles. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 65 A love-song I had somewhere read. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. (ed. 2) 154 The bird... listens to the love-song of its mate.

Love-token (lɒv'tɒk'n). Something given as a sign or token of love.

Beowulf (Z) 1863 Seel hring naca ofer hea þu bringan lac & luf tacen. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. 1.* i. 27 Thow hast giuen her rimcs, And interchang'd love-tokens with my childe. 1626 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. viii, What Church in the world can show such deare love-tokens from the Almighty as this? 16... *Child Maurice* xxii. in *Child Ballads* II. 265/2 For thow hast sent her love-tokens, More now then two or three. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 26 Yes! let the fragrant scars abide Love-tokens in thy stead. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 343 He sent two diamond rings, as love-tokens to Mary, Queen of Scots.

† **Lovewende**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *lufwende*, f. *lufu* **LOVE** *sb.* + *-wende* f. *wendan* to turn. Cf. *hálwende* wholesome, *húlfwende* transitory.] Beloved; loving; lovely.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr-Wülcker* 222/21 *Dilectaque rura*, and þa *lufwende* eardas. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 186 Cild acenned... soðfast, *lufwende*. a 1225 *Juliana* 65 Ich... lueie þe to leofmon *lufwende* laured.

Loveword, variant of **LOFWORD** *Obs.*

Love-worth, *sb. rare.* [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + **WORTH** *sb.*] Worthiness of love.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* To Rdr. 85 Homer... should be belov'd, Who enterie sort of love-worth did containe.

† **Love-worth**, *a. Obs.* [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + **WORTH** *a.*] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Ower deorewurde spus, þe *lufwurd* laured. a 1225 *Juliana* 53 þi *lufwurd* leofmon. a 1240 *Ureissin* in *Lamb. Hom.* 187 Alre þinge leoflucest and lufwurd.

Loveworthy (lɒv'wɜ:ði), *a.* [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + **WORTHY** *a.*] Worthy to be loved.

a 1240 *Wolunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Inwið þe ane arn alle þe þinges igederd þat eauer muhen maken an mon *lufwurd* to oder. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 289 Neræna, the most love-worthy of her sex. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 31 If these small goods be love-worthy, with what a love should we adhere to the fountain-good. 1867 *Thirlwall Lett.* (1881) I. 278 It may happen... that... the child makes the painful discovery that the person whom it most tenderly loves is not love-worthy. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 227 A living god-garland of the noblest earth-born brothers and love-worthiest heaven-born sister.

Hence **Loveworthiness**.

1867 *Thirlwall Lett.* (1881) I. 278 The perception of His loveworthiness must tend to swallow up our sense of benefits received from him. 1899 F. P. COBBE in *Daily News* 27 May 7/1 The nobility and loveworthiness of human nature.

Lovely (lɒvli). Also *lovy*, *lovee*, *lovie*. [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + *-LY*.] A term of affectionate address: = 'Dear love', 'darling'.

1731 *Piercing Lett. Writers* i. v, You don't look pretty in it, lovely, indeed you don't. 1764 *Footie Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 169, I go, lovely: good-day to my father-in-law. 1797—*Lanie Lover* i. *Ibid.* II. 67 Why, really, lovee, 'tis a large sum of money. 1801 *Macneil's Poems* (1844) 19 Sullen moods, and scolding fairs, When love's absent for some days. 1884 *Punch* 20 Dec. 294 And what would Dovey do if Lovey were to die?

Lovelyer, *lovier*, *obs. forms of LOVER sb.¹*

Loving, *vbl. sb.¹* Now *rare*. [f. **LOVE** *v.* + *-ING* ¹.] The action of the vb. **LOVE** ¹.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andrew*) 766 Fore, criste, I 3arne our althinge, to be and dwell in þi lovyng. c 1385 *CHAUCEUR L. G. W.* ProL 544 For she taught al the craft of syn lovyng. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 27746 (*Cott. Galba*) Wreth... of gude lufing it brekes þe band. 1538 *ELVOT Dict. Addit.*, *Amatio*, a lovyng. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 181 Most friendship is faying; most Louing, meere folly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 79 What fool commends a stone for never moving?—Cease then, fond men, to blaze your constant loving. 1855 *Browning One Word More* v, Dante... Hated wickedness that hinders loving. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxii, This was the lover she had lack'd, and she, Loving his loving, was his willing bride.

† **Loving**, *vbl. sb.²* *Obs.* [f. **LOVE** *v.* + *-ING* ¹.] Praise, laudation; pl., praises, songs of praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13245 Iesus þat well witt... Quarfor sant ion was don o lif; To þe lues. In his loving he made sermon. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ix. 15 Pat I schewe furth to sprede þine louynges euerlikone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 283 Now demys, quethir mair lovyng Suld Tedeus haf, or the king! c 1400 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 51 He þat gyues his good to hem þat haue no myster, he purchases no lovyng perof. 1476 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 33 For the honour and loving of Gode Almyghty. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* I To gyue therfore synguler lovynges & thanks. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 13 That that desir is lowine or vane glori. 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 83, I... beinge of holl and perfite mynde... lovyng þe to God. 1590 A. HUMZ *Hymns* II. 32 The maiestie of God was praised with

lovyngs loud on hight. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 343 He did the legacie and office... with sik lofeng and comment. 1721 BAILEY *Loovingis*, praises, Scotch.

Looving (lɒvliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. **LOVE** *v.* + *-ING* ².]

1. That loves; affectionate.

In 16th c. 'your loving friend' was an ordinary form of subscription for letters. 'Our loving subjects' has at various times been a usual phrase in royal proclamations.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* vi. (Z.) 10 *Hic amans nūc*, þes lufenda wer;... hoc amans mancipium, þes lufenda þeowa man. a 1240 *Ureissin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ler to loue þe... þe louende louerd. 1320 *Cast. Love* 290 And fourde doughtyryne hede this kyng, And to uche he was lovyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 7 Thaim that till bym luffand wer, Or kyn, or freynd. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 102 Now, who would not be glad that had a child so lufand as thou art? c 1491 *Chast. Godes Chyld* 44 It is yuen us and sende us from our lovyng fader. 1513 *More* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 A lovyng man and passyng well beloved. 1529—*Let. Wks.* 1419/2 At Woodstock... by the hand of Your loving husbunde Thomas More knight. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 82 They were loving and kinde to him, and he to them. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 330 They are the honestest, the loyngest, and the most conscientious Couple breathing. 1809 *MALRIN Kil Blas* v. i. p. 111 They got to be as loving as turtles. 1835 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvi. 111. 723 He brought that force only for the defence of his person and for the protection of his loving subjects. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 2 I loving friends, your prayers! *Ibid.*, Help, loving laud! Thou my sole Refuge, Thou.

† *absol.* A lover; one who loves. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14313 Lauerd, o selcut þat es slei, þi lufand þus, qui let þou dei? c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 Fyllys þe lufande of gastely joye. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14597 (Fairl.) Hauē I na tome þidder to fare for na wele louande I þare.

c. *transf.* Tending to be closely attached, clinging, adhesive, dial.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 By this meanes the strawe is made lovyng, and is alsoke kept from growinge on the bowes. [Common in mod. dialects: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

2. Of words, actions, etc.: Manifesting love; proceeding from love. Hence *occas.* of persons with respect to their demeanour or conduct (const. to).

c 1450 *MYRC* 1697 Louynges serues and godely speche, Agayn enuyes ys helpe and leche. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 119 Her lovyng countenance so hyghe dyd appere, That it me rayshed. 1634 *Sia T. HERBERT Trav.* 39 They continue that louing custome [widow burning] deuoutly to this day. 18... TENNYSON *Early Spring* i, Once more the Heavenly Power... domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue. 1862 *LYTTON Str. Story* II. 177 Faber's loving account of little Amy. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* III. 1303 His fingers pushed their loving way Through curl on curl. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 54 He was held in most loving remembrance.

3. Preceded by a *sb.*, in various *comb.*, as *fun-*, *home-*, *money-*, *pleasure-loving*.

1726 *SWIFT Guliver's Lament. Glumdal.* 33 That Money-loving Boy To some Lord's Daughter sold the living Toy. 1838 *ELIZA COOK Old Dobbin* xi, We fun-loving urchins would group by his side. 1871 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 192 A pushing, eager, pleasure-loving, money-loving age! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 1/2 The Boer is, above all things, a home-loving man.

Loving cup. [f. **LOVING** *ppl. a.* 2.] A large drinking vessel, usually of silver, having two or more handles, by which it is readily passed from hand to hand amongst friends or guests assembled together, each of whom successively drinks from its contents, generally at the close of a banquet.

1808 [In Minute-bk. of Committee for the Lord Mayor's banquet 9 Nov. (Dr. R. R. Sharpe).] 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Culendi* (1815) II. 351 The Lord Mayor drinks to you in the Loving Cup, and bids you all heartily welcome. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 12 The loving cup... is passed to the guest on his left hand. 1868 *BREWSTER Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3) 527 In drinking the loving cup, two adjacent persons always stand up together.

Loving-kindness (lɒv'vɪŋ,kəɪ'ndnəs). [f. **LOVING** *ppl. a.* + **KINDNESS**.] Originally two words; the combination was introduced by Coverdale.] Affectionate tenderness and consideration; kindness arising from a deep personal love, as the active love of God for his creatures.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxv. 6 Call to remembrance, O Lorde, thy tender mercyes & thy luyng kyndnesses, which haue bene euer of olde. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 33 Neuertheless, my luyng kyndnesse wil I not vterly take from him. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 What great luyng kyndnes did God show in thy case? a 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) 349 The amiable Attributes of Goodness and loving-kindness. 1807-8 W. IAVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 A lady of unboumded loving-kindness. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 The infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a supreme creator.

Hence (back-formation) **Loving-kindly** *adv.*

1840 *LOWELL Love*, A love, that seeth faults, Not with flaw-seeking eyes... But loving-kindly euer looks them down.

† **Loving-knot**. *Obs.* = **LOVE-KNOT**.

c 1588 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1605) Cij b, Heere seale the letter with a loyng knot.

† **Lovingly**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. **LOVING** *ppl. a.* + *-LY* ¹.] Of loving disposition.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 222, I knaw nane sic as cho sic is one, Sa trew, sa kynde, sa luffandlie.

Lovingly (lɒv'vɪŋli), *adv.* [f. **LOVING** *ppl. a.* + *-LY* ².] In a loving manner.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xiii. (1495) 197 Louyngly the man auyeth his wyfe yf she doo amys. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* i. vii. 15 To prayns god parfytly... louandy to syng in hym. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxi. 20 Gladly and loyngly will I haue mercy vpon him, saith the Lorde. 1611 *Bible*

1. *Sam. xx.* (chapter-summary), Jonathan lovingly taketh his leave of David. 1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 136 He was very lovingly affectioned towards his children. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ We live very lovingly together. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Maino* iv. iii. 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly.

Lovingness (lɒvɪŋnəs). [*f.* LOVING *pl.* a. + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being loving.

1574 tr. *Marlowe's Apocalips* 25 Be thou a patterne to the faithful, in word, in conversation, in lovingness, . . . and in chastity. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 115 b, Caring thus in one person the only two hands of good will, loveliness & lovingness. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Crucian* 348 Such were her allurements, her sweetnesses, lovingnesses [etc.]. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem.* i. 297 There is a lovingness of heart about Parr . . . which would endear him even without his Greek. a 1859 L. HUNT *Bl. Sonnet* (1867) l. 66 The very lovingness of his nature. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 108 That *philia* or lovingness which creates, so to speak, a kindred and brotherhood.

b. Used as a mock title of honour.

a 1636 LYNDRE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 91 Instead of the Emperor's name, he assumes the Popes person, saying, Your lovingness wrote to me.

Lovis, -ys, obs. pl. of LOAF *sb.*

Lovy, variant of LOVER.

Lovyer (e, obs. form of LOVER *sb.*)

Low (ləʊ), *sb.* 1. Also 3-5, 9 lowe, 6 looe, 7 loe. Cf. LAW *sb.* 3 [OE. *hlāw*, *hlēw* masc., = OS. *hlēo* (dat. *hlēwe*) grave-mound, OHG. *hlō* (MHG. *lō*) grave-mound, hill, Goth. *hlāw* neut., grave (whence *hlāwasnōs* pl., graves); -OEut. **hlāwos*-, -iz- neut. :-pre-Teut. **klāwos*-, -es-, f. root **klei*- to slope: see LEAN *v.* and cf. *l.* *clivus* hill.]

1. = LAW *sb.* 3 i. arch.

Beowulf (L.) 1120 Wand to wolcnum walfyras mæst hly-node for hlawe. c 1200 ORMIN 9205 And ille a lawe and ille an hill Shall nippredd beon and lashed. c 1300 *Harleik* 1699 Po stod hanelok als a lowe Aboven [po] pat þer-inne wore. a 1400-50 Alexander 1090 May þou oght, lode, yonder low lift on þi shulder. c 1500 *Cor. Chr. Plays, Shearmen & Taylors* 218 Harke! I here owe brother on the looe; This ys hys woe. a 1650 *Sir Iohnell* 70 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* l. 78 The Gyant lyes vnder yow loe. a 1765 R. Hood & Guy of *Gisborne* xlvii. in Child *Ballads* III. 93/2 That beheard the sheriffe of Nottingham, As he leanned vnder a lowe. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, and flung it down from the Low. 1901 *Speaker* 20 Apr. 77/1 The coarse meadows swell up into rounded or pointed 'lows'.

2. A burial-mound; a tumulus. ? Obs.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 43 Hwa wat nu þas wisan Welandes ban, on hwelcum hi hlawa brusan þeccen. 1686 *Pior Staffordsh.* 402 A barrow or Low, such as were usually cast up over the bodies of eminent Captains. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wigington*, Near this place are certain Lows, which are reckoned among the Roman Tumuli.

Low, lowe (ləʊ), *sb.* 2. Chiefly Sc. and north. Also 3 lozhe, 4 lou, (lawhe, lo), 5 lozh, (lawe). [*a.* ON. *loge* wk. masc. (Du. *lae*) = OFris. *loga* :-OEut. type **logon-* (*lugon-*), pre-Teut. *lukōn*, cogn. w. MHG., mod.G. *lohe* fem. :-OEut. type **lohā* (*lūhā*) :-pre-Teut. **lūkā*, f. **luk-* wk. grade of the Aryan root **leuk-*: see LEVE and LIGHT *sb.*]

1. Flame; a flame, a blaze.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Cherubines sweorde . . of lai (MS. *T. lohe*). c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 643 Also heze þe lowe sal gon. So ðe fiod flæw de dunes on. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5739 Him thought breanna he sagh a tre Als it wit low war al vm-laid. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Con.* 9430 Lowe and reke with stormes melted. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 1054 The rude low rais full heych adown that hauld. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* i. xvi. (S. T. S.) 88 His hede apperit (as It was blesand) in ane rede low. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Hermit* 8 The Coale that mee burnes to the bone, will I blow, Though Liver, Lungs, and Lights, fly vp in a low. 1785 BURNS *Vision* i. 39 By my ingle-low I saw . . A tight, outlandish Hizzie. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii. The low of the candle, if the wind wad let it bide steady. 1849 C. BAONTE *Shirley* iv. A verse blazing wi' a blue brimstone low. 1892 R. KIRLING *Barrack-r. Ball.* etc. 126 For every time I raised the lowe That scared the dusty plain, . . I'll light the land with twain. 1901 *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51 The Dead Candle . . A blue low, moving along slowly about three feet from the ground.

b. Phrases. (*To be, set*) in, on a low, in a flame, on fire; to put the low to, to set fire to; to take a low, to catch fire.

c 1200 ORMIN 16185 All alls it were all offerr beemm O lozhe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14692 Pe fir, þe tonder, þe brymston hot, Kyndled on lowe, & vp hit smot. c 1422 HOCCEVE *Learn to die* 703 Whan þat a greet thou set is on a lowe. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Sue* 745 Will flatterit him, . . An set him in a low. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* ii. 103 Soon my beard will tak' a low. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. & She* [a vessel] was . . in a light low. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 l. 130 A . . boy fell off his chair 'a' in a low, for the discharge had set him on fire. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* viii. 25 Ye wad hae the hoose in a low about oor lugs.

2. *spec. a.* A light-used by salmon-poachers.

1814 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) l. 146 For making lows or fish-lights for fishing in the night. 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) l. 315 This used to be done with a low and a leister.

b. A light or piece of candle used by miners.

1816 in I. H. HOLMES *Coal Mines Durham*, etc. 245. 1865 *Trapper's Pettit* in *Our Coal & Coal-fields* 155 'His very dark and that small low You gave me soon will burn away.'

† **Low**, *sb.* 3. Obs. [*var.* of LOUGH.] A lake, loch, river, water.

1387 [see LOUGH?]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. Prol. 153 Swannys swouchis throw out the ryp and redis Our al

thir lowys. 1539 in *Rec. Peebles* (1872) 57 Woddiss, lowis, fischingis [etc.]. 1563 *Ibid.* 72 Louchis.]

† **Low**, *sb.* 4. Sc. Obs. [*aphetic f.* **allow sb. f.* ALLOW *v.*] Allowance, permission.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 464 [He] passit hame awa, But lowe or leif that tyme of ony wicht.

Low (ləʊ), *sb.* 5 [*f.* Low *v.*] The action of lowing; the ordinary sound uttered by an ox or cow.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The nolt inaid noyis vicht mony loud lou. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 48 Bull loue, sif, had an amiable low. 1726 46 THOMSON *Winter* 85 'The cattle from the untasted fields return, And ask with meaning low their wonted stalls. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* l. 111 On list'ning ears so sweet Fall the mellow low and bleat. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvii. (1889) 360 A comfortable low came at intervals from the cattle, revelling in the abundant herbage.

Low, *sb.* 6 See LOOK (= foot-rot in cattle).

Low (ləʊ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 2-3 lah (inflected lah3), 3 lah3, laih, 3-4 lah3, 4 lah3 (e, 3 lohe, lough, 3-4 lozhe, 4 loghe, 4-5 louzhe, (4 lowh, loew3), 5 lough, lozhe, 3-7 lowe, (4 loe, 7 lo), 4-low. Also Sc. and north. 4-6 lawe, 4, 7 lau (e, 4-5 lauch(t), lawch, 5 lawgh, 6 lewche, 6-9 leuch(e, 8-9 leugh; see also LAUGH. [Early ME. *lah* (*lag*), a. ON. *lāg-r* (Sw. *låg*, Da. *låg*) = OFris. *lāge*, *lēc*, MDu. *lage*, *laech*, *lege*, *leech* (Du. *laag*). MHG. *lage* flat (early and dial, mod.G. *lās*), OE. with different meaning **lāge* in *highrycg* (see LEA a.) :-OEut. **lāgio-* from the root of LIE *v.*]

A. *adj.* (Usually the opposite of high.)

I. Literal senses.

1. Of small upward extent or growth; not tall; little, short. Now rarely of persons, though still commonly said of stature.

c 1150 *Grave* 17 in Thorpe *Analetha* (1834) 142 þin hus . . bið unheh and lah, . . ðe hele-wages beoð lage, sid-wages unheze. c 1200 ORMIN 15232 Þer wass an heknninge lah. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xviii. 380 The vallis of the toune than wer Salaw, that [etc.]. c 1420 *Palind. on Unsh.* 130 Make hem [sc. trees] lough in cleuis that decline. 1530 PALSCOR 452/2, I. make a thyng so lowe that it leuvel with the ground. 1558 *Galloway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 The said John . . ys bound to make . . ther but a loe garding, not plantinge anny great tres. 1593 SHAKS. *Luer.* 663 Low-shrubs wither at the Cedars roots. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 474 It is a little low hearb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 250 We shall . . be turn'd . . to apes With foreheads villanous low. 1638 JUNIUS *Painl. Ancients* 245 Low men lowe to stand on tiptoes. 1660 P. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 80 Their cowes are low, and their horns grow only skin deep. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life & J. Woodrow* (1828) 55 My mother was of a stature rather low than tall. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 348 Agesilaus was low, lame and of a mean appearance. 1827 DISRAELI *Pic. Grey* vii. viii. V. 95 Her full voluptuous growth gave you . . the impression that she was somewhat low in stature. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 483 His forehead low as that of a baboon. 1855 BROWNING *How it Strikes a Contemporary* 102 Who . . stood about the neat low truckle bed. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* II. ix. 183, I do remember the young lady . . a dark girl, very low, and without much figure. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 56 Early Norman buildings were generally low.

b. Rising but little from a surface. *Low relief*

(a) = BAS-RELIEF 1; (b) = BAS-RELIEF 2.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 380 The low-relieves, and ornaments of columns and edifices. 1901 19th Cent. July 100 The modelling in low-relief of a life-sized bull in painted terra cotta.

c. Of a woman's dress: Cut so as to leave the neck exposed. *So also low neck.*

1857 TROLLOPE *Burchester P.* xxxvi. (1858) 299 I'm sorry you've come in such low dresses, as we are all going out of doors. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* x. 329 Ladies planted in formal rows of low-necks and white dresses. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Swallow* iii. A lovely lady in a low dress.

2. Situated not far above the ground or some other downward limit; not elevated in position.

† Formerly prefixed to names of countries or districts, denoting the part near the sea-shore (now only in the comparative LOWER), as *Low Germany*, *Low Egypt* (obs.). Also LOW COUNTRY. (Cf. LOW DUTCH, LOW GERMAN.)

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1761 Pe myst dryues þor3 þe lyst of the lyfte, bi the los medoes. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 9 Turned shuln ben his stremes in to pich, and his loew3 erthe in to brunston. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 3 Egypte þe hie and þe lawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6952 He led hom forth lyuely by a lawe vale. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 622 The lauch way till Enarwyn that ryd. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy *Sc.*) 183 We were glad when ye had forsaken The lowe vale. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 259 b, She was laden with much ordinance, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* l. 75/1 All alongst the sea coasts of low Germanie. a 1578 LINDE-SAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 38 [They] draw thaim selfis to an lenche place out of the Inglicemenis sight. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 832 The Raine-Bow consisteth of a Glomeration of Small Drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the Aire, that is very Low. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 221 The second Cardinal house is the fourth, called the low heaven. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* 25 Trees growing in low and shady places do not yield so good tar. 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 19 In this low world Placed with our backs to bright reality. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) l. 47 Orfordness, a low beach running out into the sea.

b. Of a heavenly body: Near the horizon.

1676 WALTON & COTTON *Angler* ii. ii. (1875) 228 The sun grows low. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 1 On Linden, when the sun was low, All bloodless lay the untrodden snow. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 8 (Jam.) The moon, leugh i' the wast, shone bright. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 598 The third day . . Made a low splendour in the world. 1889 ROLF BOLDRIG-wood's *Robbery under Arms* xvi, There was a low moon.

c. Lying dead, or dead and buried. Now only predicative. † Formerly also absol.

c 1315 SHORHAM *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) v. 329 Pat body þat he tok of hys ozen, Hou mynte hyt ligge anang þe lozen. 1808 BYRON (title) And wilt thou weep when I am low? 1826 SCOTT in *Croker Papers* 19 Mar. My head may be low — I hope it will—before the time comes. 1852 TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* 18 The last great Englishman is low.

† d. Of the ear: 'Bowed down'. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2650 Let your lordship lystyn with a loue ere.

e. Of an obeisance: Profound, deep.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. II* 234 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solemne obeysance. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 53 With a lowe submissiue reuerence Say [etc.]. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* ii. vi. 447 He presently doffes his cap most solemnly, makes a low-leg to his ladianship. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Erotema* 157 Rising up to make him a low congee, she proceeded. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 835. 1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* l. xix. 237 'I am very much obliged to you', making a low bow.

f. *Phonetics.* Of a vowel sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a low position.

1876 [see HIGH a. 4 b].

g. *Path.*

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xix. 317 Occasionally it [sc. epidemic gangrenous rectitis] may begin higher up—in the colon. In this case it is called the 'high' form; in the other, the 'low' or rectal form.

† 3. Situated under the level of the earth's surface, far down in the ground; deep. Obs. in positive; cf. LOWER, LOWEST.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Palmer* xvii. 30 He mekis þaim in til þe lwe pitte of hell. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314 i Low, or lowe, *profundus*. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ii. 157 And ek thar to he was in presoun lawe. 1533 GAT *Right Vay* (1888) 49 He first passit dwone to ye law portis of the zendir. 1718 G. JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 53 The good Dogs produc'd in a deep Low-Country, will always excel the good Dogs upon the Plains.

4. Of a liquid: Less in vertical measurement than the average, or than is usual; shallow. Hence of a river, a spring, etc.: Containing or yielding less water than usual. See also LOW TIDE, LOW WATER. (For *low* *chb* lit. and fig., see LBB *sb.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowe, or ny the drestis, *laxus*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 269 The river . . when the flood is gone, it is so low, y^e it may be passed without all danger. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Condert's Wise Veillard* 98 He . . compares old age to Wine that is lowe and almost nothing but lees. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 234 The Springs and Rivers are very low. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was low.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

5. Of humble rank, station, position, or estimation. Not now (in the positive) said of persons exc. in contemptuous use (see 7 c); but cf. LOWER a.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne was þe engel isend ne to none heze . . men . . ac to loze and edeliche men. c 1205 *Lav.* 686 Nis þar nan swa laih þat [etc.]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* (E. E. T. S.) 6560 3yf a cursed man hadde company with one or ouþer, lozh or hy. 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 73 Þore ant loze thou were for ouis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 119 He hath set al his corage . . Upon a Maide of low estat. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2805 Al such mayntenance . . Sustened is nagh by persones lowe. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 184 King Eduardus man he was. Off rycht law byrth. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 18 He vertew may stand in law estat. 1531 LATIMER *Let. to Braynton* in Foxe & M. (1563) 1324/1 We lowe subiectes are bounde to obey powers and their ordinance. 1687 SETTLE *Keft. Dryden* 49 The lowest Boy in Westminster would have told him that [to be borne] was a passive verb. 1718 *Freehinker* No. 7 p. 8, I shall subjoin a Maritimonial Story in Low-Life. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 426 That the low people never taste flesh is a proof of their extreme poverty. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 140 One law for gentlemen, another for low people. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 441 Andiscus, a young man of low birth, . . had been . . acknowledged as king. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 327 Men low in the social scale.

absol. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 Per sculen enueingges bon þe riche and þe lase. c 1275 *Lav.* 2928 For þar sal þe heze be efne to þan lowe. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 17 All the people of this countrie from high to lowe, is giuen to these sportes of the witte. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, Look at the high and the low, all the world over, and it's the same story. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov., Having . . the benefit of vast experience of the low.

6. Of inferior quality, character, or style; wanting in elevation, commonplace, mean.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þet so unimete lozh þinc . . schal drawn into sunne so unimete heih þinc. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lvi. 133 (*ch.-heading*) That man must gene him to lowe workes [L. *humilibus operibus*] whan hie workes failen. 1598 FLORIO *Ep. Ded.* I My poore studies may in so lowe a cottage entertaine so high . . dignities. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India or Which low School of Reading and Writing, the said Fathers keep for more convenience of Children. 1725 POPE *Postscr. to Odyssey* (1840) 389 There is a real beauty in an easy, pure, perspicuous description even of a low action. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* ii. vii, They passed an hour in a scene of tenderness, too low and contemptible to be recounted. 1753 *Advertiser* No. 39 The low drudgery of collating copies, . . or accumulating compilations. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 467 Much parliamentary ability of a low kind. 1896 KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* 31 To discriminate between high art and

low art, they must have seen both. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 173 In patients of low type of intelligence.

b. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of a writer: The opposite of sublime; undignified.

1672 *Dryden Def. Epil. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 172 Never did any author precipitate himself from such height of thought to so low expressions, as he often does. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words of creep in one dull line. 1725 — *Postscript to Odyssey* (1840) 389 But whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmsbury* I. 130 Superior to Runkenius .. whose language is rather low. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Prior*, Prior is never low, nor very often sublime.

c. Of races of mankind: Inferior in degree of civilization, little advanced. Of animals or plants, their type, etc.: Not highly organized.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Protosoa* Intro. xviii. The lowest form of animal life with which we are acquainted. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* iv. 79 Languages spoken by very low races. 1881 *Tyndall Ess. Floating Matter Air* 125 Germs of bacteria and other low organisms.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

a. In a moral sense: Abject, base, mean.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* xvii. Through flattery loe, I dyd his yll ypholde. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 8 Sept. Much..discourse..of the low spirits of some rich men in the City, in sparing any encouragement to the poor people that wrought for the saving their houses. 1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoleiana* clixiv. 75 Low-cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 401 Flattery or fawning or other low arts. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 507/1 Whenever a dramatist wished to introduce intrigue, chicanery, or other dirty work, his dramatic person included a low attorney.

b. Degraded, dissolute.

1599 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 431 [Paid] to John Wesley for his horse and drage to be used for the whipping of low women, 4d.

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar; not socially 'respectable'.

1759 *Dilworth Page* 18 Notwithstanding Mr. Wycherley's low behaviour to Mr. Pope. 1780 *Mad. D'Arblay Diary* May, She has evidently kept low company. 1838 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* xii. Tilda's friends are low people. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 483 A considerable number of low fanatics..regarded him as a public benefactor. 1861 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life S. Wilberforce* (1882) III. 1. 27 They [Irish priests] are generally low fellows—Mr. Hale is a very coarse low fellow himself. 1872 *Punch* 6 Jan. 5/1 What is there in common between a respectable shopkeeper who pays rates and a low person who wheels a barrow?

B. Wanting in bodily strength or vigour; poorly nourished, weak.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 Drynesse makyth the body lene and lowe. 1485 *Bt. St. Albans* c. j. Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate, and sum when they be right low. 1530 *Palsgr.* 317/2 Lowe of complexyon, feeble. 1607 *Torrsell Fourk. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1912/4 A Plain Black Gelding, .. low of flesh. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 585 He was so low, that it was not probable he could live many weeks. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Comm.* I. 165 She..grew low from loss of appetite. 1802 *Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Visit* II. 62 So low and ill, that she gladly accepted a small cup of usquebaugh. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 162 When I had my severe crisis off Vera Cruz, I was frightfully low at the time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 575 If .. the patient is in low condition, an improvement in the diet may be of service.

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in phr. *low spirits*.

1744 *Berkeley Siris* § 101 Lives which seem hardly worth living for bad appetite, low spirits, restless nights. 1779 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 302, I am low and dejected at times, in a way not to be described. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 An undue secretion of melancholia .. was supposed .. to produce a low or gloomy temperament. 1860 *Emily Eden Semi-attached Couple* II. 121 Lady Eskdale was low, and sent off a groom with a bulletin. 1894 *Hall Caine Manxman* III. xii. 170 She's wake and low and nervous, so no kissing.

c. Of diet, feeding: Affording little nourishment or stimulation; poor.

1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1897) I. 1. 386 These were both .. men of great sobriety, and lived on a constant low diet. 1752 *Berkeley Th. on Tar-water* Wks. III. 503 Such low diet as sour milk and potatoes. 1863 *Fr. A. Kemble Resid. in Georgia* 111. The general low diet of the slaves. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 55 Low Feeding of Sheep. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 367 The patient should be put on a low diet. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 214 The percentage of children .. who presented low nutrition.

9. Little above the minimum, not high, in amount or degree of intensity. (Often with implied reference to position in a graduated scale.)

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 34 Right now the hye wyndes blowe, And anon after they ben lowe. 1715 *Cheyne Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 321 We see an Image of this low and low kind of Life in Swallows, Insects, Vipers [etc.]. 1736 *Butler Anal. Intro.*, Such low presumption, often repeated, will amount even to moral certainty. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 72 The Grinding also must be considered, according to the high or low Drying of the Malt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 239 The fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. 1823 J. HADCOCK *Dom. Annus.* 154 When the flour is too fine, the colour will be low. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 638 Low or slow Nervous Fever. *Ibid.* III. 48 note, Hence, also, the terms high madness and low madness. 1831 *Brewster Optics* ix. 83 Muriatic acid has too low a re-

fractive and dispersive power to fit it for [etc.]. 1840 *E. Turner's Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 447 Heating the mixture to low redness. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxii. 151 Friends who visited me always complained of the low temperature of my room. 1875 *Portnum Majolica* xii. 132 Grotesques..in low olive tint on a blue ground.

b. Of price, rate, numbers, amounts, etc.

1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* i. 13 Nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so ere, But falls into abatement and low price Even in a minute. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1794 If we can intertaine these schoolers at a low rate. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 23 Merchants subsist by their Credit: if their credit be low, they must fall. 1691 *Locke Lower. Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 72 It [the Exchange] is Low, when he pays less than the Par. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun., in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 355 So of old was Blood, and Life, at a low-Market sold. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mammal Mat. Med.* 227 The low price of lime. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/2 Chinese workmen .. work for low wages.

c. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; at a short distance from the equator.

1748 [see LOWER 1]. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk., Low Latitudes*, those regions far removed from the poles of the earth towards the equator, 10° south or north of it.

d. Of things: Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. (Chiefly with the specific reference expressed or contextually indicated.)

† Of gold: Not reaching a high standard of fineness. Of a card: Of small numerical value.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. 8 Sena abounds in Elephants Teeth and low Gold, of 18 or 19 carrets Fineness. 1740 *Wimble's List of Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268-9 English Rappee .. Best Dunkerque Rappee. Rappee Bergamot .. Low Rappee. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 236 Horses still continue low [sc. in price]. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 140 Hence, by the plan of mixture, much low English wools are consumed in our cloth manufacture, that would otherwise find no market at all. 1885 *Proctor Whist* ii. 33 In general a low card is to be played second hand. 1900 G. NEWMAN *Bacteria* (ed. 2) 116 'Low' yeasts .. sink in the fermenting fluid, act slowly, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. P.* iii. ii. 319 My Creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 During the weak and low Condition of the Eastern Emperors. 1844 T. WRIGHT *Anecd. Lit.* 23 Of course we ought to make great allowances for the low state of this branch of philology in Tyrrwhitt's time.

10. a. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively slow vibrations; grave.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 231 Tho .. haue the voice atte the begynnyng of the worde grete and lowe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 845/1 With a low voyse, a basse voyx. 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus.* 166 Songs which are made .. in the low key. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone, As B acre lau and B moll far abone. 1878 in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 27/1 These [words] are 'high' and 'low', the former denoting greater, the latter less, rapidity of vibration.

b. Of the voice, a sound: Not loud.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 314/2 Lowe, or softe yn voyce, .. sub-missus. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. iii. 273 Her voice was ever soft, Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life F. Wadrow* (1828) 98 His voice was but low and none of the strongest. 1839 *Murray's Phant. Ship* xxxviii. A low tap at the door was heard. 1852 *Ida Pfeiffer Journ. Iceland* 172 The explosions are always preceded by a low rumbling. 1863 *Woolner My beautiful Lady* 15 Her warbling voice, though ever low and mild. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* iii. 320 Bending her face to the ground, in a whisper low she replies.

11. Humble in disposition, lowly, meek. Now rare.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xx. 36 Nede is next hym .. as low as a lombe for lakkyn of that hym nedeth. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 118 Thou must .. with low herte humblesce suie. c 1403 *Chaucer's Night.* 3 The god of love .. can make of lowe hertes hye, And of hye lowe. 1426 in *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 5 Pe law submission of be said John Lyllyn. 1533 *Gau Richt Fay* (1888) 30 God hes al tyme lwyd the richt visdomne .. and schawis it to thame that ar simpil and law. 1578 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 38 In the meane tyme held thame selfis lawche and quyit. 1836 *Mrs. Browning Poet's View* ii. viii. I thought .. The teachings of the heaven and earth Did keep us soft and low.

12. (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets, stock of money or any commodity: Nearly empty or exhausted. Hence of persons, to be low in pocket, etc.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 94, I thought it high time .. to recruit my Pockets, which were now very low. 1821 *Scott Pirate* xxvii. We have junketed till provisions are low with us. *Ibid.* xxxi. My own [money] was waxing low. 1894 *Hall Caine Manxman* 40 And you talk of being low in your pocket.

13. Of an opinion, estimate: Attributing small value or poor quality; depreciatory, disparaging.

Mod. I have a very low opinion of his abilities.

14. Of a date: Relatively recent. Chiefly in *compar.* and *superl.*

Mod. The date assigned by this critic to Ecclesiastes seems to be too low.

15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of high in various applications (see HIGH a. 15); often *colloq.* = Low Church.

1854 S. WILBERFORCE *Let. in Life* (1881) II. vi. 234 The Church of England will seem to be committed to Low doctrine, which she does not teach, as to this sacrament. 1881 *Trollope Dr. Wortle's School* i. i. Among them [Low Church prelates] there was none more low, more pious, more sincere.

III. In complementary use with verbs both *trans.* and *intr.* where the complement frequently indicates the result of the action.

16. To bring low: to bring into a low condition, with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf. *low-brought* in 23 below.

1387 *Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* V. 277 His son Oece .. was byseged at York, and [i]-broughte lowe [L. humiliato]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 468/1 For all his great bely, this syknesse hath brought hym lowe yponough. 1535 *Coverdale 1 Sam.* ii. 7 The Lorde .. bryngeth lowe and exalteth. 1611 *Bible Job* xl. 12 Looke on every one that is proud, and bring him low. 1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 16/1 His Father .. brought his Estate so low, as to want even necessities. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 360 The nobles of Savoy have long since been brought low. 1819 *Shelley Julian & Maddalo* 601 Perhaps remorse had brought her low.

absol. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Parist* (1875) II. ii. iii. 129 At one quick blow Shoot, and bring low!

17. To lay low: a. To lay flat; to bring to the ground, to overthrow in fight, to stretch lifeless. b. To lay in the ground, to bury. c. in immaterial sense or fig.: To abase, humble.

a. c 1386 *Chaucer Manciple's T.* 118 She shal be cleyed his wenche, or his lemman. *And.* Men leyen that oon as lowe as lith pat oother. c 1470 *Goldroos & Gave*, 726 Schir Edmond loisset his life, and laid is full law. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx. xxii. For I wene this day to laye the as lowe as thou laydest me. 1667 *Milton P. L.* l. 137 The dire event .. Hath .. all this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid this low. 1740 *Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Lady Pomfret* 25 Nov. I bought a chaise at Rome .. and had the pleasure of being laid low in it the very second day after I set out. 1791 *Burns Lament for Earl Glencairn* ix. O I had I met the mortal shaft Which laid my benefactor low! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleromania* 111 Whenever morality hitches the toe, Delinquent with crab-stick shoud' straight be laid low.

b. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 862 When it es in erth layd lawe, Wormes pan sal it al to-gaw. 1595 *Shaks. John II.* i. 164, I would that I were low laid in my grave. 1795 *Jemima* II. 187 Little did his now laid low Lordship think his days were so closely numbered. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv. Use me ere they lay me low Where a man's no use at all.

c. a 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant heo bet heief ham her leist ham swide labe. 1425 *Cursor M.* 1649 (Trin.) I shal hem laye ful lawe bat sett so litil of myn awe. c 1586 *Ctess Pembroke's* l. x. vi. [God] shall lay our haters low. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xiii. 11, I..will lay low the hantiness of the terrible.

18. To lie low: a. Literally. To lie in a low position or on a low level, deep down; also, to crouch. b. To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; fig. to be humbled, abased. Of an erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments. c. *Mod. slang.* To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time.

a. c 1250 *Death* 166 in O. E. *Misc.* 178 þu schald nu in eorpe ligger ful lohe [Yes. Coll. *Misc.* lowe]. 1560 *Rolland Cr. Venus* i. 56 Behind the Bus (Lord) bot I liggat law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 76 To ly rycht law in till ane crib. 1590 *Spenser P. Q.* ii. i. 40 Beside a bubbling fontaine low she lay. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. iii. (1712) 49 Whether it might not have laid so low in the Earth as never to have been reached. 1674 *Josselyn Voy. New Eng.* 371 It lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged by floods.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1649, I sal do þam lij ful lau þat letes sau lightly on min au. 1307 *Elegy Edm.* 7/ii. Of whom that song is that y syng, Of Edward kyng that lith so lowe. *Ibid.* iv. Ayeen the hethene for te fyhte, To wyne the croiz that lowe lys. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 80 þe angel his trumpe sal blaw, & ger þame ryse þat lyes law. 1387-8 T. *Urk Test. Love* ii. ii. (Skeat) i. 58 His auter is broke, and lowe lyth. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xx. 10 That Lucifers lordshup ligge shalde ful lowe. c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 171 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Loke þou lere sum craft, quen þi hap turnis baft, and loch þou lise. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* x. 18 Lo now he liggis law, for al his feris. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 297 The castell als thai gart it lig full law. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* v. i. 52 If he could but rite himself with quarrelling, Some of vs would lie low. 1822 *Shelley Marg. Nicholson Fragment* 12 Monarch thou For whose support this fainting frame lies low. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxiii. 22 All our house lies low mournfully buried in you. 1879 J. D. LONG *Aeneid* ii. 730 Priam by the sword Lies low.

c. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* ii. (1881) 20 De Tar-baby, she sot dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 3/1 Mr. N— .. has not really been dead at all, but only 'lying low' in Canada. 1894 *Marg. Verney Mem. Verney Fam.* III. 475 Royalists who had lain low were showing signs of life. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/4 To that end the opposition lay low.

19. With certain other verbs, the meaning of which includes the notion 'to make' or 'to become'; to burn low (see BURN v. 2 c); to go low, (a) to become worsted; (b) to become exhausted; to run low (see RUN).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 þe Kyng herd þat telle, þat his side 3ede lowe. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xl. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. 1555 *Bradford in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England whose stoutness must be plucked lowe. 1583 *Stocker Civ. Warres Love C.* ii. 117 b. Their victuals went very low. 1768-74 *Tucker Let. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 Should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket.

IV. In Combination.

20. In concord with sbs. forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as low-blast, -har-bon, -caste, -class, -flash, -grade, -ground, -heel,

life, neck, power, pressure, tension, tread, type, warp, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, "Low-blast Furnace, a metallurgical furnace in which the air of the blast is delivered at moderate pressure. **1900** *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 751/2 Copper and low-carbon ingot steel. **1894** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 500 The low-caste Hindus. **1898** *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/1 All such low-class methods. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 "Low-flash oils, imported chiefly from America. **1879** H. GEORGE *Prægr. & Pæc.* II. vi. (1881) 191 It is not low wages which will cause the working of low-grade ore. **1899** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Mar.* 133 Maize flour of a low-grade quality has taken the place of low-grade wheat flour in the manufacture of boots. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 1/3 The high and low ground game fauna of the country. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 6 Such as appear discreet by a low-heel shoe. **1794** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 248 Saint Crispin. The low-life Cobler's Tutelary Saint. **1885** F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 95 The peculiar stave by which a modern low-life Blondel endeavours to attract notice. **1901** *Lady's Realm* X. 646/2 With the coat and skirt the low-neck blouse is woefully out of place. **1878** ARNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 306 The student is recommended to commence with a comparatively low-power objective. **1833** N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 1, 97 The high-pressure or condensed steam expands until it becomes low-pressure steam. **1873** B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* IV. 108 Let us take, for example, the low-pressure engine. **1897** *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 564 Those exceptional cases of Bright's disease, in which a low-pressure pulse is found. **1898** *Ibid.* V. 983 Not infrequently, the low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the base line. **1895** HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 71 An easy low-tread staircase. **1897** W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselfs* 122 It is natural that this low-type Realism should be ruled by circumstances. **1899** MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 46 The low-warp loom be dismissed, as useless for his purpose.

21. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED², unlimited in number, as *low-arched, -backed, -bodied, -boughed, -bowed, -conceited, -conditioned, -crowned, -filleted, -flighted, -fortuned, -heeled, -levelled, -masted, -minded* (hence *low-mindedness*), *-panelled, -priced, -purposed, -quartered, -rented, -rimmed, -roofed, -statured, -thoughted, -toned, -tongued, -vanitied, -voiced, -wheeled, -withered, -witted; low-blooded, of low blood, race, or descent; low-necked, (of a dress) cut low in the neck or bosom.*

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Lady G. Baillie* i. 7 By low-arched door. **1681** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 A Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high, a little low Back'd. **1827** LARRY MORGAN *Chants & O'Flaherty's* IV. 60 A low-backed car is the common vehicle used for the purposes of husbandry. **1839** *Times* 19 Mar. It failed, as low-blooded knavery always does. **1892** E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 28 The passing of weak, low-blooded paupers by careless selectors. **1882** STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts. Prov. & Guitar* ii. Léon looked at her, in her low-bodied maroon dress. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 54 The peacock... dropping it [his tail] gracefully from some low-boughed tree. **1898** R. KIPLING in *Morning Post* 5 Nov. 5/3 The low-bowed battleships slugged their bluff noses into the surge. **1854** HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 266 The low-ceilinged eastern room where he studied. **1648** B. HALL *Select Sh.* 10 Humble and low-conceited of rich endowments. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii. Of an abject temper, poor and low condition'd. **1600** ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood v. 72 A little low cround Hatte he alwayes wears. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 141 His low-crowned oil-skin hat, and leather gaiters. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2271/4 Stolen or strayed... a Chesnut Gelding... low-filleted. **1592** NASH *Strange News* F. 3, The Portugals and Frenchmens feare will lend your Honors richer ornaments, than his low-flighted affection (fortunes summer flower) can frame them. **1627** 47 FELTHAM *Academes* 430 The low-fortuned ploughman. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2255/4 A Roan Gelding... about 14 hands, all his paces, low-heel'd before. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxvii. The low-level'd sunbeams. **1666** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), "Low-nasted, a Ship is said to be low-nasted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short. **1730** 46 THOMSON *Autumn* 188 Giddy fashion and low-minded pride. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 48 Not so much from the low-mindedness of individuals, as from the circumstances wherein they are placed. **1901** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 6/3 A low-necked wedding gown. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* May 653/2 Entering under a low-panelled door, we found ourselves in a long and wide bar. **1722** DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171 He... falling into some low-prized rogueries afterwards... was transported. **1842** BISCHOFF *Woolen Mannf.* II. 199 The German cloths are not so well manufactured as ours, particularly the low-priced cloth. **1729** SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 208 The low-purpos'd, loud, polemic Fray. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* III. 59 They [shoes] were low-quartered and square-toed. **1802** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 348 To live in low-rented houses. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 90 The roof broken walls (In stead of Arras) hang with Spiders' cauls. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* IV. 272 Philosophy... From Heaven descended to the low-roofed house Of Socrates. **1635** R. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincoln* (1828) 100 A very low-statured dwarf. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 6 With low-thoughted care Confin'd. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 208 So she low-toned; while with shut eyes I lay Listening; then look'd. **1871** G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* II. 15 Your dear mother had a low-toned nervous system. **1606** SHAKS, *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 15 Didst heare her speake? Is she shrill tongu'd or low? **1830** TENNYSON *Adeline* 51 Doh the low-tongued Orient Wander from the side of the morn. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 86 Your foolish, your low-vanity'd Lovelace. **1606** SHAKS, *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 16 Madam, I heard her speake, she is low voic'd. **1842** TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 110 Sitting straight Within the low-wheel'd chaise. **1884** ST. STEPHEN'S *Rev.* 28 June 14/2 Saddles... suited to the low-withered Arab horses.

22. In combination with pres. and pa. pples., forming ppl. adjs., corresponding to the vbl. phrases in senses 16-19, as *low-laid, -lying, -made*.

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1611 SHAKS, *Cymb.* v. iv. 103 Be content, Your low-laide Sonne, our Godhead will vplift. **1811** SHELLEY *Tear* IV. 7 Sure man... May weep in mute grief o'er thy low-laid shrine. **1856** LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 611 A mild, soft day, with low-lying clouds. **1567** GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 202 And ducking downe their heads, within the low-made wicket came.

23. Special combinations and collocations: low bailiff (see quot.); low boat U. S. sport, that which secures the smallest quantity of fish or game (*Cent. Dict.*); low-brought ppl. a., reduced to distress, weakness, or subjection (see sense 16); low celebration *Ecol.* (see quot.); low-cheered a., mild-faced, having a meek look; low comedian, an actor of low comedy; low comedy, (a) comedy in which the subject and treatment border upon farce; (b) *Theat. slang* = low comedian; low-day, any day that is not a Sunday or feast-day; Low Dutch a. and sb. (see DUTCH a. 1, B. 1 and 3); hence Low-Dutchman (cf. DUTCH 3 b); low Easterday = Low Sunday; low embroidery, fermentation (see quotes.); Low German a. and sb. (cf. GERMAN a. 1 b, B. 1 b, 2 b); low grinding = low-milling; Low Latin a. and sb. [= F. *bas-latin*], late Latin or mediæval Latin; hence Low-Latinist, a scholar in Low Latin; low mass (see MASS); low-milling (see MILLING vbl. sh.); low-pad cant = FOOTPAD; low-parted a., of no great parts or abilities; low parties pl., the Netherlands; low-rope = slack-rope; low-sail (Naut.) = easy sail (cf. EASY a. 5); low tea U. S., a plain tea; low Toby (see quot.); Low Week, the week following Easter week; low-wood = CORSEWOOD 2; low-worm (see quot.).

1835 1st *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. II. 1601 (Lancaster.) The Bailiff of the Commons, sometimes called the Low Bailiff, is elected at an annual meeting of the free burgesses from among the commons. **1459** *Paston Lett.* No. 331 l. 444 He... is ryle "lowe browt, and sore weykid and feyld. **1545** *Primer Hen. VIII* DDIV. Beholde, how I am lowe brought from the cruel pursuers. **1596** SPENSER *State Trcl.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 How comes it then to pass, that having once bene soe lowe brought, and throughly subjected, they afterwards lifted themselves soe strongly agayne? **1867** WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 79 "Low celebration is the administration of the Holy Communion without the adjuncts of assistant ministers and choir. **1377** *LANGR. P. V.* B. XIX. 258 Grace gaue Piers a teme, foure gret oxen: Pat on was Luke, a large beste and a lowe-chered. **1749** W. R. CHETWOD *Hist. Stage* 82 note, A well-esteem'd low Comedian. **1890** BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* xiii. (1901) 431 This is the low comedian Kempe. **1608** DAY *Humour out of breath* l. B 4 b, Attendance sirra, your low Comedie, Craues but few Actors, weeke breake a company. **1671** DRYDEN *Freewings* l. 135 Low comedy especially requires, on the writer's part, much of conversation with the vulgar, and much of ill nature in the observation of their follies. **1750** T. ASTON *Suppl. to Ciber* 12 There being no Rivals in his dry, heavy, downright Way in Low Comedy. **1885** J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 39 Our low comedy, who knew the whole piece by heart. **1613** T. CAMPION *To Henry, Ld. Clifford* Wks. (1886) 64 The vulgar "low-days undistinguished, Are left for labour, games, and sportful sights. **1592** NASH *P. Poultes* 23 b, The Germanes and lowe Dutch... should bee continually kept moyst with the foggie airc and stinking mists that arise out of their fennie soyle. **1764** HARMER *Observ.* Pref. 8 Egmont's and Heyman's Travels... translated from the Low Dutch. **1576** NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 63 The Netherlands, and low Dutchmen bordering upon the Sea. **1603** OWEN *Pembroke* (1892) 271 The second... on Ester Monday... the third on "Lowe Esterday. **1882** CAULFIELD & SAVARD *Dict. Needlework*, "Low Embroidery. This term includes all the needlework formed with Satin or other fancy stitches upon solid foundations, whether worked upon both sides alike, or slightly raised (not padded) by run lines from the foundation. **1881** TYNDALL *Floating Matter* Air 257 This beer is prepared by what is called the process of "low fermentation; the name being given partly because the yeast... falls to the bottom of the cask; but partly also because it is produced at a low temperature. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 287 The champion of the modern views, a low German, Erasmus of Rotterdam. **1887** [see GERMAN a. 1 b]. **1884** *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [Flour Mill.] The system in vogue up to a dozen years ago was "low grinding. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 159 The Hansatic league derives its name from the "Low Latin 'hansa'. **1673** R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 The Ruffler is metamorphosed into a "Low-Pad. **1662** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18, ix. § 2. 577 The heart [may be] sound and sincere, where the head is "low-parted. **1502** HENRY VII in Heaven Gairdner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* 449 He [would show] unto us marvelous conclusions touching the rule and [governance] of these "Love parties. **1697** DRYDEN *Ded. to Æneis* in *Ess.* (1900) II. 201 This is like Merry Andrew on the "low rope. **1805** in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 134 note, Saw the Enemy to leeward under low-sail on the larboard tack. **1883** HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xviii. 133 The world... sent her invitations to little luncheons and "low teas. **1825** KNAPP & BALDWIN *Neuigate Cal.* III. 438/1 A "low Toby, meaning it was a footpad robbery. **1884** *Catholic Dict.* 604 From Holy Saturday till Saturday in "Low Week. **1684** Scanderberg *Refut.* v. 115 In the midst of the Copse or "Low-wood. **1704** *Dict. Rust.*, "Low-worm is a Disease in Horses, hardly known from the Anthomy-Fire or the Shingles... 'tis a Worm that is bred on the back of a Horse... or runs along the Neck to the Brain.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The neuter adj. used absol.

1. What is low, a low place, position, or area.

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 79 Adam ure forme feder bet alihte from hehe in to lahe. **c 1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviii. 10 Pou takis me vp fra my laghe in til bi heghe. **c 1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 578 Schir Ameryis ront he saw, That held the playn ay & the law. **1484** CANTON *Fables of Antan* xxvi. To thende he falleth not from hyhe to lowe. **1597** HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. 1 Musical harmony... being but of high and low in sounds a due proportionable disposition. **1875** BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5120, l. 1. Face Low and Wrong and Weak and all the rest.

† 2. With preps. *At, in, on low*: down low, on the ground, below, on earth = ALOW 1. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11260 On hei be ioi, and pes on lagh. **13..** S. *Erkenwold* 147 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 260 Such a lyche here is, Has layne lokene here our loghe, how longe is vknawene. **1340** *Ayeb.* 119 Pame ine ous le-ginneþ bise graces... ine lo3 and snewef an he3. **a 1400** 50 *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, nowe on-loft, nowe in low vnder. **c 1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 570 And truly, syts, looke that ye trow That othere lord is none at lowe.

II. As sb.

3. (with a and pl.) a. A piece of low-lying land. b. An area of low barometric pressure.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 92 This Low, as it is called, traversing the best part of our saltings. **1878** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 310 These high and low areas, or 'highs' and 'lows' as they are technically known, travel.

4. In *All-fours*: The deuce of trumps, or the lowest trump dealt. Earlier books have 'highest, lowest', etc.)

1818 TODD *S. V. All-fours*, The all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game. **1830** [see GAME sb. 8 f]. **1897** in WEBSTER.

Low (lō', adv. Forms: 3 lah(e), 3 5 la3(e), lo3 e, 3-6 lowe, (4 lowwe), 4-5 lau, 4-6 Sc. and north. law'e, 4- low. Also LAIGH. [ME. *la3e*, *lahe*, *lo3e*, f. the adj.]

1. In a low position; on or under the ground; little above the ground or some base. *To carry low* (see CARRY 32, 32 c). *† To dance low*: to dance lifting the feet but little from the ground.

Cf. Low a. 18; the adv. and the complementary adj. are often difficult to distinguish.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 130 Floed heie, & holded þauh þet heaued euer lowe. **c 1230** *Hali Meid.* 5 Peos. wuned lahe on eorðe. **c 1250** *Lutet. Soth. Serm.* 37 in O. E. *Misc.* 188 Lo3e heo holdet hore galun. **c 1290** S. *Eng. Leg.* 507/131 Him þow3e it was wel vuele i do þat he lai so lowe þere, þat he nere i-bured in herre stude. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3062 Where þe ryche man, þat in helle sat lawe, Lazar in Abraham bosom sawe. **1423** JAS. I. *Kingis Q. ciij.* Law in the gardyn, ryght tofore myn eyre. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 288 Tha... Passit our Esk richt lauch our Sulwa sand. **a 1548** *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 233 b, The towne standeth lowe, and the Ryver passeth thorough. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Liberty*, Care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, lest it... make the horse carry low. **1782** *Ann. Reg.* II. 12 note, Persons of all ranks here [in Naples] dance very low. **a 1800** COWPER *Needless Alarm* 25 The spotted pack, With tails high mounted, ears hung low.

b. fig. Humbly; in a low condition or rank; on poor diet; at a low rate. *† To breed* (a person) *low*: to educate in an inferior way (cf. LOW-BREED). *To play low*: to play for stakes of small amount.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 95 For in her sight to her he laue him lowe. **a 1400** 50 *Alexander* 1012 Lord, with þoure leue we lawe 3ow be-sechis. **1530** PALSGR. 449/2, I beare lowe, I behaue my selfe humbly, *je me humilie*. **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. vi. 20 That I may conquer Fortunes spight, By liuing low, where Fortune cannot hurt me [etc.]. **1673** *Ess. Educ. Gentlewoman*, 3 The Barbarous custom to breed Women low, is grown general amongst us. **1758** CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 5 Sept. (1892) III. 1234 Live cool for a time, and rather low. **1832** J. N. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* I. 122 The doctor here tells me that I... must live very low while I remain in Rome. **1900** *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 98 You value yourself too low.

2. To a low point, position, or posture; also, along a low course, in a low direction.

a 1225 St. *Marher.* 14 Pe engles... þe seod þan litten swa lah of so swide heh. **c 1275** *Passion Our Lord* 8 in O. E. *Misc.* 37 He þet is euer we in heuene myd his fadere Ful lowe he alyhte. **13..** E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 798 Lo3e he loutez hem to Loth to þe grounde. **a 1400** 50 *Alexander* 2289 'Mi louely lorde', quod þe lede & law him declines. **1530** PALSGR. 739/2 Stryke lowe, stryke, *lachez jusques a terre*. **1590** SHAKS. *Comm. Err.* III. ii. 143 Oh sir, I did not looke so low. **1602** DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* Epilogus M 2 b, You my little Swaggers that fight lowe: my tough hearts of Oake that stand too't so valiantly. **1611** *Bible Dent.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe very low. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* II. 81 With what compulsion and laborious flight We sunk thus low? **1726** SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 383 We ought... to... bream as low as we could to destroy the worm. **1842** MACAULAY *Lake Regillus*, So answered those strange horsemen. And each couched low his spear. **1850** 60 O. W. HOLMES *Disappointed Statesm.* 60 Party fights are won by aiming low. **1871** M. LEGRAND *Cambor. Freshm.* 129 The Captain was 'a fellow who smokes his cigars very low'.

b. fig. and in figurative contexts. *Clean and low* (see CLEAN adv. 6).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they depresse hym as lowe in mysery & wretchednes. **1638** BAKER *tr. Falzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 21 When I see the sonne of the great Cecile let downe his spirits so low as to mine. **1781** COWPER *Expostul.* 547 Verse cannot stoop so low as to mine. **1805** *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jtnls.* (1806) IX. 284 He never descended so low as to steal pint pots and door-scrappers. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Had the royal power ever fallen as low in England as it fell in Germany and Italy.

3. With reference to the voice, the wind, etc.: In a low tone, gently, softly. Also of singing, etc.: At a low pitch, on low notes. (Cf. Low a. 10.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 2079 Speke y loude, or spek y lowe, þou shalt ful wel heren me. *?* *c* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 717 Summe highe and summe eek lowe songe. 1390 GOWER *Conf. l.* 77 Thogh thei [wyndes] beginne lowe, At ende thei be noght menable. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 42 O stay and heare, your true loves coming, That can sing both high and low. 1662-3 PRYNS *Diary* 1 Mar., He read his sermon . . . so brokenly and low, that nobody could hear at any distance. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. iv. 59 Lucia, speak low, he is retired to rest. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 76/2 You say, the writer read the bond low: was it so low that you could not hear what was said? 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 244 Low muttering o'er his loathed name. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyperion* xxiv, Now, Wulf, speak low. 1856 MRS. MARSH *Evelyn Marston* l. i. 9 The wind howls low and mournfully around the chimneys. *Mod.* I can't sing so low as that.

4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Intro. (1736) 2 As low as the Reign of Julian we find, that [etc.]. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 45 The III. vol. of his Church History of Britain, is to come as low as King Charles II. 1732 in *Wesley's Tract.* (1830) l. 390 Easter fell low that year. 1734 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Bill Tithe* *Flax & Hemp* Wks. 1745 VIII. 101 The Clergy had the sole right of taxing themselves, as low as the restoration. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 108 This alliterative measure . . . remained in use so low as the sixteenth century. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) l. 64 These reached as low as the time of Pope Alexander the third.

5. Comb. Forming with ppl. adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphenated; as *low-bellowing*, *-bended*, *-bowed*, *-built*, etc. Also † *low-cast*, (of a valley) deep; *low-ebbed*, *lit.* of waves, (having ebbed to a low point; † *fig.* of persons, 'at a low ebb', impoverished.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 505 A hollow moan . . . low-bellowing round the hills. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* ii. iii. 27 'The crouching Client, with low-bended knee.' Tels on his tale. 1633 FORD *Broken II.* iii. v. With 'low-bent thoughts' Accusing such presumption. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 77 The low-bent clouds Pour flood on flood. 1872 A. DE VERRE *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraigning. St. P.*, Ceasing, he stood 'Low-bowed, with hands upon his bosom crossed. 1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* (1600) l. 11b, This 'lowe built house, will bring vs to our ends. 1691 LOND. GAZ. No. 2625/4 Also a low-built Watch with a String, the Box Gilt. 1697 CREECH *tr. Manilius* iv. 33 But hotter Climates narrower Frames obtain, And low-built Bodies are the growth of Spain. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 60 It was, in fact, a large, though low-built house. 1613 26 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v. A 'low-cast valley. 1613 R. ZOUCH *Dove B.* The 'low-coucht Seas. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 591 Proud Buenos Aires, low-coucht Paraguay. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. ix. 180 Like a black mist 'low creeping. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* l. 257 Low-creeping strawberries. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 43 'Low-crooked-curisies, and base Spaniell fawning. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1705 May my pure mind with the fowle act dispense, My 'low declined honor to advance? 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 32 Hid from the world in a 'low dived tomb. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 720 Her pinions . . . 'low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* l. 251 Strait Hams . . . And his 'low-dropping Chest confess his Speed. 1601 MARSTON *Aspatul & Kath.* ii. 119 Why, this same boy's . . . A 'low-eb'd gallant. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* m. 136 When the waves 'Low-ebb'd still hid it up in shallow gloom. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 99 Keen knowledges of 'low-embowed eld. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. iii. Let thy smooth, 'Low-fawning parasites renounce thy Act. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermanid* 32, I would fling on each side my 'low-flowing locks. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 612 A breathless hush of 'low-folded heavens. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 76/2 He is 'low-goi'g, and a wide-goe behind. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 266 Masses of 'low-growing plants. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxx. 246 'The low-hanging clouds. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 863 Like a 'low-hung cloud. 1902 Q. REV. Oct. 484 The low-hung narrow-windowed mansion in Butcher Row. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 265 To 'low-lybbyng men the lark is resembled. 1672 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i. You teach me to repent my 'low-placed love. 1727 DE FOK *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 43 The 'low-prized learning of the magicians answered very well. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Prol. 19 The . . . ouer-lustie French doe the 'low-rated English play at dice. 1895 THOMSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 15 A 'low-reading voltmeter. 1825 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* 162 Ha! thou 'low-rolling doubling drum — I hear thee! 1634 MILTON *Comus* 315 Ere morrow wake, or the 'low roosted lark From her thatch'd pallet rowse. *a* 1613 OVERBUR *Character*, Taylor Wks. (1850) 78 He . . . raiseth the 'low set roof of his crosse-legged fortune. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* x. Some trivial, 'low-spoken remark. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 99 Slow Nile with 'low-sunke streames shall keepe his braies. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 13 This low-sunk, wretched and deplorable Degeneracy of Soul. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 507 Slender tributes 'low-tax'd Nature pays For mighty gain. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision* Sea 12 The 'low-trailing rack of the tempest.

b. With agent-nouns or nouns of action, as *low-flyer*, *low-living*, † *-lying*, † *-riding*.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* l. 14 For then we are all thought to be . . . High-Flyers, or *Low-Flyers, or Levelers. 1896 *Alt. it's Syst. Med.* l. 386 The claims made for their several methods by those who have enjoined high-living, 'low-living, 'vegetarianism'. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lvi. The 'low-lying of the Head-springs of . . . this River. 1599 JAS. I. B. *Stat. Supor* iii. 121 Use . . . 'low-riding for handling of your sword.

c. In comb. with another adv., as *low-deep*.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* l. xviii, Pry into the lowe-deep-buried sinnes long past. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 He . . . will not deny you grace, But low-deep bury faults, so ye repent.

Low (*lōw*), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* *lāzhenn*, 3-6 *lowen*, 4 *lozen*, -3y, 4-6 *Sc.* and *north.* *law*(e)n, (5 *lou*, *louze*, *lowyn*), 5- *low*. *pa. pple.* 3 *i-lahet*, 4 *y-lozed*, *lawene*. [*f.* Low *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make or bring low (chiefly in im-metrical sense); to abase, humble, lower.

c 1200 ORMIN 13965 Whi woldde Goddess Sune Crist . . . himm selfenn lāzhenn. *Ibid.* 18257 Forþi þe33 woldenn niþþrenn Crist & lāzhenn himm þe mare. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 Ha neren nawi iuch, þah ha weren iahet. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* iv. 154 Þench þou nart botesche, And so þou loze þe. 1375 BAR-ROUR *Bruce* xiii. 658 Quhen the Kyng Eduardis mycht Wes lawit, Kyng Robert lap on licht. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* ii. 7 He lowyde him self, takynge the forme of a seruant. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2993 Þat he þat lawene has a lede may lyft, if him thinke. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Pris.*, *Pris.* 245 The sonne lowyth hym fro oure region. *c* 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. iv. 302 He schulde luge him self in inward feeling of herte. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mar. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxi, The grit camell . . . I can him law als litill als ane mous. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) l. xv. 472 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thyrleth the cloudes. 1523 FITZGER. *Serv.* xi. (1539) 26 High no man for no hate, and lowe no man for no loue. 1533 GAU *Richt Yai* (1888) 91 He lawit him self and twik apone him y schaip of man. *a* 1555 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 140 Who dois exault hymself God sal hym law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 190 The Ignorant peple sa lawit bene and feillit, That thay wat nocht quhome to wyte. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 101 [God] in his Word, is pleas'd to low himself to our capacities. 1790 A. SHIRRES *Poems* 210 The merry fowks that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13. *K. Als.* 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Now it [Fortune] hithen, now it loweth. *c* 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 120 Enery hyllle Shalle lowe, valeys For to Fylle. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 55 Now thow promittis . . . now lowis, now defyis.

2. *a. trans.* To diminish, lessen; to lessen the value of (a coin); to depreciate. *b. refl.* To depreciate (oneself); to run down. *c. intr.* for *refl.* Of a fault: To be extenuated.

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þei guode lowe to abatyte and hyre guodes to lo3y. *Ibid.* 49 Þis zenne an-he3ch and lo3ch þe þe stat of þe perones þet hit dop. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katherine*) 167 Catone forþah his soune. 'To law hym-selfe or lof getrely. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 493 He areryd & lowyd y coyne8 & nouneys of his lande. 1793 T. SCOTT *Thrie Auld Men, Poems* 338 To lawe their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit.

3. *trans.* To lower, to hold or put in a lower position; to lower the level of (ground).

c 1450 *Merlin* 397 Than he lowed his spere. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 To lowe y3 grownd that the dore may be of a reasonable heyghte. 1654 A. GRAY *Serm. on Death* (1755) 151 The other graces must low the sail to faith.

Low (*lōw*), *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lowyn*, *law*, 9 *lowe*. [*a.* ON. *loga*, *f. loge* Low *sb.* 2. Cf. MHG. *lohen*.] *intr.* To flame, blaze, glow; *fig.* to glow, be 'on fire' with passion, etc. Also with *up*.

13. *Gau.* & *Gr.* Cant. 236 Grener . . . Pen grene aumayl on golde lowande bystryer. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 226 Þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledes. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1436 Arcangule in rede golde . . . Lowynge ful ly3th. *c* 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 315/1 Lowyn, or flamyn as fyrr, *flamma*. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 34 When stocks that are half rotten lowes, They burn best. 1724 RAMSAY *Tat. Misc.* (1733) l. 25 Dryest wood will eithest lowe. *a* 1758 — *Mill* i. A 'lowing with love, my fancy did rove. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *When John & me were married* Poems (1846) 116 And love will lowe in cottage low, As weel's in lofty ha'. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 l. 278 North. Look at your right hand. . . Shepherd. Its a lowin. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ruff Skirt.* l. 197 Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 362 It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 Transferring the flame when it lowed up to the bowl of his . . . pipe.

† **Low**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lu*, *loowe*, 4-5 *lowe*, 0-7 *low*. [*Partly* a. OF. *lower*, *loer* (mod. F. *lower*) — *L. laudare*; partly aphetic f. ALLOW *v.* Some of the forms coincide with northern spellings of LOVE *v.* 2, which has some of the senses of this *vb.*, and may sometimes have been confused with it. For the mod. vulgarism 'low for allow', see ALLOW *v.*]

1. *trans.* = ALLOW *v.* in various senses.

13. *Cursor M.* 20034 (Edin.) Þu mi wille me al wilu [other texts alou]. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* iii. 6 As brent sacrifice of ost he lowouede them [Vulg. *accepti eos*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4532 A foolis word is nougt to trowe, Ne woude an appel for to lowe. *c* 1440 *Cesta Rom.* liv. 187 (Harl. MS.) The kny3t hadde noue Excusacion, he wolde not lowe himselfe. 1587 TURBERY *Frug. T.* (1837) 139 He lowde him scope, without suspect of ill. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxvi, Least they [her looks] should 'low More then her heart might meane.

2. *intr.* To bid a price. (Cf. LOVE *v.* 2)

1607 NORDEN *Surv.* Dial. l. 9 note, Tenants striuing in lowing and bidding, inahenct fines and rents.

Low (*lōw*), *v.* 4 Forms: 1 *hlōwan*, 3 *lhounen*, 4 *lo(o)wen*, *lowen*, 5 *lawe*, *loe*, *lowyn*, 6 *lo(o)we*, 7 *lough*, *lowgh*, 4- *low*. [*A* Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb. (preserved as such only in OE.; elsewhere conjugated weak); OE. *hlōwan*, pa. t. *hlōwe* = ODu. (OLFrankish) *hlouoen* (MDu. *loeyen*, Du. *loeyen*), OHG. *hloujen* (MHG. *liejen*), ? ON. *hlāa* (once, with sense 'to roar'); f. Teut. root **hlō* — *W.* Aryan **klā* — cf. L. *clamare* to shout, Gr. *κλαγγεω* to call.]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To utter their characteristic sound (in recent use apprehended as denoting a more subdued sound than *bellow*); to moo.

c 1000 ÆLFRIK *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 129 *Bos mugit*, oxa hlewð. *c* 1240 *Anc. Songs* (Ritson) 4 Awe blethep after lomb lhoup after calue cu. 13. *Poem times* *Edw.* II 183 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Hit nis noht al for the calf that kow loweth.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 5 Whethir . . . an oxe shul loowen, whan befor the fulle crache he shal stonde? *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4744 Vinquile he noys . . . as a nox quen he lawes. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 27 Oon of the calves of golde that Thero-boam made loede scharpely in the natuite of Heliseus. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* vi. 5 Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or loweth the oxe when he hathe fodder? 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Colbr* 84 Should I heare . . . a Cat lowh like an Oxe . . . it would scare mee. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 118 The sober herd that lowed to meet their young. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* 208 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice Of a new master. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xix. 7 Hermes dragged forth two heifers, lowing loud. 1897 *tr. Nansen's Farthest North* II. ix. 452 We . . . could hear them [walruses] . . . lowing like cows.

2. *trans.* To make a loud noise, to bellow, howl.

Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise.

a 1000 *Elen* 54 (Gr.) Hleowon hornboran, hreopan frican. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 52 In al his lond lowen shal the woundid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* iii. x. 36 How cavernis or furnis of Ethia found Rummist and lowit. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 22 No she-priest here lows in a horn.

3. *trans.* To utter in a voice like that of cattle; to bellow forth.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 281 Like to the sound the roling bull forth loowes. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuinus Troes* IV. l. Gjb, Which Caucasus may as a Catch repeate, And Taurus lough the same. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* ciii, Others do lough forth the tenour. 1871 G. MEREDITH *l. Richmond xxxviii*, 'Oh I thank you!' I heard the garlanded victim lowing. 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted out* iii. 27, I shudder under the conviction that she is going to low reproof at me, and so she does.

Low, *obs.* pa. t. of LAUGH *v.*

† **Lowable**, *a. Obs.* [*ad.* F. *louable* — *L. laudabilis* LAUDABLE. (Perhaps partly confused with LOVABLE?)] Permissible, desirable, commendable.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 103 Ich rede þe . . . rape þe to by-gynne þe lyf þat ys lowable and leel to þe soule. 1403 CANTON *Gald. Leg.* 249/2 Thyrldy for the lowable dysturbacion of the tresours that he gaf alie to poure men wysely.

1538 J. BUTLER *Let. to Cranmer* in C's *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 373, I have declared to the prior that his third Article is not lowable. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynete* Prol. Bvj, Honest and helthsum decoration & clemlyndes, alwayes most lowable and commendable in a woman. 1639 CHAS. I. *Declar. Tynmulls* Sc. 63 According to the lowable lawes and constitutions received in this Realm.

† **Lowage**, *Obs. rare.* In 6 *lowaige*. [*?* *ad.* F. *louage* hiring.] Some kind of charge on shipping.

1521 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Scl. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acoustomyd shalbe taken.

Lowan, variant of LOWN.

Lowance (*lun'ans*). Now *dial.* [aphetic f. ALLOWANCE.] A limited portion of food or drink or its equivalent in money given in addition to wages.

c 1565 R. PARKER in Hakluyt *Foy.* (1589) 141 Our lowance want so small . . . it waxed lesse and lesse. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harls* 36 You drinke too deepe, Your lowance you exceed. 1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Borderers' Table-bk.* VI. 199 (E. D. D.) Besides their lowance. 1881 CUSANS *Hist. Hertfordsh.* III. *Cashio* 320 *Beaver*, lurch, in the harvest field, when supplied by the master, sometimes called 'lowance'.

† **Low-bell**, *low-bell*, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *lowe-bell*, 6-7 *low-bel*, 7 *logh-bell*, *loobel*, *loubel* (1. [*f.* LOW *a.* + BELL.

On the assumption that sense 2 is the original, the word has generally been referred to Low *sb.* 2; cf. Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706), 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell'. But it is difficult to see how sense 1 can be a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal.]

1. A small bell, esp. a cow-bell or sheep-bell; *locally*, a bell generally.

1598 G. BEST in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1600) III. 59 The captaine . . . knowing wel how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a pretty lowbell, making signes that he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it. [Afterwards he rang a louder bell.] 1598 FLORIO, *Sampogna*, . . . a bell hanged about sheepe or goats, a low-bell. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* l. iii, Peace gentle low-bell. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-gl.* III. 1, I get a high crownd hat with five Low-bells. 1661 MORGAN *Sph.* *Gentry* iv. iii. 33 Two coves . . . with collers and lowbells. 1664 COTTON *Scarrou*. 66 In a pretty wooden steeple A Low-bell hung to call the people.

2. A bell used in fowling at night.

The process of fowling with 'low-bell and hand-net' is elaborately described in *Dict. Rusticum et Urbanicum* (1704). The birds are to be stupefied with terror by the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights contained in a tin-lined box serving as a dark lantern; when they are thus rendered motionless, the net is to be thrown over them.

1581 *Act* 23 *Ellis*, c. 10 § 6 Others, which . . . take any Partridges or Fesaunts by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, Roadenete or other Engyn. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Lowebell to catch birdes with all in the night, *campinula*. 1607 HIERON *Defence* l. 210 But belike M. H. thought, that the word *accursed*, would sound both lower and fowler, and so amaze nien (as a loobel doth Larks) till he threw his nett upon them. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* 27 Some he catches . . . with frights (as Black-birds with . . . a Low-bell). 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their . . . Guns for Birding, Lowbells [etc.]. 1709 W. KING *Art Love* l. 47 The fowler's low-bell robs the lark of sleep. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 445 The sound of the low-bell causes the birds to lie close, and not to stir when the net is over them. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, lowbells, hare-pipes.

fig. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 Now commonly he who desires to be a minister, looks not at the work, but at the wages; and by that lure or loubel may be tould from parish to parish all the town over.

Lowbell, v. Now only *dial.* [f. *prec.*]

+1. *trans.* a. To capture (birds) by the use of a low-bell. b. *transf.* To scare or bewilder as the lowbeller does birds. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 If any person whatsoever, have taken . . . any Pheasants or Partridges . . . by lowbelling or trammeling. 1642 Broken Title *Episcop. Inher.* § 2 A muster of a few Exoticke obsolete Saxon termes to Low-bell his Ignorant Examiner. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 91 Larks . . . may be taken in snares, or by day-netts, Low-belling, &c. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr 23 Weak Christians . . . are so low-belled by this terror as to be taken up and captivated by the Church of Rome. *Ibid.* 24 [They] do not low-bell men into their own error by either uncharitable censurings or bloody persecutions.

2. *dial.* To greet with 'rough music' (i.e. beating of pots and kettles, blowing of horns, etc.) as an expression of popular disapprobation.

Current in Northants, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire: see E. D. D.

Hence **Lowbeller**, + (a) one who uses a lowbell in fowling (*obs.*); (b) *dial.* one who joins in 'low-belling' an unpopular person.

1581 Act 23 *Eliz. c. 10* § 6 This acte shal not . . . extende to Lowbellers, Trammellers or others, which shall vnwillingly happen to take any Partridges. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Low-beller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

Lowbie, *obs.* form of **Looby**.

Low-born, a. [f. *Low adv.* + *BORN ppl. a.*]

1. Born in a low station.
c 1205 LAY. 22041 Ne beo he noht swa loh iboren, ful wel he beoð iborgen. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. 156 This is the prettiest low-borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greene-sord. (1732) POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 138 Corruption . . . Shall deluge all; and Av'rice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the Sun. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 657 The fact that the low born young barrister was appointed to so honorable and important a post.

2. As *sb.* A low-born person. *nonce-use.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* vii. 202 Wrapped in a clout, shorn, sandalled, craving food Of low-borns.

Low-boy.

+1. One who supports the 'low' party in matters of church polity, etc., in opposition to the 'high-flyers' or 'high-boys'; a Whig and low-churchman.

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* 70 No Fire and Faggot; no Wooden Shoes; no Trade-Sellers; a Low Boy, a Low Bow [*sic*]. *Ibid.* 72 That rascally, cheating, canting Low Boy.

2. U. S. A low chest of drawers.

1899 *House Beautiful* (Chicago) Aug. 140 Antique mahogany chair and low-boy.

Low-bred, a. [f. *Low adv.* + *BRED ppl. a.*; cf. + *to breed low* (*Low adv.* 1 b).] Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

1757 GARRICK *Litlprint* i. ii. 39 Let low-bred Minds be curb'd by Laws and Rules. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* i. ii. I don't mention your lowbred, vulgar, sound sleep. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) i. 138 Like other low-bred creatures, they are covered with vermin. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Trng.* iii. iii. 169 She'll wed some pink-faced boy—The more low-bred and penniless, the likelier.

Low-browed, a. [f. *Low a.* + *BROWS sb.* 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Of persons: Having a low brow (see *BROW sb.* 1 3 and 5).

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 669 A low-browed verger sidled up. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 305 Dick always had with him now a low-browed, smartly-dressed man. *fig.* 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* i. viii. (1874) 91 When low-brow'd cares our mighty yearnings balk.

2. *transf.* Of rocks: Beetling. Of a building, doorway, etc.: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, app. due to Milton's use of the word.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 8 There under . . . low-brow'd Rocks, . . . In dark Cimmarian desert ever dwell. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 244 Low-browed rocks hang nodding o'er the deep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xii. They halted by a low-brow'd porch. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 263 The picturesque, low-browed, irregular cottage. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catshaw* 20 He paused before a sombre low-browed little shop.

Lowbye, Lowee, *obs.* forms of **Looby**, **LOUSE**.

Low Church, a. and *sb.* [app. deduced from *Low Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *Low Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. *adj.* or *attrib. phrase.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), their principles or practice.

1710 in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 566 That occasioned the queen to change the low-church ministry. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 43 74 To exalt the king's supremacy beyond all precedent, was low-church, Whiggish, and Moderate. 1714 — *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 218 Secure in the affections, and the professions of the low-church party. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. lxvii. 250 One lady connected with low-church clergymen . . . was named as a probable successor.

B. *sb.* [orig. short for *Low Church party*, *Low Church principles*.] The party or the principles of Low Churchmen (see next).

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 15 Having the Imputation of Fanaticism and Low-Church fixt upon them. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III. 171 Friendly (dressed like a Frenchman). If dese plaguey Low-Church get de Day, —dey vill make it Treason for any one to send der Children to France. Begar. 1751 EARL ORKNEY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 24 The chief ministers of that Queen [Anne], whether distinguished under the titles of Whigs or Tories, of High Church or of Low Church. 1841 SHAFESB. in *Life* ix. (1887) 185 The Low Church, as they are called, will believe and will preach too, that Popery is encouraged and promoted. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. vi. xxviii. § 1. 213 High Church and Low Church agreed in denouncing the heretical bishop [Hoadley].

Hence **Low-Churchism**, Low-Church principles, doctrine, or practice.

1864 F. OAKLEY *Hist. Notes* 60 The various gradations of Dissent and Low-Churchism.

Low Churchman. [Cf. *HIGH CHURCHMAN*.]

A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the episcopate and priesthood, to the inherent grace of the sacraments, and to matters of ecclesiastical organization, and thus differ relatively little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists.

The term, invented as an antithesis to *High Churchman*, was in the early part of the 18th c. used as equivalent to *Latitudinarian*. Afterwards it fell into disuse, but was revived in the 19th c., when the designation *High Churchman* had obtained a new currency as applied to those who inclined to the theology and ritual of pre-Reformation times. In this later use, *Low Churchman* has for the most part been viewed as equivalent to *Evangelical*, and has rarely been applied to members of the Broad Church School.

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 18 He is for shewing the Low Church Men in their own proper Colours. 1703 DE FOE *Short. Way Peace* Misc. 463 We have had it Printed, with an Assurance I have wondered at, That the moderate Members of the Church of England, call'd Low Church Men, are worse than the Dissenters. 1708 *Phoenix* II. Pref. 13 It shows the first rise of that party which were afterwards called Latitudinarians, and are at this day our 'Low-Churchmen'. 1710 H. DEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 132 He . . . is known to be so wretched a low Churchman, as to dispute all the Articles of the Christian Faith. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 347 All [of the clergy] that treated the Dissenters with temper and moderation . . . were called Low Churchmen. 1845 BR. WILBERFORCE in A. R. ASHVELL *Life* (1879) I. 314 Taking as your prominent subject . . . Baptismal Regeneration, and its side against Low Churchmen.

Hence **Low-Churchmanism** = *Low-Churchism*.

1892 [see *HIGH-CHURCHMANISM*].

Low-country.

1. A region or district whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country.

1530 PALSGR. 241 f. Lowe countree, *plut pais*. attrib. 1837 J. R. McCULLOCH *Statist. Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 54 The webs manufactured in North Wales are . . . strong, or high country, cloth, and small, or low country, ditto. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 172 You Low-country bodies have no clear idea of what's right and wrong. 1899 *West. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 3/2 On a low-country shooting, which has no house attached to it, a bag of mixed game generally costs at least five shillings a head.

2. *pl.* **Low Countries**, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. = **NETHERLANDS**.

[a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 32 b. To all the cytyes of the Gaule Belgique or lowe country.] a 1548 *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII 136 The lowe countreys, of Brabant, Flanders, and Zeelande. 1592 NASHE *P. Penlesse* 21 b. It would not convert cluthe and clowted shoone from the flesh pots of Egypt, to the Promant of the Lowe countreys. 1656-9 H. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 43 The war was . . . hot in the Low-Countries. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish*, etc. Pref., The career of poor but daring spirits in the age of Elizabeth was often sought in the Low Countries. 1887 M. MORRIS *Chaucerhouse* v. (1888) 80 He had served his apprenticeship to the trade of war in the Low Countries.

b. *attrib.*, *quasi-adj.* Belonging to the Low Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers: Having served in the Low Countries.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Seditious* (Arb.) 407 The Low-Country-Men, who have the best Mines, about ground, in the World. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1440 But I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Country Hogen Mogen. 1886 CORRIET *Mouk* ii. 15 The plain Low Country officer. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 34 Baggy low-country knee-breeches.

Lowder, *obs.* form of **LOUD**.

Lowder (lō'dər). *Sc.* and *north.* [a. ON. *lōdr* (Norw. *luder*, *hur*).] a. The stand or foundation on which a mill rests. b. (Short for *lowder-tree*, which is also in use.) A wooden lever or hand-spoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout rough stick (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 98, I promise thee here to thy chafts ill cheir, Except thou goe leir to lickie at the lowder. a 1706 in J. WATSON *Collect. Scot. Poems* i. 44 He . . . Ran to the Mill and fetcht the Lowder, Wherewith he hit her on the Shou'der.

Low down, a. and *adv.* [f. *Low a.* and *adv.* + *Down adv.*] a. Used as a more emphatic synonym for the *adj.* in predicative use, and for the *adv.* (Written as two words.) b. in attributive use; chiefly U. S., degraded, abject. (Written with hyphen.)

a. 1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Demissus*, humble, lowe downe. 1689 LOCKE *Civ. Govt.* ii. v. § 38 (1694) 194 In that part of the World which was first inhabited . . . even as low down as Abrahams time, they wandered with their Flocks and their Herds . . . freely up and down. a 1866 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Chr.* xv. (1861) 201 They put the date of Messiah's advent too low down. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 205/2 To see Sirius . . . not, as in our dog-days, low down on the horizon, but riding high in heaven. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 20 They had played it rather low down on the preacher.

b. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine*, etc. 104 It was so much

better than he could have expected from his 'low-down' relative. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Lucas effected a beautiful low-down catch. 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* xviii. 197 Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the 'low-down' language of Broad Run. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 158 There is another low-down pigeon domesticated at Talagonga. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 484/1 Every low-down Neapolitan ice-cream in the town.

Hence **Low-downer U.S.**, a 'poor white' of the southern States.

1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 45 [Given as the designation current in North Carolina]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 131 They are at least known by a generic by-word, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

Lowe, *obs.* f. *Low a.*, *LOUGH* 2; *obs.* pa. t. of *LAUGH v.*; *obs.* pa. t. and pa. pple. of *LIE v.* 2

Löweite (lō'vəit). *Min.* [Named, 1846, by Haidinger after A. Löwe of Vienna.] Sulphate of magnesium and sodium occurring in yellowish crystalline masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 678 Löweite is a saline mineral from Ischl. 1885 *Ernst's Min.* 278.

+ **Lower**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *lower* (e, 6 *looser*. [ad. OF. *louier* reward.] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 372 (Killing) Parch ous pou art in bi power; 3if ous now our lower! a 1400-50 Alexander 5368 Ser, if pou lessen my life na lowere pou wyynes. c 1450 *Morlin* 59 A knyght axed his body when he was deed upon the seide crosse, and it was granted hym of Pilate in lower of his servyse. a 1550 *Imase Ipoer.* i. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 415 Though Christ be the doer, They force not of his looer, They sett therby no stoore.

Lower (lō'wər), a. (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 3 *lāghere*, *lah(e)re*, *lahghre*, 4 *lagher*, *law ijer*, *logher*, 5 *lougher*, *louzher*, *lowyr*, *Sc.* *lavar*, *-war*, 4, 7 *Sc.* *lauer*, 4- *lower*. [f. *Low a.* + *-ER* 3.]

A. *adv.* The comparative of *Low a.*

1. As an ordinary comparative (capable of being followed by *than*): see the senses of *Low a.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2664 Polh was 3ho miccle lahre, Pann ure laffidiz Marze was. *Ibid.* 3746 Lasse Pann hiss engnell, & lahghre inoh. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 36 Hwa-se, of engel, litted to iwarden lahre, þen a beast . . . loki hu ha spede! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9467 Sua hei na-thing was euer wrought, þat . . . me mought Fall dun in to lagher (Gott, lauer) state. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 58 Thai said, succession of Kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik. 1435 *Missa* *Fr. of Love* ii. i. 69 Queen tha ar far lawar. 1450-80 *Fr. Secrete Secret.* 39 Of whiche lougher men in degre mowe lerne gret . . . doctrine. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 145 What lowerman was þerseyting in þat counsell, þat [etc.]. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 40 They wald with nobill men be nemmit, Syne laittandly to lawar leinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide. 1671 — *Samson* 1246 Stalking with less unconsci'nable strides, And lower looks. 1740 LU. BALTIMORE in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 586 The Estimate of the Navy . . . is lower . . . than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 7 Oct. The people of Norfolk are generally of a lower size, and very few tall. 1839 YEOWELL *Anct. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 73 It seems difficult to place their origin at a lower period than the apostolic age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 A small body of grenadier dragoons, who came from a lower class and received lower pay. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* I. xxvii. 254 Hush-sh-sh. For heaven's sake, Mr. Mason, do not be a little lower. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 115 The solder, of course, has a much lower fusion point than the metals to be joined. 1873 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 26 July (1884) 308, I feel lower and sadder than ever. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master H.* ii. 139 Try and keep that lower in tone.

absol. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 186 Can the lower create the higher? 1885 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 60 *Yrs.* after 124 So the Higher yields the Lower, while the Lower is the Higher.

2. Used in contradistinction to **UPPER** or **HIGHER**, as the specific designation of an object, a class or group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas. in partitive concord (= 'the lower part of'), esp. in geographical names.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Proème 16 All higher and lower Officers of Armies under the Generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 10 Lower Syria. 1611 BIBLER *Gen.* vi. 16 With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it. 1631 MASSINGER *Beloeve as you list* ii. ii. This is the bodye of Antiochus, Kinge of the lower Asia. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 410 Both contain Within them every lower facultie Of sense. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 3 The outward Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Belly. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 131 In the lower Ages the Legend on Medals did not often allude to a particular Fact. 1758 J. S. LE DRANT *Obserr. Surg.* (1771) 42 The Corner of the Lower-Lip. 1783 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 72 The lower sort in the camp it seems could not be restrained. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anal.* 101 The Lower Wall or the Floor of the Orbit is nearly plain. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Von Ranke* (1843) III. 220 Merchants from the Lower Danube. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The sleeves of the hauberk sometimes were cut short about the middle of the lower arm. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 26 The Huronian or Lower Cambrian. *Ibid.* iv. 56 The Lower Silurian is the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 5 The treatment of the lower animals by man. 1883 HARPER'S *Mag.* Aug. 448/2 Strong lower-sail winds. 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* ii. (Badm. Libr.) 43 There are four lines in fencing; 2 upper and two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 23 An immense fourfold tackle from the main lowermast-head.

b. *Phrase.* + *To have the lower hand*: to have lost the superiority; to be second best off.

1693 *Mem. Count Tschely* iii. 72 When they have once the lower-hand, they no longer distinguish what they do.
 3. quasi-sb. † a. One lower; an inferior. *Obs.*
 1200 *ORMIN* 10739 Whase lazhhep himm Binepenn his lahshre. 1340 *Ayub*, 175 Pe zinne is gratter. ine ane prelat banne ine ane loyer. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 Pei are vneifful to ber souereyns, vneyn to ber lower. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxi. 89 Wheip he suffer of his prelate or of his pierce, or of his lower.

† b. The lower part or parts of (something). *Obs.*
 1340 *HAMFOLP Psalter* lxii. 9 Into þe lavgher of þe earth.

4. Special collocations: lower-boy, a boy in the lower school (see below); lower-case Printing (see CASE sb. 2); also attrib.; lower chamber = lower-house; lower classes, those below the middle rank in society; lower criticism, verbal or textual criticism (cf. *higher criticism*, s.v. CRITICISM 2 b); lower critico, one who is occupied with lower criticism; lower deck, the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; also attrib.; Lower Empire [= F. *bas empire*], the later Roman Empire (formerly, in numismatic use, from the reign of Gallienus; now usually, from the reign of Constantine, or some still later epoch); lower fourth, fifth, etc., the lower division of the fourth, fifth, etc. form in a public school; also attrib.; lower house, the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses; also of the convocation of the Church of England; lower † order or orders = lower classes; lower school, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also attrib.; (the or this) lower world, earth as opposed to heaven or the heavenly bodies.

1844 *DISRAELI Countings* I. i. viii. 92 The 'lower boy or fag', asked his master whether he had further need of him.
 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* i. 1 A mob of two hundred lower-boys. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xiv. r 1 The Stem, and other Fat Stroaks of 'Lower-Case Roman'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letters of the lower case. 1890 *MORRIS* in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 251 The type is getting on: I have all the lower-case letters (26). 1835 *LOWE Bismarck* I. 293 The 'Lower Chamber would not yield an inch to the Crown and the Upper House. 1772 (the 'lower classes of the people', 1806 (the lower class) [see CLASS sb. 2]. 1849 *THIRLWALL Rem.* III. 346 Efforts... to elevate the intellectual condition of the lower classes. 1897 *RENDEL HARRIS* in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 342 Resch is not merely a 'lower critic' busied with readings of the existing Gospels. *Ibid.*, 'The Lower Criticism of the New Testament'. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 We fired, with the utmost Vigour, ... part of our 'Lower-deck Guns. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The ports of the said lower-deck to be grated on the inside. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 246 The lower-deck ports were then opened. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/3 Lieutenant... is the highest step to which a lower-deck rating can attain. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 573/2 (*Empire*) The 'lower empire comprehends near 1200 years, reckoning from 260 down to the destruction of Constantinople in 1453. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. viii. The driving of this 'lower-fourth must have been grievous work. *Ibid.*, He and the other lower-fourth boys. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 50 He... placeth him in the 'lower house. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Pool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 49 Exultation was heard through all the lower house. 1852 *Br. WILBERFORCE Let.* in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. iv. 140 Suppose that... the Lower House [of Convocation] elected another [Prolocutor]. 1862 *Acts Massach.* 254 Lower House. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Gleamings* Ser. 1. 23 Ultimately, however, the Lower House [Commons] conceded the demands of the Upper. 1712 (the 'lower Order of Britons'), 1749 [see ORDER sb. 2] 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent. Excurs.* 14 The adjoining skittle-ground is filled with people of the lower order (according to fashionable denomination). 1822 *COBBETT Weekly Reg.* 27 Apr. 196, I will make your Aristocratic insolence bend before the superior mind of the 'Lower Orders'. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. There's nothing like candour for a 'lower-school boy. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 38 The Globe that lights the 'lower World. a 1599 *SPENSER Mutability* vi. 14 Mean-while the lower World... was darkened quite. 1675 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) I. 301 All the light and influence that the heavens bestow upon this lower world.

5. Comb. Forming comparatives to the combinations of LOW a. (see LOW a. IV).

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Sermon*, Sol. Occ. ii. (1637) 25 Apprehensions lower-roofed. 1851 *KINGSLEY Yeast* xiii. 242 Smaller, clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

B. adv. The comparative of LOW adv., q. v. Lower down: the comparative of LOW DOWN.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 209 The kynges shyp... descended lower, before a towne in Holland. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 Quha that wald the mater vnderstand, He man luke lower. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. i. 120 She her selfe is hit lower. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 No Prince living... descended lower in presenting her person to the public view. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 122 Let us continue on the story down lower still. 1648 *FAIRFAX*, etc. *Remonstrance* 17 Then he fell to play lower. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 80 How it was performed, we shall teach lower in this Book. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 62 A viscous clammy... Mixture, scarce at all disposed to ferment, before 'tis let down lower with Water. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 288 The lower they are degraded... the more submissively they must depend upon his favour. 1782 *COWPER Truth* 170 Your portion is with them... nay, never frown, But, if you please, some fathoms lower down. 1838-9 *HALLAM Lit. Europe* ii. i. § 48 We find not a few editions... —Cicero de Officiis... 1553; Virgil, 1570;... Horace and Juvenal, 1574. It is needless to proceed lower, when they become more frequent. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 64 Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet lower.

Lower (lōwə), v. Also 7 loor, lour, lowre. [f. LOWER a.]

1. trans. To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e.g. a boat, a drawbridge, a thing or person suspended from above); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with away (Naut.), down.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 611 Being almost at my desired Port, I will strike and lower down my Fore-top-sail. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Loure the Yard, and furl the Sail. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 198 The Water... sustains these Particles... till... its motion begins to remit... when by degrees it lowers them. 1762-9 *FALCONER Shipw.* ii. 384 Now down the mast the yard they lower away. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 548 The foe advance to meet us... look! they lower The bridge! 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxxvi. The sloop immediately lowered a boat. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 562 A summons from Blake to lower the Dutch flag was met by the Dutch admiral... with a broadside. 1894 *WEYMAN My Lady Rothera* xiv. 151 My lady... waved adieu to him, and he lowered his great plumed hat to his stirrup. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. absol. (Naut.)
 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), Lower handsomely! and lower cheerly! are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1842 *BARRHAM Ingot. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Smuggler's Leap*, Now lower away, come lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

c. trans. To make lower, diminish the height of.
 1858 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrostatics* etc. 33 The water escapes... until the level of C has been lowered to that of B. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 103 The bell-cot... had been lowered to the porch.

d. Wood-engraving. To remove by cutting or scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block).

1839 *CHATTO Wood Engraving* ix. (1851) 586 The part which appears white in A [should be] lowered out. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 723/1 If lowered, the designs will require to be re-sketched on the wood.

2. intr. To descend, sink (also fig.); † to cower, crouch (obs.). Often with down. Also Naut. of a yard: To admit of being let down.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. i.* ii. 129 The present pleasure, by resolution lowering, does become the opposite of it selfe. 1680 *HICKERINGILL Merz* Wks. 1716 I. 240 For the Crown to Veil and Lower to the Stool of Repentance, Oh abominable and Vile! 1720 T. GORDON *Humourist* I. 92 The brute Part of the Creation are affected by the Turns of Weather; the Deer, we say, runs to Cover, the Bird lowers. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 38 The main yard could not lower. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 223 When snow is falling... the shepherds drive their flocks... round the top of a hill in a circle, to keep them from lowering and being smothered. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 146, I immediately lowered down and hid myself among some shrubs. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho. i.* Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots.

b. To slope downwards.

1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* II. 104 To the north of Helsinburg the shores are steep and rocky; they lower to the south. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xxv. 638 The top of the escarpment where it lowers towards Otajano.

† c. trans. To descend (a hill). *Obs.*
 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 133 Lowering the hill the scenery is yet more agreeable.

3. a. trans. To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. b. intr. To become lower in price.

a. 1690 *CUILD Disc. Trade*, Pref. (A) 7 b. Some People... may... not know it is for their Advantage to lower their Interest. 1720 *SWIFT Intelligence* No. 19 ¶ 5 The Value of Guineas was lowered in England from 21s. 6d. to only 21s. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 172 The value of money is very considerably lowered since the bishop wrote. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* xiv. Did the tyrant... lower wheat? 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Manch. Strike* i. 3, I suppose your wages are lowered. 1886 *EARL SPENCER Speech at Leeds* 3 May, They lowered the rents.
 b. 1697 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 347 See soon as that grain visit Indian Come lowers of the above-said price... then [etc.]. 1823 *Examiner* 448/2 Meat will lower in price. 1891 *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Poultry is gradually lowering in price.

4. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of.

1780 *MAD. D'ARRELY Diary* 6 Dec. My illness... alone never yet lowered my spirits as they are now lowered. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vii. 623 The Mahratta government... might have been induced to lower its tone. 1834 *LISTER Anne Grey* xxvi. II. 115 Lowering his voice so that she alone could hear. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 46 The light of both is lowered in the same proportion. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 193 In washing, the Chiaroscuro is lowered from the high lights... to the middle tones. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 609 Another time-honoured fashion of lowering intracranial tension is by purgatives.

† b. To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air); to dilute with (water, etc.). *Obs.*

1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 145 This Art of purifying Arraes with Milk, were tolerable, if they did not, at the same time, lower them with Water also. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Lowering a sample [of spirits] to the proof strength. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 8 June, Milk... lowered with hot water. 1793 *BEDDOES Lett. Darwin* 39 It would be more advantageous to lower the atmospheric air with hydrogen than with azotic air. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. i. ¶ 5 [She made] him take a good draught of wine, a little lowered at proper intervals. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* ix. Wot do you go a lowerin' the table-beer for then?

c. Mus. To depress in pitch, to flatten.

1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) xvii. § 448 If we take the second inversion of a chord of the seventh... and lower

the bass note a chromatic semitone, we shall obtain a new combination.

d. intr. To become lower in intensity.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* vii. The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

5. trans. To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour. *Const. lo.*

1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 282 His letter has lowered him in my opinion. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 65 The history of Persius had been greatly misapprehended and lowered, by being inserted among the fables of Greece. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* iv. In marriage a man lowers a woman to his own rank. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 What had passed must have had the effect of raising his own Church in his esteem, and of lowering the Church of England. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud. 1882 *JEAN WATSON Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 Lowering his character as a minister of the Gospel.

b. intr. for refl.

1842 *TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 45 Thou shalt lower to his level day by day.

6. trans. To bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale.

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xxi. 344 To lower the melting point of the Montanvert ice. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 93 It is possible to lower the freezing point by various means.

Lower: see LOUR v.; obs. form of LOUER.

Lowerable (lōwə'əbl), a. [f. LOWER v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being lowered.

1889 H. M. DOUGHTY *Friesland Mers* 230 Top-masts lowerable under bridges.

Lowered, Lowere, obs. fl. of LORD, LOUER.

Lowered (lōwəd), ppl. a. [f. LOWER v. + -ED.] In various senses of the vb. In *Her.*, of an ordinary: = ABASED 2.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædrus & Hipp.* iii. 31 The suppliant Nations... with lowered Sails Confess the Ocean's Queen. 1826 *SCOTT Jernl.* 8 June, The affectionate care that used to be ready, with lowered voice and stealthy pace, to smooth the pillow. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I. Lowered. 1830 *CHATTO Wood Engraving* ix. (1851) 614 When lowered blocks are printed at a common press, it is necessary that [etc.]. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, Lowered: see ABASED. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Floss* III. 167 A great tear fell from under her lowered eyelids. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 A general lowered state of health among the population. 1877 *SWEET Handbk. Phonetics* 12 The intermediate heights are distinguished as 'lowered' and 'raised', thus the 'lowered high-front' has a position below the 'high-front'.

Lowerer (lōwə'ə), [f. LOWER v. + -ER.] One who or something which lowers.

1890 *SWEET Primer Phonetics* 15 Intermediate positions between the nine cardinal ones are marked by diacritics: 1. 'raiser', 2. 'lowerer'... 3. 'backward lowerer'.

Lowering (lōwə'riŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LOWER v. + -ING.] The action of LOWER v. in various senses.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Such indifferent things as... hoising, looring, and the like. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 15 A striking or louring of Sail by the Ships of other Nations. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Lowering... the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor by mixing water with it. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 193 The lowering of the temperature in February and May. 1890 ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 A continuous course of baiting, lowering and hauling up. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 556 A previous lowering of vitality may usher it [psoriasis] in.

Lowering (lōwə'riŋ), ppl. a. [f. LOWER v. + -ING.] That lowers, in senses of the vb.

1895 *Daily News* 3 June 7/2 The felt branches continue dull, at lowering prices. 1899 *GRIFFITH-JONES Ascent thro. Christ* t. iii. 120 There are lowering influences in the environment.

Lowering: see LOURING.

† Lowermore, a. *Obs.* [f. LOWER a. + MORE adv., after next.] = LOWER adj.

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xxviii. 69 The lowermost round ligament of the Womb. *Ibid.* ii. 93.

Lowermost (lōwə'məʊst), a. [f. LOWER a. + -MOST.] = LOWEST a. (cf. HIGHERMOST.)

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) X iv a, The Sunne... in winter season draweth to the lowermost signe. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 71 As you may see by the Figure 'out of the lowermost Gun of the Castle. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 74 The lowermost mast would likewise have gone, had not the weather proved fine. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 295 The lowermost extremity of the ascending frontal convolution.

Lowery: see LOURY.

Lowest (lōwəst), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 3 *Orm.* lazhesst, 4 lauest, lowest, 5 lagh-, lau-, law-, lowist, -yst, 5-6 lawest, Sc. -ast, 6 Sc. leuchest, 3- lowest. [f. LOW a. + -EST.]

A. adj. 1. The superlative of LOW a. in its various senses.

1200 *ORMIN* 15276 Biss folle iss lazhesst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2437 Pe more lowest is. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 357 (Gott.) Pe lauest [Cott. nepermast] þan es water and erde. 1362 *LANGEL P. Pl. A.* i. 115 Lucifer lowest lighth of hem alle. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* i. iv. 8 Slyke sobly ar wudest haly, & 3it of men ar haldyn lahyest. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 33 b, The lowest sorte of the vile and rustical people. a 1578 *JANESAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 89, I sall mak... the hiest stone the leuchest. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note to the top of my Comparse. 1681 *FLAVEL Right Man's Refuge* 179 When things have been brought to the lowest ebb. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 419 Perjury... Sells oaths by tale and at the lowest price. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. iii. 247 The lowest atmospheric strata. 1862 *Building News* 23 May 1/2 The

Board do not hind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pansanias*, etc. 46 The lowest fetish-worshippers of Western Africa.

b. In partitive concord: The lowest part of. *poet.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. 2*. But, when she list, it raught Downe to her lowest heele. 1611 BIBLE *P's. lxxxvi. 13.* 1667 MILTON *P. L. n. 882* That the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus. 2. *Comb.* Forming superlatives to the combinations of Low *a.*

a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Anacrisis in Wks. of Drum. of Hawth.* (1711) 160 In a more abject manner than the lowest minded man could have descended to conceive.

B. absol. or as *sb.* 1. The lowest part, position or pitch. *Obs.* exc. with *at*.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 *Pe engles.* .pe seod ham lihten swa lah of so swide heh, from þe heste in heuene to þe laeste in helle. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 51 And lo! the veil of the temple was to-rent in twey parties, for the hiest to the lowest. *c* 1450 *Tr. de Imitatione* ii. x. 53 Put þe euer atte lowist, and þe hiest shal be zoven to þe; for þe hiest may not stonde wipoute þe lowist. 1640 *Tr. Verderer's Rom.* of *Rom.* III. xxxvii. 156 When a man thinks them at the lowest of the wheele, hee shal be sure to find them on the top. 1659 HAMMOND *On P's. cvii.* 39-41 Paraphr. 546 Just when they are brought to the lowest. 1850 MILL *Repr. Gmt.* (1865) 140/1 Men who had been brought up to their duties, and had fulfilled them for many years, at lowest without disgrace. 1897 C. HEADLAM *Sel. Brit. Satirists* 64 When taste was almost at its lowest in England.

2. He who or that which is lowest.

1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 588 The rich, and they that have an arm to check the licence of the lowest in degree. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 62 [*Cassino*] When three persons play, . the two lowest subtract their points from the highest. 1843 PUSEY *Sermon* *Holy Euch.* 15 Lowest is joined on with highest, earth with heaven, man with God.

C. adv. The superlative of Low *adv.* in its various senses; also in *Comb.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 65 Whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne he is swiftest to beguile The woman. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1834) III. xxiii. 237 The period in which the people of Christendom were the lowest sunk in ignorance. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 725/1 In 1799 the salary of our lowest-paid Judges was £1000.

Loweth, Lowey, var. ff. LOWTH *Obs.*, LOWY. **Lowffe**, obs. form of LUFF.

† **Lowffing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [Cf. 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with the Low-Bell' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).] = LOWBELLING.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 1 No manner of .persons. .shal. .take, kill, or destroy any Fesants or Partridges, with any manner of Nettes, Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other deuices whatsoever, in the night time.

Lowgh, var. LOUGH¹, *Obs.*; obs. f. LOW v.⁴

Lowgit, obs. form of LUGGED *ppl. a.*²

Lowh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH. **Lowie**: see LOWY.

Lowigite (lō'vigit), *Min.* [Named, 1861, by Mitscherlich after K. J. Löwig, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium, found in yellowish nodules (A. H. Chester). 1862 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXIV. 215 Lowigite, .the variety of alunite analysed by Löwig. 1892 DANA *Min.* 976.

† **Lowing**, *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LOW v.² + -ING¹.] The action of Low v.¹; descent; abasance; humiliation, etc.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 508 He louth in markettes ben met Wip. .lowynge of lewed men. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. viii. (1495) v. vii. Wynter bygynnyth when the sonne is in . . . Capricornus, and is ende of descencyon and the lowynge of the sonne in y. myddaye. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perfi.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxvi. The nether clowde is downe puttyng and a lowenge of his euencristen.

† **Lowing**, *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* [f. LOW v.² + -ING¹.] The action of Low v.²; flaming.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or lemynge of fyrr, flammacio.

† **Lowing**, *vbl. sb.*³ *Obs.* [f. LOW v.³ + -ING¹.] The action of Low v.³; concr. an allowance.

1533 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 64 And has na lowing to vphald the samyn. .bot oure ouklike penny gaderyt amangis the brether of the said craft. 1607 [see Low v.³ 2].

Lowing (lō'ing), *vbl. sb.*⁴ [f. LOW v.⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of Low v.⁴; the mooing of cattle; also *transf.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 144 Lowinge of þæt ahte, ludinge of þe men. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or crynyng of nette, mugitus. 1579 A. MUNDAY *Captiv.* 7. Fox in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 153 Amongst the Turkes was one. .who . . . fell off from the topp of the prison wall, and made such a lowing that the inhabitants. .came and daved him. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 179 Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* lviii. Melancholy lowings intervene Of scattered herds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey*, Here Miss Nipper made a horrible lowing. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* etc. xxiv. 309 The blowing of his horn, and the lowing of his charge.

Lowing (lō'ing), *ppl. a.*¹ Now dial. [f. LOW v.² + -ING².] Burning, flaming, flashing.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 679 A lowande leder of ledez in londe him wel semez. 1721 RAMSAY *Horace to Virgil* iii. Prometheus. .staw a lowan coal frae heav'n's high ha'. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxii. A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit, Fill'd fou o' lowin brunstone. 1852 A. ROBE *Poems & Songs* 123 Dearest, return The lowin' lowe I hae for you.

Lowing (lō'ing), *ppl. a.*² [f. LOW v.⁴ + -ING².] That lows, as cattle do.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 18 The stronge vois of lowouende bestes. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest*, To Sir R. Wroth 16 'Mongst loughing heards. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 2 The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea. 1882 W. WORE *Gloss.* (*Proverbs*) A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

Lowing, variant of LOYN *Obs.*

Lowins, var. LOW WINES. **Lowis**, obs. f. LOOSE.

Lowish (lō'ish), *a.* [f. LOW *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat low. Also in *comb.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 Taken . . from two Gentlemen. . . a grey gelding. . . lowish back'd [etc.]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 81 Money runs a little lowish, after what I have laid out. 1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* I. iii. 64 The boy found his level. . . a lowish one.

Lowk(e, variant of LOUK v.¹ *Obs.* and v.²

Lowland (lō'land), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-9 lawland, 8 lawlin, 9 laighland, lawlant. Also LALLAN. [f. LOW *a.* + LAND.] *A. sb.*

1. Low or level land; land which is on a lower level than the adjoining districts. Usually *pl.* *sing.* 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes*, *Thesens* II. 295 The lowland grew blue beneath his feet. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 13 In the cities of the lowland.

pl. 1693 DRYDEN *Orat.* *Met.* I. Poems 1743 H. 175 No Nat'l Cause she found from Brooks, or Bogs, Or marshy Lowlands, to produce the Fogs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 So high above the valley that it looked like the lowlands in England do below Box Hill in Surrey. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 106 The central lowlands must be the coldest part of North America.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 118 The lowlands and levels of ordinary palaver.

2. *spec.* (Now always *pl.*) The less mountainous region of Scotland, situated south and east of the Highlands.

1631 in *Phanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 273 The necessity of his aduice doeth oftymes invite him to the lowlands. *a* 1687 PICTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 69 Whether England and the Low-Lands of Scotland, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do. .the said Territories of England, and the Low-Land of Scotland, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk . . distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken by the inhabitants. 1822 GALT *Proverb* xiii. 93 Mr. Keg. . . had come in from the Laighlands. . . to live among us.

3. *Lowlands*: the Lowland (Scottish) dialect. (Cf. Lallans s.v. LALLAN.) *Sc.*

1832-53 BALLANTINE *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 27 My young cousin Peggy cam down frae Dunkeld, WY nae word o' lawlands ava, man. *a* 1878 H. AINSIE *Land of Burns* (1892) 335 Has gude braid lawlan's left the land?

B. attrib. or adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district; occas. pertaining to the 'nether regions'.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 555 To eschew sic contemptuous oppression in a peccabill cuntre and lawland. 1691 DRYDEN *C. Arthur* l. 7 His Errand was to draw the Low-land damps. . . from the foggy Fens. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 52 Israel was constrain'd to go down to Egypt, and see for maintenance to these. . . low-land states. 1721 RAMSAY *Answer to Burchet* 8 He. . . lumps down to visit ilka lawland ghaist. 1823 in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 926 Our lowland vapours. . . deranged her constitution. 1863 WOOLMER *My Beautiful Lady* 138 Well coerced by Lowland William's [i. e. William III's] craft. 1855 WHITTIER *Revisited* 41 Bring down, O lowland river, The joy of the hills to the waiting sea. 1868 W. W. HUNTER *Compar. Dict. Lang. India* 2 The English have studied and understand the lowland population as no conquerors ever studied or understood a subject race.

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying 70.* *Kennedie* 56 Ane lawland ers wald mak a bettir noys. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen. 1752 FAWKES *Descr. May Pref.* The Lowland Scotch language, and the English, at that time, were nearly the same. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air iv. A Highland lad my love was born, The Lawlan laws he held in scorn. 1865 N. MURRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 88 In her house on the Lowland road Jean Robt starved. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* I. 6 Lambis which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm.

Lowlander (lō'landər), [f. LOWLAND + -ER¹.] An inhabitant of the low-lying or level portion of a country or district.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 105 The hostility of the Lowlanders, the Lapiths, whom they certainly never subdued. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto* I. 4 The lowlander, on the other hand, has his own strength.

b. spec. An inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2732/3 The Clan Gregor, and many others, both Highlanders and Lowlanders, . . . are now come in. *c* 1775 JOHNSON in *Hawkins Life* (1787) 490 Of the . . . state of the whole Earse nation, the Lowlanders are, at least, as ignorant as ourselves. 1900 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 468/1 The little lowlander strutted as he played the evening melody.

Lowler, variant of LOLLER¹ *Obs.*

Lowlihead (lō'lihəd), *arch.* [f. LOWLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Humility, lowliness.

c 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckoo & Night*, 156 Lowlihead, and trewe company. 1426 LYG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7995 Meknesse & lawlyhede. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* I. The stately flower. . . Of perfect wifehood and pure lowlihead. *c* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 90 The lamp of her meek lowlihead. 1889 BROWNING *Pope & Net* vii. The thing was gone—That guarantee of lowlihead.

Lowlihood, rare⁻⁰. [+ -HOOD.] = prec.

1818 in Todd (but his quot. has *lowlyhede*). Hence in mod. Dicts.

Lowlily (lō'lihli), *adv.* [f. LOWLY *a.* + -LY².] In a lowly fashion or manner.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) II. 111 þat þay . . . serve þame mekely and gladly and lawlily. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 481 He shall . . . enter into the Citie very poorly and lowlily. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile Poems* 1850 I. 79 Live and love—Doing both nobly, because lowlily. 1881 SHAKES. *Asp. Poetry* iv. 116 Only by thinking lowlily of himself, and highly of those better than himself.

Lowliness (lō'lihnes), [f. LOWLY *a.* + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being lowly.

1. Meekness, humility; an instance of this.

a 1413 HEN. PR. WALES *Ep. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. 37), Alle the lowliness that any subget kan thenke or devise. *c* 1440 Partonope 224 Lat fayle no curtesy And lowliness bothe to smalle and grete. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 20 Than were endured Her crystall eyes full of lowliness. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 1 Lowliness goeth before honoure. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 22 'Tis a common prooffe, That Lowliness is young Ambitions Ladder. 1764 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 127 By so travelling. I might set an example of lowliness before the eyes of their masters. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xii. v. O Maud were sure of Heaven If lowliness could save her. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 285 Greatness in lowliness.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 They say that they continued in that lowliness, until the time that the division betweene the two howses of Lancaster and Yorke arose. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Origin Psalter* vii. 353 Sympathy . . . made the Messiah like unto common men in their lowliness.

† **Lowling**, *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. LOW *a.* + -LING.] A low-bred fellow.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Yet some petie lowlings, do sometimes seeke to resemble.

Low-lived (lō'lihvd), *a.* Also 8-9 -lived. [f. LOW *a.* + live-, LIFE + -ED².] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions, expressions, etc.

1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 155 She could not think of letting any common low-lived fellow come near her. *Ibid.* III. 177 How can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? 1766 GOLDEN. *Vic. W.* xi. Your Ladyship should except . . . your own things in the Lady's Magazine. I hope you'll say there's nothing low-lived there? 1781 J. RIPLEY *sel. Orig. Let.* 77 The low-lived fellow who wrote this letter. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 46 note, Aristophanes is . . . unmerciful upon low-lived, vulgar people. 1882 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* I. 82 An ignoble, low-lived expression occasionally startled . . . one, on a countenance noble and intellectual.

Lowly (lō'li), *a.* Somewhat arch. Forms: 4 low(e), lich, loulī, 4-7 north-lawly, -lie, 7 laulie), 6 lowely, lowlie, 4- lowly. [f. LOW *a.* + -LY¹.]

1. Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud or ambitious.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Ancl. & Arc.* 142 She to him so lowly was and trewe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 227 For louchly he loketh and lowliche is his speche. 1426 LYG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21034 Viff thou do to myn Image, Lowly worshpe and homage. *a* 1450 in *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 132 V. byseke yow yn the lowlokyst wyse that [etc.]. *c* 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1664 Wallace on kne, with lawly obeysance. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* vi. 8 To be lowly, and to walke with thy God. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i. 110 'Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement. 1659 HAMMOND *On P's.* cl. 3 Annot. 719 Without the lowlyest posture of the body. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 23 The Pope has written to the French King on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 93 God accounts him proud; High in demand, though lowly in pretence.

absol. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 34 He shal geue grace vnto the lowly. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*

2. Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 323 Courtesie. . . is sooner found in lowly sheds. . . then in tapstry Halls. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 141 All the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement. . . knows. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 278, I'd sit f' happy i' my lowly ben. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Milton! thou should'st be living', Thy heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 98 The continued existence of lowly organisms offers no difficulty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 23, I put up at a very lowly inn. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xi. 116 They remembered the origin of Jesus and saw his lowly condition. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 143 The sons of Harold who were within the walls of Exeter came of a lowlier and doubtful stock.

absol. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 600 Say. . . what the name you bore. . . (For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right, the great and lowly claims). 1852 MRS. STOWE (*title*), Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly.

3. Low in situation or growth; usually with allusion to sense 1. (Cf. HUMBLE *a.*)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 21 Thy Anne sets weeping in the lowly West. 1697 DRYDEN *Vic. Past.* iv. 2 Lowly Shrubs and Trees that shade the Plain, Delight not all. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 638 Those who dwell. . . where Boagrius floats the lowly Lands. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 449 Where purple violets lurk With all the lowly children of the shade. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Mourn. Muse* Alexis Wks. 1730 III. 208 As lofty Pines o'er-top the lowly Reed, So did her graceful Height all Nymphs exceed. 1854 WHITTIER *Question of Life* 123 In lowliest depths of bosky dells The hermit Contemplation dwells. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 And the sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

b. ? nonce-use. ? Lying low.

1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 47 As lookes the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his tender dying Eyes.

† 4. occas. Low in character, mean.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 124 This proud letter of the lowly Lady Davers. *Lowly*, I say, because she could

stoop to such vain pride. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 289 His name was never stained with any lowly act.

5. Comb., as *lowly-built*, *lowly-minded* (hence *lowly-mindedness*), adjs.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Tear* iv. 3 Over thy *lowly-built* sepulchre bending. 1864 TENNYSON *Alfred's P.* 168 She—so *lowly-lovely* and so loving. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) K 3 b, Christ .. teacheth vs to bee *lowly minded* and humble. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 57 The stamp of lowly-mindedness.

Lowly (lōw'li), *adv.* Forms: 4 *lozly*, *louhe-liehe*, *lowelyche*, *laweliche*, 4-5 *lou'i*, -y, 4-6 *lowely*, 5 *loughly*, *lowely*, 5-6 *lawly*, 6 *Sc. lau-*, *lawle*, -lie, 6-7 *lowlie*, 9 *Sc. laighly*, *leuchly*, 4- *lowly*. [f. *LOW* a. + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a lowly manner (= *LOWLILY*); humbly, reverently; modestly. In *to bow lowly* with mixture of sense 2.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 614 Lenge a lyttel with by lede 1 *lozly* bische. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2062 *Arriadne*, But I yow serve as lowly In that place. 1393 LANGE, *P. Pl. C. x.* 141 Lewede eremytes, That loken ful louhe-lieche to lachen mienes almesse. 14... *Why I can't be a Nun* 161 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142, I, as lowly as I can, Wolle do yow serve nyst and day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. li. 24 To quham as than lawle thus Juno said [etc.]. 1599 FRITH *Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 98/1 Christ full lowly and meekly washed his disciples feete. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* 79 We maist humble, and laulie prosterne our selfe. 1629 MILTON *Nativity Ode* 25 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. 1667—*P. L.* v. 144 Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began their Orisons. 1802 WORDSWORTH *Parewell* 28 A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* III. ii. As he bowed lowly before the Duchess.

2. In a low manner or degree.

a. In a low position or posture; along the ground. In examples from 18th c. there is mixture of sense 1.

13... *Gay Wario.* (A) 1384 So wele his strok he sett That his heed from þe bodi fel, He 3ede him laweliche neye. 1590 SPENSER *P. O. II.* 24 A pleasant dale that lowly lay Betwixt two hills. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 663 Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused And lowly creeping. 1785—*Poplar Field* 14, I must ere long lie as lowly as they (felled trees). 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Where the blue-hell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 144 (Jam.) Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale, An' leuchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

b. In a low voice. Now only *poet.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowely, or softe yn voyce, sub-missive. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* IV. Pr. Wks. 1881 l. 17 He sometimes spoke lowly to himself. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 127 A maiden sat in her lonely bower Sadly and lowly singing. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 95 What art thou whispering lowly to thy babe, O wan girl-mother?

† c. In an inferior manner, meanly. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 3, I will show my selfe highly fed, and lowly taught.

d. With a low opinion. *rare.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 63 They always think highly of the beloved Object, and lowly of themselves. 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractarianism* II. 68 'Why', said he [South], 'the High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church'.

e. In a low degree. *rare.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 30 The walls of the lung are but very lowly vascular.

3. Comb., as *lowly-born*, *cultivated*, *organized*. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 10 Tis better to be 'lowly borne .. Then [etc.]. 1872 F. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 234 We may long look in vain for the name of a lowly born man amongst the Roman magistracy. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1st Sund. after Christm. ii. A sick man's 'lowly-breathed sigh. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 212 That apathetic fatalism which belongs to all 'lowly-cultivated races. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (1873) 99 'Lowly organised forms appear to have been preserved to the present day.

† **Lowly**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. lawly*. [f. *LOWLY* a. + *trans.* To humble; *refl.* to condescend. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 512 Lowlying to God Almycht, Hys lawlet him so far to schaw the rycht Of this tirrane quihik was oure prince and king. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1218/2 Were not the charge I present .. I should lowlie my person to meet you six English miles. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto on Dunt.* xxi. 125 Wee see howe God lowlieth himselfe and stoopeth to our rudenesse.

Low man, **lowman**. [f. *LOW* a. + *MAN*. Cf. also *HIGHMAN*.] In *pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers. (Cf. *LOW-RUNNER*.)

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 223 Heere are tall men and little men .. Hee men and low men, thou wouldest say. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 47. 1608 DEKKER *Beltman Lond.* P. 3. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* I. lxxix. (1618) D 3 b, Then play thou for a pound or for a pin, High men are low men, still are foysted in. 1622, a 1643 [see *HIGHMAN*].

Lowme, obs. form of *LOOM* sb.¹

Lowmost (lōw'mōst), *a.* and *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. *LOW* a. or *adv.* + *-MOST*.] = *LOWEST* a. and *adv.* 1548 UBALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiii. 87 From the hyghest pole of heauen to the lowmoste. 1578 LATE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 233 The leaues .. that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger. 1820 BLACKB. *Mag.* VII. 260 The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war. 1865 E. WAUGH *Besom Ben* II. 23 Every time his head came lowmost he looked at his master with imploring eyes.

Lowmpe, obs. form of *LAMB*.

Lown (loun), *a.*, *sb.* and *adv.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5-7 *lowne*, 6 *lounin*, *loun*, 7-8 *LOWN*, 8 *lowen*, 9 *lowan*, *lound*, 6- *lown*. [a. *LOWN*.

**lugn* (a stem; Icel. *lygn* adj., *logn* neut. sb., *MSw. lugn*, *Sw. lugn*, *Da. luun* adj. and sb.). The derived *LOWN* v. occurs earlier.] *A. adj.*

1. a. Of the weather, water, a locality: Calm, quiet, still, unruffled.

c1450 HOLLAND *Hoclet* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lykynge and luf. c1470 HENRYSON *Mar. Fab.* VII. (*Ulin & Mouse*) xxxviii. The fair forest with leuis lowne and lie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 60 Within the havin goith lounne. 1536 BELLEFON *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme to Cosmog. 11 In weddir lounin and maist tempestius hail. But ony dreid, I beir ane equal sail. 1583 Leg. *Pa. St. Androis* 156 Then sett he to, with sail and ayre, To seek some lowner harbore thayre. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas's Judith* i. (1608) 19 The variant winde is still and lowne. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 346 How comes thy Clathes seay flurr'd, Barne, this Lownd day? 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amer. Wks.* 1855 l. 218 Ye may hear him, on a lownd day, at every farm house in the village. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 221 The wind came .. in lown-warm puffs.

b. Of persons; their actions, circumstances, demeanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent, soft, still.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* ix, To keep a' things hush and lownd. 1768 ROSS *Helene* (1789) 92 My lad, my counsel's ye be lownd. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv, Sir Richard .. had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was lound and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxiii. 270 But do you think your brother will like Nether-Place? It will be our lownd for him. 1827—*Noct. Amer. Wks.* 1855 l. 277 You'll keep a lower sugh or you get halfway from Dalnacarnach.

2. Sheltered; cozy; snug.

1728 RAMSAY *Ram & Buck* 6 And drave them frae the lower bield, To crop contented frozen fare. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* i, Turnips and stubble are no' to be compared wi' .. the win'y taps o' the hills, or the lownd glens.

B. sb. [= Icel. *logn*.] Quiet, calm, stillness, tranquillity; also, shelter.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lun*, or *Leue*, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or leue of a hedge. W. 1830 GALT *Laurie* V. vi. ii. (1849) 257 To hear the far-off Kirk-bell ringing shrilly in the lownd of a Sunday morning. 1880 WATT *Poet. Sketches* 60 (E. D. D.) Oor bit hoosie that stood i' the lownd o' the shaw.

C. *adv.* Quietly, softly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 24123 Befoir the wynd thair sailitt lone and still. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, For God's sake, speak lone and low.

Lownd (loun), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 *lown*, 9 *lownd*. [f. *LOWN* a.]

1. a. *intr.* To become calm, to calm; also with *down*. † b. *trans.* To make calm, to lull. *Obs.*

c1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horst.) II. 1012 The seetempestes lownyt not. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 5 Efir the wyndis lownit war at will. *Ibid.* x. ii. 113 The wyndis cik thar blastis lownit sone. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 24 Blaw the wind ne'er so fast it will lownd at the last. 1894 R. W. REID *Poems* 59 The win' was lownin' doon.

2. To shelter.

1375 HARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 276 And a myle was betuix the seis, And that was lownyt all with treis. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 26 Aug. (1895) 400, I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country, *lownded*) in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sca Fell.

Hence **Lownded** (*lown't*), *ppl. a.*, calmed, still.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 107 Scherand the lownit air, [sch] Down from the hycht descendis soft and fair.

Lowne e, variant of *LOON* 1.

Lowndrer, var. *LOUNDERER* *Obs.*, skulker.

Lowness (lōwn's), [f. *LOW* a. + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or condition of being *LOW*.

a. In physical applications: Smallness of elevation from the ground or of prominence from a surface; situation at a low level; † shortness of stature.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxi. (1495) 245 Amonge the tokens of Tysyk ben .. lownesse of the roundnesse of eyen. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or depnesse, *profunditas*. Lownesse, ny the grounde, *bassitas*. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 44/1 By cause of the lownes and straitenes of the said Brigg. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 22. 1626 DIACON *Sylea* § 32 The Lownesse of the Bough .. maketh the Fruit greater, and to ripen better. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 181 Can I discerne how shadowes are decreast, Or growne; by height or lownesse of the Sunne? 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 256 Augustus .. was of a low stature, .. but .. his lownesse was hid by the fitnessse and equalitie of his members. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Their own lowness .. preserved them .. from the fire of the batteries. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 298 The island of Tortuga remarkable for its lowness and want of vegetation.

b. Low or depressed condition with regard to station, rank, fortune, or estimation; † degradation, abasement.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Edmōdnesse is .. lue of lute here-word & of lownesse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8300 Pus saile þai haf gret powere; And heghnes, for þair awen gret lawnes here. 1393 LANGE, *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 18 That all here lyf leden in lownesse and in pouerte. 1548 UBALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 20-23 But no man can truly glory in him, but he whiche is not offened with hys humilite and lownes. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* G ij b, He rayned the afflicted lownesse of the desolate King. c 1655 A. SNEY in *19th Cent.* (1884) Jan. 63 The lownesse and meanness of my fortune and person forbids me to hope. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior*, The lowness of his original. 1886 *Book-lure* Feb. 58 After disposing of the charge of lowness of birth.

† c. Humility, lowliness, meekness. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8765 And ȝit wyþ

gret lownesse of hert, þat pruyde turne hit nought over-thwert. 1393 LANGE, *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 133 Loue and leaute and lownesse of herte. c1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 1501 She the proude can encline To lownesse and humilte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or mekenesse, *humilitas*. Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, *affabilitas*.

d. Low degree of any quality; low pitch (of a note); smallness of amount, price, temperature, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Chiefe is a character .. shewing the heighth and lownes of euery note standing on the same Verse. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 31 The lowness of interest of money in Holland .. proceeds only from their abundance of coin. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 18 They have not the Benefit of the lowness of Price as at the Pits. 1797-8 WELLINGTON in *Owen Desp.* 779 Measures having lowness of freight and freedom of trade in view may be adopted upon two principles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 This lowness of temperature.

e. Want of elevation in literary style; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ded., If there be any thing in this Play wherein I have rais'd my self beyond the ordinary Lowness of my Comedies. 1725 POPE *Postscript to Odyssey* (1726) V. 299 The more he was forc'd upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness. *Ibid.* 306 He, who ventur'd .. to imitate Homer's Lownesses in the Narrative. 1728 DR. HERRING in J. DUNCOMBE *Lett.* (1773) I. 287 The inaccuracies of style, the lownesses of expression, .. in this translation.

f. Want of elevation in character; meanness, baseness.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 8 Who could but imagine a strange lowness of spirit in those who could fall down and worship the basest .. of creatures? 1884 LADY VERNY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 554 Wickedness and lowness are necessary to show forth the good and the high.

g. Mental or nervous depression. Now only explicitly *lowness of spirits*.

1739 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 July (1830) I. 210, I went to a gentleman who is troubled with what they call lowness of spirits. 1782 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Comm.* I. 72 note 2 She had .. a small quick pulse, with great lowness. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion*. (1833) I. xi. 300 She had to struggle against a great tendency to lowness. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 437 Great languor, lowness and oppression at the præcordia. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Peasant*. 45 He felt occasionally that lowness of spirits from which, when their prospects are clouded, .. few are wholly exempted.

2. As a mock title of dignity.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 1 Such a salutation would affront their Highnesses and Lownesses. 1790 H. WALPOLÉ *Lett. to Miss Berries* 8 Nov., His turbulent Lowness of Rabant. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 235 There sat his Highness the Rajah, and here stood his lowness the correspondent.

† 3. *concr.* The low part of a country. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 In Egypt there ben 2 parties; the Heghte, that is toward Ethiopie; and the Lownesse, that is towardes Arabye.

Lownin, obs. form of *LOANING* sb.

Lownly (loun'li), *adv.* *Sc.* [f. *LOWN* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a 'lownd' manner. a. Calmly, quietly; in a low tone. b. In shelter, under fostering care.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 56 His todlan we anes .. Nurs't lownly up aneath his care. 18.. R. CHAMBERS *Wheesh!* Speak loudly about it; and don't say I told you. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* viii. 53 Lownly my faither leuch to himsel.

Lowp (e, obs. f. *LOOP* sb.¹, sb.²; var. *LOUP* v).

Low-pitched, *ppl. a.* [In sense 1 f. *LOW* *adv.* + *PITCHED* *pa. pple.* of *PITCH* v.; in sense 2 f. *LOW* a. + *PITCH* sb. + *-ED* 2.]

1. Pitched in a low key or tone, *lit.* and *fig.*; but little elevated; of low quality.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-oth.* xxv. 358 The Muse, which seem'd too slacke in these two low-pitcht layes. 1641 MILTON *Ad-madu.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 70/1 Poor and low-pitcht desires. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. 145 It is .. eminently natural; but it is above common, low-pitcht nature. 1898 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 277 The continuous low-pitcht rumbling sound produced by the contraction of the muscles.

2. Of a roof: Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling.

1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. Index, Low-pitcht roof. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. One of the tables in the low-pitcht parlour. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 827 A one-story and garret house, with a low-pitchd roof.

Lowre, obs. f. *LOUR*, *LOUVRE*, *LOWER* v.

Lowrell, obs. form of *LAUREL* sb.¹

Lowrie (lau'ri). *Sc.* Also 6 *lawrie*, *loury*, 6-8 *lowry*. [Short for *LAURENCE* 1.]

1. The fox; used as a quasi-proper name.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 16 The tod .. wes ane lusty reid haird lowry. 1728 RAMSAY *Fax & Rat* 27 The Monarch plens'd with Lowry, wha durst gloom? 1835 LAIRD of Logau (1841) 163 A' my customers ha been worrying at me like as many jowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie. 1885 'S. MUCKLEBACHT' *Rhymes* 91 As sheep when lowrie tod they see, Man, wife, and wean, in panic flee!

2. A crafty person; a 'fox'; a hypocrite.

1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 209 Had not that blisist baime bene borne .. Lowries, your lynes had been forlornie. 1571 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xxix. 21 Sitt I belieff als mony myndis thachtit, ha, lowry, ha, ha! 1583 Leg. *Pa. St. Androis* 55 Men heiring tell how Lowrie landit, The congregation him commendit To serve a kirk and keep a cure.

Lowrie, var. *LAURY* *Obs.*; Australian var. *LORY*.

Lowrier, obs. form of *LAUREL* sb.¹

† **Low-runner**. *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the low numbers. (Cf. *LOWMAN*.)

1670 [see *HIGH-RUNNER*].

Lowry (lō'ri). U. S. Railways. [? Cf. LORRY.] An open box-car (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Lowry: see LOURY a., LOWRIE.

Lows (e, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE v., LOUSE. **Louse**, obs. f. LUCE a pike; var. LOSE v. **Lowsy**, -ie, obs. forms of LOUSY.

† **Lowship**. Obs. In 3 louschips. [f. Low a. + -SHIP.] Lowness; humility.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Scheome & louschips bet heo her uor Godes lue middelede folde.

Low side window. A small window lower than the other windows, found in some old churches. Cf. *Leper window* (LEPER sb. ² A. b.), LYNCHSCOPE.

1847 *Archaeol. Jnl.* IV. 314 No part of our ancient churches has so completely baffled the enquiries of antiquaries [etc.] as the low side windows which so frequently occur near the west end of the chancel, usually on the south side, but sometimes on the north, and sometimes on both sides; occasionally also near the east end of the nave, and in other situations. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 375 Where neither low side window nor bell-cot existed. 1852 *Rock Ch. Our Fathers* III. 1. Contents p. v. The low side or ankret's window. 1894 *Murray's Handbk. Oxfordsh.* 103 On the S. is a low side window, blocked.

Low-spirited, a. [f. Low a. + SPIRIT sb. + -ED.] Having low spirits. † a. Mean in spirit; abject, base, cowardly, paltry (obs.). b. Wanting in animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

a. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* i. 250 That low spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy myth. 1655 E. TERRY *Poy. E. Ind.* 79 People . . . low-spirited . . . that they dare not fight. 1750-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 Low-spirited soundrels, who rob the widow and the fatherless. 1795 L.D. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics.

b. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 120 She was very low-spirited and hysterical. 1778 Miss BERNSEY *Ecclina* xxiii. (1791) I. 134 When we returned home, we were all low-spirited. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 432, I was low-spirited about the state of things and thought nothing could be done. 1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure* 55 Where the patient is low spirited or unwell.

Hence **Low-spiritedness**, the condition of being low-spirited. † a. Cowardice, meanness (obs.). b. Dejection, depression, faint-heartedness.

1552 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus tr. Paradox* vii. 145 Our low-spirited stretched out the neck to this blow. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 230 Nor shoud I . . . charge 'em with meanness and insufficiency on the account of this low-spiritedness which they discover. 1741-70 MRS. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 351 The low-spiritedness . . . of which you complain, assures me you cannot be well. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 420 The reverse of low-spiritedness is gaiety.

Lowss, obs. Sc. form of LOOSE.

Low Sunday. [Cf. quot. 1866.] The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 V^o sonday next afyr low-sunday. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 320 In ye weke next after Lowe Sonday. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 168 Low-Sunday. *Inferius Pascha*. The Lower Easter-Sunday. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 373 This Day being Low-Sunday. 1866 *Annot. Bk. Com. Pr.* 107 The popular name of Low Sunday has probably arisen from the contrast between the joys of Easter and the first return to ordinary Sunday services.

Lowt (e, obs. form of LOUT sb. and v.

† **Lowth**. Obs. [f. Low a. + -TH.] Lowness.

1526 *TINDALE Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth, nether lowth [A. V. and R. V. depth], nether any other creature. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth ner lowth. 1691 *RAY Collect. Words Posters.* 171 That which lies under the Hills, especially down by Humber and Ouse side, . . . is called by the Country-people the Lowths, i.e. The low Country in contradistinction to the Wauds.]

Low tide: see TIDE.

Low water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is lowest; the time when the tide is at the lowest ebb. (Cf. HIGH WATER.) † Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Lowe water, leave basse. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* 209 As nere as their great shippes could come at the lowe water. 1582 in *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 At every hyghe and rarynge water yourse shules . . . should be drawne upp. . . And at everye lowe water your . . . shules should be . . . shutte. 1670 *SPEED* in *Bedloe Popish Plot* 21 He bid him observe the Tide, and be sure to do it within an hour of low water. 1762 *BORLASE* in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 420 At Kinsale, . . . near dead low-water, the tide rose suddenly on the strand. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 50 A certain number of pontoons would . . . be left aground at every low water. 1882 E. P. EDWARDS in *Gd. Words* Apr. 248 Rocky peaks showing only above low-water.

Fig. 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 18/2 In summer . . . everything is at dead low-water.

b. attrib. † Of a soldier = FRESHWATER 2 b.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord, and dreadful object to fresh and low-water soldiers.

c. fig. Chiefly in phr. *in low water*: 'hard up', impoverished.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Low tide or Low water, when there is no money in a man's pocket. 1885 *Chamb. Jnl.* 21 Feb. 125/2 Low-breakers, who, having been 'put away', and done their time, found themselves in low water upon their return to the outer world. 1886 *MISS BRADDON* in *Nokawks* I. iv. 94 His lordship was in low water financially.

Low-water-mark. The line or level reached by the tide at low-water; a mark set up to indicate this. (Cf. HIGH-WATER-MARK.)

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 87 Anie wrak rivinge or drivinge in the sea without the Low water marke. 1629 H. C. *Draughting* Pennes Cij, When the out-falls shall be

opened to Low water marke. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 2, 2 inches above the Low-water Mark. . . 8 Inches above Low-water Mark. 1783 *PAGE* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* iii. § 17. 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

b. fig. The lowest point reached in number, quality, quantity, intensity, etc.

1621 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxvii. (1730) 167 The state of Learning and Holiness was now at the low-water mark. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1840) II. 9 My ink is at low water-mark for all my acquaintance. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* viii, I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a magpie. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Destroying the truths of which most social conventions are the low-water mark.

† **Low-wines**. Obs. Also 7 sing. low wine, 8 Sc. lowins. pl. The first spirit that comes off in the process of distillation. (Cf. FAINTS.)

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* i. (1651) 26 There will come forth a weak Spirit, which is called low Wine. 1657 R. LAGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 93 The first Spirit that comes off, is a small liquor, which we call low-wines. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2717/1 An Act for Granting to His Majesty several Duties upon Low-Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 91 Whauks of gude air-far-le cowins, Synt down wi' whey, or whisky lowins. 1820 *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 436 Terry v. Huntington, when the commissioners determined low wines to be strong waters.

Lowy, Obs. exc. Hist. [a. OF. *lowice*, *leuice* :—late L. *leucita*, f. *leuca* (F. *lieue*) LEAGUE sb.] A liberty extending for about a league outside a town.

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* 399 Round about the Towne of Tunbridge, lyeth a territorie, or compass of ground, commonly called, the Lowy, but written in the ancient Records and Histories Leucata [printed *leucata*] or Lega, and being (in dedee) a French League of ground. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 18 The Port of Hastings ought to finde three ships. The lowie of Pevensey, onc. 1780 *Descr. Tunbridge-Wells* 39 Great Bounds. . . was so called, because it was the extreme boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tunbridge. 1809 *BANWYEN Domesday Bk.* 257 In Ripon the Archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid. 1880 R. C. JENKINS *Canterbury* 170 Gilbert de Clare did homage for the Castle and lowy of Tonbridge.

Lox, ? obs. pl. of LOCK sb. ¹ (see sense 2 note).

1668 *Cleaveland Old Gill* ii. in *J. C. Revised* (ed. 4) 32 Her Breath smells like Lox.

Loxa (lōksā). [The name 'now spelt *Loja*' of a province in Ecuador, South America.] attrib. in *Loxa bark*: the pale Peruvian bark obtained from the cinchona-tree (C. *condaminea*).

1825 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* IX. 364 Loxa, or Crown Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 172 *Cinchona*, Loxa or crown bark, called also true Loxa bark, is obtained either exclusively from the C. *condaminea* or from it and C. *scrobiculata*. *Ibid.*, The false Loxa bark, confessedly a very bad bark. 1885 A. B. GARROD *Ess. Mat. Med.* (ed. 11) 292 Pale or Loxa barks.

† **Loxarthrus** (lōksā'thrūs). *Surg.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *arthron* joint. Cf. F. *loxarthre*.] See quot.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 Loxarthrus in surgery, an obliquity of a joint of any kind, without spasm or luxation.

† **Loxia** ¹ (lōksīā). [mod.L., f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique. (So called by Gesner, from the oblique crossing of the mandibles.)] A genus of birds of which the Crossbill is the type.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Loxias*, the Cross-beak or Shell-apple; a Bird that is common in several Parts of Germany, and sometimes found in England. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Loxia*. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sh.* 25 Whose slender sprays above the flood Suspend the loxia's callow brood In cradle-nests.

† **Loxia** ² (lōksīā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *loxōs* : see prec.] A deformity of the neck in which it is drawn to one side; wry-neck.

1844 in *HOBLYN Dict. Med.*

Loxian (lōksīān), sb. ¹ rare—¹. [f. L. *Loxias*, Gr. *Loxias* surname of Apollo + -AN.] Apollo.

1840 *BROWNING Sordello* l. 601 The Loxian's quote Apollo (the bowman) choicest gifts of gold.

Loxian (lōksīān), a. and sb. ² [f. Loxia + -AN.] a. adj. Of or belonging to the genus *Loxia*. b. A bird of this genus. In recent Dicts.

Loxic (lōksik), a. *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxicus*, f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique : see -IC.] Distorted in position or direction; awry.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

Loxoclase (lōksōklēs's). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1846) f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *κλάσις* fracture.] A variety of orthoclase, containing sodium.

1846 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* II. 414 Loxoclase is near felspar in its characters. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 187 Loxoclase . . . occurs in regular crystals. 1893 *CHAPMAN Biographic Pract.* 259 Loxoclase is also a variety but resembles Oligoclase in composition.

Loxocosm (lōksōkōzm). [f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *κόσμος* world. Cf. F. *loxocosme*.] 'An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Loxodon (lōksōdōn). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Loxodonta* pl. (Cuvier), f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth.] 'A sub-genus of elephants, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1857 *FALCONER* in *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XIII. 315 For this subgeneric group [of Elephants] the name of Loxodon, first indicated by Frederick Cuvier, has been adopted. *Ibid.* 321 Two of the Loxodons, . . . have a ridge-formula which is identical or nearly so with that of *Stegodon insignis*. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* xxii. 438 A remarkable dwarf species, . . . has been discovered belonging, like the existing *E. africanus*, to the group Loxodon.

So **Loxodont**. a. adj. Having teeth like those of an elephant belonging to the group *Loxodon*. b. sb. An elephant with this dentition.

In recent Dicts.

Loxodrome (lōksōdrōm). [f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *δρόμος* course.] = *Loxodromic line*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 436 The loxodrome, or loxodromic line. 1888 *GREENHILL Integral Calculus* 31 A loxodrome on the sphere, cutting the meridians at a constant angle.

Loxodromic (lōksōdrōmik), a. and sb. [Formed as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *loxodromique*.]

a. adj. Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. *Loxodromic chart, projection*, another name for Mercator's projection. *Loxodromic curve, line, spiral*, a rhumb-line. *Loxodromic tables, traverse tables*.

1702 J. RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Loxodromick Line*. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Table, Loxodromick Tables*. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* *Navigation* ii. iv. § 51. 19 (U. K. S.) The oblique rhumb line is called also the Loxodromic curve. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 183/1 *Loxodromic spiral*, the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called in English works Rhumb line. 1855 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (1859) § 123 These counter-currents are also made to move in a sort of spiral or loxodromic curve.

b. sb. = *Loxodromic line, table*. b. *Loxodromies*: the art of oblique sailing.

a 1679 *SIR J. MOORE Syst. Math.* (1681) II. 120 Loxodromies or Traverse-Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Loxodromiques*, is the Art or Way of oblique sailing by the Rhumb. . . Hence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse Table of Miles. . . is by Sir J. Moore, and others, called by this Name of Loxodromiques. 1762 *DUNN* in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 66 If rightly correspondent with the loxodromiques or rhumbs. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 235 It is diverted from the great circle path and forced to take up its line of march, either in spirals about a point on the surface of the earth, or in loxodromies about its axis. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loxodromic*, the line of a ship's way when sailing oblique to the meridian.

Loxodromical (lōksōdrōmikāl), a. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = *Loxodromic a.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Loxodromiques*, *Loxodromical Tables*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromical* or *Loxodromick*, (in Navigat.) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Hence **Loxodromically** adv.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mercator's sailing*. Performed loxodromically, by means of Mercator's charts.

Loxodromism (lōksōdrōmizm). [Formed as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *loxodromisme*.] The tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve.

1853 *TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 374 Occupied . . . by the parallelism, or rather the loxodromic of the strata, . . . I was struck with [etc.]. 1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl.*, *Loxodromism*, the tracing of a loxodromic curve or line.

Loxodromy (lōksōdrōmi). [Formed as prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *loxodromie*.] A loxodromic line or course; also = *loxodromics*.

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 98 Anaximander . . . first observed the Loxodromie, or biasing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromy*, such a Course in Sailing. 1712 *DESAGULIERS tr. Ouanani's Geog.* 114 A Ship which . . . sails along any Oblique Rhumb . . . describes upon the Terraqueous Globe a Spiral Line, which we have call'd a Loxodromick Line, Loxodromy, or Oblique Course. 1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl.*, *Loxodromy*, a loxodromic curve or spiral; loxodromics.

Loxolophodont (lōksōlōfōdōnt), a. and sb. [f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *lophodont* : see LOPHO-] a.

adj. Belonging to the genus *Loxolophodon* of fossil mammals, having obliquely crested molar teeth.

b. sb. An individual of this genus.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 259 The Loxolophodonts. *Ibid.* 263 The . . . Loxolophodont types of molar structure.

Loxotic (lōksōtik), a. *Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxōticus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique : see -OTIC.] = *LOXIC*.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* **Loxotomy** (lōksōtōmi). [ad. mod.L. *loxotomia*, f. Gr. *loxōs* oblique + *τομία* cutting.] A method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

† **Loy** ¹. Obs. rare. Also 6 loyes. [a. OF. *loie*, *loy*, or *aphetic* for ALLOY.] Alloy.

1598 *FLORIO, Carità*, the touch or refining, or loye of gold. *Ibid.*, *Coppella*, a refiner's word, called the test or loye of silver or gold. 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alfi* i. 127 We see every thing want some-what in the fineness of it's Loy and true touch.

Loy ² (loi). *Anglo-Irish*. [a. Irish *laighe*.] A kind of spade used in Ireland (see quot.).

1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lxxxiii. 358 The iron part of the loy, or Irish spade, is not quite half so broad at the edge as the English garden spade. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 286 All the tillage is by the Irish loy. 1892 *JANE FARLOW Irish Idylls* 181 There be the loys and graips lying around.

Loyal (loi'āl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **loyall**, 7 **loial** (l). [*a.* F. *loyal*, OF. *loial*, *leial*, semi-popular ad. L. *legā-em* (see **LEGAL** *a.*), f. *leg-*, *lēx* law. Cf. **LEAL** *a.*]

1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc.; faithful to plighted troth.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 35 Your wife my Lord: your true and loyall wife. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. ii. 47 So he wishes you all happiness, that remains loyall to his Vow, and your encreasing in Loue. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxv. 217 Abraham... the Father of the Faithfull; that is, of those that are loyall. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* i. i. 186 Darah from Loyal Aureng-Zebe is fled. 1697 — *Atneid* vi. 607 [There] Chast Laodamia, with Evadne, moves: Unhappy both, but loyal in their Loves. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 558 Nor often loyal to his word. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 182 Nay, but a loyal lover, a hand pledg'd surely, shall ease me. 1871-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* Nt. v. iv. A home of peace by loyal friendships cheered.

2. Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastically devoted or reverential to the person and family of the sovereign.

Originally a contextual application of sense 1. As in the case of other words of similar or opposite meaning (as *leal*, *feal*; *traitor*, *treason*) the specific feudal use has in English become a distinct sense, and the one most prominent in use.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. Proheme*, I. do now dedicate it unto your hyghnesse [the King]... verely trustynge that your moste excellent wysedome wyll therein esteeme my loyall harte and diligent endeavour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. i. 181 A Jewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest. Is a bold spirit, in a loyall brest. 1595 — *John* ii. i. 271 He that proues the King To him will we proue loyall. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ix. 19 If then you will keepe your selues loyall to the state [LXX. *ἐὰν μὴ οὖν ἀντηγήνητε τῇ ἐκ τὰ πράγματα εὐνοίᾳ*]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 3 That all coroners... should be chosen... of the most convenientest and most loialst people that may be found in the said counties. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 48 He must reign over us, if not as over loyall Subjects to our comfort, yet as over stubborn Rebels to our confusion. 1702 DENNIS *Monument* xxvii. 76 His loyall Subjects too divided were. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 661 The simple clerk, but loyall, did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 209 The king pressed them, as they were loyall gentlemen, to gratify him. 1887 TENNYSON *Jubilee Q. Victoria* iv. And in each let a multitude Loyal, each, to the heart of it... Hail the fair Ceremonial Of this year of her Jubilee. 1897 SIR W. LAURIER *Speech in Daily News* 5 July 4/3 We [sc. French Canadians] are loyal because we are free.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting loyalty.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 69 Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu'rall Crest, With loyall Blazon, euermore be blest. 1600 HOLLAND *City* xlv. 1209 They had received great helpe at his hands in the Punick warre by his valiant and loiall service. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* V. i. v. 289 *Ol.* Why, what would you? *Fie*... Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Is it a reed that's shaken', A seemly reverence may be paid to power; But that's a loyal virtue, never sown In haste. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Public Dinners*, The other 'loyal and patriotic' toasts having been drunk with all due enthusiasm. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Night* 67 For strong men who knew to do and dare I drop the loyal tear.

4. = **LEGAL** in certain senses. *a.* Of a child: Legitimate. *b.* Of money: Genuine, legally current. Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. i. 86 Loyall and naturall Boy. 1600 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 34 Cognizance is taken... of what House Gentlemen are, from what branch of that House, whether loyall or spurious. 1690 CHILLO *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Our Laws that oblige our people to the making of strong, substantial (and, as we call it, loyal) cloth of a certain length.

5. *Manege*. (See *quot.*; cf. F. *cheval loyal*, *bonche loyale*.) ? *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY *vol.* II. s.v. A Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not... resist, altho' he is ill treated. Loyal Mouth [of a Horse]... of the Nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

6. *Comb.*, as *loyal-hearted* adj.

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* i. 468 To his wife, in all this city, none More kind, more loyal-hearted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx. On thee the loyal-hearted hung.

B. sb. pl. + *a.* Those who are bound by allegiance; liege subjects (*obs.*). *b.* In recent use: Loyal subjects, as opposed to disaffected persons.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) l. 177 After the forth year of his [Ethelbertus'] reigne he was semblable murdered of his owne loyals. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 97 Being destitute of horses and treasure, he [Earl Richard] prayed therein ayde of his loyals. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 604 From the Diamond Fields alone a large contingent of loyals can always be reckoned upon. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxvii. Whoever says that the English have given up the country... and deserted its subjects and the loyals and the natives, is a liar.

Loyalism (loi'ālizm). [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-ISM**.] The principles or actions of a loyalist; adherence to the sovereign or government; loyalty.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii. (1842) 556 This feature of Irish loyalism was new to the untravelled Scotch of the party. 1887 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 12 Why, then, should I, a student, foresee, beneath this wealth of loyalism, a rising power that would crush and kill both the lauders and the lauded.

Loyalist (loi'ālist). [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-IST**.] One who is loyal; one who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority, *esp.* in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government.

United Empire Loyalist (Amer. Hist.); see *quot.* 1897. For the *quot.* from *Howell's Vocal Forest* (1640) given by Johnson to illustrate this word, see **LOYALIST**.

[1647] *The Royall, and the Royallist's Plea* (running title) *The Royall and the Loyalist's Plea*. 1685 J. KETLEWELL (*title*) *The Religious Loyalist*; or, a Good Christian Taught how to be a Faithful Servant both to God and the King. 1712 E. COOKE *Loy. S. Sea* 294 The wounded were above 400 of the Loyalists. 1721 *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* (ed. 2) II. 98/2 It was then the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly a great Loyalist, to meet with this Nobleman. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 357 Colonel Street Hall, of Wallingford, a loyalist, was appointed General. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205 The provinces of Spanish America were still the theatre of a sanguinary civil war between the two parties of independents and loyalists. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. (1876) 2 This resolute old loyalist... was with the King whilst his house was thus being battered down. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/2 The Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the (Home Rule) Bill. 1897 J. G. BOURNOUT *Canada* xxi. 291 This event was the coming to the provinces of many thousand people, known as United Empire Loyalists, who during the progress of the war... left their old homes in the thirteen colonies. *Ibid.* 297 Those loyalists... who joined the cause of Great Britain before the Treaty of Peace in 1763, were allowed the distinction of having after their name the letters U. E. to preserve the memory of their fidelity to a United Empire.

+ **Loyalty**. *Obs.* [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-ITY**.] Loyalty.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* viii. 152 Richard being now King found like loyalty in his subjects, as whilst He was a subject, he used to the King his Nephew.

Loyalize (loi'āliz), *v.* [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To make loyal; to restore to faithful allegiance; also, to attach to the loyalist party.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 206/1 My remedy for these evils is, to enter into an alliance with the Irish people — to conciliate the clergy... to loyalise the laity. 1867 *Pall Mall* G. 7 Aug. 1 To pacify, loyalize, and content at once those who have land and those who desire it.

Hence **loyalized** *pp. a.*
1851 C. R. EDMONDS *Milton* xvi. 224 The treacherous faction of loyalized presbyterians.

+ **Loyallement**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [*a.* F. *loyalement*.] In a loyal manner, faithfully.

1548 HOOVER *Ten Commandm.* x. 159 It sufficthe vs. loyallment, and with good faythe to hyre this commandment.

Loyally (loi'āli), *adv.* [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-LY**.] In a loyal manner, with loyalty; faithfully.

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), *Loyally* or faithfully, *fideliter*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestagio* 270 Such as faithfully without promises... had loyally served them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xl. 449 Wealthy Kings are loyally obey'd. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* (1876) I. [II.] i. iv. 181 Its [China's] power of persevering so loyally in its old institutions through so many ages. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 185 He was loyally anxious to serve his employer.

Loyalness (loi'ālnēs). [*f.* **LOYAL** *a.* + **-NESS**.] The state or condition of being loyal; loyalty.

1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1566) 1125 The Queenes maiestie... was of all the students... so honorably and loyally received, as... their loialties towards the Queenes maiestie... did require. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 380 Loyalnesse and love. 1727 BAILEY *vol.* II. *Loyalness*, loyalty.

Loyalty (loi'ālti). Also 5 **loyaltee**, -*aulte*, 6-7 **loyal**-, **loialtie**, 7 **loialty**, **loyaltye**. [*a.* OF. *loialté* (mod. *loyauté*), f. *loyal* **LOYAL** *a.*: see **-TY**.]

1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honour, etc.; + conjugal faithfulness, fidelity. + Also in phrase *by my loyalty*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6783 This noble dede such labour To susteyne ever the loyaltie, That he to moche agile me. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 21 By my loyaltie saide these Corsus sere alle that I haue sayd procedeth not from ony fere... that I haue of all your enemies. c 1534 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 In my loyaltie, *en ma loyauté*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 7 When I protest true loyaltie to her, She twits me with my falsehood to my friend. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes Teares* ii. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 23 If you be sure of your wines loialtie for terme of life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 130 These Garments once were his; and left to me The Pledges of his promisd Loyalty. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 406 And piety with wishes placed above, And steady loyalty, and faithful love. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 36 In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the jurors are equally excellent. 1871 R. S. CANNLISH in *Life* xiv. (1882) 149 Thy right hand hath not lost its cunning, nor thy heart its loving loyalty to the gentle craft.

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastic reverence for the person and family of the sovereign.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. vi. For the subiecte or seruante to his souerayne or maister it is properly named fidelitie, and in a frenche terme loyaltie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* l. 176 In this battaile Canutus proved the Loyaltie and manly prowess of the Englishe men. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iv. 22 The service, and the loyaltie I owe, In doing it, payes it selfe. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Res.* (1634) 69 They offer unto him all their services and loyalties. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xli. 471 Whoever of those rebels willingly should come in... and promise future loyalty, or obedience to his laws... should... obtain rewards from him. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 331 We too are friends to loyalty. We love The king who loves the law. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Phyney's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 179/1 Loyalty within the bounds of reason... is one of the greatest instruments of English happiness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 Under the rule of Elizabeth loyalty became more and more a passion among Englishmen.

+ *b. attrib.* in *loyalty loan*. *Obs.*
1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Proc. Parl.* 23/2 The... advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan.

+ 3. Lawfulness, legality (of marriage). *Obs. rare* — 1.
1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 In all the reign of H. 3.

.. if any issue were joynd upon loyalty of marriage, general bastardy, or such like, the King did ever write to the Bishop of the diocese... to certifye the loyalty of the marriage.

Loyeter, *obs.* form of **LOITER**.

+ **Loyne**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **loigne**, **loynne**, 8 **lowng**. See also **LUNE**. [*a.* OF. *loigne* (also *longe*) = med. L. *longia*, *longea*, f. *long-us* **LONG** *a.*] A length (of cord); a leash for a hawk. Also *fig.* c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3882 The loigne [F. *longe*] it is so longe Of Malacoli, hertis to lure. *Ibid.* 7050 He shal have of a corde a loigne [F. *longe*], With which men shal him binde and lede. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xxiii. (1869) 148 Vif me a loyne [F. *longe*], if thou wilt, and a peyre gessis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 129 Let hir be loose from all hir furniture, that is without either loyne or cryanee. 1702 J. K. *Dict.* The Lowings or thongs of an hawk.

Loyne, *obs.* form of **LINE** *v.* 1.

+ **Loyolan**, *a.* *Obs. rare* — 1. In 7 **Leio'an**. [*f.* *Loyola* (see **LOYSITE**) + **-AN**.] Pertaining to Loyola or the Jesuits.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171 Thus did Abraham... this must the Lesuite do when an Ignation Superiour commands, or else he is no Holocaust for the Leiolan Altar.

Loyolism (loi'ōliz'm). [Formed as next + **-ISM**.] The doctrine or principles of Loyola or the Jesuits. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 Intelligence, artfully tinged with the essential oil of Loyolism.

+ **Loyolist**. *Obs.* (Often in *Howell*.) [Formed as next + **-IST**. Cf. F. *Loyoliste*.] = **LOYALIST**.

1640 HOWELL *Dodon's Gr.* 80 The Societies of the Loyolists. *Ibid.* 102 By the Instigation of the Loyolists.

Loyolite (loi'ōlit). Also 7 **Loiolite**. [*ad.* mod. L. *Loyolita*, f. the name of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus: see **-ITE**.] A Jesuit.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 172 Dr. Laud... galled Fisher with great Acuteness. Which the false Loiolite traduced... in his Reports. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* iii. (1685) 36 And when in time these Contradiction meet; Then hope to find 'em in a Loyolite. 1818 RANKEN *Hist. France* v. ii. § 4. 356 The members have been called sometimes, from his name, Ignitists and Loyolites [sic], but they are more generally known by the name of Jesuits. 1875 M. PATRISON *Casaubon* v. 304 We shall all soon be mere slaves of the loyolites.

+ **Loys**. *Obs. rare.* Some kind of stone.

1295 *Visitat. S. Paul's* (Du Cange), Unum superaltare de Loys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. Aij, The .x. stone is calde a Loys... a sanguine stone or syamir hit is calde in armys.

Loys, *obs.* f. **LOOSE** *v.*; var. **LOOSE** *Obs.*, praise.

Loysyn, *obs.* form of **LOZEN**.

Loyte, -*er*, *obs.* ff. **LITE** *sb.* 4, **LIGHTER** *sb.* 1

Loytre, **loytron**, *obs.* forms of **LOITER**.

Loz, **Loze**, var. ff. **LOSS** 2 *Obs.*, **LOSE** *sb.* *Obs.*

Lozel (l), variant of **LOSEL**.

Lozen (lōzēn). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4-5

los e yn, lozeyn, loysyn, 6 losan(e, losin, 7 losien, lossen, 9 losen, 8-9 lozen. [*a.* OF. **loseigne* (once *loseigne*), var. of *losange* **LOZENGE** *sb.*]

+ 1. *Cookery*. ? A thin cake of pastry. *Obs.*

c 1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 21 Take obleys ober wafrous [wafrons] in stede of lozeyns and cowche in dysshes. *Ibid.* 46, 61, 62. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Lay þer in þy lozeyns abofe þe chese with wyne. þose loysyns er harde to make in fay.

+ 2. A lozenge-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 60 Item an uther dymant ground oure with losanis enhamelt with the freir knott. 1593 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. (1816) IV. 48/2 On the vther syde ane losane with ane thrissill on every nuke.

3. A (lozenge-shaped) pane of glass.

1665 SIR J. I. FOUNTAINHALL *Jnrl.* (1900) 114 One of his servants brook a losene. 1813 A. WILSON 2nd *Ep. to J. Dobie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 51 While rains are blatt'ring frae the south, And down the lozens seeping. 1824 SCOTT *Red-gumlet* let. i. And who taught me to pin a lozen, head a hicker, and hold the banners? Alan once more. 1865 C. S. GRAHAM *Mystifications* 16 Lord Gillies was reminded of the time when he was an ill prettie laddie, and of breaking the lozens of one of her windows. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 40 The window-lozens winked with the light of big peat-fires within.

b. trans. A glass of a pair of spectacles.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi. (1842) 200 Auld Durie Squake... caught such a bash on the nose that baith the lozens were dang out of his harnacles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a. attrib.* or *adj.* ? Embroidery with lozenge patterns.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was never hard nor sene. 1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1901) III. 253 Ane gret losin doublat for the king. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 239 Tua losin sarkis.

b. Comb., as + *lozen-wise* *adv.*

1625 in Rymer *Foedera* XVIII. 236 Dymonds cutt lozen wise.

Hence **Lozened** *a.* = **LOZENGED**. Also **Lozenless** *a. rare*.

1770 BR. FORBES *Jnrl.* (1886) 306 A circular Window, lozened by Arches of polished Stone meeting in the Centre. 1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* xiv. The place lay tenantless and melancholy... the windows lozenless.

Lozenge (lōzēnz), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **loseng** (e, 5-6 **losang** e, **losing** (e, 5 **losyngye**, (**losyng**, **losyngge**), 5-7 **lozeng**, 6-7 **lossenge**, **loosing**, 6-8 **lozange**, (8 **lozing**), 7- **lozenge**. [*a.* OF. *losenge*, *losange* (mod. F. *losange*) = Sp. *losanje*, Catal. *losange*, It. *losanga*; perh. a derivative from *loze* 'to lose'.

vative of the word which appears as Prov. *laus*, *Sp. losa*, Catal. *losa*, Pg. *lousa*, slab, tombstone, ? OF. *lause* roofing slate.

It has been suggested that Prov. *laus* = late L. *lapidea* (f. *lapid*, *lapis* stone) has been adopted into the other Rom. langs.; the presumed derivative *lozenge* first occurs in Fr. (13th c.).

1. A plane rectilinear figure, having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In *Heraldry*, such a figure used as a bearing, less elongated than the *FUSIL*, and placed with its longer axis vertical. † In *lozenge* = *LOZENGY*. *Grand lozenge*, † *lozenge in point*: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. *Lozenges in cross*: four or more lozenges disposed so as to form a cross.

Guillim's definition (quot. 1610) would require that the acute angles should be of 60°; but the rule is not strictly followed by heraldic draughtsmen.

[a 1327 in Parker *Gloss. Her. s.v.*, Sire Gerard de Braybrok, de argent a vij lozenges de goulles.] [a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 893 A [ro]be with lozenges [F. *lozenges* and *sochouns*, wrought ful wel. c 1384 — H. *Paine* III. 227 Somme crowned were as kinges, With crownes wrought ful of lozenges. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The Bemess shalbe .xij. offes imbowed with lozengys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Fiv b*, Off lozengys how and what maner of wyse they be made. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with lozenges make fenestral in stede of glazen wyndowes. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* III. 802/2 The wallles...coloured white & greene lozengis, and in euerie loving either a rose or a pomegranat. 1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 354 A Lozenge differeth from a Fusill in that the space between its two collateral or middle Angles equals the length of any of the four Geometrical lines whereof it is composed. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* III. 54 Their mutual intersections make three Lozenges at the bottom of every Cell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 95/1 He beareth Or, a Lozenge in point, (or extending to all sides of the Escuchion) Gules. a 1695 *WOOD Oxford (O.H.S.)* III. 129 Over his head are his armes engraven. Over hers in lozenge, parted per fess, a lozenge counterchanged [etc.]. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Cless Mar* 10 Mar., Her shift [was] fastened at the bottom with a great diamond, shaped like a lozenge. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosolog. Method.* (ed. 3) 323 Scales have at first the figure and extent of the cuticular lozenges. 1855 *BROWNING Cleon* 84 See, in the chequered pavement opposite, Suppose the artist made...a lozenge, then a trapezoid. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 73 The font is panelled in lozenges.

b. A lozenge-shaped shield upon which the arms of a spinster or widow are emblazoned.

[1606 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Lozenge*. This figure is particularly used in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covert Baron.] a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo.* III. 111. vii. 199 The royal arms in a widow's lozenge were pictured over the bed. 1835 *MARRYAT Olla Podr.* xxi. Nine out of ten have the widow's lozenge. 1868 *CUSSANS Her.* (1893) 42 note, The custom of emblazoning the arms of ladies upon lozenges did not generally obtain in England until the sixteenth century.

c. *Math.* = RHOMBUS. Now only in *spherical lozenge*: see quot.

1551 *RECORDE Pathow. Knowl.* I. Defin., The thyrd kind is called lozenges or diamonds whose sides bee all equal, but it hath neuer a square corner. 1889 *CASEY Spherical Trigon.* 18 If the four sides of a spherical quadrilateral be equal, the diagonals are perpendicular to each other, and they bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious stone when cut (see quots.).

1750 *JEFFRIES Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) *Explan. Techn. Terms*, Lozenges are common to Brilliants and Roses. In Brilliants they are formed by the meeting of the skill and star facets on the bezel: In Roses, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* 20 The old brilliant-cut...requires...58 facets thus arranged: 4 Quoins or lozenges [etc.].

e. *Arch.* Short for *lozenge moulding*.

1841 *BLOXAM Goth. Archit.* 69 What were the mouldings principally used in the decoration of Norman churches?...The cable moulding. The double cone...The lozenge [etc.]. 1850 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* II. 47 Mouldings and Ornaments...Star...Lozenge...Enriched Lozenge.

† 2. *Cookery*. a. A lozenge-shaped cake. b. A lozenge-shaped ornament used to garnish a dish.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lesynges de chare...And þan kytte þe cakys þorw with an knyff in maner of lesyngys. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 38 b, Cutt hem in the maner of lozenges and make feyre batur... & close the sydes of the lozenges ther with. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 599 Viand royall plantyd losynges of golde.

3. A small cake or tablet, originally diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, etc. to be held and dissolved in the mouth. The name is also used, e.g. in *meat lozenge*, for a tablet of a substance (indicated by the prefixed word) in a concentrated form.

1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Losange of spyce, *losange*. 1547 *BOORNE Brev. Health* II. xvii. 8 Dregges and losanges made to breake wynde. 1591 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* lii. C7, Lay on it your gold leafe, ...cut your Losings [1627 *Loosings*] Diamond fashion, and so keep them. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 The Liver of a Wolf being made in the form of a dry Electuary and given as a Lozeng. c 1623 *Lodge Poor Man's Talent* (1881) 26 It shall not bee amiss to take a loosing of *Diaphisopi* or *Diargas Salomonis*. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* IV. ii, Eate presently These lozenges, of forty crownes an ounce. 1721 N. HODGES *Hist. Acc. Plague Lond.* 221, I. kept in my mouth some Lozenges all the while I was examining them. 1795 *BURKE Regis. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 56 Boxes of epigrammatick lozenges. a 1845 *HOOD To J. Hume* v, Talk till hoarse; Have lo-

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zenges—mind Dawson's—in your pocket. 1898 *Cycling* 27 Meat lozenges are far preferable.

4. One of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass in a casement.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lozenge*, ...also a quarry of a glass window. 1882 in *OGILVIE*, and in other recent Dicts.

5. *Manège*. (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 341/2 *Lozenge*, the slang term for a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre to fit round the mouthpiece of the bit.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. lozenge-shaped, lozenge-like.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* III. 47 The...Lozenge seeds of the noble flower of the Sunne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 93/4 A Lozenge leaf, or double pointed leaf, or pointed at both ends. c 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* II. 44 Gravers are of two sorts, square and lozenge. 1862 *RICKMAN Goth. Archit.* 382 The lozenge interval is formed by some of the ribs of the fan running through it.

b. Of or composed of lozenges; ornamented with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE (title)* The Garden of Cyrus or the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients...Considered. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 33/2 The Bands...wrought upon with Fusil or Lozenge work, which consisteth of two colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 671/2 The cross strokes ought to be very lozenge. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 156 The pier...became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 36 Their openings are filled with bronze lozenge lattice. 1868 *BROWNING King & Bk.* I. 481, 1...stepped out on the narrow terrace. And paced its lozenge-brickwork. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The arches...rich with billet and lozenge ornament. 18... *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Lozenge Molding* or *Lozenge Fret*, an ornament used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing diamond-shaped panels.

7. *Comb.* a. General comb.: simple attrib., as *lozenge-machine*; *lozenge-like* adj.; parasynthetic, as *lozenge-figured*, -shaped adjs.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* III. 47 Wherein [sc. the Sunflower] in 'Lozenge figured boxes nature shuts up the seeds. 1551 *RECORDE Pathow. Knowl.* I. Defin., Their corners are like the corners of a lozenge, and therefore are they named 'lozenge-like'. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Phil. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The depth of the temporal fossae,...producing, with the peaked and weakly retracting chin...a lozenge-like aspect. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Lozenge-machine', a machine for rolling out and cutting lozenges. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Three Ages* II. 72 The summer flowers in the 'lozenge-shaped parterres'. 1860 *READER Choister & H.* (1861) I. 70 The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped.

b. Special comb.: lozenge-base, the material used as a 'base' in the manufacture of lozenges; *lozenge-coach* (*nonce-use*), a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a lozenge (see 1 b), a dowager's or widow's coach; *lozenge lion*, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion', of the reign of Jas. I (1406-37), having on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield.

1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 16 Trochiscus Sulphuris...It is not made with one of the 'lozenge-bases'. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 21 Aug., I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my 'lozenge-coach'. 1890 *SERVICE Notandums* ix. 67 There were...Gold Pennies and Mailles, *Lozenge Lions [etc.].

Lozenged (lɒzɛndʒd), a. [f. LOZENGE + -ED 2, after F. *lozangé* (OF. *lozengé*) LOZENGY.] Ornamented with lozenges of alternate colours; divided into lozenges or lozenge-shaped spaces.

1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxix. 734 Some had cotes...lozenged with whyte and blacke. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Lozengé*, lozenged. 1820 D. TURNER *Four Normandy* II. 186 The archivolt is encircled by two rows of lozenged squares. 1824 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. 1. 30 The floor is lozenged of black and white. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxviii. There shot out the friendly gleam again, from the lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. 1874 *BROWNING Riffin* xxx. 17 What outside was noon, Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefic moon.

Lozengeour, variant of LOSENGER Obs.

Lozenger (lɒzɛndʒə), Also 6 losinger. [f. LOZENGE + -ER.]

† 1. = LOZENGE sb. 1. Obs.

1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unnm le diamond vocatum a losinger.

2. = LOZENGE sb. 3. U. S. and north. dial.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 59 Boxes containing 'lozengers', as they were commonly called. 1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor* 6 Somethin just to be haulin out For the kids — a lozenger or the lek.

Lozengerie, variant of LOSENGERY Obs.

† **Lozengeways**, adv. Obs. Also lozange-

[f. LOZENGE sb. + -WAYS.] = LOZENGEWISE.

1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 3 A Cross pierced Lozenge-ways, that is, after the form of a Lozenge, with the points or acute Angles, straight upward and downward. Some say pierced Lozenge. *Ibid.* II. vii. 70 Piercing...is threefold. That is to say Round, Lozenge-way, Quadrate. 1668 *LEYBOURN Platform Purch.* 116 They are...laid Lozenge ways, one of white, another of black, laid angle to angle.

Lozenge-wise (lɒzɛndʒɪweɪz), adv. [f. LOZENGE + -WISE.] So as to form a lozenge or lozenge pattern; *spec.* in *Her.* = LOZENGY a. 1.

1530 *PALSGR.* 844/2 Dyamant wyse, *lozengie* [sic] wyse, trewlowe wyse. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 71 My trees stand...lozengwise or diamonde wise. 1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* I. x. 116 He beareth Argent, nine Lozenges Lozenge-wise in (Lozenge) Gules. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

3217/4 The Arms of Andrew, being a Cross, set Lozenge-wise. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*, Leap-Nets, whose Meshes are Lozenge-wise. 1864 *HOUELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 43 It is common for the upper of two cushions to be set lozenge-wise upon the lower.

Lozengeour, variant of LOSENGER Obs.

Lozengy (lɒzɛndʒɪ), a. Forms: 6-7 lozenzie, 7 lozenzy, lozengee, 8 lozengé, 9 lozengeé, 7- lozenzy. [a. OF. *lozangie* (13th c.), f. *lozange* LOZENGE.]

1. *Her.* Of a field: Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures; divided into lozenges. † Also of a bearing: Shaped like a lozenge.

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* 157 He beareth Lozengeye, Argent, and Sable. 1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 38 b, One fermaux lozenzie, Gules. 1610 [see LOZENGEWAYS]. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Lozengé, Lozangy*...is a Shield or an Ordinary of all Lozenges. 1864 *HOUELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 35 A Field Lozengy...is divided into Lozenge-shaped figures. *Ibid.* 361 Lozengeé erm. and sa.

b. **Lozengy barry**, divided into lozenges, which are divided again horizontally. **Lozengy-bendy** (see quot. 1838). † **Lozengy in point** (see quot. 1688). † **Semi-lozenzy** (see quot. 1612).

1612 *PRICHAM Gentl. Exerc.* III. 160 If ther be above the number as I said of fwe and twentie or sixe and twentie, you must say Semi-lozenzie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 105, 2 He beareth Gules, two Piles Barwise Argent...This is by others Blazoned, a pale Lozenzie in point, or extending to the sides, of the Escuchion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 142/1 [A shield Fusily] if parted per pale and per bend, would be either Lozenzy-bendy, or Fusily-bendy, according to the width of the space between the lines.

2. *transf.* a. Resembling a lozenge, lozenge-like. b. Composed of or divided into lozenges.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 99 b, In the mouth of the harbour, lyeth S. Nicholas Iland, in fashion, lozenzy. 1686 *PIOT Staffordsh.* 125 The Choir...is paved Lozenzy, black and white. 1845 M. A. Lower *Rep. to Brit. Archæol. Assoc. Nov.*, A lozenzy or network pattern.

Lozeyn, Lozzel (l), obs. ff. LOZEN, LOSEL.

L. s. d., £. s. d. (e-lsɔdʒ), abbreviation for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters L, S, D); hence often used = 'money'. Hence

L. S. Deism (*humorous*), worship of money.

1835 *HOOD Dead Kobbey* i, But p'rhaps, of all the felonies de se, ...Two-thirds have been taken through want of L. s. d. 1880 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Rebel of Family* II, For his own part he preferred £. S. D. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 L. S. Deism...the modern worship.

Lu, Lubard, obs. forms of LOO, LEOPARD.

Lubba (lʊbɑ), Also 8 lobba. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge (see quots.). Also attrib.

c 1794 T. JOHNSTON in *Shirreff Agric. Surv. Shetl.* (1814) App. 46 On the berry heather and lollia pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old. 1795 G. Low in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 316 [The hills] are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses. 1822 S. HIBBERT *Scot. Shett. Isl.* III. 435 Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent.

Lubbard (lʊbɑd), Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial. Also 7 lubberd, 8 lubber'd, 9 lobbart, lubbart, -ert. [Altered form of LUBBER: see -ARD.] = LUBBER sb.

1586 in *Neal Hist. Purit.* (1754) I. 321 That all cathedral churches may be put down. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. 3 Thou slovenly lubberd, and toylful fellow, what idle toys goest thou dancing he invents...he keeps close to the Characters he represents. He gives to Clowns and Lubbards, clumsy Graces. 1724 *RANSAY Health* 306 Sciatick, jaundice, dropsy, or the stone, Alternate makes the lazy lubbard groan. 1823 *SCOTT Fervent* xxv, I need only instance...the celebrated dwarf of Goliath, and of another lubbard. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubbart*, an awkward unseamanlike fellow. 1899 H. PEASE *Tales Northumbria* 173 Thoo...great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done!

b. *attrib.*, *appositive* or *quasi-adj.*: Lubberly.

1679 *EARL ROCHESTER in Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 567 So have I seen at Smithfield's wondrous Fair, ...A lubbard Elephant divert the Town. 1710 *Medley* No. 2/3 His lubber'd Genius from its Byass crost, In heaps of false Arithmetick is lost. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 39/1 The other...was such a Lubbard Trickster, so awkward at Mischiefe. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 400 Conscious how much the hand Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstr.* v. 5 Ocean...stretchs its lubbard arms Along the shores low growling.

Lubbe, obs. form of LOVE v.

Lubber (lʊbɑ), sb. Forms: 4 lobre, lubur, 6 lobber, lubber, lubbo(u)r, lub(b)ur, lubber, lubbarre, 6-7 lubbar, 6- lubber. [The form may possibly belong to an adoption of OF. *lobber* swindler, parasite, agent-n. f. *lobber* to deceive, sponge upon, mock; but if so the sense has been altered by association with LOB sb. 2 (cf. the Du. and Norw. cognates mentioned under that word).]

1. A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout. Also in phr. † to play the lubber. In early quots. frequently applied to a monk (cf. ABBEY-LUBBER). Obs. exc. arch. or dial.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 52 Grete lobres [MS. H. (c 1400) loburs] and longe þat lōp weore to swynke Clōpeden

hem in Copes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) Cij b/2 Some be forgetfull, . . . Some craftles foolles, some proude and negligent, If thou chaunge some better for to haue, Thou voydest a lubber and hast agayne a knaue. 1530 [see LUBBER v.] 1530 I. D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* liv. (1814) 198 Two greute lubbers brought after hym the heed of the mostw, in a great basket. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* A viij. That we shuld no longer . . . be dyspoyled and robbed of a syght of sturdie lubbarres. 1558 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 They went to the Grammer schole, little children: they came from thence great lubbers: alwayes learning, and litle profitng. 1590 NASHE *1st Pt. Pasquils* April. Wks. (Grosart) I. 241 Will he neuer leaue to play the lubber? what a lazie lowlish kind of argument is this. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. iv. 101 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metalogr.* i. 18 Idle Lubbers that dare not adventure from the air of their Countries. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* (end). And so God save our noble King, And guard us from long-winded Lubbers. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 159 The sparks which flew from the pipe of a lubber who was blowing smoke and fire about at the door of the Angel. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 Now is the lubber tame! 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, Lubber, or Lubber-head, one very stupid indeed. *transf.* 1886 HOOD in A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* (1884) II. 25 It is but a hulking lubber of a paper.

b. *esp.* A sailor's term for: A clumsy seaman; an unseamanlike fellow. (Cf. LAND-LUBBER.) 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 33b. To lye wallowing like Lubbers in the Ship of the common wealth, crying Lord, Lord, when we see the vessel toyle. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv. He swore woundly at the lieutenant, and called him . . . swab and lubber. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Cc ij. Afraid . . . of being stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet of lubber. 1824 SCOTT *Redgumtlet* ch. iii. The cowardly lubbers have all made sail. 1890 BESANT *Armored of Lyonesse* I. 39 Two lubbers! They ought not to be trusted with a boat.

† c. An inferior servant, drudge, scullion. *Obs.* 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Mediastiner*, a drudge or lubber, which doth in the howse all maner of vyle seruice, as swepe or cense the house, carie wodde to the kytchen, and other like drudgery. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubber*, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House; a Drudge.

2. a. *attrib.* and *appositive* passing into *adj.* (In *lubber lips* perh. a different word; cf. *blubber-lip*.) 1530 HICKSCORNER 421 (Manly), Thou lubber Imaginacyon. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abington G. Sow vp your lubber lips. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyne* Epil. 14 Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their Lubber-State Mankind hestride. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 562 Astride The lubber Power in filthy triumph sits. 1824 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging Anchor* 57 The kraken's back, . . . a lubber anchorage for sudden shallow'd miles. 1874 TENNYSON *Vivien* 117 Then narrow court and lubber King, farewell! 1875 BROWNING *Im Album* i. 7 Lubber prose o'erspraws, And straddling stops the path from left to right. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scape-goat* xxvii. His thick lubber lips working visibly.

b. Special comb.: lubber-grasshopper, a name for two large-bodied clumsy insects of the U. S.; (a) *Brachystola magna*, of the western plains; (b) *Romalea microptera*, of the Gulf States; lubber-head, a stupid person, a blockhead; hence lubber-headed *adj.* (E. D. D.); lubber's line, mark, point *Naut.*, a vertical line inside a compass-case, indicating the direction of the ship's head; † lubber-wort, the (imaginary) herb that produces laziness; also, a lubber. Also LUBBER FIEND, LUBBERLAND, LUBBER'S HOLE.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 The "Lubber Grasshopper", or the Clumsy Locust, of the plains, *Brachystola magna*, . . . is confined to the central portion of North America. 1847 HALLIWELL, "Lubber-head", a stupid fellow. 1849 *Sidonia Soc.* II. 286 If, the thoughtless lubberhead, had not let the ring fall. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 34 The "lubber's line of a compass. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, "Lubber's Mark (*Nautical*). 1840 RAPER *Pract. Navig.*, § 142. 42 Care is taken to place the box so that "lubber's point in the bowl, and the centre of the card, are in a line fore and aft, or parallel to the keel. But as lubber's point deviates a little from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed the name implies. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetth.* III. iv. 156, I . . . set the two compasses down with the lubber's points exactly parallel. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cli. (1557) 55b, Whyles they do take theyr medicine [for the 'fever lurdin'] put no "Lubber-worte into theyr potage. 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 23 A loouely loober woorts, frekifaced, red headed, cleen trust in his dooblet.

Lubber (lʊbər), *v.* [f. LUBBER *sb.*] *intr.* To behave as a lubber; to loaf about; to navigate a boat like a lubber. † Also to lubber *it*. Now chiefly in *pres. ppl.* and in *lubbering ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lubber, I playe the lubber, *jeloricarde*. You lubber as well as any knave in this towne. 1611 COTGR., *Loricarder*, to lusk, loiter, or lubber it; to loiter about like a masterlesse man. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT *tr. Aristophanes*, *Birds* III. iv. By the brown owls I will no longer spare thee, Whom I behold thus slow and lubbering. 18. Mrs. H. E. P. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He began to grumble about being ashamed to be seen lubbering round so. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 142/1 As the . . . wind grew . . . we soon found ourselves lubbering about the beautiful lake.

Lubberd, lubber'd, *obs.* forms of LUBBARD.

Lubber fiend. [Cf. LUBBER *sb.* 1 c.] A beneficent goblin supposed to perform some of the laborious work of a household or farm during the night: a 'Lob-lie-by-the-fire'. Also *transf.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 110 Tells how the drudging Goblin sweet, To ern his Cream-bowle duly set, . . . Then lies him down the Lubbar Fend, And stretch'd out all the Chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1831 *Edin.*

Rev. I. IV. 175. The lubber-fiend has nothing of the sly humour of Robin Goodfellow about him. 1889 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1890) II. 222 Except that the parson is a lubber-fiend, and that the people are as poor as may be, nothing need be better.

Lubberland (lʊbəlænd). An imaginary land of plenty without labour; a land of laziness.

1598 FLORIO, *Cocagea*, as we say Lubberland. 1614 B. JOHNSON *Bart. Fair* III. ii. Good mother, how shall we finde a pigge, if we doe not looke about for't? will it run off o' the spit, into our mouths thinke you? as in Lubberland? and cry, *we, we?* 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III. (1637) F 2 b, And so I commend mee to all your friends in Lubberland. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Weak-witted; a wittall; a fool; born in Lubberland. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 206 A Grand Elector, who was to be the very model of a king of Lubberland. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 238 Pining after your Lubberland, as usual, — your Millennium of mere ease and plentiful supply. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 150 Luxuriously enjoying his monarchy of the lubberland of bed.

Lubberlike (lʊbəlɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + -LIKE.] *a. adj.* Of, pertaining to or characteristic of a lubber. *b. adv.* After the manner of a lubber.

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), Lubberlike, vnhandsome or lowlish, *seccors*. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poet.*, *Flowers* 117 Though you thinke it lubberlike to lese Yet should you lende that one halfe of your cote. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log. Ded.*, Sheepes skinnescast over their lubberlike shoulders. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 17 How lubber-like they loll upon the Plaines! 1851 H. MELVILLE *White xiii*, The jering glances of the passengers, a lubber-like assembly.

Lubberliness (lʊbəlɪnəs), [f. LUBBERLY + -NESS.] The attribute of being lubberly.

1598 FLORIO, *Tottichezza*, clownishness, . . . lubbarliness. 1707 T. BROWN *Lett. from Dead* II. (ed. 2) 67 A lazy Hulk, whose stupendous Magnitude is full big enough to load an Elephant with Lubberliness. 1884 SPURGEON in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 342 There is a lumpishness and lubberliness innate in the elements of some men's constitution.

Lubberly (lʊbəlɪ), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + -LY.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the nature of a lubber; coarse of figure and dull of intellect, loutish; clumsy; lazy; stupid; sometimes *transf.* of animals and inanimate things. Also of things: Appropriate to or characteristic of a lubber.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberly, Both Snorting Hobb and Margery. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 159, I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mistris Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy. 1618 BOLTON *Flornas* (1636) 171 They . . . according to their lubberly wits, assayed to stop it first with their bodies. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial.* Tracts (1727) 323 Those lubberly fellows, who come from great schools after they are nineteen or twenty years of age. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* I. Wks. (1730) 230, I wonder . . . you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such beastly, lubberly liquor. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 477 All but four or five lubberly men seemed almost persuaded to be Christians. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, "I did that, sir," said a great lubberly fellow, stepping forward. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 139 Great lubberly Leicesters or Southdowns [sheep]. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 188 A lubberly, yellow-haired boy of twelve years old kicks open the door. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xxii, Great lubberly barges were dragged to and fro by horses of equally lubberly aspect. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 184 James, in his lubberly schoolboy-like complaints about his mother, showed that he knew about them.

2. In nautical use: Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lubber; unseamanlike. Of a vessel: Managed in an unseamanlike manner.

[1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. 29 'D'ee think she'll ever endure a great lubberly Tarpawlin? 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 81 You lubberly landsmen don't know when you're well! 1831 TRELLAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 44 You don't take me for that lubberly school-mastering parson on board, do you? 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 87 His seamen had full leisure to contemplate what they would despise as lubberly handling of the ships. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Dec. 5/1 There never was a clearer case of lubberly navigation. 1887 BESANT *The World went* vi. 49 One [ship]. is obedient to her helm, the other shall be lubberly and difficult to steer.

B. adv. In a lubberly manner; like a lubber; unskillfully, clumsily.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 6 Ouer my necke he throwes himself verie lubberly. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 56 A company of clowns on a holiday, dancing lubberly. 1823 *Examiner* 320/1 A large frigate, . . . lubberly handled. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 It is difficult to imagine that . . . either vessel can have been so lubberly managed as to run into the other.

Lubber's hole. *Naut.* Also 8 lubber-hole.

A hole in the ship's top, close to the mast, affording an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1194 He becomes as much an object of ridicule, as a sailor who descends through lubber's hole. 1792 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. 1792 III. 75 And yet, Sir Joseph, fame reports you stole To Fortune's topmast through the lubber-hole. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* vii. He proposed that I should go through lubber's hole. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 233 Pass a hawser . . . through the lubber's hole.

Lubbert, variant of LUBBARD.

Lubbor, -our, -ur, *obs.* forms of LUBBER.

Lubbord, *obs.* form of LARBOARD.

Lubecker (lʊbəkər). [f. *Lubeck* (see LUBISH) + -ER.] A Lubeck merchant vessel.

1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 196 They would set out . . . to intercept the Lubeckers and Hamburgers coming forth of the Sound. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/1 A Lubecker sailing towards Sweden.

Lubeck(e)s: see LUBISH.

† **Lubency**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 lubentie. [f. *L. lubent-, libent-em* willing: see -ENCY.] Willingness or pleasure (in regard to action or activity).

1623 COKKERAM, *Lubentie*, mirth, pleasantness. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxvi. § 2 Their Natural Freedom as it is opposed to that which we call Spontaneum or Lubency in Vegetables only, or meer sensitive Creatures. 1669 *Addr. Young Gentry* Eng. 8 The idle person . . . stands ready to let out himself Post, on the easy rates of the next stirring device and lubency.

Luber, *obs.* form of LUBBER.

Lubish, *a. Comm. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 Lub(b)is, Lubyys, Lup, Lupis, 7 Lupish, Lups, Lubeck(e)s, 9 Lubesh, Lubs. [a. G. *lubbisch*, Du. *lubbeksch*, f. *Lubeck*, Lubeck.] Of or belonging to Lubeck, a town of northern Germany, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

1. In *mark Lubish, schilling Lubish*, denominations belonging to a money of account formerly in extensive mercantile use in North Germany.

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.) xij Lubbis sh., xx merkis Lubis. 1563 *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Auchit daleris & twelf Lup schilling. . . To pay x sh. for ilk mark lupis. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 88 One thousand lubyys stoch fish is ane last. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 177 The Mariners are to have two shillings lups for euerie Last for doing of it. *Ibid.* 415 The said Doller was valued at two markes Lubish, euerie marke being sixteen shillings Lubish. 1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Lubs* or *Lubesh*, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburg, as sterling is to English money. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1324/2 The mark Lubs, or Lubeck mark, used at Hamburg, is a money of account, equal to 29½ cents.

† *b. transf.* Genuine, authorized. Cf. *sterling*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 271 Although they be bastards & wooden blocks, yet are they better clad, than their lupish legitimate ones.

† 2. *Lubecks beer*: a strong beer brewed at Lubeck. [1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* E i b, Thy horses, . . . shall kneed vp to the knees, in spruce beer and lubeck licour.] 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* sig. E 4 Were it in Lubeckes or double double beere their owne natural liquor i'de pledge it. 1639 GLAPHORNE *Alberthus Wallenstein* III. iii. F 3 b, I thinke you'r drunk With Lubecks beere or Brunsuicks Mum.

† **Lubra** (lʊbrə). [Native Australian.] An aboriginal woman of Australia.

1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. Central Austral.* (1849) I. 127 He [an aboriginal] placed his lubra and infant child in it [a canoe]. 1864 SIMON *Outward Bound* 87 Many lubras so black, with their load on their back. 1881 MRS. C. PRABE *Policy & P.* I. 67 We white women are no better off than the lubras.

Lubrefaction, variant of LUBRIFICATION.

Lubric (lʊbrɪk), *a.* [a. F. *lubrique* or ad. L. *lubric-us*, f. Aryan root **leub-*: see SLIP v.]

1. Smooth and slippery. Now rare.

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* vii. 32 Fortune . . . sette . . . vnder the feet of the righte chaste queene, thyng syllyper and lubrik, for to make hir to overthrowe. 1509 HUME *Admonit. Poems* (S. T. S.) 171 Behold at how narrow a rift that awid lubrik serpent bathes slydin in. 1646 CRASHAW *Mus. G. Duell* 64 in *Steps to Temple* 105 Sobs, whose thundring volleys float And roule themselves over her lubricke throat In panting murmurs. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 61 The Roof does sloping rise In a steep, craggy, and a lubrick Shore. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 290 The glossy sea was heaving bright. . . While far on her lubrick bosom were seen The magic dyes of purple and green. 1852 FRASER *Mag.* XLVI. 84 They . . . turn up successively a dirty white belly or brown lubrick back. 1867 J. B. ROSE *tr. Virgil's Aeneid* 120 A lubric serpent.

† 2. *fig.* Slippery, shifty; unsteady, unsettled; prone to danger or error. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. ARAIGNUM *Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 230 For life it selfe, alas how uncertaine Lubrick and fraile is it. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 109 Lubrick is the estate of Favorites. 1660 J. LLOYD *Frim. Episc.* 44 These adorations of the Cross &c. . . were very lubrick, so that it was a difficult matter to stand upright in them, and not to fall to superstition or idolatry.

† 3. Lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* ix. 36 Ne to make foul the holy purpose of thy chastymonye by thuntrue note of lubryke & syllyper luxurie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 103 This king he wox rycht vile. . . Lubrik and lous, with licherous appetyte. 1594 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 My venerous Lubric and incessing spurre of desire. 1637 DEKKER *Witch Edmonton* III. Wks. 1873 IV. 388 If I finde Any loose lubrick scapes in him. 1886 DRYDEN *Elegy Miss A. Killigrew* 63 This lubricke and adult'rate age.

Lubrical, *a. &? Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec. in various senses; also, voluble.

1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* v. i. What, shall thy Lubricall and glibbery Muse Lise, as she were defunct, like Pungue in Stewes! 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lubrical*, *Lubricious*, slippery, deceitful, uncertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164* A smooth, continuall, equall and lubrical juice. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Par.* xxiii. 57 All the tongues That Polyhymnia and her sisters made Most lubrical with their delicious milk.

Lubrican, *obs.* form of LEPRECHAUN.

Lubricant (lʊbrɪkənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lubricant-em*, pr. pple. of *lubricare* to LUBRICATE, f. *lubric-us* LUBRIC.] *A. adj.* Lubricating.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 214 This matter,

instead of being mild and lubricant as in health, is now not only viscid, but acrimonious and corrosive.

B. sb. A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery. Hence *transf. a.* A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes friction. **b. (jocular)** Any oily or greasy substance.

1828 WEBSTER, *Lubricant n.*, that which lubricates. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xv. 171 Grating it [potato] down nicely... and adding the utmost oil as a lubricant, it is as much as I can do to persuade the mess to shut their eyes and bolt it. a 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1883) I. 395 Paraffin-oil... had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., Etiquette is a mere lubricant of the order of society. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 309 Most external secretions are concerned in digestion either as lubricants, such as saliva, or as digestants, such as saliva, gastric and pancreatic juice.

Lubricate (lū'brikēt), *a. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *lubricāt-us*, pa. pp. of *lubricāre*: see next and -ATE-2.] Slippery; smooth and oily.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. vii. A fat priest with a lubricate and shining nose. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Lubricate*, slippery. (Rare.)

Lubricate (lū'brikēt), *v.* [f. L. *lubricāt-*, ppl. stem of *lubricāre*, f. *lubric-us* LUBRIC.]

1. *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to render smooth the motion or action of (something) by applying a fluid or unguent.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lubricate*, to make slipper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 425 Relaxing and lubricating the passages and quieting the Spasms by Opiates. 1806 MED. *Frul.* XV. 574 A fluid which serves to lubricate the canal for the passage of the faeces. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1 There are two glands which secrete a fluid to lubricate the ball of the eye. 1862 TYNDALE *Mountaineer*. vi. 43 The liquid appeared to lubricate every atom of my body. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 68 All molluscous animals secrete a mucous fluid to lubricate the skin.

b. To apply oil or some other substance to (a machine) in order to minimize the friction and make it run easily.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 2186 Man's... balmy bath, That supple, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this nice machine. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1792) Notes 21 He used oil or grease to... lubricate the cylinder. 1863 TYNDALE *Heat* i. § 9 (1870) 8 We are careful to lubricate the axles of our railway carriages.

c. gen. To oil or grease.

1791 COWPER *Odyssey* xvii. 105 Wash'd and lubricated with fresh oils. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Frills* (1873) I. xii. 315 Dark brown fat which they use to 'lubricate' their hair.

d. Photogr. To cover (a print) with a glazing agent as a preliminary to burning.

1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* s.v. *Burnisher*, The face of the mounted print is lubricated with soap.

2. transf. and fig.

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 July, Fine music... has a sensible effect in... animating and as it were, lubricating my inventive faculty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xvii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.

b. slang. To ply with drink; also *intr.* to drink (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1900 *Daily Express* 26 June 7/3 His late employers... had dismissed him for... 'lubricating the police'.

3. absol. or intr. To act as a lubricant.

1766 LEONI *tr. Alberti's Archit.* II. 11/1 Between the Axis and the Circle in which it turns, there should be somewhat to lubricate. 1739 S. SHARP *Operat. Surg.* 77 The Patient is... relieved by... the Mucilaginous, the Saponaceous, &c. (remedies), some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

Lubricated (lū'brikētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made slippery or smooth; oiled, oily.

1782 COWPER *Retirement* 57 The shapely limb and lubricated joint. 1836 BROOKER in *Penny Cycl.* v. 24/1 His [a boa constrictor's] stretched jaws and lubricated mouth and throat. 1864 in *Wilberforce Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1882) III. v. 141 He [Lord Westbury] said the 'judgement is simply a series of well lubricated terms'.

Lubricating, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LUBRICATE *v.*; lubrication.

1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Lubricating*, the act of making smooth and slippery. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1361/2 For lubricating and for electrotyping, the mineral [graphite] should be used in impalpable condition.

Lubricating, *ppl. a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That lubricates; adapted for lubrication.

1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 327 Both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature. 1768 LYONS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 12 Using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 The patent lubricating bullet, with the lubricating composition, effectually lubricates the inner surface of the chamber as far as the bullet enters. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxvi, A sweetmeat teased beneath Palate by lubricating tongue.

Lubrication (lū'brikēshən), [f. LUBRICATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of lubricating or the condition of being lubricated.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1804) 132 The healing lubrication of the mucilage. 1890 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Rape oil is more suitable than any other oil for the lubrication of machinery.

Lubricative (lū'brikētiv), *a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the property of lubricating.

a 1881 S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* xi. (1883) 267 In some oily and lubricative way.

Lubricator (lū'brikētōr), [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -OR.]

1. One who lubricates. In quot. *fig.*

1883 EARL GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. I can conceive no better lubricators than... Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Duff.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubricant. *Photogr.* An agent for glazing prints before burning.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. xxi, Water... is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres. 1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* xxxi. (1883) 255 For burnishing, the print must be quite dry, and a dry lubricator used, Castile soap answering for that purpose.

b. transf. and fig.

1869 *Spectator* 3 July 780. If Lord Carnarvon will leave out one or two features in his proposal... we see no serious objection to its acceptance as a lubricator for the Bill. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 81/1 Gold, the universal lubricator.

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating a machine or instrument.

183. E. J. WOOLSEY in *Ure Dict. Arts* (1839) 782 When you wish to see the quantity of oil remaining in the lubricator. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* 133 The solid residue (from the powder) left within the bore after firing, would... foul the bore if allowed to remain in it; but this residue is got rid of by the lubricator. The lubricator consists of three parts. 1887 D. A. LOWE *Machine Draw.* (1892) 32 The journal is lubricated by a needle lubricator.

4. *U. S. slang.* = GREASER 2.

1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 'String him up!' 'Burn the doggoned lubricator!'

Lubricious (lū'bričs), *a.* [f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -IOUS.] = LUBRICOUS, in various senses.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* i. (1879) 71 margin, Womens lubricious minds never content with any thing when it is well. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see LUBRICAL]. 1698 R. FERGUSON *New Eccles.* 93 How Lubricious a Friend and Changeable a Partizan he will be to any Sovereign. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricious*, slippery, uncertain, unconvincing, as a Lubricious Hope, a Lubricious Argument. 1884 C. READE in *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 He deserted pure for lubricious morality.

Hence † **Lubriciousness** *rare*—^o.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lubricitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—^o. [? f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC, after *facilitate*.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricitate* (in *Physick and Philos.*), to make slippery. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Lubricity (lū'bričiti), [ad. F. *lubricité* or L. *lubricitās*, f. *lubricus* LUBRIC.]

1. Slipperiness, smoothness; oiliness. Also in *pl.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477 The same liquor is easy to divide into drops, and as apt again by the lubricity thereof, to run into an humor. 1633 T. CAREW *Coat. Brit.* (1634) 5 Hebe, through the lubricity of the pavement tumbling over the Half-pence. 1668 H. MOORE *Div. Dial.* i. li. 179 The manifold Incompossibilities and Lubricities of Matter, that... would [not] be fit for any thing, if its shapes... were not... infinitely varied. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 165 The same lubricity was found in all, And all was moist to the warm touch. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 283 The shrillness or roughness of the voice depends on the internal diameter of the glottis, its elasticity, motility, and lubricity. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 219/1 Hands, accustomed to the scented lubricity of soap. 1838 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Port. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal lubricity.

† **b. spec. in Pathology. Obs.**

1547 BOORDE *Brv. Health* iii. 8 Alhorrison... maye come by ventosité and lubricite of humours in the matryx. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) D ij, For y^e lubricite of y^e bowelles when the meate cometh furth vndigestyd. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 225 It... corroborates the Bowels, corrects their Lubricity. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 31 Dec., A very probable remedy for indigestion and lubricity of the bowels.

2. *fig. a.* 'Slipperiness', shiftiness; unsteadiness, instability; elusiveness. Also with *pl.*

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lubricitie*, lightnesse, slipery, inconstant. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxi, The lubricity of mundaun garments. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 213 How necessary it is that the holy Prophecies should... be made of uncertain Interpretation by undeterminable lubricities. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 428 This lubricity of manner, and alienation of thought in his neighbour. 1842 MIALI in *Nonconf.* II. 505 The speech, in their judgment, exhibits more of the lubricity of the clever tactician than of the serious designs of the minister. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. xi. 47 The one ally on whom they had a right to depend... was slipping out of their grasp with distracting lubricity.

† **b. Volubility, glibness. Obs.**

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 202 The bulwarke of reason should... be set against it [the tongue], which... may stay... that overflowing and inconstant lubricitie which it hath. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M. Pref.* 1 Defamation proceeding from the lubricity of the tongue.

c. Mobility, suppleness. rare.

1809 MALKIN *Git Blas* ii. ii. p. 2 You would not have been a martyr to the gout, and your limbs would have performed their functions with lubricity.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 108 a/1 The poore daughter was two yere luyunge in lubrycye and lecherye. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 83 Mens vaine pleasures and idle lubricities. 1611 CORIAT's *Crudities* Panegyric Verses, The ladies of Lubricity that live in the Bordello. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 53 From the lechery of those Fauns [he] thinks he has sufficiently proved that satire is derived from them: as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that sort of poem. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 457 This lubricity was... very far from being general, and we had reason to believe that not a single married woman was guilty of in-

fidelity. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Intro. vii. 140 Mischief and lubricity are... shadowed forth in the likeness of the monkey. 1883 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/1 What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess Lubricity? 1902 *Unlooker's Note-Bk.* ii. 12 Women gaze unmoved on the most risky plays and freely canvass the lubricities of life.

Lubricous (lū'bričs), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* *lubricus*. [f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -OUS.]

1. Slippery, smooth; slimy; oily.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. vi. 177 It is not such a lubricous Substance as the Animal Spirits, nor so disunited. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 145 The Parts of it being very voluble and lubricous... it easily insinuates itself into... the Tubes. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 344 Consider the fluid in a vessel... to consist of a vast number of small, equal, lubricous, spherical globules. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 119 Without falling... from their lubricous or seemingly perilous station. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 543/2 The skin of the Cephalopods is thin and lubricous. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footst. Nature* 163 [*Uva bulbosa*] with its excessively soft and lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. *fig. a.* 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive.

1646 *Speech without Doors defended without Reason* 7 He... leaves the safety of Embassadors in a most lubricous posture. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 203 This proof or reason is the most lubricous and unmanageable of any that I have made use of. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 125 All observations of this kind must be very lubricous and uncertain. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apotheus* 230 She... transferred, with a lubricous mobility [*L. mobilitas lubrica*], her nefarious love to a far more pernicious hatred.

† **b. Voluble, glib. Obs. rare.**

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 Such a lubricous Faculty of spouting out so many Prodigal Expressions.

† **c. Insinuating. Obs. rare.**

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 51 (1797) III. 20. A certain magical grace of manner, a lubricous insinuating softness slides into every action and gesture.

3. Lascivious, wanton. *rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 533 Rycht lubricus with sic lust and delyte, As brutell best takis his appetyte. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 The lubricous fancies of a half-demented day-dreamer [Rousseau].

Lubrification (lū'bri-fikēshən), *? Obs.* Also *lubre-*. [irreg. f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -FICTION. Cf. next and LUBRIFY.] The making slippery or smooth; lubrication. Also *Path.* (Cf. LUBRICITY 1 b.)

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xij. (1870) 265 Eury thyng that is vicioys is noysome to the stomacke, for as moche as it maketh lubrification. 1547—*Brav. Health* xviii. 13 This infirmity [vomiting] doth come... of lubrification of the intestines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 41 Lubrefaction, and Relavation. As we see in Medicines Emollient; Such as are Milke, Honey, and others.

Lubrification (lū'bri-fikēshən), *? Obs.* [f. LUBRIFY: see -FICTION. So in Fr.] = prec.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 A. Liquor prepared for the Lubrification of their [sc. bones'] Heads or Ends.

Lubrifly (lū'bri-fli), *v. Now rare.* [ad. F. *lubrifier* (16th c.), irreg. f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC: see -FY.] *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to lubricate. Hence *Lubrifying* *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Lubrifier*, to lubrifie, or make slipperie. 1628 VENNERS *Baths of Bath* (1637) 341 Some lubrifying, cleansing extract. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxvii. 201 Into these nutritive clysters no oyle must enter, because it will too much lubrifie the guts. 1718 ELAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 888 A certain quantity of Moisture, fit to lubrifie the Muscles of the Ossicles. 1866 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Sept. 515 This water lubrifies the piston, and dispenses with necessity for grease.

Lubs, var. f. LUBISH. **Lubur**, obs. f. LUBBER.

Lucan (lū'kān), *a.* Also *Lukan*. [f. L. *Lūcas* Luke + -AN.] Pertaining to the evangelist St. Luke.

1876 J. DARE *tr. Zeller's Acts Apostles* II. 303 The expression *ἀπαρσέναι*, ver. 3, and the description of the angel, ver. 10, are also specifically Lucan. 1890 W. H. SIMCOX *Lang. N. T.* 76 ἡ ἐπαγγελία τοῦ πνεύματος is a Lucan phrase, *viobesia* a Pauline. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Feb. 129 He accepts the Lucan authorship. 1896 *Ibid.* Feb. 146 Westcott and Hort with their great knowledge of Lukan style consider it to involve a corruption.

Lucar, obs. form of LUCRE.

Lucarne (lū'kārn). Forms: *a.* 6 *lucarne*, -ayne, 8 *lucerne*, 9 *lucarne*. (See also LUTHERN.) *β. corruptly* 6-7 (2) *lencomb*, *lucombe* (*Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.*), 7 *lucome*, *luc-home*, 9 *dial. lucarn*, *lucome*. (See also E. D. D.) [*a.* OF. *lucarne*, mod. f., *lucarne*, of obscure origin; cf. OF. *lucuel* of similar meaning.

Some scholars have suggested OHG. *lukkā* opening (mod. G. *lücke* cavity, gap) as the source. Diez' proposal to connect the word with L. *lucerna* (see LUCERNE 1) is untenable.]

An opening made in a roof to let in the light; a skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only as Fr.) Also *lucarne window*.

In quot. 1992 the word appears to be misused. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 197 Great towers embattailed and vaulted with lopes Lucarnes like Masonry. 1554 *Acc. Rolls Durham Castle* 3 Nov. (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*), For ij dayes & dim. in mending of the gret Lucayne, in the gallere and lying of fyllets. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 523 Hanged by the necke, out of a great Lucarne window into the street. 1631 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlvii. 296 Many entries, landing places, and Lucarnes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 124 A dozen casements above, and two wide lucarne-homes below. 1792 BURNS *Lett. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., I look up to thee, as doth a toad through the iron-barred lucerne of a pestiferous dungeon, to the cloudless glory of a summer sun! 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 212 *Lucarne*, a window projecting in the roof, generally a 'Lewcome window', but the word

is applied to the gable end of a house. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lucam*. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 187 The lucarne windows from which she saw the peak of the burning camp. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 1. 611 That grey roof, with the range of *Lucarnes*.

Lucasite (lū-kāsīt). *Min.* [Named, 1886, after H. S. Lucas: see -ITE.] A micaceous mineral, occurring at Corundum Hill, N. Carolina.

1886 T. M. CHATARD in *Amer. Jnat. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXII. 735.

Lucayne, obs. form of LUCARNE.

Luce (lūs). Also *lus* (e), *luyss*, *luyzs*, *lewse*, 6 leuse. [a. OF. *lus*, *luis*, repr. late *L. lucius*.] The pike (*Esox lucius*), esp. when full grown.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In j Luc' pro Supprior, iij d. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 350 Many a brent and many a luce in stews. 14. *Nom.* in Wt. Wulcker 704/34 *Hic lucius*, a leuse. 14. *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym luyss or tenge, or other manere fish. 1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 The best pikes and Lucies were thought to be in the Riuier of Tyber. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 142 The Luce, or Pikrell, or Pike breeds by Spawning. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xxxi. 68 The Pike, Luce or Pickerel... with us in England is a very common Fish. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* i. 383 The Pike. Pickerell. Jack. Luce. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 31/2 Two mighty eels, three fattened tench, and a couple of luce were at once secured.

b. *Her.* as a charge.

1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 370/1 A fesse indented smbe charged with four leuses heads erant rased or. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* i. i. 16 All his Ancestors... may giue the dozen white Lucies in their Cote.

2. **Luce of the sea, sea-luce**: the hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 71 [In a Fishmongers' pageant] Sixe and fortie armed Knights riding on horses, made like Lucies of the sea. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 246 Lucies, properly called Pikes of the Sea, are so rare in Spain that they are never seen. 1880-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* i. 301 The hake... has also been termed... sea-luce, or sea-pike.

† **Luce** ². *Obs.* = *flower-de-luce*, FLEUR-DE-LIS. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 128 (*The Vote*) Her [sc. Henrietta Maria's] fruit, sprung from the rose and luce.

† **Luce** ³. *Obs.* [App. a. G. *luchs*: see LOSS ².] A lynx.

1564 in *Catal. Harl. MSS.* (1808) II. 360 Abstract of an Agreement made... for the annual painting of that Cities four Giants, one Unicorn, one Dromedary, one Luce, one Camell, one Asse, one Dragon.

Lucence (lū-sēns). *rare.* Also *lucens* (e). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCE.] = next.

c 1485 *Dirch Myst.* iii. 715 O lux vera, gravit vs 3ower lucence. *Ibid.* 770 Lucens. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hop-* less Love cxix. 340 Love which opes the Soul to see Is lucence from divinity.

Lucency (lū-sēnsi). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCY.] Luminosity, brilliance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 S. MOLLANO *Zara* (1719) 146 Only a certain Star appeared in the East part of the Horizon, which afforded a glimmering Lucency. 1672 S. S. DONISTUS & FAVONIA 7 With winged haste (by Luna's lucency) He passes through the city postern gate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi. These are the Septemberers (*Septembriseurs*): a name of some note and lucency... but lucency of the Nether-fire sort. 1892 *Athenaeum* 2 Jan. 20/2 His manner... is not unlike that of D. Teniers the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and lucency.

Lucent (lū-sēnt), *a.* Also *5 erron.* *lucyant*. [ad. L. *lūcent-em*, pres. pp. of *lūcere* to shine.]

1. Shining, bright, luminous.

a 1500 in Q. *Eliz. Acad.* (1869) p. xix, Afferk, Sumtyme namyt the land luyant in the partis of Orient. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 203 Their steill helmes, and bureall basnetis brycht, Like lucent lantyrnis caist are aurent lycht. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25 Cause the patient to sit in a verye lucent and lightsome place. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. lxxvi. 8, I meant the dog-star should not brighter rise Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 589 The Sun's lucent Orbe. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 Two drams of soda phosphorata and two ounces of water, mixed with herring-light, formed a very lucent fluid. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 8. 156 Ledges of porphyry sloping under lucent sand. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelists* 48 The roofs and spires... were outlined against a lucent belt of sky.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* i. 30 How much resplendent She! How lucent in all flesh! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ii. (1872) 6 The Volume on Clothes, read and again read, was in several points becoming lucid and lucent. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* x. vii. II. 664 Algarotti... a man beautifully lucent in society.

2. Translucent; lucid, clear.

1820 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* xxx, Lucent syrrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxix. 126 Remains have been detected, at the bottom of the lucent Nemi, of a wooden ship or raft.

Hence **Lucently** *adv.*

1826 *Examiner* 323/2 His sea-waves flow lucently.

† **Luceret**. *Obs.* Also *7 luseret*. [Obscurely related to LUCERN ¹, LUSARD ¹.] = LUCERN ¹.

1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. v. (1838) 53 The Luseran, or Luseret, is a beast like a Catt. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 85 The Wild-cat, Luseran or luceret, or Ounce as some call it.

Lucern (lūs-ēn). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6 *luzarne*, *lyserne*, 6-7 *luseran*, *luzern* (e), 7 *leuz-*, *lewzerne*, *lewzern*, *lucirne*, *luseran*, 7- *lucern* (e). [Prob. a. early mod.G. *lūchsern* adj., pertaining to the lynx, f. *luchs* lynx (see LOSS ²);

the word was app. introduced as a name for the fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjective becoming a sb., cf. MARTEN.

The spelling *lewzerne* (quot. 1662), if not a misprint, is conclusive evidence in favour of this derivation. Etymologists have usually supposed the word to be an alteration of the OF. *lucerne*, *leuserne*, female lynx, a fem. of unexplained form corresponding to the masc. *loup-cervier* repr. *L. lupus cervarius* (Pliny) lynx, lit. 'stag-hunting wolf' (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* adj. f. *cervus* stag). But this hypothesis does not account for the form of the Eng. word, nor can it be satisfactorily referred to the OF. *loup cervin* (as if *L. *lupus cervinus* = *lupus cervarius*) of which Godef. gives one example. Possibly there may have been in OF. a confusion between *loup-cervier* and an adopted Teut. synonym.]

1. The lynx. b. The skin or fur of the lynx, formerly held in high esteem.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 13 § 1 Ne also weare... any Fures of Blake Jettetes or Lusernes. 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 249 With twelve luserne skynnes. 1549 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare... any... sabel, luzarnes, or black genetes. 1578 PARKHURST *Lett. in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 133 There are many other kinds of beasts, as Luzarnes and other mighty beasts like to Camels in greatnesse. 1585 Sir W. Dixie's Pageant in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* i. 446 A straunger, strangely mounted, as you see, Seated upon a lusty Luzern's back. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russ. Comm.* 10 Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the Ollen, the Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable [etc.]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xi. 417 As when a den of bloodie Lucerns [orig. *lucens*] cling About a goodly palmed Hart. 1617 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Dyce) V. 288 The Triumphant Chariot of Love... drawn with two luzerns. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. iii. The Polcat, Materne and the rich skind Lucerne. 1628 DEKKER *Brit. Hon. Wks.* 1873 IV. 105 Two Luzernes, The Supporters of the Skinners Armes. 1662 *Stat. Ircl.* (1765) II. 406 Lewxerns skin the piece of 2 to 5. od. 1698 A. BRAND *Embl. Muscovy to China* 59 Hereabouts are abundance of Lucerns and Sables, which are in great esteem among the Chinese. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lucern*, a wild beast in Russia.

† 2. Used by Chyppman for: A kind of hunting dog. (Cf. quot. c 1611 in i.)

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 43 Let me haue My lucerns too (or dogges iud'd to hunt Beasts of most rapine).

† **Lucern** ². *Obs.* [App. an erron. extension of LUCE ¹, after prec.] The full-grown pike; = LUCE ¹. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* iv. (1635) 23 The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the over-grown Pyke.

Lucernal (lūs-nāl), *a.* [f. L. *lucerna* lamp + -AL.] Pertaining to a lamp: only in *lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 22 About the year 1774, I invented the improved lucernal microscope. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 386 The magic-lantern being nothing more than a lucernal microscope of low magnifying power.

Lucernarian (lūs-nā-ri-an), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lucernaria* (see below), f. *lucerna* lamp.] *a.* *adj.* Belonging to the genus *Lucernaria* typical of the family *Lucernariidae* of hydrozoa. *b.* *sb.* A hydrozoan of this genus or family. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 355 Lucernarians.

So **Lucernarid**, **Lucernaridan** *a.*, pertaining to the *Lucernarida*, a sub-class of hydrozoa; *sb.* a member of the *Lucernarida*. **Lucernaroid**, the reproductive zoid of any of the *Lucernarida*.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 123 A fixed and sessile 'Lucernaroid'. *Ibid.*, The developmental cycle of each Lucernarid. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* i. 90 The *Hydra-tuba* thus constitutes the fixed 'Lucernaroid', or the 'trophosome' of one of the *Rhizostomidae*.

Lucerne (lūs-ēn). ? *Obs. exc. Antiq.* [ad. L. *lucerna*, f. *luc-* ablaut-variant of *lūc-*, *lūx* light.] A lamp, lantern.

a 1500 *Envoy to Alizon* 23 (Skeat's *Chancer* VII. 360) Lucerne a-night, with heavenly influence Illumined. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 3 Lucerne in derne, for to derne Be glory and grace devyne. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* iii. iv. 375 A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, lucernes, genii holding lyres [etc.].

Lucerne ², **lucern** (lūs-ēn). Also *7 luserau*, 8-9 *lusern* (e), 9 *luzern*. [a. F. *lucerne* (16th c.), in Cotgr. also *luserne*, ad. mod.Pr. *luserno* of Shrub Trefoile, Milke Trefoile, Citisus Bush (Cotgr.). In Eng. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the word constantly occurs as *la lucerne*, with the Fr. article prefixed.] The leguminous plant *Medicago sativa*, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

Native or Paddy Lucerne = Queensland hemp, *Sida rhombifolia* (Morrison *Austral Eng.*).

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 Cluvergrass... is a grass very hardy, not much inferior to Lucern. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 186 Chap. xxvii Speaks of the usage of St. Foynne and La-lucern. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 It is not so good as La Lucerne... only this will grow on drier and poorer Land than Lucern. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. (Dubl.) 200 La Lucerne is that famous *Herba Medica* so much extol'd by the Ancients. *Ibid.* 201 Lucerne in Grass is much sweeter than St. Foyn. 1762 *Genl. Mag.* 262 One acre of Lucerne can maintain three or four horses. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 5 Warm and fine, Grass pushes on. Saw some Lucerne in a warm spot, 8 inches high. 1844 STEPHENS *Ek. Farm* II. 552 *Lucern*.—This kind of forage plant has never been successfully cultivated in Scotland, nor has it taken much hold in England. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.*

(ed. 4) II. 25 Lucern is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 1. 25 All its growth unheaved Of emerald luzern bursting into blue. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 136 After the cotton is gathered we immediately sow lucerne.

b. *attrib.* = *lucerne field, grass, paddock, seed*.

1744 Act 11 Geo. I. c. 7 (Bk. Rates), Seed, vocat Lucerne. Seed the C. wt. 6. 10. 0. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 The one Lucerne Root be much more taper than another. *Ibid.* 211 Lucerne Plants. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 318 Lucern Grass, *Medicago*. 1890* ROLF BOLDBREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 125 An old working bullock in a lucerne field. *Ibid.* 218 A lucerne paddock.

† **Lucet** ¹. *Obs.* In 6 *lucette*, 7 *lucit*. [a. OF. *lucet*, f. *lus* LUCE ¹.] A pike; = LUCE ¹.

c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xlvii. in *Child Ballads* III. 297 The lucettes and the cressawntes both; The Skotties fawght them agayne. 1658 R. FRANCES *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xlix, The artist [i.e. fisherman] (if expert) may summons up lucit, and the generous race of salmon.

Lucet ² (*lū-sēt*). ? *Obs.* (See quot. 1858.)

a 1650 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* (1868) II. 402 Shee that lues by nulle and tape, & with her bagge & lucet beggs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucet*, a lady's lace loom, made of bone, ivory or wood.

Luche, obs. form of LUTCH *v.*, *dial.*

Lucian (lū-jān). The name (repr. Gr. *Λουκιανός*, *L. Lūciānos*) of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (c 160 A.D.); *allusively*, a witty scoffer. Hence † **Lucian** *v. intr.* in to *Lucian*, *it*, to imitate the style of Lucian, to play the scoffer; **Lucianic**, † **Lucianical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. **Lucianically** *adv.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 230b, Their most light, and wanton Lucianical wittes. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 8 My betters neede not take it grievously, to be taunted... in that booke, where Saint Peter, & Christ himselfe are Lucianically & scoffingly alleadged. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 53 Erasmus scoffingly, as his manner was, in a Lucianical style. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 34 Erasmus in his Dialogues... though... he doth Lucian it too much, yet truth may be discovered under the varnish of his scoffing wit. 1750 HODGES *Chr. Plan.* (1755) Pref. 7 Ridiculed by men of light heads and bad hearts, the Lucians and facetious drolls of their respective ages. 1820 SHELLEY in Lady Shelley *Mem.* (1859) 136, I had written a Lucianic essay to prove the same thing. 1888 DOBSON *Goldsmith* 70 A little in the Lucianic spirit of Fielding's 'Journey from this World to the Next'.

† **Lucianist** ¹. *Obs.* [f. *Lucian* (see prec.) + -IST.] A disciple of Lucian (see prec.).

1885 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 13. 189 The Epicures & Lucianists do profess that they believe, where as notwithstanding they laugh inwardly. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 29 A contemner of God, and man; a desperate Lucianist: an abominable Aretinist.

Lucianist ² (lū-jānist). *Ecl. Hist.* Also **Lucanist**. [ad. late L. *Lūciānistā*, f. *Lūciānus* to see -IST.] The name of two sorts of heretics: a. A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd century). b. A kind of Arian; = COLLUCIANIST.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lucianists*, or *Lucanists*, a religious sect, so called from Lucianus, or Lucanus, a disciple of Marcion... There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians.

Lucible (lūs-sib'l), *a.* *rare.* [ad. L. *lūcibil-is*, f. *lūcere* to shine: see -BLE, -IBLE.] Bright, lucent.

1623 COCKERMAN, *Lucible*, that which is light of its selfe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1893 STORRS *Sp. in Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., In letters of lightning, lucible and not triffling.

Lucid (lūs'id), *a.* [ad. L. *lūcid-us*, f. *lūcere* to shine. Cf. F. *lucide*.]

1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent. Now *poet.* and *techn.* *Ent.* and *Biol.* = Smooth and shining. *Astr.* Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

1591 SPENSER *St. Hubert* 1259 With his azure wings he cleav'd The liquid cloudes, and lucid firmament. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 45 The Air is not a lucid body like the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 240 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple fold. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 5 There are great multitudes of lucid Stars even beyond the reach of the best Telescopes. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1743 Supposed to be an animal which contributes to that lucid appearance often observed at sea in the night. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [*Botany*] A Surface is... Lucid, as if it were illuminated. 1800 HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 180 Another lucid dead glow-worm was put into warm water, at 114°. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 60 Her lucid neck Shone ivorylike. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 221 *Aphelostetia lucidella* (the lucid). 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* 16 *Lucid*, with a bright and shining surface. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* i. i, The lucid morning's fragrant breath. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story Sun* 333 Beta Lyre... is among the coolest of the lucid stars.

fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 The intellectual world, being... made all lucid, intellectual, and shining with the sunbeams of eternal truth. 1742 BARNARD *Char. Lady E. Hastings* 39 To bring them into the lucid Path of Virtue and Religion.

2. Translucent, pellucid, clear.

1630 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 4 The lucide and cleare substance of it [sc. air]. 1647 II. MORR *Poems* 5 Thus they stood by that good lucid spring Of living bliss. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 102 The lucid wave a spacious bason fills. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* iii. 1 The sun, emerging from the lucid waves. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. L.* x, How singularly pure and lucid the atmosphere becomes. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 314 Let many a heat distil Her lucid essence from the insurgent ill.

3. Lucid interval. Also in early use in med.L. form (pl.) *lucida intervalla*. a. A period of temporary sanity occurring between attacks of lunacy. (So *F. intervalle lucide*.) † Formerly also, in wider use, an interval of apparent health between the attacks or periods of a disease.

(The Latin phrase 'non est compos mentis, sed gaudet lucidis intervallis' is common in English legal documents from the 13th to the 15th c.; so also in the med.L. commentators on Justinian's Institutes. For the etymological notion presumably underlying the expression, cf. c.)

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 425 Sometimes shee [the moon] graunteth to them [lunatics] *Lucida intervalla*. **1625** B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. i.* They are almost mad! But I forgive their *Lucida Intervalla*. **c. 1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 42, I had a shrewd disease hung lately upon me. . . After some gentle slumbers, and unusual dreames . . . I had a lucid intervall. **a. 1655** VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 213 A mad man may have lucid intervals. **1659** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. 1701 624/2 As for that Pain which is lasting, it is not only gentle, but hath many lucid intervals. **1686** J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 23, I had between whilst those lucid intervals [in sen-sickness]. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 25 If a lunatic hath lucid intervals of understanding, he shall answer for what he does in those intervals. **1839** I. RAY *Med. Jurispr. Insanity* xiv. 298 It was decided by the court, Sir William Wynne, that she had a lucid interval, while making the will. **a. 1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 294 James lingered three days longer. He was occasionally sensible during a few minutes, and, during one of these lucid intervals [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A period of rest or calm in the midst of tumult or confusion; an interval during which there is a reversion to a normal, reasonable, or desirable condition.

1581 W. ALLEN *Apol. Eng. Seminaries* iii. 22 Which [Arianism] though it troubled the world some hundred years together, yet it . . . had *lucida intervalla*, gave seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. 1861 VI. 32 Which [disensions] although they had had . . . lucid intervals and happy pauses; yet did they ever hang over the kingdom. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* iv. ii. 34 The devil heaped afflictions upon him, allowing him [Job] no lucid intervals. **1682** DRYDEN *MacFl.* 22 Some beams of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid interval. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxii. Neither was his whole time devoted to the riotous extravagances of youth. He enjoyed many lucid intervals. **1822** R. G. WALLACE *15 Yrs. in India* 194 It is quite impossible to transact business with a chief, except in that lucid interval between . . . one debauch, and . . . another. **1900** 19th Cent. Sept. 3/6 Italy is just passing through one of these lucid intervals.

† c. In the etymological sense: An interval of sunshine in a storm.

1655 TUCKNEY *Good Day well Impr.* 8 Some short *lucida intervalla*, as the sun in a rainy day, looking out now and then a little. **1749** CAPT. STANDIGE in *Naval Chron.* III. 207 It being then day-light, and a lucid interval between showers of snow.

4. Marked by clearness of reasoning, expression, or arrangement; easily intelligible.

1786 COURTENAY *Lit. & Mor. Charac. Johnson* 24 And lucid vigour mark'd the general style. **1803** MED. *Jrnl.* X. 182 Arranged in that lucid order which is so necessary to assist the student. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxiv. Mrs. Curdle sat listening to this lucid explanation. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 His expression was incomparably lucid. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 103 The sermon was long but lucid.

5. Of persons: Clear in intellect; rational, sane. **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i. Any lucid, simple-hearted soul like him. **1859** G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx. Two apparently lucid people. **1887** Times 11 Aug. 5/2, I believe you are insane on that one point. On everything else you are lucid and bright.

6. With agent-noun: That performs the action implied in a lucid manner.

1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 372 There never was a more lucid and candid reasoner.

† **Lucida** (lū'sidā). *Astr.* [L. (sc. *stella*) star] fem. sing. of *lucidus* LUCID.] (See quot. 1877.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Corona Borealis*, Names and situations of the stars. . . *Lucida of the corona*. . . That following the lucida to the south. **1877** G. F. CHAMBERS *Descript. Astron.* (ed. 3) 917 *Lucida*, a word occasionally used in sidereal astronomy to indicate the brightest star of the constellation, or group, &c. mentioned.

† **Lucidary**. *Obs.* [f. L. *lucidus* LUCID + -ARY.] App. a name 1687-90 for a newly invented light or lighting apparatus.

1687 MS. *Reg. Middle Temple* 10 June, Some proposals had been made him by the Undertaker for setting up his lucidarys in the several Courts and Avenues of the House. **1690** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/4 The Proprietors of the Lucidaries, or new Lights.

† **Lucidant**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *lucidus* LUCID + -ENT.] Bright, incient. Hence † **Lucidantly** adv.

14. *Nine Ladies Worthy* 22 O pulchrior sole in beauty full lucident. **c. 1480** St. Ursula (Roxb.) Aj, Cryste with thy Comforte Illumyn me lucidently.

Lucidity (lū'siditi). [ad. L. *lucidity*, f. *lucidus* LUCID: see -ITY. Cf. F. *lucidité*.] The quality or condition of being lucid; brightness, luminosity; now chiefly *fig.* intellectual clearness; transparency of thought or expression.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lucidity*, brightness. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 497 Touching the Lucidity of Christ's Body after his Ascension. **a. 1688** CUOWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 259 There is indeed a Brightness or Lucidity in the Sun. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nal. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 346

Light frequently does not sensibly act otherwise than as the cause of lucidity, or of luminous phenomena. **1851** NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 253 His precision of language and peculiar lucidity of exposition. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 298 Fate gave, what chance shall not control, His sad lucidity of soul. **1874** MAUDSLAY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 229 Through their long intervals of lucidity. **1875** H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vi. 200 He looked at him with eyes of such radiant lucidity. **1884** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. (1885) 10 The question . . . put by Hume . . . was handled by him with singular lucidity.

Lucidly (lū'sidli), adv. [f. LUCID + -LY.] In a lucid manner; with lucidity; brightly, clearly.

c. 1705 BERKELEY *Commun. Bk.* in *Fraser Life* (1871) 459 All y^e carefully and lucidly to be set forth. **1820** MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. v. 97 With such eyes! so purely, so lucidly blue! **1844** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxx. 349 The consul . . . expounded the phrase very lucidly. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 3/3 The chapters . . . are . . . admirably arranged and lucidly written.

Lucidness (lū'sidnēs), [f. LUCID + -NESS.] Lucidity.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xxi. § 1. 385 The smoothness and lucidness of Glass. **1680** BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* 38 The Constant Noctiluca . . . in which the lucidness was constant, though the Vial that contain'd it, was kept stopd. **1694** [see LUCIFEROUS I.]. **1727** BAILEY vol. II. *Lucidness*, brightness. **1800** HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 The fluid acquired a great degree of lucidness. **1836** JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 180 The lucidness of his arrangement, the appropriateness of his arguments, and the transparency of his style.

Lucifer, lucivee (lū'sifi, -vi). *Canada* and *local U.S.* [Corruption of LOUP-CERVIER.] The Canadian lynx.

1823 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 371 When in New Brunswick I saw the great wild grey cat, which is there called a Lucifer. **1902** WEBSTER *Suppl. Lucivee*.

Lucifer (lū'sifā). [L. *lucifer* adj., light-bringing; used as proper name of the morning star; f. *lūcē* (i), *lūx* light + -fer bearing. Cf. the equivalent Gr. *phōsphōros*, after which it was prob. formed.]

I. As proper name, and allusively. (With initial capital.)

1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the sky before sunrise. Now only *poet.*

c. 1050 *Byrthferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1883) VIII. 320 per after on pam circle lucifer up aris. **c. 1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) After pat lucifer the day sterre hath chasyd away the dirke nyht. **1388** WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 In thyme, **1629** MILTON *Nativity* 74 The Stars . . . will not take their flight, For all the morning light, Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence. **1744** AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* (1779) i. 148 Lucifer displays His beaming forehead through the gates of morn. **1889** BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 80r Now on the mountains of Ida was rising Lucifer bright.

† b. *fig.* (Cf. DAY-STAR.) *Obs.*

a. 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ.* to C. 87 Vntill such time as the day starre spring & Lucifer do rise in our hearts. **1599** Broughton's *Let.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.

2. The rebel archangel whose fall from heaven was supposed to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now rare in serious use; current chiefly in the phrase *As proud as Lucifer*.

The Scripture passage (Vulg. 'Quomodo cecidisti de celo, Lucifer, qui mane oriebaris?') A.V. 'How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, sonne of the morning?') is part of a 'parable against the king of Babylon' (Isa. xiv. 41; but the mention of a fall from heaven led Christian interpreters to suppose that 'king of Babylon' was to be interpreted spiritually, as a designation of the chief of 'the angels who kept not their first estate'. Hence the general patristic view that *Lucifer* was the name of Satan before his fall. The Latin word was adopted in all the Eng. versions down to 1611; the Revised version has *daystar*.

a. 1000 *Christ & Satan* 367 (Gr.) Was þæt engelcyn ær genemad, Lucifer hate, leothberende. **a. 1300** *Cursor Al.* 442 And for þat he was fair and bright, lucifer to nam he hight. **c. 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 Pese nouelries maad of ydiotis & synful wrecchis of lucifers pride. **c. 1450** *Mirour Saluacionis* 4377 With feendes and lucifere . . . in helle. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 175 Proude Lucifer, The greit maister of hell. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 371 And when he fallies, he fallies like Lucifer, Neuer to hope againe. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. 371 His Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer. **1667** MILTON *Par.* VII. 131. **1771** FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 352 A fall into pride may drive me nearer Lucifer. **1814** SCOTT *Waverl.* lviii. A second Lucifer of ambition and wrath. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 55 Men say—as proud as Lucifer—Pray who would not be proud with such a train?

Comb. **1553** BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 1 His . . . Lucifer-like pride. **1581** J. BELI. *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 219 With such an incredible inordinate desire of luciferlike superiority.

† Misused for: A devil.

1827 RUSKIN *Proserpina* II. 72 The temper of eight little Lucifers in a swept lodging.

† b. *allusively*. One who commits the sin of Lucifer, i.e. who seeks to dethrone God; occas. applied to one who presumptuously rebels against an earthly sovereign. *Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sediti.* (1641) 12 That presumption of challenging Gods seat, doth shew you to have been Lucifers. **1579** FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 205 What Lucifer is that, that will oppose him selfe against the flat commandement of the holie ghost. **1602** WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ix. L. 229 Yea, too blasphemous, they inroch vpon the Deitie, Though of these Lucifers have been that perish through a Flie. **a. 1618** RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 89 Although they be perpetual Lucifers, they must always be Angels, and live in plenty.

II. As a common noun.

3. Orig. lucifer match: A friction match made usually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignitable on a roughened or otherwise prepared surface.

1831 *John Bull* 28 Nov. XI. 379/1 [Jones v. Watts, speech of plaintiff's counsel.] Mr. Jones had, some time ago, invented a match to produce an instantaneous light, and he had given his ingenious invention the name of 'Promethean' . . . Subsequently the plaintiff invented another description of match, which he designated with the frightful name of 'Lucifer' . . . For the 'Lucifers' he had not . . . secured his right as the patentee. . . The defendant made an exact imitation of the 'Lucifer Match'. **1836** BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 543 Matches tipped with some of these inflammable mixtures, and called *lucifers*, are now in common use, and are inflamed either by friction or by the contact of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 1274 Gen. Index, Lucifer matches. **1837** *Ann. Reg.* 80 Several other lucifer matches were lying about, one of them having the appearance of having been drawn through the sandpaper. **1849** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 42 When we had put a lucifer to some sticks in the grate. **1876** 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 120 Cribbage . . . is played with a full pack of fifty-two cards, . . . and two pegs (that may be of ivory, or lucifer matches, with the phosphorus ends cut off). **1884** E. YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 45 The lucifer, or Congreve match as it was called, . . . was ignited by friction on sandpaper, and had a very unpleasant smell. **Comb.** **1853** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucifer-box*. **1862** H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Mr. Lundström . . . showed me over his lucifer-manufactory.

Hence † **Lucifering** a. *nonce-wd.*, acting the part of Lucifer.

1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* ix. L. 229 Of which Conuerting, Christo-fers yee [Popes] thenceforth shalbe said: If not, apply and perish in your Lucifering Trade.

Luciferian (lū'sifi-riā), a. and sb. 1. *Obs.* Also 6 **Luciferian**, **Luciferian**, 7 **Luciferian**. [f. LUCIFER + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer; Satanic, devilish. Often with reference to pride: 'As proud as Lucifer'.

1570 *Hamilites* II. *Wilful Rebel.* III. (1574) 376 A luciferian pride and presumption. **1598** MARSTON *Tyngal* II. 146 From haughty Spayne, what brought'st thou els beside, But lofty looks, and their Luciferian pride? **1613** DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race* Wks. (Grosart III. 350 For now he saw the Dilaceration of his owne Luciferian Kingdome. **1673** *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 10 What a Luciferian fall will they have from their honors. **1691** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 312 He fell on the Bishops generally, calling them Luciferian Lord Bishops. **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 396 We have so much of the Luciferian ambition, as to aspire to be like to the most high. **1773** J. ROSS *Fraser's* II. 782 (MS.) Darting a ghastly Luciferian look After their footsteps.

† B. sb. A Luciferian or Satanic person. *Obs.* **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary did [etc.].

Luciferian, a. 2 and sb. 2. Also 6, 8 **Luciferian**. [f. I. proper name *Lucifer* (see below) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sect founded by Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, who separated from the Church because it was too lenient (as he thought) towards Arians who rejected of their heresy.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 106 You, saith he, (speaking to the Luciferian heretics) run away from the vain shaking of feathers, like the fearful Harts. **1638** CHILTINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 36 While you thus inveigh against Luther, and charge him with Luciferian heresies. **1865** LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Galat.* (1874) 228 Hilary the Roman deacon . . . attached himself to the Luciferian schism.

B. sb. An adherent of this sect.

c. 1555 *Life Rp. Fisher* in *F.'s Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 135 Saint Jerom against Helvidius, Jovinianus, Vigilantius, and the luciferians. **1585** FETTERSTONE tr. *Cavein on Acts* xix. 7. 458 No man thinks that the grace of the Spirit is annexed to such a ceremony, as doeth Jerome against the Luciferians. **1681** BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* II. 16 Novatians, Luciferians, Donatists . . . had all Orders in Episcopal Communion. **1797** W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 406 In the altercation between a Luciferian and an Orthodox, he relates that an adherent of the schismatic Luciferian disputed. **1822-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1358 As the Luciferians considered themselves the true and pure church, they utterly repudiated the name of a sect.

† **Luciferine**, a. *Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -INE.] = LUCIFERIAN a. 1

c. 1546 JOYE in *Gardiner Decl. Art. Joye* (1546) 14, I passe over his [Gardiner's] luciferin pryde, . . . vicious luyng, &c. **1588** PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 376 Nobunanga . . . was slaine by a captain of his, and punished by God by this meanes for his luciferine pride.

† **Luciferous**, a. 1 *Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -OUS.] = LUCIFERIAN a. 1

c. 1554 BALE *Declar. Bonner's Art.* i. [8], Els wold ye couple your sorcerous masmongers with Gods maiesty in one honour which we wil not take at your luciferus perwasions. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God forbid I should be so Luciferous passionatue-ambitious. **1623** COCKERAM, *Luciferous*, haughtie, proud.

Luciferous (lū'sifēras), a. 2 [f. L. *lucifer* light-bearing (see LUCIFER) + -OUS.]

1. That brings, conveys, or emits light. Now rare in serious use.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Luciferous*, that brings or causeth light. **1686** PLOT *Staffordshire* 116 The clammy moisture of Oysters that shines in the dark of a violet colour, comes from luciferous worms that have their holes in the shells. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. 351/1 The lucidness of the Luciferous matter. **1805** tr. St. Vincent's *Voy. Afr. Seas* 42 These luciferous animals [F. *animaux lucif.*]

[Pres] almost all belong to the class of transparent... worms. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 560 Combustible and luciferous matter. 1856 *GRINON Life* xxxii. 283 The nearer westward to the luciferous orb [sc. the sun]. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* xxv. Let us... bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

2. fig. Affording illumination or insight; luminous, illuminating. In 17th c. common in *luciferous experiment*, after Bacon's *lucifera experimenta* (*Nov. Org.* I. § 70, 99, et al.).

1648 *PETTY Adv. to Hartlib* 20 How to make the most of experiments... all being equally Luciferous, although not equally Luciferous. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 104 So Luciferous an Experiment. 1676 *GLANVILL Ess.* iii. 28 A rare and luciferous Theory. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 229 These... are the only luciferous experiments, of which geology can yet boast.

Hence **Luciferously** *adv.*, **Luciferousness**.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 48 The Luciferousness of such Experiments. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* iii. § 3 Embrace not the opaque and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously or influentially unto Goodness.

Lucific (*lū'si'fik*), *a.* [ad. late L. *lūcific-us*, f. *lūc-i-*, *lūx* light: see -*FIC*.] Light-producing.

1701 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* ii. ii. § 14, 38 When they [the rays] are made to Converge... though their Lucific motion be continu'd, yet... that equal motion, which is the Colorific, is interrupted. 1800 *HULME in Phil. Trans.* XC. 173 The degree of illumination in these liquids must depend upon the quantity of lucific matter applied. 1825 *COURIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 168 The dry light... the lucific vision... meaning thereby... reason in contradistinction from the understanding. 1876 *J. ELLIS Caesar in Egypt* 53 Lucific orbs.

Luciform (*lū'si'fɔrm*), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. **lūciform-is* (repr. Gr. *αὐροειδής*), f. *lūc-i-*, *lūx* light: see -*FORM*.] Having the character of light, luminous: used *spec.* to the 'vehicle' of the soul (*αὐροειδὲς ὄχημα*) imagined by the Neo-Platonists; *occas.* to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

1668 *H. MORE Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 560 It may well be questioned, whether the Pythagoreans held a distinct Notion of this kind of luciform Body. 1678 *CUPWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 788 These Ancients say, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoined with the Soul and Eternal, which they call Luciform and Star-like. 1710 *R. WARD Life II. More* 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul. 1862 *ELLCOTT On 1 Thess.* iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the clouds. [1881 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* I. xvii. 313 To keep in order this luciform vehicle of the soul, as the Platonists call it.]

Lucifrian: see *LUCIFERIAN* *a.*

Lucifugous (*lū'si'fɪgəs*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lūcifug-us*, f. *lūc-i-*, *lūx* light + *fug-ere* to fly: see -*OUS*.] Shunning the light.

1654 *GANTON Pleas. Notes* iv. vii. 211 Such designes as these were Lucifugous, and would not endure the face of Heaven. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 141 These ill Demons... Aquatic, and Subterranean, and Lucifugous. 1737 *OSZELL Rakelais* II. 121 note, Lucifugous Nycticores. 1835-6 *TODD Cyl. Anat.* I. 595a The habits of which [animals] are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others. 1865 *OAKLEY Hist. Notes* 36 Owls and bats and other such shy and lucifugous creatures.

So **Lucifugal** *a.*, in the same sense.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lucigen (*lū'si'dʒən*), [f. L. *lūc-i-*, *lūx* light + -*GEN*.] An illuminant produced by burning a spray of oil mixed with air.

1887 *Pat. Mall G.* 16 Sept. 12 Lucigen, as the new illuminant is called, is the invention of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, and is already extensively used in large engineering works, and for lighting large open spaces. 1892 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 5/2 It is proposed to make experiments at the Woolwich Ferry with the lucigen light.

†**Lucigenous**, *a.* *Obs.*— [f. L. *lūc-i-*, *lūx* light + -*GENOUS*.] (See quot.)

1727 *BAILEY Vol. II*, *Lucigenous*, born or begotten in the Day Time.

Lucimeter (*lū'si'mi'tɜr*). [Hybrid f. L. *lūc-i-*, *lūx* light + -*METER*.]

1. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

1825 *HAMILTON Hand-bk. Terms*, *Lucimeter*, in Optics, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

2. 'A sunshine recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Lucina** (*lū'si'nā*). Also 6 (*anglicized*) *Lucynæ*. [L. fem. of adj. *lūcīnus*, f. *lūc-i-*, *lūx* light: see -*INE*.] In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana; hence, a midwife.

1286 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1227 But for his child so longe was vnborn Ful pitously Lucyna gan she calle. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iii. i. to Lucina, oh! Diuinest patronesse, and my wife gentle To those that cry by night. 1631 *MILTON Epit. March. Winc.* 26 And now with second hope she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. 1668 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* v. 7 Death must be the Lucina of life. 1701 *C. WOOLLEY Grnd. New York* (1860) 27 Neither... the nice attendance of Nursekeepers, nor the art of a dextrous Lucina. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. xi, A daughter of Lucina is put... over thy head.

b. By identification with Diana, put for: The moon. *poet.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the night. 1508 — *Gold. Targe* 2 Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucynæ. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.*

ix. 2 For Lucyna eke dyd her shrowde. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking-glass* (1598) F 2 b, An hoast of blacke and sable cloudes Gan to eclips Lucina silver face.

Lucioid (*lū'si'oid*), *Ichth.* [f. L. *lūc-i-us* pike + -*OID*.] *a. sb.* A fish of the family *Esocidae*; a pike. *b. adj.* Belonging to this family (*Cent. Dict.*).

1836 *VARRILL Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 343 This expert ichthyologist has restricted the *Esocidae* (Lucioids), or family of Pike, to the single genus *Esox*. 1859-62 *SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 153 Lucioids (*Esocidae*).

Lucirne, *obs.* form of *LUCERN*.

Lucit, variant of *LUCET* *1 Obs.*

Lucius, *obs.* form of *LUSCIOUS*.

Lucivee: see *LUCIFEE*.

Luck (*lʊk*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *lūk* (e, 6-7 *lucke*. [a. I.G. (Du., OFris.) *lūk*, a shortened form of *geluk* (MDu. *gelucke* = MHG. *gelücke*, mod.G. *glück*). Parallel adoptions of the I.G. word are Icel. *lúkká* (14th c.), MSw. *lúkká*, *lykka* (mod.Sw. *lycka*), Da. *lykke*. Probably it came into English as a gambling term; the I.G. dialects were a frequent source of such terms in 15-16 centuries.

The ultimate etymology of MHG. *gelücke* (= OHG. **gī-lucchi* = O.Tent. type **galukhjo-n*) is obscure. So far as meaning is concerned nothing could be more plausible than Paul's view (*Beitr.* VII. 133 note) that the word is connected with G. *gelingen* (OHG. *gilingan*) to succeed, turn out well or ill, as G. *druck* pressure with *dringen* to press, *schluck* gulp with *schlingen* to swallow, *ruck* wrench with *ringen* to wrench. But morphologically this assumption seems quite inadmissible, and most scholars deny the existence of etymological affinity in any of these instances. Formally, the word might be cognate with Louk *1* or *2*, or with G. *locken* to entice (OHG. *lockōn*) and the synonymous OHG. *luchen*; but no probable hypothesis seems to have been formed to connect the meaning of the sb. with that of any of these vbs.]

1. Fortune good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Often with adj., as *bad, hard, evil luck*, *GOOD-LUCK*, *ILL-LUCK*. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp. in matters of gambling) to produce events continuously favourable or continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

1481, a 1529 [see *GOOD LUCK*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 241/1 Lucke, happe, *happ*. 1547 *SURREY in Pottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 220 And if to light on you my luck so good shall be, I shall be glad to fede on that that would have fed on me. 1563 *B. GOOGE Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 61 Let vs here what lucke you haue had in loue. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 39 It was his hard Lucke & cursed chance, ... to finde [etc.]. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 93, I haue but leane lucke in the match. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 823 It hath bene my lucke alwayes to beat the hilt, while another kild the Hare. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 60 Wel Scholer, you must indure worse lucke sometime, or you will neuer make a good Angler. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 18 Ves; Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* xv, I hope we shall have better luck next time. 1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate Cor.* xvii, The Arch-cropper below, they say, arranges these matters for beginners; but the luck turns at last. 1882 *OUDE MARSHMA* I. ii. 41 'He has got his desert's,' said Jaconda. 'Luck always changes'. 1883 *HOWELLS Woman's Reason* II. xx. 178 He bade him... get fire to light the beacon. Giffen refused. 'No, sir; better not have any of my luck about it'.

†**b.** A piece of (good or bad) luck. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 580/2, I haue a shreude chance or a shreude tourne, or I haue an yvell lucke, *it me meschiet*. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* iv. xxvii, Those euill Luckes, in numbers many are, That to thy footsteps do themselves apply.

c. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Sometimes *personified*.

1534-5 *MORE Dany the Dyer* Wks. 1433 Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruing man. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 83 One refuge yet remaineth, that is patiently to suffer what so euil lucke alloteth. 1630 *DAVENANT Cruel Bro.* I. i. B 2, Report is then become a Bowde to Luck; Whom Fortune doth enrich, Fame doth flatter. 1899 *MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS in Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 307 Luck, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all. 1902 *A. E. W. MASON Four Feathers* iii. 23, I told you luck might look my way. Well, she has. I go out to Egypt on General Graham's Staff.

d. Predicatively, *It is good or bad luck* = 'it is a good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so).

Mod. You should never put boots on the table: it's bad luck.

2. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. *Phr.* *To have the luck* = to be so fortunate as (to be or do something). †*To have no luck to*: to be unfortunate in.

14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Where-for lucke and good hanselle my hert y sende you. 1480 *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester MS.) 316/2 Luk, *lucrum*. [So *Camb. MS.* and ed. *Pyson*; *Harl. MS.* reads (*prob. correctly*) *Lukre* or *wynnyngre, lucrum*.] 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 46 That needfull war that wantit their nothing, At their lyking, with greit larges and luke [*rime instruct*]. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 145 No man can haue lucke alwayes at playe. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. i. 439 If we haue vneared lucke, Now to scape the Serpents tongue. 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Only Plutarch, whatever the matter is has no luck to the latin, and therefore I would aduise you either to read him in French or in English. 1661 *BOYLE*

Style of Script. (1675) 36 A hint, which... I have since had the luck to improve sufficiently. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 164 One of the rangers, however, had little luck to boast of, his horse having taken fright... thrown his rider, and escaped. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 374, I have been off with a party... on a hunt inland. We had no great luck. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* (1868) 20 Like most energetic natures, he had a strong faith in his luck. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 350 Catherine Parr, had the luck to outlive the King. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq., With Children of Israel*, The luck had failed, the mines had petered out. 1891 *N. GOULD Double Event* 8 At cards, Captain Drayton seemed to have the 'devil's own luck'.

†**b.** (One's) *luck of*: (one's) good fortune in obtaining. *Obs.*

1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 104 A man, whose luck of fame was derived from all the circumstances which he himself reckoned unfortunate.

c. A piece of luck or good-fortune. ? *Sc.*

1856 *MRS. CARLISLE Lett.* II. 289 It was a luck for me yesterday... that I had these live things to look after.

d. *occas.* In appellations of objects on which the prosperity of a family, etc., is supposed to depend.

This use originates with 'The Luck of Eden Hall', which is an oriental glass goblet (of the 15th c. or earlier) in the possession of the Musgraves of Eden, Cumberland, so called from a superstition embodied in the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden-hall'.

a 1800 *Dallad in Lyons Britannia* IV. Cumb. (1816) p. ccix, God prosper long from being broke The Luck of Eden-hall. 1842 *LONGC. (title)* The Luck of Edenhall [transl. from Umland]. 1870 *B. HARTE (title)* The Luck of Roaring Camp. 1901 *E. F. BENSON Luck of Vails* 16 When the Luck of the Vails is lost, Fear not fire nor rain nor frost.

3. Phrases. *Bad luck* (to a person or thing)!: a vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will, disgust, or disappointment. *Down on (occas. in) one's luck*: in ill-luck, in misfortune (*slang*). *For luck*: in order to bring good luck (expressing the purpose of some superstitious action). *In luck*: fortunate, enjoying good luck. *Out of luck*: having bad luck, in misfortune. †*To strike (a person) luck*: see *STRIKE v.* *To try one's luck*: see *TRY v.* †*Upon luck's head*: on chance (*obs. Sc.*). *Worse luck* = unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (*colloq.*). *For run, stroke of luck*, see the sb.

1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* I. xli. (1675) 87, I would believe in the Dark upon Luck's head, and take my hazard of Christ's goodwill. 1769 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Sir J. Banks & Emp. of Mor.* 17 Quite out of breath, and out of luck. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* lx, The Chevalier was... to use his own picturesque expression... 'down on his luck'. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. viii, By Jove, Flashey, your young friend's in luck. 1861 *MISS VONGE Yng. Stepm.* xvii. 234 He... should see enough of him when Mr. Hope came, worse luck. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* vi. (1880) 233 Like a dissipated house-fly out of luck. 1876 *C. M. DAVIES Unorth.* Lond. 185 A clever rogue momentarily down on his luck. 1882 *R. BURTON in Athenum* No. 2880, 11/3 The miner down in his luck. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* iii. xv, There are some of Flint's hands aboard; worse luck for the rest of us. 1884 *JESSOPP in 19th Cent.* Mar. 402 Labour is scarce and he is down in his luck. 1894 *G. S. LAYARD Tennyson & Pre-Raphaelite Illustr.* iv. 43 Oriana ties her kerchief round the wings of her lover's helmet, whilst he strings his bow for luck against her foot. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99/1, I was in luck when I tumbled amongst them. 1902 *A. E. W. MASON Four Feathers* xxiii. 227, I, worse luck, was not one of them.

†**b.** *Luck in a bag*. A name for some (?swindling) contrivance resembling a *LUCKY-BAG*, in which the prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good luck, an unlikely or unexpected stroke of luck.

1649 *LIGHTFOOT Battle w. Wasps* Nest Wks. 1825 I. 405 It was luck in a bag then, that he that is so direct in all his gospel from end to end, as never to change one story out of its proper time and place, should do it here to serve Mr. Hemming's turn so pat. 1701 *WALK to Smithfield* in G. Daniel *Merric Eng.* xx. (1874) 273 The spectators were shuffled together like little boxes in a sharper's Luck-in-a-bag. 1711 *SWIFT Frl. to Stella* 8 Sept., You have luck indeed; and I, luck in a bag. What a devil is that eight shilling tea-kettle? copper, or tin, I cannot tell. It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles.

†**4.** A sign of future (good or ill) luck; an omen.

[1548 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Omen*, the lucke of some thyng to come, gathered of some woordes or sayng before spoken.] 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 184/2 Lucke, fortuna, omen. 1600 *A. HOME in Bellenden's Livy* v. (1822) 479 The quiblic voice being heard abroad... the senate did think the samyn to be the luck and presage of sum thing to come.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: **luck-money** = next; **luck-penny**, a piece of money given or kept 'for luck'; a certain sum which local custom prescribes to be returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale of live-stock; †**luck-sign**, an augury; †**luck-stroken** *a.*, †having received the luck-penny.

1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 488 In all agricultural dealings connected with cattle or corn it is customary when receiving payments to return a small sum to the customer, which is termed 'luck money'. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 2/7 The butchers assert that luck money was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started. 1788 *BURNS Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., I am, indeed, seriously angry with you at the quantum of your 'luck-penny'. 1823 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 8 Jan. (1894) II. xix. 162 Builders... have drain'd my purse, otherwise the luck penny should have been better worth your acceptance. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 262 All the savings of a month, the hoarded halfpence, the new farthings, the very luck-penny, go off in fumo on that night. 1890 *Times* 25 Feb. 10/1 The defen-

dant bought a hunter for £100 from the plaintiff and received back £5 'luck penny'. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 621 He took a 'Lucksigne at the sight of a Lyonnesse [Fr. *Il prend angure d'une Lyonnesse*]. 1597 Bp. HALL *Sat.* ii. v. 17 Go take possession of the church-porch-doore, And ring thy bells; 'luck stroken in thy fist, The parsonage is thine or ere thou wist.

Luck, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. [*a.* Du. *lücken*, *f.* *lück* LUCK sb. But possibly an Eng. formation, though in our quots. appearing earlier than the vb.]]

1. *intr.* To chance, happen. Usu. with defining adv.: To turn out *well*, *ill*, etc., to have (good or bad) luck. Also *impers.* (with or without *it*).

14.. *Billa posita super hostium majoris* in Hartshorne *Met.* 7. 225 See with a scrowe is set on this gate Warning of the harde Happes For and it lükke thou shalt have swappes. 1481 CAXTON *Raynard* (Arb.) 35 When it so lüked that we toke an oxe or a cowe. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 494 Our first labor thus lüked well with us. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 218 With thame of Cathnes lüket sa il, that [etc.]. 1601 OGLE *Ver's Partie at Ostend* in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* 144 The first (and that is the word) it lüked well, judging the fact by the event. 1681 FLATMAN *Heracl. Kidens* No. 14 (1713) l. 92 They that Addressed were the only Freeborn English, and they that did not Address, were to be Slaves to them, if they had lük't right. 1810 COCK *Strains* ii. 65 (E. D. D.) Lat me tell ye, thro' the week Your wark wad lük the better.

b. To be lucky, prosper, succeed.
1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Sue* 643 Lükth thay now, I say now, To hazard his na hart; 3it lük we, and plük we The fruit, they would haue part. 1877 GORDON FRASER *Wigtown* 212 Ill-gotten gear can never lük.

c. With *upon*: To hit upon by chance; to chance to find or meet with.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 Whereas there be so many thousand words in the world, and that he should lük upon the right one. 1683 OLOHAM *Art Poetry, Some New Pieces* (1684) 30 When such a lewd, incorrigible sot Lucks by meir chance upon some happy thought. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes of Horace* ii. 275 The most Renowned Thomas Gale, has lüked upon another Interpretation.

d. With *inf.*: To chance, to have the good luck (to do something).

1724 RAMSAY *Lockaber No More* iii, If I should lük to come gloriously hame. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 103 Gin I should lük to get a plummy sowd.

† 2. *trans.* To bring good luck to. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lükke one, I make hym lükkye or happye, *je heur*. He is a happy person, for he lüketh every place he cometh in.

Luck, dial. form of LUCK sb. (sense 2).

Luckely, obs. form of LUCKILY.

Lucken, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Sc. and north. dial. [*str. pa. pple.* of LUCK *v.* 1. See also LOKEN.] Closed, locked, shut up, close-joined; said *eg.* of the hand or fist (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *spec.* of web-feet.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) vi, 'With my twa feit', quod scho, lükkin and braid, In steid of niris, I row the streime full still'. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 469 Mine armes being broke, my hands lucken and sticking fast to the palmes of both hands, by reason of the shrunke sinewes. 1721 RAMSAY *Gentry Tibby* ii, Fresh as the lucken flowers in May. 1790 FISHER *Poems* 204 Lucken hands she ne'er had nane To man or beast.

b. *Comb.*: lucken-browed *a.*, having the eyebrows close-together; lucken-footed *a.*, web-footed. 1683 G. MERITON *Yerish. Dial.* 73 Thou lucken-brow'd Trull. 1720 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 109 This (Turtur maritimus insulae Bass) is palmpes, that's luckenfooted.

c. **Lucken booths**, booths which can be closed or locked up; hence, the place or quarter where such booths are permanently erected in a town.

1466 in *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 113 Land awest half the Cors and on the North Rau som tyme was callit the Lwkin Bothis. 1625 *Ibid.* 413 In ane hows at the bak of the Lwkinbuthis. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1839) V. 10/2 The buildings of the jail and Luckenbooths hid that part of the street. 1866 CROCKETT *Grey Man* ii. 13 Buying of trittle-trattles at the lucky-booths.

Lucken, *v.* 1. Sc. *v.* Obs. [*f.* LUCKEN *pa. pple.*] *trans.* To lock, fasten together; to gather up (cloth) in folds; to knit (the brows).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems*, 'Quha is *perfyte*' 35 Baith our hartis ar ane, lüknyit in luvis chene. 1670 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas.* I (1851) II. 388 Haddoch preparit him self noblie for death, and causit mak ane syd Holland cloth sark, lüknyit at the heid for his winding sheet. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 173 While anger lucken'd his dark brows.

† **Lucken**, *v.* 2. Obs. rare. [*f.* LUCK sb. or *v.* + -EN 3.] *intr.* To happen, chance; = LUCK *v.* 1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Set.* 56 Which shall be likewise set down in somewhat a mingled way, as they may lucken most readily to come into mind.

Luckenes, obs. form of LUCKINESS.

Lucken golland, lucken gowan, dial. Also 6-7 looker goulons, lockron gowlons, (8-9-ans). [*f.* LUCKEN *ppl. a.* + GOLLAND, GOWAN.] A north. dial. name for the Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. (By Turner app. errone. applied to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 26 Chameleunce .. is called in Northumberland a Lucken gollande. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccii. 809 Locker Goulons, or globe Crowfoote. *Ibid.* 810 The globe flower is called .. Lockron gowlons. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 333, 1740. 1724 RAMSAY *Yng. Laird & Katy*, We'll pou the daisies on the green, The lucken gowans frae the bog. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*. 1821 HOGG *When the kye comes hame* iv. Poet. Wks. 1840 V. 73 When .. the bonny lucken gowan Has fauldit up her ee.

Luckily (*lŭk'ili*), *adv.* Also 6 luckely, luckilie, luckily. [*f.* LUCKY *a.* + -LY 2.]

The form *luckely*, frequent in 16th c., may belong to LUCKLY *adv.*; cf., however, *luckenes* = LUCKINESS.]

1. In a lucky manner; with good luck, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now rare.

1530 PALSGR. 836/2 Happely, luckely, *par cur, par bon cur*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 1-9 Other sum fel vpon a good and a fruitful grounde, and springing vp luckeli, brought furth fruit. 1553 — *Royster D.* i. v. (Arb.) 31 My dere spouse .. whom .. God luckily sende home to both our heartes ease. 1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* lxxviii. 546 The Romanistes .. make their boaste, that .. no Kinges .. haue yet luckely assayed Rome. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* B. The esterne winde, Which brought you hither luckely. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 104 He .. carried himself so luckily in Parliament, that he did his Master much service. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (1900) l. 80 All the images of Nature were still present to him, and he drew them not laboriously, but luckily. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. iii. 141 Several fine runs of .. fresh water, .. some of them so luckily situated, that the casks may be filled .. with an hose. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* iii, 'This,' cried he, 'happens still more luckily than I hoped for'.

2. Now chiefly used as a qualification of the sentence as a whole, indicating that the fact or circumstance stated is a lucky one.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Sar. Chiswell* 1 Apr. Luckily for me, I was so well deceived that I knew nothing of the matter. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* viii. (1774) l. 288 Luckily .. our speculations are supported by facts. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 236 note, The poor blind man .. told his tale; which, luckily for him, was believed. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europ.* x. (1894) 236 Climbing a long snow-slope which was luckily in fair order.

Luckiness (*lŭk'ins*), Also 6 luckenes, luckynesse. [*f.* LUCKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lucky; fortunateness.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* xxiv. 149 The eyes signifie a foresight, watchfulness, subtilities, and luckenes in doynge of thinges. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 6 Hee speaketh of the luckye state of the ungodly, .. and complayneth of this their luckynesse. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 53 A lottery therefore is properly a tax upon unfortunate self-conceited fools; men that have a good opinion of their own luckiness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. § 24, I know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. ix. 148, I have often been tempted to think that luckiness and unluckiness are a sort of subjective properties which we bring with us into the world.

Luckite (*lŭk'it*), *Min.* [Named (in Fr.) by A. Carnot 1879 from the 'Lucky Boy' silver-mine in Utah: see -ITE.] A variety of melanterite.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Luckless (*lŭk'les*), *a.* (In 6 *superl.* lucklest.) [*f.* LUCK sb. + -LESS.]

1. Having no 'luck' or good fortune; attended with ill-luck; unlucky, hapless, ill-starred, unfortunate. (Of persons and things.)

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. xvii, The dreary destinie And luckeles lot for to bemoane of those, Whom Fortune [etc.]. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 389 Mine is the lucklest lot, That euer fell to honest woman yet. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 19 Glad of such lucke, the luckelesse lükky mayd. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 18, I, and ten thousand in this lucklesse Realme. 1697 DRYDEN *Fing. Past.* viii. 81 Let the whelming Tide, The lifeless Limbs of luckless Damon hide. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 201 Ah, luckless speech, and bootless boast! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 213 [Chaucer] was luckless enough to be made prisoner. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. 102 It was a luckless performance so far as his temporal interests were concerned.

† 2. Presaging or foreboding evil, ominous of ill.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xxvii, On his dangling crest A lucklesse Raven spread her blackest wings. 1637 B. JONSON *Sat. Sheph.* ii. ii, The shriekes of lucklesse Owles Wee heare! and croaking Night-Crowes in the aire.

Hence **Lu'cklessly** *adv.*, **Lu'cklessness**.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 452 When lucklessly engaging to subdue a fine Arabian .. he was thrown, and .. was killed on the spot. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 44 Show me the lucklessness, the improvidence Of the easy-natured Count. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 368 Michelet has with singular lucklessness selected Angers as the type of a feudal city.

† **Lu'ckly**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. [*f.* LUCK sb. + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Lucky, fortunate, successful.

1568 ASCHAM *Scholent.* i. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all facions in yougthe, beeing, in profe, alwaie dangerous, in issue, seldom lucklie. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 156 So lesser sute hath lüklier speede. 1612 T. ADAMS *Gallants Burt.* 15 The peaceable dayes of the Wicked, and their lükli proceedings in this world.

B. *adv.*

[1530, 1548, 1561, etc.: see LUCKILY 1.] 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 30 Doubtlesse thee gods all grately doe tender Thy state, neere Tyrian city so lüklye to iumble.

Luckwarm, obs. form of LUKWARM.

Lucky (*lŭki*), *sb.* 1. Sc. Also luckie. [*f.* LUCKY *a.* 6.] A familiar name for an elderly woman; *spec.* a grandmother. (Used as a form of address, and prefixed as a title to the proper name.) Also applied, jocularly or affectionately, to a woman of any age; a wife, mistress, etc. b. *spec.* The mistress of an ale-house, a landlady.

1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* 30 Poor facers now may cheep pea-hoots, Since Lucky's dead. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii. (*imit.*), How does auld honest lucky of the glen? 1770 Bp. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 324 We dined at Lucky Mac Fun's. 1794 LASS of Ecclefechan ii. in *Burns' Wks.*, O haud your tongue now, Luckie Laing. — *Lady Onlie* i. *ibid.*, Lady Onlie, honest Lucky, Brews guid ale at shore o'

Bucky. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, I said to Luckie Gemmels, 'Never think you, Luckie', said I. 1827 WATT *Poems* 56 (E. D. D.) Gin the kye o' milk be dryin', Some luckies bein her cantrips tryin'. 1857 STEWART *Character* 145 (E. D. D.) The gawcy change-house luckies laugh and mulct the drunken fule. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrona* 134 Alan .. must .. carry on to the new luckie with the old story.

Lucky (*lŭki*), *sb.* 2. *slang.* In phr. *To cut or make one's lucky*: to get away, escape, decamp.

1834 M. M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* i. ii. 7 He's in such a rage—you'd better cut your lucky. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Wot's the use o' runnin' arter a man as has made his lucky, and got to t'other end of the Borough by this time. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* xiv. 119 Simpson, of the Bays, has cut his lucky this morning.

Lucky (*lŭki*), *a.* Also 6 luckye, lukie, lükky. 6-7 luckie. [*f.* LUCK sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Of persons: Having, or attended by, good luck. In early use often, *fortunate*, *successful*, *prosperous*. Now with narrower meaning: *Favoured by chance; successful through causes other than one's own action or merit.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 God Almyghty yeue you parte of his saluacion and make you lükky. 1530 TINDALE *Gos.* xxxix. 2 And the Lorde was with Ioseph, and he was a lükky felowe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (1562) 68 And therefore there is a common sayinge The more wicked, the more lükky. 1624 GATAKER *Translat.* 120 He never is luckie in the framing of his consequences. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Negotiating* (Arb.) 89 Use also such, as haue bene Luckie and Preuailed before in Things wherein you haue Employed them. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 96 It is part of the description of a lucky, and prosperous man, that his Cow calueth. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xii, He has come into his property. .. He's a lucky dog. 1849 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 183 A dexterous and lucky player. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*, xiii, He must be a luckier man than you are.

† b. Of a person: Having the knack of success; 'handy' (Davies). Obs.

1703 MRS. CENTILIVE *Lov's Contriv.* i. Wks. 1761 II. 19 You used to be a lucky Rogue upon a Pinch.

c. Of actions or experiences: Attended by good luck.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 10 Whose fortunate and luckye speede in all his woorthye enterpryses. 1548 LADY ELIZ. HOWARD *Let. to Q. Dowager Parr.* Praying the Almighty God to send you a most lucky deliverance [in childbirth]. 1560 DAUS *tr. Scidane's Comm.* 184 b, Geuing thanks to his god, for that lucky successe. 1597 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 454 Ev'n then he dreamt of Drink and lucky Play. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. (1849) l. 62 There are instances of reason and real prudence preventing men's undertaking what, it hath appeared afterwards, they might have succeeded in by a lucky rashness. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 699 And what's good judgement but a lucky guess? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 537 Less lucky her home-voyage.

d. Of a literary composition: Having an unsold or unsought felicity.

1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Annusm. Ser. & Com.* 6 There is more Wit in disguising a Thought of Mr. Lock's, than in a lucky Translation of a Passage from Horace. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Concl.* He has no elegance either lucky or elaborate. *Ibid.*, *Walter*, Genius now and then produces a lucky trifle. We still read the Dove of Anacreon, and Sparrow of Catullus.

2. Of events or circumstances: Of the nature of good luck; occurring by chance and producing happy results.

1547 SURREY *Praise of meane & constant estate* in *Tot. tel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 When lucky gale of winde all thy yuft sailles shall fill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 207 Well met, Gentlemen, this is luckie that we meet so just together at this very doore. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. v, By the luckiest chance in the world, I had not discharged myself of any part of it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 2 His heir .. sometimes by a wealthy marriage, sometimes by lucky legacies, discharged part of the encumbrances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 213 This was a lucky recollection—it saved her from something like regret.

3. With superstitious reference: Presaging or likely to promote good luck; well-omened. Often applied to objects carried as charms, as in *lucky penny*, *sixpence* (usually one bent or perforated; sometimes an old or foreign coin), *luckystone* (often, one with a natural hole through it: see E. D. D.).

Lucky day, etc. may be used also in sense 1 c.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Cor. 44 With all good and luckye wordes, blessed .. bee God. 1555 BRAIDFORD *Let.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) II. 1632/1 Looke not vpon these dayes .. as dismall dayes, .. but rather as lucky dayes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 252 That his good receipt Shall for my legacie be sanctified By the luckiest stars in heauen. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth.* Fair ii. ii, They say, a Fool's hansel is lucky. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destin'd Urn. 1718 FREETHINKER No. 62. 46 Sneezing .. might be interpreted Lucky, or Unlucky, according to the Occasions. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subjects* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 231 Augustus meeting an ass with a lucky name foretold himself good fortune. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 22 (1797) l. 332 It has often happened, that a dream, by presenting to the imagination a lucky number, has induced a poor man to commit himself in the lottery. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xix, She praised her lucky stars, that in her place She never found neglect, nor felt disgrace. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. xxxii, Mr. Guppy nods, and gives him a 'lucky touch'. 1855 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highlands* 10 Sept. (1868) 105 The new house seems to be lucky, indeed; for, from the first moment of our arrival, we have had good news.

4. Occurring by chance; depending on chance; casual, fortuitous, *rare*.

1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 23 It were beyond the Possibility of the Wit of Man to persuade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen... or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* 1. i. My Royal Mistress Artemisa's Fate, And all her Son young Artaban's high hopes Hang on this lucky Crisis. 1836 EMERSON *Nat. Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) 11. 150 There is nothing lucky or capricious in these analogies... they are constant, and pervade nature.

5. *dial.* Used to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is actually stated; full, good. (For this and other dialect uses of the word, consult the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1649 *Last Sp. Viscit. Keumure in Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc. 1845) 1. 384 God... plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* 11. xxxii. 315 The sun has been set a lucky hour. 1828 J. RUDIMAN *Tales Sc. Par.* (1889) 125, I aye had my doubts... 'o' cats in general, for the lucky half o' them are but handmaidens to witches.

6. *Sc.* Used as a term or address of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. *Icel. heill* good luck, 'in mod. usage as a term of endearment' (Vigfusson).] Hence lucky-dad, -daddy, a grandfather; lucky-minny (minnie), a grandmother. (Cf. LUCKY sb. 1.)

a 1555 LYONSAY in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 465 [Cotter addressing his wife] Ve gair me leif, fair lucky dame. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 164 Had your Feet, luckie daddie, old Folk are not feery. 1742 FORBES *Ajax Sp. etc. Jnrl.* (1755) 30 Lucky-minny. a 1758 RAMSAY *Fox turned Preacher* 36 'Tis cruel, and a cruelty By which we are expos'd (O sad!) To eat perhaps our lucky dad. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlviii. The bits o' bairns, purr things, are wearying to see their luckie-dad. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Lucky minnie's lines, the long stems of the sea-plant *Chorda filum*. 1888 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xxiii. (1870) 150 That auld lucky-minnie o' his.

7. *Comb.*, as lucky-starred adj.; lucky-proach *Sc.* = FATHER-LASHER.

1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* 1. 63 Father-Lasher, Long-Spined Cottus. Lucky Proach. *Scotland.* 1876 PATMORE *The Kossy Bosom'd Hours* 3 He lock'd us in, ah, lucky-star'd.

Lucky-bag. [*f. prec. adj.* Cf. *luck in a bag*, LUCK sb. 3 b.]

1. A bag, at fairs and bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an article of greater or less value. Often fig.

1825 R. T. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* 11. 1309 Here is Rebecca Swain with her... lucky-bag. 1887 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* xxiv. Who knows what is in the lucky-bag. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 29/2 A regular lucky-bag of fighting men.

2. *U. S.* 'A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 S. B. LUCE *Seamanship* 310 (Cent.) I have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

Lucombe, lucome, obs. forms of LUCARNE.

† **Lucrate, v. Obs.** -^o [*f. L. lucrāt-* (see LUCRATE v.) + -ORY ².] Relating to the getting of gain. 1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 6 Witch-seekers... whose luctatory skill and experience is much improved above the outward senses.

† **Lucration, obs.** [*ad. late L. lucratiō-em*, n. of action *f. lucrāri* to gain.] The action of gaining, an instance of this. 1623 in COCKERAM.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lucration*, a gaining or winning. 1775 in ASH. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) 1. 112 The gain which can be extracted from him, the quantum of lucration of which he can be made the instrument.

Lucrative (lū'krätiv), *a.* Also 5 lucratiif, -tyf (e, 6 -tyve. [*ad. L. lucrātiv-us, f. lucrāri* to gain.])

1. Yielding gain or profit; gainful, profitable. *Lucrative office*: an office to which compensation is attached.

14... *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) 1V. 684b, Addit. Prol. Luke, Many clerks lernen lucratiif sciens, to geterichess. a 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 659 An office also hadde I lucratiif. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b. To abstayne from... bodily labours, & specially from them that be lucratiue. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Trade of Merchandize, being the most Lucrative, may beare Vsury at a good Rate. 1725 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyssey* xiv. 259 111. 350 The more lucrative... method of life by Agriculture. a 1763 MOTHERSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 11. 146 Necessity may be the Mother of lucrative invention. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) 1. 1. 29 At length, the Soldans of Egypt established a lucrative trade in that port. 1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* 1V. Biographies 11. (1870) 37 A lucrative contract warded off the blow for a time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 388 It became clear that the speculation would be lucrative. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 387 A more lucrative traffic had already begun with the coast of Guinea.

b. *Scots Law.* Chiefly in *Lucrative succession* (after *L. lucrativa acquisitio*, Ulpian *Dig.* xlv. § 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the lifetime of his ancestor, of a free gift of any part of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

To prevent this being done to the defrauding of creditors, the law provides that the 'lucrative successor' becomes liable for all the debts of the grantor contracted before the time of the grant.

1681 VISCT. *Stair Instit.* 111. vii. (1693) 489 Lucrative Successors, how this passive Title is extended, and how Limited by their Practice... Lucrative Dispositions of any part of the Heretage Infrise this passive Title. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Lucrative Succession*.

† 2. Of persons, their actions and sentiments:

Bent upon or directed towards making of gain; avaricious, covetous. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 53 He requyres no such diligence as the most part of our lucturative lawyers do vse. 1603 DANIEL *Epist. to Sir T. Egerton* xxiii. To binde the hands of Justice vp so hard, That lest she falling to proue Lucratue Might basely reach them out to take reward. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 131 Let not thy prayer be Lucrative nor Vindicative. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 52 May we not venture... to pass the same sentence on the lucrative life, as we have already on the political. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 258 Attributed... not to any lucrative view of unnecessarily swelling my book. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 32 (1794) 1. 458 To enter upon... a cure... on which perhaps I should not wish to reside long, would show more of the lucrative mind than the pastoral care. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 58 To show what a man will do to compass his lucrative desires.

Hence **Lucratively adv.**, **Lucrativeness.**

1726 LEONI *Tr. Alberti's Archit.* 1. 37 The Censors, in farming out... Estates, always began with the Luke Lucrinus, because of the Lucrativeness of its Name. 1848 WEBSTER, *Lucratively*, profitably. 1871 *Echo* 4 Apr. 1/2 The device... ingeniously and lucratively extricates authorities from a serious difficulty. 1899 SIR G. DOUGLAS *Hogg v. 96* His pen being abundantly and lucratively occupied.

† **Lucratory, a. Obs.** [*f. L. lucrāt-* (see LUCRATE v.) + -ORY ².] Relating to the getting of gain.

1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 6 Witch-seekers... whose luctatory skill and experience is much improved above the outward senses.

Lucre (lū'krē), *sb.* Forms: 5 lukir, lukre, 6 luocar, lucur, (?) lyour, 6-7 luker, 7 lukar, 4- lucure. [*ad.* (either directly, or through *F. lucure*) *L. lucrum*, *f.* Waryan root *lū-, leu-, lou-, whence *Gr.* ἀπο-λαύειν to enjoy, *Goth.* laums, *OHG.* lōn, mod. *G.* lohn wages, reward.]

1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; 'pelf'. *Filthy lucre*: (see FILTHY 4 b); so *† foul lucre*. † Also *pl.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Pei trauelsen faste about here owene worldly honour and lucre. 1388 - *Ezek.* xxii. 27 In synge lucris gredilii. a 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1544 pus bothe oure panke & lucre gon a-weye. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 They shuld have for lucre, favorable Enquestes of comers to the said Feyres. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Preamble. For their owne spele and lucre they suffer their ledder to passe untirly coryed. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Arch.* (1546) U v. Their owne handes open for their owne propre lucre. 1540 TAVERNER *Flores Aliquot Sentent.* Avjh. Preferre damage afore foule lucre. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 283 They sel the fruits of their lands with lucre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. v. § 11. 26 Men haue entered into a desire of Learning and Knowledge... for lukar and profession. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. viii. 3 His sonnes... turned aside after lucre, and tooke bribes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* 1. i. ix. 49 The Phencians, for lucres sake, sailed throughout the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 11. 717 From his lov'd Home no Lucre him can draw. 1734 BIRKBELEY *Let. to P. Prior* 2 Mar. Wks. 1871 IV. 215 A greater greediness for lucre than I hope I shall ever have. 1768 BRATTIE *Minstr.* 1. ix. At lucre or renown let others aim. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* 111. 23 Putting lucre out of the question, I am of opinion that we shall gain more influence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii. In the earlier times of Rome the priesthood was a profession, not of lucre but of honour. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 457 He wrote for lucre the party's speech which he was to deliver in his own person.

personified. 1606 Wily Beguiled 30 Thus Lucre, set in golden Chair of state, When learning's bid Stand by, and keeps a loofe.

† 2. *Const. of.* a. Gain or profit derived from (something) (*obs.*). b. Acquisition of (something) profitable (*obs. exc. arch.*).

The phr. *lucre of gain*, frequent in 17th c., is echoed as an archaism by some writers of the 19th c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* 39 Foule vsure and lucre of vileynye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 380 Uppon the lucre of merchandise, Compassement and tricherie Of singular profit to wyne. c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 1335 For now vnneith[er] ther ys noone that loueth but for lucre of gode. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 267 Such as... sell their skill and labour for lucre of monie. 1632 B. JONSON *Magu. Laly v. vi.* Love to my Child, and lucre of the portion Provok'd me. a 1667 COWLEY *Agric. in Verses & Ess.* (1687) 99 The Utility [of Agriculture] (I mean plainly the Lucre of it) is not so great now in our Nation as arises from Merchandise. 1697 C'tess *D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 198 These Men of War ought not to carry any Merchants Goods, but the Lucre of Gain tempts them. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* 1. 73 To write a Barbarous Recipe, purely for the Lucre of a Guinea. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1840) xviii. 309 A Malabar, for the lucre of a knife, conducted them to a Dutch town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 69 r 5 It is... love, and not lucre of gain. 1805 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) 1. 314, I am going to make a book for the lucre of gain. a 1849 H. COLLIERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) 1. 85 Sometimes, too, the prolific are led, by the lucre of gain, to deck the childless with parental honours. Adopted books are as common as adopted children.

Hence † **Lucere v.**, to make gain. † **Lucring** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/26 To Luker, *lucrari*. *Ibid.* 182/35 To Lucre, *lucrari*. 1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Hymn Benedict* 75 b. Such popish Masse priests... frame themselves to euery change, thereby to satisfy their luring lust. 1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 105 Such luring-Mammonists the heauens displease.

Lucresie, variant of LUCRIFY *v. Obs.*

Lucretian (lū'krēshān, -shān), *a. (sb.)* [*f. Lucrētī-us*, the name of a Latin poet and Epicurean

philosopher + -AN.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Lucretius or his philosophy.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 113 Say, did you e'er reflect, Lucretian tribe? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 652 The Lucretian comfort is none to me. 1900 *Speaker* 1 Sept. 602 The Lucretian philosophy. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 500 (*Giordano Bruno in England*), Part of his Lucretian poem, 'De Immenso', must have been written here.

b. *quasi-sb.* (The adj. used *absol.*) A follower of Lucretius, an adherent of his philosophy.

1881 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* 1. (1883) 31 It is the ideal Lucretian himself who is the speaker.

† **Lucrifaction, obs. rare** -¹. [*as if ad. L. *lucrifiactiō-em*, n. of action *f. lucrificāre, f. lucrum* gain, LUCRE + *facere* to make.] The action or practice of making or getting gain.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) F 2 b. The Lewes do comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams... heredation like Isaacs... lucrifaction, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers.

† **Lucriforous, a. Obs.** [*f. L. lucr-um* + -IFEROUS.] Bringing gain; lucrative, profitable. 1648 PETTY *Adv. Hartlib* 23 Schollers... would quickly help themselves by opening treasures with the Key of Lucriforous Inventions. 1669 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) 11. 294 Being the most lucriforous, and many times lucriforous experiments too in philosophy. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* 1. 53 Those from Angola run away from their masters... which is no lucriforous experiment, for on hard usage they kill themselves.

Hence † **Lucriforousness**, the quality of being lucriforous or profitable.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* 1. ii. 45 If we impartially consider the Lucriforousness... of the properties of Things, and their Medical Virtues, we shall find, That [etc.].

† **Lucrific, a. Obs. rare** -^o. [*ad. L. lucrific-us, f. lucrum* gain: see -IFIC.] Producing gain. 1727 in BAILEY vol. 11. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Lucrificable, a. Obs.** [*ad. L. lucrificabilis*: see next and -ABLE.] = *prec.* 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lucrificate, v. Obs. rare** -^o. [*f. L. lucrificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucrificāre, f. lucrific-us* LUCRIFIC.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucrificate*,... to gain, or get, to make after gain.

† **Lucrify, v. Obs.** Also 6 lucresie, lucrifie. [*ad. L. lucrificāre*: see *prec.* and -IFY.] a. *trans.* To gain, win. b. To make gain of or by; to turn to account.

1563-87 FOXE *a. & M.* (1596) 323/4 By the which the Deuill is overcome, and plenty of soules be lucrifed and wonne to Christ. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 140 God hath geuen you a talent full godlie, you doe lucresie the same and hide it not. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Comm. 2 Thess.* iii. (1606) 144 Peter... sayes, They lucresie soules vnto Christs, by their lyes without any speech [1 *Pet.* iii. 1].

Lucrine (lū'krēin), *a.* (With capital L.) [*ad. L. Lucrin-us*.] The designation of a lake near Baiae in Campania, and of the oysters (highly esteemed by the Romans) which were procured from it.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praaises Country Life* 49 Not Lucrine Oysters I could then more prize. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* 111. 168/1 The Lucrine Lake was filled up by an eruption.

Lucrurous, erroneous form of LUCROUS *Obs.*

† **Lucripetous, a. Obs.** [*f. L. lucripet-a* (*f. lucr-um* gain + *pet-ere* to seek) + -OUS.] Eager for gain.

1675 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 122 When he was made a Bishop no man was less lucripetous, he desired to hold nothing in commendam.

† **Lucrours, a. Obs.** Also 6 lukerous, *erron.* **lucrurous.** [*ad. L. lucrōsus, f. lucrum* LUCRE: see -OUS.] Pertaining to lucre; gainful. Also, avaricious, covetous.

15... *Kalender of Sheph.* (1528) L viij b, O ye marchantes... Of lukerous wyngynge ye haue great pleasure. 1551 BECKER *Bible, Ded. to Edw. VI.* Your graces Chancellors, Judges, Iustices & such as intermedie with the lucrours lawe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/2 Lucrurous, *lucrurous*. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* 143 Free from the muck-worm miser's lucrours rage. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 138 Vilpi Tico enables even the most avaricious to gratify their lucrours appetites.

† **Luctation, obs.** [*ad. L. luctatiō-em*, n. of action *f. luctāri* to struggle.] Struggling, wrestling; an instance of this.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 207 She [Venice] having clos'd in actual luctation with that great Eastern Giant. 1660 tr. *Amynalides Treat. conc. Relig.* 1. vii. 121 The luctation and combat of reason against the corporeal appetites. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 255 At Noonday we overcame an high mountain after a troublesome Luctation.

b. *transf.* Agitation due to chemical reaction. Also, a struggling for breath.

1678 GREW *Luctation* 6 Sometimes the Luctation begins presently upon mixture. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) 111. 351 The Swelling and Luctation at his Breast, was as if he would burst. 1693 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 625, I pour'd good Spirit of Salt on a parcel of this Sand, but could observe no Luctation thereby produc'd.

† **Luctiferous, a. Obs. rare** -¹. [*f. L. luctifer* (*f. luct-us* sorrow + *-ifer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bringing sorrow, mournful, gloomy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. lili.* An equipage and attendants of—of the most luctiferous description.

Hence **Luctiferousness**. 1731 in BAILEY vol. 11.

† **Luctific**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luctificus*, *f. luct-us* grief: see -**FIG.**] Cansing sorrow or mourning. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

† **Luctificable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luctificabilis*, *f. *luctificare*, *f. luctificus* LUCTIFIC.] That is sorrowful (Bailey 1721).

† **Luctisonant**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [*f. l. luctison-us* (see next + -ANT: cf. SONANT *a.*) Mournful-sounding. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr.

† **Luctisonous**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [*f. l. luctison-us* (*f. luct-us* grief + *son-* root of *sonus* sound) + -OUS.] = prec. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Luctual**, *a. Obs.* [*f. l. luctu-s* mourning + -AL.] Mournful, sorrowful.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 [He] found means to maintain public manners, without that luctual remedy of blood. 1646 BUCK *Rich. II.* II. 41 The turbulent and luctual times, which were towards the end, of his. Raighe. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Rainbow* (1858) 173 Thy light as luctual and stained with woes I'll judge.

† **Luctuate**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. as* prec. + -ATE ³.] *trans.* To render mournful or gloomy. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Girard II.* 320 Sumptuous tombs, irradiated with lights and luctuated with baize.

† **Luctuous**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o. [*ad. l. luctuosus*, *f. luctu-s* mourning: see -OUS.] Mournful. 1721 BAILEY, *Luctuous*, sorrowful, full of sorrow.

Lucubrate (*lū'kibrēt*), *v.* [*f. l. lucubrāre*, ppl. stem of *lucubrāre*, *f. luc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. *intr.* Literally. To work by artificial light. In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse learnedly in writing.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1804 *Euph. Mag.* XLV. 18, I have often lucubrated for your Magazine. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like to speak and lucubrate my fill. 1824 ARNOLD in *Life* (ed. 5) 75, I could lucubrate largely *de omni scibili*, but paper happily runs short. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 755 In spite of this neglect Gioja and others have within the last four years flourished and lucubrated in Italy. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 347/1 This is not Mr. Alfred Austin lucubrating in the columns of the *Times*.

2. *trans.* To produce (literary compositions) by laborious study. (In recent Dicts.)

Hence † **Lucubrated** *ppl. a.*, (a) consumed in lucubration; (b) studied or done by artificial light (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 8 We... Spare neither sweat nor lucubrated Oyle.

Lucubration (*lū'kibratshn*). [*ad. l. lucubrāre*, *n. of action* *f. lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.]

1. The action or occupation of lucubrating; nocturnal study or meditation; study in general; an instance of this.

1595 BELL *Surv. Poverie* Ep. Ded., Who have spared no labour, no watchings, no lucubrations, to achieve exact knowledge in the holie scriptures. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 25 The very lamp of light wherewithall he used to illuminate his lucubrations, was sold for three thousand drachmas. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 63 Life is, since he is gone, But a Nocturnal Lucubration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 140 ¶ 1 That state of Mind which is proper for Lucubration. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III.* I. 79 The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was... the well-earned harvest of... many a midnight lucubration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 403 If Plato himself were to return and renew his sublime lucubrations. 1847 tr. *Foucault's Psychological Med.* 296 Immature lucubration with overstrained mental exertion. 1875 CUSIN tr. *F. Godel's Luke II.* 40 The light which the Rabbin had not found, or had lost, in their theological lucubrations.

2. *quasi-concr.* Usually *pl.* The product of nocturnal study and meditation; hence, a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration. Now somewhat derivative or playful, suggesting the notion of something pedantic or over-elaborate.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 432 His learned lucubrations and most solid works of Divinity. 1622 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 248 Which unfinished lucubration (for so I may justly call it, having been for the most part born in the night). 1693 N. MATHER *Prof. to Owen's Holy Spirit* 4 There are some other Lucubrations of his on Subjects nearly allied unto these. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 2 Having read your Lucubrations of the 10th Instant. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 285 The encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem... more difficult to be accounted for. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1750, Unconnected fragments of his lucubrations were purposely jumbled together. c 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 385 A future number of my lucubrations. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 26, I have divided my Lucubrations into Four Parts. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VIII. v. (1872) III. 36 We search in vain through toils of dusty lucubration. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xiii. 127 [She] endeavoured to turn his pious lucubrations into French verse.

† **Lucubratist**, *Obs.* [*f. l. lucubrāt-* (see LUCUBRATE *v.*) + -IST.] = LUCUBRATOR.

1759 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 429/1 It would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubratists assume.

Lucubrador (*lū'kibratōr*). [*agent-n. f. lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.] a. A nocturnal student.

b. One who produces lucubrations.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxliii. (1783) IV. 137, I remained in his lucubratory, which, in point of exterior, surpassed everything but the lucubrador. 1828 MRQ. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 240 The most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators. 1833 LYTON *Eng. & Engl.* IV. II. 55 This quality... is entirely new in an essayist. I know of no other lucubrador, who possesses it.

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† **Lucubratōry**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. *L. lucubrātorius*, *f. lucubrāre*.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to lucubration; meditative. b. *sb.* (*jocular.*) A 'thinking-shop', a place of midnight study.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., *Lucubratōry*, of or belonging to studying or working by candle-light. 1711 POPE *Let.* 21 Dec. (1735) I. 122 You must have a sober dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side to write an Epistle lucubratōry to your friend. 1775 [see LUCUBRATOR].

Lucule (*lū'kiul*). *Astr.* Also in Lat. form *pl. luculæ*, incorrectly *luculi*. [*a. f. lucule*, ad. mod. *L. lūcula*, dim. of *lūx* light.] (See quot. 1869.)

1854 WEBSTER, *Lucule*, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 32 The term *lucule* has been applied to the constituent specks on the Sun's surface. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guilielmus's Sun* (1870) 216 Hence those lines of light and shade, luminous and obscure ridges [on the Sun's disc], which have been called *lucule*.

† **Luculence**, *Obs. rare*—^o. [*ad. l. lūcentia*, *f. lūcentulus* LUCULENT.] a. Trimness, fineness, beauty (1727 in Bailey vol. II). b. Clearness, certainty (1775 in Ash).

† **Luculency**, *Obs.* [as prec.] Brightness, beauty. 1656 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1696 in PHILLIPS.

Luculent (*lū'kiulēnt*), *a.* [*ad. l. lūcentulus*, *f. lūc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. Full of light; bright, clear, shining. Now rare. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* x. 191 Trie out the grape vinehert, neither to ripe Neither to sowre, as gemmys luculent. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) I. 188 It emitted a luculent flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 631 Vipers... must be cocted on a luculent, but not a violent fire. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 70 Luculent along The purer rivers flow. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xxii. 143 The most luculent of those pearls.

2. a. Of oratory, compositions in general: Brilliant, admirable; hence of a writer or orator (*obs.*). b. Of evidence, arguments: Clear, convincing. Of explanations: Lucid, luminous.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII (1809) 450 The kyng... gaue good care to his luculent & eloquent oracion. 1597 Hooker *Recl. Pol.* v. xl § 2 The most luculent testimonies that Christian Religion hath. 1603 *Eng. Mour. Garin.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mali.) II. 486 She was still confident in her Saviour, as appeared by many luculent examples. 1605 DEKKER *News for Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 102 Luculent Poet, Elegant Orator. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* Title, Three Sermons... upon that true Prophecie of Peace, and Union, *Essay* chap. II. v. 6, 7. and 8. 1675 SIR E. SHERRBURNE *Mausolus* Pref. 10 Having illustrated so obscure a Subject in such Luculent Verse. 1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. Notes 19 Mr. John Dryden Junior's method therein is more Luculent than the Dauphin's famous Tutors. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 532 A most luculent and practical exposition. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The redundancy... may be indulged as a worthy remembrance of a most luculent example. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 6, I now desire Mr. James Ballantyne... to set up in brevity the following luculent observations. 1851 'NIMROD' *The Road* 61 A luculent chapter on the astonishing convenience of our public conveyances. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VIII. v. II. 356 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince... are not very luculent to the reader. 1885-6 F. D. ALLEN in *Papers Amer. School at Athens* (1888) IV. 39 A luculent case is in n. 58.

3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious. *Obs.*

1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Manout of Hum.* n. iii. Most debonaire, and Luculent Ladie. c 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 By what fault or fate of mine (luculent not luculent Serjants) shall I say it is come to passe. c 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (1630) III. 117/2 Saint George comes; and seeing so bright and luculent a Goddess... demanded entertainment.

Luculently (*lū'kiulēntli*), *adv.* [*f. LUCULENT* + -LY ².] In a luculent manner; clearly.

1613 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 177 So luculently foretold by this our Prophet Esaias. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 131 (1740) 102 A Declaration... which most luculently solves all. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1880) II. xi. 570 Nowhere has the transition of physical mythology into epic poetry... been so luculently shown as here. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 120 It deserved to be explained more luculently.

Lucullian, -*ean* (*lū'kuliān*, *lū'kūl'pān*), *a.* [Two forms: (1) ad. *Lucullianus*, *f. Lucull-us* (see -IAN); (2) *f. l. Lucull-us* + -AN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of L. Lucinius Lucullus, a Roman famous for his wealth and the profuse luxury of his banquets. † **Lucullean marble** (tr. *L. marmor Luculleum*): some kind of black marble; by mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the mineral now called *lucillite* or *anthracoxenite*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 572 Consult L. Lucullus... gaue the name to Lucullean marble... he brought it first to Rome, and had a speciall fancy thereto, notwithstanding it were black. 1844 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *House, Roman* 494 Columns of black marble, called Lucullean, thirty-eight feet high. 1892 K. GOULD tr. *Conversat. Dollinger* I. 8 The display, the Lucullian feast, and the introduction of the bride are merely intended to present forcibly to one's mind what the priest is called on to renounce. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 To draw company to the house to entertain her gave Lucullian banquets.

Lucillite (*lū'kūl'it*). *Min.* [*f. Lucull-us* (see prec.) + -ITE. Named by J. F. John, 1814, after the former designation 'marmor Luculleum'.] = ANTHRACOXENITE (A. H. Chester 1896).

1819 BRANDEN *Man. Chem.* 517 The black variety [of limestone] known under the name of Lucillite. 1821 R. JAMESON

Mineral. 49 Lucillite... is divided into three kinds, viz. Compact, Prismatic, and Foliated.

† **Lucuma** (*lū'kiūmā*). Also 8 *lucoma*, 9 *lucama*. [Peruvian.] A genus of American trees (N. O. *Sapotaceæ*) bearing sweet fruit.

1745 P. THOMAS *Frut. Anson's Voy.* 91 The natural Fruit of Peru are Guavas, Lucumas, Holes and Wallnuts. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* III. 210 The Lucumas... are there very plentiful. 1848 in WEBSTER (citing Gardner); 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lucumo** (*lū'kiūmō*). Also in anglicized form *lucumon*. [*L. lucumo*, *lucumon-*, an Etruscan title.] One of the Etruscan nobles, who united in themselves the character and functions of priest and prince.

1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* III. Wks. 1853 II. 331/1 The lucumons of Etruria. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxiii. Now night the burghers knock, By port and vest... Each warlike Lucumo. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 113 She... spoke of those That lay at wine with Lar and Lucumo.

Lucumony (*lū'kiūmōni*). *Kom. Hist.* Also 9 *erron. lucumony*. [*ad. f. lucumonie*, *f. l. lucumo*: see prec.] A name given by modern writers to each of the twelve states of the Etruscan federation.

1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 104 Fasulæ... with its district... formed one of the twelve lucumonies, or free states. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 36 Etruscan lucumonies had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder.

Lucur, *obs. form* of LUCUR.

Lucy (*lū'si*). *Her.* [*ad. l. lūcius*] = LUCE ¹. 1610 GUILDM *Heraldry* IV. viii. (1660) 209 Azure, three Dolphins, between two pairs of Lucyes Saltire. 1780 in FIDMUNDSON *Heraldry* II. 1864 ROUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. (ed. 3) 181 Gu., three lucys rampant in fesse arg.

† **Lud** ¹. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. *Now. ludden* thick, broad; and see LUDLOCK.] In *pl.*, the buttocks. a 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 764 On their luddis They get gait skuddis In nakit bed.

Lud ² (*lūd*). Minced form of LORD *sb.* † *a.* As an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = LORD *sb.* 6 b, c (*obs.*). b. In comic representations of the affected or hurried pronunciation used by lawyers addressing a judge in court, and by clerks in the House of Lords: see LORD *sb.* 15 b.

1725 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wfe* IV. iii. [2nd vers.], That Fellow wou'd have ravish'd me. 2nd Watch. Ravish! Ravish! O lud! O lud! O lud! Ravish her! 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 33 To make me soldier 'gainst my will, and go the lud knows where. 1773 GOLDISM *Stoops to Comp.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 O lud! he has almost cracked my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i. Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. 'Read whom, ma'am—I do not even remember the author's name'. 'O lud! on what a strand are you wrecked!' replied the young lady. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 But soldiers, they're the boys to make a rout... Lud, clowns are almost mad where'er they come. 1830 [see LORD *sb.* 15 b]. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii, 'My Lud', said Mr. Caterham, 'my case is completed'.

Lud, *var. LEIDE* *Obs.*; *obs. f. LIDE*, *LOUD*.

Luddy, *variant* of LOTEY *Obs.*

† **Ludden**, *Obs.* [Variant of LEDEN.] A refrain; the burden (of a song or complaint).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 61 The first sort of them singe the old ludden. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 The Patient wanteth but Pen and Ink, and he will prescribe his Physick, which at last must be some Cordiall or strengthening (the Ludden of Them all).

Luddism (*lū'diz'm*). [*f. Lud* or *Ludd* (see next) + -ISM.] The practices of the Luddites.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115 Several persons have been apprehended [at Huddersfield] on various charges of Luddism. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 79 That atrocious system of combination, outrage, and hired assassination, which has prevailed in some of the midland counties, under the name of Luddism. 1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/1 Her family on both sides had lived in the thick of Luddism.

Luddite (*lū'ddīt*), *sb.* (*a.*) [*f. the proper name Lud* or *Ludd* + -ITE.]

According to Pellow's *Life of Lord Sidmouth* (1847) III. 80, Ned Lud was a person of weak intellect who lived in a Leicestershire village about 1779, and who in a fit of insane rage rushed into a 'stockinger's' house, and destroyed two frames so completely that the saying 'Lud must have been here' came to be used throughout the hosiery districts when a stocking-frame had undergone extraordinary damage. The story lacks confirmation. It appears that in 1811-13 the nickname 'Captain Ludd' or 'King Lud' was commonly given to the ringleaders of the Luddites.]

A member of an organized band of English mechanics and their friends, who (1811-16) set themselves to destroy manufacturing machinery in the midlands and north of England.

1811 *Hist. Enr.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 The rioters assumed the name of Luddites and acted under the authority of an imaginary Captain Ludd. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 277/1 The Luddites at Nottingham... have relinquished their system of frame-breaking. The person known by the name of King Lud is taken... His name is Walker; he was a collier. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec. Are you not near the Luddites? And down with all kings but King Ludd? 1888 F. PERL *Risings of Luddites* 32 The names they assumed were 'Ludds', 'Ludders', and 'Luddites'. 1897 S. & B. WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1902) 220 note, We need only remind the reader... of such angry insurrections as those of the Luddites in 1811.

b. *attrib. or adj.* Pertaining to the Luddites. 1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. I. 285/1 The Luddite system. 1814 *Ibid.* LXXXIV. II. 387/2 The Luddite ring-leader... dropped dead. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* x. § 4. 806 The Luddite, or machine-breaking, riots.

Hence **Lu'dditism** = **LUDDISM**.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 426 A bill, for the suppression of Luddism in Nottinghamshire.

† **Luddock**. *Obs.* [? f. **LUD** + **-OCK**.] (But it is possible that the *lud* may be really a shortened form.) The loin, or the buttock.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Take befe and sklice hit fayre and thynne, Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 314 His luddokkys thai lowke like walk-mylne cloggyts. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Leend, lym of a beeste (MS. K., *Pyson* or luddok), *lumbus*.

† **Lude**. *Obs.* Also **lode**. [*ME.* *lūde*, repr. OE. *hlūd* str. fem. (:-**hlūdā*), cogn. w. *hlūd* **LOUD** a. (The form *lode* in the second text of *Layamon* is prob. due to a misinterpretation of the spelling *lude* in the first text.) Noise, clamour.

c 1205 *LAY.* 2591 Pa huntun wendon after mid muchelen heora lude [c 1275 *lode*]. a 1275 *Prov. Elfrid* 687 in O. E. *Misc.* 138 He wole maken fule lude, He wole gnenren, coken and chiden. [But this may belong to *LEDEN*.]

† **Lude**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ludus* play.] A game.

1694 *Motteux Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 *Lude* omniform are there invented.

Lude, var. **LEDE** *Obs.*; obs. f. **LIDE**, **LOUD**.

Lude, obs. Sc. pa. t. of **LOVE** v.1

† **Ludent**. *Obs.* nonce-wd. [ad. L. *ludent-em*, pres. ppl. of *ludere* to play.] A player.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 133, I helpe to make a ludent, And nare a student.

† **Ludgate**. *Obs.* The name (from its situation near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtors' prison in London; phr. † to take *Ludgate* (see quot. 1585). Hence † **Ludgation** (-thian, -tion), a debtor, bankrupt.

1585 HIGGINS *Nomenclator* 324 *Argentarium dissolvere*. To play the bankrupt: to take *Ludgate*. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. 1, Alwaies beware you commerce not with Bankrouts, or poore needie *Ludgathians*. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* i. (Arb.) 12 The Master, the Keepers, and all the Prisoners of *Ludgate*. *Ibid.* 12 It was a bird pickt out of purpose (amongst the *Ludgathians*) that had the basest and lowest voice, and was able in a Terme time, for a throat, to give any prisoner great ods for ye box at the grate. 1607 [E. SHARPHAM] *Cupid's Whirligig* III. i. E. 3, I am none of these *Ludgations* that beg for fourescore and ten poore men; my suite is only for my selfe. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lud's-budwark*, *Ludgate Prison*.

Ludge, -ing, etc., obs. Sc. ff. **LODGE**, **LODGING**.

† **Ludible**, a. *Obs.*—[ad. med. L. *ludibilis*, f. L. *ludere* to play.] Playful.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludible*,... apt to play, sportive.

Ludibrious (*lūdi'brīəs*), a. [ad. late L. *ludibriosus*, f. *ludibrium* sport, jest, f. *ludere* to play.]

† 1. Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery. *Obs.* 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 85/1 The youth in skuls flooke and run together, and craue that they may haue Agnes their ludibrious preie. 1597 BEAOK *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 41 Baiazet the Turke, to what a miserable and ludibrious end came hee. 1650 SIR W. MURE *Cry of Blood* 266 Ludibrious Clay Dare craule on borrowed legges, and Heaven defy. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 493 Ludibrious acts, and mere follies!

2. Full of scorn; inclined to scoff; scornful, mocking. Also *transf.* Now rare.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 62 Samson more patiently endureth the boring out of his eyes, than the ludibrious scoffs of the Philistines. 1780 J. HOWIE in *Shields Faithful Contend.* Pref. 21 This lukewarm and ludibrious generation. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 647 He.. Leaves to ludibrious winds the priceless page.

† **Ludibry**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ludibrium*: see *prec.*] Derision, contempt; *concr.* an object of derision.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 5 Brought upon every stage, and into the pulpit, as fittest for ludibry by the Players, Preists, and Prelats. 1722 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scott.* (1833) III. 225 This step of Mr. Cargill's hath been matter of much reproach and ludibry to the enemies of the Church of Scotland. 1723 MEWART *Contend. for Faith* 346 (Jam.) By Popish artifice, the most renowned court in the world is made the ludibrie and laughing-stock of the earth.

† **Ludibund**, a. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *ludibundus*, f. *ludere* to play.] Playful. Hence † **Ludibundness**.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 316 That ludibundness in Nature in her Gamaieu's and such like sportful and ludicrous productions. 1668 — *Div. Diat.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophon may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ludibund*, full of play.

† **Ludicral**, a. *Obs.* rare—[f. L. *ludicrus* LUDICROUS + **-AL**.] Ludicrous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludicral*, pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. *Greg.* 1727 BOYER *Dict. Roy.*, *Ludicral*, or *Ludicrous*.

† **Ludicrism**. *Obs.* [f. L. *ludicrus* LUDICROUS + **-ISM**.] Barlesque.

1830 R. BROWN *Mem. Curl. Mab.* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1831) XXX. 979/2 [This lay of the laureate was forthwith] duly turned into ludicrism by a barlesque song.

Ludicro (*lū'dikrō*), used as combining form of L. *ludicrus* LUDICROUS, in the sense 'ludicrous and .', as *ludicro-pathetic*, -serious, -splanetic.

1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 242 The ambiguous expression, and the ludicro-serious of the gentle essayist, perfectly secure him from the rough handling of the logical disputer. 1813 COLERIDGE *Let.* (1895) II. 607 A ludicro-splanetic copy of verses. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 432 The ludicro-pathetic effect resulting from .. levity and feeling in the character of the lower Irish.

Ludicrous (*lū'dikrō'siti*). *rare*. [f. L. UDICROUS: see **-OSITY**.] Ludicrousness.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* (1858) 309 Unintentional ludicrousities. 1856 J. BROWN *Let. in Life Cairns* xv. (1895) 422 There is a sort of sublime ludicrousity about it.

Ludicrous (*lū'dikrō's*), a. [f. L. *ludicrus* (app. evolved from the neut. sb. *ludicrum* sportive performance, stage-play, f. *ludere* to play) + **-OUS**.] † 1. Pertaining to play or sport; sportive; intended in jest, jocular, derisive. *Obs.*

1619 GATAKER *Lots* III. 34 Fastly onely maketh foure sorts; diuine...; diabolical...; political...; Ludicrous, for sport and pastime. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 25 Both in ludicrous toys, as in Childrens sports, and in weightier matters. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* xiii. 44 But he rewarding my blind devotion with a ludicrous blessing and loud laughter, I presently found my error. 1668-83 OWEN *Expos. Heb.* (1790) IV. 281 It is not a ludicrous contest that we are called to, but it is for our lives and souls. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 174 [tr. *Canons of Carthage* lxvii] If any one desire to forsake any Ludicrous Exercise (i.e. any theatrical or gladiatorial employment), and become a Christian. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Pope*, The 'Rape of the Lock'.. is universally allowed to be the most attractive of all ludicrous compositions.

† 2. Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in favourable sense, witty, humorous. *Obs.*

1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 But to entangle things thus is an usual feat of these ludicrous Spirits. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ Some ludicrous Schoolmen have put the Case, that if an Ass were placed between two Bundles of Hay [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi, Men may indulge a ludicrous turn so far as to lose all sense of conduct and prudence in worldly affairs. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 332 A heathen author, in the ludicrous way, has .. given idolatry one of the severest strokes it ever received. 1792 COWPER *Let. to T. Park* 27 Apr. The man is as formidable for his ludicrous talent, as he has made himself contemptible by his use of it. 1827 BURTON's *Anal. Mel.* (ed. 13) Adv. 7 The ludicrous Sterne has interwoven many parts of it [Burton's 'Anatomy'] into his own popular performance.

3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)

1782 MISS BURNET *Cecilia* II. III, The ludicrous mixture of groups, kept her attention unwearied. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 64 How ludicrous the priest's dogmatic roar! 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt Ess.* (1887) 321 The Duke was in a state of ludicrous distress. 1895 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Plato delights to exhibit them [Sophists] in a ludicrous point of view. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* xxiii. (1900) 298 This subdivision was often carried to ludicrous lengths. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* May 659/2 Count Victor stood before him a ludicrous figure.

4. *absol.* (in senses 2 and 3).

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 7 The ludicrous, by its nature, tends to exaggeration. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-f.* IV. 36 The ludicrous has its place in the universe. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* I. 67 A bright charming fellow, .. with a real appreciation of the ludicrous.

Ludicrously (*lū'dikrō'sli*), *adv.* [f. LUDICROUS + **-LY**.] In a ludicrous manner; † sportively, jestingly, humorously (*obs.*); ridiculously, absurdly.

a 1678 MARVELL in *Life Wks.* 1776 III. 462 You do not mean to treat me ludicrously by these munificent offers. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) I. xli. 166 It was of a piece with her saying 'that Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicrously'. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1765) I. Intro. i. 14 They will give me leave, however, to suggest, and that not ludicrously, that it might frequently be of use [etc.]. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Pope*, Circumstances were sometimes added, which .. produced what Porrault ludicrously called 'comparisons with a long tail'. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 262 As soon as he leaves the University, as it is ludicrously styled, he shuts those books for the last time. 1899 E. GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascend thro. Christ* i. 3 This calculation was ludicrously inadequate.

Ludicrousness (*lū'dikrō'snəs*), [f. LUDICROUS + **-NESS**.] The state or quality of being ludicrous.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* i. Theol. Wks. (1708) 773 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason might otherwise find out many Starting-holes [etc.]. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 160 The ludicrousness, absurdity, and extraordinary contrast between what the fellow fancied, and the reality, was truly comick. a 1800 J. WARTON *Dryden's Ilias*, D's *Poet. Wks.* (1811) IV. 530 Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of ludicrousness. 1865 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* III. (1866) 162 There is a ghastly ludicrousness in this.

† **Ludicable**, a. *Obs.* rare—[ad. L. *ludicabilis*, f. *ludificare* (see **LUDIFY** v.).] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Deceiving, *Ludicable*. 1721 BAILEY, *Ludicable*,... that maketh Sport and Pastime.

† **Ludificate**, v. *Obs.* rare—[f. L. *ludificāt*, ppl. stem of *ludificare*: see **LUDIFY** v.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludificate*, to deceive, to beguile. 1775 ASH, *Ludificate*,... to mock, to deceive, to frustrate.

Ludification (*lū'difikē'shən*). Now rare. [ad. L. *ludificationem*, f. *ludificare*: see **LUDIFY** v.] A deception or mocking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludification*, a beguiling. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ix. Comm. 612 More gentle and of less Malice were those ludifications and deceptions of Zedechias the Jew. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 181 All [are] like Ethiopians white in the Teeth, only full of ludification and injurious dealing. a 1683 STONEY *Disc. Gent.* III. § 18 (1704) 308 Such ludifications of the most sacred things. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 198 In order to see whether this ludification be not properly of demons and not of men.

† **Ludificatory**, a. *Obs.* rare—[ad. L. *ludificatori-us* deceptive: see **-ORY**.] Deceptive.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 450 In the Sacraments .. there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing ludificatory.

† **Ludify**, v. *Obs.* rare—[ad. L. *ludificare* to delude, f. *ludus* sport; see **-FY**.] *trans.* To deceive.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys. Ellis* (Roxh.) 244 Why art thou so .. cautious me for to ludyfy? *Ibid.* 276 And þat no successour shuld her ludyfy Of werdly prosperyte. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ludify*, to deceive.

† **Luding**. *Obs.* Also **3 ludinge**. [*ME.* *lūdinge*, n. of action (see **-ING** 1) f. **lūden*:-*OE.* *hlūdan* to resound (:-**hlūdjan*) related to *hlūd* **LOUD** a. For the form *luding* in the second text of *Layamon* cf. **LUDE** 1.] Noise.

c 1205 *LAY.* 10715 Pa therde be king mucle lūdinge. *Ibid.* 24873 And þa lūding alæid [c 1275 And þe lūdinge alæy].

Ludlamite (*lūdlāmait*). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after H. Ludlam, by Field.] A green crystalline hydrous phosphate of iron.

1877 *Mineral. Mag.* I. 138 Ludlamite .. is a new hydrated basic ferric phosphate. 1892 Dana's *Min.* 841.

Ludo (*lū'dō*). [a. L. *lūdo* I play.] A game, played with dice and counters on a special board. 1858 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Cards, tiddley-winks, and ludo are played, but gambling is strictly forbidden.

† **Ludus**. *Med. Obs.* [*Mod. L.* (Paracelsus), app. an application of L. *ludus* play (perh. taken in the sense 'freak of nature').] A name applied to certain septarian nodules formerly regarded as specific in cases of calcareous concretionary disease.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 83 He [Dr. Grew] supposes the Waxen-Vein to be the same with the Ludus of Paracelsus and Van Helmont. *Ibid.* 84 Sir I. Newton gave me a Piece of this kind of Body brought over from Germany by the younger Helmont, as the true Ludus of his Father; which does not differ .. from those commonly found in England.

Ludwigite (*lū'dvigait*). *Min.* [Named by Tschermak, 1874, after Prof. E. Ludwig: see **-ITE**.] A black fibrous borate of magnesium and iron.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* II. 35 Ludwigite occurs altered to limonite. 1887 *Mineral. Mag.* VII. 43 A. Renard .. examines the optical properties of Ludwigite.

Lue, **lew** (*lū*), v. *Tin and Silver mining.* *trans.* To sift with a sieve.

1674 RAN *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* [Cardiganshire] 116 That which is thus Buddled they lue with a thick hair sieve close wrought in a tub of water. *Ibid.*, *Prepar. Tin* [Cornwall] 122 The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine sieve. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lane Jeras* viii, I had new models made of the sieves for leuing.

Lue, **Lued**, obs. ff. **LEW**, **LIEF**, **LOO**, **LEDE**.

Luef, **Luer**, obs. forms of **LIEF**, **LURE**.

† **Lues** (*lū'iz*). *Med.* [L. *lues* plague.] A plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, esp. syphilis (*Lues venerea*); also, a contagious disease amongst cattle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 [The bath] is prevalent too against the *lues venerea*. 1721 BAILEY, *Lues*, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in cattle. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 573 The reason why blemorrhagis so seldom produces *lues*, is [etc.]. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 96 Many syphilitic persons have atheromatous arteries; but .. a great number who have suffered from the *lues* have also had acute rheumatism.

Hence **Luetic** (*lū'etik*) a. [badly formed, after *herpetic*, etc.], of or belonging to *lues*.

1899 ALLIBUT'S *Syst. Med.* VII. 688 In contradistinction to atheroma, luetic endarteritis is limited to single arteries.

Lueve, obs. form of **LIEF**.

Lue-warm, variant of **LEW-WARM** a.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 462 Now their consciences ar compellit .. in their muk to clag and fyle thame selfe, that is for the baptisme of their saluatioun to receive water I wat not how lue warm. 1865 READE *Hard Cash* xxiv. II. 93 Scalded dog fears lue-warm water.

Luf, obs. form of **LIEF**, **LOVE**.

Lufand, **Lufare**, obs. ff. **LOVING**, **LOVER**.

Lufe, obs. form of **LOOF**, **LOVE**, **LUFF**.

Lufesome, -sum, obs. forms of **LOVESOME**.

Luff (*luf*), sb.¹ *Naut.* Forms: 3 *lof*, (*pl.* *lofes*, 3-5 *loves*), 4-5 *lofe*, 5, 8 *loff*, 5 *louffe*, *lowffe*, 7 *loufe*; 6-7 *looffe*, *looffe*, *Sc.* *luife*, 3-9 *loof*; 6 *luffe*, 6-7 *lufe*, 5-*luff*. [Early *ME.* *lof*, *loof*, app. a. *OF.* *lof* (Wace, 12th c.), later *louf*, used in sense 1 below. Senses 2-4 are common to various mod. langs.: F. *lof*, Sp., Pg. *lof*, Du. *loef* (whence I.G. *loff*, G. *huv*, Da. *huv*, Sw. *huf*). The manner of their development is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they originated in Fr., Eng., or (?most prob.) Du. Sense 5 is peculiar to Eng., and it is not easy to connect it with any of the other senses. Certain other meanings which the word has had in Du. and Fr. need to be accounted for before any hypothesis as to the primitive meaning and sense-development can be regarded as satisfactory. In early mod. Du. *loef*, *loewe* is explained as 'thole-pin' (*scalum*, Kilian). In the 17th c. the F. *lof* or *loo* is stated to mean 'the distance from the mast to the place on the side to which the sheet is fastened when the vessel is close-hauled'. (See the quot. from Nicot in Godef., s.v.) In the existing uncertainty as to the primary meaning, the ultimate etymology remains obscure; the current view that it represents a Teut. word cogn. with ON. *lufe* palm, *Loof* sb.¹, depends on the doubtful assumption that the 'lof' of sense 1 was a steering paddle.]

† 1. ? Some implement or contrivance for altering the course of a ship. Phrases, to turn, wend the

luff (= Anglo-Latin *obliquare dracenam*), to change one's course; also *fig.* *Obs.*

Commonly supposed to have been either a rudder or a paddle to assist in steering. Comparison with the various senses which the word has had in Eng. and other langs. (see above) suggests that it may have been some kind of machine for operating on the sails.

c 1205 *LAV.* 7859 Heo scuuen ut heore lof & læiden to þon londe. *Ibid.* 20949 Heo wenden heore lofes [*c* 1275 *loves*] & liðen toward londe. *Ibid.* 30922 Heo rihten heore lofes and up drozen seiles. *a* 1225 *Amr.* R. 104 Hu swetelich þi spūs spekeð, & cleopeð þe to him so lueliche, & ter after hu he went þene lof, & spekeð swuð grimliche, 3if þu wendest vt. *a* 1259 *MATTHEW PARIS Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) III. 29 Perreuxer igitur audacter, obliquando tamen dracenam, id est loof, acsi uellent adire Calesiam. *13.. Coer de L.* 71 And her loof and her wyndas Off assure forsothe it was. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12088 Somme aforþe þe wyndas, Somme þe loof [*Petyt MS.* lofe], somme þe bytas [*orig.* 11491 Li un s'esforcent al vindas, Li nautre al lof et al betas]. *13.. E. E. Allit. P. C.* 106 Pay layden in on lade-borde & the lofe wyndes [*read* wyndes]. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 744 Tytt saillez þe þe toppe, and turnez the lufe. *1485 Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves .. j.

2. The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene ther depe. *a* 1500 *Piers of Plowman* 263 in *Hav.* *E. P. P.* II. 11 What worde for to sey he ys yn dowt; eyther, war the loof, or fall, or bye. *1609 T. Ravenscroft's Pamphlet* No. 55 D 4 b, Look to the looffe well, beware the lee still. *1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* xlix. 118 The Vice Admirall a mile right to le-wards of vs; the Reare Admirall in a manner right a head, some Culvering shott; and one upon our looffe, within shott also.

3. In various phrases. *† On luff, † at a luff, † at luff and lie, luff a luff:* hugging the wind closely, close to the wind. *† A luff:* see *ALOOF* adv. 1, 2. *† To go by luff (by love), to keep one's luff:* to keep close to the wind; to keep away from the windward, keep one's distance (from another vessel, etc.). *To spring one's luff:* to bring the ship's head closer to the wind; *transf.* (in jocular use) to show agility in climbing. (Also said of the ship, to keep her luff, spring her luff, spring a loof.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3610 The wynd was good to ther byhoute. They sailed on lrood and gon by-love, I'll the come to Troye land. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Sum bade on luffe, and other sum hald by. *a* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 6 Se that hir hatchis be handlit richt, Wi steirburd, baburd, luf, and lie. *Ibid.* 11 Bot at ane lufe scho lhis behind. *1593 Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* Pref. 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at lufe and lie. *1591 RALPH Last Fight Rev. (Arb.)* 19 Diuerse of the formost, who as the Mariners terme it, sprang their luffe. *c* 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 She verie stoutly keepinge her loofe bare with us. *1628 DIGNY Voy. Médit.* (1868) 21 He sprung his loofe and went as neere the wind as he could. *1682 HICKERINGILL Black Non-Conf. Concl.* Wks. 1716 II. 157 Then, Charity (Hussy!) stand off, keep your loof and your distance. *1697 Lond. Gaz.* No. 33183 The Hospital-Ship prudently springing her Loof quickly came near us. *1754 Eeles in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 143 If they sail upon a wind from the center of the shower toward the extremity, they may safely venture to keep their luff. *1762 FALCONER Shipw.* II. 51 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. *1805 ADM. STIRLING in Naval Chron.* XV. 80 We sprung our luff. *1849 Florist* 305 And so we quietly kept our luff. *1870 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 251, I just want to know who 'spring their luffs' most nimble up the rigging. *1887 E. J. MATHER Norward of Dogger* (1888) 172 He stated that they had passed the Leman Light, and was steering southerly, luff a luff (close haul to the wind).

4. 'The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, in other words, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached' (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

1513 DOUGLAS Æneis v. xiv. 7 Now the lee sheet, and now the luf, thai slak. *1549 Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. *c* 1860 II. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Name the parts of a fore-and-aft sail. Head, luff, leech, and foot. *1883 Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 A mainsail which is . . short on the luff or on the part which is made fast to the mast. *1893 MAX PEMBERTON Iron Pirate* 39 The mainsail presently showed a great rent near the luff.

5. The fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, where the sides begin to curve in towards the stem. *† Luff for luff:* (of two vessels) close alongside.

1624 CAPT. SMITH Virginia IV. 128 They brauely boarded vs loofe for loofe. *1627 — Seaman's Gram.* II. 9 The Bow is broadest part of the Ship before, compassing the Stem to the Loife, which reacheth so farr as the Bulkhead of the Fore-castle extendeth. *1694 MONTREUX Rabelais* v. xviii. With Cables fasten'd to the Bits abait the Manger in the Ship's Loof. *1711 W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 Raise what you can regularly in the Bulge and Loof. *c* 1850 *Radium. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Luff* or *loof*, the fullest or roundest part of the bow. *1875 BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 The two bowmen to gather down on the luff.

6. = *Luff-tackle* (see 7). *Luff upon luff*, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another, to increase the purchase.

1840 R. H. DANA Bof. Mast xxix. 99 Two more luff tackles [were] hooked on, with dogs, . . . and thus by luff upon luff, the power was multiplied. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 A long luff for a fore and aft tackle should be used for steadying the boat. *1882 NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 58 The double block of the luff is hooked to the lanyard.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *† luff board*, ? = sense 2; *† luff hook* (see quot. 1627); *† luff-law*, -lew, -low [second element obscure], ? = sense 5; *luff-*

piece (see quot.); *luff-rope*, ? the rope of a luff-tackle; *luff-tackle*, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, used for various purposes.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 56 Ledys on 'luff burd, with a lordlik fer: Lansys laid out, to [luik] thar passage sound. *1485 Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 73 *Lofe hokes. *1495 Ibid.* 158 Loff hokes. *1532 Inv. Gt. Barke* 6 Oct. (Jal), Item, a snatche polly; a Luffhooke. *1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The Loofe hooke is a tackle with two hokes, one to hitch into a chingle of the maine, or fore saile, . . . and the other to strap spliced to the chestres to bouse or pull downe the saile to succour the tackes in a stiffe gale of wind. *1495 Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Devettes stonding at the 'luffelawes oon asterburde an other a latheborde. *Ibid.* 203 Lowflewes. *Ibid.* 215 Lowflewes. *1815 Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Loof*, the after part of a ship's bow; . . . hence, the guns which lie here are called *loof-pieces. *1895 Times* 29 Jan. 11/2 Before the wheel could turn G. [a workman] had to let down in his basket from the axle in order to take off a 'luff rope. *1698 T. SAVERY Navig. Impr.* Plate, A piece of Iron, to which a 'luff Tackle may be Fixed, to lift those [paddles] that are to Heavey for mens Strength. *1731 BAILEY* vol. II, *Loof Tackle*. *1775 FALCK Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Belay all safe with stout salvages and loof-tackles. *1793 SMEATON Edystone L.* § 253 That buoy . . . was confined to the side of the Weston by a small luff-tackle which laid hold of it. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 They are . . . transported to their places by luff tackles. *1884 Mil. Engineering* I. II. 66 The luff tackle used for loading and unloading the magazine.

Luff (luf), *sb.* 2, *collog.* = LIEUTENANT.

1836 E. HOWARD R. Kefer xxxiii, The Hon. Mr. B., our junior loof. *1898 Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The future 'Luffs'—in other words, the naval cadets at Dartmouth—are to be reduced in point of numbers.

Luff (luf), *v. Naut.* *FOIMS:* 4 love, 6-8 loof, louffe, 7 looff, louffe, luffe, *Sc.* luif, 6-8 loof(e), 6- luff. [*f.* LUFF *sb.* 1; cf. Du. *loeven*, *F.* *lofer*.]

1. *intr.* To bring the head of a ship nearer to the wind; to steer or sail nearer the wind; to sail in a specified direction with the head kept close to the wind. Also with advs., *† by*, *in*, *off*, *to*, *up*, etc. *Luff round* or *alec*: see quot. 1769.

1390 GOWER Conf. II. 369 So nyh the weder thei wol love. *1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 119 He loffed too and was able to lie as neere as he could before. *1578 BEST Froisher's and Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 64 Hauling mountaines of fleeting yce on every side, we went roomer for one, and looffed for another. *1579-80 NORTH Philarch, Antonius* (1595) 999 He was driven also to looffe off to hane more room. *1591 RALPH Last Fight Rev. (Arb.)* 19 The ships that werynder his lee luffing vpy, also laid him aboard. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Alce. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer, bot luff a luyll we. *1600 Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 589 The vice-admirall of the Spaniards, looffed by and gaue the Concord the two first great shot. *1687 B. RANDOLPH Archipelago* 61 The ship . . . luffing too near the great island. *1697 DANIEL Voy.* (1729) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. *1697 DRYDEN Æneid* v. 23 Contract your swelling sails and luff to Wind. *1706 PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., *To Loof into a Harbour*, is to sail into it close by the Wind. *1748 Anson's Voy.* II. I. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we looffed close in. *1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Luff*, the order . . . to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship [etc.]. . . Hence, loof round, or luff ale; the excess of this movement by which it is intended to throw the ship's head up in the wind, in order to tack her, &c. *1806 A. DUNCAN Nelson* 110 He had the satisfaction to luff under his stern. *1831 MARRIAT P. Simple* xv, 'Luff now, all you can, quarter-master', cried the captain. *1840 R. H. DANA Bof. Mast* xxxvi. 136 She luffed at the same moment, and we just passed one another. *a* 1895 *LD. CLARENCE PAGET Autobio.* I. (1896) 8 The unfortunate vessel was in a sinking state, . . . she luffed up and grounded on the rocks.

2. *trans.* To bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind. Also with *up*. Also *luff the helm* (the call or order to the steersman).

1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. III. x. 18 She once being looft, The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Sea-wing, and . . . flies after her. *1694 MONTREUX Rabelais* IV. xxii. (1737) 95 Loff, loff, cry'd the Quarter-master. Keep her full, loff the Helm. Loof! it is, answer'd the Steermann. *1800 WELMS Washington* xi. (1810) 137 Washington . . . with a hard-a-lee, luffed up his ship at once to the gale. *1831 TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* cv, We carefully luffed her up to the wind.

3. In yacht-racing: To get the windward side of (an opponent). Also with *away*.

1894 Times 27 July 11/2 Vigilant at once began to luff Britannia. *1898 Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 In four or five lengths she was alongside and to windward. She failed, however, to luff her antagonist away.

4. ? To attach (the anchor) to the ship's luff.

1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram. ix. 38 Loofe fast your Anchor with your shank-painter.

11ence Luffing vbl. sb.; *luffing-match*, a struggle for 'weather berth' (between racing yachts).

1775 ASH, Suppl., Luffing, the act of bringing to the wind. *1886 CAULFIELD Seaman'ship Notes* 2 Luffing . . . would be correct. *1893 Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Plenty of luffing matches took place. *1896 Daily News* 2 July 4/4 Satanita soon made an attempt for Britannia's weather, but Carter put his boat sharply up and a determined luffing match ensued.

Luff, obs. form of *LOOF sb.* 1 *Sc.*, LOVE.

Luffer, obs. f. *LIVER sb.* 1; var. LOUVER.

Luffeword, variant of *LOFWORD Obs.*, praise.

Luffsum (m), obs. form of *LOVESOME*.

Lufftenander, obs. form of *LIEUTENANT*.

Lufful, obs. form of *LOVEFUL*.

Luffy (*lufliche*, etc.), obs. form of *LOVELY*.

Lufray (e, *lufre*, obs. *Sc.* forms of *LIVERY sb.*

Lufsom (e, -s(o)um, obs. forms of *LOVESOME*.

Luft (e, obs. form of *LEFT* and *LIFT sb.* 1

Luftenand, obs. form of *LIEUTENANT*.

Lug (lg), *sb.* 1 Now *dial.* Also 3-6 *lugge*, 8-9 *lugg*. [Of obscure etymology; there is no clear affinity of sense with *LUG v.* or *LOG sb.* 1]

1. A long stick or pole; the branch or limb of a tree. (See also *LUG sb.* 1 d.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1609 An everech man is widh me wroth, An me mid stone and lugge thretheth. *1447 Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 88 It. . . John Styvor making of to baner lugeus . . . iiii]. *1567 TURBERV. Epit.* etc. 26 b, And from the bodie [of pines and oaks] the boughes and lofte lugges they beate. *1609 C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M, These sides are fitly made of inch-board, or of a cleaft Lug of Withie or other wood. *1795 BILLINGSLEY Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1797) 88 Covering the same with strong lugs or poles. *1853 Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, . . . these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

2. A measure a. of length: a pole or perch, varying according to local custom; usually of 16½ feet, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 feet (? = *great lug* in quot. 1623).

1623-3 Act 5 Eliz. c. 4 § 11 What Wages every Woorckman . . . shall take . . . for ditching . . . by the Rodd, Perche, Lugg, Yard [etc.]. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* II. x. 11 For the large leape which Debon did compell Coulin to make, being eight lugs of ground. *1610 W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Sixteen Foote ½ make a Peach, Pole, or Lug. *1623 Boyle in Lismore Papers* (1826) II. 73, I paid . . . eight pounds ster. for every great Lugg of the playn work of the town wall. *1681 GLANVILLE Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 176 [He] followed the Apparition about ten Lugs (that is Poles) farther into the Copse. *1771 Antiq. Sarish.* 91 This [channel] was brought down . . . about 20 lug below the Bridge. *1813 T. DAVIS Agric. Wills* App. 268 A rod, pole, or perch . . . is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16½ feet. *1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Lug.* in Gloucestershire, a land-measure of six yards.

b. of surface: a square pole or perch; *† acre by lug* = *lug-acre* (see 3).

1602 Burford Reg. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Farr. Collect.* I. 164 Mowing of barley for every acre by lugge not above vñ. *1727 BRADELEY Fam. Dict.*, *Acres*, a Measure of Land, consisting of . . . an hundred and sixty square Lug or Perch of Land. *1772 Ann. Reg.* 115 He had inclosed with a hedge about four lug of the land. *1794 J. CLARK Voy. Agric. Herefordsh.* 31 One standard is left to each forty-nine square yards, here called a lugg. *1845 Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2, I have seen a sack [of potatoes] a lug on some land, — that is 160 sacks per acre. *1885 Borksh. Vicar in Standard* 17 Aug. 2/2 Allotments of twenty lugs each (i.e. one-eighth of an acre).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *† lug-acre*, an acre based on that value of the pole or perch to which the name *lug* was locally applied; *† lug-fall*, the length of a lug; a pole or perch.

1635 Burford Reg. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Farr. Collect.* I. 169 Wages. . . For reaping and binding of wheate, for every lugg aker not above ij. vñ. *1863 J. SCOTT Com. Bench Repts.* XII. 91 [Somerset Law Case]. The right . . . to enter . . . upon a part or strip, to wit, a 'lug fall [margin, A perch] of the said close.

Lug (lg), *sb.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also (6 *Sc.* *louge*), 6-7 *lugg* (e). [Of obscure etymology.

As a synonym of *ear*, it first appears early in the 16th c., and in colloquial *Sc.* use has entirely superseded the older word. Presumably this application is a transferred use of a word that existed earlier with some other meaning. It is possible that the sense 'ear-flap of a cap', which is the earliest represented in our quotes, may really be prior to the sense 'ear'; for similar transferences of words from parts of clothing to the parts of the body covered, cf. *breach, crown, sole*. If so, the word may perh. be of Scandinavian origin, with a general sense of 'something that can be pulled or laid hold of', specialized differently in *Sw. lugg* forelock, with which cf. Eng. *dial.* (Sheffield, North Derb., etc.) 'to pull (somebody's) lugs', meaning not as in Scotland, the ears, but the hair. (See *LUG v.*)

1. One of the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet, covering the ears.

1495 Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1877) I. 225 Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis wyth luggis; price xxxvss. *1549 Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Euyrie scheiphird hed ane horne spure in the lug of there bonet. *1737 RAMSAY Sc. Prov.* (1797) 33 He has a bee in his bannet lug. *1822 GOLDIE Poems* 115 (E.D.D.) Cock yer bonnet hie, An' frae its lug let tartans flee.

2. = *EAR sb.* 1 and 3.

In *Sc.* the only word in use, *ear* being obs. exc. in combination. Eng. writers of 16-17th c. use *lug* as a slang or jocular synonym (see quotes. 1592 and 1625, and cf. b).

1507 Extracts Aberd. Reg. (1844) I. 437 That na craftismen by hidis bot as the law requires, that is to say, the louge and the horne elik lang. *1515 Edin. Coun. Rec.* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxii. (1876) 297 To be surgeit to the gallows and thair his lug takkit to the beame. *1549 Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 Kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede be cause of his auereis. *1581 Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 109 Sathan in your knaush luggis bleu. *1592 GREENE Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 62 Then the gentlewoman let loose his enres, and let slip his head, and away went he home with his bloody lugges. *1625 B. JONSON Staple News* v. i, A fine round head when those two lugs are off To trundle through a pillory. *1659 SHIRLEY Content. Ajax & Ulysses* i, If you have a mind to lose one of your lugs, . . . Talk on. *1721 RAMSAY Luggie Spence* xiii, I . . . Roun'd in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate. *1786 BURNS Scotch Drink* 4 Let other Poets, grate our lug. *1824 SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xii, Dinna blaw in folk's lugs

that gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 52, I heard the balls whistle in our lugs.

† b. In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in specialized meanings: (a) the lobe of the ear; (b) a large ugly ear. *Obs.*

1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parvass* v. iv. 2232 Like a great swine by his long leane eard lugges. 1611 CORG., *Le mol de Coreille*, the lug or list of th' eare. 1650 BULWER *Andropomet*, viii. (1653) 158 The promynchy of our Eares serve also for a defence [etc.]... all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prickeares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lug*, the tip of the Ear. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* 60 Dare you think your clumsy lugs [printed lugs] so proper to decide, as The delicate ears of Justice Midas?

c. In phrases similar to those s.v. EAR sb.1 Also, fig. to get one's lug in one's loaf, to be severely taken to task; by the lug and the horn, by main force; to hang by the lug of, to keep a firm hold of.

1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i. Wks. 1873 l. 47 You .. were found by my servants at Luggs with your brace of Corps beares. 1693 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* (1708) 54 Since the Cause is put in his Hand, ye have ay good Reason to hing by the Lug of it. 1744 ADAM SMITH in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) l. 481, I shall get my lug in my lufe, as we say, for what I have written. 1770 BR. FORBES *Frisls*, (1880) 300 The poor Brutes.. cock'd th'ir Lugs when they came in sight of Maryburgh. 1828 MOIR *Maisie Wauch* xx. 291 We carried them by the lug and the horn before a Justice of peace. 1883 THOMSON *Laddy May* 109 (E. D. D.) Up in debt owe the lugs, he is happy for a.

3. An object resembling the external ear.

a. The handle of a pitcher, etc. Also *techn.* in various uses, denoting an appendage by which an object may be lifted or suspended; cf. EAR sb.1 8, 8 b, 13.

1624 *Invent. in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 151 One copper pan with 2 lugges. 1693 *Ughuhal's Rabelais* III. xlv, Instructors of Children shake the heads of their Disciples, as one would do a Pot in holding it by the Lugs. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 51 Sewing on one old lug or flap.. o. o. 6. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monrose* iv. The lady's auld posses dish, that wants the cover and one o' the lugs. 1862 MACM. *Mag.* Oct. 510 That, when they 'pree' or examine a corner or lug of their nets, they may find it glitter with the silvery sheen of the fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Lugs, the ears of a bomb-shell, to which the hooks are applied in lifting it. 1871 OWEN *Mod. Artill.* 98 There are three natures of mortar shells.. the two higher natures have either lugs or lewis holes. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Pops* 69 A lug or ear is left on each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1895 MONTH Sept. 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug or ear.

b. = EAR sb.1 9.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 215 In the centre of this fulcrum are two projecting lugs, one on each side. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* II. 16 The fork-shaped piece of wood that projects from the hanging end of the feeder [in the blowing-action], called the lug. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 33 A neat iron tank, with lugs to allow of its being screwed to a bench. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 The lugs of the barrels.. should be oiled occasionally. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 39 Top-gallant yards are.. fitted with an iron band and lug round the centre of the yard. 1897 *Enyclop. Sport* I. 271/2 The [bicycle] Frame is made of steel tubes, inserted at their points of junction into hollow stampings or castings of metal, known as 'lugs'.

c. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess); a (chimney) corner.

1784 BURNS *Ep. to David* i, Frosty winds blaw.. Ben to the chimla lug. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* xii. 276 He likit the lug o' the kitchen fire best.

4. Tobacco trade (see QUOTS.).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1883 PATON & DITMAR in *Enyclop. Brit.* XXIII. 424/2 The leaves [of tobacco] are.. sorted into qualities, such as 'lugs', or lower leaves, 'firsts', and 'seconds'. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 442 The lowest grade was known as lugs as early as 1686.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (as sense 1) *lug-cap*; (sense 2) *lug-drum*, *trumpet*; (sense 3) *lug-end*, *-knee*; *lug-bab* *Sc.*, an ear-drop (cf. BOB sb.1 3); *lug-bolt*, a cylindrical bolt, to which is welded a flat iron bar (*Cent. Dict.*); *lug-chair*, an easy-chair with side-pieces for the head; *lug-haul* *v.*, to pull by the ears; *lug-knot*, a knot of ribbons worn at the ear; *lug-mark*, *sb.* and *v.* = EAR-MARK.

1725 *Cock-laird in Orpheus Caledonius*, Craig-claiths, and *lug-babs, And rings twa or three. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 The black skull cap of silk or cotton, the common *lug-cap [etc.]. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 347/1 Humped in his *lug-chair, he would forget his duty. 1865 *Young Pitt.* 169 (E. D. D.) The whistlin' and the skirlin'.. Rings through ane's *lug-drum like a bullet. 1894 BORTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) App. 228 These plates must be perforated all over.. to within about 1/2 in. of the top, or *lug-end. 1829 HOGG *Shuph.* cl. vii. 201 Speak plain out, else I'll have thee *lug-hauled, thou dwarf! 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 39 Plate XVI. and fig. 7, show the kind known as *lug knees, the lugs being forged to the knee. 17.. *Muirland Willie* xii. in Ramsay *Tat. Misc.* (1788) I. 9 Our bride's maidens were na few, Wi' tap-knots, *lug-knots, a' in blew. 1895 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 181 Imprisoning, *lugg-marking, banishing, and killing. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agrie. Surv. Pebles* 101 They [lambs] receive.. marks cut into the ear with a knife, designed lug mark. 1892 *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 28 Mar. 5/6 A North-umbrian farmer.. in identifying a heifer in dispute, stated that he lug-marked it. 1893 CROCKETT *Sticket Minister* etc. 68 Every sentence has got the 'Gallowa' lug-mark' plain on it. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1864) III. 54 Gin he uses a *lug-trumpet.

† *Lug*, *sb.*3 *Obs.* [Cf. LUG *v.* (sense 3) and *sb.*7; also LG. *lug*; Du. *log*, slow, heavy, and Log *sb.*1] Something heavy and clumsy; in quot. applied to a massive bow.

1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* l. (Arb.) 28 The other [bowe] is a lugge slowe of east, folowing the string, more sure for to last, then pleasaunt for to vse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vastus arcus*, a lugge, or mighty bigge bowe.

Lug (*lvg*), *sb.*4 Also 7 *lugg*, 7 9 *log*. [Cf. prec.; also LURG.] A large marine worm (*Arenicola marina*) which burrows in the sands of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-worm*; *lug-fork* (see quot. 1883).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, The Lugg is a worme resembling the Tag-worme or Angle-touch, and lying in the ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot. V.* 277 All the above [fish].. are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug. 1802 BINGLY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 409 Lug-worms are marine animals. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 315 A sufficient supply of 'log', or the worms found in the sea-sand. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Lug Fork.. used.. for digging large Lugworms.

† *Lug*, *sb.*5 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The mod. Cornwall dialect has *Lugg, the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn', but the identity of the word is doubtful.]

= FLAG sb.1 1.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, LUG, *acorum*. 1850 W. K. CLAY *Waterbeach* 21 Lugs (flags).. made a coarse kind of hay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

Lug (*lvg*), *sb.*6 Short for LUG-SAIL. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-rigged* *adj.*; *lug-boat* (see quot. 1867).

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii. Up with the lugs. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 148 My eye lights.. on certain lug-rigged boats bobbing along the waves. These are fishing-boats. 1860 NARES *Seamanship* 100 Sling a dipping lug 1/4 from the foremost yard arm; standing lug 4. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lug-boat*, the fine Deal boats which brave the severest weather; they are rigged as luggers, and dip the yards in tacking. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 9 She was jogging easily along under her fore and mizzen lugs and a small jib.

Lug (*lvg*), *sb.*7 [f. LUG *v.*] The action of lugging; a rough pull; *b. concn.* (U.S.) see quot. 1828.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Nice Valour* III. ii. All but a lugg byth'eare. 1687 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, To give one a lug, tirer l'Oreille à quelqu'un tout d'un coup. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34. 3/2 I'll send you lug his ears.. The Lug might more be fear'd by you. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lug*,.. something heavy to be drawn or carried, (Vulgar.) 1897 WEBSTER, *Lug*, the act of lugging; as, a hard lug; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy lug. (*Colloq.*)

Lug (*lvg*), *v.* Also 4 *logge*, 4-8 *lugg* (e. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull a person's hair, f. *lugg* forehead, also nap of cloth.

Normally an ON. **lugg* might be cogn. w. a vb. **luggan*—OEt. **lauran*, represented only by MDu. *laurwen*, *gelaurwen* to snatch at, seize.]

1. *trans.* To pull, give a pull to, to pull by (the ear, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In South Yorkshire and the adjacent counties the most common use is in the sense 'to pull the hair of (a person)'.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 149 Be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him riht as hir liste. 1399 LANGR. *Rich. Reddes* II. 173 This lorell that ladde this loby awaye.. was felliche ylaiste and luggid ful ylle. 1533 J. HAYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) B. iiij, Leue thy railynges.. Or by Iys Ish lug the by the swete eares. 1621-23 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changing* II. i. 81 Like a common Garden-bull, I do but take breath to be lugg'd again. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* x. 6 These also [sc. swine] when lugged.. will hit by their home. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 242 He was Lugged and Tumbled by the Rabbie. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* III. i. Wks. 127 II. 298 I'll have my Footmen lug you, you Cur. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. i. 277 To see a Strumpet tear A Cynick's Beard, and lug him by the Hair. 1720 POPE *Let. to Earl Burlington* Wks. 1737 VI. 20 Mr. Lintott lugg'd the reins, stout short, and broke out, 'Well Sir, how far have you gone?' 1775 FRANCIS *Let.* (1901) I. 231 Some with Pincers pulling out their own Beards, and Lugging their Ears. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 64 The dog.. still fawns on the master who is lugging his ears. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, So saying, he lugged me by the ear, upon which I knocked him down for his trouble.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug. Of a horse: To press heavily on (the bit or reins).

1375 *Folk Mass Bk.* App. iv. 350 Wip his teth anon He lugged hat al in synder gon lasch. 1550 CHRISTIE *Kirke Gr.* vii, Lord, than how they luggit! 1598 HAKLUYT's *Fey.* (1599) I. 601 This huge and monstrous galliasse, where-in were contained three hundred slaves to lug at the oares. 1876 BROWNING *Paschiarotto* xxi, A whip awaits shirkers and shufflers Who slacken their pace, sick of lugging At what don't advance for their tugging. 1894 CROCKER *Educ. Horse* 57 A colt thoroughly bitten with this brute will never lug on the reins. *Ibid.* 133 A horse that lugs on the bit.

† b. To take a pull at (liquor, the breast). Also *trans.* To pull at (the breast). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 295 How our maltbuds lug at this liquor. 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 467 When we have lugged the breast almost drie. 1645 CROOKE *Body of Man* 669 That he might cease to be trouble-some to his mother, and not lie always lugging at her breasts. 1617 J. MOORE *Twofold Cord Consolat.* II. 43 The breasts of the world, (which we always would be lugging).

c. To move about, along, heavily and slowly; to drag. *rare*, now only *techn.*

In South Yorkshire, etc. a comb is said to 'lug' when it meets with resistance in passing through the hair.

13.. F. E. ALLIT. P. B. 443 As þat lyftande lome [sc. the Ark] lugged aboute. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. i, My flagging Soul flies under her own pitch, Like Fowl in air too damp, and lugs along, As if she were a body in a body. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 446 When balls stick together in distributing they are said to lug. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. *trans.* To pull along with violent effort; to drag, tug (something heavy). Also with *advs.* (cf. 5). † To lug forth, *absol.* (nonce-use) = to lug out (5 b).

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11029 þe Mirmydous.. Lepyn to þere lord, luggit hym away. *Ibid.* 12323 The lady þat the lede luggit of þe toure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Canum*, *Inclutabile canum*, out of whiche one can not luggie his legges. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 114 They lugged me fourth and carried me away. 1682 DRYDEN *Epil. to King & Queen* 31 Think on your souls; but by your lugging forth, It seems you know how little they are worth. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1700) 180 There Sweat, there Strain, there lug the laborious Oar. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. xiii, I lugged this Money home to my Cave, and laid it up. 1778 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 291 The Turkish Admiral.. caused his Janizaries.. to lug along all the heavy Artillery, in Slings, on their Shoulders. 1782 CHARL. A. BURNEY *Jnl.* 15 Jan. in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary*, Mr. Seward came up, lugging a chair into the middle of the room for me. 1825 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 332 She lugged from the fire a huge iron pot. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* viii. 90, I was lugged headlong up a steep stair.

b. *colloq.* with a hyperbolic suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 260 It is.. more convenient.. than to lug a Gallipot along with him. 1717 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct. in *M. W. M.'s Lett.* (1887) I. 306 Allow me.. to lug an old busto behind you, and I shall be proud beyond expression. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) II. 106 The Countess used to lug a half-length picture.. behind her postchaise. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* i. (1894) 8 Boswell.. succeeded in lugging him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. 91 And how can you expect that a man who is being lugged forward [etc.]. 1896 NEWNHAM-JAVIS *Three Men* etc. 14 His wife lugged it [a marble god] down here with her yesterday.

4. *fig.* To introduce in a forced manner, or irrelevantly; = DRAG *v.* 2.

1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* (1754) App. 320 There is scarcely an enormity in the university, which you have not lugged-in. 1774 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mr. Crisp* Apr. in *Early Diary*, In Raphael's School of Athens.. I like his picture of the Dwarf, which for fun and spite he lugg'd by head and shoulders into that fine composition. 1901 SCOTSMAN 1 Mar. 5/3 Counsel for the other side had lugged in every thing he could to prejudice the case.

5. *Lug out.* a. *trans.* See prec. senses and *out*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6663 Weghis of his aune Luggit hym out to be laund. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 12 The major lugged out the goods. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, Mr. Brock lugged out five guineas. 1840 — *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1866) 178 The little fellow was obliged to lug out his sword. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 23 You land and lug out the tent.

fig. 1755 BARNABY RICH'S *New Jnl.* 3, I thought of.. lugging out my florid style, which I keep by me for Holidays. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Quarterly reviewer also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish-like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only *arch.* † Also *fig.*, To launch out in talk.

1684 DRYDEN *Prolog.* to 'Disappointment' 62 They caterwaul.. Call sons of whores, and strike, but ne'er lug out. 1700 *Step. to Bath* (ed. 2) 4 They call'd for a Bill, which was presently brought; out I lugg'd, and was going to Discharge, but [etc.]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) I. iv. 17 My poor uncle.. was obliged to lug out in his own defence. 1787 *Minor* IV. v. 214, I lugged out in the most feeling manner on my sad situation. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, Put up both of you, or I shall lug out as thirdsman. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. ix. 287 If the patrons of art don't lug out handsomely to get.. that picture —. 1889 DOYLE *Miah Clark* 75, I.. might have had more, had that young fool not lugged out at me.

† 6. *intr.* † To draw swords (= *lug out*, 5 b); or † to tussle. *Obs.*

1605 31 *Pt. Ircanimo* III. ii. 121 Lug with him, boy; honors in blood best swim.

Lug, *obs.* Sc. form of LODGE *sb.*

Lugage, *obs.* form of LUGGAGE.

Lug-aleaf, *Cornish dial.* ? *Obs.* = BRILL *sb.*1

1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist.* Pisc. IV. iii. 95 Rhombus non aculeatus squamosus.. Lug-aleaf Cornubiensis. 1705 — *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 31 The Pearl Loundinensis, Cornubiensis Lug-aleaf. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art Angling* 116 Of the Pearl or Lug-Aleat.

Lugdor (re, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*, woodlouse.

14.. *Voc. in Prompt. Parv.* 31 note, *Multipes*, lugdorre.

Luge, *obs.* Sc. form of LODGE *sb.* and *v.*

Luge (ing, *obs.* form of LONGING *vbl. sb.*

Lugent (lūdzēnt), *a. rare* -o. [ad. L. *lūgent-*em, pr. pple. f. *lūgere* to mourn.] a. Weeping. b. (See quot. 1889).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lugent*, weeping. Applied to plants with drooping branches.

Luggage (lūdzdz). Also 7 *logage*, *lug-gadge*, -edge, *lugage*. [f. LUG *v.* + -AGE.]

1. † In early use: What has to be lugged about; inconveniently heavy baggage (*obs.*). Also, the baggage of an army. Now, in Great Britain, the ordinary word for: The baggage belonging to a traveller or passenger, esp. by a public conveyance.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* F 1 b, I hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his *Charons Nautium* or ferry three half pence, & so dismist him to go to the place from whence he came. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 160 Come bring your luggage Nobly on your backs. 1609 *ARMIN Two Maids More-clacke* A 2 [Stage-direct.] Enter two watermen with luggage. 1615 *BROWELL Moham. Lup.* II. § 90 The pilgrims do stay, and dispose of their luggage where they meane to rest themselves. 1631 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) II. 127 The residue .. taken prisoners, with all their .. luggage. 1665 *GLANVILLE Def. Vain Dogn.* p. xii, If the Luggage be prized equally with the Jewels, none will be cast out, till all be lost and shipwrack't. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver.* II. ii, We had no other Company but a Boy of the House, who rode after us with the Luggage. 1827 *R. NERRIT in Mem.* (1858) II. 47, I got all my heavy luggage on board. 1851 *GALLENGA Italy* 489 Heavy losses of cannon, ammunition, and luggage. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 464/1 The ladder-cart is loaded with luggage.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1612 *DONNE Progr. of Soul, Harbinger* 9 No soule—whiles with the luggage of this clay it clogged is—can follow thee halfe way. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 1033 A lively faith will bear aloft the mind And leave the luggage of good works behind. 1776 *G. CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 356 The luggage of particles such as pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs clogs the expression. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Two Races Men*, Getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* lxii. IV. 224 The continued visit of that familiar sorrow which had lately come back, bringing abundant luggage.

† c. Goods in general. *Obs. rare*—1.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 54 Powhatan .. presented him with twentie Turkies. Now .. he presented Captaine Smith with the like luggage.

2. † a. With a. An encumbrance (*obs.*). b. *pl. non-use* = IMPEDIMENTA.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* III. (1634) 52 Those uncountable multitudes .. are .. rather a luggage than an aide. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* v. ii, My misfortune made me thinke .. My very soule a luggage. 1693 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 643 Why should the Shell it self be brought, an useless Luggage so far. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 8 His whole army with his luggages.

† 3. The quality or condition of having to be lugged; heavy weight. *Obs.*

1667 *Observ. Burning Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 Four commodities, which, for their luggage and cumbersome, could not be rescued from the jaws of that unmerciful element, that is, wine, tobacco, spices, and books.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *luggage-boat*, *-boot*, *-carrier*, *-label*, *-porter*, *-ticket*, *train*, *-van*.

1720 *Dr. Fox Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 206 He sent him .. in a great 'luggage-boat, a cow. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iv. ii, A leatheren Diligence, with its post-bags and 'luggage-boots [etc.]. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 64 The burden of the 'luggage-carriers was .. lightened. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 9/3 Joseph Durisch, 'luggage porter at the Walsingham House Hotel. 1893 *H. S. MERRIMAN Roden's Corner* xxiii. 231 Give your 'luggage ticket to the hotel porter. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 394 To indicate .. the class of the train that had last passed, whether ordinary, express, or 'luggage. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxv. III. 23 Like the sprite of ill-luck you .. see grinning at you from the top of your 'luggage-van.

Hence **Luggaged** *pp. a.*, loaded with luggage; † **Luggaging** *vbl. sh.*, carrying luggage.

1691 *J. WILSON Belphegor* III. i, My Back's almost broke with Lugging. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Rhymes by Roadside* i, We're losing fast the luggaged roof, The whistling guard and ringing hoof.

Luggageless (*lɒdʒɪzls*), *a.* [f. *LUGGAGE* + *-LESS*.] Without luggage.

1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* III. 177, I was taking a short, harmless, luggageless journey. 1887 *Bicycling News* 27 Aug. 327/1 He arrived at the Royal Oak luggageless.

Luggar (*lʊgər*). Also *luggur*, *luggur*. [Hindi *luggar*.] = **JUGGER** (properly, the female bird).

1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 522 *Luggar*, the *Falco jugger* of ornithology.

† **Luggard**. *Obs.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ARD*.] One who moves heavily; a luggard. (Cf. *LAGGARD*.) a 1529 *SKELTON Dyties Solacys* 26 Behold, thou lyste, luggard, alone! 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

Lugge, *obs.* form of *LUG*.

Lugged (*lʊgd*), *pp. a.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ED*.] Pulled by the ears. Of a bear: Baited.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 84, I am as Melancholly as a Gye-Cat, or a lugg'd Beare. 1598 *Br. HALL Sat.* IV. i. 72 His ears hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. ii. 42 (1st Qo. 1608), A gracious aged man, Whose reuerence euen the head-lug'd beare would lick. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* II. v. 52 You know how pitifully a lugg'd sow looks. 1851 *MRS. MARSH Ravenscliffe* II. i. 10 He was .. as surly as a lugged bear.

Lugged, *pp. a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *lwygt*, 6 ludge, lowgt, 6, 9 lug'd, luggit, 8 luggot. [f. *LUG* sh. + *-ED*.] Having 'lugs' or ears. 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 146 Item, the xxij da of Februar, for a lwygt cap and a bonat to the king, price xxxjs. 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 674 (Jan.), vj lowgt dischis of pewtyr. 1594-5 *Inventory in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 132 Item ij copper luggd pannes ijs. vjd. 1598 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* III. x. H 7 b, The long foolcs coate, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot from mimick Piso, all doe claime their roote. 1718 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xxi, Hutcheon with a three-lugged cap. a 1779 *D. GRAHAM Writings* (1853) II. 142 Ye see the hens turns ay red lugged or they begin to lay. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fizza an' freath! 'th' luggot caup! 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 281 Send one of your companions for your lugged water-stoup.

Luggee (*lʊgɪ*), *nonce-wd.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-EE*.] One who is lugged or pulled.

1830 *GRVILLE Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) I. ix. 350 The luggee holds by this tackle, and the guide goes before him.

Luggen, *obs.* form of *LIE* v. 1.

Luggenis, *obs.* *Sc. pl.* of *LONGING* *vbl. sh.*

Lugger (*lʊgər*), *sh.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ER*.] One who lugs; spec. an oarsman who depends on mere strength.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Tireur*, a drawer, puller, .. lugger, tugger. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/5 His Australian competitor, though by no means such a mere 'lugger' as his countryman Trickett, trusts much less to .. mechanical finish.

Lugger (*lʊgər*), *sh.* [perh. f. *lug* in *LUG-SAIL*; but cf. *Du. logger*, perh. f. *MDu. loggen*, *luggen* to fish with a drag-net.] (See quot. 1867.) 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4. 1809 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 In a general impressment .. it cost the nation, in cutters, loggers, press-gangs, .. a hundred pounds for every man they obtained. 1817 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 385 He .. is as slow getting under way, as a Dutch lugger. 1837 *MARRAT Dogfish* xxx, The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was clinker built, and very swift. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lugger*, a small vessel with .. four-cornered cut sails, set fore and aft, and [sic] may have two or three masts. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 217, I am captain of the lugger you see yonder.

b. *attrib.* (*appositive*) and *Comb.*

1801 *NELSON in A. Duncan Life* (1866) 194 Flats (lugger-rigged). 1819 *J. H. VAUX Mem.* I. 70 A beautiful French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns.

† **Lugger**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ER*.] *trans.* a. To drag or carry about. b. To tease.

1654 *FLECKNOE Ten Years Trav.* 78 Apes which had young, with 2 or 3 claspit about their neck, .. which they went thus lugging, till [etc.]. 1679 *CROWNE Ambit. Statesman* III. 32 When e'er I see Authority Lugging a heavy fool upon her shoulders Before me. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* II. 174 The child don't like to lugger folks.

Luggerheaded, *obs.* form of *LOGGERHEADED*. **Luggie** (*lʊgi*), *Sc.* [f. *LUG* sh. + *-IE*.] A small wooden vessel with a 'lug' or handle.

1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Beech luggies mingle, On skells forgaist the door. 1785 *BURNS Hallowe'en* xxvii, In order on the clean hearth-stane, The luggies three are ranged. 1876 *C. GUNON R. Gray* xxvii, Two strapping lassies .. preparing the luggies, for the evening's milk. 1901 *R. ANDERSON Hist. Kilsyth* iv. 30 There were 'luggies' in the morning filled with porridge.

Lugging (*lʊgɪŋ*), *vbl. sh.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *LUG*.

a 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 212 On this loyne thou may have good lugging. 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 1309 With myghty lugging. He plucked the bull by the horned scull. 1614 *MARSHAM Cheap. Husb.* v. xiii. (1668) 105 The lugging of Swine with Dogs.

Lugging (*lʊgɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [f. *LUG* v. + *-ING*.] That moves slowly and heavily. (Cf. *LUG* v. 2 c.)

1816 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XLII. 527 The lugging baggage-waggons oxen drag.

Luggis, *obs.* *Sc. pl.* of *LONGE* *sh.*

† **Luggish**, *a.* *Obs.* [? f. *LUG* v. + *-ISH*.] Miserly. 1684-5 *WOOD Life* i Jan., Verie rich, having been alwaies of a covetous and luggish disposition.

Lugin, *obs.* form of *LONGING* *vbl. sh.*

† **Luginar**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *lugin* *LONGING* *vbl. sh.* + *-AR*, *-ER*.] One who lets lodgings.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1814) II. 243 I All prouest & balseys .. avis w' par luginaris & hostillaris w'in par bondis anent be lugin.

Luging, *obs.* form of *LONGING* *vbl. sh.*

Lugis, *obs.* *pl.* of *LONGE* *sh.*

Lugit, *obs.* *Sc. pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of *LONGE* v. † **Lug-loaf**. *a.* (2 or *sh.*) *Obs.* [f. *LUG* v.]

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) F 4 b, Shee had little reason to take a Cullian lug-loafe, milke sop slauie When she may haue a Lawyer.

Lugre, *obs.* form of *FIGURE*.

Lug-sail. [Formation uncertain: perh. f. *LUG* v. or *LUGS* sh. 2.] A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its length from one end, and so hangs obliquely. Also *attrib.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1194/4 She is open in the Midships, and sails with a Lugsail, and one Topsail. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voile de Fortune*, the square or lug sail of a galley or tartane. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 214 A lug-sail boat from Calais. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 212 The boats with their reefed lugsails scudding for the harbour mouth.

† **Lugubre**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. f. *lugubre*, ad. l. *lūgubris*, f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] Lugubrious.

1727 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar July, You see my philosophy is not so lugubre as yours.

Lugubriosity (*lūgubriɔsɪti*), *rare.* [f. l. *lūgubris* + *-OSITY*.] Mourfulness.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 259 Our Church music is .. characterized by a long-drawn funeral lugubriosity. 1846 *WORCESTER cites Q. Rev.*

Lugubrious (*lūgubriəs*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] Characterized by, expressing or causing mourning; doleful, mournful, sorrowful.

1601 *DENT Pathos. Heaven* (1831) 305 The sea shall roar and make a noise in most doleful and lugubrious manner. 1639 *HAMMOND Pastors Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 546 To act no passionate, lugubrious, tragical part. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom.* vi. 267 The severe graces of Virtue must have a lugubrious appearance to them. 1847 *LEWES*

Hist. Philos. (1867) II. 567 A grotesque and lugubrious farce was played on the day of his quitting the establishment. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxi. (1878) 173 The enforced silence of the room was rather a painful and lugubrious business. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 113 The lugubrious fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

Hence **Lugubriously** *adv.*, **Lugubriousness**.

1848 *WEBSTER, Lugubriously*. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON And. Alt.* III. cxi. 49 It points lugubriously to the fact, that the ways of dishonour are not always ways of pleasantness. 1879 *R. H. ELLIOT Written on Foreheads* I. 16 They did not cultivate lugubriousness in general. 1900 *H. W. SMYTH Greek Melic Poets* 389 Some of his [Bacchylides'] lugubriousness is no doubt mere literary veneer.

† **Lugubrous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. l. *lūgubr-is* + *-OUS*.] = **LUGUBRIOUS**.

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 54 Windowes shut up with cloath curtains, to make the ceremonies seeme more lugubrious. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 14, I onely had the affliction to be present at the lugubrious Object. 1708 *OZZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. (1730) 177 Now the lugubrious Instrument resounds, And every Ear with hideous Clangor wounds. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Lug-worm: see *LUG* sh. 4.

Luidore, *obs.* form of *LOUIS D'OR*.

Luif, **Luif** f, *obs.* forms of *LOOF* sh. 1, *LUFF*.

Luif (f ar, *obs.* form of *LOVER* 1.

Luifsum, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *LOVESOME*.

Luite, variant of *LITE* sh. 1, little.

† **Luition**. *Obs. rare* = [ad. l. *luition-em*, n. of action f. *luere* to pay.] Payment of a ransom.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Luition*, a paying a ransom.

Luiver, *obs.* form of *LOVER* 1.

† **Lujula**. *Obs.* [a. It. *lugiola*, f. *Luglio* JULY.] An old name of Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

1651 *HIGGS New Disp.* 2 166 So also vegetables may assume a vitriolate energy, as Lujula, Limons, succory. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cxxiii. 179 It [Wood-Sorrel] is called by the Apothecaries in their Shops, Alleluia, and Lujula .. the other [name] came corruptly from Lujula, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it. 1687 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* NII. 152 The Sorrel-tree bears a Leaf something like a Laurel, in Taste much resembling Lujula.

Luk, *obs.* f. *LOOK* v., *LUCK*; var. *LOUK* v. 1 *Obs.*

Lukar, *obs.* form of *LUCKE*.

Luke (*lʊk*), *sh. slang.* Nothing.

1821 in *Life Hagart* 172 *Gloss.* 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

† **Luke**, **Lukes**, *proper name.* *Obs.* Also 5 *luks*. The anglicized name of the town of Lucca in Italy; used *attrib.*

[1393 *JANGL. P. Pl. C.* v. 194 Lombardes of lukes. *Ibid.* ix. 109 By be rode of lukes.] 1483 *Wandr. Acc.* in *Grose Antig. Report.* (1877) I. 49, ij canopies, oon with luks gold garryssht with frengoe of venys gold. 1640 *Kates in Northwick's Lond.* (1773) 839, 1 Silk, wrought satins, of Polonia, lukes, jean [etc.]. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* I. 35 Cephalonia is fruitful in Oyl, and excellent Wines, especially red Muscates (which we call Luke Sherry). 1684 *G. MERTON Praise Poets.* (1685) 2 Briskets, Luke Olives, Anchoves, Caveaut, Nests Tongues [etc.]. 1700 *PETIVER Musci Petiver.* 60 Its about the lighness of a Lucca (Luke) Olive.

Luke (*lʊk*), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *lueue*, 4-5 *lewke*, 5 *leukie*, (luk, 6 *Sc. luk*, 3-6, 9 *luke*. [The ME. forms *lueue*, *leuk*, and the modern pronunciation, appear to point to a derivation from OE. *hlrow* LEW a., perh. through the medium of a vb. **hlreucian*: see *LUKE* v.]

Notwithstanding the resemblance in form and meaning, it seems impossible to connect the word etymologically with mod. *Du. luk* (pronounced *lōk*) lukewarm, LG. *lūk*, *luke*, *lōk*, tepid, weak, slack. See *LUKEWARM*.]

1. = **LUKEWARM** 1.

c 1205 *JAY.* 27557 And opened was his breoste. Pa blod com forð luke. 1311 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7481 (MS. Harl.) Als a lewke bath nouthur hate ne calde. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In reward of which flame ore fire is but lewk. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 61 Vt luk water hem biwepe They wole be grete. 1491 *CANTON Titus Pat.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 228 b/2 He drank luke water. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxiii, Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.

2. = **LUKEWARM** 2.

1340 *Ayeb.* 31 He is fyehle and lueue to alle guodes to done. 1388 *WYCLIF Rev.* iii. 16 Thou art lew [i.e. luk] and nether cold, nether hot. c 1449 *PICCOCK Repr.* II. viii. 184 Thou3 in ech chapel .. may be ymagis of God and of Marie and of Seintis forto make bi hem sengil and leuke remembrauncis. c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* I. xxi. 37 The negligent religiose & be lewke hap tribulation.

3. *Comb.*, as *luke-hearted* adj.; *luke-hot* a. = **LUKEWARM**.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iii. (1495) 605 Oyle of almondes cleynt-yth and purgyth matere of eeres yf it be luke hote [80d]. *E. Mus. MS.* wache hote] droppyd therein. c 1450 *ME. Mod. Rk.* (Heinrich) 217 Mak alle þus lewk hot to gedere. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua marit women* 498, I am so loik [MS. M. luk] heritil.

Hence † **Lukely** *after*, † **Lukeness**.

1340 *Ayeb.* 31 Huanne þe man loueþ lite and luecliehe cure lhorð, þet he solde loueþ bernidelfiche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/1 Lewkenesse, tepor. 1597 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 406 His lukeness and neutrality of dealing in his seruice did so much offend him.

† **Luke**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 *lewke* (e. [? repr. OE. **hlreucian*, f. **hlrow* LEW a.; for the formation cf. *ieldician* to delay, f. *cald* old, and *gearcian* to prepare, f. *gearo* ready.

The existence of such a vb. in OE. must ap. be assumed in order to account for the formation of *LUKE* a.; but the recorded vb. may be a new formation on the adj.]

trans. To make lukewarm.
 a1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 Modir wort . . . 3if it be lewkyd with oyle of roset [cures fevers].

Luke, obs. or Sc. form of LOOK; obs. f. LUKK.
Luke-home: see LUCARNE.

Luken, var. LOK v.1 Obs.; obs. f. LOK v.2
Luker, obs. form of LOOKER, LUCRE.

+ **Lukes**, a. Obs. Also 6 *lewkes*, *lukys*. [ad. Du. *Luiksch*, f. *Luik* Liège, a town and province of Belgium.] Made at Liège; said esp. of velvet. [1472 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 351/t Lukys [iron].] 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 248 A coote of blacke lukys velvette. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* II. 63 A jaket of fyne lukys velvet. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 155 The lond of Lewke is a pleasaunt cowntre. The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made; & cloth of Arys.

Lukes: see LUKE proper name, Lucca.

+ **Lukemas**. Sc. Obs. Forms: 5 *luxmess*, 6 *lukismes*, 7 *lounkismes*, *lucsmes*, *lukemasse*, ? *lukmasse*. [= *Luke's* MASS.] The festival of St. Luke, kept on 18 Oct. (Formerly a customary date for payment of accounts.)

1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland Club) 15 To be in lande fra beltane till luxmess. 1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 153 To be payit in maner following, . . . tuintie pundis at lukismes. 1671 *Corshill Baron-court Bk.* in *Ayr & Wigtou Archæol. Coll.* IV. 95 Since lounkismes last.

+ **Luket**. Obs. Also 6 *lukette*. [a. OF. *luquet*.] A casement.

1564 *Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest.* 21 b, Drawe the Curtaines, open the lukette [1572-8 luket] of the windowe. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 44 Hope . . . made her at break-e of day . . . to vnloope her luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts came.

+ **Lukeward**. Obs. The name of a variety of cherry.

16.. *MS. Ashm.* 1461 ff. 19 The Luke ward Chery ripe June the 10. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.*, June (1679) 18 Cherries. . . Luke-ward, early Flanders [etc.]. 1707 *Mortimer Husb.* (1721) II. 297 The . . . Lukeward, one of the best of Cherries.

Lukewarm (lūkwōrm), a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 lukewarme, 5 *lewke*-(e)-warm(e), (lowk warm), 5-6 *leuk*-(e)-warm(e), (7 luk warme, 8 lukewarm), 6- lukewarm. [f. LUKE a. + WARM a. Cf. LEW-WARM and L.G. *lukwarm* (also *slukwarm*).]

A. adj.

1. Moderately warm, tepid.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (1495) 661 The broth of clete . . . comfortyth the teeth; yf it be luke warme hote [*Bodh. E. Mus.* MS. *lewke* hote] holde in the mouth. c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Londs.* lxiii. 82 Je firste be cold, be seconde lewk-warme, be prydde hoot. c1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 213 Stampe byt wyb vyngre lewk warm. 1546 *Phaer Bk. Childr.* (1553) T ij, Lette the chylde drynke of it twice or thrise a day luke warme. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. ix. 36 All wallowed in his own yet luke-warme blood. 1658 *A. Fox Warts Surg.* it. ix. 80 Apply the Collyrium lukewarm. 1762 *Wood in Phil. Trans.* LII. 416 The water . . . close to the flame is only lukewarm. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xix, Sickening smells from many dinners came in a heavy lukewarm breath upon the sense.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking zeal, enthusiasm or ardour, indifferent.

c1522 *MORE De quat. novis.* Wks. 83/1 Like as god said in the thapocalips unto the church of Loadice. Thou arte nyether hote nor cold but luke warme, I would thou were colde yf thou mightest waxe warme. 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 108 Some that called him the lukewarme Doctor, and likened him to milke from the Cowe. 1623 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 55 The strength of youth and Manhood is now become but luke-warme. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 154 Whittingham . . . was but a luke-warm conformist at best. 1718 *W. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* 86 That shewed the Zeal of their Time above our lukewarm Temper. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 303 The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into . . . indifference. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* 86 No lukewarm accents from my lips should flow. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 96 The clergy were lukewarm in his interests.

So + **Lukewarmed** a. = prec. sense 1.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 71 The beryes of iuniper . . . dronke with luke warmed wine, wyl [etc.].

B. sb. A lukewarm person; one who is by no means enthusiastic.

1693 *W. FIERE Sel. Ess.* xxxi. 188 Let such Cowards and Lukewarms do what they will, — I shall always Condemne Vice and Sin. 1835 *C. BROOME* in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* viii. (1858) 107 But the Opposition is divided, Red-hot, and Luke-warms. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 One enthusiast is worth a dozen 'lukewarms'.

Lukewarm, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. LUKEWARM a.] *trans.* To make lukewarm.

1592 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Can . . . the tempest calme, or loue quench, or Zeale luke-warme, or valour manice, or excellencie mew-vpp, or perfection geld, or supererogation combe-cutt itself?

Lukewarmish, a. *nonce-word*. [-ISH.] Rather lukewarm.

1827 *SCOTT Frnl.* 25 Apr., Good blank verse and stately sentiment, but something lukewarmish.

+ **Lukewarming**. Obs. [f. LUKEWARM a. + -ING.] A lukewarm person. Also attrib.

1626 *W. FENNER Hidden Manna* (1652) 31 Art thou a swearer, a liar, or a lukewarming? a 1640 — *Sariff Faithfull* (1648) 15 The lukewarming deadhearted and vaine-thoughted professor. *Ibid.* 167.

Lukewarmly, adv. In a lukewarm manner.

1611 *COTGR., Pledgment*, luke-warmly. 1675 *TRAIERNE Chr. Ethics* 169 To be belovd lukewarmly is to be embraced with polluted and filthy armes. 1880 *Mem. Sir F. Paget* v. 295 We and some more are 'on the whole' and 'rather luke-warmly' in favour of their admission.

Lukewarmness (lūkwōrmness). [+NESS.] The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 b, He expoundeth more fully the sinne of the Laodicians, and what is the cause of their lukewarmnesse. 1665 *BOYLE New Exp. & Observ.* Cold 37 The many degrees of Coldness . . . betwixt Lukewarmness and the Freezing degree of Cold. 1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I. xii. 310 Their Lukewarmness and Indifference towards God. 1875 *MANNING Mission II. Ghost* i. 28 The lukewarmness with which we allow His Graces and Mercies to pass by us.

Lukewarmth (lūkwōrmth). Now rare. [f. LUKEWARM + -TH.] = LUKEWARMNESS.

1598 *FLORIO, Tepidezza*, luke warmth. 1620 *GRANGER Div. Logike* I. xxv. 104 As lukewarmth partaketh of heate, and cold. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 8 ¶ 9 The . . . perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and . . . the lukewarmth and indifference of others. 1842 *J. AITON Domestic Econ.* (1857) 333 Seventy degrees is but just warm, a gentle lukewarmth. 1895 *J. DAVIDSON Earl Lavender* 49 Being well-known for the luke-warmth of my allegiance to the Guild.

Lukie, *lucky*, obs. forms of LUCKY.

Lukir, *lukre*, obs. forms of LUCRE.

Lukismes, variant of LUKESMAS Sc. Obs.

+ **Lulibub**. Obs. ? Earlier form of LOLLIFOP.

c1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 17 Several little Cake-houses where you have fruits lulibubs and sumes Liqueurs.

Lull (lul), sb.¹ [f. LULL v.]

1. Something which lulls; *spec.* a lulling sound, etc.: 1719 *Young Revenge* v. ii, Vonder lull of falling waters tempted me to rest. 1820 *KEATS Isabella v.*, Sweet Isabella's untouch'd cheek. . . Fell thin as a young mother's, who doth seek By every lull to cool her infant's pain.

+ **b.** Soothing drink, 'nepenthe'. Obs.

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* ix. 20 Mine Host Welcom has a Cup of blessed Lull.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition.

1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confessions* (1862) 238, I floated back into the same opium lull. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 553, I sat listening in a kind of lull of terror and disgust.

3. A brief period of intermission or quiescence in a storm. Also fig.

1815 *EARL DUDLEY Let.* 13 Apr. (1840) 93 What . . . so many wisper people mistook for a calm, turns out to be only a lull. 1851 *GALLenga Italy* ii. 90 The lull that occurred in Lombardy . . . was sheeted dread and horror of French interference. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 69 There was a lull on the surface of affairs. 1901 *Edin. Ker.* Jan. 196 There seemed for a time a lull in the storm.

Lull (lul), sb.² *Whaling*. [a. Du. *lul* tube.] A tube to convey blubber into the hold. Also *lull-bag*.

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 99 From the speak-trough, [the pieces of blubber] . . . pass through the lull, into tubs fixed in the hold. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lull-bag*, a wide canvas hose in whalers for conducting blubber into the casks, as it is 'made off'.

Lull (lul), v.¹ [Imitative of the repetition of (lu lu) or similar sounds, appropriate to the purpose of singing a child to sleep. Cf. Sw. *lulla*, Da. *lulle*, to hum a lullaby, to lull, early mod. Du. *lullen* 'numeros canere' (Kilian), mod. Du. *lullen* to prattle; cf. MDu. *lollento* to mutter (see LOLLARD).]

A similar onomatopoeia occurs in L. *lallare*, of equivalent meaning.]

1. *trans.* To soothe with sounds or caresses; to induce to sleep or to pleasing quiescence.

13.. *Leg. Rool* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre houndes þat nou ben croised I custe hem ofte, I lulled hem I leid hem softe. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 495 And gan the childe to kisse And lulled it and after gan it blisse. — *Merch. T.* 579 He lulled hire he kisseth hire ful ofte. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 647 We will sesse till, now sone, the sun be at rest, . . . And yche lede, as hym list, lullet on slepe. c1500 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 9 In a manjour of an as Jhesu lay and lullyd was. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2 She can lulle a childe as haunsomly aslepe as it were a woman of thurty yere old. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 12 Minerva luld him on her lappe, and let him many a kisse. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 114 The Virgin voyce That Babies lull a-sleepe. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 110 Continual rocking will lull a crying child. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 1 The Musick of the Birds. lull'd me aslepe before I was aware of it. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xiv. 191 And lull the Lord of Thunders in her arms. c1718 *Prior Young Gentl. in Love* 4 Take me, my Celia, to thy breast, And lull my wearied soul to rest. 1800 *WORSW. Hart-leap Well* ii. 150 Aslepe he sank, Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide. 1825 *D. WELSH Life T. Brown* i. 3 His mother used to lull him aslepe with *The flowers of the forest*, a tune, to which [etc.]. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. xii. 141 Lulled in my lap with many a song, It sniled, and tumbled, and grew strong.

2. *fig.* and in *fig. context*. + Also with *up*.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 35, I was lulld in such liking . . . that mooch a doo . . . had I, to fynde me whear I waz. 1596 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 199 As though you were in like-lyhood to possesse peace, and to be lulled in the lap of safetie. 1582 *BRETTON Flourish upon Francis* (Grosart) 60/2 So (luld in this myepe distress) some comfort lend to nie. c1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1590) 108 b, The young Musidoros . . . was yet for some yeaeres after . . . lulled vp in as much good luck [etc.]. 1615 *W. MARTYN Twenty Kings Eng.* 178 The said Petition was thereby lulled fast aslepe. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* v. i, You may lull your keen regret to slumbering. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* l. xxxiii, Not Ellen's spell had lulled to rest The fever of his burning breast.

b. esp. To quiet (suspicion) by deception; to delude into a sense of security.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 153 To drinke wine upon an empty stomacke fasting . . . dulleth the vigor and quicknesse of the spirit: fitter indeed to bring and lull men aslepe: in the bed of securitie. 1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* II. 255 Who . . . partly beguill'd by some devices hee shall make use of to lull them a sleepe, are easily kept from stirring. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 68 Antiochus imposed upon and lulled aslepe by his flatterers. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* lxii, A superior is equally bound to prefer a charge, or to give notice that that charge will be preferred, . . . instead of lullying the offender into security. 1859 *JERISON Britanny* xvi. 234 By a feigned devotion to the interests of his new master, [he] succeeded in lullying all his suspicions. 1900 *W. WATT Aberdeensh.* iv. 85 They were soon lulled into a sense of security.

+ **3. intr.** To be lapped in soothing slumbers.

Possibly these quots. may belong to LOLL v.1. 4. On the other hand, it is possible that some of the quots. there given should have been placed here.

a 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 My lyltyle childe lyth alle lame, That lullyd on my pappys! 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 291 Some there be that lie lullying on the softe pillow of slouth. 1594, 1635, 1778 [see LOLL v.1 4].

4. *trans.* To bring to a state of comparative quiescence (winds, sea, etc.).

1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Epist.* vii. 52 Stay but a little, 'till the Tempest cease, And the loud Winds are lulld into a Peace. 1819 *BYRON Juan* ii. cxlviii, Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest. a 1854 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. 283 The tempest, that was only lulled, comes back again.

5. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become lulled, or gradually diminished in force or power.

1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 10 The wind lulling, we encamped on the point of an island. 1835 *MOTLEY Cor.* (1889) I. iii. 57 The wind lullying a little, we became encouraged. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsk.* *Easy* xxvi, The wind lulled, the rain came down in a deluge. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 This [nipping], too, continued through the day, sometimes lulling for a while into comparative repose. 1869 *PARKMAN Disc. Gt. West* xii. (1875) 144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked.

b. fig. To become quiescent or inactive.
 1850 *H. BUSHNELL God in Christ* 287 The instinct of system lulls in its activity, as spiritual life quickens in the soul. 1862 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* 16 Lulling at the death of Constantine, the persecution again broke out in the latter years of his successor Leo.

+ **Lull**, v.² Obs. Also 6 *loll*. *trans.* To pull about (by the ears).

1530 *PALSGR.* 614/1, I lolle one aboute the eares. *Je luy tire les oreilles.* I shall lolle you aboute the eares till I make your eares cracke. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* ii. ii. Cij, Oh that I had his eare betwene my teeth now, I should shake him even as a dog that lulleth a sow.

Lull, obs. form of LOLL v.1

+ **Lulla**, *int.* Obs. Also *lullay*, *lully*. [Onomatopoeic: see LULL v.1] = LULLARY.

c1450 in *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) Notes 414 Lully, lulla, thou littell tynce child; By, by, lully, lullay, thou littell tynce child. c1450 *Ibid.* 137 'Fayr chylde, lullay', some must she syng. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 442, 445 Sing lullay thou shall, for I must grone, And cry out by the wall on mary and John, . . . Sing lullay on fast when thou heris at the last. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 719, I sange lullay to bringe you on slepe. c1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 12 And ever among a mayden song Lullay, by by, lullay. [Other verses simply by by, lullay.] *Ibid.* 19 Lullay, my chylde, and slepe. 1590 [see next]. c1600 *Mother's Lullaby* in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1792) 198 My little sweete derlinge, my comforte and ioye Singe Lullyby Lully. . . Singe Lully Lully Lully, Sweete baby, Lully Lully, sweete baby, Lully Lully. a 1764 [see next, sense 1].

Lullaby (lul'labi), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 *lulley* by, 6-7 *lullabie*, 7 *lull-a-ba*, *lullyby*, 8 *lullabye*. [f. prec. + -by, as in *by-by*, BYE-BYE 1: cf. HUSHABY, ROCKABY.]

1. *int.* A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify infants. Also *gen.*, any soothing refrain. (Sometimes preceded by *lulla*.)

c1560 *RICHARDS Misogonus* iv. 1. 76 (Brandt) When my maistrise lay in and we Sange lully by baby and bore ye. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 27 The good wife learned to sing lullaby at home with her young babe. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 29 Whiles Hounds and Hornes, and sweet Melodious Birds be vnto vs as in a Nurses Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe. 1590 — *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 14-19 Sing in your sweet Lullaby, Lulla, lulla, lullaby, lulla, lulla, lullaby, Neuer harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our lovely lady nye, So good night with Lullaby. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xl. (1739) 174 King James conquering all enmity, spake Peace abroad, and sang Lullaby at home. 1739 *A. NICOL Poems* 14 Where once, of late the Nurse's Lull-a-ba Made all the Place delightful to the Eyes Now all 's dispersed. a 1764 *LLOVU Ode to Obliv.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 128 And, hollow blasts, which never cease to sigh, Hum to each care-struck mind their lulla-lulla-by! 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 217 She with 'lulla-by-baby' beguiles it [a child] to rest. a 1845 *HOOO Serenade* i, Lullaby, oh, lullaby! The trat will never shut an eye.

+ **b.** Used for 'farewell', 'good-night'. Obs.
 1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, Then lullaby the learned man hath got the lady gay, For now my song is ended. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* v. 4 48 Marry sir, lullaby to your bonnie till I come agen.

2. *sb.* A song sung to children to soothe them to rest. Also, any song which soothes to rest.

1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 12 Alas sweet vnfortunate babe . . . shalt thou have the whistling windes for thy Lullaby. 1770 *BURNEY in Phil. Trans.* LX. 206 In Italy the ninne nonne, or lullabies, are fragments of elegant melodies. 1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* 24 You thought you heard the lullaby which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 247 The feeling of quietness evoked by an evening landscape or by a lullaby.

b. transf. and fig.
 1611 *Rich Honesty Age* (Percy Soc.) 10 Hee that would please the time must learne to sing lullaby to Folly, and there is no musicke so delightfull as the smoothing of sinne.
 1622 J. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 11 Rockt asleepe in desperate securitie, with a lullabye of peace and safety, hee derides all happy admition. 1679 *Vind. Sir T. Player* 2/2 The rest of his Sheet consists of Whieade and Lullabies. 1796 *BURKE Regia. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 196 Would not this warm language of high indignation have more of sound reason in it... than all the lullabies of flatterers? 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 2 The bees have hummed their noontide lullaby.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lullaby-song, -sound, -speech, -strain; lullaby-cheat *Cunt*, a baby.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (1680) 35 His Doxie... carried at her back a Lullaby-cheat. 1687 *MIEGE Fr. Diet.* 11. Lullaby, a Lullaby-Song. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* i. 63 That these lullaby strains should be exclusively adhered to. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The Greeks, from the letter *λ* (*lambda*), denominated this *lumbacismus*; the Romans with more severity, *lullatio*, or lullaby-speech. a 1849 *Poe Annie Poems* (1859) 118 Water that flows with a lullaby sound. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) 11. 158 Still-life lullaby poetry.

Lullaby, v. [f. prec.] *trans.* To soothe with a lullaby; to sing to sleep. Also *transf. and fig.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 194 No man could lullaby the circumspetst Argus more sweetly. 1596 *CORLEY Fig. for Fortune* 59 Sweet Sound that all mens senses lullabie. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 19 It... lullabes the senses, yea, intoxicates the... soule, with a pleasing poyson. 1647 *HOWELL Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland... he was... pourtrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleep by the Spaniard. 1818 *HAZLITT Pol. Ess.* (1819) 340 When we see a poor creature like Ferdinand VII., lullabied to rest with the dreams of superstition [etc.]. 1890 *JEAN MIDDLEMASS Two False Moves* III. xiv. 210 Ruth... kissed and lullabied her to sleep. 1893 A. AUSTIN *Conv. Winckelmann*, etc. (1897) 157 Then I... lullaby my pain with plaintive song.

b. absol. or intr.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 31 No song of birds, no musikes sound Can lullabye to sleepe profound. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* I. 101 Waves... beautifully humming and lullabying on that fine long sandy beach.

Lullay, variant of *LULLA int.* *Obs.*

Lulled (*luld*), *pp. a.* [f. *LULL v.* + *-ED*.] Quieted; reduced to calmness.

1797 *Generous Attachment* IV. 44 Give me again, ye shades... your lulled repose! 1852 *MURDOX Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 Amid thunderings and lightnings... but with lulled airs... we doubled the North Cape. 1852 *TRENCH Justin Martyr Poems* 11 And the lulled Ocean seemed to say, 'With me is quiet, come away'.

† Luller. *Obs.* [f. *LULL v.* + *-ER*.] One who lulls; a woman who chants spells, a witch.

14... *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 575/4 *Contravaria*, a luller. *Ibid.* 582/7 *Facumbria*, a luller. 1611 *COTGR.* *Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

Lullian (*l'liän*), *a.* [f. proper name *Lullius* + *-IAN*.] Of or belonging to the mystical philosophy of Lullius (Raymund Lull 1234-1315).

1653 R. SANDERS (*title*) *Physiognomie and Chironomie*... the subject of dreams, divination, steganographic and Lullian Sciences, etc. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1003 To show the Defects and Difficulties in the famous Lullian Art.

Hence **† Lullianist** = *LULLIST*.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. *Sub.*... Who are you? *Ana.* A faithful Brother. *Sub.* What's that? A Lullianist? a Ripley? *Filius Artis?* Can you sublime and dulcify?

Lullilo (*l'li-lü*), *v. rare.* [imitative.] *intr.* To utter the cries by which certain African peoples express delight.

1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* i. 25 The women clapping their hands... and lulliloing for joy. 1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 191 Then the singing-girls beat their tabrets and lullilo'd with joy. [1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The female followers... set up a shrill lullilo on seeing their own lake again.]

Lulling (*l'liŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LULL v.* + *-ING*.] The action of *LULL v.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 77 And at þe lulling of oure Ladye þe wyymyn to lyken. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge of yonge chyldey... *neniatio.* 1575 R. B. *Apinus & Virginia* B 1b, What calling: what lulling: what stur haue wee here? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pearl* iii, I know the wayes of pleasure, the sweet strains, the lullings and relishes of it. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 269 The mother... began to soothe it... interspersing her lulling with thanks to Molly.

† b. concr. A soothing song. *Obs.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (Tollem. MS.), þey [nurses] use to singe lullynges and oþer cradel songis to plesse þe wittis of þe childre.

Lulling (*l'liŋ*), *pp. a.* [f. *LULL v.* + *-ING*.] That lulls.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge songe, *nenia.* 1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 26 He sang him such a lulling Song, that he the Giant brought asleep. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 29 8 An English Composer should not follow the Italian Recitative too servilely... He may copy out of it all the lulling Softness. 1748 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Fashion* 76 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* 111. 277 Let Italy give mimick canvass fire, Carve rock to life, or tune the lulling lyre. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus*. Unb. i. 225 My wings are folded o'er mine ears... Yet... through their lulling plumes arise, A Shape, a throng of sounds. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* III. iv, Its lulling influence is proverbial.

Lullingly (*l'liŋli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a lulling manner; with lulling effect.

1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* X. 646 That pensive vacancy which... rural scenes so lullingly diffuse over the mind. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 458 The soothing voice... lullingly reading him to sleep.

Lullist (*l'wlist*). [f. proper name *Lull* (see *LULLIAN*) + *-IST*.] A follower of Raymund Lull.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Fav. Artes* 2 b, A prating lullist. 1596 *PLAT Jewell-hc.* III. 89 These yong gallants were right joyful of this good successe, desiring nothing more then to become Lullistes. 1711 *KING tr. Naudé's Key. Politics* iv. 138 Let some Alchymist, or Lullist, or Cabalist begin to shew their tricks. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 195/1 The 'Ars Magna Lullii, or the Lullian Art', which found a few admirers who styled themselves Lullists [etc.].

† Lully. *? dial. Obs.* -o [? compressed form of *OE. lundlaga* kidney]. The kidney (of a cow).

1688 R. HOLME *Armarum* II. 171/2 lullals [of a Bull, etc.] .. The Kidneys or Lullies.

Lully, variant of *LULLA int.* *Obs.*

Lulte, Luly-whit, *obs. ff. LILT, LILY-WHITE.*

Lum (*lwm*). *north. dial. and Sc.* Also 6 lumbe,

7 lume, 8 lumb. [Of obscure etymology; possibly an application of *OF. lum* light (= *l.* *lumen*); cf. the uses of *F. lumière* in the sense of 'aperture, passage'. The resemblance in form and sense to Welsh *llynon* chimney is noteworthy.]

† 1. ? An opening in a roof; a skylight. *Obs.*

1597-8 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumbe pro lumine in pandoxitorio.

2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1697 [see 3]. 1701 *BRAND Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 They carefully fix their Eyes upon the Lumis or Chimney Heads of this House. 1742 *FORBES Ajax Sp. etc.* *Trul.* (1755) 30 (in I had been gain out at the lum of a house. a 1774 *FERGUSON Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 13 Upon the tap of ilka lum The Sun began to keek. 1785 *BURNS Hallowfair* viii, He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him, 'Till fuff! he started up the lum. 1862 G. MACDONALD *Dan. Elginbrod* I. 33 By the side of the wide chimney, or more properly lum, hung an iron lamp. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, Lum, a chimney placed on the top of an upcast shaft to carry off the smoke, &c., and to increase the ventilating current.

3. *Comb.*: lum-hat, a chimney-pot hat; lum-head, the upper part of a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; lum-sweeper, a chimney-sweeper.

1888 *BARRE When a Man's Single* (1900) 86/2 It's Rob Angus come home in a 'lum hat. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1789) 55 The sun begins to leum, And clouds of reek frae lum-heads to appear. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Alld.* xxvii, The... blue reek that came out of the lum-head. 1697 *Parish Reg.* in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 619 James Brown 'lum sweeper.

Lum: see *LOOM a.*, *LUMB*.

Lumachella (*l'wäke-lä*). *Min.* Also 8 lumachelli, 9 lumachel, lumachelle, lumachello. [a. It. *lumachella* little snail, f. *lumaca* snail. Cf. *F. lumachelle*.] A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

1784 *KIRWAN Min.* 30 Marbles... which abound in petrifications are called lumachellis. 1791 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 116 The marble called Lumachelli, found at Bleyberg in Carinthia. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 336 The shells forming the lumachella of Bleyberg, which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original nature. 1850 *DANA Min.* 108 Fire marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* I. 12 The brown corridor in Astracan lumachel. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 463 The shelly limestone below the clay is in part an Oyster lumachelle.

† Lumany. *Obs. rare*. [?Blunder for *LUNARY*.] Some plant or substance used in alchemy.

1592 *LIVLY Galathea* II. iii, Then our Nettles, Saltpeeter, Vitrioll, Sal tartar, Sal perperat... Egrimony, Lumany, Brimstone... and what not, to make I know not what.

† Lumb. *Obs.* [ad. *L. lumbus*.] The loin.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I. iij b, The kyndes... are situate vpon the lumbes [printed lumbes]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 135/1 Let the dampe therof ascende into the Arsgutte, & soe into his Lumbes.

Lumb. Also 8 9 lum.

1. *Mining.* † a. A well for the collection of water in a mine. *Obs.*

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* M iij, When Shafts are sunk down and troubled with Water, we Sink two or three Yards deeper than the Design of the Shaft, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least... and this we call a Lumb.

b. (See quot. 1883.)

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, An Alteration in a Vein, made by a jumbled Place, or Lumb of Softness. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining*, Lum (in Derbyshire), a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

2. 'A deep pool in the bed of a river' (E. D. D.).

1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, Lum, a deep pool.

Lumb, *obs. f. LOOM sb.*; var. *LUM dial.*

Lumbaginous (*l'wmbä-dzŋnäs*), *a.* [f. *L. lumbagin-*, *LUMBAG* + *-OUS*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with lumbago.

1620 *VENERER Via Recta* (1650) 311 Some soft woollen cloth... which will preserve from lumbaginous pains. 1834 *JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn Life* (1852) II. let. cxlii. 266 God bless us, I am dyspeptic and lumbaginous and cannot sleep. 1875 *SWINBURNE Ess. Chapman* 21 A ponderous and lumbaginous licence of movement.

Lumbago (*l'wmbä-go*), *sb. Med.* [a. *L. lumbago*, f. *lumbus* loin.] A rheumatic affection in the lumbar region of the body. Also *attrib.*

1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 398 As in a Lumbago, with pain in the Back. 1771 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, The old rheu-

matism is come again into my face and mouth, but nothing yet to the lumbago. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Des.* (1837) 11. 706, I am much annoyed by the lumbago, a disorder to which I believe, all persons in camp are liable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago type).

Lumbago, *v.* [f. *LUMBAGO sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with lumbago.

1796 'A. PASQUIN' *New Brighton Guide* (ed. 6) 26 He's lumbago'd [by the north or east wind] the rest of his days. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 504 Roasting his knees and nose, while his back is lumbagoed by exposure to the... cold air.

† Lumbal, *a.* and *sb.* *Anat. Obs.* [ad. mod. *L. lumbalis*, f. *L. lumbus* loin.]

A. adj. = *LUMBAR a.*

1696 *COWTER in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 302 The Lumbal pain encrease on the left side. 1713 *CHESLEDEN Anat.* II. ii. (1726) 123 The first lumbar Vertebra. 1803 *Ed. Trul.* IX. 152 The sciatic, lumbal, and intercostal nerves.

B. sb. = *LUMBAR sb.*

1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secret.* 50 The Spermatic Arteries... dilate as big, if not bigger than one of the Lumbals. 1722 *QUINCY Let. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 32 Six lumbals, each 4 1/2.

Lumbar (*l'wmbär*), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [ad. mod. *L. lumbär-is*, f. *L. lumbus* loin.]

A. adj. Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein, Lumbar vein*, the vein of the loins, etc. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 67 The five lumbar Nerves on each Side communicate with the Intercostal. 1756 *DOUGLAS tr. Winslow's Struct. Hum.* *Body* (ed. 4) II. 24 The Lumbar Arteries go out posteriorly from the inferior descending Aorta. 1800 *Med. Trul.* III. 232 Invest the whole of the abdominal and lumbar regions with a large... plaster. 1870 *ROLLISTON Anat. Life* 3 The diaphragm and the lumbar muscles. 1882 *QUAIN'S Dict. Med.* 854 2 The skin of the lumbar region is remarkable for its thickness.

B. sb. [From the elliptical use of the adj.] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 518 The first [lumbar nerve] appears between the first and second lumbar vertebra; and the last between the last lumbar and the base of the sacrum.

1866 *HUXLEY Prob. Rem. Catlin.* 138 The processes [of the vertebra] are coarser and stronger, and the lower oblique processes of the last lumbar are unusually far apart. 1891 *MIVART Cat* 221 The last dorsal nerve sends back a branch which unites with the first lumbar.

† Lumbard, *sb.* *Obs.* [app. = *LOMBARD*.] A kind of ship.

13... *K. Alis.* 663 In schipes cayvars, In dromondes, and in lumbars [*MS. Land* in shippes lumbars].

Lumbar, *obs. form of LOMBARD, LUMBER.*

† Lumbard. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. lumbart*. [app. = *LOMBARD*.] A particular kind of sleeve.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 99 Item, the body and lumbarts of one jorney of velvott of the colour of selche skin. a 1650 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1845) VII. 55 The bishops were ordeaned [in 1610] to have their gownes with lumbard sleeves.

Lumbard (*e*, *obs. f. LOMBARD, LUMBER* (-PIE)).

Lumbardar, variant of *LUMBERDAR*.

† Lumbary, *a.* *Anat. Obs.* [f. *L. lumbus* loin + *-ARY*.] = *LUMBAR a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The two Lumbary veins. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med.* Wks. *Vocab.*, *Lumbary*, belonging to the loins.

Lumber (*l'wmbär*), *sb.* Also 6 *lumbor*, 7 *lumar*. [Prob. f. *LUMBER v.*, which occurs much earlier. But as a *LUMBER-HOUSE* or pawnbroker's shop was in fact a storehouse for such odds and ends of property as are denominated 'lumber', the word was prob. at one time more or less associated with *LUMBER sb.*]

1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which take up room inconveniently, or are removed to be out of the way; useless odds and ends.

1552 *HULOET*, Baggage, lumbor, or trumperie, *scruta*. 1587 *Willis & Inv. A. C.* (Surtees) II. 300 The tobs, kynes, stands, dishes, forms, chaires, stoles, and other lumbar. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 2 In the Warltrope... ij paire of olde virginalls, and other lumbar there. 1622 *MARBE tr. Alman's Gzaman d'Alf.* 1. 3 A deale of lumbar and luggage. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU ? Let. to Pope* 10 Oct. in *Let.* (1887) I. 130 A catalogue of the rest of the lumbar. 1817 L. HUNT *Let. to C. C. Clarke in Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 All the chaos of packed trunks, lumber, &c. 1884 *Globe* 6 Oct. 2/1 Three pictures... stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

b. fig. Useless or cumbersome material.

1649 *MILTON Eikon*. xvii. Wks. 1851 III. 466 When Ministers came to have Lands, Houses, Farms, Coaches, Horses, and the like Lumber. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 613 The hookful blockhead... With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* II. I, I'm to be a mere article of family lumber. 1858 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* II. 127, I should be mere living lumber.

2. Superfluous fat, esp. in horses.

1806-7 J. BERRESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) i. *Introd.*, With all my fleshy lumber about me. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 749/2 Plenty of muscle and no lumber. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 15 Good thorough-bred horses have also lost what goes by the name of 'lumber'—such as lumps of flesh and fat... on the top of the neck. *Ibid.* 18 Sir Tatton seldom praised a horse without adding 'there is no lumber about him'.

3. *N. Amer.* Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market.

1662 *Suffolk (Mass.) Deeds* 26 Aug. Freight in Boston, ... with Beames, for houses, boards, and other Lumber. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 16 The principle articles of their [Rhode Islanders] trade are horses, lumber, and cheese. 1862

TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 107 Timber in Canada is called lumber. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 The millwright operated the mill giving the supply of bread and lumber.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lumber-garret*, *house*, *office*, *place*, *raft*; *lumber-headed* adj.; (sense 3) *lumber-boat*, *field*, *king*, *merchant*, *products*, *raft*, *steamer*, *wharf*; *lumber-laden*, *preparing* adjs.; *lumber-act*, an act of parliament regulating the lumber-trade; *lumber-camp*, a camp in which lumbermen dwell; *lumber-carrier*, a vessel employed in the lumber-trade; *lumber-cart*, ? = *jockey-cart* (JOCKEY *sb.* 9); *lumber-jack*, a lumberman; in quot. *attrib.*; *lumber-line*, a railway constructed primarily for carrying lumber; *lumber-mill*, a sawmill for cutting up lumber; *lumber-money*, a tax levied upon lumber; *lumber-scaler*, one who measures up timber; *lumber-shover*, a labourer in a lumber-yard (*slang*); *lumber-trade*, the trade in rough timber; †*lumber-troop*, a convivial society of London citizens (dissolved in 1859), with a quasi-military organization, its president being styled the 'colonel'; also *allusively*; hence *lumber-trooper*; *lumber-wood*, a wood where lumber is cut. Also LUMBERMAN, LUMBER-ROOM.

1721 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 834 A message to the house... for repealing the 'Lumber Act'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/4 Flat, ugly, 'lumber-boats'. 1882 *Howells Mod. Instance* II. 139 Down there in the 'lumber camp'. 1700 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 104 Coasting vessels and 'lumber carriers'. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* II. 228 He was stopt at Whetstone turnpike by a 'lumber or jockey cart'. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June. Pinerias, 'lumber-fields [etc.]'. 1838 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 1 Nov., I should look with more expectation to the 'lumber garrets than to the muniment room'. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 10 The usually 'lumber-headed old giants'. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* III. 193 A 'lumber-house of books in ev'ry head'. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 To lose the 'lumber-jack vote meant to lose the election'. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Nov., The 'lumber lines' are now getting their new cars ready. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 23 The preacher... had been... a 'lumber-merchant'. 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 550 'Lumber mills, saw mills, grist mills'. 1715 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 682 An account of the 'lumber money and excise money'. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upvoer* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Carry that... halbard to my 'lumber-office'. 1744 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1836) I. 296 Laid up in a 'Lumber Place'. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 96 'Lumber-rafts can easily be built'. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 A famous 'lumber-scaler'. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 129 Quebec [city] is... the centre of the 'lumber-trade'. 1745 E. Ward's *Compl. Acc. Clubs* title-p., A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster, From the R-I-S-y down to the 'Lumber-Troop, &c.'. 1805 M. A. SHEP *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 76 *Dolts*, 'Pass muster in the lumber troop of Taste'. 1742 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 525 All other institutions, whether... 'Hiccupites', 'Lumber-Troopers', or Free-Masons. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Lumber-wharf, a timber-yard'. 1891 A. V. SUN in *Boston (Mass.) Jral.* Nov., A man that works in the 'lumber-woods'.

† **Lumber**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [variant of LOMBARD *sb.* 1] 1. A pawnbroking establishment; = LOMBARD *sb.* 1.

1617 *MINSHEU Voc. Hisp. Lat.*, *Môte de piedad*, a lumber or bank to lend money for a year, for those that need, without interest. 1749 *LADY MURRAY Lives G. Baillie & Lady Griseld.* (1822) 53 They put up the little plate they had... in the Lumber, which is pawning it.

b. Phrases. To put to lumber: to put in pawn or pledge. To be in lumber (*slang*): to be imprisoned.

1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., To put one's Clothes to Lumber, *pignori dare*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man... sent to gaol is said to be lumbered, to be in lumber, or to be in Lombard-Street.

2. Money due with respect to articles pawned. a 1680 *BUTLER On Critics* 94 And, by an action falsely laid of Trover, The lumber for their proper goods recover.

Lumber, *sb.* 3 [f. next.] A rumbling noise. 1750 *SMITH in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 729 One other Person... heard the Noise [of an earthquake], but judged it to be an odd Lumber above Stairs.

Lumber (*lʊmˈbəri*), *v.* 1 [Possibly two or more words may have coalesced. ME. *lomere* may have been a frequentative formation on *lome* LAME *a.* With sense 2 cf. Sw. dial. *lomra* to roar (Rietz). The word, however, may be partly of direct imitative formation in Eng.]

1. *intr.* To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; in later use only, to move heavily on account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now always with defining adv. or advb. phr.

13. E. E. ALIT, P. B. 1094 Summe lepre, summe lome, and lomerade blynde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dulle, *je cloche*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 223 Let 'em not... lumber o'er the Meads; or cross the Wood. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* III. 294 Thy giddy dullness still shall lumber on. 1771 *FOOTE Muid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 229 Hush! I hear him lumbering in! 1830 *SCOTT Demon.* III. 100 The massive idol leapt lumbering from the carriage. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 132 We... were pretty well agreed as to the inexpediency of lumbering along with the old system any further. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* xxii. 153 'Ouch...!' barked Royal lumbering outwards like a great pot-walloping elephant

through the shallows. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400/1 They lumbered to attention as I entered.

2. To rumble, make a rumbling noise. ? *Obs.* a 1520 *SKELTON Agst. Comely Coystroune* 29 He lumbrith on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joyse, Rumbyll downe, rumbyll downe, hey go, now, now. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2, I lumber, I make a noyse above one's head... You lumbrd so over my heed I coude nat slepe. [1584 *CLEM. ROBINSON Handf. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 47 A proper new Ditty, 'To the tune of Lumber me.']. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XVII. 643 A boisterous gust of wind Lumbering amongst it. [1621-1782: see LUMBERING *vbl. sb.* 1]

† 3. *trans.* ? To utter with a rumbling noise. *Obs.* a 1520 *SKELTON Col. Clout* 95 They lumbr forth the lawe... Expounding out their clauses.

Lumber (*lʊmˈbəri*), *v.* 2 [f. LUMBER *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to burden uselessly, encumber. Said both of personal agents, and of the things which form the encumbrance. Sometimes with *over*, *up*.

1642 O. SEDGWICK *Eng. Prætor.* 5 An indigested Thicket, lumberd all over with weeds. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 81, I hope it [a chapel] will never be lumber'd again. 1798 *MILLEN in Nicolas Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clviii, We... sent our prisoners and their baggage which lumbered our guns, on board the Goliath. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328 Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet. 1825 *LOCKHART Lett. in Smiles Mem.* *J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 229, I... should be sorry to have them [sc. packages] lumbering your warehouses. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 The decks were lumbered up with everything. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 49 There is no worse mistake than lumbering oneself with things that are never wanted. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* II. 247 The mere details of controversy... lumber his style. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* 148, I could not, in any honesty, lumber my pages with descriptions. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* I. xxviii. 319 One side and two angles of the court are always lumbered with crates, hampers, [etc.]. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 261 The ships of war were lumbered up with the soldiers.

b. *intr.* To lie as lumber. 1850 D. MACMILLAN in *Life* (1882) II. 11 A queer mass of rubbish to lie lumbering in any one's brain.

2. To heap or place together as lumber, without order or method; to deposit as lumber.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumberd together. 1733 *MALLET Verbal Crit.* 16 With all their refuse lumber'd in his head. 1805 M. A. SHEP *Rhymes on Art* 369 How that [sc. picture], long... lumber'd in some filthy broker's stall, Lay, lost to time.

3. *intr.* To perform the labour or carry on the business of cutting forest timber and preparing it for the market. *occas. trans.* (*N. Amer.*)

1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. lxviii. 73 The verb to lumber has also the... sense, to procure or even to manufacture lumber. 1870 *Maine Rep.* LVI. 566 The plaintiff lumbered on his township called Holeb. 1891 R. A. ALGER in *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Oct., I... commenced lumbering in a small way. *Ibid.*, We then lumbered a million and a quarter feet a year. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 They bought and lumbered timber on their own account.

Lumber, *v.* 3 *slang.* [f. LUMBER *sb.* 2] *trans.* To deposit (property) in pawn; hence in *passive*, to be placed away privily, to be imprisoned.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To lumber any property, is to deposit it at a pawnbroker's...; to retire to any... private place, for a short time is called lumbering yourself. A man... sent to gaol is said to be lumbered. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered.

|| **Lumberdar** (*lʊmˈbɑːdər*). [Urdu *lambardār*, f. Eng. NUMBER + Urdu (Pers.) -*dār* suffix.] The registered head-man of an Indian village.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judic. & Rev. Ferns, Lambardar, Lumberdar*, The cultivator who... pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 193 The moral control of head men and lumberdars is destroyed. 1900 MARY CARUS WILSON *Irene Petrie* xii. 284 The doctors operated successfully on the wife of the lumberdar—that is the hereditary taxgatherer, the headman of the village.

† **Lumberdyne**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [? Connected with *Lombardy*; cf. *pleasance* from *Placentia*, *Piacenza*.] A kind of black lawn.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 514 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, covered with fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is merueylous thine, so that the same ladies seemed to be nygrost or blacke Mores.

Lumbered (*lʊmˈbəd*), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 2 + -ED.] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Sometimes with *up*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jral. Anson's Voy.* 288 She was so lumbered that she could not fight all of them. 1803 W. RAMSAY in *Naval Chron.* IX. 269 Many ships going in a lumbered state from Gravesend. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 103 Soon the lumbered-up decks began to resume their normal appearance. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 547 [He] hunted a dusty creel from out of a lumbered corner.

Lumberer (*lʊmˈbərə*), *sb.* 1 *N. Amer.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 2 + -ER.] One engaged in the lumber or timber trade.

1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. 33 To this mill, the surrounding lumberers or fellers of timber bring their logs. 1861 *WOODS Pr. of Wales in Canada* 152 The lumberers, who in Ottawa welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes. 1884 L. D. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 410 The legislature confined the enactment to the seasons during which lumberers ordinarily ply their trade.

Lumberer, *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. slang.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 3 + -ER.] A pawnbroker.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts' Mem.* I. 419 The Jew

lumberers exhibit... candlesticks purchased of the church-robbers. 1807—in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 We believe the term broker, for a furniture broker, is gradually disused, and that the term lumberer is introducing itself. 1896 *FARMER Slang, Lumberer*... 2. (American thieves).—A pawnbroker.

Lumberer, *sb.* 3 [f. LUMBER *v.* 1 + -ER.] 1. One who goes clumsily or blunderingly.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many cow-bahy-bawlers and heauy-gated lumberers into the ministry are stumbled.

2. *slang.* † a. ? A tramp, vagrant (*obs.*). b. 'A swindling tipster' (Barrère & Ieland).

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 99 Lumberers taking a Survey of the Streets and Markets, and preparing to mount Bulks instead of Beds. 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* IV. iv. 376 The pick-pocket, the card-sharper, the 'lumberer',... and the faker of every description laid his snares on this holy spot [Epsom Downs]. 1901 *Sketch* 13 Dec. 351/1 It is a pity means could not be devised to rid the Turf of the 'lumberers'.

† **Lumber-house**, *Obs.* = LUMBER *sb.* 2 1.

1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 7 A lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Moneys lent upon Goods at very easie Interest. 1720 *Longm. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Lumber-Houses, Loan-Offices, &c. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6164/1 Lumber-Houses or Banks for lending Money on Pledges.

Lumbering (*lʊmˈbəriŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. LUMBER *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of lumbering.

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 486 Wee heard a noise... continuing with increase of lumbering. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 232 The lumbering of the wheels. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mori.* xviii. The lumbering of the old guns backwards and forwards shook the battlements.

Lumbering (*lʊmˈbəriŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LUMBER *v.* 2 + -ING.] 1. The action of filling with lumber.

1775 in *ASH*, *Suppl.* 2. The trade or business of a lumberer; dealing or working in timber.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 213 Towns adjoining the river, in which lumbering was formerly the chief employment. 1898 G. F. R. HENDERSON *Stonewall Jackson* I. i. 10 Young men had to serve a practical apprenticeship to lumbering and agriculture.

b. *attrib.*, as *lumbering-camp*, *season*.

1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 143 Here were the ruins of an old lumbering-camp. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXXI. 424 The coming lumbering season.

Lumbering (*lʊmˈbəriŋ*), *phl. a.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 1 and 2 + -ING.] Ponderous in movement, inconveniently bulky. *lit. and fig.*

1593 *NASHE Four Lett. conf. G.* Master Stannihurst... trod a foule lumbering boystrous wallowing measure [sic] in his translation of Virgil. 1594—*Terrors N.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 275 And yet me thinks it comes off too goutie and lumbering. 1666 J. RAYNOLDS *Dollarney's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbering swasher. 1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 713 We had only time... to save our lumbering stuff, such as tables and chairs. 1792 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Ode to the Pope* II. Wks. III. 256 Upon the sportsman's breaking back, A lumbering eighteen pounder. 1811 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. vii. 229, I agree with you respecting the lumbering weight of the stanza. 1855 *MRS. GATTY Parables Jr. Nat. Ser.* I. (1869) 3 A caterpillar, who was strolling along a cabbage leaf in his odd lumbering way. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 How lumbering all their rapier play Beside your finished carte and tierce. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 574 It was a great heavy lumbering travelling coach.

† b. *Rumbling*, *Obs.* 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 159 A lumbering noise as of fire. 1684 *Ibid.* II. 27.

Hence **Lumberingly** *adv.*, **Lumberingness**. 1850 *Bentl. Misc.* Jan. 12 'Come—be alive!' and Meg moved lumberingly out. 1860 *Rutledge* 112, I... ran up stairs followed lumberingly by the housekeeper. 1866 *Echo* 13 Feb., The intolerable lumberingness of its action [sc. of the House of Commons]. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. iii. 214 A drunken sailor who howled a song and danced lumberingly. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 451/4 The beast... fell lumberingly on its side.

Lumberly (*lʊmˈbərli*), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.* 1 + -LY.] Clumsy, cumbersome. 1805 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) II. 488 The latter word shall have become an incurable synonym, a lumberly duplicate. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Lumberly* or *Lumberly*, awkward, cumbersome. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 30 England is stirring, in a slow, lumberly, and timorous fashion.

Lumberman (*lʊmˈbərjən*). *N. Amer.* [f. LUMBER *sb.* 1 + MAN.] One whose work is among lumber or rough timber, *esp.* one who fells and dresses timber in the forest.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. II. (1821) 166 The lumbermen were without employment. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. I. He envied every drover and lumberman in the tavern. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 The veteran lumberman and politician, Hon. Philetus Sawyer, is a conspicuous example.

† **Lumber-pie**, *Obs.* Also **lumber-pie**. [See LOMBARD *a.* 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or fish and eggs.

1656 *MARRETTE Perf. Cook* II. 1 To make a Lumber Pie. Take three pound of Mutton [etc.]. 1663 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters Comp.* (1848) 206 It is... ordered... that the provision be as followeth; viz., Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, and codding tart. 1688 R. HOLME *Anatomy* III. 83/1 Lumber pie, made of Flesh or Fish minced and made in Balls... with Eggs... and so Baked in a Pye with Butter. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) IV. lix. 243 Lumber-Pyes, with hot Sauce. 17... E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (1750) 150 To make a Lumber pye. Take a pound and a half of veal, &c. 1849 W. H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* III. ix. There were lumber pies, marrow pies, quince pies [etc.].

Lumber-room. [f. LUMBER *sb.*] A room for the reception of lumber or disused chattels.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. 132 My own little chapel, which has not been used for any thing but a lumber-room. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr., Baby's Debut*, The chaise... stood in the lumber room. 1884 J. HATTON *Il. Irving's Impress*, Amer. (ed. 2) l. 4 The apartments were lumber-rooms until lately.

b. fig.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clx. (1792) ll. 72 Many great readers... make lumber-rooms of their heads. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 446 The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn their rather into a lumber-room. 1879 J. A. II. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 33 They are included by Lepsius in his provisional lumber-room of 'Isolated Languages'.

Lumbersome (lʊmˈbɜːsəm), a. [f. LUMBER *v.* + -some.] Cumbersome, unwieldy.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackiv. Mag.* XXXV. 314 Sprawl... invariably wore with his back to him, and so cumbersome and slowly, that the Commodore usually had wheeled... long before Mr. Sprawl came round. 1837 C. LOEFF *Self-formation* l. 142, I was like a young greyhound, sprawling, uncouth, and cumbersome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap. II. Wks. 1898 II. 396/2 The large and cumbersome and dignified And gentry-fashioned old-style haunts of sleep.

Lumbert (te, obs. form of LOMBARD).

Lumbiplex (lʊmˈbɪpleks). *Anat.* [f. L. *lumbus* loin + PLEX-US.] The lumbar plexus of nerves. Hence **Lumbiplexal** a., pertaining to the lumbiplex.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* refers to COURS.

Lumbo- (lʊmˈbo-), used as combining form of L. *lumbus* loin, as lumbo-abdominal a., pertaining to the loins and the abdomen (cf. ABDOMINAL); so lumbo-aortic, -costal, -inguinal, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1889), -sacral, -vertebral adjs.; || **lumbodinia** [mod. L.; hybrid f. Gr. *δύσιν* pain] = LUMBAGO).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 Neuralgia of the lumbar plexus, or *lumbo-abdominal neuralgia. 1866 A. FLINT *Prime, Med.* (1880) 805 The affection is commonly known as lumbago. Vallex designated it *lumbodinia. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 107 The *lumbo-iliac ligament is triangular in form. 1856 QUAIN'S *Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 632 note, Schmidt describes them as separate nerves, naming the genital branch, external spermatic, and the crural branch, *lumbo-inguinal. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 14 The *lumbo-sacral nerve. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* l. 258 The lumbo-sacral portion of the column is more frequently affected than any other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 217 The *lumbo-vertebral anastomotic trunk of Braune.

Lumbor, obs. form of LUMBER *sb.*

† **Lumbric**. *Obs.* Also **lumbyrke**. [ad. L. *lumbricus*; see LUMBRICUS.] A worm.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 316/2 Lumbyrke, lumbricus. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lumbric*, a worm. *Med. Repos.*

Lumbrical (lʊmˈbrɪkəl), a. and sb. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbricālis*; see LUMBRICUS and -AL.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus or worm; *Anat.* applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing the digits.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 230 The Lumbrical Muscles (which lie in the Palm of the Hand). 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 The Tendon of one of the lumbrical Muscles. 1775 ASH, *Lumbrical*... belonging to the earth-worm. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 394 The Lumbrical and Vermicular Ascaris. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 757/2 The fourth digital nerve... gives a filament to the second lumbrical muscle. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Lumbrical*, worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain seaweeds.

B. *sb.* Often in L. form *lumbricalis*, pl. -es (lʊmˈbrɪkəl-iz, -iz). A lumbrical muscle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lumbricales*, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 12 The fingers are bent to a certain degree by the long muscles that lie upon the fore-arm, to the tendons of which a set of smaller muscles are attached, called lumbricales. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 188 There is in each limb only one lumbricalis. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Apr. 733/1 The lumbricals of the hand and foot. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 The two radial lumbricals are not paralysed.

Lumbriciform (lʊmˈbrɪsɪfɔrm), a. [ad. mod. L. type **lumbriciformis*; see LUMBRICUS and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbricus; vermiform.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The tongue... resembles that of the Woodpeckers, in its length and lumbriciform slenderness.

Lumbricine (lʊmˈbrɪsɪn), a. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbricina*; see LUMBRICUS and -INE.] Pertaining to the group *Lumbricina* of annelids; lumbriciform.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

So **Lumbrician**, a worm of this group.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* l. xii. 334 The third [order] he [Savigny] names Lumbricianans.

Lumbricoid (lʊmˈbrɪkɔɪd), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbricoidēs*; see LUMBRICUS and -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling the lumbricus or round-worm, *Ascaris lumbricoidea*. B. *sb.* The round-worm.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 853/2 The presence of lumbricoid ascarides in the intestine. 1882 QUAIN'S *Dict. Med.* 855/2 All the larger round-worms infesting man and animals are apt to be called lumbricoids. 1892 *Lancet* 20 Jan. 284/2 The possible relations between micro-organisms and these lumbricoids being thus established.

Lumbricous (lʊmˈbrɪkəs), a. *Path.*, etc. [f. Vol. VI.

LUMBRIC-US + -OUS. Cf. late L. *lumbricosus*.]

a. Infested with lumbrici. b. = LUMBRICIFORM.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lumbricoidea*. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

|| **Lumbricus** (lʊmˈbrɪk-əs). *Zool.* Pl. *lumbrici* (lʊmˈbrɪ-si). [L. *lumbricus*.] a. The earth-worm, L. *terrestris*. b. The round-worm which infests the intestines, *Ascaris lumbricoidea* (frequently referred to *Lumbricus*).

c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 150 Leie about lumbricus of pe erpe, bat both erpe-wormes stampid & boild wip oile of rosis.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Kation. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 202 In a relaxed constitution of the body politic, acquitted and unprosperous malefactors... are no less congenial... than the tania, the lumbricus, and the ascaris are to the natural body.

1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 307 Since taking the eluctuary, [he] has voided another lumbricus. 1841-7 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 248 In the lumbrici... every ring... is found to support a series of sharp retractile spines. attrib. 1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 82 The contents of the stomach, together with a lumbricus worm... were effused in the chest.

Lumbrous (lʊmˈbrəs), a. rare. [f. LUMBER *sb.* + -ous.] Heavy and unwieldy; lumbricing.

1847-8 II. MILLER *First Impr.* XI. (1857) 170 The lumbrous dignity of Shenton's elegiacs. 1887 HALL CAINE *Peemster* II. (1888) A lumbrous, jolting sound of heavy wheels.

Lume, Sc. var. LUM *sb.*; obs. f. LEAM *v.*

|| **Lumen** (lūˈmɛn). Pl. *lumina* (lūˈmɪnā). [L. = light; an opening.] An opening, passage, or canal.

a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* b. *Bot.* c. *Surg.* The passage of any tube in an instrument.

a. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 81 The vessel thus calcified, loses its... contractility; its lumen is diminished. 1888 BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/2 A longitudinal fold on the dorsal side which projects into the lumen of the intestine. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebr.* 214 In the lumen of the siphon is a small valve.

b. 1887 GARNSEY & LAFOUR *Tr. De Barry's Fungi* 321 The hyphae... usually have their walls thickened till the lumen disappear. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lumen*, the space which is bounded by the walls of an organ, as the central cavity of a cell.

c. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 949/1 Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger lumen of the tube affording a freer vent. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 1033 The lumen of the catheter.

Lumen, obs. pl. of LUMB *sb.*

† **Lumer**. *Obs.* rare-1. [? a. OF. *lumiére*, F. *lumière* light.] Light, illumination.

c 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1846) XXXI. 334 To encrease the lumer of the said hall, one every side vii other candlesticks, one eche iiiii lyghtis.

† **Luminair**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **lumynar**, -air. [a. F. *luminair*, ad. med. L. *luminarium*; see LUMINARY *sb.*] = LUMINARY *sb.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lavo Arms* (S. T. S.) 210 God... maid two lumynaris... that are callit the grete lumynar and the small lumynar. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 When... all the lumynaire brende about the body of Appollo. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 125 Of all palice it was the luminair. 1588 A. KING *Tr. Canisius Catech.* 81 All outward apparel and ornaments of this vnbloody sacrifice as haly vestments, vessel, luminairs and vther ceremonies.

Luminal (lūˈmɪnəl), a. [f. L. *lūmin*-, LUMEN + -AL.] Of or belonging to a lumen.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 67 The luminal walls of these intestinal cells are strong and thick.

Luminance [f. next; see -ANCE.] Luminousness.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. xi. 282 Her eyes have a serious sweet luminance. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS *tr. Kemm. Gen. Skoboleff* 322 The bright luminance of our freedom shall shine forth to be seen by the whole world. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Parables* III. (1894) 15 The flickering luminance thus given only making the native darkness of the place more palpable.

Luminant (lūˈmɪnənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *luminant-em*, pres. pple. of *lumināre* to LUMINATE.]

A. *adj.* Illuminating, luminous.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xviii. 237 There would be three more hours of light... before the luminant star-freaked dark. 1893 *Black & White* 22 July 100/2 His discussion is luminant only in flashes.

B. *sb.* An illuminant.

18... *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 334 (Cent.) Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 The different luminants—gas, oil, and electricity—which are being experimented with.

Luminarious, a. rare. [f. LUMINARY + -OUS.] Luminous.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 853 (MS.) See! the clouds descend With luminarous glory. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnl.* (1825) l. 271 Falling fast before the luminarous orb.

Luminarist (lūˈmɪnərɪst). [ad. F. *luminariste* (Litré *Suppl.*), f. L. *lūmin*-, LUMEN light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose 'colour' is luminous.

1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 48/2 The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. a 1900 R. A. M. STEVENSON *Introd. Armstrong's Sir H. Raeburn* (1901) 18 Oil-paint is the least abstract or conventional of the mediums. It is the medium of the luminarist and the man who would render an account of the full aspect of nature.

Luminary (lūˈmɪnəri), sb. [ad. F. *luminare* masc. (early OF. *luminarie*), ad. med. L. *luminārium*, *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin*-, LUMEN light; cf. -ARY.]

1. A natural light-giving body, esp. a celestial body; pre-eminently applied to the sun or the moon. † The luminaries often = the sun and moon.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. iv.* xvii. 279 The golde representeth the sonne which is a right noble lumynarye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz* 11 Imagining the lumynaries to haue their course vnder all the other Planetes. 1675 TOMRIS *Alhambaz* v. i. K 2 b. Search your Natutitie; see if the Fortunes And Luminaries be in a good Aspect. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Repl.* Pref. (1848) 24 For though the stars cannot, the Luminaries can, cloathe the vapours of the air, with the colour of Gold and of Roses. 1667 — in *Phil. Trans.* II. 606 Both of them [rotten Wood and burning Coal] are Luminaries, that is, give Light. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 576 Where the great Luminarie Alooff the vulgar Constellations thick... Dispenses Light from farr. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 8 All other planets that depend upon our great luminary for their support. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i. The level surface of the lake... was gilded with the beams of the setting luminary. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 15 Pythagoras conceived the planets to revolve around the central luminary.

b. *transf. nonce-use.* (As if 'astrological signs'.)

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckham* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 Who, I know not upon what Luminaries he spied in his face, dissuaded him from Marriage.

2. An artificial light; † in Caxton *collect. sing.* (cf. F. *luminare*); † in 17th c. *pl.*, illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med. L. *luminaria*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxvi. 193 She... gaf these torches, and alle suche other lumynary as it neded therto. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G ij. None closthe in a corner a kindled luminary. 1605 B. JONSSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. 1616 l. 897 The dressing of her head antique; & crown'd with a Luminarie, or Sphere of light. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) l. 135 There were luminaries of joy lately here for the victory that Don Gonzalez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 598 There were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the publick streets. 1706 COLES *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xviii. 266 The Church... has introduced Ceremonies, such as mystical Benedictions, Luminaries [etc.]. 1802 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 213 [They] began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of luminary.

3. *fig.* A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light (now only of persons, formerly also of objects, of things); a person of 'light and leading'.

a 1450 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 288 [To Herod] O thou luminarye of pure lightnes! a 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father of Heav'n*, O radiant Luminary of lyght intermyable, Celestial Father. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugenit* 89 The glorious dedes... of forefathers be like an example or luminary unto their of spring or progeny. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* l. 12 In this mass of nature there is a set of things which to wiser... Reasons serve as Luminaries in the Abyss of knowledge. 1692 BENTLEY *8 Serms.* (1724) 108 A late happy Discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct. We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions. 1797 GOWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 324 Mr. Fox... the greatest luminary of the present house of commons. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 2 Like the other great luminaries of philosophy and science, Locke has shone on with tolerably uniform lustre. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P. i.* Here is one of the luminaries of your diocese.

Luminary, a. rare. [f. L. *lūmin*-, LUMEN light + -ARY.] Pertaining to light.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 416 Without the influence of light, vegetables would... be deprived of their beautiful shades by the interception of the luminary fluid. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 399 While the so-called cirri or land clouds have an average height of 13 kilometres, the luminary night clouds float at a height of 75 kilometres.

† **Luminate**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lūmināt-us*, p. pple. of *lūmināre* (see next).] Lighted.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 925 Their luminat lampis of gret valour.

Luminate (lūˈmɪnət), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *lūmināt*-, ppl. stem of *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin*-, LUMEN light.] *trans.* To light up, ILLUMINATE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Luminate*, to glue light. 1693 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* v. (ed. 6) 36 Whether the Stars be but Earth luminated, as Thales maintained, or [etc.]. 1799 SIR II. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 87 The atmosphere [above 45 miles high] is amazingly rare, being composed of phosoxxygen highly luminated. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* l. i. 634 Would proper principles in Nature lie, To furnish earth and luminate the sky?

Hence **Luminated**, **Luminating** ppl. adjs.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vii. xix. 97 The Stars... That stud the luminated speare. 1745 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 87 The luminating Power which is gained by Calcination. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xx. 320 He had been inwardly beholding a large breadth of gently luminated spiritual sky.

Lumination (lūˈmɪnəˈʃən), rare. [ad. L. **lūminātiō-em*, n. of action f. *lūmināre*; see prec.] A shedding or emission of light. † Also *concr.* an illumination (cf. LUMINARY *sb.* 2).

1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* D j b. The glory of terrestrial Sovereignty... transcendeth... inferior lights and luminations. 1709 *Proclamation* in K. Steuart *By Allan Water* iii. (1901) 104 The hail inhabitants to put out and mak luminations in the windows of their houses. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 291 Most powerful for exciting heat, proportionally to its lumination. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep. Hist.* *Introd.* vii. 39 The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations, seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse.

|| **Luminator** (lūˈmɪnətə), *Hist.* [med. L. *lūminātor* (f. *lūmināre*; see LUMINATE *v.*); the word occurs as the designation of an official who kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting and 'fabric' of a church. Cf. OF. *luminier* of the

same meaning (in Auvergne, a churchwarden). See Du Cange s.v. *Luminator*, *Luminaria*.] In St. Andrews University, a student (one in each class) who was privileged to attend the professor's lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services rendered by him.

The Librarian of the University, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, informs us that the first student whom he has found described in the records as 'luminator' entered the University in 1697; it is, however, probable that the title goes back to mediæval times. It is supposed that the 'luminator' originally provided lights and fires to the classes; but there is no contemporary evidence of this. Between 1800 and 1827 his duties seem to have been those of a clerk (cf. quot. a 1808). The office was abolished about 1830.

It is commonly stated that the University seal contains a representation of a 'luminator' holding a candle while a professor is lecturing. But whether the object is a candle or something else (a mace), and whether the figure holding it is meant for the 'luminator', seems to be quite uncertain.

Called *luminator* in Lyon's St. Andrews (1838) 171. a 1808 *Ey-lavus United College* (MS.), clause added by Prof. Adamson, The Luminator of each class to give in to the Hebdomadar each Monday a list of absents (from church) on the preceding Sunday. 1827 *Evidence Univ. Commission* (1837) III. 292 Each class has a Luminator, who originally furnished lights and fires to the classes for a certain remuneration from the students. He is still privileged to attend the class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee to the Professor; and he continues to receive . . . 2s. 6d. from each Secundar of the class, and 1s. 6d. from each Terner, except [etc.].

Lumine (*lūmin*), *v.* Now rare or Obs. [a. OF. *lumine-r*, med.L. *lūmināre*, f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light. Cf. *LIMN* *v.*, *ILLUMINE* *v.*] *trans.* To light up, illumine. † In early use, to illumine (manuscripts or books); see *LIMN* *v.* Hence *Lumined* *ppl. a.*, *Lumining* *vbl. sb.*

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 Pis bishop hymself schoned not to write and lumine and bynde bookes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Lumine, illumine. 1512 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 379 In part pament of lummyng [? read lumining] of the Kingis grete portus & Franch cronis. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 857/1 The outward part of the place lumined the eyes of the beholders, by reason of the sumptuous worke. 1596 *SPENSER Heavenly Love* 280 Blinding the eyes, and lumining the spright. 1729 *Savage Wanderer* III. 139 From lumind windows glancing on the eye, Around, athwart, the striking shadows fly. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xli. A smile of joy lumined his wrinkled features.

† **Luminer**, *e. Obs.* Also -our. See also *LIMNER*. [f. *LUMINE* *v.* + -ER *2.*] = *ILLUMINATOR* 5. 1330-31 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 517 Radulpho Luminour pro libr. de Merington illuminand. xijd. 1491 in *York Myst.* Intro. 39 Tixt-wryters, luminers [etc.].

Luminesce (*lūmine's*), *v.* [Back-formation from *LUMINESCENT*.] *intr.* To become luminescent. 1866 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 69 Substances such as glass lose the power of luminescing when raised to temperatures such that they become conductors of electricity. 1898 *Sir W. Crookes Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 Fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when re-heated.

Luminescence (*lūmine'sens*), [*f.* next: see -ENCE.] Luminescent condition or quality.

1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. xxviii. 151. I have ventured to employ the term luminescence for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 497 Electrical luminescence. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 259 It is remarkable that there should be three successive seats of luminescence in the life of the same individual.

Luminescent (*lūmine'sent*), *a.* [f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light + -ESCENT.] *a.* Emitting light, or having the property of emitting light, otherwise than as a result of incandescence. *b.* Pertaining to luminescence.

1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 155 Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 64 The colour emitted by the luminescent body.

Luminiferous (*lūmini-fērōs*), *a.* [Formed as prec. + (-)FEROUS.] Producing or transmitting light *esp.* in *luminiferous ether* (see *ETHER* 5).

1801 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 22 The actual velocity of the particles of the luminiferous ether. 1842 *PARNELL Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 The principal luminiferous constituents of coal-gas are [etc.]. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* xi. 293 The luminiferous ether fills stellar space. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 137 The luminiferous, the calorific, and the chemical rays. 1878 *BECL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 394 The paired luminiferous organ of these animals.

Luminist (*lūminist*), *rare.* [f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light + -IST.] = *LUMINARIST*.

1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 492 The Barbizon school, the realists, the luminists, the impressionists [etc.].

Luminologist (*lūmīnōlōgist*). [f. L. *lūmin*, *lūmen* light + -OLOGIST.]

1. One who studies the luminescent phenomena in living organisms.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 411/1 Luminologists such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others.

2. One versed in the study of illuminations of manuscripts. *rare* -o.

1890 in *Century Dict.* (with quot. of sense 1).

Luminosity (*lūmīnōsiti*). [f. *LUMINOUS*: see -ITY, -OSITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being luminous.

1634 *Br. Hall Contempl.* N. T. iv. vii. As it is in the sun . . . the luminosity of it being no whit impaired by that perpetual emission of lightsome beams. 1851-9 *OWEN in Man. Sci. Eng.* 369 The phenomena of oceanic luminosity. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 148 To impart additional luminosity to your ideas. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. x. 345 The purpose of the luminosity in the female glowworm is . . . not understood. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* II. i. 120 Luminosity of colour, richness of handling, grip of composition.

2. Something luminous: a luminous point or area.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 223. I thought I saw a luminosity overhead. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 232 Then his face grew one luminosity. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* II. ii. 142 The strange warm luminosities Matt possessed to see on London tiles.

Luminous (*lūmīnōs*), *a.* Also *luminos* (o), *lummyneous*. [ad. L. *lūmīnōs-us*, f. *lūmin*-, *lūmen* light. Cf. F. *lumineux*.]

1. Full of light; emitting or casting light; shining, bright. *occas.* jocular = shiny.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The frute of oliues is vinctuous, lummyne, and delicious. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref.* in *Ashm. Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bemis obtundyth our speculation. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 55 His eyes were lummyne, Chrystalline and beauteous. 1792 *MAR. RIDDELL Voy. Madeira* 20 The phenomenon of the luminous sea, well known to naturalists. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 147 As the night thickened the huge fires became more and more luminous. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1191 In circumpolarization it [sugar] bends the luminous rays to the right. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* i. § 11 (1870) 11 Here are two quartz-pebbles: I have only to rub them together to make them luminous. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/2 The maples and birches . . . shone with a strange luminous beauty.

b. Of a room: Well lighted.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xxx. Their sunny Tents and houses luminous. 1624 *WOTTON Elem. Archit.* I. 55 Our Master . . . seems to have been an extreme Lover of Luminous Roomes. 1775 *JOHNSON Tour West. Isl. Scot.* 10 The library . . . is elegant and luminous. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 21 Sept. an. 1777, The church of Ashbourne, which is one of the largest and most luminous that I have seen in any town of the same size.

c. Applied to animals or plants which emit light.

1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* II. (1879) 30 The rings in one instance retained their luminous property nearly twenty-four hours after the death of the insect. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 30 Some of the cuttle-fishes are slightly luminous. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 264/2 Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist exhibited . . . four fishes showing luminous organs.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; said *esp.* of writers, expressions, literary treatment, etc.

1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1261 This virgine fille of splendour and thorgh out lummyneous. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* To Rdr. (1636) A 7 Whose writings are altogether as luminous, as acuminous. 1787 *SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana* 98 If you . . . read the luminous page of Gibbon. 1799 *Med. Jrl.* I. 397 The solid and luminous theory of Lavoisier and Laplace. 1809 *KNOX & JENN CORR.* I. 559 When I say that Watts was not luminous, I mean strictly to distinguish that word from *lucid*; for this I think he was. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. IV. 447 His State papers . . . are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* xxii. 222 Mr. Wallace's luminous researches on the geographical distribution of animals.

Luminously, *adv.* [f. *LUMINOUS* + -LY *2.*] In a luminous manner; with luminosity.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ix. So luminously expounding the nature of Owen Thomas' mistake. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 362 Where swim medusæ luminously. 1888 H. R. KEYNES *Expos. St. John* xxi. Vers. 14-18 are . . . eminently and luminously Johannine.

Luminousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Luminous quality or condition; luminosity.

1667 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 597 Whether stinking Fish, that shines, be of the same nature as to Luminousness with Rotten Wood, that shines too. 1773 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug. A library that for luminousness and elegance may vie at least with the new edifice at Streatham. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. II. v. 284 Expounding a sacred dogma with a luminousness which is almost an inspiration.

Lumme, *obs. form of LOOM* sb.²

Lummy (*lūmi*), *a. slang.* First-rate.

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xliii. Jack Dawkins—lummy Jack—the Dodger—the Artful Dodger. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lummy*, jolly, first-rate. 1883 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 London's gettin' more lummy each day; there's sech oshuns to see and enjoy!

Lump (*lʌmp*), *sb.¹* Also 4-6 *lomp* (e), *lumpe*, (*5* *lumppe*). [ME. *lump*; not found in the early Teut. dialects; cf. early mod.Da. *lompē* (now *lomp*) rag; Du. *lomp*, LG. *lump* adj., coarse, heavy, rude; Ger. (from Du. or LG.) *lumpen* rag, *lump* ragamuffin; Sw. *lump* (Da. 16th c.) rag is from Ger. A sense nearer to that of the Eng. word occurs in Da. (16th c.) *lump(e)* lump, Norw. and Sw. dial. *lump* block, stump, log, *lumpe* a sort of cake.

The ulterior etymology is quite uncertain. Usually the word has been regarded as cogn. w. LAP sb.¹ It might perh. be connected with OE. (*gellumpan*, pa. *pple*, (*ge*)*lumpen*), to happen, the original notion being that of such a quantity as chance determines—such a portion as may offer itself, and not any measured or intentionally shaped piece.]

1. A compact mass of no particular shape; a shapeless piece or mass; often with implication of excessive size, protuberant outline, or clumsiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2869 (Cott.) Men findes lumpes [Göth. lompis] on be sand O þer [read with Göth. Of ter] nan finer in þat land. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecile) 461 [He] gert men with lumpis of led dyng hymne til he

ves ded. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men may find . . . grete lumpes baroff, 3a as grete as a hors, casten vp on þe land. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1783. I put vp many a lomp off bred In-to my sak. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 462 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a lathly lomp. 1581 *PETTIE tr. Giazzo's Civ. Com.* II. (1586) 59 Wee must fram all the bodie in such sorte, that it seeme neither to bee of one whole immouable lumpe, neither yet to be altogether loosely disioynted. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. vi. 39 When your Lordship sees . . . to what mettle this counterfeit lump of ours [Theobald 1726 suggests ore] will be melted. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes, Nemæan Ode* v. Nature herself, whilst in the Womb he was, Sow'd Strength and Beauty through the forming Mass, They moved the vital Lump in every part. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* I. 102 So Watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing Lump, and brings it to a Bear. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 95 She gives the Child a lump of Sugar. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xxv. 365 A tin vessel filled with lumps of lead and iron as a weight. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 American methods of handling do not readily lend themselves to the preservation of the coal in large lumps.

b. *A lump in one's throat:* (a) A swelling in the throat; (b) a feeling of tightness or pressure in the throat due to emotion. *popular.*

1803 *Med. Jrl.* IX. 552 She feeling a lump, to use her own expression, in her throat, which obstructed her swallowing. 1863 *MRS. H. WOOD Fern. Pride* lvi. (1888) 361 A lump was rising in Lionel's throat. a 1878 *PCESS ALICE in Biog. Sk.* (1884) 34 A lump always comes into my throat when I think of it.

c. *Lump of clay:* applied disparagingly to the human body, or to a person stigmatized as 'soulless'.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 27647 (Galba) Pou man þat in erth I say and wers þan a lump of clay. 1567 *Satir. Poem Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin, with Sceptur, Sword, and Crown, At morne bot ane deformit lump of clay. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. v. 13 Vet are these Feet, whose strengthlesse stay is numme, Vnable to support this Lumpe of Clay. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 338 Being freed from these lumps of clay, . . . we shall be made like to the glorious angels. 1763 *CHURCHILL Gotham* III. 175 One of the herd, a lump of common clay, Inform'd with life, to die and pass away. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* I. xvi. 1. This lump of earth has left his estate The lighter by the loss of his weight.]

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 282 The man who is a lumpe or masse of foolishnesse, is the onely occasion of this motion. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lump of fowle Deformitie. 1624 *NICHOLSON Game at Chess* iv. 81 Is it that lump of rank ingratitude. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.* Some neglected lump of nobility or gentry. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* II. 26 We come across some obstinate lump of evil that will not give way.

e. A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also *pl.* 'lots', 'heaps'. *slang* or *dial.*

1523 *SKELTON Carl. Lauril* 733. I am not lady of liddynes with lumpis. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. James* 25 He that is pressed with sondry lumpes of sorowes. 1713 *WALKER True Amazons* (ed. 2) 32 Now we are sure of a good lump of Honey. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 118 Nothing will convince this Generation but Judgments, and a surprising Lump of them upon the West of Scotland. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 11 The merrier and happier they are in general, the greater the lumps of pain they can bear. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xv. Colonel Harding owed him a lump of money. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss. Lump.* (2) A quantity. 'A lump of people'. 1896 *FARMER Slang* s.v. 'I like that a lump'.

2. Applied *spec.* (chiefly *fig.* in Biblical use) to the mass of clay taken up by a potter or sculptor for one operation, and to the mass of dough intended for one baking.

1526 *TINDALE Rom.* ix. 21 Hath nott the potter power over the claye, even off the same lompe to make one vessel vnto honoure, and a nother vnto dishonoure? — 1 *Cor.* v. 6 Knowe ye not that a tyttell venen sowereth the whole lompe of dowe? [1611 leaveneth the whole lumpe.] a 1633 G. HERBERT *Church, Holy Comm.*, Before that sin turned flesh to stone And all our lump to leaven. 1643 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 45 All meins honours Lie like one lump before him, to be fashion'd into what pitch he please. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 272 The meddlesome Puritan, . . . attempting to leaven the whole lump, will, I am afraid, often make the cake all dough. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 We have taken up a lump of fable, and have used more than we needed. 1884 H. W. S. *Secret Happy Life* i. 14 The lump of clay would never grow into a beautiful vessel.

† b. Hence, *allusively*, the whole mass or quantity of anything. Also, the 'mass', 'bulk', great majority. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 87 Now by this little crop, iudge you of the whole lumpe. 1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Innoc.* II. 14 Who . . . calleth the whole Lump of English Papists, the Catholick Party. 1674 *HICKMAN Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 81 God had not such a love for the whole lump of mankind, as to [etc.]. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 The Lump of those [Swearers] may, I think, be very aptly divided into the common Distinction of Ill and Low. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 7 The thoughtless Creatures who make up the Lump of that Sex.

† 3. An aggregate of units; a congeries, heap, clump, cluster; *occas.* a group (of persons). *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 229 About him slayne lay his menge All in a lump, on athyr hand. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 447 Lordis of his world þat mayntenen lumpis of þes ordris and þer housis and possessions. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2230 Thus he layes one þe lumpe, and lordly þe me served. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* xxv. 18 An hundred clusters [iurg. Or, lumps] of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figges. — 2 *Kings* xx. 7 Take a lumpe of figges. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 469 Vermis, which lay crawling in lumps, about my body; yea hanging in clusters about my beard. *Ibid.* x. 500

Lumps of Wals, and heapes of stones. 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 283 They [ships] drew up into a lump.

4. A protuberance, swelling, or excrescence, esp. one caused by disease or injury in an animal body. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 784/16 *Hec flalaa*, a lump of a wall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* IV. ix. 87 The lump betuix the new born folis enc. 1631 *Googe's Heresbach's Husb.* (ed. Markham) 237 The Camell with two lumps upon the backe. 1738 [see 5 f. 1804 *Med. Trul.* XII. 320 Hard lumps appeared on the spots which had been covered by the pustules. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VIII. 894 The growths [of Xanthonia] occur either as thin flat plates... or as nodules or lumps. *Mod.* I knocked my head and got a lump on my forehead.

b. *Naut.* (Cf. LUMPY a. 1 b.)

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Ship... shipping heavy lumps of water on deck. 1865 *Athenum* 23 Sept. 414/1 He... chuckles over lumps of the sea. 1872 *Almagest Seru.* 107 There was what sailors call 'a big lump of a sea'.

5. Phrases with preps., belonging to the preceding senses. †a. *At a lump*: in one mass; in a single piece or quantity. b. *By the lump* (rarely by *lump*): = in the lump. †c. *By lumps*: by instalments, piecemeal. †d. *In a lump*: the whole together; all at once. e. *In the lump* (occas. *in lump*): taking things as a whole without regard to detail; in the mass; in gross; wholesale. f. *All of a lump*: altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so as to appear one lump.

a. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* iii. 113 There are men... to set out all at a lump in one day, not forethinking of an ensuing want. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47, I shall not be against the Judges, or the officers sitting there, but not to give all things away at a lump. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337, I propounded to him to take all at a Lump, and never to make two Bargains. 1697 tr. *Cress d'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 220 This prodigious quantity of Silver, which comes all at a lump, is spread over all the World.

b. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Paired for a certain of bryk by the lumpy of my lord of Seynt Gregorys xijd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 383, I must now consider half a Dozen of Mr. B's Pages by the Lump. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 277, I would not by the Lump decry any Body of People. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 283 Other species of provisions are sold by the lump, without weight or measure. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Denons* 257, 'I accept of your conditions by the lump', replies the Professor. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lump-work*, work contracted for, or taken by the lump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *By the lump*, a sudden fall out of the slings or out of the top; altogether.

c. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xviii, Common peoples love by lumps, And fancie comes by fits.

d. 1640 LENTHALL in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 18 Where we not all in a lump by them intended to be offered up to Moloch? 1666 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 13 Whatever his Majesty's resolves to do, ought to be sudden, and in a Lump. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 2, I asked him, Whether he would... sell his Goods by Retail, or designed they should all go in a Lump? 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/1 If we... condemn, to use a vulgar expression, in a lump, we exasperate those whom we would wish to amend. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 154 When reward, instead of being bestowed in a lump, follows each successive portion of labour.

e. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 133 All they... have met with and observed in lumps. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 He chose rather to sell the corn... then to give it away in the lumps. 1676 TOWSON *Decalogue* 22 How far they were from erring... I come now to shew, and that both in the lump and the retail. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 86 A great genius takes things in the lump, without stopping at minute considerations. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/1 The Whitefieldians railed at rector, curate, doctrine, service, &c. all in the lump. 1848 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 28 Poor human creatures... I am heartily sorry for them, severally, and in the lump. 1901 'A. Hofer' *Tristram of Blent* x. 117 'You seem to dislike the daughter too...' 'Oh, I take the family in the lump'.

f. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* vi. Wks. 1716 L. 385 Answer them by lump, for they are all of a lump. 1708 NELSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 141 The violence of the Thunder and Lightning... melted a Watch and the Chain all of a Lump. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 100 She must be hurt for certain... her head is all of a Lump. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 197 Oil-skin jacket and trousers, and high boots, into which he dropped all of a lump.

6. Applied to persons. a. As a term of opprobrium: A heavy, dull person. (Cf. 1 c.)

1597 *Pilgr. Parvass.* I. 80 All foggie sleepers and all idle lumps. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bies* II. (1733) 159 What awkward Lumps have I known, which the Dancing-master has put limbs to! 1735 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict. Lump*, a heavy, dull, unapprehensive Person. 1800 K. WHITE *Athanasus* 39 Poems (1830) 124 A sluggish senseless lump to lie. 1838 A. WARDROP *Poems & S.* 202 The muckle diled lump didna like to spoil the night's performance.

b. A big sturdy creature. ? *dial.*

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kindg. & Commov.* iv. 509 He being a corpulent man presumed to follow his pleasures... At last, this lump was extinguished. 1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii. 76 They were comely lumps of girls. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Lump*, a good-sized child... 'How big are your children?' 'Oh, they bin lumps'. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xx, When we were lumps of lads.

7. Technical senses.

a. A bloom or loop of malleable iron.

[1686, etc.; see LOOP sb. 1.] 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

b. A kind of paving brick or tile (see quot. 1881).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lumps*, barn-floor bricks. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage*, etc. *Archit.* § 599 The Welsh or Stourbridge lumps at the sides should form with those of the back an angle of forty-five degrees

or upwards. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1224 'Lumps' which are thicker than tiles range in size from 12 in. to 36 in.

c. A barge or lighter used in dockyards.

1796 *Lond. Chron.* 2 June 528 A lump from the dockyard has this moment conveyed three new cables on an end to the Hind. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lumps*, dock-yard barges. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. In firearms: (a) The nipple-seat on a gun-barrel; (b) 'In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 106 A new lump for swivel, brazed and fitted on carbine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. ii. § 1. 27 The accident which sometimes occurs when from defective brazing the barrels and the lump part company. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 198 A steel lump placed underneath the barrels, which engages in the face of the breech-action when the gun is closed.

e. Calico woven in long lengths.

1897 *Textile Stocks & Ex. Gaz.* 25 Oct., 150 lumps 9/8 Shirts.

f. Mining, S. Staffordsh. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, Lumps, coal of largest size by one.

8. attrib. and Comb.: lump-account, an account in which items are 'lumped' together without particulars or details; lump-coal (see quot. 1881); †lump cotton, some species of cotton plant, prob. *Gossypium barbadense*; lump gold, gold in nuggets; †lump-love, †cupboard-love; lump stone (see quot.); lump sugar, loaf sugar broken into lumps or cut into cubes; lump sum, a sum which covers or includes a number of items; lump work, work which is contracted for 'in the lump'.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dutch Reckoning*, a verbal or 'Lump-account without particulars. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 The combustion is far more perfect than can be brought about with 'lump-coal. 1881 — *Mining Gloss. s.v. Coal, Lump* [coal] includes the largest lumps as they come from the mine. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 *Gossypium*, The Cotton tree or plant... 2 *Gossypium frutescens* annum [sic]. The bush of 'Lump Cotton. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxiv, The bush of lump cotton, riseth out of the ground with an upright stemme. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/7 Where it crosses the creeks, 'lump gold is plentiful. 17... *Old Song* (N.), Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd, And all the delights of 'lump-love he enjoy'd. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 There are lamellar gristone of this class, capable of sustaining great heat; these are formed into round plates, called pyc, pot, or 'lump stones, and are used in the iron forges. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 95 Making it into whites, which is that we call 'Lump-Sugar in England. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 31 The Art of refining Sugar into the different kinds of Clay'd, Lump, Loaf, &c. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi. 184 The bread was new and crusty, the butter fresh, and the sugar lump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Lump sum, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longin. Mag.* July 266 He... receives a lump sum of 20, or 30, for harvest work. 1900 J. T. FOWLER in *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 729 The rents of each place are entered in a lump sum. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 373/3 The natural tendency is for piece-work to pass into 'lump-work. *Ibid.* 374/2 'Lump' work, 'piece' work, work by 'the job', are all portions of the contract system. The principle is the same. 1892 *Star* 17 Mar. 3/3 There are three systems of payment—day work, piece work, and lump work; and lump work is the curse of the lot.

Lump (lump), sb. 2 Also 6 7 **lumpe**, 7 **lompe**. [Found also as *MLG. lumpen* (Diefenbach), *MDu. lompe*, *G. lump*, *lumpfish*, *F. lompe*; hence *mod.L.* (specific name) *lumpus*, *It. Sp. lumpo*. By foreign etymologists it has commonly been supposed to be of Eng. origin, a use of LUMP sb. 1, with reference to the bulky figure of the fish; but the *Du.* and *L.G.* forms are known from earlier examples than the Eng. Cf. *Du. lump* heavy.]

1. A spiny-finned fish of a leaden-blue colour and uncouth appearance, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, characterized by a suctorial disk on its belly with which it adheres to objects with great force (whence its name of *lump-sucker*); the sea-owl.

The arctic species is *C. spinosus*.

1545 ELVOR *Dict. Faber*, a fische of the Spanyshe sea... is lyke to be that fische, whyche is called a lump. 1591 *LYLY Endimion* III. iii, For fish these; crab, lumpe, and pouting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-owl, a fish called in Latin arbut. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 247 Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a bowl, the other resembling the fillets of a calf. a 1672 [see COCK-PADDLE]. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 190.

2. Comb.: lump-fish, lump sucker, = 1.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iv. 76 *Lompe-fish*. The Lumpe or Lompe, is a fish so named from his shape and likeness, and is in taste agreeable to the name. 1743 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 385 The *Phoca*, is rather like a Lump-fish, and almost triangular. 1835 KIRBY *Flab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 121 Under the name of lump-fishes I include all those whose ventral fins unite to form a disk or sucker by which they are enabled to adhere to the rocks. 1885 C. F. HOLLER *Marvels Anim. Life* 21 The lump-fish is... accredited with being a nest builder. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 117 'Lump sucker. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 343 The Lump Sucker is remarkable for its very grotesque form. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 105 A Lump Sucker, caught at S. Leonard's.

Lump (lump), v. 1 Now *dial.* In 6 **lompe**. [Cf. the synonymous *lump* (see E. D. D.) and *Du.*

lumpen.] *trans.* To beat, thresh; to beat or thresh out. Also *absol.*, to thresh.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 But what neede we lumpe out loue at ones lashing. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the... laundresse washeth, beateth, lompeth, and clappeth the foule vncienly and defiled clothes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 65 Delying the ditch... Or lumping corn out in a dusty barn. *Ibid.* II. 31 The thrasher once lumping, we heard him no more. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lump*. (1) To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

Lump (lump), v. 2 [Of symbolic sound; cf. *dump*, *glump*, *grump*, *humph*, *mump*.]

1. *intr.* To look sulky or disagreeable. (In early quotes. always in collocation with *lour*.)

1577 STANFURD *Descr. Fred.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1807-8) VI. 5 They stand lumping and lowering... for that they imagine that their evil lucke proceedeth of him. 1581 RICH *Farwell* Div. iv, She beganne to froune, lump, and lowre at her househould. 1593 *Telt-Trot's N. Y. Gift* 19 At home they will lumpe and lower. 1594 LONGE *Wounds Civ. W.* IV. i. F. 2, How fare these Lords that lumping pouting proud imagine how to quell me with their looks? 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lump*. (3) To be or look sulky. *Devon.*

2. *trans.* In antithesis with *like*: To be displeased at (something that must be endured). *collog.*

1833 NEAL *Down Easters* I. vii. 104 Let 'em lump it if they don't like it. 1835-40 HALLIWORTH *Clockm.* Pref. (1862) 6 A man that would be guilty of such an action is no gentleman, that's flat, and if you don't like it you may lump it. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogonip* P. xi. 94, I'll buy clothes as I see fit, and if anybody don't like it, why they may lump it, that's all. 1893 GRANT ALLEN in *R. B. A. W. A. Y's Interficus* Pref. 11 Whether we like him or lump him, he [the Interviewer] is master of the situation.

Lump (lump), v. 3 [f. LUMP sb. 1]

Cf. LUMPING *pp.* a. 2, which occurs much earlier than the verb.]

1. *trans.* a. To melt down into a lump. b. To form or raise into lumps. c. To cover with lumps.

1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* (1805) IV. xc. 256 Topas nicked the family plate, and has lumped it by this time, with my pink diamond into the bargain. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 12, I the mattress spread, And equal lay whatever lumps the bed. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiii, An old cuirass, lumped with a strange adhesive concrete. 1893 EARL DENMORE *Pamirs* II. 203 Ploughed fields, one of which was 'lumped up' for melon planting, each lump a mound about two feet high.

2. To put altogether in one 'lump', mass, sum, or group, without discrimination or regard for particulars or details; to take, consider, or deal with 'in the lump'. a. *simply*.

1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 84 They agree not long with and amongst themselves... let them be lumped or consorted as they would have it, as they please. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 223 They are as much out in their Estimation... as they are in their other goods, which they lump at above 400000, whereas they amount only to 168884. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Mar. 1, I have been... provokingly interrupted in writing this, that I must now finish it by lumping matters at once. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii, They always lump the petty officers and common seamen. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-Driver*, Man lumps his kind if the mass. God singles thence Unit by unit. 1893 LYONKERR *Horns & Hoofs* 75 Dr. Gray (who certainly did not err on the side of 'lumping' species).

b. To lump together (occas. *up*).

1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 103 Take the World in Gross, and lump it together. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pwergon* 82 A compensation of Expenses ought to be made, that is to say in English, the Expenses ought to be lump'd together and divided. 1856 MAXWELL in *Life* viii. (1882) 239 A tendency in the human mind to lump up all causes, and give them an aggregate name. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 314 All systems of unorthodox philosophy are lumped together by him as mere forms of contemporary superstition.

c. To lump (together) in or into, occas. under.

1703 DE FOX *Freeholder's Plea* agst. Stockjobbing Elections Misc. 182 Our Liberties and Armies, and Fleets, and Parliaments, and Nation, are not Lump'd into Bargains. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 326 Mr. Carlyle lumps under the same condemnation all introspection of a man's being. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 511 The premium and the principal are lumped in one sum. 1902 BOND *Lyly's Wks.* II. 249 The... earlier work which I have lumped together under the wide title of Moralities.

d. To lump (something) into or (in) with (something else): see 2.

1796 BENTHAM *Prot. agst. Law Taxes* (1816) 56 It comes lumped to him in the general mass of law charges; a heap of items, among which no vulgar eye can ever hope to discriminate. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchets* C. viii, Farmer Seedling lumps it in with his tithes... Lumps it in, sir! Lump in a charitable donation! 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, 'I won't,' said Tom, lumping them all in his mind with his sworn enemy. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* II. xviii. 103 The General lumped him in with a body of dancing men... he was pleased to call the Light Brigade.

† 3. To pay in a lump sum. *Obs. rare.*

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 147 The Turnkey proposed to us, to lump (as he called it) the coming down Money.

b. To lay the whole of (a particular sum of money) on a single object.

1864 *Derby Day* iii. 32 He lumped it all upon an outsider, and backed him to win the Chester Cup. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* v, If I only had a dollar in the world... I'd lump it all on my system.

4. *intr.* To collect together into a lump; to be formed or raised into lumps.

1720 ROBIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 [To] cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 397 Leather thus made... does not lump under the hammer. 1856 SYMONDS in H. F. BROWN *Biog.*

(1895) 1. 82, I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' along; to drop down like a lump.

1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No-Church* Prol. (1863) 4 The old woman gave a short like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her counterpane over her head. *Ibid.* viii. 61 He scrambled up with an oath, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* 1. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

Lumped (lʌmpt), *phl. a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 and v. + -ED.] Made, shaped, or raised into a lump.

1425 *St. Christina* x. in *Anglia* VIII. 123/29 In þe maner of an vrbeyn he lumped body 3ode to þe owne shappe. 1882 J. WALKER *Tant to Auld Reekie* etc. 20 He limps awa and hauds his lumpit noddle. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes* r. *Hist.* 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cuffling storm.

Lumper (lʌmpɪ), *sb.* [f. LUMP v. + -ER 1.]

1. a. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. b. Sc. (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Lumpers, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffel-hunters. 1825 JAMESON, *Lumper*, one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xviii. They go on board as lumpers to load the ships. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/5 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. slang. a. A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). b. (See quot. 1851.) c. A militia-man. d. A small contractor, sweater.

a. 1781 G. PARKER *Visto Soc.* 11. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c., stealing old iron, or whatever comes to hand.

b. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) 1. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell linens [etc.] which were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxviii. He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afraid, last winter.

d. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) 11. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece. The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., Lumpers, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with reference to classification, after Darwin's 'non-use'.)

1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) 11. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 295 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty variety; the second are all for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species.

4. Ireland. A coarse variety of potato.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 278 [In Ireland] though their condition hardly should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while Lumpers will grow. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xxviii. You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — *J. Hinton* xxvii. A miserable mud hovel, surrounded by, maybe half an acre of Lumpers.

Lumper, v. Obs. exc. dial. [Cf. LAMPER, LOMPER Obs. Also LUMP v.3.]

1. *intr.* To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also fig.

1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansto*, Osor. 91 [They] have always hitherto in the interpretation of that Epistle, gropingly like nightowls lumped in darkness. *Ibid.* 311 As men you may lump and trippe. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lumper*, to stumble. A lumping horse. [West]. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 206 Over piggeries, and mixens. They lumped straight into the night.

†2. In pa. pple. ?Spread out. Obs.

1650 in FURNIVALL *Percy Folio* I. 114 Her lypyes lay lumpyd on her chyn.

†**Lumperdee clumperdee**, *adv.* ?nonce-wd. Used to express clumsy movement.

a. 1553 UDALL *Reyster D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and. Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig.

†**Lumpering**, *phl. a.* Obs. [f. LUMPER v. + -ING.] Stumbling; ?causing to stumble.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 247 b. All our iourney was by lumper-ynge grounde, and. brryry placis. 1787 [see LUMPER v. 1.]

Lumpet, [f. LUMP sb. + -ET.] A small lump.

1812 COLERIDGE *Omniana* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 366 The curd lumpers of various sizes.

Lumpily (lʌmpɪli), *adv.* [f. LUMPY + -LY 2.] In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscously, or lumpily. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 516/1 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down to his waist.

Lumpiness (lʌmpɪnɪs), [f. LUMPY + -NESS.] Lumpy quality or condition. Also concr.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 7 A lumpiness may be left behind at the point of injury. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 19 [They] (sc. a child's new shoes) lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

Lumping (lʌmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUMP v.3 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of LUMP v.3 in various senses.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood. . . whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping. 1757 *Monitor* No. 96 11. 424 The lumping of characters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 144 With . . . a dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) 111. 289 In order to become acquainted with the system of lumping.

Lumping, *phl. a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 or v.3 + -ING 2.]

†1. Forming itself into lumps; coagulating.

1751 LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* iii. (1754) 94 The Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

†2. Weighing heavy. Obs.

13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 620/303 Heore hertes were colde as lumping led.

b. Hence *colloq.*: Great, big. (Cf. *thumping*, *bouncing*, etc.) Formerly often in phr. (now *dial.*)

lumping pennyworth = 'plenty for one's money'. Also *lumping weight*, good or full weight.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* ii. viii. 73 But Money is Money. . . and therefore a lumping penny-worth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vi. Wilt thou purchase it, Nic? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth. 1753 *Scots Mag.* 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. A full grown mus medius domesticus weighs. . . one ounce lumping weight. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized*, *Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* 11. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* 11. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her mainsail.

c. Of movement: heavy, clumsy, attended by heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by such movement.

1884 READE *Ad. Stories* 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together indiscriminately or without regard for detail.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid.* *Evid.* (1827) 1. 435 By lumping charges together, and (after a lumping mass of proof) pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass, — a precedent has been set. 1896 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keeping.

Hence *Lumpingly* *adv.*, heavily and clumsily.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* 1. x1. 741 The canvass flapped against the mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell.

Lumpish (lʌmpɪʃ), *a.* Also 6 lumpish. [f. LUMP sb.1 (in some uses with mixture of the sense of LUMP v.2) + -ISH.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or bulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and unwieldy. ?Obs.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 125 It is better to haue a shafte. . . somewhat to lyght than ouer lumpysshe. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Palate. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Earth*, The Earth is called clayey or stiff Earth, when it. . . is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 226 Then should we have soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 19 From a rude & lumpish Chaos, the world waxed beautiful. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astral. Physic* 127 A man of. . . swarthy complexion, and of a lumpish countenance. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* 11. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwell on Southern Georgia. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix. Swelling lumpish hills. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Branchidae to the British Museum. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* 111. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Biv b. A lumpishe spirite causeth a sluggish body. 1598 R. BERNARO tr. *Terence, Heautont.* v. i. Q vj. To be called a blockpate, a dulhead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1620 VENNEN *Via Recta* vii. 141 The often and much use of Lettuce. . . hindreth procreation, . . . and maketh the body lumpish. 1704 POPE *Jan. & May* 420 The lumpish husband snor'd away the night. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Fox* Wks. IX. 150 An heavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government. 1782 COWPER *To Lady Austen*, on a Flood at Olney, I then should have no need of wit, For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* 11. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of dairymaids. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

†b. Insensible to. Obs.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. iv. 29 So dead we are, and lumpish to all goodness.

†4. Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. Obs.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1196/1 He marketh well. . . menses complexions. . . by which they be light hearted or lumpish. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xii. 18 He looking lumpish and full sullein sad. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 62 She is lumpish, heauy, melancholly. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 9 The lumpish leaden melancholy thought. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* vii. 46 His faith cannot bee but lumpish and melancholly. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* i. 14 Neither euer since that time haue I felt any lumpish heaviness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶9 A contracted

brow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* 11. 35 My Heart was so lumpish!

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1743 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. ix. He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise. a. 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 11. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowsy drone. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guitar.

†6. In lumps, lumpy. Obs. (exc. as nonce-use).

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict. Lumpish*, in Clods or congealed Parcels. 1776 *Bedlam*, a Poem 8 When gloomy the black Bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thickened Mass congeals. 1850 MAXWELL *Lett. in Life* v. (1882) 145 Metallic bismuth. . . either powder or lumpish.

†b. Of liquor: Full of lumps, ropy. Obs.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowing.

7. Comb.

1634 DEKKER *Prof. Verse* in *Brome's North. Lasse*, Thy Daughter. Is chaste and witty to the time; Not lumpish-cold, as is her Clime. a. 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* i. 1. Wks. 1874 VI. 366 There's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish sad. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Dark Night's Work* xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand [in horsemanship], and sit all lumpish-like.

Lumpishly (lʌmpɪʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; + dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (Obs.).

c. 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 16 in *Babes Bk.*, Lumpisch caste not þin heed a-doun. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxviii. 543 Let vs looke that wee knowe Gods trueth aforehand. for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. a. 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* i. iii. Wks. 1873 11. 12 'Tis your sulleness; Would you have bridged it so lumpishly With your spruce yonker? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* 11. vi. 81 She sought. . . to relieve his heart of the burden that lay lumpishly upon it. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* 11. xxi. 180 Bodies of vapour coming together over our mastheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

Lumpishness (lʌmpɪʃnɪs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbersome heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; + sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (Obs.); rarely, lumpiness.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 11. 174 Take from me ydelness and sloth, and heauie lumpishnesse. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xvi. 117 A purgative medicament is to be ministrif. . . if the party have the headache or lumpishness. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own earthy lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting. 1727 BAILEY vol. 11. *Lumpishness*, a being in lumps; also dullness, heaviness.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* i. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 RICHMAN *Archil.* App. 42 The chapels and aisle surrounding these apses, tends very much. . . to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. His brain was vivifying light.

Lumpkin (lʌmpkɪn), *dial.* [f. LUMP sb.1 + -KIN.] A clumsy, blundering person.

[1773] GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.*, Dram. Pers., Tony Lumpkin. 1901 'ZACK' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 198 The lumpkin had reached the gate of Morse's Yard. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our part.

Lump sucker: see LUMP sb.2

Lumpy (lʌmpi), *a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 + -Y 1.]

1. Full of lumps.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 286 This is one of the best Spades I have met with to dig hard lumpy Clays. 1809-16 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of curds. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 293 The blood rendered perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy. 1885 *Times* 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam-heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a mess in which the grains remain separate.

b. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves.

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Hard gales. . . with a heavy lumpy sea. 1867 *Morn. Star* 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'lumpy'; the high wind meeting the ebb tide. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 11. viii. iv. § 3. 664 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very hard.

c. *Lumpy jaw*: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

1891-2 E. SALMON in *U. S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust.* (title). The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 *Times* 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis), . . . the inspector condemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or roundish protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head. 1724 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* 1. 262 [That] dead flatness of outline, which his own close lumpy plantations of trees always exhibit. 1828 SCOTT *Trib.* 3 Apr. I have not forgiven them for. . . building two lumpy things like mad-houses. 1895 GEIKIE *Scn. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 223 Schistose rocks. . . form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes. 1890 KOLF BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 Young ones [horses] generally have a roundish, lumpy shoulder. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 577 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution.

3. *slang*. Intoxicated, drunk.

1810 *Splendid Follicles* 111. 265 Doctor Lying. . . got cherry-

merry, and came home as lumpy... as an ass. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 200 For 'hoosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

|| **Luna** (lū'nā). Also 7 anglicized lūne. [*L. luna* moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 3 When Luna, full of mutabylite, As emperes the dyadene hath worne Of her pole artyke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 39 *Dul.* What is dictina? *Nath.* A title to Phebe, to Luna, to the Moone. 1592 KYP *S.A. Trag.* ii. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe to pleasure vs. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dan.* 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. † a. *Alch.* Silver (*obs.*). b. *Her.* The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* f. 273 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe. 1594 PLAT *Jewellho.* iii. 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. M[OORE] *Silkwormes* 45 When Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Select Second Husband* (Grosart) 71 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Tryalls touch. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 1651 Take... of our lūne, not of the vulgar, grains two. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* 198 Luna ys a pure white Body of clene Mercury & Sulphur white ingendered. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) 11. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1838-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*

c. **Luna cornea** = HORN SILVER, chloride of silver fused. Also **Lunæ** (incorrectly **Luna**) *cornua*, 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Luna Cornea* or *Lunæ Cornua*, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt, on Crystals of Silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 33 One hundred parts of... salt, 235 parts of Luna cornea well dried. 1890 ASKEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6), Silver chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornea.

3. More fully **luna-moth**: A large moth of North America, *Actias luna*, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings.

1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 11. 458 The luna moth, *Actias luna*, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty.

Lunacy (lū'nāsī). [*f. LUNATIC*: see -ACY 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied *gen.* to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. † Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

Commission of lunacy, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry as to the soundness of a person's mind. *Commissioner in lunacy*, (a) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to *Master in lunacy* (see below); (b) in present use, a member of a board (now consisting of ten members) appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. *Master in lunacy*, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1. Suche persons... were... than not mad nor lunaticke, but sithen that time fallen to madnes or lunacy. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. *Ibid.* iii. iii. 7 The termes of our estate, may not endure Hazard so dangerous as doth hourly grow Out of his Lunacies. 1611 COTGR. *Lunaticke*, Lunaticke, in a Lunacie. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 334 This disease of lunacy, is a disease whose distemper followeth the course of the moon. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 55 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 307 Taking advantage of John Lord Breton's being then under a commission of lunacy. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 14 If the Lord Chancellor... employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect... the state of any asylum, hospital, gaol, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 198 Declared a lunatic... by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 453 The tendency... of all lunacy is to set at naught first and most frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) E. One while accusing Ioue as a lunacy, and then againe [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1549 The hellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostacie For gold. 1733 CHEYSE *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 3 To put a Stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 425 The wicked Lunacies of the gaming-table. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 25 June s/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

c. *attrib.*

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 1121/1 The commencement of legislation such as that known in England as the Lunacy Acts. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* xii. Feb. 338/2 Under the present lunacy law. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. s/1 Finding that he could not fill up the necessary lunacy forms.

† 2. = Moon-blindness. (Cf. LUNATIC 2 b.)

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* i. xxx. 200 The horse-mules are more tractable and more easie to guide and learne then the mare-mules be. Both of them are subject to lunacy.

Lunambulism, *rare*. [*f. L. luna* moon, after *somnambulism*.] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 157 note, There are cases of lunambulism, in which, no doubt, [the moon] has influence: but they are few and exceptional.

Lunar (lū'nār), a. and sb. [*ad. L. lūnār-is*, f. *lūna* moon: see -AR.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

Lunar race: a legendary race of Indian kings (*Caudravanca*) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 493 They have denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct. The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hart, otter. 1762 HOOLE *Tasso's Jerns. Delivered* viii. 232 There full the lunar beam resplendent play'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* l. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* ii. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* l. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five. 1854 W. K. KELLY *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 73 The existence of lunar volcanoes is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 ASKEY *Photogr.* (1881) 303 Lunar photography.

b. Specialized collocations.

Lunar cycle = *Metonic cycle* (see CYCLE sb. 2). **Lunar day**, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. **Lunar dial** (see quot.). **Lunar distance**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. **Lunar equation**, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years; also, the correction of the epoch in the Gregorian calendar necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. **Lunar horoscope** (see quot.). **Lunar hour**, the 24th part of a lunar day. **Lunar mansion** (see MANSION). **Lunar method**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. **Lunar month**, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks). **Lunar nodes**, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. **Lunar observation**, in *Naut. Astr.*, an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. **Lunar rainbow**, one formed by the moon's rays. **Lunar star**, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. **Lunar tables**, (1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; (2) logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. **Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. **Lunar year**, a period consisting of twelve lunar months (about 354½ days).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Cycle of the Moon*, Enneadecaterides is, with some, the Name of this 'Lunar Cycle. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* l. xii. 58 As there is a Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a 'Lunar Day. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 8 The curves... show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Dial, Moon-Dial*, or 'Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 27 A page of 'lunar distances' from the Nautical Almanac. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Geog.* 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the 'Lunar Equation. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Horoscope*, 'Lunar Horoscope is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the east. This is also called the *part of fortune*. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding 'lunar hour. 1860 WORCESTER, 'Lunar method. 1594 BLUNEVIL *Exerc.* iii. l. xlv. (1636) 358 The 'Lunar month is that space of time which the Moone spendeth while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lunar periodical Months*, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical Months* consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 11. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. SCHAEFF *Hist. Church* i. l. xvi. 133 The month Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* l. 37 If the abovementioned meeting of the Sun, and 'Lunar Node, happens on the very Day of the New Moon. 1840 R. II. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 112 The Captain gut a 'lunar observation as well as his meridian altitude. 1711 THOKESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 320 An Account of a 'Lunar Rain-bow seen in Darbyshire. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 He knew every 'lunar star in both hemispheres. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Lunar Tables. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* vi. 34 In the 'lunar theory the sun is the great disturbing cause. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 800/1 The modern lunar theory commenced with Newton. 1594 BLUNEVIL *Exerc.* iii. l. xlv. (1636) 357 Of 'lunar yeeres there be two kinds, whereof the one is ordinary, and the other extraordinary or excessive, the ordinary or common yeere, is the space of twelve Moones or changes. *Ibid.*, The extraordinary Lunar yeere... is the space of thirteen Moones or changes containing 384 dates. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* l. 221 The Greeks had begun to compensate for the defect of the lunar year, by the occasional addition of an intercalary month.

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. *rare*.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun; not warmly bright; pale, pallid.

1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* iii. 56 A theme so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864 *Spectator* 425 Which we might call lunar poetry... poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1902 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in *Tan Tones*] is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber.

c. **Lunar politics**: used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are naturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of lunar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. **Lunar bone** (= medical *L. os lunare*): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as *lunar underwing*.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 The Dwellings spreading... from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar forme. 1693 DRYDEN *Iphis & Iantho* Poet. Wks. (Aldine ed.) IV. 186 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 864 Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* 11. (1799) 22 Each with a faulchion armed and lunar shield. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* i. 133 *Orthosia lunosa* (the lunar under wing). 1845 *Ibid.* 11. 10 *Geometra lunaria* (the lunar thorn). 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Moths* 50 Aperture broadly obliquely lunar. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see LUNA 2 a). **Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 331/2 The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 313 The lunar pill of Boerhaave, formed from a preparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic. 1826 OTTLEY *Dict. Chem. Silver, Nitrate of*; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, or Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 The cornea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the / of the article is not assimilated; so called because including /, the initial of *qamar* moon. Opposed to *solar*.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called solar letters, the rest lunar.

6. *Comb.*: **lunar-diurnal a.**, pertaining to the lunar day; **lunar-magnetic a.**, pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 SABINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 499 The Lunar-diurnal Variations of the Inclination... at that Station. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* iii. 11 The lunar-magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A moon-like body, satellite. *Obs.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 161 Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving about them.

2. A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 28 We steered towards Rio de Janeiro for some days after taking the lunars above described. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 104 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances, east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon. Also in Latin form *lunare* (*lunæ*).

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (1865) 11. 88/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunate in the human wrist, are... confluent. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 169 The scaphoid coalesces with the lunate in the Carnivora.

Lunarian: see LUNARY sb. 1

Lunarian (lū'nār-ian), a. and sb. [*f. L. lūnār-is* LUNAR + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Inhabiting the moon.

1868 LOCKYER *Guilemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B. *sb.*

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 13. 2/2 Be those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. a 1849 *Pok Mellonia Tanta* Wks. 1805 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the lunarians. 1880 P. GREG *Acc. Zodiac* i. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by [etc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. WARD (title) *The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide*; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* vi. 233 Nor does Schröter or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 BLACKIE *Mag. Oct.* 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

Lunarist (lū'nār-ist), *rare*. [*f. LUNAR* + -IST.] One who holds the 'lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

1863 R. FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 213 In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the Lunarist and the Astro-meteorologist should endeavour to trace influences of moon and planets. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 105 The Lunarists and the Astro-meteorologists.

|| **Lunarium** (lū'nār-ium). [*mod. L.*, f. *L. lūnār-is* LUNAR.] An instrument representing the phases and motions of the moon. Cf. LUNARY sb. 2

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) 1. 507 What is become of the Lunarium for the King? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 171.

Lunary (lū'nār-i), *sb.* 1 ? *Obs.* Also 6-9 in Latin form *lunaria*. [*ad. med. L. lūnāria*, f. *L. lūna* moon.] The garden plant called HONESTY, *Lunaria biennis*. b. The fern called MOONWORT, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

Parkinson (1640 *Theat. Bot.* 508) says that 'there are so many herbs called by the name of *Lunaria* that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called'. The magical powers referred to in quots. 1642 and 1679 seem to have been ascribed to the fern.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* f. 247 And herbes koude I telle eek many oon As Egrimoynye, Valerian, and

lunatic. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunara [sic], and Martagon. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1882) 85 Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior... It may be called in englishe great Lunari. Some call it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latine Lunaria minor, which may be called in englishe little Lunary or Maye Grapes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. lxxxv. 328 The small Lunarie springeth forth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 Then sprinkles she the iuice of Rue... With nine drops of the midnight dewe, From Lunarie distilling. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 261 They say of the herb Lunaria ceremoniously gathered at some set times, that laid upon any lock, it makes it flie open. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* Pref. 2 The Fathers of that Society have the true Lunaria, which will open the strictest, strongest Locks or Fetters wherewith Conscience can be restrained. 1767 J. AMERCROMBIE *Ev. Man Own Gard.* (1803) 703/2 Lunaria, moonwort or honesty. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1325. 374 The genus *botrychium*, the moon-fern or lunary, to the magical powers of which several of the Elizabethan poets bear testimony.

Attrib. 1591 *LYLY Endym.* iv. i. You knowe that on the Lunary bancke sleepeth Endymion.

Lunary (lū'nārī), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Now rare. [ad. F. *lunaire*, L. *lunaris*: see LUNAR and -ARY.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; = LUNAR *a.* 1. Also, inhabiting the moon.

1561 EDEN *Art of Navig.* ii. vi. 30 These tymes [of conjunctions and oppositions] may be knowne... by the Ephemerides or Almanackes, or other tables, or Lunary instrumentes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 550 The yeare as it is now, consummate in twelve lunary revolutions Eastward. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 9 A Lunary Eclipse. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1692) II. 530 The Moon is peopled with Selenites or Lunary Men. 1651 J. FRAKEE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 48 There be here certain tymes which are Solary, and certain which are Lunary. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 447 We are not to imagine... that the Lunary Seas, Lakes, &c. are of the same Water with our Seas. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lunary*, belonging to the moon. *a.* 1549 POE *Utahume* Wks. 1874 I. p. lxx. The limbo of lunary souls.

b. In lunary month, year (see LUNAR 1 b).

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 4 Their [the Athenians'] twelve monethes did not exceed that number of daies which doth consist of the twelve lunarie monethes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. x. 25 Some erroneously compute the long lives of the Patriarchs before the flood not by solary, but lunary years, making a moneth a year. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 220 The Greeks observed the Lunary year, that is, twelve revolutions of the Moone 354. daies. 1712 DESAGULIERS *tr. Ozanam's Geog.* 66 The Lunary Month, usually call'd Lunation.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* *a.* Monthly, menstrual.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 394 The ordinary return where anything like a regular period is established, is menstrual or lunary.

b. Lunatic.

c 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* iv. i. 7 There is some difference betwixt my jovial condition and the lunary state of madness.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE; = LUNAR.

1623 *tr. Favin's Theat.* Hon. III. iv. 359 His... Battalions should be ordered... in a Lunarie forme, and of a Crescent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 With their broad end they look towards the Cara, and with their sharp and lunary part they respect the Kidneys.

† 4. ? Silvery. *Obs. rare* 1.

1615 TOMKIS *Alibumassar* ii. iii. Hang'd round from toppe to bottoome With pure white Lunary Tapstry, or needl-work; But if 'twere cloath of silver, 'twere much better.

† *B.* *sb.* 2 *Obs.*

1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical problems; = VOLVELLE.

14... in Dyce *Skellon* (1843) II. 336 Now folowith here the volvelle, that sun men clepen a lunarie.

2. ? One born under the influence of the moon.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 47 Starres which have their most colde and moyst spirites, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries. 3. A crescent or half-moon.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. vi. 58 Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Ouals, Lunaries.

Lunate (lū'nāt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *lunatus*, f. *luna* moon: see -ATE 2.] Crescent-shaped, crescentiform.

1777 S. ROBSON *Frit. Flora* II. *Lunate*, subrotund. 1806 GALPINE *Frit. Bot.* 329 Stipulae lunate, toothed. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 174 Eyes lunar, almost lunate. 1848 DALYELL *Rare Anim. Scotl.* II. 88 The lunate hydra: of Scotland falling within the sphere of my observation, are of three distinct genera. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 161 When a leaf is reniform but with the lobes at the base of the lamina pointed, it is lunate or crescent-shaped.

Lunated (lū'nētd), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* Now rare. [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] = *prec.*

1673 E. BROWNE *Tran.* 82 A sort of Cross, which our Herakls do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunated after this manner. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2216 The Jugulum or lunated part of the Breast-bone. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 819 The operator... made a lunated incision. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 411 The Amavons have the pelta, or lunated shield. 1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* V. 156/2 The sacro-iliac facet... is lunated in shape.

Lunatic (lū'nātik), *a.* [ad. late L. *lunaticus*, f. L. *luna* moon: see -ATIC. Cf. F. *lunatique*, Sp., It. *lunatico*.] *A. adj.*

1. Originally, affected with the kind of insanity that was supposed to have recurring periods dependent on the changes of the moon. In mod. use, synonymous with INSANE; current in popular and legal language, but not now employed technically by physicians.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 369/99 He hadde ane douzter þat was lunatyke. 1393 LANGL. P. II. C. x. 107 þe which are lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute, And mad as þe mone sitt. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcvi. (1495) 587 The precyous stone Topazius... helpth ayenst the passynm Lunatyke. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. ii. (1554) 165 h. He was... euery moneth once Lunatike. 1564 in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* III. App. lviii. 197 All this trouble... was when you were lunatike and not your owne man. 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* iii. viii. 5 (*Stage Direction*), She runnes lunatike. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fools* 77 If the moone be euill placed, either it maketh men extatikal, lunatike, or subiect to the kings euill. 1604 S. GRAHAME *Pass. Sparke* E 4 b. The greatest Foole is wise if he be rich, And wisdome flows from his Lunatike brayne. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 110 This Alice fell lunatike, and was divorced from the said Gilbert. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vii. Wks. 1813 I. 548 The presumptive heir to the throne was lunatic. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 80/1 One of the most distinctive marks of the lunatic mind is that it reasons sanely from insane premises. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., The House of Castile, which, after fighting and reigning for nearly eight hundred years, terminated in a lunatic girl.

b. Of things; Indicating lunacy; crazy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 13 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices... Sometime with Lunaticke lams, sometime with Friers, Inforce their charitie. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. i. A notable hypocritikal vermine it is... of a most lunatike conscience, and spleen. 1861 BUSINELL *Char. Jesus* 48 There have been great enthusiasts in the world, and they have shown their infirmity by lunatic airs, appropriate to their extravagance.

c. *fig.* Madly foolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'.

1571 GOLDING *Catein on Ps.* iv. 5 If lunatik rashnesse have carryed any into sinne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. v. i. 113 Greefe makes me lunatike. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 71, I am sicke Of that disease, all Love is lunatike. 1612 BRAYTON *Polyolb.* To Rdr. A, Nothing [is] esteem'd in this lunatike age but what is kept in cabinets. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* I Aug. (1876) 47 No policy can be more lunatic than the policy of annexation. 1884 GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (ed. 2) 14 The seventh [Satire]... contains nothing in particular except lunatic flattery of George I.

† 2. *a.* Influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6177 Ther [as women's] hertys chaunge never... Ther sect ys no thing lunatyke. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 150 By nativite they be lunatike, not taking this word as the English men do, for starke mad, but as borne under the influence of Luna, and therefore as firme... as melting waxe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14, I that was borne to suppress & treade down sinne vnder foote, in the night time, (when that sinne-inhabited element is wont to be most lunatike) walke on the crests of the surges as on the dry land.

† *b.* *Farriery.* Affected with moonblindness; moon-blind, moon-eyed. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 124 Y^e broken winned, the lunatike, and the mangines, called the Farcine. 1580 BLUNDEVELL *Curing Horses Dis.* 16 Of lunatike eyes. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 22 Lunatike eyes, or Moone eyes. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 136 In Lunatike or Moon-blind Horses.

B. *sb.* A lunatic person; a person of unsound mind; a madman.

1377 LANGL. P. II. B. Prol. 123 Thanne loked vp a lunatik, a leue thing with alle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Lunatikes ben sich men þat han cours of þer siiknesse bi moyving of þe moone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 8 The Lunatike, the Louer, and the Poet, Are of imagination all compact. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* i. 247 a. A Lunatike that hath sometime his understanding and sometime not. 1735 MOTTE in *Swif's Lett.* (1768) IV. 107 An Hospital for Lunatiks and Idiots. 1742 *Act* 15 Geo. II. c. 30 Whereas as Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunatiks, may... be liable to be surprised into unsuitable Marriages. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* i. viii. An English lunatic at full moon, is a very sober animal when compared to a Frenchman in a passion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 315 An infant, a person of nonsense memory, an idiot, a lunatic... may also be grantees of a copyhold. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 30 In Perthshire, the idiots are two hundred and eight, the lunatics only one hundred and fifty-nine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 113/1 Insane persons (although not lunatics so found by inquisition) may be placed under personal restraint. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Apr. 808/2 A desperate encounter recently took place... between a lunatic who had escaped from Hatton Asylum and two keepers who were sent in pursuit.

b. *fig.* A madly foolish person.

1602 2d Pt. *Returni fr. Parnass.* ii. iii. 665 She may be thy Luna, and thou her Lunatike. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 4 Vaine lunatike, against these scapes I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. 1884 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 667/1 Any man telling the farmers of Ireland not to pay their rents would be a lunatic.

c. *Attrib.*; lunatic asylum (also lunatic hospital, † house), a hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.

1762 WESLEY *Jnl.* 21 Dec. (1827) III. 120, I doubt this is not the case of any other lunatic hospital. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 63 The proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY (*title*) A General View of the Present State of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums, in Great Britain and Ireland. 1841 31 Dumfries has a small lunatic establishment, attached to the County Infirmary. 1885 *Times* 4 Aug. 9/4 A page from the lunatic entry book had been surreptitiously removed. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Apr. 736/1 That the registered lunatic hospitals should not be subjected to special restrictions and disabilities.

Lunatical (lū'nātikāl), *a.* rare. [f. LUNATIC + -AL.] = LUNATIC *a.*

1599 Broughton's *Let.* viii. 28 The Lunaticall conceits... are thine owne. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extatikal frier... forbear to bragge. 1866 HOWELLS *Vent.* Life 100, He was of a most lunatical deportment. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 17 Dec. 101/2 The lunatical ignorance of politicians.

Hence **Lunatically** *adv.*

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Trals.* (1897) 311 The muezzin sang the prayers dully, deathfully, lunatically.

† **Lunaticness.** *Obs. rare.* The condition of being lunatic.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 145 The immortal minde... doth not vary through Lunaticness or Frantickness at a certain time of the Moon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lunaticness.*

Lunation (lū'nāshn). [ad. med. L. *lunationem* (whence F. *lunaison*, It. *lunazione*, Sp. *lunacion*, Pg. *lunação*), f. *luna* moon: see -ATION.]

1. The time from one new moon to the next, constituting a lunar month (= 29½ days).

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. ix. (1495) 354 A monthle of the mone is also taken for a full lunacyon whyche duryth fro chaunge to chaunge. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 301 And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacioun. 1653 SHAKERLEY *Tabule Britan.* [171] A Table of the mean Lunations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 Lunations of the inferior Planets. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 466 The Arabians... having respect to the Moon form their Year of 12 Synodical Lunations. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 545 ¶ 13 The 8th day of the third lunation, and the 4th year of our reign. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 295 From the inequality of the Moon's motion, this synodic period, or lunation, is not always of the same length. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 132 Nineteen years is almost exactly equal to two hundred and thirty five lunations.

† 2. The time of full moon. *Obs.*

c 1549 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 405 They... intend at this or next lunation to conjure for treasure hid between Newbury and Reading. 1686 GOAN *Celest. Bodies* i. vi. 19 The Exuberance of the Tides at or near the Æquinoctial Lunations.

3. A menstruation. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 46 A tendency to keep up that periodical habit of depletion, which will probably prove advantageous against the ensuing lunations.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *louche*. [App. onomatopoeic. Cf. DUNCH *sb.*] The sound made by the fall of a soft heavy body.

c 1440 *Framp. Parv.* 135/1 Dunche, or louche (H. P. lunche), *sonitns, strepitns*. 1890 *Linc. N. & Q.* July 68 She heard a lunch, but she thocht it was th' childer playin'.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *sb.* 2 [Perh. evolved from LUMP *sb.* 1, on the analogy of the apparent relation between *hump* and *hunch*, *bump* and *bunch*. Cf. 'Lounge, a large lump, as of bread or cheese' (Brockett *N. Country Words*, ed. 2, 1829).]

It is curious that the word first appears as a rendering of the (at that time) like-sounding Sp. *lonja* slice of ham. LUNCHEON, commonly believed to be a derivative of *lunch*, occurs in our quots. 11 years earlier, with its present spelling. In sense 2 *lunch* was an abbreviation of *luncheon*, first appearing about 1829, when it was regarded either as a vulgarism or as a fashionable affectation.]

† 1. A piece, a thick piece; a hunch or hunk. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Lonja de tocino*, a lunch of bacon, *frustum, lardi*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* vii. xxv. 850 He shall take breade and cut it into little lunces [Fr. *loppins*] into a pan with cheese. 1622 MABRE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 280 Our Master was well content... that we should roste a good lunch of porke. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 236, I clapp'd a good Lunch of bread into my Pocket. 1785 BURNS *Italy Fair* xxiii, An' cheese an' bread... Was dealt about in lunces.

2. A more colloquial synonym of LUNCHEON *sb.* 2. (Now the usual word exc. in specially formal use, though many persons still object to it as vulgar.)

1829 [H. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 307 The word *lunch* is adopted in that 'glass of fashion', Almacks, and *luncheon* is avoided as unsuitable to the polished society there exhibited. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* viii. I. 256 He happened to mention it at lunch. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 266 We do not experience the same dislike to exertion after a light forenoon lunch. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruthv.* 87 Parched corn was her only lunch in the midst of a day of arduous and of sunshine. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvi. 308 Lunch was on the table at half-past one. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & F.* I. 20 Come to lunch to-morrow at one. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* vi. 59 Every night during the mid watch a beautiful lunch was served to the officer of the deck.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* as *lunch-basket*, *-biscuit*, *-table*, *-time*; *lunch-dinner*, a meal that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner.

1878 SIR P. WALLIS in Brighton *Life* (1892) 201, I hope the good squire will take a lunch-dinner with me. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 It was on the right side of lunch-time. 1891 277 The well-appointed lunch-table. 1892 G. L. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 52 Trout, lunch biscuits, and cake, formed a reasonable lunch. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 630, I... snatched a hasty breakfast from my lunch basket.

Lunch (lʌnʃ), *v.* [f. LUNCH *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* To take lunch.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. i. 402 She is now old enough, she said, to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To lunch, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servants hall. 1824 GRANT *Allen Philistia* II. 101 Miss Merivale lunched with the family. 1887 J. ASHEV-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 190 Here can we lunch to the music of trees. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Mem. Tennyson* II. 222 On one occasion Ruskin lunched with us.

2. *trans.* To provide lunch for. *collog.*

1892 Temple Bar Dec. 578 [She] does her duty... warmly by her country friends—lunching, tea-ing, and dining them. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 2/1 Permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the *Victory*.

Luncheon (lʌ'nʃn). Also 7 *lunchen*, *lunch-*

ion, lunching, 7-8 lunchin, 8 lunshin. [Related in some way to LUNCH sb.²

The ordinary view, that the spelling *lunching* represents the etymological form, appears somewhat unlikely. In our quota, the earliest form is *luncheon*, and this appears in our quota, earlier than *lunch*; and there is no evidence of a derivative verb in the 16-17th c. It is possible that *luncheon* might have been extended from *lunch* on the analogy of the relation between *punch*, *punchion*, *trunch*, *trunchion*.

† 1. = LUNCH sb.² 1. Obs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Lofin*, a lumpe, a goblet, a luncheon. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. ii. iv. 97 Eating a great lumpe of bread and butter with a luncheon of cheese. 1660 CHAS. II's *Escape fr. Worcester in Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 444 The Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good luncheon of bread and cheese. 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* (L. D. S.) s.v. A huge lunshin of bread, i. e. a large piece. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 62 A large luncheon of brown bread . . . struck my eyes. 1824 SCOTT *Kedgeantlet* let. x, Little Benjie . . . was crumming a huge luncheon of pie-crust into his mouth.

fig. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 98 No little scraps of bounty . . . but large Luncheons of Munificence.

2. Originally, a slight repast taken between two of the ordinary meal-times, esp. between breakfast and mid-day dinner. The word retains this original application with those who use *dinner* as the name of the mid-day meal; with those who 'dine' in the evening, *luncheon* denotes a meal (understood to be less substantial and less ceremonious than *dinner*) taken usually in the early afternoon. Now somewhat formal: cf. LUNCH sb.² 2.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Confe v. 1* Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and intermediary Lunchings. 1655 tr. *Conn. Hist. Francion* III. 71 For our Breakfast and after-noon Lunchins [Fr. à gouter]. 1706 E. WARD *Writings* (ed. 3) II. 125 Then others more Hungry, their Stomachs to please, Sit down to their Luncheons of House-hold and Cheese. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ii. 7 3 As soon as we had released our kitchen-wench, I gave orders for a good luncheon. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. lxxv, His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging and boxing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 318 The mother looked for the little ones, and brought them their evening luncheon. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* i. They did not scruple to make a call at each other's houses before Luncheon. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 2 Have you had some luncheon? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 2 Thornton stayed for luncheon.

3. attrib.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 158 Allowing . . . not a moment for meals, nor the well known luncheon-time. 1834 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* II. Merrily ring the luncheon bell. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. ix. 146 From that very Pavilion he had slipped away during the luncheon-hour. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 125 The cellar . . . was occupied by a liquor and luncheon bar. 1899 E. PEACOCK in *Month* Feb. 208 To witness the servants of the Duke pitch the luncheon-tent. 1903 *Railway Time-table*, Luncheon-baskets . . . may be obtained at the principal stations.

Hence *Luncheon v. intr.*, to take luncheon, to lunch; *Luncheonless a.*, without luncheon.

1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 130, I . . . went luncheonless myself. 1885 *Fortin. in Waggonette* 94 A few minutes more saw an imposing party luncheoning on the grassy roadside. 1889 *Archaeol. Reliana* XIII. 309 The Duke of Northumberland . . . luncheoned at the 'Three Half Moons'.

Luncher (lʌnʃɪ). [*f.* LUNCH *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who lunches or takes lunch.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 60 We therefore put it to the conscience of the ladies who indulge in hot luncheons (if a regular lunch can have a conscience). 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 248 The sound of the pipes . . . reached the thirty lunchers in their barn.

† **Lund.** Obs. Also 5 *lund.* [*a.* ON. *lund*.] Disposition, nature; manners.

c 1200 ORMIN 7038 Gode menness clene lund. *Ibid.* 9785 All fulle off attriz lund. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suttees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked his lund.

† **Lunda.** Also 8 *lunder*. [*repr.* Icel. *lundi*, Norw. *lunde*, Sw. *lunn*.] A Scandinavian name for: The puffin.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Greenland produces . . . Cormorants, Lunders, Parrots [etc.]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 310 *Lunda*, a name for the Puffin. 1893 *NEW-TON Dict. Birds*, *Lunda*.

Lunder, Lunge: see *LOUNDER v.*, *LOUNGE v.* † **Lundress.** Obs. [*a.* F. *Londres* adj., *f.* *Londres* London.] (See quot. 1605.)

1695 W. LOWNDEN *Amendm. Silver Coin* 17 A Sterling . . . was once called a Lundress, because it was to be Colned only at London. 1706 in *PHILLIPS*; and in later Dicts.

Lundyfoot (lʌndɪfʊt). [*Named after Lundy Foot*, a Dublin tobacconist, whose address is given as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's *Dublin Directory* 1776.] A kind of snuff.

1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 187 The sportive zephyrs carried the high-dried Lundyfoot into the eyes of the whole party. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370 He took so much of Lundy-Foot, that he used to snort and snuffle. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/1 A pinch of Lundyfoot or brown Rappee.

Lune 1 (lūn). *Hawking.* Also 5 *lewne*; and see *LOYN*. [*var.* of *LOYN*.] A leash for a hawk.

1700-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI xvi, Thenne he ware of a Faucon. . . and longe luns above her feete. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b, The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym, with a payre of tyretis. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilfoffers* (1875) 90 In fancie's lune I fast was caught. 1593 GREENE *Manifolia* I. 3, The closer shee covered the sparke, the more she kindled: yea, in seeking to vnlose the Lunes, the more she was intangled. 1611 COTGR., *Longe*, a hawkes lune or leash. 1895 QUILLER-COUCH *Wandering Heath* 230 A gerfalcon lying with long luns tangled about his feet.

Lune 2 (lūn). *arch.* [*ad. med. L. luna* lit. 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy' (cf. *LUNATIC*), whence *F. lune*, *MIIG. lune* (G. *laune* whim, humour).] *pl.* Fits of frenzy or lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums. (Cf. *LUNE sb.* 2 20.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 30 These dangerous, ynsefe Lunes I th' King . . . bestrew them. 1778 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov. My master is in his old luns, and so am I. 1799 LAMU *John Woodvil* II, Let him alone, I have seen him in these luns before. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 381 This is the central weak point, the special luns of the De Quincey nature. 1883 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Ital. Lit.* II. ii. x. 97 Their tales for the most part are the luns of wanton love.

Lune 3 (lūn). [*a.* F. *lune* = *L. luna* moon.]

1. *Geom.* The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunes* or *Lunule*. 1839 in *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 199. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 119 Her [the moon's] crescent . . . now presents the appearance of a lune. 1891 CAVLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1897) XIII. 205 The two luns *ACB* and *ABD* of figure 6.

2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

1706-9 WATTS *Lyric Poems* II. *Vict. Poles over Osman* 149 Faithful Janizaries. . . Fall'n in just Ranks or Wedges, Luns or Squares. 1805 W. HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 36 This made them [the globules] gradually assume the shape of half moons. . . The dark part of these little luns . . . did not appear sensibly less than the enlightened part.

Lune, anglicized *LUNA*.

Lünebergite (lūnbərgit). *Min.* [*Named by C. Nollner*, 1870, from *Lüneberg*, Hanover, its locality: see *-ITE*.] A borophosphate of magnesium, found in fibrous masses.

1872 *Dana Min.* App. 10. 1893 *Chapman's Bioprobe Pract.* 179.

Lunecye, obs. form of *LUNACY*.

Lunel 1 (lūnel). [*f.* *Lunel* (Hérault) a town in France.] A sweet muscat wine. Also *lunel-wine*.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* II. 158 He . . . made me drink bumper after bumper of his lunel wine. 1821 *Rouge et Noir* 85 A bumper of the true lunel. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormandising* Wks. 1900 XIII. 589 What could literary men mean by ordering lunel?

† **Lunel** 2 (lūnel). *Her.* [*Fr.*, a Sp. *lunel*, *f. luna* moon.] A figure formed by four crescents appointed resembling a rose with four leaves.

1828-40 in *BECKY Encycl. Her.* I.

Lunestice, obs. form of *LUNISTICE*.

† **Lunetta**. [*It.*] = *LUNETTE* 4 b.

1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 Under the lunetta is the Descent from the Cross, the Madonna kneeling.

Lunette (lūnet). Also 7-8 in anglicized form *lunet* (t). [*a.* F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon.]

† 1. A little moon, a satellite. Obs.

1645 BR. HALL *Peace-Maker* x. 81 Our predecessors . . . could never have believed, that there were such Lunets about some of the Planets as our late Perspectives have described.

† 2. The figure of a crescent moon. Also attrib.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. p. iv, Juno Samia Selenitis, standing in a lunette, and crowned with a lunette. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Grails, & Corr.* (1888) I. 278 In this rock a slight of steps is cut, in a winding or kind of lunette form, from the road to the top of the hill.

3. *Farriery*. A horse-shoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also *lunette-shoe*.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses* Dis. clii. 65 Pull off his shoes and shoe him with half Moone shoes called Lunette.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324 2 A Lunet shoe . . . is used for Horses that have weak Heels. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 256 The cure is . . . to shoe him with Lunets, or Half-Moon shoes. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 27 A shoe in the form of the old lunette, or La Fosse's shoe. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Arch.* a. An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light.

1613-39 I. JONES in *Leonil Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 The manner of Arches are, a Rotonda G, a Lunette P, and a Conca N and K. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 114 Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in wagon-headed ceilings, or through large coves, surrounding a plane ceiling. 1842-59 GUILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Lunette*, a cylindric, cylindric, or spherical aperture in a ceiling.

b. A crescentiform or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 117 The pictures are painted in a sort of Lunettes, form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch ending in a Point, and [etc.]. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. 74 The painting which filled the lunette behind it [a sarcophagus]. 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Madonna* Introd. (ed. 2) 60 It is comprised in five lunettes round the ceiling. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 36 Above at a vast height there was a lunette with frescoes of the labours of Hercules. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 210 The lunette over the entrance-door [of the Fitzwilliam Museum].

5. *Fortif.* A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces, and two flanks (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunettes* in Fortification, are Envelopes, Counter-guards, or Mounds of Earth cast up before the Curtain. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lunette*. . . In Fortification, a small Work generally rais'd before the Courtin in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entrant Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4832/2 His Grace . . . has given Orders for making several Lunettes in the Front of our Camp. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 200 An embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sandown Castle*,

Kent, N. of Deal, . . . consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone. . . In the middle is a great round tower. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 11 The lunette, like the redan, is frequently open at the gorge. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263 A Lunette has two faces, similar to the redan, and also two flanks.

6. A blinker for a horse.

1652 BR. HALL *Lunet. World* III. § 12 Make earthly things, not as lunets to shut up our sight, but spectacles to transmit it to spiritual objects. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lunette* is also the name of two small pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horse. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

7. † a. *pl.* Spectacles. Obs.

1681 COVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 53 Then answered the whole court, Bidding him read it out aloud. Seeking his Lunets [etc.]. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Repl. Agric.* 49 One day Lunets and Microscopes may possibly be invented, whereby these Pores may plainly be seen and distinguished. 1796 *Mod. Galliver's Trav.* 75 Fearful of more mistakes, for want of my useful lunettes, I made my bow of depart.

b. Given as the name for a special kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacl.s.

1855 in OGDEN *Suppl.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

8. A watch-glass of flattened shape. Also *lunette* (*watch*-) *glass*.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 233 Lunette glasses. 1849 *DANA Geol.* ix. (1850) 466 The curvature of a lunette watch-glass. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156 *Lunette*, the usual form of rounded watch glass.

9. In the guillotine, the circular hole which receives the neck of the victim.

1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberna.* 238 When the victim's head is fixed in the lunette. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 6/2 His head had to be thrust into the lunette by two warders.

10. *Glass-making.* = *LINET-HOLE*.

1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 587 The founding or melting furnace is a square brick building, . . . at each angle of this square a small oven or arch is constructed . . . vaulted within, and communicating with the melting furnace by square flues called lunettes.

11. *Antiq.* A crescent-shaped ornament.

1865 *Athenaeum* 22 July 119/1 A pair of golden gorgettes or lunettes.

12. A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

13. (See quot.)

1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 124 This hilt-plate has dwindled in the French fencing-foil to a lunette, a double oval of bars shaped like a pair of spectacles.

14. *Ecl.* A circular crystal case, fitting into an aperture in the monstrance, in which the Host is placed for exposition.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 in *Catholic Dict.*

Lung (lʌŋ). *Forms:* 1 *lungen*, 3-6 *lunge*, 3-4 *longen* (e, 4 6 *longe*, 4-5 *lounge*, 5 *longon*, *lungen*, (5 *longhe*, *lunche*, 6 *longue*, *loong*), 6-*lung*. [*OE. lungen* str. fem. = *OFris. lungun*, *MLG. lunge*, *MDu. longē* (*Du. long*), *OHG. lungun* (*MIIG.*, mod. G. *lunge*); *ON.* with change of declension *lunga* wk. neut.; *f. Teut.* 1001 **lung*:- *Oāryan* **lung* in *Skr. laghu-*, Gr. *ἐλαφφός* light: see *LIGHT a*.] (The lungs were so called because of their lightness: cf. *LIGHTS*.)

1. Each of the two respiratory organs in man and most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe.

c 1000 *ÆLERIC Gloss.* in *Wt. Wulker* 160/34 *Pulmo*, *lungen*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 92 Mið þý seal mon lāncian þone man þe bið lungenne wund. c 1250 *Death* 172 in *O. E. Alise*.

178 Nu schal for-rotien þi liure and þi lunge. c 1275 *LAY*. 6499 Þe longene and þe liure folle to fan grunde. 13. *A. Alis*. 4719 Men to heom throwe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* I. 8 It purges þe longes of inflaccon. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 100 The lunge yifih him weie of speche. 1393 *LANGF. P.* Pl. C. ix. 189 Lame men he lechede with longen of bestes.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 49 The longis hoal and wynded with the best. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 3 (Harl. MS.) The archer . . . hath y-schotte him selfe in þe lungen. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 409 Lenir and lunggis men mycht all redy se.

1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 97 The wulf . . . gaf to me but half the longes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. vii. 63 That all the blayd, vp to the hylt and hand Anyd his flaffand longis hyd hes he. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* xxii. 34 A certayne man . . . shott the kyng of Israel between the mawe and y' longes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 48 b, Oft fetsching of winde, declares a sickness of the lungus. 1577 B. GOSKE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 123 The sickness of the Loongs is perceived if the Dewlap be harde closed together very farre vype. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 174 Gentlemen . . . of such sensible and nimble Lungs that they always vse to laugh at nothing. 1612 *BACON Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 13 Shooting [is good] for the Lungs and Breast. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 234 In those which breathe through the lungs, some have the heart composed of two ventricles, and some have it of one. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 622 The Lungs . . . are two spongy, cellular, expandible organs. 1872 *MILNAR Elem. Anat.* xii. (1873) 492 The lungs are attached by their roots to the two branches of the windpipe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as in phrase *lungs of London* (etc.), applied to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 10 Could not the Winds . . . With their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 *WINDHAM Sp. agst. Encroachm. Hyde Park* 30 June, It was a saying of Lord Chatham, that the parks were the lungs of

London. 1852 Munn's *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 Beyond this fence the outer domain... acts as one of the lungs of Sydney. 1874 T. HARRY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. i. 3 That Bathsheba was a firm and positive girl... had been the very lung of his hope. 1876 — *Ethelberta* (1890) 346 At length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the pane. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 51 We can with perfect safety use these old burial grounds as lungs for the overcrowded city.

2. Applied to analogous organs in other animals. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, have a simple type of lung. In Amphibia... the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea.

†3. *pl.* One who blows the fire; a chemist's assistant. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii.* 1. That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals. 1663 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos. Colledge in Verses & Es.* (1669) 43 That the Company received into it be as follows... Two Lungs, or Chemical Servants. That the annual allowance... be as follows... To each of the Lungs twelve pounds.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* (? *Obs.*)

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 304 Swine... are subject to a Distemper which is called the Thirst, or Lungs.

5. Lungs of (the) oak, oak lungs (see OAK *sb.* 8). *Sticta pulmonacea*; = LUNGWORT 5.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 183 *Sticta Pulmonaria*. Its specific name, as well as its familiar designation, 'Lungs of Oak', or 'Tree Lungwort' are due to its efficacy, real or supposed, in pulmonary affections. 1853 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 176 One of the commonest remedies for consumption in the Forest is the 'lungs of oak'. 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, Lungs-of-the-oak.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as lung-attack, † blood-, cell-, consolidation-, disease-, parenchyma-, substance-, tissue-, trouble-, tubercle-, vessel. b. objective, as lung-bearing *adj.* c. instrumental, as lung-breather.

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 206 A 'lung attack'... when the three score and ten years are passed, can hardly leave a man exactly where it found him. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Ed. Words* 229 The 'lung-bearing and air-breathing' terrestrial animal. 1656 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 165 'Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it is conceived to be reindred more aerous by the Lungs. 1880 St. James's Budget 17 Sept. 121 The earliest 'lung-breathers' were amphibians. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 287 The 'lung-cells and finer bronchial tubes are compressed by the distended blood-vessels. 1898 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* V. 768 In like manner, the former auscultatory signs of 'lung-consolidation vanish. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 302 Passive congestion is a frequent cause of albuminuria, more especially in heart and 'lung diseases. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 44 Effusion of blood into the 'lung-parenchyma. *Ibid.* 45 We scarcely ever find any considerable amount of 'lung-substance deprived of air by pressure. *Ibid.* 269 Signs of Pneumonia, when the 'Lung-tissue is permeable to air. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 356 Some secondary 'lung trouble with which there is not nervous power to contend. *Ibid.* 309 Some decided signs of 'lung tubercle are discovered early in the disease. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 403 The absence of clotting from blood within the 'lung vessels.

7. Special combs.: † lung-cracked *a.*, of breath, issuing from exhausted lungs; lung-fever, pneumonia; lung-fish, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan; lung-flower, Gerarde's transl. of the Ger. name of the Marsh Gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; † lung(s)-growing, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; † lung-grown *a.*, said of an animal affected with 'lung-growing'; also *sb.* = lung-growing; lung-gymnastics, 'the exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); lung-juice, serum from diseased lungs; lung lichen = LUNGWORT 5 (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 1882); lung-note, the sound produced by tapping the chest of a healthy subject; † lung-pipe sing, the trachea or windpipe, *pl.* the bronchial tubes; lung-plague (in cattle), pleuro-pneumonia; lung-power, power of voice; lung-sick *a.* and *sb.*, (a) *adj.* sick of a pulmonary complaint; (b) *sb.* a disease of the lungs, pleuro-pneumonia; so lung-sickness; † lung-woe, disease of the lungs; lung-worm, a parasite infesting the lungs of cattle (see quot.).

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubensis* (1877) 12 The Racer... might... outwardly shoot His 'lung-crack-breath. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Amer. Missionary Mem.* 229 His illness (lung-fever) was sudden and unexpected. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 The curious 'lung-fish (*Protopterus*) builds a burrow. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ciii. 355 *Viola Autumnalis*, or Autumn Violet... the same that Valerius Cordus... saith is named in the German tongue *Lungen blumen*, or 'Lung flower. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, 'Lungs-growing. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Lungs* & Growing. 1775 ASH, *Lung-growing*,... a disease in cattle. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* (1623) 96 Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growth. *Ibid.*, A beast, which is 'lung-growth, or hath his lungs grown to his side. 1898 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* V. 46 'Lung gymnastics. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Blood, pericardial exudation, and 'lung juice from the fatal Nottingham case inoculated into ten animals... produced fatal results in six. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was... an entire want of 'lung-note over the manubrium of the sternum. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 Rosemary... openeth the 'lung pipes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 88 Shall we be carried no further to Heaven, then...

a lungpipe-pant can blow us? 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 66/1 Pleuro-Pneumonia or 'Lung-Plague. 1900 J. KIRKWOOD *United Presbyt. in Ayrsh.* IV. 34 He could exercise his 'lung power also in preaching. ? 1520 tr. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* xxvii. 1. He... was made both 'lungsyk and Rematyke that he myght not occupie his accomtyd synnes. 1552 HULOT, Longe sycke, unneumonicus [sic]. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 For 'lung-sick 'had reduced the... team of sixteen to... five [bullocks]. 1746 BAILEY, 'Lung Sickness. 1730-6 — (fol.), *Lungs* & Sickness. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 100 [He] had just had heavy losses... from the lung-sickness. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 50 The 'longe [i.e. longis] woo cometh oft of yvel eire. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 The 'Lung Worm (*Strongylus micrurus*) is often fatal to calves.

Lunga: see LUNGI.

Lungang, Lungar: see LONGAN, LANGUR.

Lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 1 [a. F. *longe* halter, lunge, var. of OF. *loigne* (whence LOYN, LUNE)]: popular L. *longea, f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.*]

†1. *gen.* A thong, cord. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 94 Their [Camels] feet (although fleshy) are so tyed together with little lunge that they never wear.

2. A long rope used in training horses, being fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter round in a circle.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* vii. (1726) 105 He recommends those who stand together in an open Stable... to be secured with two Bindings, and for that Purpose, the Ropes or Longes ought to be so long, that they may easily lie down. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitat.* 37 In the beginning a longe is useful, to help both the rider and the horse. 1845 LAOY STANHOPE *Mem.* I. vi. 201 And round this [green plat] the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed.

3. a. The use of the lunge in training horses. b. A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used; 'the training ground for the instruction of a young horse' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.* 1872-6).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 One Manege will thus contain two good circles or longes. *Ibid.* 78 The horse has rested... after the longe. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 87 A horse... should never be compelled to canter in the longe, though he may be permitted to do it of himself. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Kur. Sports* (ed. 16) 469/2 The colt should be kept going round the longe, until [etc.].

4. *attrib.*

1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 88 Such powerful instruments as the longe-cord and whip. *Ibid.* 90 With the longe-whip in skillful hands. 1868 H. C. R. JOHNSON *Long Vac. Argent. Alps* xxix. 153 One of the girths of my saddle, the longe surcingle, and three or four large silk handkerchiefs... gave me, as I thought, length enough.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 2 Also 8-9 longe, 9 lounge.

[Aphetic var. of ALONGE, ELONGE.]

1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Fencing*) or other weapon.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii. (1804) 62 My adversary... made a great many half lunges, skipping backward at every push. 1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1781) I. iii. 23 With the first lunge he killed his adversary. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 5 The distance between the two feet will be found to be... about two-thirds of the distance of the longe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii. A successful... lunge, by which Peveril ran his gigantic antagonist through the body. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv. He made a desperate lunge at Adrian. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 74 A lunge from an assegai through his thigh. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* June 758/1 If... parried lunges found their match in neat retorts.

b. (See quot.)

1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Chesh.* (1818) s.v. *Lungeous*, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

2. A sudden forward movement; a plunge, rush. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvii. 149 A heavy lunge that told of a big fish. 1882 J. WALKER *S. Poems* 127 With a lumbering lunge The freighted vessel left the quay. 1900 *Lougu. Mag.* Aug. 455 The impatient farmer made a sudden lunge at them.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 3 American. Also longe, 'longe, lunge. [? Short for MASKALONGE.] The Great Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 317 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 111), Mackinaw Trout; Great Lake Trout; Longe (Vermont). 1884 G. B. GOODE etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives, such as 'Lunge' in Canada. 'Black Lunge', 'Silver Lunge', 'Racer Lunge', 'Black Salmon'. 1887 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 July 227/2 To troll for 'lunge' in the deep waters of Lake Memphremagog. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 368/2 'It's a lunge... He'll weigh at least fifteen pounds.' *Ibid.* 453/2, I led him alongside, where—as a played-out 'longe always will—he remained motionless... for a few seconds.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *v.* 1 Also 9 longe, lounge. [f. LUNGE *sb.* 2]

1. *intr.* a. *Fencing*. To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. b. *Boxing*. To deliver a straightforward blow. *Const.* at.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 23 When lunging in the position of tierce. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 55 Lunging with the right he hit short. 1836 SMART, *Longe*, to make a pass with a rapier. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1862) 84 Lunging with his rapier like a fencing master. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 456/1 Count Victor... lunged and skewered him through the thick of the active arm.

c. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick, a thrust); also with out.

1735 *Gentl. Mag.* May 252 If Savage lunge'd a thrust, And brought the youth a victim to the dust. 1847 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 33 The Mulligan... lunged out a kick.

2. *trans.* To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge. Also *refl.* said of a heavy body (= 3).

1841 J. MILLS *Old Eng. Gentl.* xxvii. 11. 206 M Donald plunged the rowels deep into his flanks, and lunging him with all his power, hurled the excited creature to the ground. 1865 THACKERAY *Mut. Fr.* I. i. What he had in tow, lunged itself at him sometimes in an awful manner when the boat was checked. 1875 RICKLAND *Log-bk.* 140 The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him.

3. *intr.* To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement; to rush. Also with up.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 102 [Fish] at the worm no nibbles more repeat, But lunge from night in sheltering flag-retreat. 1827 HOKE *Every-day Bk.* II. 330 He [an elephant] lunged furiously at the bars. 1831 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 63 [He] made for a faulst standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged. 1859 G. MEREDITH *A. Fervent* xxvii. Ripton lunged for the claret jug. 1880 Mrs. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* I viii. Farmer Heybrook's old brown mare came lunging up the steep hill. 1900 *Lougu. Mag.* Nov. 67 The jolting and swaying of the cart, as it lunged over the rats, helped us.

Hence Lunging *pp.* a.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. Parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

Lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *v.* 2 Also 9 lounge. [f. LUNGE *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse (*occas.* his rider) go round the lunge (see LUNGE *sb.* 1 3 b).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 263 You might as safely have backed Bucephalus, before Alexander had lunged him. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 116 At three [years old] put on the bits and lunge him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 72 The horse may be lunged to the right. 1845 *Frnt. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 529 Being lunged in a circle with great care. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xlv. As the coachman was lunging George round the lawn on the grey pony. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Fear in Sweden* II. 406 Armed horsemen are seen lunging their chargers round and round after the manner of a modern circus. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. viii. § 5. 454 The colt... may now be taken out and well lunged. 1889 HAYES *Illustr. Horse Breeding* II. 64 The generality of men, when they lunge a colt or filly, will circle the young one more to the left than to the right.

2. *intr.* Of the horse: To go round the lunge in a specified direction.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 75 The rein on the hand to which the horse is lunging.

Lunged (lɒndʒ), *pp.* a. [f. LUNGE + -ED.] Furnished with lungs, or something resembling lungs; as applied to human beings usually with prefixed *adj.*, as small-, weak-lunged.

1693 DAVEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 249 The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke, while the Lung'd Hellows hissing Fire provoke. 1818 in TODD. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Lungeous (lɒndʒəs), *a. dial.* [f. LUNGE *sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + -OUS.] † a. Of a fall: Heavy (*obs.*). b. Of persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (1741) 339 A lungeous Fall indeed, the Master said. 1877 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lungeous*, spiteful, mischievous. *Derb. & Leic.* 1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* (1818), *Lungeous*, ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* xxviii. A big lungeous fellow, who would speak disrespectfully of anybody. 1883 *Edinb. Daily Mail* 3 Apr. 2/3 The rules of Rugby football allow... a cruel latitude to lungeous players.

Lunger (lɒŋgə), *collog.* [f. LUNG + -ER.] One who is diseased or wounded in the lungs.

1893 KATE SANBORN *Truth's Wom.* in *S. Calif.* 14 The rainy season is hard for 'lungers' and nervous invalids. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 There were of course a good many English 'lungers' in the village. 1900 R. KIPLING in *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 4/4 He was a badly-shotten 'lunger'.

Lunger (lɒndʒə), [f. LUNGE *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who lunges.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* II. i. A swifter lunger never crossed a sword. 1887 *Daily News* 26 July 5/2 The lunger is run through by the man who parries thus.

† Lungeteyn, *a.* Also 5 LONTAIGNE. [ad. OF. *loingtain* (F. *lointain*): popular L. *longitānum, f. *longus* LONG.] Distant, remote.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4190 note, [He] tok his leue at [he] Romayns To wyne londes lungeteyns.

Lungful (lɒŋgʊl), [f. LUNG + -FUL.] So much as will fill the lungs.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 109 A lungful of real fresh air. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 70/1 Bracing lungfuls of morning air.

|| Lungi (lɒŋgɪ). Also 7 lung, lunga, longee, longi, 7-9 lungee, lungie, lungy, 9 loongee, loonghie, lunggi. [Urd. (Persian) *lungi*, f. *lung* of the same meaning. Cf. LANGOOTY.] A loin cloth. Also, the material of which this is made.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 A lung or cover to conceal their privy members. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* I. (1660) 49 Some Cotton-cloths... of those kinds which are commonly called Dusters, Longs, Aliengens, &c. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 53 The Peer as well as Peasant, wrapping only a Lunga about his Middle. *Ibid.* 101 The Men and Women came down together to wash, having Lungies about their waists only. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 294 His Dress was only a Silk Lungie or Scarf made fast by a Girdle of Gold Plate, about his Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 229 Cloth... made in the form of a Bengal lungy, or Buguss cloth. c. 1800-10 F. BUCHANAN *Paraniya* III. 101 The Lungi... is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, and hangs down to the knee. 1835 BURNES *Trav.*

Bokhara (ed. 2) I. 52 He wore a very handsome loongee round his waist. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Loongie*, a mixed fabric composed of richly coloured silk and cotton. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/5 Indian soldiers... wearing lungis of beautifully woven silk.

Lungie, variant of **LONGIE**.

Lunging (lɒndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LUNGE** v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of **LUNGE** v. 1

1847 MRS. GORE *Cast. in Air* xiv. (1857) 217 One of the many merry mountebanks who are lost without the presence of a *plastron* against whom they may exercise their lunging.

Lunging (lɒndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. **LUNGE** v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of **LUNGE** v. 2

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 71 It is of little importance upon which hand the Lunging is begun. 1875 S. SIONEY *bk. Horse* (1886) 558 Longeing properly employed teaches a horse obedience. 1892 W. H. HUTCHISON *Hints on Colliery* 49. 1. without any lunging or preparation, put the saddle and bridle on him [etc.].

attrib. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 70 The horse being brought to the riding-house, or longeing-ground, a snaffle bridle is to be placed in his mouth. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* 1. iii. 27 The centre of this quad... is occupied by a tan lunging ring.

† **Lungis**. *Obs.* Also 6 longis, lundgis, 7 lunges, -eis. *pl.* 6 lungis. [a. *OF. longis*: -L. *Longinus* apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, by popular etymology associated with *L. longus* long.] a. A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. b. One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer.

c 1560 RICHARDS *Misogonus* II. ii. Let singir [read lungis, *Collier's conjecture*] lurke and drudges worke. We doe defie their slaverye. 1572 HULOT (ed. Higgins), *Longis* or a long slymme, *linguria*. 1579 LYN *Engliss* (Arb.) 115 If talle, [they term him] a lungis, if short, a dwarfie. 1592 NASH *Summer's Last Will* (1600) E. 4. No, that there is not, Goodman Lungdis. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Pistle* II. iii. The foule great Lungis laid vnmerrily on thee. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lungis*, a slim Slow-lack; a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

Lungless (lɒŋləs), *a.* [f. **LUNG** + -LESS.] Devoid of lungs, without lungs.

1606 SYLVESTER *Dn Barthol* II. iv. 1. *Trophets* 760 A Body heart-lesse, lung-lesse too, Where Satan lurks, not to give life thereto. 1861 WILSON & GRIER *Mem. E. Forbes* v. 145 The lungless sea slug, on which he laboured so much. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 July 5/1 Much has been written of these lungless salamanders.

Lungoor, Lungooty, vars. **LANGER, LANGOOTY**. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 3/2 Leafy green trees... were continually shaken by the antics of the lungoots.

† **Lungoute**. *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 languste, 5 *Sc.* 1 (o)ungoute. [ad. *F. langouste*, semi-popular repr. *L. locusta*.] A locust.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde huni and languste his mete. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lav Arms* (S. T. S.) 29 There come of that reik a maner of bestis callit Lungoutis. *Ibid.* 30 Lungoutis.

† **Lungsought**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 long(e)-sought, -sought, *Sc.* lunsauht, 6-7 long-sought, [f. **LUNG** + *OE. suht* disease.] Lung-disease.

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 59 An other maner of syncknesse among bestes... called long-soughte, . . . ye shal perceyue it by his hoystynge. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 170 The sede [of nettles]... is good for the long sought or inflammation of the lunges. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 425 The seed of Romane Nettles... is good for... the old plunise or Long-sought. 1598 *Trials for Witchcraft in Spalding Club Misc.* I. 120 Thow... hailis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsauht and all yther diseases.

Lungung, *obs.* form of **LONGAN**.

Lungwort (lɒŋwɜːt). For forms see **LUNG** and **WORT**. [*OE. lungenwyr̥t*, f. *lunigen* **LUNG** + *wyr̥t* **WORT**.] The English name of various plants.

† 1. *Hieracium murorum*, also called *French, Golden Lungwort*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 92 Nim... lungenwyr̥t seo biþ geolu utweard. 1597 [see **FRENCH** a. 5]. 1670 [see **GOLDEN** a. 10 b]. 1796 [see **FRENCH** a. 5].

† 2. Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*. *Obs.*

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *Wr. Wülcker* 557/27 *Eleborum*, eliebre, lungwurt. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 184 Lung-wort or pelchete of Spanye (*Eleborus*). c 1450 *Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 580/2 *Eleborus niger*, lungwort. 1611 COTGR., *Obse*, Bastard blacke Hellebore, Lungwort, Christs-wort.

3. The boraginaceous plant *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Pulmonaria*, an herbe callid Lung-worte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 134 Take a handfull of beasts Loongwort, a handfull of other Loong-wort that serueth for the pot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/2 Lungwort, a kind of Moss, with broad tough leaves, spotted on the upper side. 1787 *Tr. Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* 1. 100 *Pulmonaria* (Lung-wort). 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*. *Pl. IV.* 31. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* II. 49 The lung-wort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) is also dark blue.

b. With qualification applied to plants of the allied American genus *Mertensia*.

1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 88 *Mertensia Sibirica*, the Siberian Lungwort, removed by modern botanists from the genus *Pulmonaria*, . . . is also sometimes styled *Forget-me-not*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lungwort, smooth. *Mertensia*.

† 4. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; called also *Bullock's, Clown's, Cow's Lungwort* (see these sbs.). *Obs.*

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Longwort, *Verbascum*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 120 Mullenyn is called in... English also... Longwort. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 246 Mullen or Lung-
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wort with the yellow golden floure. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 If it come from the sickness of the Lungs, then the herb called Lungwort or Creswort, is the most present remedy in the World. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Candelaria*, the Herb Woolf-blade, Torchherb, Long-wort, or Mullen.

5. A species of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea* or *pulmonaria*), otherwise known as Lungs of Oak (see **LUNG** 5) and Tree Lungwort (see **TREE**).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 412 The seconde kinde [of Moss] groweth also about trees, the whiche is called Lung-wort.

1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 374 Lungwort of the Oak... is good for the inflammations & ulcers of the lungs.

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 857 *Lichen pulmonarius arboris sive Pulmonaria arborea*, . . . Lungwort, Oak Lungs. 1785 MARTYN *Konsseus's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 498 Lungwort or Tree Lichen, which hangs from old Oaks, and beeches in woods, has very large jagged leaves, smooth and ending obtusely. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Foot-Notes fr. Page Nat.* 106 The lung-wort (*Sticta pulmonaria*)... grows... on trees and rocks in sub-alpine woods.

† 6. *Angelica, Archangelica officinalis*. *Obs.*

[The form *lungwort* does not occur in this sense, and the ambiguous spelling *lungwort* perh. indicates a distinct word, f. *Long* a. But *angelica* was in fact used in ailments of the lungs.]

1552 ELYOT *Dict.* s.v. *Angelica*, Of this herbe be two Kindes, one of the gardeyne . . . an other wilde, named lunge worte or longe wurt. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Angelica*, an hearbe whereof be two Kindes, one of the garden called angelica or imperial, the other wilde; named lungwort or lungwort. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Long-wort* or *Angelica*, an Herb. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Long-wort*.

† 7. Toothwort, *Lathraea Squamaria*. (Also *Clown's Lungwort*). *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxii. 1357 Of great Toothwort, or Clowies Lungwort. 1. *Dentaria maior Matthioli*. Great toothwort, or Lungwort. 2. *Dentaria minor*. Little Lungwort. *Ibid.* 1378 Our country women do call it [Dentaria] Lungwort, and do use it against the cough and all other imperfections of the lungs.

Lungy (lɒŋi), *a.* [f. **LUNG** + -Y.] Affected with lung-disease.

1888 G. ALLEN *Devil's Die* I. xvii. 276 The mild Hindoos, lungy to a man, preferred . . . a native doctor. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 474, I got to know from a doctor at home that I was lungy.

Lungy, Lung-yen: see **LONGIE, LONGAN**.

Lunificent (lɒnɪfɪkənt), *a. rare*—". [f. *L. luna* moon + *CURRENT sb.*] Depending in current on the phases of the moon.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing BACHELIER). Hence in mod. Diets.

† **Lunific**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *LUNA* (sense 2) + (-)FIC.] *a. adj.* Producing silver. *b. sb.* *Alch.* A substance capable of transmuting other substances into silver.

1678 R. [JUSSELL] *Geber* III. II. xvi. 207 To . . . convert it [sc. argent vive] . . . into true Solifick and Lunifick. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. li. 414 The Lunifick Trees of Seres.

Luniform (lɒnɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. *L. luna* moon: see -FORM. Cf. *F. luniforme*.] Shaped like the moon; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* (see *quot.*)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 *Luniform*, whose longitudinal section is lunate.

† **Lunnish**, *a. Obs.* rare—". [? f. *LUNE* 2 + -ISH.] ? Productive of 'lunes'; maddening.

1657 F. COCKIN *Divine Blossoms* 34 Than Living Waters, he had rather sip His lunnish Cups of Soul-confounding Drink.

Lunisolar (lɒnɪsɔːlə), *a. Astr.* [f. *L. luna* moon + *SOLAR*. Cf. *F. lunisolaire*.] Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon, or resulting from their combined action. *Lunisolar period*: a cycle of 532 years, that number being the product of 19 and 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively.

Lunisolar year: a year whose divisions are regulated by the revolutions of the moon, while its average total length is made to agree with the revolution of the sun. *Lunisolar precession*: see *PRECESSION*.

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxvii, A New Lunisolar Year. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 15 Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use. 1735 DYCE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Luni-solar period*. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 319 The other luni-solar tables constructed from the numbers and measures of the illustrious Newton. 1792 H. CAVENDISH *ibid.* LXXXII. 385 In those parts of India in which this almanac is used, the civil year is lunisolar.

1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. ii. 81 The lunisolar year . . . was . . . found to fall short of the true equinoctial year by five days and a quarter. 1879 J. W. BODDAM-WHEATHAM *Roraima* xxv. 285 Lunisolar attraction. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 129 The Chinese year is lunisolar.

† **Lunist**. *Astral. Obs.* [f. *L. luna* moon + -IST.] One born under the influence of the moon.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth . . . another a Venerean, Mercurlist, or Lunist. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* II. 16 Nor an vndaunted Martiallist be like terrified . . . as a timorous Lunist.

Lunistice (lɒnɪstɪs). *Astr.* Also 7 *lunestice*. [as if ad. mod.L. **lunistitium*, f. *luna* moon + -stitium a stopping, after *solstitium*.] The point at which the moon has the greatest northing or southing in her monthly course; the time at which she reaches this point.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 43 The Sea conforms to either *Lunestice*. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

Lunitidal, *a.* [f. *L. luna* moon + *TIDAL*.]

Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent on the moon. *Lunitidal interval* (see *quot.*).

1851-9 WHEWELL in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 70 We add to them the other columns containing the moon's transit and the lunitidal interval calculated therefrom. 1889 SIR R. BALL *Time & Tide* 30 We speak of the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high water as the lunitidal interval.

Lunkah (lɒŋkə), [Orig. attrib. use of Hindi *layka*, the local term for the 'islands' of the Godavery Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Yule *Hobson-Jobson* 1886).] A kind of strong cheroot.

1889 DOYLE *Sign of Four* I. 5 Some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah.

Lunkhead (lɒŋkhed), *colloq. U. S.* A block-head. Hence **Lunkheaded** *a.*, thickheaded, stupid.

1889 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 19 Dec. You dear old lunkhead, I congratulate you! 1901 J. A. RUS *Asking an American* 315 A miserable little lunkhead quite beyond hope. 1885 J. HILL *Corsairs* 19 Prospectors tearfully eloquent to the horny-handed (and lunkheaded).

Lunn (lɒn), *rare*. Short for **SALLY LUNN**.

1874 CHAS. ROSSSETTI *Sp. Likenesses* 53 Tea and coffee, and potato-rolls, and lunn.

Lunnite (lɒnɪt). *Min.* [named (*Lunnit*) in 1839 by J. J. Bernhardt after F. Lunn, who had analyzed it: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of pseudomalachite (A. H. Chester).

Lunshin, *obs.* form of **LUNCHEON**.

Lunt (lʌnt), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 *luntt*. [a. Du. *lont* a match. Cf. **LINSTOCK**.]

1. A slow match; also, a torch. To set lunt to: to set fire to.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 89 One cth weight of fyne corne powder, demi cth of matches or lunts. 1571 R. BANNATYNE *Prod. Trans.* in *Scot.* (1866) 132 Some men that was going vpon the crofts with luntis. 1582 *8 Hist. James VI* (1604) 126 Ane of thame . . . hade a loose lunt, quikly negligently fell out of his hand among the great quantity of powder. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1755 JOHNSON, *Lunt*, the matchcord with which guns are fired.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf's* ix. [If ye step a foot nearer it wi' that lunt, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days]. . . We'll sunne see that, said Hobbie, advancing fearlessly with the torch. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 237 They . . . had a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1887 McNEILL *Blacevair* 57 The 'lunt' was used by the miner . . . for the purpose of kindling his lamp when he arrived at the stairhead. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Stambouk* xvi. 141 An' whiles they tied them to a bit stick an' set lunt to them.

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from a pipe. Also, hot vapour.

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xiii. She fufft' her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Ibid.* xxviii. Till butterd' so us wi' fragrant lunt Set a' their gabs a-steevin'. 1865 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 123 After she had discussed her 'lunt' she would crouch with her chin on her palms.

Lunt, *a.* [Cf. *Da. + lunte* lazy (Kalkar).] † a. Of a horse: Spiritless, tame (*obs.*). b. *dial.* (See *quot.* a 1825.)

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 303 He will become lunt, and utterly to have lost his mettle. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lunt*, short; crusty; surly in speech or in manners.

Lunt (lɒnt), *v.* [f. *LUNT sb.*] *a. intr.* To smoke, emit smoke. *b. quasi-trans.* To smoke (a pipe). *c. intr.* Of smoke: To rise in wreaths, to curl. *d. trans.* To kindle, light up.

1830 D. VEDDER in Whitelaw *Fl. Sc. Song* (1875) 185/2 The carle . . . was luntin' his cutty before the fire. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dan.* 71 The curling reek was luntin' up the lum. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 172 Dumfries, to me thy very name Lunts up a soul-endearing flame. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 92 He sat ever by the chimney corner and lunted away on his cutty pipe.

Lunting, *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.] Smoking, blazing, glowing. Of the eyes: Flashing.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 133 The luntin' pipe, an' sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi' right guid will. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 117 The fierce blaze o' simmer's luntin' heat Wad ruin a' fire. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 428/2 They must kindle a lunting fire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 166 Peden wi' his lang chafin' an' luntin' een. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 234 Nae beard like bristles, nae luntin' stinkin' pipes.

|| **Lunula** (lɒnɪ'lə), [L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]

1. *a. Geom.* = **LUNE** 3, **LUNULE** 2. † b. (See *quot.* 1712). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. Oj, Ye last figure called a Lunula. 1579 — *Stratist*, 104 All others as the Lunula . . . and Hexagonal Battails. 1700 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 411 The Squaring a certain Lunula by Hippocrates Chius long since, hath been known . . . for many Ages. 1712 DESAGULIERS *tr. Oceanani's Mech.* 123 We call Lunula a Plain terminated by the Circumferences of Two Circles, which touch one another on the inside [etc.]. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* II. 37 The areas of the lunulae AFBD, BGCE.

† 2. A satellite. *rare*—". *Obs.* (Cf. *F. lunule*). 1676 GLAYVILL *Ess.* III. 18 The Anslue Saturnii, the Assemblie of Jupiter. By these Lunulae 'tis thought that Jupiters distance from the Earth may be determined.

3. *a. Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark = **LUNULE** 1. b. The white crescent-shaped mark at the base of the finger-nails.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 699 At the posterior, or attached extremity [of the nail], a small portion will be observed differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, from its form. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 703 The frontal lunula reaches but little beyond the eyes, instead of nearly
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half an inch behind them. 1891 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Sept. 624/2 A patient... who had a lunula on each thumbnail only. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 361 A white band and a furrow at the lunula of the nails.

4. a. *Conch.* = LUNULE 3. b. *Anat.* (See quot.) 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* 1. 711/2 The lunula does not occur in every genus of bivalve shell. 1856 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 6) 111. 240 [In the heart] two narrow lunated portions, one on each side of the nodule and adjoining the free margin of the valve. These parts... are named *lunulae*. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 24 This is the lunula.

Lunular (lū'nū-lār), a. and sb. *Geom.* Also 6 (as sb.; ? mod.L.) **Lunulare**. [f. LUNULA + -AR.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to a lune or lunule; in the form of a lune, crescent-shaped.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Angle*, Lunular Angle... is that formed by the intersection of two curve lines; the one concave, and the other convex. 1740 ANDERSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) 1. 363 There is no need of the proportion of the arches... in order to measure the lunular segment. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* 1. 168 Two circumferences, either making angles, as in the lunular figure, or (etc.). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 442/2 (*Botany*) The figure of Similitudes is... Lunular, crescent-shaped, subrotund.

† B. sb. A crescent-shaped figure. Obs. 1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* a. iij b. A Perfect Square... Lunular, Rynge, Serpentine [etc.]. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 104 Causing them... to change from Triangle to Square, from Circulare to Lunular. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 12 The Lunular Decrescent is the sign of the Quotient of any Division. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* 11. 44 In lunulars and systroids.

Lunulate (lū'nū-lēt), a. *Nat. Hist.* [a. mod.L. *lunulāt-us*; see LUNULA and -ATE 2.] = LUNULATED.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* 111. v. (1765) 178 Lunulate, Moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Base, and the Lower Part has Angles. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) 11. 407 Another cavity of a lunulate shape. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* 11. 253 The fifth [segment] with a deep lunulate impression. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* 17. 57 A lunulate mark of white on either side of the neck. 1854 DANA *Crust.* 1. 200 Crest entire, lunulate, sublater. 1866 in GRAY 11. *Less. Bot. Gloss.*

So **Lunulation**, a lunular or lunulate spot. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 318 Well-marked black lunulations on the breast [etc.].

Lunulated (lū'nū-lētēd), a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Crescent-shaped. (Cf. LUNULAR a.) Obs. 1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1056 It's externally piped towards the Mouth, and above these lunulated. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Leaf*, Lunulated leaf, one in form of a crescent. 1774 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The throat... blackish... but mixed with white lunulated spots. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 436/2 The antherae are lunulated, or shaped like a crescent.

2. Marked with lunule or crescent-shaped spots. a 1798 TENNANT *Journ. fr. Lond. to I. of Wight* (1801) 11. 73 I saw here the lunulated Gilt-head and ancient Wrasse. 1836 YARRALL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) 11. 149 Lunulated Gilt-head. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* 17. 72 *Melithreptus lunulatus*, Lunulated Honey-eater. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 317 Whole body below lunulated with black.

Lunule (lū'nū-lē), a. f. *lunule*, ad. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark, spot, etc. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* 1. 138 Whitish lunules on the tail-feathers. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* 11. 14 With two rather slightly marked strigae (between which is a white lunule).

2. *Geom.* = LUNE 3 1. (Cf. LUNULA 1 a.) 1737 in BAILEY vol. 11. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 96 A lunule or meniscus. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 45 This [Porta's *Elementa Curvilinearum*] is a ridiculous attempt, which defies description, except that it is all about lunules.

3. *Conch.* The crescent-shaped depression in front of the umbo. (Cf. LUNULE 4 a.)

1842 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* (ed. 2) 179. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 *Cyprina*... umbones oblique; no lunule. 1863 J. G. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* 11. 233 Lunule deep and heart-shaped. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* 11. 11.

Hence **Lunuled** a., crescent-shaped. 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 236 Shell large, oval-globose, slightly lunuled.

Lunulet (lū'nū-lēt), *Nat. Hist.* [f. LUNULA + -ET.] A small crescent-shaped mark.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entomologist's Text Bk.* 278.

Lunulite (lū'nū-līt), *Geol.* [ad. mod.L. *lunulites* (J. Parkinson 1822); see LUNULA and -ITE.] A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape.

1845 LVELL *Trav. N. Amer.* 1. 137 The corals... agree all generally with those of the Miocene beds of Europe, and some specifically, as a lunulite, the same as one from the Suffolk crag. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lunny: see LOONY.

† **Lunye**, *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 6 lonze, lounie, 7 leungye, 9 lunge, lungie. Var. of LOIN sb.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying to Kennedy* 121 Lene larhar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonze. a 1520 — *Poems* xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill rennye, Evir lascht thame on the lunnye. 1575 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* iij b. Your fatlings are feeding well Sir, the Gods be praised, A goodly lounie of beef on them is all redy raised. 1866 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 13. I saw your Naig, else I'm a Whelp I took his Leungye sike a Skelp. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxi. Broad in the shoulders and narrow around the lungies. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1829) 14 He gave his lunnie sic a lounder As did the sillie man dounfounder.

Lunodic (lū'nō-dik), a. *Path. rare*. [f. LUNES, after *spasmodic*, etc.] Having the characteristics of *lues* or syphilis.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 80 Women who upon inspection had no marks... of ludic blenorrhoea, or clap.

Lupaerd, obs. form of LEOPARD.

† **Lupanar** (lū-pā-nār), [L. *lupānar*.] A brothel. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Aug. To see... every lupanar that has been a plague-spot here. 1886 R. BUCHANAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. It is a very phenomenal city whose existence can only be determined by its lupanars and its sewers.

Lupard(e), **lupart**, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lupe, variant of LOOP sb.⁴

† **Lupercal** (lū-pā-kæl), sb. *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *lupercāl*, subst. form of *lupercāle*, neut. of *lupercālis* pertaining to Lupercus, a Roman deity commonly identified with the Greek Pan.]

1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vi. 72 He schew him eik, .. the cove, was call Full money yeris in their leid Lupercall, .. To Pan the god of Licie consecrait.

2. A festival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also pl. **Lupercalia**.

1600 HOLLAND *Italy* i. v. 5 Even in those daies... was the festiual pastime Lupercal, used in mount Palatine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 100 You all did see, that on the Lupercall, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne. 1740 J. DUPRÉ *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 101 The Pagans could say the same of their Saturnals, Bacchanals and Lupercals. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 The Lupercalia was a Caesarian revival. *Ibid.* Oct. 328 His brother-conspirators of the proceedings at the Lupercal.

† b. *transf.* An orgy. Obs.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. vii. 416 To turn God's Feasts to filthy Lupercals.

† **Lupercal**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *lupercālis*; see prec.] Pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 112 The Romans and Grecians had also a custom to sacrifice a dog in their Lycean and Lupercal Feasts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Lupercalia, or lupercal Sacrifices.

Lupercalian (lū-pā-kā-lī-ān), a. [f. L. *lupercālia* (see LUPERCAL sb. 2) + -AN.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Lupiform (lū-pī-fōrm), a. *Path.* [f. LUPUS + -IFORM.] Of the form of or resembling lupus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 11. 89.

† **Lupinaster** (lū-pī-nā-stōr), *Bot.* [mod.L. *lupinaster*, f. *lupinus*; see LUPINE sb. and -ASTER.] The bastard lupine (*Trifolium lupinaster*) of Siberia, an umbellate clover (N.O. *Leguminosae*).

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* (as generic name). 1823 in CRABB; and in later Dicts.

Lupine, **lupin** (lū-pīn), sb. Also 5 lupyne. [ad. L. *lupinus*, *lupin-um*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus* (N.O. *Leguminosae*); in the early quotes chiefly *L. albus*, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes.

Bastard Lupine = LUPINASTER (*Treas. Bot.*). Small Lupine, *Psoralea Lupinella* (ibid.).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Herb.* l. 237 Lupine and fitches slayn, and in their roote yndried, are as dongyng, londis boote. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 43 The leaves of lupines turne with y^e son. 1578 LYTE *Dolours* iv. xxiii. 480 There be two sortes of Lupines, the white or garden Lupine, and the wild Lupine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 111 Where... Stalks of Lupines grew (a stubborn Wood): Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Herb.* (1721) 11. 150 Lupines are an excellent Pulse, and require little care. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xl. 290 Rows of blossoming lupins, purple and white. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Poor sandy soil suits Lupines well.

2. pl. The seed of this plant.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 662 Some legumina ben hytter of themselves Lupines. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 Pese medycyns ben sumwhat more driere: yrius, .. lupines, pe rotynes eiper be drie poudre of trees. c 1550 LLOYD *Tracts. Health* (1585) B v. The Branne of Lupines or penny beane layd on the hearye place [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 11. 143 There is not a thing more... light of digestion than white lupines, if they be eaten dry. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xix. 530 As the Actors in Comedies paid all their Debts upon the Stage with Lupins, so a Sophist pays all his with Words. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) 11. 950/2 He is said to have lived on lupines. 1898 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ave Roma Immort.* l. 9 The old men... sunned themselves in the market-place, shelling and chewing lupins to pass the time, as the Romans have always done.

3. *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1635) I. Table, Lupine meat medicinale. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii. Wks. 1896 L. 210 Hellward bound... With food for both worlds... Lupine-seed and Hecate's supper.

Lupine (lū-pīn), a. [ad. L. *lupinus*, f. *lupus* wolf.] Having the nature or qualities of a wolf.

1660 GAUDEN *Serm. at Funeral of Browrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is... lupine or leoline (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiv. To send back the fugitive lamb into the jaws of the well-meaning, but still lupine wolf. 1883 EMMA PHIPSON *Anim. Lore Shaks.* Time 36 Ravages imagined to be committed by them [men and women] in their lupine shape. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/1 The lupine foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

Lupinin (lū-pī-nīn), *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *lupinine*, f. L. *lupinus*, LUPINE sb.; see -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc., *Lupinine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Lupinin*, a bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained from lupine-seeds.

Lupinite (lū-pī-nīt), *Chem.* [f. LUPINE + -ITE.] = *prec.* 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2.

Lupoid (lū-pōid), a. *Med.* [f. LUPUS + -OID.] Of the nature of or resembling LUPUS.

1834 J. HOUGHTON in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* 111. 173 An erysipelas, attacking the skin beside the lupoid patch. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 1. 345 Ulceration of a lupoid character.

Lupous (lū-pōs), a.¹ [f. L. *lup-us* wolf + -OUS.] 1. Resembling a wolf; wolfish, lupine.

1840 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in later Dicts. 2. *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling LUPUS.

1883 PEPPER *Elem. Surg. Pathol.* 30 Lupous ulcers (vide Lupus). 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 12 His section has passed well below the lupous cell-growth.

Lups: see LUBISH Obs.

† **Lupulated**, a. Obs. -° [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -ATE + -ED.] Supplied with or containing hops. 1727 BAILEY vol. 11, *Lupulated*, hopped.

Lupulin (lū-pī-līn), Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -IN.]

1. Small shining grains of a yellowish colour found under the scales of the calyx of the hop, first described by Dr. Ives of New York (a 1822).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* 11. 332 *Lupulin*. This name has been given by Dr. Ives... to an impalpable yellow powder, in which he believes the virtue of the hop to reside. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/3 A resinous waxy substance called 'lupuline'.

2. The bitter aromatic principle contained in the hop; also called *lupulite*.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 92 Lupuline is neither acid nor alkaline. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* 11. 221, 1... substituted lupulin in the form of hops—that is to say, pale ale or 'bitter'.

3. *attrib.*

1829 TOGNO & DURAND *tr. Edwards & Favasse's Man. Mat. Med.* 144 Lupulin powder F. M. (Lupulin a part, sugar 2 parts)... Lupulin ointment [etc.]. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 101 In tearing them [hops] asunder, some of the lupuline powder is apt to be lost.

Hence **Lupulinic** a., relating to LUPULIN; **Lupulinous** a. *Bot.* = LUPULINE a.

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 571 Lupuline... may be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of the yellow powder or lupulinic grains of the strobiles, along with a little lime [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lupulinous*, resembling a head of hops. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 430 The lupulinic or hop glands. 1881 WHITTEHEAD *Hops* 59 Hops are... collections of imbricated scales, under which are yellowish, aromatic, lupulinic glands.

Lupuline (lū-pī-līn), a. [ad. mod.L. *lupulin-us*, f. *lupul-us* hop.] Resembling a bunch of hops. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419.

Lupulite (lū-pī-līt), *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* + -ITE.] = LUPULIN 2.

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lupulin*, the active principle of the hop; it is more properly called *lupulite*.

† **Lupus** (lū-pūs), [L. = wolf.]

† 1. A wolf. Obs.

1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Androis* 6 God forwaime you... To ken the lupus in a lamb skyn lappit.

2. The wolf, a southern constellation situated to the south of Scorpio, and joined to Centaur.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,... a Southern Constellation. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/1 *Lupus* (the Wolf), one of the old constellations.

3. The pike or lucc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,... the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish. 1854 BADHAM *Halicut.* 42 Sluggish mugsils and the voracious lupus should be selected as easy to rear.

4. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes erosive, sometimes hypertrophous.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 208 Summen clepen it cancrum, & summen lupum.] 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 331 Lupus is a malignant ulcer quickly consuming the neather parts; and it is very hungry like unto a wolfe. 1693 BLANCARD *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Lupus*, a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 333 *Lupus*; *Noli Me Tangere*. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 165 The comparatively rare... sebaceous Lupus or Bat's-wing disease. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 1 *Lupus* is still as defiant as in the dark ages.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 685 The lupus patients treated by tuberculin. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 52 The lupus scar. *Ibid.* 53 The form of cancer... is very like lupus cancer. *Ibid.* 218 *Lupus* patches.

Lupyne, obs. form of LUPINE.

Lura (lū-rā), *Anat.* [mod L. use of L. *lura* mouth of a bag or wine-skin.] 'The contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain.' Hence

Lural a., pertaining to the lura (*Cent. Dict.*). 1885 WILDER in *N. Y. Med. J.* 23 Mar. 308 (*Cent.*) The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called lura.

† **Lurcate**, v. Obs. -° [f. *lurcāt*, ppl. stem of *lurcare*, -āri.] *intr.* To eat ravenously. Hence

Lurcation.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lurcate*. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in

list of 'ink-horn' terms). 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Lurcation*, a greedy eating or gluttonizing.

Lurch (*lūrtʃ*), *sb.*¹ Also 6-7 *lurche*, *lurtch*. [a. F. *lourche* (erroneously written *lourche*) a game resembling backgammon, played in the 16th c.; also used as adj. in the phr. *demeurer louché*, app. primarily to incur a 'lurch' (see 2 below) in this game, hence *fig.* to be discomfited or disappointed.]

Obviously related in some way to this Fr. word are early and dial. mod.G. *lortsch*, *lurtʃ*, *lortz*, *lurz*, the name of a game, also as adj. in *lurz werden*, a phrase in various games, expressing the failure to achieve some object aimed at; MHG. *lortz*, *lurz* (also *lertz*), mod. Ger. dial. *lurtz*, *lurtʃ* left (hand), wrong; whence MDu. *lortz*, *lortz*, *lurz* left; MHG. *lurzen* (= OE. *lerytan* BELLET.) to deceive, whence MDu. *lorden*. The most plausible supposition with regard to the relation between these words is that the MHG. *lurz* left, wrong, or its derivative *lurtʃ* (cf. *linksch* from *link*), was adopted into Fr. as a gaming term (*louché* adj.), and that *louché* *sb.* as the name of a game was developed from the adj. As a name for the game, the Ger. word is probably a readaptation from Fr.]

†1. A game, no longer known, supposed to have resembled backgammon. *Obs.*

1611 CORGR., *Lourche*, the game called Lurche. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xxii. 94 There he played... At the lurch. 1666 EARL MONM. tr. *Boocallin's Advt.* fr. *Parnass.* l. xli. (1677) 57 He might account business his pastime... instead of Picquet or Lurch. a 1693 URQUHART'S *Rabelais* iii. xlii. 98 My Mind was only running upon the lurch and tricktrack.

2. Used in various games to denote a certain concluding state of the score, in which one player is enormously ahead of the other; often, a maiden set or love-game, i.e. a game or set of games in which the loser scores nothing; at cribbage, a game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31; in whist, a treble. To save the lurch: in whist, to prevent one's adversary from scoring a treble. Now rare. (? or *Obs.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Marco*, a lurch or maiden set at any game. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sin.* iv. (Arb.) 32 What by Betting, Lurches, Rubbers and such tricks, they neuer tooke care for a good dates worke afterwards. 1608 — *Beltman Lond.* F. 3, Whose Inne is a Bowling Alley, whose bookes are bowles, and whose law cases are lurches and rubbers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xii. By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the lurch. 1674 *Gouldman's Lat. Dict.* (ed. 3) l. A lurch, *duplex palma*, *facilis victoria*. 1748 HOYLE *Whist* l. 13 A Probability either of saving your Lurch, or winning the Game. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 606 A King! — we're up! — I vow I fear'd a lurch. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Aug. (1858) VIII. 495 Lady Blandford has cried her eyes out on losing a lurch. 1865 *Bolin's Handbk. Games* iii. 83 The game (long whist) consists of ten points; when no points are marked by the losing partners, it is treble, and reckons three points;... This is called a lurch. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 18 Lurch (at Long Whist), not saving the double. *Ibid.* 128 [Cribbage] A lurch—scoring the whole sixty-one before your adversary has scored thirty-one—is equivalent to a double game. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* l. 129/2 (Bowls) Lurch game, a game in which one side has scored five before the other has scored one.

3. †a. A discomfiture. *Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum* Cij b, If hereafter thou fall into the lyke lurch, ... so then I will accompt of thee as a reprobate. c 1600 *Peele's Jests* (c 1620) 20 The Tapster hauling many of these lurches, fell to decay. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* D b, Often such forward deedes, meete with backward lurches. 1679 *Heart & Right Sovereign* 119 The Italian out-wits the Jew in his part, and the lurch befalls the English side.

†b. To give (a person) the lurch: to discomfit, get the better of. *Obs.*

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 Gellia intic'd her Goodman to the City, And often threatneth to giue him the lurch. c 1600 *Bride's Buriall* 36 in *Koxb. Ball.* (1871) l. 248 Fair Hellens face gaue Grecian Dames the lurch. 1626 BRETON *Pasquill's Mad-cap* (Grosart) 6/2 How ere his wit may giue the foole the lurch, He is not fit to gouerne in the Church.

†c. To have (take) on (in, at) the lurch: to have or take (a person) at a disadvantage. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1597) 7 There was fourtie to one on my side, and ile haue you on the lurch anon. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B viij b, Shee... Sels lyes for nothing, nothing for too much; Faith for three farthings, I haue thee in the lurch. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 74 Thus the great Parasite of the soule that heretofore... flattered this wretch with the paucity of his Sins, now takes him in the lurch, and over-reckons him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* clx, The Sage Span of a Circle tooke the Starres at Lurch, To Conspire Storme. 1692 D'URVEY *Pills* (1719) V. 3 He took me in the lurch.

†d. In a person's lurch: in his power. *Obs.*

1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 195 Haung him in his lurch and at his lurch. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Nager* (1649) 93 They lose their authority when they come within the lurch of their servants. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 127 David, when he had Saul in his lurch, might as easily have cut off his head.

e. To leave in the lurch: to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance; to leave in a position of unexpected difficulty.

Cf. the somewhat earlier phr. *to leave in the lash* (see LASH *sb.* 4).

1596 NASHIE *Saffron Walden* 119 Whom... he also procured to be equally bound with him for his new counsels appearance to the law, which he neuer did, but left both of them in the lurch for him. 1600 HOLLAND *Life* 222 The Volscians seeing themselves abandoned and left in the lurch by them, ... quit the campe and field. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l.

iii. 764 And though th' art of a diff'rent Church, I will not leave thee in the lurch. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 6 If the Country Gentlemen get into it they will certainly be left in the lurch. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) l. 345 In transubstantiation, where accidents are left in the lurch by their proper subject. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) l. 357 My Eyes have been leaving me in the lurch again. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 66 He has left his sweetheart here in the lurch.

†4. A cheat, swindle. *Obs.*

(In our quotes, the earliest recorded use.)

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) Biv, No more of this wrangling in my chyrch, I shrewe your hartys hothle for this lurch. a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* l. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 432/2 They blered hym with a lurch. 1604 T. M. BLACK BK. Eiv, I giue and bequeath to thee... All such Lurches, Gripes, and Squeezes, as may bee wrung out by the fist of extortion. 1611 BADLEY in *Coryat's Crudities*, *Panegyric Verses*, Briefly, for triall of a religious lurch Thou numb'st an image out of Brixias Church. 1716 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 63 I'll have a scape, as well as he a serch, And over take him with a greater lurch.

Lurch (*lūrtʃ*), *sb.*² [f. LURCH *v.* 1]

†1. An opportunity of 'lurching' or outstripping others in eating. (Cf. LURCH *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. vii. 125 b, And if perhaps a courtier come late, and the table be all ready full, and the lurch out, yet he will not be ashamed to eat his meat neurtherless. For albeit he bee not be placed at his ease yet... rather than fayle he will syt of half a buttock.

2. To lie at (on, upon) the lurch: to lie concealed; to be in a lurking place; to lie in wait. *lit. and fig.*

1578 O. ROVDON in *T. Proctor's Gorg. Gallery*, *Prof. Verses*, The drowsie Drones doo neuer take such toyle, But lye at lurch, like men of Monms lorde. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 Fained Friendship now lyes on lurch, his faithful friend to spill. 1621 BERTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 29 Another Epicurean company, lying at lurch as so many cultures, watching for a prey of Church goods. 16... *Paradoxe* xvii. in *Third Collect. Poems* (1683) 25 Or H—, that lyes upon the Lurch, Who left the Charters, shall restore the Church. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 543/2 He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever lay upon the lurch. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* l. v. 68 The enemy of human happiness, always lying at lurch to make prey of the young.

Lurch (*lūrtʃ*), *sb.*³ [Of obscure origin.]

The word app. occurs as the second element of *lee-lurches* in the first quot. below, for which later nautical and other dict. substitute *lee-lurches*. If *lee-lurches* in Falconer be not a misprint for *lurches*, it may represent an altered pronunciation of the older *lee-latch*, in the word of command 'have a care of the lee-latch', i.e. 'look that the ship does not go to leeward of her course' (*Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1711). It seems possible that *lurch* originated in the compound *lee-lurch*, an alteration (by association with LURCH *sb.* 3) of *lee-lurch* for *lee-latch*, which prob. contains LATCH *sb.* 2, LURCH *sb.* 2 inclination for the sense development cf. the etymological note on LIST *sb.* 1]

1. (Orig. Naut.). A sudden leaning over to one side, as of a ship, a person staggering, etc. Also, a gait characterized by such movements. Phr. *to give a lurch*.

(1769) FALCONER *Dict. Mariny*, *Lee-lurches*, the sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward in a high sea. 1819 BYRON *Yvan* l. xix, Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew seasick. 1843 BRETHERNE *Sc. Fire-side Stor.* 35 The heavy lurch, told too plainly what he had been about. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* l. iv. 47 As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected at every lurch, that the whole party would be upset. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 266 They got the vessel afloat, and with a lurch, she ran out to sea. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i, There was the slightest possible lurch in their walk. 1901 *Speaker* 6 Apr. 10/2 We were soon clattering over cobbled streets with an ample lurch at intervals.

2. U.S. A propensity, penchant, leaning.

1854 MAK. CUMMINS *Lanplighter* xv. 92 She has a natural lurch for it [leaning], and it comes easy to her. 1878 A. PHILLIPS in F. S. Phelps *Memoir* (1891) 219, I think I got from Professor Stuart and Albert Barnes, both of whom were penurious letter-writers, a lurch adverse to such work.

Lurch (*lūrtʃ*), *v.*¹ [app. a variant of LURK *v.* 1] The relation between the two forms is obscure; it is not analogous to that between *birch* and *birch*, *church* and *kirk*, *beseech* and *seek*, etc., where the OE. form has unlant. The development of sense somewhat resembles that of FORESTALL *v.*, but has perh. been influenced by LURCH *sb.* 1 or *v.* 2]

†1. *intr.* To remain in or about a place furtively or secretly, esp. with evil design. (Cf. FORESTALL *v.* 1.) Also, †2 to avoid company, †3 to sulk. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Filod.* 1377 Den come be sexsten to serche be chirche, ... & sey hem in an hyron here so lorch. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 106/33 To Lurche, *latitare*. 1575 R. B. APINS & VIRGINIA EJB, Then gallopo to see where her father doth lurche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 26, I myself... hiding mine honor in my necessity, am faine to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 220 For when he is merry, she lurcheth and she lures, When he is sad she sings, or laughs it out by houres. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* l. 17/1 There's a cue of Thieues that prie and lurch, And steale and share the lings of the Church. 1632 BROME *Novella* ii. ii, I'll turne you off... 'To lurch' i' th' night betwixt eleven and two To rob and drown for prey. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxviii. Wks. 1687 l. 376 Not at least to be as a Fox or a Wolf; either cunningly lurching, or violently ravening for prey. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xii. 12 While the One was upon Wing, the Other stood Lurching upon the Ground, and flew away with the Fish. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Dainty new Ballad* 14 For Love, that little urchin About this widow lurching, Had slyly fix'd his dart. 1749

FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. x, The son of a whore came lurching about the house. 1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1793), *Lurch*, to lay by, to sneak, to hang on.

b. Of greyhounds: (See quot. 1897).

1824 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. lxxx, Whose hounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds deign'd to lurch. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* l. iii. ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 155 [Greyhounds] Remember that too much knowledge or cleverness soon leads to lurching. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* l. 210/1 Lurching, of the greyhound; running cunning, and leaving the most part of the work to its opponent.

2. *trans.* To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent him from obtaining a fair share of food, profit, etc. In later use, to defraud, cheat, rob. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lurtche, as one dothe his felowes at meate with eatynge to hastily, *je briffe*. Syt nat at his messe, for he wyl lurtche you than. 1568 ARP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 337, I pray your honour be a mean that Judge only may have the preferment of this edition; for if any other should lurch him to steal from him these copies, he were a great loser. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush* xxiii. (1878) 61 Voong colts with thy wrennels together go serue, least lurch'd by others they happen to sterue. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 18 Was not this an old Conny catcher... that could lurch a poore Conny of so many thousands at one time? 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 94 Where like villanous cheating bowlers, they lurch'd me of two of my best limbs. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 105 And in the brunt of seuteente Battails since, He lurcht all Swords of the Garland. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iv, You haue lurch'd your friends of the better halfe of the garland. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. v, And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to lurch, Who infringe the domains of our good Mother Church.

†3. To be beforehand in securing (something); to consume (food) hastily so that others cannot have their share; to engross, monopolize (commodities); in later use, to get hold of by stealth, pilfer, filch, steal. (Cf. FORESTALL *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 Ye lurch'd some of the coyne as some as euer ye perceived the price of that to be enhanced. 1568 V. SKINNER *Montanus' Inquisition* 39 b, Some of ye meate which he had lurch'd from the prisoners. 1587 TURNER *Trag. T.* (1837) 23 Her christall eyes had lurch't his yielding heart. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* viii. 28 Bel his priests pilch'd the vinds, which were suppo'd to be deuoured by the Idoll. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Rer. Gosp.* Title-p., The sacred offering broyles: the eagle spies, A gob she lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 Oh how difficult is this for vs, not to lurch some part of the praise. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (Arb.) 518 Too farre off from great Cities, which may hinder Business; Or too neare them, which Lurcheth all Promissions, and maketh euery Thing dear. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Connex.* To Rdr. Aij, How much hath that... Plagiarie... closely lurcht out of this Author? 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 39 Clergy-trash, who lay lurking in the lee-hives of the Church, and lurching away the sweet honey from the laborious Bees. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. 1738 l. 595 If we can keep us from the fond Conuict... put lately into many Mens heads by some one or other suitly driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to lurch a Crown.

†b. *absol. Obs.*

1593 NASHIE *Christ's T.* (1613) 56 The Sonne could scarce refrain from biting into his Fathers throat-boule, when he saw him swallow downe a bit that he died for. The Mother lurcht from them both. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* iii. ii, See how they lurch at the lower end. 1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* l. xi. 104 Wherein had he been a thiefe, if he had not... meant to lurch out of the common Treasury?

4. To catch (rabbits) by means of lurchers.

1727 MATTHEW *Ing. Man's Companion* 12 He lurches Conies. [Given as an example of the word.] 1798 [see LURCHING *vbl.* *sb.* 2].

5. *Comb.* † Lurch-church (see quot.), † lurch-line, 'the line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over to enclose the birds' (Nares); † lurch-man (*nonce-wd.*), a pilferer.

1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Harold* xii, Let hym go beate the bushe, I and my men to the lurch line wyl steale, And pluck the Net. 1603 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 12/2 These may rather be called lurch-men then Church-men, who as they are not troubled with much learning, so they have no more honesty, then they may well away withall. c 1700 DE LA FRYME *Hist. Holy Tru.* Ch. *Hull* 32 (MS.), When a man that's in orders go's voluntarily and preaches in a Church to which he was never... instituted... our law gives him no title to the tithes but calls him a Lurch Church.

Lurch (*lūrtʃ*), *v.*² [f. LURCH *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To beat, in various games of skill, sometimes by a specified number or proportion of points. (See LURCH *sb.* 1 2.)

c 1350 [implied in LURCHING *vbl.* *sb.* 2]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1062 Your old foe, the hangman, Was like to lurch you at Backgammon. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lurch'd, beaten at any Game. 1760 FOOT *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 l. 241 Lurch me at four, but I was mark'd to the top of your trick, by the baron, my dear. 1763 HOYLE *Piquet* 150 It is about two to one that the Eldest-hand does not lurch the Younger-hand. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Lurch*, Those who lose a game of whist without scoring five are said to be lurch'd. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 61 [Cassino.] Lurch'd, is when your adversary has won the game, before you have gained six points.

b. *fig.* To defeat. ? *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XL 289 He will be lurch'd in that that admits of no after-game or reparation. 1829 *Examiner* 354/2 Chancery Reform was lurch'd the week before last.

2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive. ? *Obs.* a 1651 C. LOVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 10 How many have riches served as Absalom's nule served her

master, whom she lurch'd, and left .. hanging. 1697 *South Sermon* (1697) l. 29 Putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Lurching*, leaving a Person under some embarrassment. 1791 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Apoll for Kings Moral*, Wks. 1816 II. 246 This little anecdote doth plainly show That ignorance, a king too often lurches. 1809 E. S. *BARRETT* *Setting Sun* II. 109 The Hon. Charles James Fox, .. having been lurch'd by lord North, turned his face to Whiggism. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 68 They are foiled by fortune, who hath lurch'd generals in her time.

Lurch (*lɜːtʃ*), *v.* 3 (Orig. *Naut.*) [*f. LURCH sb.* 3] 1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to lean suddenly over to one side; to move with lurches.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple xv*, We heeled over so much when we lurch'd, that the guns were wholly supported by the breechings and tackles. 1845 R. CORBOLD *Marg. Catchpole* xxi. 11. 50 The boat lurch'd through the breakers like a log. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 37 Tempests of temptations Made our vessel lurch and dip. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 601/1 It lurches up and down like a ship at sea. 1912 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. v. ii* (1872) II. 76 The Kaiser's Imperial Ostend East-India Company .. made Europe lurch from side to side in a terrific manner.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, as, e.g. a person staggering.

1851 *THACKERAY Humourists v.* (1858) 241 Where the tipsy trainband-man is lurching against the post. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleamings* 16 My London beaver .. lurch'd over and fell among them. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Fair Skirl*. I. 263 The dogs lurch'd violently forward. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Aroostook* II. 12 These men lurch'd in their gait with an uncouth heaviness.

Lurcher (*lɜːtʃə*). Also 6 *lorcher*, 8 *lircher*. [*f. LURCH v.* 1 + *-ER* 1]. In early Dicts. often used to render *L. luro* glutton, with which it has no etymological connexion.]

† 1. One who 'lurches' (see *LURCH v.* 1 2) or forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a glutton. *Obs.*

[1440: see *LURKER* 3.] 1530 *PALSGR*, 241/4 *Lurcher* an exceeding eater, *galifre*. *Ibid.* 500/2 Se how he crammeth in his mente lyke a lurcher. 1591 *LYLY Endimion* II. ii. Is not loue a lurcher, that taketh mens stomachs away that they cannot eat, their spleen that they cannot laugh [etc.]. 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World v.* i. Wks. (Dyce) II. 407 Take heed of a lurcher, he cuts deep, he will eat up all from you. 1616 *Boys Wks.* (1609) 82r The Mass-priests are gross lurchers at the Lord's Table.

2. One who pilfers or filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue.

1528 *Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 98 Ye but thorowe false lurchers And vnthyrity abyey lobbors To poure folcke lytell they a forde. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 450 No seale will serue to make sure either such lurchers themselves for filching, or keep the very locks and keies safe. 1705 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 20 To be treated as a lurcher of the people .. is more .. than any poor mortal could bear. 1714 *GAY Trivia* III. 64 Swift from his Prey the scudding Lurcher flies. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* I. 72 This Caledonian lurcher .. had three or four dozen of shirts, with every one a different mark. 1891 *Morn. Advertiser* 3 Apr. (Farmer). It was quite time that the honest and respectable drivers sat down on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner; a spy.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lurcher*, one that lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1792) I. 199 Some .. with outward bravado, .. went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher. 1774 *FOOTE Cosensers* II. Wks. 1799 II. 172, I thought that I had detected love, that sly lurcher, lurking under the mask. 1814 *SCOTT Lt. of Isles v.* xxii, Our Lord may choose the rack should teach to this young lurcher use of speech. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 2/7 The prisoner .. said prosecutor was a lurcher, and was only sent out as a decoy.

4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the sheep-dog or collie and the greyhound; largely used by poachers for catching hares and rabbits.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. v. 161 Greater Beasts; Greyhounds. Lesser Beasts; Lurchers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu*. To Rdr., Why should the ears of all .. be dinn'd .. as if the whole world besides were all Weasils and Poulters, vermine and Lurchers? 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1053/4 Lost .. a Pied Dog .. somewhat shap'd like a Lurcher. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 The Tumbler, or Lurcher is .. in shape like the Greyhound. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 304 The Lurcher is a kind of Dog much like a Mungril Greyhound. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* I. A ragged wolfish-looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound. 1894 *Field* 9 June 813/2 The usual lurcher is between the greyhound and collie; they cross well, and the speed of one is combined with the sagacity of the other.

b. slang. A humbailiff.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A lurcher of the law, a hum-bailiff, or his setter. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* II, 'But, where are the lurchers?' 'Who?' asked Wood. 'The traps!' replied a bystander.

Lurcher *2. rare.* [*f. LURCH v.* 3 + *-ER* 1] One who lurches from side to side.

1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* I. ii. 164 The most lopsided and lurcher-like of rustics was bound to become perpendicular.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. LURCH v.* 1 + *-ING* 1] The action of *LURCH v.* 1

1. + *a.* The forestalling of others of their food (*obs.*). *b.* Pilfering, stealing.

1573 *TYSSEY Husb.* lxxxviii. (1878) 178 No lurching, no snatching, no strutting at all, lest one go without and another have all. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Foreraction*, a lurching, pilfering; withdrawing. 1616 *Boys Wks.* (1609) 844 Is not .. the denying of the cup a notorious lurching at the Lord's Table?

2. The capturing of rabbits by means of lurches.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 99 There are many ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use.

3. *Comb.* : † *lurching-place*, a lurching place.

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 573 There were so many lurching places, by reason of which, they could easily escape when assaulted.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.* 2 [*f. LURCH v.* 2 + *-ING* 1] The gaining of a 'lurch' at play, esp. whist, piquet, etc.

c 1350 *MS. Reg.* 13 A. xviii. fol. 158 Lurchyng [given as one of two modes of winning at the 'long game' at tables, the other being 'lympoldyng']. 1763 *HOYLE Piquet* 125 The lurching of your Adversary .. is so material that [etc.]. 1767 *Connaisseur* No. 60 (ed. 5) II. 192 A school for Whist would [teach] lurching, .. finessing, .. and getting the odd trick.

Lurching, *vbl. sb.* 3 [*f. LURCH v.* 3 + *-ING* 1] The action of *LURCH v.* 3

1852 *PEIFFER Journ. Iceland* 53 The lurching and pitching of the ship had covered it with traces of everything which had been on the table. 1880 *EM. MARSHALL Troub. Times* III. 244, I had a sudden wrench by the lurching of my horse.

Lurching, *pppl. a.* 1 [*f. LURCH v.* 1 + *-ING* 2] † 1. Given to or characterized by forestalling others at meals, gluttonous. Also, pilfering. *Obs.*

1577 *STANYHURST Deser. Irel. Ep. Ded. in Holinshed*, Loath also in lurching wise to forestall anie man his travell, I was contented to leave them thumping in the forge, and quietly repair to my usual studies. 1619 *DENISON Heavenly Bang*. 127 This condemnes that lurching sacrifice, wherein oft times the Priest gives none to others, but retains all to himself. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 167 All strange and confused sauces .. abandon, as .. acceptable onely to lurching and deuouring Belly-gods. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* x. 23 Ah these are close lurching Companions. These are the Nimbers who would rob me of all my moveables.

2. Of a dog (see *LURCH v.* 1 1, 1 b, 4; the sense in the quotes. is uncertain).

1613 *Unceasing of Machiuel's Instr.* 25 A lurching Dog will range about the fields. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. x, My friend Benjie's lurching attendant .. began to cock his tail. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., A lurching cur who gnawed something under a wagon.

3. Lurching, 'sneaking'.

1651 *K. W. Conf. Charac.*, A *Daily* (1860) 41 The wals should discover his lurching knavery. 1865 S. EVANS *Ero. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon.

Lurching, *pppl. a.* 2 [*f. LURCH v.* 2 + *-ING* 2] In senses of *LURCH v.* 2 a. That wins a 'lurch' at a game. *b.* Given to deceiving, perfidious.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 30 In came I with a lurching cast [of the dice], and made them all swear round again. 1728 *VANBR. & CIBBER Prov. Irish* I. i. 17 A married Woman may .. throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

Lurching, *pppl. a.* 3 [*f. LURCH v.* 3 + *-ING* 2] That lurches or leans suddenly over.

1884 'HUGH CONWAY' *Called Back* 12 A staggering, uncertain, lurching kind of step. 1892 G. LASCELLES *Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 225 Whilst the falcons are fine-tempered generous birds, .. the hawks are shifting, lurching fliers. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 The lurching movement and recoil of the ship prevented him. 1901 *Blackie Mag.* June 751/2 The Devons tramp after over the lurching pontoon.

Hence **Lurchingly** *adv.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, It lumbers along, lurchingly with stress, at a snail's pace. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxx. 142 Abah lurchingly paced the planks.

Lurck (*e*, *obs.* form of *LURK*).

Lurdan (*lɜːdæn*), *sb.* and *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.*

Also *a.* 4 *lourdeine*, 4-5 *lordein*, 4-6 *lordeyn* (*e*, *lurdayne*, -*eyn*), 4-6, 9 *lurdane*, 4, 7 *lordan*, 4, 7, 9 *lourdane*, 4-8 *lurden*, 5 *lorden*, 5-6 *lurdayn*, *lourdayne*, 5-8 *lordane*, 6 *lurdon*, *lordenne*, *lourdaine*, -*yne*, 6-7 *lurdein* (*e*, *lurdan* (*e*, -*en*), 7 *lurdain* (*e*, *lur-daine*, *lourdin*, *lordan*, 9 *Sc. lurdoun*. *b.* 6 *Lord Dane*, -*Dene*, *lor-Dane*, 7 *Lord-Dane*, *Lur-Dane*. [*a.* OF. *lurdain*, *f. lurd* heavy: see *LOURD*].

The pseudo-etymology in quot. 1529 has affected the spelling of the word in many later examples.]

A. sb. A general term of opprobrium, reproach, or abuse, implying either dullness and incapacity, or idleness and rascality; a sluggard, vagabond, 'loafer'. (*Cf. FEVER-LURDEN*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13660 'Herd yee þis lurdan,' coth þai, 'Hu he wuld lere vs nu vr lai'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan [AF. *lers*] gan lusk, A sunyghd smote he to dede vnder a thorn lusk. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 108 For þat within was a trator, A fals lurdane, an losengour. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 145 (Harl. MS.) Sum of hem beþe thevis & some lurdaynes. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme* (1811) 131 These Danys before were so proud, y^e kept the husbondmen lyke vyleyns; .. the husbondmen called them *Lorde Dane*, which word now we use in opprobry, callynge hym y^e we rebuke *Lurdain*. 1603 H. CROSSE *Ferthes Comment.* (1878) 126 Some lur-daines that have wealth left by their ancestors, holde it a poynt of wisdom to rest theyr idle limmes and spare their bodies. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 44 *Lurdan*, quoth the Philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth. 1723 *RANSAY Fair Assembly* xviii. These lurdanes came just in my light. 1820 *SCOTT Abbots* iv. I found the careless lurdane feeding him with unwashed flesh, and she an eyass. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* v, Next to them by chance sat a great lurdane of a Dane.

Comb. 1667 K. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 14 *Lurden-like* loushness.

b. rarely applied to a woman.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. viii. 82 That strang lurdane [Helen] .. quham weill se ken.

† *c.* With allusion to the supposed etymology: see quot. 1529 above.

1589 *Mar Martine* 5 To make new upstart Jacks Lord-Danes, with coine to cram their chests. † 1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 27 This [taxation] is a way to bring a Lord-Dane into every one of our Families.

B. adj. Worthless, ill-bred, lazy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 632 3et he, þat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. 1582 *MUNDAY Eng. Rom. Life* iv. 29 Whereby the lazie lord Friars that keepe the Church gettes more riches. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 32 *Lurdane* Sloth O'ercoops them a' mang savage swarms O' Hun and Goth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 122 If I se na soon exhibit sticket .. This braggin' lurdoun loon. 1859 *TENNYSON Eleanore* 436 In one [pavilion] .. d'roned her lurdane knights.

Hence † **Lurdanry**, rascality.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. Prol. 9 *Leis, lurdanry*, and lust ar our laid stern.

Lurde, variant of *LOURE* *a.*

† **Lurde**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*Cf. lurge* (dial.), lazy (E. D. D.).] *trans.* To indulge in laziness.

c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iv. iv. in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897). It booteth not to lie, and lurdge my wery boanes.

† **Lure**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lyre*, 2-4 *lere*, 3 *leore*, 3-4 *lire*, 3-5 *lure* (*ū*), (4 *luere*, *lur*).

[OE. *lyre* masc. -O. *lure*, type **luzi-2*, *f.* root **lus-* (: *leus* : *laus* -) to lose: see *LEUSE v.*] Loss, either the action or process of losing, or what is lost; destruction, perdition. Also to bring to lure, to lie in lure.

c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Collog.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 96 Mid lyre ealra þinga minra. c 1150 *Voc. ibid.* 540/31 *Iactura*, lure. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þa wolde god 3efyllan and geinnian þone lere þe folowen was, of þan hefenlice werode. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5667 What mann se itt þatt wepeþ þer Forr lire off eorþlike ahhite. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1151 Thu singst a3en eigte lure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10813 Him þo3te it was a gret lure [C. lure] to al is kinedom. a 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 263 On þlac hors ryden othere seon, That wol lure ant tuene buen. 13.. *Cato. & Gr. Knt.* 355, I am þe wakkest, I wot, and of wyf feblest, & lest lur of my lyf, quo laytes þe soþe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2241 Omer lukes all lures to the last ende, What wolle falle. *Ibid.* 8691 Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure leife priñ!

Lure (*lɜːrə*), *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 *leure*, 6-7 *lewre*, 7 *luer*, *lwer*. [*a.* OF. *leurre*, *loerre*, *loire* = *Pr. loire*, cogn. w. It. *logoro* bait; prob. of Tent. origin; *c.* MHG. *luoder*, mod. G. *luder* bait.]

1. An apparatus used by falconers, to recall their hawks, constructed of a bunch of feathers, to which is attached a long cord or thong, and from the interstices of which, during its training, the hawk is fed. *Hawk of the lure*: see *HAWK sb.* 1.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/2 Lure for hawks, *luralc*. 1530 *PALSGR*, 239/1 *Leure* for a hawke, *leurre*. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 136 Fasten a pullet unto your lure and goe apart. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 1027 As Faulcons to the lure, away she flies. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) Words of Art expl., Lure is that whereto Falconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not vnlike a fowle. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Rates Inwards .. Lewers for Hawkes the peece ja. liiij. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 116 Though they [old Falconers] used Hoods, we have no clear description of them, and little account of their Lures. c 1704 *Prior Henry & Emma* 110 When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1814 *CARY Dante, Inf.* xvii. 123 As falcon, that hath long been on the wing, But lure nor bird hath seen. 1834 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 1036 The Duke of St. Albans has manned eight hawks, and their training with leash and crease and lure is now in actual progress. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 First the hawk .. is 'called off' to a piece of food held in the hand; next to a 'lure'.

b. The act or function of training the hawk to come to the lure. *rare*.

1615 *LATHAM (title)* Falconry; or the Faulcons Lure, and Cure.

c. Phrases. *To alight on the lure, to bring, call, come, stoop to (the or one's) lure*, etc. Often fig. † Also at one's lure (fig.): at one's command, under one's control; so † to gain to one's lure.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 42 This false thief, .. Hadde alway bowdes redy to his hond, As any hawk to lure in Engeland. — *Manciple's Prolog.* 72 Another day he wole peraventure Reclayne thee, and larynge thee to lure. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 11 Bot yit hire liketh noght alyhte Upon no lure which I caste. 1330-40 *LYDG. Bochas* v. xxiv. (1554) 141 b, After this .. Came Jugurtha y^e manly man to lure. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxiv. (Percy Soc.) 171 She promised .. To love you best .. Though that Disdayne brought her to her lure. 1522 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xlvii. In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoke, In time all haggard Hawkes will stoop the Lures. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xi. 151 As much as thou canst, thou makest all things stoop to thy lure. 1599 T. M[OUPET] *Silk-wormes* 52, I leane to tell how she doth poison cure, .. What cankers hard and wolves be at her lure. 1611 *MARSHAM Country Content* I. v. (1658) 30 After your Hawkes are manned, you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. 8, 10, I teach my haggard and unreclaimed Reason to stoop unto the lure of Faith. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* I. 30 This mayd Antonia, by much soothing .. at last gained to her lure. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 614 The Rosycrucian way is more sure To bring the Devil to the Lure. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 186 He brought the Venetian to his Lure. 1688 [see *LURE v.* 2]. 1747 *SOMERVILLE Field Sports* 14 A docile Slave, Tam'd to the Lure, and careful to attend Her Master's Voice. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* vii. ii,

A friend of ours—a poet: fewer have fluttered tamer to the lure than he. 1805 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Gard. Proserpine* 76 Time stoops to no man's lure.

2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a hawk's lure, consisting of two birds' wings with the points directed downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord. *In lure*: see quot 1828-40.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 132 b, The fiedle is de Azure, two wings jointly en Lewre de argent. 1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* vi. i. (1660) 384 Three pair of Wings joyined in lewer. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Lure*,.. Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards... are said to be in Lure. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* (1883) 117. 1883 *N. & Q.* 23 June 1842 Northern California... Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field [etc.].

3. (orig. *fig.*) Something which allures, entices, or tempts.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hyphis*, Thou madest thyn recleyving and thyn lures To ladyes. c1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 410 He pat dispendith out of mesure Shal last a none pouertes bitternesse; ffolke largesse is ther-to a verray lure. 1528 LYNDESEY *Dreme* 278 Off Lychorye thay wer the verray lures. 1635 R. BOLTON *Const. Aff.* 276 To hold out... as a prize and Lure, the freeness of Gods immeasurable mercy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 194 How many have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her lures. 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. i. (1777) 6 Remained unshaken by the enchanting lure Which vain ambition spread before his eye. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 294 Silent death exposed, Faithless perhaps as sleep, a shadowy lure. a1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 89 Whether the succession was actually held out to her as a lure or not, at least there was an intention... to prefer her to the Princess of Orange. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 359 He is mighty hard on those who dare to tempt fortune and follow its lure.

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in *Angling* a more general term than *bait*, which strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat.

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lure*,.. a Bait. 1859 MARK LEMON *Christm. Hamper* (1860) 86 The barber... whose bow-windowed shop... is full of lures for fish. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 158 His line, guiltless of a lure, is extended on the surface of the water. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 44 The kind of fish for which they set their lures. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 340/2 The aim of the angler should be to present them with something... different... from the lures with which they may have become familiar.

5. b. Erroneously used for: A trap or snare (*fig.*).

1463 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Rest*, 269 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 9 Was ther euyr lord so gret and so sure, That may not fall in the snare and in the lure Of trouble. 1719 D'URFREV *Pills* (1821) IV. 269 And treacherously thou hast betrayed, Unto thy Lure a gentle Heart. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii, The Colonel fell into the lure only through his carelessness. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* iii, At wink of eve be sure They love to steal a march, nor lightly risk the lure.

6. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: *fig.* any alluring cry.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 By that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over. 1821 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 199 Oh! where's thy guiding lure,—a mother's voice.

7. attrib., as *lure-bait*, -bird, -fish, -owl.

1777 HOOKE *Comenius's Via World* (ed. 12) 68 He allureth birds, by the chirping of lure-birds. 1860 BROWNING *King & Bk.* vii. 678 You are a coquette, A lure-owl posturing to attract birds. 1876 G. B. GOODE *Aquim. Resources* U. S. 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Case of lure-baits and ornamented hooks from Alaska.

Lure, sb. 3 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Caithness, Aberdeensh.: see E. D. D.) [? Anomalous var. *YURE* a., ON. *Yur*.] The udder of the cow and other animals.

c1500 LACY *Wyl Duche's Test.* (Copland) a iij, For the thrid course of the hucke. The potage Mogets and Nownbleis stued, .. bake dowetts and tendrens, and the lier rostd, and if it be a Doo take the lure.

Lure (*lūre*), sb. 4 *techn.* Also looer, lewer. [Shortened from *VELURE*.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lever*,... a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lover, Lure*.

Lure (*lūre*), sb. 5 Also loor. [ad. Da. and Norse *lur*, ON. *lúdr*. Cf. Shetland *looder-horn*.] A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

1840 Ht. MARTINEAU *Feats on Fiord* ix. (1841) 217 She... took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle... and stole away. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1884) 162 At evening the cows are summoned home with a long horn, called the loor.

Lure (*lūre*), v. Also 6 *leur*, 6-7 *lewre*, 7 *lower*. [f. *LURE* sb. 2; cf. F. *leurrer* (OF. *loirrer*).]

1. *trans.* To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

c1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 415 With empty hand men may none haukes lure. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proo. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 Lewre falcones when ye list. 1601 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xxxv. (1631) 88 A Faulconer would not have lured it. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* i. v. (1668) 30 Short winged Hawks are said to be called, not lured. 1828 Sir J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 17 The falconer... should always *halloo* when he is luring.

2. *intr.* To call to a hawk while casting the lure. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lure, as a falconer dothe for his hauke. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 147 Take the lewre... and cast it about your head crying and leuring aloud. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 239/2 Lure, or Lewer, or Lewre, is to call the Hawk to Lure.

† b. To call loudly. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 236 This boy lured for him & called Simo. 1607 TORSELL *Poetry's Blasts* (1658) 543 He standeth lewring and making a terrible noise to affright the swine. 1626 JACON *Sylva* s. 250 If you stand between a House, and a Hill, and lure towards the Hill. 1626 Jests *Scogin* (Harl.) 65 At last Scogin did lewer and whoop to him [his horse].

† c. To call at contemptuously. *Obs.*

1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. 5 He's mocked and lured at by the giddy Crowd.

† 3. *trans.* To train (a hawk) to come to the lure.

1486 Bk. St. Albans Div. Theys be haukes of the towre: and ben both lured to be calde and reclaymed. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1 Lure you hauke betyme I wolde advyse you. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 129 When you would lure him, give him unto some other man to holde and call him with a lure well garnished with meate.

4. To allure, entice, tempt.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* viii. 44 Ich am nat lured with loue, bote ouht lygge under bombe. c1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 306 Only he richesse per-to hem lured. 1447 BOKENHAM *Scyptys* (Roxb.) 14 Hyr bewte sosome dede lure Hys herte. a1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 219 But that your will is such to lure me to the trade As other some full many yerres to trace by craft ye made. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 664 In secret, riding through the Air she comes, Lured with the smell of infant blood. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* ii. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 405 Nay, Sir, but for a while, till he has lured Gods, and revolting nations to your aid. a1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxvi. 27 Expense, and art, and toil, united strove; To lure a breast that felt the purest flame. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 407 His dog had gone off it appeared; having been lured away. a1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) i. 119 But go and lure the midnight cloud, Or chain the mist of morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 511 He had been lured into a snare by treachery. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* s. 250 By a feint... Montrose lured away a large portion of the defending force.

b. To entice to come down by a call.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 131 The ducks flying in the air are often lured down... by the loud voice of the mallard.

† 5. *intr.* To set a trap for (another). *fig.* *Obs.*

a1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 423 Yet Paul lured for Agrippa. Now he sues to the people. When he had caught the king, he spread his net for the people.

Lure, obs. Sc. f. *liefer*, compar. of *LIEF* a., dear. 1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* 31 I'd lure be strung Up by the neck.

Lure, str. pa. t. LEASE v. 1; var. *LOOK dial.*

Lured (*lūrd*), ppl. a. [f. *LURE* v. + -ED¹.]

1. Of a hawk: Trained to come to the lure.

a1576 *Common Conditions* 409 (Brandt) 613 The leured hauke, whose rowling eyes are fixed on Partridge fast. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 71 Like a well lured hawk she knows her call.

2. Entrapped.

1720 GAY *Dione* ii. ii. Poems II. 453 Bid the lured lark, whom tangling nets surprise, On soaring pinion rove the spacious skies.

Lureful (*lūrfūl*), a. rare. [f. *LURE* sb. 2 + -FUL.] Alluring. Hence *Lurefully* adv.

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & L.* 39 Lureful is she, bent for folly. 1891 — *One of our Cong.* II. xi. 267 His wreck, .. winked lurefully when abandoned. *Ibid.* III. v. 88 Her voice was lurefully encouraging.

Lurement (*lūrmənt*), rare. [f. *LURE* v. 1 + -MENT.] Allurement.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 155 No luements wrought my constant mind to fail. 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 716 For vengeance I did it, .. Without that, futurity luements had none. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Humie* viii. 145 She, feeling the luements of a gay court, was drawn into intrigue.

Lurer (*lūrer*), [f. *LURE* v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which lures. In mod. Dicts.

Lurer (*lūrer*), [f. *LURE* sb. 4 + -ER¹.] One who smooths felt hats with a 'lure'.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hatter, hat-manufactures. Felt Hat Making: Lurer.

Luresome, a. [f. *LURE* v. + -SOME.] Alluring. 1889 *Hatter's Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Beneath a woman's tongue... The subtlety its luresome lodging hath.

Lurg (*lūrg*), local. [? Cf. *LUG* sb. 4.] A British marine worm used for bait; the white-rag worm. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Lurgan, Lurg, Lurk*, a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The White-rag Worm, or Lurg [*Nephtys caeca*], is common on the British shores, and varies from six to ten inches in length.

† *Lurgg*. *Sc. Obs.* [repr. Gael. *cù lurg* (*cù* dog, *lurg* gen. of *lorg* track).] *Lurgg* dog: a bloodhound.

? 1605 in *Reg. Priv. Council Scot.* VII. 744 That in every parish there may be some lurg dogges kept, one or moe, .. for following of pettie stouthes.

Lurid (*lūrid*), a. [ad. L. *lūrid-us* pale yellow, wan, ghastly.]

1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan and sallow; ghastly of hue. Said e.g. of the sickly pallor of the skin in disease, or of the aspect of things when the sky is overcast.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lurid*, pale, wan, black, and blew. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lurid*, pale, wan, of a sallow colour. 1669 CORNAIS *Elegy Eliz. Refington* Poems 76 A lurid paleness sits upon the skin That did enclose the beauteous body in. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 20 Whilst Vengeance, in the lurid air, Lifts her red arm, expos'd and bare. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 82 Applied to the disease like our own term green-sickness, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin. *Ibid.* 406 Lurid papulous scall. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 13 A leaden glare... makes the snow and ice more lurid.

2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said, e.g., of lightning-flashes across dark clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 79 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame. 1805 WORSW. *Waggoner* i. 167 Save that above a single height Is to be seen a lurid light, Above Helm-crag—a streak half dead, A burning of portentous red. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* I. 263 At night also the lurid reflection of immense fires hung in the sky. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 220 A thick and thundery haze that gave a red and lurid tinge to the coast we were leaving. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 84. 93 A gleam of lurid light seemed for a moment to illuminate the thick darkness.

b. Said hyperbolically of the eyes, countenance, etc.

1746 T. SEWARD *Conformity betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 The prating Grandame... His Lips... with lustral Juices anms From lurid Eyes and fascinating Charms (= *urantes oculos inhilare perita*, Persius ii. v. 35). 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* iii. vi, The lurid glare of the ananconda's eye. 1852 MRS. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. 235 A softness gathered over the lurid fires of her eye. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xix. (1879) I. 191 The glow of rage was still lurid on Donatello's face.

3. *fig.* (from either of the preceding senses), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in phr. to cast or throw a lurid light on (a subject).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iv, Woe unto that man on whom that idea, true or false, rises lurid. 1865 DICKENS *Mit. Fr.* iii. iv, Lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made, shone athwart the awful gloom of her composure. 1866 R. W. DARE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 273 The lurid, stormy eloquence of Edmund Burke. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 127 He adds one fact more which casts a lurid light on the annals of the persecution. 1899 F. T. BELLEN *Log Sea-waif* 182 Peter's voice prattled on, its lurid language in the strangest contrast to the gentleness of his speech.

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellowish-brown colour. † Applied *spec.* to plants of the order *Luride* of Linnaeus (see quot. 1822-34).

1767 W. HARTE *Christ's Pur. Sower* 41 Lurid hemlock ting'd with poisonous stains. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 587 The lurid and umbellate narcotics. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Cataplasms of Hemlock, or the other umbellate or lurid plants in common use. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. 281 Lurid, yellow with some mixture of brown. Dirty yellow. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 478 Lurid; dirty brown, a little clouded. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, Lurid, of a dingy brown, grey with orange. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 25 In many species the body presents strongly contrasted, though lurid tints. 1871 W. A. LEITCHON *Lichen-flora* 400 *Ardella*: depressed, lurid, dark-purplish.

Hence *Luridly* adv., *Lu-ridness*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Luridness*, black and blueness, paleness, &c. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Min. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 You cloud that rolls luridly over the hill is red with their weapons of fire. 1845 HUNT *Poems* 13 Luridly Coursed the swift lightning through the sky. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 957/r The writer has deliberately... softened a hundred tints which would have increased the luridness of his picture.

Lurido. Used in *Bot.* as quasi-Latin combining form of *luridus* LURID.

1871 W. A. LEITCHON *Lichen-flora* 51 Lurido cinerascens. *Ibid.* 252 Lurido-fuscescent. *Ibid.* 288 Lurido-whitish.

Luring (*lū-rin*), vbl. sb. 1 [f. *LURE* v. + -ING¹.] The action of *LURE* v. in various senses.

1547 BOORDE *Brer. Health* ccv. 100 It may come by lewryng, halowynge, or great cryeng. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 269 My luryng is not good, it liketh not thine eare. 1596 WILLOBE *Avisa* (1880) 137 Trusse up your lures, your luring is in vaine. 1603 BRETTON *Dial. Pith & Pleas.* (Grosart) 7:1 Tying of legges, and tearing of throates, with luring, and hollowing. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* i. Wks. 1874 IV. 173 Tush let him passe, He is not worth our luring, a meere Coxcombe.

Luring, vbl. sb. 2 *techn.* [f. *LURE* sb. 4 + -ING¹.] The action of smoothing a hat with a lure.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2146. 378 Finishing consists of 'shaving' with fine sand-paper and 'luring'. The 'luring' is done with a suitable pad.

Luring, ppl. a. [f. *LURE* v. + -ING¹.] That lures (in senses of the verb); enticing, attractive.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 24 Ane luring bait fund fischis to wrik tene. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 148 You must put hir on a payre of gret lewring bels. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Androis* 8 Ane lewrand lawrie licherous. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 30 Yet near vncaught the luring fruit doth stay. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) I. 101 Some high and luring offer. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. xiv. (1874) 176 The world with luring glances, Leads them on. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 724 Fowlers... eschew vile practice, nor find sport In torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

Luripup, variant of *LURPOOP*.

Lurk (*lūrk*), sb. 1 [f. *LURK* v. 1.]

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase *on the lurk*. Cf. *LURCH* sb. 2.

1820 *Life & Death J. Wilson* (Farmer), Like Reynard sneaking on the lurk.

2. *slang.* A method of fraud.

1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* I. 363 The 'dead lurk'... is the expressive slang phrase for the act of entering dwelling-houses during divine service. *Ibid.* (1861) II. 51 Thus initiated, Chelsea George could 'go upon any lurk'. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lurk*, a sham, swindle, or representation of feigned distress. 1875 BRINE in Ribton-Turner *Figurants & Vagrancy* (1887) 642 The 'beraveament lurk' is a lucrative one—(i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife [etc.].

3. *dial.* A loafer. (E. D. D.) Cf. *LURK* v. 1 b.

† **Lurk**, *sb.* ² *Obs.* Some plant; ? = LURKYDISH.

1530 *Palsgr.* 241/2 *Lurke* an herbe.

Lurk (*lɜrk*), *v.* Now literary. Forms: 4 *lurkke*, *lork* (e), 4-7 *lurke*, 6-7 *lourke*, 6-7 *lurke*. [app. f. *lur* - *LOUR* *v.* with frequentative suffix as in *lak-k*. Cf. I.G. *lurken* to shuffle along, Norw. *lurka* to sneak away, Sw. dial. *lurka* to be slow in one's work (Sw. *lurk* bumpkin).]

1. *intr.* To hide oneself; to lie in ambush; to remain furtively or unobserved about one spot. (Now only with indication of place.) Also, † to live in concealment or retirement.

c1300 *Havelok* 68 Hwan he felede hise foos, He made hem lurken, and cregen in wros. ? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 465 There lurked and there coured she, Fer pover thye, wher-so it be, Is shamfast, and despyed ay. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (Cecile) 89 Valaryane . . fand þe bischope sanct urbane lurkand ymong pure men mekly. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 355 And thus lurkende upon his stelthe In his await so longe he lai [etc.]. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1167 Silen to the Citie softly and faire; Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals loget with vines. c1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1080 Sal neuer freik on fold, fremmyt nor freynde, Gar me lurk for ane luke, lawit nor lerd. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 181 To lyue in rest and peace in my ctyte I do lurke. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* *l. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 20 Fisches lurking among the stanes. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* *Rhythms* 25 When Philip de Valoys the French King lurked in Cambray. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* iv. 1. 9 They shew also in this city the house or rather hole wherein Ananias . . dwelt or lurked, being a Cellar under ground. 1709 *STERLE Tattler* No. 33 ¶ 7 Could you then steal out of Town, and lurk like a Rubber about my House. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 185 Shaftesbury . . had left his house and secretly lurked in the city. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 1062 The natives were seen lurking about the beach. 1826 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 When quarters are good, you are apt to lurk in them; but really it was so wet, that we could not get away. 1863 *MISS BRADDON Eleanor's Vict.* III. 1. 22 There was a man lurking somewhere under the shadow of the evergreens. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* III. 93 Run, for a cold snake lurks in the grasses yonder unseen!

† b. To shirk work; to idle. *Obs.*

1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Pain* 287 You toke from them theyr heritage Leauyng them nougth wheron to worcke: Which lacke dyd make them learne to lurke. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 175 When Dinner is ended, set seruants to wurke, and follow such fellows as loueth to lurke. a 1792 *Song, Poor Thresher* ii. in *Johnson's Museum* IV. 384 He never was known for to idle or lurk.

2. *transf. and fig.* Of things: To escape observation, to be concealed or latent.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* IV. 277 (305) O soule lurking in his wo, vnneste, fle forth out of myn herte and lat it breste. 1576 *FLEMING Pauph.* *Epist.* 18 Then ought you to denie that any vnfaithfulness, fraude, or deceitfulness lieth lurking in our friendship. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 98 Griefe . . lurkes in secret angles of the heart. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Scrip.* (1671) 206 Laziness and pride . . both which lurk under the pretext of multiplicity of important avocations. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* II. 58 Grapes in clusters lurk, Beneath the Carving of the curious Work. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 3 Those Voices that lurk in the secret Corners of the Soul. 1795 *BURNS Song, 'Their graves o' sweet myrtles'*, Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxxxii. But midst the throng in merry masquerade, Lurk there no hearts that throb with secret pain? 1883 *R. W. DIXON Maud* III. iii. 121 A dismal deed. . . The fame of which lurks in obscurity.

3. To move about in a secret and furtive manner; to 'steal' along, away, out. Now rare.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 Pat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. *Ibid.* 2213 Lorkinde burth londres bi nist so lumbardie þei passed. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* III. 226 Lyghtliche lyere lep a-way benues, Lorkyng þowr lanes. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1266 Þe buernes . . dang hym to deth in þe derk hole . . . lurkit to þaire tentis. *Ibid.* 13106. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 297 First, their come in, lurkand vpon your gait, Pryde and Inuy. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxii. That second-floor arch in a London house, . . commanding the main thoroughfare by which . . cook lurks down before daylight to scour her pots and pans in the kitchen; . . up which John lurks to bed. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xiv. 142 That young nobleman has been seen lurking about here very much of late.

† 4. To peer furtively or slyly. *Obs.*

c1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 107 He lokis lurkand like an nape. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* xlii. ProL 78 Me thoct I lurkit vp vnder my hude To spy this anld.

Lurk, north. dial. variant of *LURK*.

Lurker (*lɜrkaɪ*). [*f.* *LURK* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who lurks or lies concealed: freq. employed as a term of abuse in early quotes. *lit. and fig.* a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere, The shorte der, the lerkere. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* II. 57 But as some sþ þey [the young birds], . . steppe kunne, þan cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame, and they ffolwith þe vois, . . and leneth þe lurker þat hem er laddre. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3543 þan lillit thefe, þou losangere, þou lurkare in cities. c1470 *HENNINGSON Fables* v. *Poul. Beasts* xi. 'For goddis lufe, my lord, gif me the law Of this lurker'; with that lowrence let draw. 1510 *HORMAN Vulg.* viii. 89 b. He is a starter a syde or a lurkar [*l. emansor*]. 1620 *Br. HALL Hom. Mar. Clergy* I. xxiv. 129 If this lawless Lurker had euer had any taste of the Cluill or Canon Law, hee might haue bene able to construe that Maxime. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 121 It was well knowne what a bold lurker schisme was euen in the household of Christ. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 631 Two men at Exeter were killed by some of the same dangerous lurkers. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilth.* xix. In hopes to find that the lurker had disappeared. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 498 Then did the lurkers from the gully bound.

2. A begging impostor; a petty thief.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 219 Armed with these [sham official documents], the patterer becomes a 'lurker', —that is, an impostor. *Ibid.* 363 A lurker being strictly one who loiters about for some dishonest purpose.

† 3. App. misused for *LURCHER*.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/2 *Lurcare* . . *turca*.

Lurker 2 (*lɜrkaɪ*). (See quotes. 1825, 1880.)

1825 *Encycl. Lond.* XX. 435/1 (In pilchard fishing) the third boat is called the lurker, and carries three or four men. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Lurker*, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions. 1902 *Longw. Mag.* Aug. 349 The lurkers were lifted over mud and shingle, the crews sprang, tumbled, or were pushed on board.

Lurking (*lɜrkiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *LURK* *v.*]

1. The action of *LURK* *v.*; a hiding or lying concealed.

1563 *Houllies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 518 If we give ourselves to idleness and sloth, to lurking and loitering. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1360/1 She hath caused some of these . . sowers of rebellion, to be discovered for all their secret lurkings. 1677 *TEMPLE Ess. Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 137 The Approaches or Lurkings of the Gout, may indispose Men to Thought and to Care. 1713 *ADONSON Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 5 By the wanderings, roarings, and lurkings of his lions, he knew the way to every man breathing. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 98 Who knew every suspicious character, and . . all his lurkings. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 31 After about three years of wandering and lurking he . . made his peace with the government.

2. *Thieves' slang.* Stealing, fraudulent begging.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 250 After a career of incessant 'lurking' and deceit. *Ibid.* 363 Many modes of thieving as well as begging are termed 'lurking'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lurking-corner*, *-den*, *-hole*, *-place*.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 53 When the nyghte and *lurking corners, giueh lesse occasion to vnthriftinesse, than lyght daye. 1573 *L. LLOYD Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 252 The 'lurking dens and secret snares of Cupid. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 6 The most bolde and aduenterous nien, are said, to seeke out the 'lurking holes of the Dragon. 1678 *LOCKE Let. to Grenville* 6 Dec. in *Fox Bourne Life* (1876) I. vii. 394 No garrisons unreduced, no lurking-holes unsearched. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 He was found hid in a chimney, covered with soot; a lurking-hole suited to its inhabitant. 1871 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 12 He nameth their Dennes or privy 'lurking-places. 1811 *BIBLE Ps.* x. 8. He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) III. viii. 238, I was . . discovered . . and hunted out of my lurking place. 1869 *BROWNING Ring & B.* x. 729 He . . hies to the old lurking-place.

Lurking, *adj.* a. [*f.* *LURK* *v.* + *-ING* 2.] That lurks; concealed, latent. Also, † skulking, lazy.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1001 But a Soudryng with sougrem saike in his hert, And a lourekind lust to Lamyndon the kyng. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 176 Sa sall we se and heir Quhat lurkand lubers will tak thair Lynners parts. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1175, I . . foretold The danger, and the lurking Enemie That lay in wait. 1676 *GREW Anat. Plants* vi. ii. (1682) 174 Keeping the Plants warm, and thereby entice the young lurking Flowers to come abroad. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 76 He will disclose many lurking motives. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 107 It does . . draw forth that lurking, keen, sour quality that the Wood has imbibed. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1274 We discovered a lurking rock, in the middle of one of the beds of weeds. 1807-8 *WORDSWORTH White Doe* vii. 1711 Why tell of mossy rock, or tree, by lurking Derrilbrook's pathless side? 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 And William . . may have felt some lurking sympathy for those who had drawn on themselves the censures of the Church.

b. *slang.* Following the occupation of a 'lurker' or begging impostor.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 263 Among the more famous of the lurking patterers.

Hence **Lurkingly** *adv.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras.* *Par.* Jude 21 That kynde of men shal lurkingly crape among the flocke of Christyanes. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 149 Lurkingly, and in covert.

Lurky (*lɜrki*), *a. rare.* [*f.* *LURK* *v.* + *-Y*.]

Inclined to be concealed.

1892 *STEVENSON Fainima Lett.* xxiii. (1895) 227 Compare these little lurky fevers with the fine healthy prostrating colds of the dear old dead days.

† **Lurkydish**, *dial.* (*Cheshire*.) The herb Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*.

1611 *COTGER, Pulege*, Pennie Royall . . Lurkydish. 1820 *WILKINSHAM Gloss. Cheshire*, *Lurkydish*.

Lurne, *obs. form* of *LEARN*.

Lurry (*lɜri*), *sb.* ¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 *lerrie*, 7 *lirrie*, -y, *lurrie*, 7-8 *lurrey*, 7, 9 *dial.* *lerry*, 9 *dial.* *larry*, *lorry*, 7- *lurry*. [Shortened from *LURPOOR*: cf. quotes. c1580, 1589.]

1. Something said by rote; a lesson, set speech, 'patter'; fig. a cant formula. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* v. vii. 28 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 50 But I sent the knaves packinge I taught then [sic] their lerrie & thier poop to for thier knacking. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Pers.* (1590) 16 Why hane you not taught some of those Puppets their lerrie? 1602 *MIDDLETON Blurt* II. iii. F. We'll henceforth neuer goe to a cunning woman, since men can teach vs our lerrie. 1625 *HEVLIN Microcosmus* I. (ed. 2) 197 Haneing learned her lerrie of that Frier-monger, she composed an order of Religious Virgins. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* 3 Then was the Priest set to con his notions, and his Postures, his Liturgies, and his Luries. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 60 Hear and learn the Galenicall Lurrey. 1669 *Br. HOPKINS Sern.* I. Pet. ii. 12 (1685) 63 They had not learnt that lurry, that the saints are the only Lords of the world. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* v. 220 He . . begins his Lurrey. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandry*, VI. xvii. 101 Almost

every shepherd . . will . . very likely plead: Such a Man tried a 'Thing, and it did no Good; [etc.] This is the common Lurry. 1887 *Kenilth Gloss.*, *Lerry*, the 'part' which has to be learnt by a mummer who goes round championing. *Lorry*, *Lurry*, jingling rhyme; spoken by mummies and others.

2. A confusion of voices; babel, hubbub, outcry. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Cf. *LARRY sb.*)

c1649 *Br. GUTHRIE Mem.* (1702) 126 Notwithstanding the Lurry which had been express'd upon the first hearing of it, yet when the Convention of Estates assembled . . not so much as one Man in all the City was heard to speak against it. 1690 *ANDROS Tracts* II. 57 The Lerry, Dinn, and Vicifications, which these Addressers make here. 1710-11 *SWIFT Trul. to Stella* 4 Mar., When this parliament lurry is over, I will endeavour to steal away. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* vi. Wks. 1761 III. 111 Finding the whole town in a lurry, with bells, bonfires, and illuminations. 1776 *J. ADAMS Wks.* 1854 IX. 421 The election . . was carried on, amidst all this lurry, with the utmost decency and order.

3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of things). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1607 *R. (CAREW) l. Estienne's World of Wonders* 135 And is the lurry of lawyers quite worn out? *Ibid.* 187 Such a lurry and rable of poore farthing Friars. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 464 In lieu whereof Antichrist brings in an heap and lurry of Superstitious Opinions, Rites and Ordinances. 18 . . T. C. PETER *MS. Coll. Cornish Wds.* (E. D. D.), There ware sum lurry o' peepul theare.

† 4. Looseness (of the bowels). [*Cf.* *lurry* *adj.*, 'of cows suffering from looseness' (*Wiltsh. Gloss.*.)]

1689 *T. PLUNKET Char. Gd. Commander* 13 Such a lerry did possess his breech.

† **Lurry**, *sb.* ² *slang. Obs.* [*Cf.* *LOUR sb.* 2] (See quotes.)

1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 11 But if the Cully naps us, And the Luries from us take. *Explan. note*, Luries, Money, Watch, Ring, or any other moveable. *Ibid.* 191 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in. To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. 1676 *COLES, Luries, cant.*, all manner of cloaths. a 1700 in *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*.

Lurry (*lɜri*), *v. Obs. exc. dial.*

1. *trans.* To carry or drag along (a heavy body, a person, child); to 'lug'. Also, to drive by worrying. Now *dial.* (See *E. D. D.*.)

1664 *COTTON Scarrow*, 33 Seven lordly tups he wounded Mortal . . These to his hungry mates he luries. (Pray what's his due that Mutton worries?) 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., Tak t' dog and lurry them sheep away.

2. *absol. or intr.* To push about, struggle.

1804 *Anderson's Cumberld. Ball.* 91 They fit, lugg'd, and lurry'd, aw owre blood and batter. *Ibid.* (1807) 142 The youngermak lurred ahint them.

Lurry, Lurch, Lury, Lus: see *LORRY*, *LURCH*, *LORY*, *LUCE* 1.

† **Lusard**. Also 6 *lusart*, *luzard*, *luserde*, 7 *luserat*. See also *LUCERET*. [Related to *LUCERN*; the formation is obscure.] The lynx; chiefly *pl.* the fur of the lynx.

1530 in *Whitaker Hist. Craven* (1812) 305 Item, a pair of white lusarts, 21. 1535 *Ward. Acc. Hen. VIII in Archaeologia* (1759) IX. 245 A shawmwe of blacke printed satten . . furred with luzardis. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 538 Sables and lusards. 1572 in *Whitaker Hist. Craven* (1812) 324 A black velvet jackett . . faced with luserdes. 1612 *CAPT. SMITH Proc. Virginia* 33 Some Otters, Beavers, Martins, Luswarts, and sables we found.

Lusarde, *obs. form* of *LIZARD*.

† **Luschbald**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? A sluggard.

1508 *KENNEDIE Flying* *vs. Dunbar* 501 Lunatike, lymare, luschbald, louse thy hose.

Luschburue, variant of *LUSHBURG*.

† **Luscio**. *Obs.* [*Sp. Lucio*]. A lucc or pike.

1680 *SHADWELL Wom. Captain* I. 5 The Luscio, Eel, [etc.].

Luscious (*lɜʃəs*), *a.* Forms: 5 *lucius*, 6 *lousious*, *looshious*, 6-7 *lussious*, (6 -youse, 7 *loushous*), 6-8 *lushious*, (7 -yous), 6- *luscious*. [Of obscure origin.

The form *lucius*, occurring in a MS. which elsewhere has *licius* in the same sense (see *LICIOUS*) suggests (as Prof. Skeat has remarked) that the word may be an aphetic form of *DELICIOUS*, with altered vowel. But phonetically this is unsatisfactory, and no better suggestion has been made.]

1. Of food, perfumes, etc.: Sweet and highly pleasant to the taste or smell.

c1420 *Autors of Arth.* 458 (Irel. MS.) With lucius drinckes, and metis of the best. 1566 *DRANT Horace's Sat.* II. iv. H., The stronge maye etate good looshious mente. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* II. i. 251, I know a banke . . Quite over-cannop'd with luscious woodbine. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 344 The Food that to him now is as lousious as Loensts, shalbe to him shortly, as bitter as Coloquintida. 1630 *DRAYTON Musaeus Flamm.* (1892) 29 The lushious smell of eury flower. 1655 *FULLER Waltham Abb.* 5 The grass . . is so sweet and luscious to Cattle, that they diet therin. a 1700 *DRYDEN Daphnis & Chloë*, *Poems* 1743 II. 40 Blown Roses hold their sweetness to the last, And Raisins keep their luscious native taste. 1733 *CHRYNNE Eng. Malady* II. v. § 5 (1734) 159 The Means used commonly in making it [food] more luscious and palatable. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 96 ¶ 4 The most luscious fruits had been allowed to ripen and decay. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* 634 Like the great palmer-worm that . . Eats the life out of every luscious plant. 1869 *BROWNING King & Bk.* ix. 401 The luscious Lenten creature [sc. the eel]. 1870 *II. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* ix. 187 Its luscious clusters of golden or purple fruit.

quasi-adv. 1888 *T. HARRIS Ref. Virginia* B2 b, There are two kinds of grapes . . : the one is small and sowre . . : the other farre greater & of himselfe luscious sweet.

fig. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Ref.* v. iii. (1848) 305 The luscious sweets of sin. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) IV. 309 May there not be . . something more glistering than a crown? and more

luscious than revenge? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 250 Sinking down In luscious rest again.

† b. *transf.* of a young person. *Obs.*
1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vii. He... really is... a strong, healthy, luscious boy enough.

2. In bad sense: Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly.
1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Fresshe or lussious as meate that is nat well seasoned, or that hath an unpleasante sweetness in it. *fade.* 1616 SURREL & MARSH. *Country Farm* 239 The smell of them [*sc.* other Lillies] is luscious, grosse, and vnwholesome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lushions*, over-sweet, cloying. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Conclus., The last cup... is by no means improved by the luscious lump of half-dissolved sugar usually found at the bottom of it. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 275 Without the addition of water, the resulting wine will be luscious and heavy. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* III. vi. And the luscious dreary odours of... fading flowers and trodden fruits, were heavy in the air.

3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language or literary style: Sweet and highly pleasing to the eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly in unfavourable use, implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in accordance with good taste.

1651 FULLER *Abel Redivivus*, *Berengarius* (1867) I. 4 He often... adduced his discourse with all luscious expressions unto him. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 8 Luscious words, that give no good relish to the sense. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 304 All those luscious Panegyrics of Mercenary Pens. 1738 BURCH *App. Life Milton* I. 78 A luscious Style stuffed with gaudy Metaphors and Fancy. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. II. iii. (1869) 66 A stream of luscious panegyrics. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 50, I have shed strange tears at the sight of the most luscious and sunny prospects. 1902 LONGM. *Mag.* Mar. 479 The *Lotus Eaters*... is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the Odyssey.

b. Of colouring, design, etc.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II. § 15. 42 The groups of children, luscious in colour and faint in light. *Ibid.* II. § 13. 105 This extraordinary piece of luscious ugliness [a festoon].

† 4. Of tales, conversation, writing, etc.: Gratifying to lascivious tastes, voluptuous, wanton. Rarely of a person: Lascivious. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 63 She leaves the neat youth, telling his luscious tales. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1744) XI. ccviii. 4717 Those luscious doctrines of the Antinomians. 1702 POPE *Jam. & May* 379 Cantharides... Whose use old Bards describe in luscious rhymes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VII. xlv. 123 Calista [in 'The Fair Penitent'] is a desiring luscious wench. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 149 Their descriptions are often loose and luscious in a high degree. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 143 Descriptions so luscious—such pictures of passion That prudes, ta'en with furor, to ruin might dash on.

5. *absol.* (with the).

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 3/1 There's a Great deal of Wit, But the Devil a Bit Of the luscious, can I find In't. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. T—B—* Poet. Wks. (1846) 87 A poet, Whose mem'ry will live while the luscious can charm.

Lusciously (lʊʃiəsli), *adv.* [*f.* LUSCIOUS *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a luscious manner.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* VIII. I vij. Some people... Wyll... make their cookes loosiously, theyr delicates to dresse. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* Ep. Ded. 6 The spices of Arabia are said to be lusciously redolent to those that are distant from it some hundreds of miles. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly give the vice he has too lusciously describ'd. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 147 The Latin pieces are lusciously elegant. 1807 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Geo. Eliot in Women Novelists* 64 Those lusciously suggestive epithets. *Ibid.* 68 Hetty Sorrel with her soft caressing lusciously-loving outside, and her heart 'as hard as a cherry-stone'.

Lusciousness (lʊʃiəsnes), [*f.* LUSCIOUS *a.* + *-NESS*]. The quality of being luscious.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 16 By alloying of the exceeding lusciousness of the mault with his bitterness. 1667 DECAY *Chr. Piety* VIII. ¶ 15 To embitter those sensualitys whose lusciousness serves to intoxicate us. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xii. If prudes are offended at the lusciousness of this picture they may take their eyes off from it. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. § 42. 282 A versification sweet even to lusciousness. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 93 If a man has sumptuous viands laid before him and does not eat them, he does not know his lusciousness.

† **Luscition**. *Obs. rare* 9. [*ad.* L. *luscitiō*—*em* dimness of sight, *f.* *luscus* one-eyed.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Luscition*, dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes. 1676-1717 in COLES.

Luse, Luser (a)n, Luserde, Luseret: see LOUSE, LUCE 1, LUCERN 1, LUSARD, LUCERET.

† **Lush**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [*f.* LUSH 2.1] A stroke, blow. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 384 With the lussche of the launce he lyghte one hys schuldrys. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 271 Here with a lusshe, lordayne, I schalle be allowe. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl., *Lush*, a stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane.

Lush (lʊʃ), *sb.* 2. *slang.* [Of obscure origin: perh. suggested by LUSH *a.*]

1. Liquor, drink.

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush*, drink. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lush*, strong beer. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, beer or liquor of any kind. 1829 LYTON *Discovered* 5 I'll find the lush. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 189 Cheering the workmen with good words and 'lush'. 1872 MRS. LYNN LINTON *J. Davidson* viii. 160 'It's no use, governor' he said... in his drunken way; 'work and no lush too hard for me, governor!'

b. A drinking bout.

1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 214 We ended the day with a lush at Verry's. 1866 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Forties* 363 On very special occasions... there would be a 'lush', when every mess brewed its punch, or egg-flip.

2. *Comb.*: lush-crib, -ken, = *lushing-ken* (see LUSHING *vb.* sb.).

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush ken*, an alehouse. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush-crib* or *Lush-ken*, a public-house, or gin-shop. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippence to the drawer.

Lush (lʊʃ), *a.* 1. Also 5 lusch, 6 lushe.

[? Onomatopoeic alteration of LASH *a.* 3.]

1. Lax, flaccid; soft, tender. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lusch, or slak, *laxus*. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. 139 b, Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggie, is the blade. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses* v. 4 b, The flesh of his lips and of all his bodie is lush and feeble. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Solinus* vii. 6, Shrubbes, which so soone as they be in the deepes of the water, are lush and almost like a gystle to touch. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 125 (Essex Dialect), *Lush*, loose. 1847 HALLIWELL *S. v.*, Ground easily turned over is said to be lush. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Wds.* E. D. D., That beef's varra lush and tender.

2. Of plants, esp. of grass: Succulent and luxuriant in growth.

The literary currency of this sense (which seems still to exist in s. w. dialects) is due to the recollection of the instance in Shaks. (quot. 1610). A conjecture of Theobald's, adopted by Johnson and many later editors, substituted '*lush* woodbine' (*metrigr.*) for '*luscious* woodbine' in *Mids. N.* II. i. 251. The conjecture is now discredited, but the passage as amended has had many echoes in 19th c. literature.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 52 How lush and lusty the grass looks! 1817 KEATS '*I stood tiptoe*' 31 And let a lush laburnum oversweep them. 1818 — *Endym.* I. 941 Overhead, Hung a lush screen of drooping weeds. 1820 SHREVELEY *Question* III. 1 In the warm hedge grew lush eglantine. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xviii. And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd the red anemone. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* I. (1864) 1 The broken arches of a Roman bridge, nearly buried in the lush growth of weeds, shrubs, and flowers. 1867 *Spectator* 6 Apr. 384 The lush tropical forests of South America. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phacton* xiii. Lush meadows, with the cattle standing deep in the grass. 1876 BROWNING *Poet's Prose* Prol. ii. And lush and lithe do the creepers clothe the wall I watch, with a wealth of green. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 85 Bound together by the lush growth of the bramble.

b. Of a season: Characterized by luxuriance of vegetation.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 46 And, as the year Grows lush in juicy stalks, I'll smoothly steer My little boat [etc.]. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 100 The supernumerary milkers of the lush green season had been dismissed.

c. Luxuriantly covered with.

1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* xxii. The farmers... allow their hedges to... spread four yards thick, all lush with convolvulus and honeysuckle.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 1088 Mow this green lush falseness to the roots. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 55 The æsthetic, sensuous, pagan pleasure in natural life and lush womanhood.

3. Shakspeare's use has by some writers been misapprehended as referring to colour.

1744 SHAKS. *Wks.* (ed. Hammer) VI. Gloss., *Lush* (*Temp.* II. i. 52), of a dark deep full Colour, opposite to pale and faint. 1850 T. MARTIN *Horace* 60 The lush rose lingers late.

4. *Comb.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 52 Listening still, Hour after hour, to each lush-leaved rill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 52 The lush-cold blue-bells.

Hence **Lushly** *adv.*, **Lushness**.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Luschly, *laxus* (K. P. rare). 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iv. 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 552 In the lushness of early summer. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Jan. 39/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English.

Lush (lʊʃ), *a.* 2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, or *Lushy*, drunk.

Lush, *2.1* *exc. dial.* Forms: 4 lusshe, luyische, lushe, lusche, (*pa. t.* loste, luste), 5 lusche, loushe, lusk, 9 losh, 6- lush. [? Echoic variant of LASH 2.]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to come down with a rush.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8117 (Kölbing) Per was... mani of his hors ylost. *Ibid.* 7750 Our cristen... out of de sadel mani lust. *Ibid.* 9797 Anoyer to be chine he luyste. c 1400 *Dest. Tray* 6730 He hurlet forth vuhnyndly, barmyt full mony, Of ledis, bat hym led, luskit to ground. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 10 Pus schall I... lusshe all youre lymmys with lasschis. *Ibid.* xlv. 37 Pei lussched hym, pei lassched hym. 14... *M.S. Soc. Antiqu.* 101 ff. 72 (Halliwell) These lions be lusked and lased on sondir. 1890 *Gloss.*, *Lush*, to beat down wasps with a bough.

† 3. To bring out with a rush. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xx. 129 The kunnen bi herte the textis of Holi Scripture and kunnen lussche hem out thikke at feest, and at ale drinking.

Lush (lʊʃ), *2.2* *slang.* [*f.* LUSH *sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To ply with 'lush' or drink; to liquor.

1821 *Life D. Haggart* 13 We had lushed the coachman so neatly, that Barney was obliged to drive. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 147 To lush the Keyhavenites with four gallons of swill. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xxii. To lush me and feed me so as to get on my blind side.

2. *intr.* To drink, indulge in drink. Also to lush it.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lush*, to drink. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 252 Smoke, take snuff, lush. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 90 The captain and his mate having... 'lushed it' ashore all night. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1864) I. 187/2, I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly lushed too much.

b. *trans.* To drink.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix. Some of the richest sort you ever lushed.

† **Lushburg**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 lussebourne, -borwe, -borue, -borgh, -burgh, lusseburgh, lussehebruy, lussbourne, 4-5 lusseburgh, 5 -burne, luschburne, -bown, 7 *Hist.* lusbrough, -borow, -burgh, (lushborow), 8 *Hist.* lushborough, -burg. [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also *Lussebourne sterling*.

1346 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusieurs Marchantz, emportent la bone Monie d'esterling hors de ceste terre, & de jour en autre reportent diverses fausses Monies appellez Lusheloune [etc.]. 1351 *Ibid.* 239 1 Si homme apporte fause Monie en cest Roialme... sicome la Monie appelle Lusselung [etc.]. 1377 *Langl. P.* II. B. xv. 42 As in lussebourwe is a lyther alay and get loketh he lyke a sterlyng. c 1386 *Chaucer's Monk's T.* 73 God woot no lusseburgh payen yf. 1393 *Langl. P.* II. C. xviii. 72 Men may lyke letterid men to a lusseburgh, ower werse. *Ibid.* 82 Thus are he [there] lyked to lussebourwe sterlynges. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Luschburue (*ls.* lusherue, *luffurue*). a 1500 *Piers of Plowman* 42 in Black. E. P. P. II. 11 No luschbournes but money of fyne asaye. 1607 *Cowley Interpr.*, *Lushbourn*, is a base coin used in the daies of King Ed. the 3. coined beyond Seas to the likenes of English money. 1716 M. PAVES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 'Twas made High Treason in K. Edw. 3 Days, to bring in or receive the Counterfeit Money, call'd Lushburg.

Lushing (lʊʃɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [*f.* LUSH 2.2 + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the *vb.* LUSH 2. Also *pl.* abundance.

1820 SCOTT *Jam.* 13 Mar. Cigars in loads, whisky in lushing. [*So* in *Lockett*; ed. 1890 has lashing; *reading of MS. perh. doubtful*] 1890 H. NISBET *Ball Up!* i. You can have both grub and liquor here in lushing.

b. *Comb.*: lushing-ken, a drinking bar, low public house; lushing-man, a drunkard.

1859 MATSELL *Locab.* (Farmer), With all the pigs and lushing-men, A hundred stretches hence. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 120 Unable... to steer clear of lushing-kens, or avoid the seductions of the gaming-table.

Lushington (lʊʃɪŋtən), *slang.* [Punning use of the surname *Lushington*, with allusion to LUSH *sb.* 2.]

The 'City of Lushington' was the name of a convivial society (consisting chiefly of actors) which met at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, until about 1895. It had a 'Lord Mayor' and four 'aldermen', presiding over 'wards' called Juniper, Poverty, Lunacy, and Suicide. On the admission of a new member, the 'Lord Mayor' (of late years at least) harangued him on the evils of excess in drink. The 'City' claimed to have existed for 150 years; if this claim be well-founded, the existence of LUSH *sb.* 2 will be authenticated for a date considerably earlier than that of our first quot. Our information is from 'Sir' B. Davies, the last 'Lord Mayor of Lushington'.

† 1. In various jocular phrases referring to drink. (See quotes.) *Obs.*

1823 'JOE BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v. *Lush*, 'Lushington' or 'dealing with Lushington', taking too much drink. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, s. v. *Lush*, Speaking of a person who is drunk they say, *Alderman Lushington is concerned*, or, he has been *voting for the Alderman*. 1826 *The Fanny* I. 31 He is reported not to take sufficient care of himself: Lushington is evidently his master.

2. A drunkard.

1840 *Comic Almanack* 39 A blessed School of Physic—half-and-half! The Lushington of each young Doctor's Commons; Medical Students—sons of gin and chaff—Going to pot.] 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 64 If they have any... a little stale, at the end of a week, they sell it at the public-houses to the 'Lushingtons'. 1890 *Self Holbournwood* Col. *Reformer* xiii. 134 The best educated chaps are the worst lushingtons when they give way at all.

† **Lushish**, *a.* *Obs. rare* 1. [*f.* LUSH *a.* + *-ISH* 1.] ? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 100 The greater Sea Crabs... are strong and lushish, of hard digestion.

Lushy (lʊʃi), *a.* 1. *slang.* Also *lusey*. [*f.* LUSH *sb.* 2 + *-Y* 1.] Intoxicated, drunk.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lushy*, drunk. The rolling kiddies had a spree, and got blood lusey. 1821 *Life D. Haggart* 15 They were both pretty lushy and quarrelling. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 127 'Steady there!' bawled the Hebrew. 'Damn him! always lushy'.

Lushy (lʊʃi), *a.* 2 [*f.* LUSH *a.* 1 + *-Y* 1.] = LUSH *a.* 1 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 98 When April first... its [sc. the Arum's] ear-like spindling flowers their cases burst, Beting'd with yellowish white or lushy hue. *Ibid.* II. 178 Flower of lushy red. 1882 J. WALKER *Jam. to Auld Reekie*, etc. 16 Here milk curds and jugs of lushy cream.

Lusian (lʊʃiən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* mod. L. *Lusius* (= L. *Lusitanus*) + *-AN*.] = LUSITANIAN.

1776 W. J. MICKLE tr. *Caucens' Lusiad* 154 Heavens!

shall the Lusian nobles tamely yield? 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xiv. And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap. *Ibid.* xvi. Albion... to the Lusians did her aid afford.

† **Lusion**. *Obs. rare*—*a.* [ad. L. *lūsion-em*, n. of action f. *lūsere* to play.] See *quoting*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lusion*, a playing, game or pastime. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Lusitan**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *Lusitan-us*.] = **Lusitanian** *a.*

1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Hist. Scot.* 293/1 All which was doone in the sight of the rest of the Lusitanian ships.

Lusitanian (*lū-si-tā-ni-ān*), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *Lusitania* (see below) + *-AN*.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence (chiefly poet.), of or pertaining to Portugal.

1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 48 Venus... Gave Women all their hearts could wish When first she taught them where to find White Lead and Lusitanian Dish. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waverley*, Go fetch a pint of port:... such whose father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 88 Later geographers... confounded Oduessa in the Sierra Nevada with the Lusitanian Olyssippo.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispania, almost identical with modern Portugal; hence, a Portuguese.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 A certain Lusitanian, whom he took in an Island of Portugal. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some English Merchants ships (then too much abused by the bragging Lusitanian...) helped them. 1709 J. CLARKE *tr. Grotius Chr. Relig.* ii. xviii. (1711) 128 note, See... Freita concerning the Empire of the Lusitanians in Asia. 1886 SHELTON *tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 7 A Lusitanian, of gigantic height.

Lusive (*lū-siv*), *a. rare*—*1.* [f. L. *lūs-*, ppl. stem of *lūsere* to play + *-IVE*.] Playful.

1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 184 A little tablet for love's lusive rhyme.

† **Lusk**, *sb. Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.*] An idle or lazy fellow; a sluggard.

c. 1420 LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 714 Vnhystryts, & vnlystes came also to that game. With luskys, & loselles that myght nat thryue for shame. 1470-95 MALORY *Arthur* vii. v. What arte thou but a luskke and a toner of broches and a badyl wessher. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 11 Luskys, slouens, and kechen knaues. 1600 HOLLAND *Life* xlii. 418 Well may they be cowards, and play the idle luskys. 1647 TRAPPE *Comm. Rev.* ii. 26 That keepeth himself unspotted of the world, that foul lusk that lieth in that wicked one. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 236 Idle Luskys.

Comb. 1611 COTGR., *Estouril*, sottish, blockish. .. luskke-like.

Lusk (*lusk*), *a.* [f. *prec.* sb.] Lazy, sluggish.

1775 ASH, *Lusk*, lazy, worthless, idle. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Jan. 99 The lapses of lusk water heard apart.

† **Lusk**, *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The sense agrees with that of OHG. *lūscen* (= OTeut. **lūt-skē* L. root **lūt-*; see LOITER *v.*), which would correspond to an OE. **luscian*. For the phonology cf. *DESK* *a.* *intr.* To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge in laziness; to skulk.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan gan lusk, A sunyhirnd smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1532 MORR *Confut. Tindale* 131 Frere Luther and Cate calate hys nonne lye luskynge togyther in lechery.

1533 — 2nd Pt. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 526/1 He nothing seeketh, but cornes to crepe in, where he may lusk and lurke in the darke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 115 Not that I mean to faine an idle God That lusk in Heav'n and never looks abroad. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulet's Wise Vieillard* 98 He lies luskung at home. 1662 J. CORRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 311 Nay now you puff, lusk, and draw up your chin.

† **Luskard**, *Obs. rare*—*1.* [Of obscure formation; app. coined to render (obs.) F. *foirard*.] A kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxv. 115 The muscadine, the verjuice grape and the luskard for those that are costive.

† **Luskin**, *Obs. rare*—*1.* [Perh. subst. use of LUSKING *ppl.* *a.*] = **Lusk** *sb.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* in Arb. Garner V. 457 The lead-headed lazy luskings louping, Flung out, in their new motley breeches! 1824 MACGARGATT *Galloway. Encycl.* 325 A luskian was lodged once in a farm-house, and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the bed-clothes.

† **Lusking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.* + *-ING*.] Idling, skulking.

1599 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxi. 27 Wouldest thou say rest, or luskung, or sleepe?

† **Lusking**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 **luskand**. [f. LUSK *v.* + *-ING*.] Slothful, lazy.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 750 Nay, luskand losell, lawes of the land Shall fayll bot we haue ouer will. 1600 LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 128 Thither thus luskung lubber softly creeped.

† **Luskish**, *a. Obs.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + *-ISH*.] Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

15... *Hye Way to Spyttil Hous* 117 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 28 Boyes, gyles and luskish strong knaues. 1533 MORR 2nd Pt. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 589/1 They haue in their traunce and there sleepe played out all their luskishe lustes.

1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 7-9 Suche a mynistre as is quicke and spedie, and not a luskish loyterer or sluggerde. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 91 Away now with our Luskish desires, let us up and be doing. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 128 Luskish or fleet, lugubrious or glad. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 115 When luskish seasons their retreat delay And March enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence **Luskishly** *adv.*, **Luskishness**.

1530 PICT., *Sacordia*, Luskishness. 1540 MORVINE *tr. Vives' Introd. Wysz.* C. iij. Those thinges... be occasions of great vices, as of insolent arrogancy, of luskishshenes [etc.].

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. i. 35 But, when he saw his foe before in view, He shooke oft luskishnesse. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Poet. Cerem.* Ep. A iv. Is it time for us luskishly to sit still, and to be silent? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 131 Formality in Religion, ease, sloath... and luskishnesse of spirit.

Lusky (*lū-ski*), *a.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + *-Y*.] Lazy, sluggish. (In quot. 1604 *transf.*)

1604 DRAVTON *Onl* 111 Rowse thee thou sluggish Bird... and leane thy Lusky nest. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Newer Again* xxxii. 417 That I... would... Learn Hope to scorn and duty deprecate; And idly float on lush and luskly flow Of sense. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Lusky*, lazy, idle. 'Gret luskly things, they're too idle to work'.

† **Lusorous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lūsōri-us* belonging to a player (f. *lūsor* player) + *-OUS*.] Used in sport or as a pastime.

1613 T. GOWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 100 He did not beate the aye, and flourish with those lusorous, and preparatory weapons, but he did truly fight. 1619 GATAKER *Lots* vi. 117 Lusorous Lots; and such as be used in game, sport, or pastime, for recreation and delight. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Publ. to Rdr. a 4. The ill Tendency of such loose and lusorous Oratione. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xvi. (1715) 332 Of Lots there were four sorts, viz. Political, Military, Lusorous, and Divinatory.

Lusory (*lū-sō-ri*), *a.* [ad. L. *lūsōri-us* (see *prec.*)] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play or sport. Of composition: Written in a playful style.

1653 GATAKER *Find. Annot. Jer.* 173 A Lusoric Lot is lawful. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) xli. 5457 Which signifies just nothing, but is lusory and trifling. 1711 SHAKES. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. ii. iii. 119 God, as a kind Tutor, was pleas'd to... hear with his Angel, and in a lusory manner, expose his childish Erowardness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, F. Smith Wks. II. 456 Mr. Phillips's ode... after the manner of Horace's lusory or amatorian ode is... a masterpiece. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 361 There is a refined species of comic poetry, lusory yet elegant.

Lussh(e)borgh, *bourne*, etc.: see LUSHBURG.

Lussom, *-um, obs.* forms of **LOVESOME**.

Lust (*lust*), *sb.* Now literary. Also 3 *Orm*. **lust**, 4 *lost(e)*, 4-7 *luste*. [Common Teut.: OE. *lust* masc. corresponds to OFris. *lust* masc., OS. *lust* fem. (MDu., Du. *lust* masc.), OHG. *lust* fem. (MHG. *lust* masc. and fem., mod.G. *lust* fem.), Goth. *lustus* masc. = OTeut. **lustu-s*, prob. repr. a pre-Teut. **lū-su-s*, f. the zero-grade of the root **lās-* to long for, occurring in Gr. *λαλᾶ-εσθαι* (= **li-lasy-*), Skr. *las* (= **la-ls*, a reduplicated form); the suffix *-lu-* forms nouns of action from verbal roots.

cf. *Orn. lōste* wk. masc. (MSw. *luste*, *loste*), Da. *lyst*, mod. Icel. *lyst* (see *LIST* *sb.*), which are cognate and synonymous, but differ in declension. The mod.Sw. *lust* has been assimilated in form to the Ger. word.]

† **Lust**, Pleasure, delight. Const. *in, to, unto*. (Sometimes coupled with *liking*.) *Obs.*

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 þa sæde he [Epicurus] þe se lust wære þe hecste good. c. 1275 LANE *Rom* 93 in O. E. Misc. 96 We [Jesus] is feyr and bryht on heowe. c. Of lufsum lost of truste treowe. 1340 AYENB. 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche love no liknesse. — 96 of by younde. — 106 of he wode. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 2 Sone, have mynde how þou haddest lust in this lyfe, and Lazar peyne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. x. 587 Allas my swete sonnes... for your sakes I shall lese my lykynge and lust. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rymnyng* 222 When we kys and play, In lust and in lykynge. c. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xxii. v. Let God save hym in whom was all his lust. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1384 Gazing vpon the Greekes with little lust. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 492.

† **b. pl. Pleasures.** *Obs.*

c. 1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Luke vii. 14 þa ðe... of carum... & of lustum þiss lifes synt for þrysmede. 1340 AYENB. 72 Per hy habbeþ... hire solas, hire blisse, and hire confort, and alle hire losses. c. 1360 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 581 My lyf, my lustes be me lothe. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Loueris of lustis [Vulg. *voluptatum amator*] more than of God. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 3317 All our ledys... [shall] lyue in þis lond with lustes at ease. c. 1420 *Amours of Arth.* 213 This es it to luffe paramours, and lustis [w. r. listes] and litys.

c. quasi-concr. A source of pleasure or delight; an attraction, charm (*obs.*). *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 O Venus... Thou lif, thou lust, thou mannes hele. *Ibid.* II. 46 In kertes and in Copes riche They weren clothed... With alle lustes that eche knewe They were embrouded overal. 1423 JAS. I *Kingsis* Q. lxxv. Our lyf, oure lust, oure gouernoure, oure quene. 1549-62 STERNHOL & H. P's. lxii. 7 God is my glory and my health, my soules desire and lust.

† **d. Liking, friendly inclination to a person.** *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 506 For they were werkemen of the beste, The emperour hadd to them gret luste. 1535 COVERDALE *Nm.* xiv. 8 Yf the Lorde haue lust vnto vs [1611] If the Lord delight in vs.]

† **2. Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something.** Const. *of; to* (with *sb.* or *inf.*). Sometimes joined with *leisure* (cf. *LIST* *sb.* 4 2). *Obs.*

Now merged in the stronger use 5 (influenced by 4).

a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 436 Mid ingeswencedlice lust heofonlicra gode. c. 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* i. 86 Him was metes miciel lust. a 1225 ANCR. R. 118 þeo hulle þæt to lust is hot toward en sunne. 1340 AYENB. 253 þe ober þæt is fet me zette mesure ine þe loste and mid þe liking of þe wille. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) xxviii. 285, I hadde no lust to go to the parties. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. i. The weder was hote about noon, and syre launcelot had gret lust to slepe. 15... *Frere & Beye* 56 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poet.* 37 Hys dyner forth he drough: When he sawe it was but bad, Ful lytell lust thereto he had. 1528 TINDALE *Obad. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 4 b. Yf we thurst, his [God's] trueth shall fulfill oure luste. 1530 PALSGR. 580/2,

I have nothing so good luste to my worke as I had yesterday. 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. Ep. Ded. A. iij. Men wholly geuen ouer to worldly studies haue little leysure, and lesse lust, either to heare Sermons or to read booke. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burm.* Pestle i. iij. If you would consider your state, you would haue little lust to sing, I wisse. 1627 W. SCLEATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 276, I have neither lust nor leasure to enter the question.

† **b. with indefinite article.** *Obs.*

1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23360, I had a lust... for to holden my passage. 1528 PAYNKE *Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 11 b. No man ought to cate but after he hath a luste. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I haue a luste to gyve you a blowe on the cheke. 1549-62 STERNHOL & H. P's. lxxi. (1566) 167 From my youth I had a lust Stil to depend on thee. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs... out of a lust of dying.

† **c. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure.** *Phr. at (after) one's lust.* *Obs.*

c. 950 LINDISF. *Gosp.* John i. x3 Ðaðe ne of blodum ne of uillo zef of lust lichomes ne from uillo zef lust [weres] ne of Gode gecened sint. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2809 Sua ferr your lust yee foln hont, þat yee for-gete him þat yow wrought. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1620 Weepe now na more, I wol thy lust fulfill. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 8852 All the pepull to pyne put and dethe at oure lust? c. 1450 MERLIN 268 When he was all to brosed and hym difoulled at her lust saf they haue hym not slain. 1535 COVERDALE *P's.* xci. 11 Myne eye also shal se his lust of myne enemies. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* Epist. 18 If by the law of your lust, you account me a craftie... fellow. 1579 LVLV *Enphes* (Arb) 59 Wil thy Father... giue thee libertie to lyne after thine owne lust? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr.* & *Cr.* iv. iv. 134 When I am hence, lle answer to my lust. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant.* & *Cl.* i. 5 The Valiant cannot board, nor Coward fly, But at the lust of the incontinent Skye.

† **d. = LONGING** *vbl. sb.* 1 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 241 2 Luste as women with chylde haue.

3. spec. in Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous appetite or desire, considered as sinful or leading to sin. Often *pl. esp.* in the *lusts of the flesh*, *fleshy lusts*.

a 1000 *Jufiana* 409 Him sylfum selle þyrced leahtras to fremman ofer lof godes lices lustas. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Dre þing bed þat mankin heuied. On is þe selue lust, oder is iuel lehtre. De briddes flesliche lustes. c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 3 Pricunges of fleschliche fulben to licomliche lustes. a 1400 CURSOR *M.* 28749 (Cott. Gallia) Fasting and gude bineses gers a man fle lustes of fless. 1526 TINDALE 1 *John* ii. 16 All that is in the worlde (as the lust of the flesche, the lust of the eyes, and the pryde of gooddes). 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 335 We haue Reason to coole our raging Motions, our carnal Stringes, or vnbitted Lusts. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. i. (1643) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1857 MAURICK *P's.* St. John viii. 130 These sensual pleasures, these gods of our creation, these lusts which we are feeding. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 193 This world with its pride and its riches and its lust and its glitter must pass away.

4. Sexual appetite or desire. Chiefly and now exclusively implying intense moral reprobation: Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use.)

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 358 Weres wylla to zefremmanne nime bares geallan & smyre mid þone teors & þa hæþan þonne hafid he mycelne lust. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 524/34 *Ueneris*, lustes. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 26254 Man þat menges him wit best for his fleks lust to full-fil. c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1981 Ne stren may nou encessy Wyp-oute flesches luste. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) iv. 27 The grette lust that he had to hire. c. 1412 HOCCELEY *De Reg. Princ.* 1563 Thou deemest luste and love convertible. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven.* & *Ad.* 800 Loue comforteth, like sun-shine after raime, But lusts effect is tempest after sunne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 82 Cats... in the time of their lust (commonly called 'catwalling'),... are wilde and fierce, especially the males. a 1635 NAUNTON *Frage. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 He never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust. 1667 MILTON *P.* l. ix. 1015 In Lust they burne; Till Adam thus gan Eve to dalliance move. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 i. 56 We need not rake the brothel and the stews, To see what various scenes of lust they use. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & *B.* i. x. The passion which belongs to generation, merely as such, is lust only. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* ii. i. ii, The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust.

5. In mod. rhetorical use (with some transferred notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate desire of or for some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle).

1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* iv. i. He, who brings him forth, shall have reward Beyond ambition's lust. 1699 CIBBER *Nerves* ii. The neighing Steeds too foam and champ, and show a noble Lust of War. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1815 III. 118 The insatiate lust of being witty. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III (1839) 238 The monarch was governed by a lust of power. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III (1845) II. xii. 274 It appeared that he felt nothing really but the lust of applause. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 The very lust of pleasing the men on whose favour... their prosperity... depends. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. 12 A mean lust of accumulation. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii. He felt the lust of battle tingling in his veins. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* i. xxxiv. 293 From the time Edward I gave way to the lust of conquest, his history is one of painful deterioration.

† **6. Vigour, lustiness; fertility (of soil).** *Obs.*

1398 TRAVISA *Barth.* De P. R. iii. viii. (1495) 54 To restore the luste both in plantes and in beestes. 1521 FISHER *Serm.* agst. Luther Wks. (1876) 323 No lust of grenenes nor of life appereth. c. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P.* P. (Copland) Djb, I left her in good helthe and luste. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* i. (1599) 96 It putteth life and lust into vs... to doe all those good workes which may glorifie God. 1605

BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 5. 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. c1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 9 As courage to the soul-dier, mettle to the horse, lust to the ground. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 442 The increasing the Lust of the Earth or of the Plant. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 5 The Vine . . . springs not up . . . out of the lust and fatness of the earth. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 44 The Salt and Lime together contribute some warmth, as well as lust and heat, to the Seed, and help the defect of other manure.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *lust-bed*, *-fiend*, *-itch*, *-pandar*, *-storm*; b. objective, instrumental, etc., as *lust-baiting*, *-belepered*, *-blind*, *-born*, *-breathed*, *-burned*, *-burning*, *-cankered*, *-dicted*, *-engendered*, *-fired*, *-greedy*, *-grown*, *-stained*, *-stung*, *-tempting*, *-wearied* adjs.; c. special comb., as *lust-garden* [after G. *lust-garten*, Du. *lustgaard*], a pleasure-garden; *lust-wort*, Gerard's transl. of the Du. name of the Round-leaved Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

1599 MARSTON *Sci. Villanie* i. iii. 181 Taynting our Townes and hopeful Academes With your 'lust-hating most abhorred meanes. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 pe heueoliche leche seinte poul . . . rare us of ure fule 'lust bedde. 1633 *Foro 'Tis Pity* iv. iii. 11e drag Thy 'lust be-leaped body through the dust. 1600 ROWLANDS *Letting Humours Blood* xv. 21 This 'lustblind Louer's vaine. 1887 BROWNING *P. F. F. i.* iii. 'Lust-born His Eve low bending took the privilege Of life. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 3 'Lust-breathed Tarquin leanes the Roman host. 1613 HEYWOOD *Siluer Age* iii. Wks. 1874 111. 143 The 'lust-burid and wine-heated monsters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 1108 Of Two creatures of a diuers kinde, . . . Confounding their lust-burning seeds together, Beget an Elf, not like in all to either. 1608 MACININ *Dumb Kut.* ii. i. P. 3 b. The putrefied sores Of these 'lust-cankered great ones. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. i. 70 The superfluous, and 'Lust-dieted man, That slauies your ordinance. 1633 *Foro 'Lust's Sacr.* iv. ii. To hew your 'lust ingendered flesh to shreds. 1609 MARKHAM *Famous Whore* (1668) 19 To breed in them this 'lust-feind icalousie. 1599 MARSTON *Sci. Villanie* i. iii. 175 Like a swaggerer, 'lust fiered. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. 79 Walla . . . Was by a lust-fir'd Satyre 'mong our howes Well-neere surpris'd. 1873 E. K. SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 37 Purgie my 'lust-fretted soul of its remorse. 1580 *Troubl. Trac.* Tyne to The Paradise, or 'Lust-garden of the Lord. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii. *Furies* 786 Like 'Lust-greedy Goates. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 302 A . . . 'lust-growne rage. 1599 MARSTON *Sci. Villanie* i. iv. 189 Mary Alcides thirteenth act must lend A glorious period, and his 'lust-itch end. *Ibid.* i. ii. 175 Ioues 'Lust-Pandar, Maies iugling sonne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 36 Thy Bed 'Lust-stain'd, shall with LUSTS blood be spotted. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captains* 1125 Hurried with passion's windes Whither their 'Lust-storms do transport their minds. 1597 BR. *Half Sat.* i. ix. 22 Some 'lust-stung letcher. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntington* i. iii. (1828) 35 She is remou'd from his 'Lust-tempting eye. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. i. 38 The neere 'Lust-wearied Anthony. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. clv. 1566 It is called . . . in low Dutch *Loephecrut*, which in English signifieth 'Lust wort, because . . . cattell, if they do but only taste of it, are prouoked to lust. 1760 J. LEE *Introl. Bot. App.* 318 Lust-wort, *Drosera*.

Lust (lʊst), *v.* literary and arch. Also 4 *luste*, 4-7 *luste*. [f. LUST sb.; cf. ON. *lōsta*, and LIST v.1] *trans.* To please, delight (also *absol.*); *pass.* and *refl.* to be pleased or delighted. *Obs.*

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 34 Hare muclehe vnþeaw, þet bereð ham ase beastes to al þet ham lusteð. a1300 E. F. *Psalter* lxxvi. 3 And i am lusteð [Vulg. *delectatus sum*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 Þer he him uetteþ, þer he him lusteþ, þer he him restep. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* iii. vii. (1869) 139 This is interieccion sorweful wer inne is no thing that lusteth.

†b. *intr.* To delight in (something). *Obs.*
c1400 *Destr. Tray* 3869 Noght ferful, ne furse, . . . Louet he no lede þat lustide in wrange.

†2. *impers.* *Me lusteth*: I have a desire. *Obs.*
1390 GOWER *Conf.* ii. 213 Him lusteth of no ladi chiere. a1553 [see LIST v.1 1b]. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. v. 55 As thoughe me lusteth ware lawe.

†3. *intr.* To desire, choose, wish. a. *Const. inf.* In the first quotation the verb may be impersonal: cf. LIST v.1 1, quot. a1300.

a1425 *Cursor M.* 22601 (Trin.) No creature shal luste [Cott. etc. list] play, Seint petur shal be dumble þat day. 1450 *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 192 Such time as God lustith to calle you owte of this present life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Who so lusteth to rede this lytell treatise. 1562-3 *Jack Jugler* (Grosart 1873) 43 You may saye . . . That you lusted not this night any supper make. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Holy Ghost* ii. (1850) 463 He that lust to see examples, let him search their lives. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 45 Inasmuch as he that never lusted to helpe others, was not now able to helpe himselfe.

†b. With ellipsis of *inf.* (Chiefly in clauses introduced by relatives, *when*, *where*, etc.) *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvii. 12 They . . . have done vnto him whatsoeuer they lusted. 1536 in *Strype Cramer* ii. (1694) 36 A man is at his choise to choose him what proctor he lust best. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 11 Do not I kings create, . . . And, whom I lust, do heape with glory and renowne? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 403 Here is Elderton lying in dust, Or lying Elderton, chuse which you lust. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* i. 70 In letting him doe what hee lust, hee will become so stubborn and idle [etc.].

†c. *refl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 50 To giue them licence to lust as they lust them selues. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abns.* i. (1899) 34 To flaut it out in what apparell he lusteth himself. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. 1. 271 They rate the goods without reason as they lust themselves.

†d. *trans.* To desire. *Obs.* (Cf. LIST v.1 3.)
1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1653) 4 The Spirit and the flesh are contraries, and they lust contrary things.

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4. *intr.* To have a strong, excessive, or inordinate desire. *Const. for, after, †unto*; *occas.* with *inf.* or noun-clause. *arch.*

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* xiv. 26 Goo . . . and bestowe that moneye on what soeuer thy soule lusteth after. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I luste or longe for a thyng, as a woman with chylde doth. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Wk.* ii. (1859) 492 If we be an hungred, we lust for bread. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* v. 17. a1701 SEDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* ii. iv. So barbarous a place which dares do Any thing it lusts unto without regard Of laws or hospitality. 1761 SPENSER *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii. I have lusted earnestly, and endeavoured carefully . . . that these little books . . . might stand instead of many bigger books. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 211 All those who lust after the gains and possessions of the Jews. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 221 The 2. Spaniards lusting for their destruction. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener* 150 Charging with the cold bayonet, as they lusted to.

b. *spec.* of sexual desire.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 28 Whosoever eyeth a wyfe, lustyng after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his hert. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 21 But Paridell of loue did make no thrensure, But lusted after all that him did moue. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vi. 166 Thou hotly lusts to vse her in that kind, for which thou whip'st her. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 Societe with that sex, is much lusted after by all inflamed Asiaticques. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcision E. Curll* Wks. 1755 111. i. 163 Instead of lusting after the real wives and daughters of our rich citizens, they covet nothing but their money and estates. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. vi. Yet dost thou lust after the daughter of our despised race.

Lust: see LIST.

Lustar, Lustely, obs. ff. LUSTRE, LUSTILY.

Luster (lʊstə). Now rare. [f. LUST v. + -ER 1.] One who lusts.

1591 LYNLY *Endym.* iii. iv. *Eum.* . . . But did neuer any Louers come hether? *Ger. Lusters*, but not Louers. 1622 T. STOUTON *Chr. Sacr.* xi. 156 Doth not the Apostle forbid the Corinthians . . . to be lusters after enill? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* 111. 323 God gave the Lusters Flesh according to their Desire. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1890) 371 A luster after power.

Luster, obs. and U.S. form of LUSTRE.

Lustful (lʊstfʊl), a. Also 4 *lostvol*, 6-7 *lustfull*. [OE. *lustfull*: see LUST sb. and -FUL. Cf. ON. *lostafulr*.]

1. Having a strong or excessive desire (for something); eagerly or inordinately desirous of or to do (something). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. ii. § 1 Gif his hwa sie lustfull mare to witane, seec him þonne self þæt. 1598 GREENE *Tacitus* *Ann.* v. i. (1622) 117 Augustus raiused with her beauty . . . tooke her from her husband, shewing himselfe so lustfull of her, that [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 They have so lustful a greedinesse to Mans-flesh, that [etc.]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 June 3/1 Lustful of inflicting and witnessing pain.

†2. Delightful, pleasurable. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worssiplich, guod lostiol, and guod uremaol. *Ibid.* 91, 92. 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 605 Whereto beggen þise men . . . But for a lustfull lijf in lustes to dwellen?

3. Vigorous, lusty. *arch.*

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* iii. i. (1847) 127 This want of lustfull health. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 37 My lustfull leafe is drye and sere. 1621 QUARES *Esther* (1638) 95 In depth of silence there was heard the loud And lustfull language of Darius Horse. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm.* *New Life* ii. (1869) 19 The first men are shewn as living out a thousand years of lustful energy. 1882 J. H. BROWN *Rambler's Cal.* 16 Neck to neck, The lustful darlings [greyhounds] race the ridgy earth.

4. Full of, imbued with, or characterized by, lust or unlawful desires; pertaining to, marked by, or manifesting sensual desire; libidinous.

1579 E. K. *Gloss.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 97 By wounding in the hele, is ment lustfull loue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 40 Wee'l haue thee to a Couch, Softer and sweeter then the lustfull bed On purpose trim'd vp for Semiramis. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 22 There are also lustful and chaste fishes, of which I shall also give you examples. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 619 Bred . . . to the taste Of lustful appetite. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 111 Injecting lustful or loose and wandering thoughts into her chaste Mind. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbledomania* 143 Libidinous themes will awake foul desires, And, banishing decency, light lustful fires. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i. iv. 167 The miseries that follow a lustful will.

†5. Provocative of lust. *Obs.*

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* ii. ii. (1629) C 4 b, Therefore foute standergrasse, from me and mine I banish thee, with lustfull Turpentine. a1667 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Agric.* *Hor. Epod.* ii. (1687) 108 Not all the lustful Shell-fish of the Sea, Dress'd by the wanton Hand of Luxury [etc.].

Lustfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a lustful manner; †with pleasure or delight; voluptuously (*obs.*); libidiously.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Se mildheorta Drihten . . . onfehþ swiþe lustfullice eallum þeom godum þe aniz man gedep. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Ine vif maneres me zeneþ þe mete and be drinke, Oþer vor þet þet me eth and dryngþ to-wore time, oþer to lustuollice, oþer out of mesure, oþer [etc.]. 1388 WYCLIF *Lam.* iv. 5 Thei that eeten lustful, perischeden in weies. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 107 That King plied getting children so lustfully, as that hee was father of thirteen Bastards. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 331 The men that remained in the Town were slain, so also were some women after they had been lustfully abused. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lustfully*, lecherously.

Lustfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Lustful condition or character; †delight, pleasurable-ness (*obs.*); libidinousness.

a900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 86 Seo lustfulnes bið þurh lichoman. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 For þa li-come lustfulness . . . we ne mazen . . . halden crist biðode. 1611 COTGR., *Misereuse*, incontinencie, lustfulness. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 56 The heat of lustfulness abates by degrees, and waxeth old with old age. 1893 in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* 11. 896 The avoidance of cruelty, lying, lustfulness [etc.].

Lust-house. [ad. Du. *lusthuis*, G. *lusthaus*, f. lust pleasure (= LUST sb. 1).] Used occas. to render the Du. and Ger. equivalents (which occur more frequently in their foreign form) in the senses: (a) A country-house, villa; (b) A tavern with a beer-garden.

1590 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 592 Concerning the Model of the Emperours Lust-house your honour may trust me with it. 1591 *Ibid.* 602 To get the plots of both the Lust-houses, the foundation is laid. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* 111. 530 Pass where you will, by lust-huis or by shop, You'll always find some Grizy at her mop. 1834 *Beckford Italy* i. 36 [Amsterdam to Utrecht] Each lusthuis we passed contained some comfortable party dozing over their pipes. 1889 DOYLE *Mich. Clarke* xxiii. 232 You may have a lust-haus of your own in a year or two, with a trimmed lawn [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Donner! There are other things beside lust-houses and flower-beds.

†**Lustick**, a. and adv. *Obs.* Also -ique. [a. Du. *lustig*; cf. F. (from Du. or Ger.) *loistic*, regimental buffoon.] a. *adj.* Merry, jolly; chiefly with reference to drinking. b. *adv.* Merrily, jovially.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 47 Par. . . Heere comes the King. Ol. *Laf.* Lustique [Globe ed. *lustig*], as the Dutchman saies. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 111. 103 If my olde Maister be hanged, why so; If not, why rusticke and lusticke. 1618 D. BEUCHIER *Hans Beer-pot* G 2 b, So now I am well, can walke a mile or two, As lustique as a Boore. a1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 163 Your Wine-mirth is but the smothering sometimes . . . of a deeper grief; like the lustick fit in some Countries of such as are going to execution. 1641 PROME *Joviall Crew* i. Wks. 1873 111. 366 As lustick and frolique as Lords in their Bowers. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* ii. iv. To eat well, drink lustick, care for nothing, and have my Flatterers as other Men.

Lustihead (lʊstihed), arch. [f. LUSTY + -HEAD.] = LUSTINESS in its various senses: pleasure, delight; vigour; lustfulness, libidinousness.

c1369 CHAUCEUR *De the Blanche* 27 Defaute of slepe and heynesse Hath slayne my spyrite of quicknesse, That I haue loste al lustyhead. 1513 DOUGLAS *Frensch* xiii. v. 63 Quhayr is now thy schynand lustyhead, Thy french vigour, thy vissage quhyte and reid? 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 42 They . . . Passen their time . . . In lustyhead and wanton meryment. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xc. 10 (1639) 137 *Their pride*, or prowess, that is, the excellencie, or lusty-head of those yeeres, the bravest of them is but miserie. 1748 THOMSON *Sat. Indol.* ii. vii. A knight. . . Of active mind and vigorous lustyhead. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. l. 62 And so all being said A little there we gathered lustyhead.

Lusthood (lʊstihud), arch. [f. LUSTY + -HOOD.] Lustiness, vigour of body, robustness; *occas.* †lustfulness.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 76 His Maie of youth, and bloome of lusthood. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 50. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 6 In these latter days, they [Frenchmen] have been nighting after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless lusthood. 1806 H. SIDMONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* 111. 71, I had no money, but I had health in all its lusthood. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) l. 122 The oak, in the pride and lusthood [ed. 1845 lustiness] of its growth. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix. Showing my lusthood at foot-ball. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nr.* cap 1252 Youth, strength and lusthood can sleep on turf.

Lustily (lʊstili), adv. Also 5-6 *lustely* (e), *lustly*. [f. LUSTY + -LY 2.]

It is difficult to say whether the form *lustly* (e) in the 15-16th c. belongs to this word or to LUSTLY adv.]

†1. With pleasure or delight; pleasantly, pleurably; delightfully. Also, gladly, willingly. (Cf. LUSTLY adv. 1.) *Obs.*

a1225 *Juliana* 75 Lustnū lustiliche hali writes lae. ?a1366 CHAUCEUR *Rom.* 1319 A lord i they lived lustily! [F. *ant moment bonne vie*] c1386 — *Knt's T.* 671 Whan þat Arcite hadde romed al his lile, And songen al the roundel lustily in-to a studie he fil sodeynly. c1430 LUGG. *Reas. & Sens.* 275 Of Pyades and sterres sevene, That so lustely do shyne. c1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 318.1 Lustily, or lystly, delectabiliter. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp flours fra the rute . . . Lay out your levis lustly. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1583 These wordes in myne eyre they be so lustely spoken, That [etc.]. a1533 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxi. Kiv, These fyve thynges . . . were lustely and willingly graunted by the Senate.

2. With vigour or energy; vigorously, energetically; with a will, heartily, cheerfully. Now said only of physical activity.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 They make Knightes to jousten in Armes fulle lustly. a1479 CAXTON *Bk. Curtesye* xlv. It is to a godly chylde well syttinge. To harpe or lute or lustly to syngre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxii. 3 Singe him a new songe, yee syngre lustly unto him & with a good corage. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 201, I determine to fight lustly for him. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* i. i. Wks. 1873 111. 2 *Tri.* What, married! *Luc.* Lustily promis'd Sir. Absolutely contracted. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 They bowze it lustly, with varietie of meates and pleasure. 1685 WOOD *Life* 21 June, It began to raine lustly for a quarter of an hour. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* i. xix. (1840) 349 *He.* . . . cried out to us . . . lustly. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 35 If she ben't marry'd, at least she's lustly promis'd. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxx. He saw him feed lustly as well as carve feely. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 641 Every inch of arable ground is turned to account. All that grows, grows lustly. 1898 G. S. TVACK *Bk. abt. Bells* x. 170 The bells pealing forth right lustly from the steeple of the parish church.

†3. Lustfully, carnally. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) If. 64 That a man pat seep a woman lustfully . . . is accounted a lechour. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 28 b/2 On a certayn nyght when he wold lustly knowe his wyfe she dremed that she shold bere a chylde of myschefe. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* B ij b, I thinke it [lecherie]. no harme if the tearmes be not abuse: for you must say, veriously done, not lustily done.

Lustiness (lŭ'stīnēs). Also 5-6 *lustines*, -*ynes* (se. [f. LUSTY + -NESS].)

†1. Pleasantness, pleasure, delight. Also, beauty of attire (cf. LUSTY a. 2 b). *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 128 (177) Beth glad and draweth yow to lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i. xx. (1859) 28 Thou myght . . . ener abyde in ioye and lustynesse. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiv. 2 Delytsum lylie of everie lustynes. a 1547 *SURREY in Totiel's Misc.* (Arb.) 3 The sonne hath twice brought furth his tender grene, And clad the earth in liuely lustynesse. †a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* 327 Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustines.

2. Vigour, robustness; †energy, activity.

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 160 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 And lustines his leue hap take. We loue so slouche and harlotrie. †a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1282 And after daunced . . . Youthe, fulfild of lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) 1483 iv. i. 58 That other [tree] drye withoute any maner lustynesse or verdure. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 203 My youth was past, and all my lustynes. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 33 For a Horse . . . of youth, strength and lustynesse, eight Mares are a full number. 1740 *DYER Ruins of Rome* 476 For now the frame no more is girt with strength Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart Laughs at the winter storm. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. ix. (1877) 102 He had too much lustiness of mind . . . to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the . . . statesmen of Berlin.

†3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5118 When thou hast . . . spent thy youthe in ydylness, In waste, and woful lustynesse. c 1555 *HARFELDE Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 247 Lest the vice of concupiscence and lustynesse . . . should . . . break forth. 1580 *FRAMPTON Dial. Yron & Steele* 160 The powders of it [steel] are . . . good for the *Gonorrhea passio*, and for the lustynesse of man. 1619 *FOTHERBY Atholom.* i. x. § 5 (1622) 111 When the heate of that lust and lustynesse is past, and they be come againe vnto their cold blood.

Lusting (lŭ'stīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUST v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb LUST in its various senses.

a 1300 *Seven Sins* viii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 18 Pat me gieue lif and gode ending and to 300 3iue gode lusting in his silue place. 1580 *STONEY P's.* xxxvii. iii. Delight in God, and he shall breede The fullnesse of thy own hartes lusting. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 73 Paul's persecution, though a real gratification of his envious lusting, by his blinded understanding was judged duty. 1760 *LAW Spirit of Prayer* i. 54 By the flesh, and its lusting, are meant . . . the natural man, as he is by the fall.

Lusting, *ppl. a.* [f. LUST v. + -ING 2.] That lusts; having lustful desires.

1559 *T. PRICE Compend. Reg.* Wishes Wise ii. When shall the minde be moued right To leane his lusting life? 1591 *GREENE Maidens Dream in Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 138 The lusting humor of the eyes . . . Could not allure his mind to think of vice. 1844 *W. H. MILL Sermon. Tempt. Christ* iv. 91 The hopes of good which the lusting eye conceived in them while distant. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 118 The tyrannical man . . . is just a drinking, lusting, furious sort of animal.

Lustless (lŭ'stlēs), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. LUST sb. + -LESS.]

†1. Without vigour or energy; = LISTLESS. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Old Age* xi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 150 Pe tunge. . . lustles lowtch in uch a lib. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iv. ix. (Tollem. MS.). A very fleumaticke man is in the body lustles [L. deses], heuy and slow. c 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3881 Whan pat be paunche is ful, A fune clymbith vp in to be heed, And makip a man al lustles and al dul. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. 2 Tim.* 24 Preache the worde of the ghospel strongly, neither beyng frayed with aduersitie nor lustles in prosperitie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 20 For in his lustlesse limbs . . . A shaking fever raignd continually. 1611 *COTGR., Delatent.* . . . unwilling, lustlesse, vndisposed, out of the humor. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiii. 56 The Throstell, with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song T'awake the lustlesse Sunne.

†2. Joyless; without pleasure or delight. *Obs.*

1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit women* 441 3one lustlesse led so lelely scho luffit hir husband. a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia*, etc. (1622) 493 A lustless song.

3. Without lust or sexual appetite.

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. (1590) C 7. He shall be made a chaste and lustlesse Eunuque. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citie of God* xxii. xxiv. (1620) 848 The time shall come when we shall doe nothing but enioy our (lustlesse) beauties. 1611 *COTGR., Priapisme*, a lustlesse extention, or swelling of the yard.

Hence †**Lustlessness**.

1556 *OLDE Antichrist* 5 To dryue all lustlesnesse and sluggish drowsyness out of our myndes. 1611 *COTGR., Chasteté*, chastitie, continencie, lustlesnesse.

Lustly, *a.* [f. LUST sb. + -LY 1.]

1. Pleasant, pleasure-giving. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Pe gode word of holi boc beð se saules lustliche bileue. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 411 Poul vndirstondip bi fode, mete and drynk pat ben couenable to do betere be seruys of god; and not lustly deyntees of prestis. 1597 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. iv. 673 The mealie Mountains (late vnseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1894 *F. S. ELLIS Reynard Fox* 261, I ne'er have set My eyes on anything so rare, So lustly, costly, or so fair.

†2. Lustful; carnal. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Shone lustliche wil. 1618 *FLETCHER Chances* iii. iv. There can be no hell To his that hangs upon his hopes; especially In way of lustly pleasures.

†**Lustly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *lustlice*: see LUST sb. and -LY 2.]

1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Pæt hi Sunnaandagum & massedagum Godes cyrican georne secan, & þær þa godcundan laer lustlice zehyran. c 1300 *ELFRIC Gram.* xlv. (Z.) 264 *Liberet.* lustlice. c 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 Pus quad Alfred: Lustlike lustine (v.r. lustnie). [c 1430, 1500-20, a 1533 see LUSTLY adv. 1.]

2. Voluptuously; lustfully.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 318 1/2 Lustly (*K. lustill*, *voluptuose*. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii, Yf he falle . . . byr by excesse of tomoche etyng or to often or to gredely or to lustly & delicately or to some in untyme. [1520: see LUSTLY adv. 3.] 1598 *GRENEWEY Tacitus' Ann.* ii. x. (1622) 48 Tiberius thought it better, that the yong man lustlie giuen, by the wanton laciuousnesse of the citie, should be better fashioned in the campe.

3. Lustily, vigorously.

[a 1479: see LUSTLY adv. 2.] 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 136 1/2 Forth he lymned on three legges so lustly, y^t his maysters horse w^t four fete, could scant ouertake him. a 1533 *FRITH Another Bk. agst. Rastell* C ix b, Rastell . . . plaith me the bal lustlye ouer the corde. [1535: see LUSTLY adv. 2.] 1546 *Bp. GARDINER Declar. Art. Joye* 31 The unlearned arrogant reader wyl here waxe angry . . . and . . . go lustly forth to prone me a foole.

Lustra, pl. of LUSTRUM.

†**Lustrable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. **lustrabilis*, f. *lustrare* to LUSTRATE.] 'That may be purged or purified' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

Lustral (lŭ'strāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lustralis*, f. *lustrum* LUSTRUM.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Roman LUSTRUM or purificatory sacrifice; hence, pertaining to, of the nature of, or used in rites of purification; purificatory.

1533 *BELENDEN Licy* iii. vii. (S.T.S.) 270 Pe capitoll was purgit be þe Sacrifice lustrale. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 194 He [Julian] caused their meats and drinks to be sprinkled or mixed with the lustral water. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I. Notes* xv. p. lxviii. The assistants were sprinkled with lustral water. 1783 *T. WILSON Archæol. Dict.* Lustral day, or dies lustricus amongst the Romans, was the day on which lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given. 1851 *LAYARD Pap. Acc. Discover. Nineveh* x. 251 Copper lustral spoons. 1863 *MERIVALE Rom. Rep. iv.* (1867) 133 The assassin . . . coolly washed his hands in the lustral waters of a neighbouring temple. 1864 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* i. vi. 480 A lustral Ewer. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* v. § 2. 278 The Hindu worship has always consisted largely in lustral rites.

2. Occurring every five years; quinquennial.

1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 71 As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the Lustral Contribution. 1880 *MURHEAD Ulpian* i. § 8 The Lustral census in Rome.

†**B. sb.** A lustrum or period of five years. *Obs.*

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 807 When to this time five lustrals I had seen.

†**Lustran.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRUM + -AN (or L. *an-nus* year).] The first year of a lustrum.

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 766 The first [census] was made in the lustran, that is, in the year that they reckoned for the beginning of the space of five years.

†**Lustrant**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lustrantem*, pres. pple. of *lustrare* to illuminate: see LUSTRE sb.] Lustrous; fig. illustrious.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 His lustrant beynis var eleuat iii. degres abufe oure oblique orisone. 1616 *J. LANE Cont. Sqr.'s T. v.* 479 Bold spirits, and lustrant heroes.

Lustrant, *a.* *2 rare.* [ad. L. *lustrantem*, pres. pple. of *lustrare*: see next.] = LUSTRATING *ppl. a.*

1895 *ELWORTHY Evil Eye* 422 The application of the lustrant spirit with the middle or infamis digitus.

Lustrate (lŭ'strēt), *v.* 1 [f. L. *lustrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lustrare*, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. *lustrum*: see LUSTRUM.]

1. *trans.* To purify by a propitiatory offering; to cleanse by (or as if by) lustration; *gen.* to purify.

1653 [see LUSTRATING below]. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 18 1/2 There was also a great Plague; the Oracle adu'rd them to lustrate the City. *Ibid.* 57 1/2 He [Epimenides] is reported to be the first that lustrated Houses and Fields, which he performed by Verse. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* li. 601 Barbarous Priests some dreadful Pow'r adore, And lustrate ev'ry Tree with human Gore. 1746 *T. SEWARD Conform. betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 This Custom of lustrating the Children by Spitale. 1818 *J. C. HOBHOUSE Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 319 The city was solemnly lustrated by holy water and missions, . . . to purge away the contagion of the French. 1897 *tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xix. 160 The sacrificial animals were led round the object which was to be lustrated.

†2. *a. intr.* To pass or go through (a place).

b. trans. To pass through or traverse. *Obs.*

1634 *VICARS Æn.* viii. 303 Thrice through Auentines mount he doch lustrate. 1657-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 83 His soul lustrates and pervades through all things. 1721 *BAILEY, Gangueek*, the Time when the bounds of the Parishes are lustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week.

†3. *trans.* To view, survey. *Obs.*

1623 *COCKERAM, Lustrate*, to view. a 1648 *Ld. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) Ep. Ded. The parts thereof, as fast as I could finish them, were lustrated by Your gracious Eye.

Hence **Lustrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1653 *MANTON Exp. James* iii. 17 Being in an idol temple, the lustrating water fell upon them. 1653 *HAMMOND Par. & Annot. N. Y.* i. Cor. iv. 13 Wks. 1659 II. i. 520 *Περικαβάρα* [filth] signifies those things that are used in the lustrating of a city among the Gentiles. 1728 *EABERY tr. Burnet's St. Dead* II. 52 Lustrating or purging Fires.

1846 *New Timon* (ed. 3) 178 The penitent offering the lustrating tide.

†**Lustrate**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -ATE.] *trans.* To impart lustre to; = LUSTRE v.

1688 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 Invention of making, dressing, and lustrating silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lustrerings. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2454/4 Peter Du Clou who Dresseth and Lustrateth Silks, Stuffs, &c. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III.* c. 43 § 13.

Lustration (lŭ'strā'shŭn). [ad. L. *lustratiō-em*, n. of action f. *lustrare* LUSTRATE v. 1.]

1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite (e.g. by washing with water); the purification by religious rites (of a person or place from something).

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 621 A Muster, and ceremonious lustration of the Armie, was wont to be made at certein times with great solemnitie. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 118 The Lustration of houses was yearly usuall with the Romans, in the Month of February. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 380 The Lustrations of Cities and Countries from Plagues, Earthquakes, Prodiges. 1715 *POPE Ilind* i. 411 The host to expiate, next the king prepares, With pure lustrations, and with solemn prayers. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 183 Enjoining the lustration of the city by solemn sacrifices. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* 171 There were other points of ceremonial observance, in which the Essenes superadded to the law. Of these the most remarkable was their practice of constant lustrations. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 70 1/2 In Rome . . . there was a lustration of the fleet before it sailed, and of the army before it marched.

b. gen. Washing. Chiefly *jocular.*

1825-9 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* III. xix. 82 The little girl . . . now too evidently bore the symptoms of long neglect, and Mrs. Cicely's plans of lustration were, therefore, the more needful. 1829 *J. L. KNAPP Jnl. Naturalist* 310 Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. 1887 *LOWELL Old. Eng. Dram.* (1892) 78 The other never paid his washer-woman for the lustration of the legendary single shirt without which [etc.].

2. *fig.* Purification, esp. spiritual or moral.

1655 [GLAPHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 185 You may live To make a faire lustration for your faults And die a happie Convert. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 179 The . . . excrementitious matter is separated by this inward lustration from the blood. 1777 *EARL CHATHAM Sp. on Addr.* 18 Nov. Let them [the prelates] perform a lustration; let them purify . . . this country, from this sin. 1822 *FARRAR Early Chr.* l. 140 St. Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration. 1889 *LOWELL Democr.* 166 The lustration of the two vulgar Laies by the pure imagination of Don Quixote.

3. The action of going round a place, viewing, or surveying it; the review (of an army).

1614 [see 1.]. 1623 *COCKERAM, Lustration*, a viewing, compassing. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Lustration, compassing, viewing or going about on every side. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* i. i. (1777) 7 'Tis their great day, supreme of all their year, The fan'd lustration of their martial powers. 1849 *JEFFREY in Cockburn Life Jeffery* (1852) l. 405, I have made a last lustration of all my walks and haunts, and taken a long farewell of garden, and terrace, and flowers.

†4. A perambulation, inspection, census. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vii. xi. 360 How deeply hereby God was defrauded in the time of David, . . . will easily appear by the summes of former lustrations.

5. = LUSTRE sb. 2 rare-1.

1853 *F. W. NEWMAN Odes of Horace* ii. iv. One whose age runs fast to finish its eighth lustration.

Lustrative (lŭ'strätiv), *a.* [Formed as LUSTRATE v. + -IVE.] Pertaining to lustration, expiatory purification, or (jocularly) washing.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 256 The Saxon . . . expends his lustrative energies upon his street and stairway, but never thinks of washing his own shirt. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 70 1/2 Puppets suspended and swinging in the air (*oscilla*) formed one way of using the lustrative power of the air. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 67 The numerous and minute lustrative prescriptions, always included Gentile pollution.

Lustratory (lŭ'strätōri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Lustral, expiatory.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Lustration, Lustrations, and lustratory sacrifices, were not only performed for men, but also for temples [etc.]. a 1885 *E. FITZGERALD Sp. Paulinus Æmilinus in Blackw. Mag.* (1886) Nov. 632 To Delphi; where to the presiding God A lustratory Sacrifice I made.

Lustre (lŭ'strō), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *Sc. lustr*, 6- (now *U.S.*) *luster*. [a. *F. lustre* masc., = *Sp.* *l'g. lustro*, It. *lustro*, Rumanian *lustru*; a *Com. Rom.* *vbl. sb.* f. *L. lustrare* to illuminate, prob. repr. an earlier **lŭc-strāre* f. *lŭc*, *lŭx* light.]

1. The quality or condition of shining by reflected light; sheen, refugence; gloss.

Often with *adj.*, as *metallic*, *pearly*, *silky*, *waxy lustre*. c 1522 *MORE De quat. novis.* Wks. 73 1/2 He that by good vse and experience, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dyanomte. 1529 - *Dyaloge* i. *ibid.* 159 b The iewell, . . . the bright lustre where of blyed eyes might not endure to beholde. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 124 That same Eye, whose bend doth awe the World, Did loose his Lustre. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 'Thiere ordinary designs [in tapestry] . . . with a whiles use will soone loose their luster. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. Carriers give a lustre, or gloss to their leather, several ways, according to the colour to be illustrated. 1738 *GRAY Tasso* 65 All stones of lustre shoot their vivid ray. 1830 *D'ISRAËLI Chas.* I. III. vii. 135 The dark and dazzling lustre of her eyes frequently shone in tears. 1845 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 77 Minute scales of caprate of baryta, of a fatty lustre. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 8 A coating of a hard glossy substance with a pearly lustre.

1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* (1876) 111 The wool appeared very long, soft, fine, and of a silky lustre. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Cut a piece of lead or of zinc, and observe the lustre of its fresh surface.

b. rarely in pl. Appearances of lustre.

1614 TOMKIS *Albion* ii. iii. (1615) D. 4. By the whiteness and bright sparkling lustre We allure th' Intelligences to descend. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* v. v. She being set in years next, none of those lustres appearing in her eyes, that warm the fancy. 1814-15 F. EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 76 Like opaline doves'-neck lustres, hovering and evanescent.

c. *concr. pl.* Applied to the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* I. 118 (Fitzedw. Hall).

d. A material or composition used to impart a lustre to manufactured articles.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. For very black furs, they sometimes prepare a lustre of galls, coppers, Roman alum, and other ingredients. 1875 *see* LUSTRING *vbl. sb. b.*

2. Luminosity, brilliancy, bright light; luminous splendour.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 53 The spere & haunyn of Venus .. is a glittering of a mercurial lustre. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xl. 58 With bills and glaives making a dreadful lustre. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Eremica* 40 Her three lanterns .. afforded the greater lustre, because of the crystal, cut diamond-wise. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. F. P.* i. v. 19 God expects no lustre from the minor stars. 1694 ADDISON *Occult's Met.* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 195 And now the scorching Sun was mounted high. In all its lustre. 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lytic Odes to R. Acad.* v. Thus stars, when pinch'd by frost, cast keener lustre. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. (1810) 225 Obstructing the lustre of the sun's beams. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii. The sun was shining with uncommon lustre. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 218 The lustre of the most remote part of the corona .. was about one eight-hundredth part of the brightness of the Moon.

b. *concr.* A shining body or form.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 307 As glaring day Of these unnumber'd lustres robs our sight. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 126, (1) turn'd Toward the lustre, that with greeting kind Erewhile had hail'd me.

3. *transf.* Radiant beauty or splendour (of the countenance, of natural objects, etc.).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 78 Till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheek, and new burnisht lustre Cloath'd your presence. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. vii. Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre. 1788-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1320 When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. 14. Its countenance, radiant with health and the lustre of innocence. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 591 Manhood's glorious lustre and noble joy in his eyes.

4. *fig.* in various applications, esp. Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Often in phrases, to add lustre to, to shed or throw lustre on, etc. Also, splendid beauty (of language, sentiments, etc.).

c. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 69 The third chapter .. casteth forth a very jolly glistering lustre of many goodly illations of such things as .. make little against us. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xxxvii.* iv. Like the light, he shall display Thy justice in most shining lustre. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 112 These actions, together with his honourable behaviour, which added much to their lustre, were more glorious than profitable. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 185 Hee affected popular Lustre by frequent exhibiting most Stately Shewes. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 85 The chastity of Stile, which lendeth a lustre to your elaborate writings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. i. How does the lustre of our father's actions, Through the dark cloud of ill that cover him, Break out. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 304 The Duke of Richmond was sent to give a lustre to that negotiation. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. His birth .. was attended by prodigies, foretelling the future eminence and lustre of his character. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 239 The pomp and lustre of his language. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 3 She was .. charmed by the lustre of his sentiments. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* ii. Wks. 1813 V. 295 It threw great lustre on his administration. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 295 The virtues of Claudius .. place him in that short list of emperors who added lustre to the Roman purple. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. iv. 253 Mythical lustre illumined all the historic facts of Abraham's life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* i. xix. 166 As she dilated on the past, she seemed to share its lustre and its triumphs. 1882 PENNY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 Its future is a future which .. is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

† b. Something that adds lustre; a glory. *Obs.* a. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* iii. i. To think well of our selves, if we deserve it, is a lustre in us. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 Which virtues were most eminent in this singular servant of God, as a lustre to his great learning. a. 1647 HABBINGTON *Surv. Wore.* in *Proc. Wore. Hist. Soc.* III. 359 The degree of knighthood, which is not only a lustre to a family, but giueth a precedence. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxx. 286 The Persian or the Tartarian or some other obscure Prince .. shall have the lustre from God to mail this great Empire.

† c. External splendour, magnificence. *Obs.*

1618 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriat.* iv. (1736) 46 Solemnizing Nativities and Deaths with equal Lustre. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 169 They inveighed vehemently against lord bishops, their pride and lustre.

5. a. † A glass ball placed among artificial lights to increase the brightness of the illumination (*obs.*); also, one of the prismatic glass pendants often attached in circles to a chandelier or hung round the edge of an ornamental vase. b. A chandelier [the usual sense in Fr.].

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* ii. 187 Hung with many great Circles of Lamps .. intermixed with Lustres or Balls of Glass. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Tess Nar* 8 Sept., The whole is made gay by pictures .. and in almost every room

large lustres of rock crystal. 1754 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 160 A glass lustre or chandelier. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 45 Many a maid, with busy feet That sparkle in the Lustre's ray. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxi. The remains of a lustre, without any drops. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Lustre*, a bright brass chandelier, suspended from a ceiling, as we see in churches, theatres, &c. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1133 A bronze lustre for sixty candles. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 277 Lustres of coloured crystal.

6. a. A thin light dress material having a cotton (formerly also silk or linen) warp and woollen weft and a highly lustrous surface.

1831 G. R. PORTEK *Silk Manuf.* 299 Poplins and lustres are .. composed partly of silk and partly of worsted. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 555 Linen lustres .. are dutiable. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 We do not believe there lives a woman whose patriotism would induce her to wear an English lustre if she is able to buy a French cashmere.

b. A kind of wool having a lustrous surface.

1894 *Times* 22 Jan. 13/4 The best lustres and demi-lustres are sure to be more in request than any other kinds.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lustre process*, *trade*; in sense 'having a lustrous or glossy surface', as *lustre fabric*, *fleece*, *goods*, *wool*; objective gen., as *lustre-maker*; *lustre mottling*, 'the peculiar mottling seen in pæcilitic rocks' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); *lustre ware*, cheap pottery with surface ornamentation in bright metallic colours.

1886 SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 199 If 'lustre fabrics are out of fashion the demand for home-grown wool diminishes. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/9 'Lustre and demi-lustre fleeces. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 France has again begun to give out orders for 'lustre goods. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 The silk manufacturers of Lyons are .. worse off while the taste for finely-wrought wool lasts than the Yorkshire 'lustre makers. 1900 *19th Cent.* Sept. 4/7 The 'lustre process was known in Siena at a very early date. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/7 In the twofold weft and 'lustre trade there is an abundance of work. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 'Lustre ware consists of an inferior quality of the materials worked into the usual forms, and having the hue of gold, platinum, or copper, &c. fixed on the glaze. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 The wool .. has a glistening appearance, which has earned for it the name 'lustre wool'.

Lustre (lŭ'stəi), sb. 2. Also 6 *Sc.* *lustrir*, 6- (now *U. S.*) *luster*. [Anglicized form of LUSTRUM.] A period of five years.

1387 TREVISIA *Nidion* (Rolls) VIII. 29 Thirity yere of vj. lustres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* l. v. 94 Eftir mony lustre and zeiris outelid in. 1685 BOYLE *Erse Eng.* p. xiii. The following Discourse was written .. some Lustres ago. 1715 GARTH *Clarendon* 221 The fourth bright Lustre had but just begun To shade his blushing cheeks with doubtful d-awn. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* II. 9 Soit will be the turn of you young folks, come eight more lustres, and your heads will be bald like mine. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bed* (1900) 27 After a lustre of celibacy She married with a publican.

† **Lustre**, sb. 3. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrum*.] A cave.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 159 But, turning to his lustre, Calues and Dam, He shewes abhor'd death, in his angers flame. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lustre*, a Den of wilde beasts.

† **Lustre**, v. 1. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lustrare* to LUSTRATE.]

1. *trans.* To purify; = LUSTRATE v. 1.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 285 That all his actions moral be watered and lustrified with faith.

2. To view, survey; = LUSTRATE v. 1.

1541 PAYNEL *Catline* xiv. 20 b. They trusted, that Jupiter, lustring and beholdinge all thynges, wolde discover the counsailes .. of those vngaritious hopelostes. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 10 If a Pagan's life be well lustr'd.

Lustre (lŭ'stəi), v. 2. Also 7-9 *luster*. [ad. L. *lustrare* see LUSTRE sb. 1]

† 1. *trans. a.* To render illustrious. b. To throw light upon, illustrate. c. To render specious or attractive. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iv. 728 As a Husband's Nobleness doth lustre A mean-born Wife; So [etc.]. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) Ep. Ded. Aijj, Worthy, loe to you at last; Saint Pauls Antichrist in such lineaments as that Apelles his pencil, or coale rather was pleased to shadow him in. Lustr'd I say not, vnuailed onely, and made more barefaced. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. iv. 20 The Policy then which is most simple and single, and lest lustr'd with the pompe & bravery of Ceremonies [etc.]. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kings* i. 17 Our Puritans have from hence learned to colour and lustre their ugly Treasons .. with the cloake of Religion.

2. *intr.* To be or become lustrous. Now rare.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 62 Eeune lyk as her dectee to the Sanctis doth lustre in heunblisse. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Her five bright Lanthorns luster round the seas, Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. 326 What bloom, what brightness lustres o'er her cheeks! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 Their feathers lustered in the moonlight as they passed.

3. *trans.* To put a lustre upon (cloth, pottery, etc.). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 201 Isinglass .. used .. in lustring silk ribbons.

Lustred (lŭ'stəid), a. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 or v. 2 + -ED.] Having a lustre; *spec.* in *Ceramics*, having a thin glaze or a metallic lustre.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Lustred Seal*, a furrier's name for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. l. 394 The lustred kingfisher. 1893 *Athenæum* 17 June 774/1 A small room in the Louvre has been appropriated to a collection of Persian lustred pottery.

† **Lustree**. *Obs. rare.* [F. (*éttoffe*) *lustrée*.] A lustred silk fabric.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 244 Courtezans .. cover their .. faces with a vail of a certaine glittering taffeta or lustrée.

Lustreful (lŭ'stəfŭl), a. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -FUL.] Lustrous.

1843 BARNFORD *Homely Rhymes* (1864) 76 And raven had never spread plume on the air Whose lustreful darkness with his might compare. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xiii. 333 Her eyes were proudly lustreful.

Lustreless (lŭ'stəiləs), a. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without lustre; said freq. of the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* II. 109 (Fitzedw. Hall). a. 1814 *Spaniards* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 246 Her eyes .. Now lustreless are cast upon the ground, Or stare around her with a vacant gaze. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. 393 No perfect or refined form can be expressed except in opaque and lustreless matter. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 254 The skin .. becomes dry, lustreless, and scurfy.

† **Lustrement**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -MENT.] Lustrous appearance.

a. 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 51 Notwithstanding all specious shewes, and lustrement, they retained the state and condition of sins.

† **Lustrical**, a. *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* [f. L. *lustricus*, f. LUSTRUM; see -ICAL.] Pertaining to purification. Only in *lustrical day* (L. *dies lustricus*): see *quots.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Lustrical day*, ones christning day. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 6 This name was .. imposed .. on the ninth day, called the lustrical, or day of purification.

† **Lustrific**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrificus*; see LUSTRUM and -IFIC.] Purificatory. † So **Lustrifical** a.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lustrifical*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lustrifick*, purging. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 393 Sprinkling themselves with lustrifical Water.

† **Lustrification**. *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -IFICATION.] A making lustrous.

1631 *Celestina* i. 16 Shee made .. ointments for to make the face smooth, lustrifications, clarifications [etc.].

Lustrify (lŭ'strifai), v. rare. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -IFY.] *trans.* To make lustrous.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Ointments for various purposes of lustrifying and beautifying the complexion.

Lustrine (lŭ'stri:n), a. [a. F. *lustrine*, f. *lustrer* LUSTRE sb. 1, after It. *lustrino*.] A glossy silk fabric. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1229 Specimens of figured silks: Lustrine, taffeta, English velvet. 1883 *Advt. 'great silk sale'* in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/4 Black and white Lustrines, from 12d. per yard.

Lustring (lŭ'striŋ), sb. *Obs. exc. arch.* (See also LUSTERING.) [Alteration of F. *lustrine* (see *prec.*), It. *lustrino*, as if f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -ING 1 or -ING 3.] A glossy silk fabric. Also *attrib.*

1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3262/4 The Royal Lustring Company of England do give notice, that .. their Ware-house .. shall be opened every day to sell their Allamodes, Renfores, and Lustrings. 1732 LEDIARD *Scotch* II. vii. 75 All sorts of stuffs .. of Italian lustrings. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 68 A pink coloured French lustring. 1789 *Bath Fm.* 3 Aug. (Fashions), A stomacher of white lustring. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Distant Correspondents*, As rapid as a damaged lustring. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 334 She must have new gowns of lustring and taffeta.

Lustering (lŭ'striŋ), vbl. sb. *techn.* Also *U. S.* *lustering*. [f. LUSTRE v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LUSTRE v. 2; the manner in which something is lustr'd. In *Metalurgy* = BRIGHTENING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lustering* (*Metalurgy*), the brightening of metal in the crucible at the moment of reaching its point of purity. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 200/2 The style, colours, lustering, and other characteristics of the beautiful ceramic ware of Persia.

b. *concr.* = LUSTRE sb. 1 d. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lustering*, a polish; as black-luster for stoves, etc.

Lustering, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] Exhibiting a lustre; lustrous, shining.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* l. (Arb.) 29 O gay Godesse lustering. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 108. 2/2 Your Rayes so extensive, And Lustering Streamers so all-comprehensive. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 245 O'er the image of the lustering moon Gloomily a sable speck is spreading.

† **Lustrous**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRE sb. 1, after *illustrious*.] Splendid, lustrous.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 7 Most worthily may .. Old Berengarius fairly shine Within this Skie of lustrous Starres, Who 'gainst Romes errors fought Truths wars. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 132 You will see folk there of much more lustrous attire.

Lustrous (lŭ'strəs), a. [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lustréux*.] Having lustre, sheen, or gloss.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 41 My sword and yours are kinne, good sparkes and lustrous. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eclog.* i. But dark within, they drink no lustrous light. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 29 Where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 162 Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii. Thick, lustrous, well-arranged black hair and whiskers. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The Romans manufactured a red lustrous ware on the banks of the Rhine.

b. *fig.* (Cf. LUSTRE sb. 1 4.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xx. § 1 A certaine .. lustrous masse of matter chosen to glie glory .. to the eloquence of discourses. 1625 — *Sylva* § 956 The more Lustrous the Imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Decay Beggars*, The Blind Beggar .. whose story doggerel rhymes .. cannot so degrade or attenuate, but that some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguisements. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 40 She saw the Lustrous, her great lord, appear.

Hence **Lustrously** adv., **Lustrousness**.

1830 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars .. they shall .. be lost All meanly in its moonlike lustrousness. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 56 The clemency and moderation, which

shine so lustreously in the English crown. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The steel. becomes lustreously white. 1892 *HENLEY Song & Sword*, etc. *Loud. Voluntaries* ii. 26 With this enchanted lustreousness.

|| **Lustrum** (*lustrum*). Pl. *lustra*, *lustrums*, *erron. lustras*. [*L. lustrum*; usu. believed to be f. root of *lustrare* to wash (cogn. w. *lavare* LAVE v.).]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A purificatory sacrifice made by the censors for the people once in five years, after the census had been taken. Hence, the census itself.

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* xi. viii. (1622) 150 He [Claudius] appointed a view to be taken of the city which is called Lustrum, and the number of the citizens to be enrolled. [1780 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 224/2 We hear from Rome that they had a lustrum (or a numbering of the people) there on the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that city 155,184 inhabitants.]

2. A period of five years.

In Latin sometimes used for a period of four years.

1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time To Rdr.* a. 3. Can any true account of time be made... by the census of Lustrum, which the Grecians call *Penteterides*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 24 The Lustrum or computation of the five years beginning at the leap year, when the Dogstar doth arise. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 264 Prolonging them... to so many years or Lustras. 1686 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Kidens* No. 71 (1713) II. 189 Till two short Lustra o're your Sacred Head shall flow. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ii. 173 We push time from us, and we wish him back; Lavish of Lustrums, and yet fond of life. 1849 *Poe Morella*, Thus passed away two lustra of her life. 1901 M. T. F. McCARTHY *Five Yrs. Incl.* xxiv. 343 There were, during the lustrum under review, 1077 men in Ireland who had been called to the Bar.

3. U. S. In college use.

1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* ii. (1854) 36 It is the book not of an academic lustrum only, nor of a lifetime, but of generations. 1860 C. DUFFEE *Hist. Williams Coll.* 200 A proposition was then submitted to the Alumni... that the classes in lustrums, or divisions of fours, engage to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars each.

† **Lustry**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. *LUSTRE* sb.1 + -Y.]

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 The vyolet Hyacinth... Lustrie Diamonde, shining Topaz.

† **Lustsome**, a. Obs. rare. [OE. **lustsum* (implied in *lustsumlic* pleasant) = OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *lustsam*, Goth. *lustasams*; see *LUST* sb. and -some.] ? Covetous, ? wilful.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 1641 (Gott.) All lustsum, all wicked-hede Has fild his world on lenth and brede. a. 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. (1850) I. 72/1, I am not so lustsum and dul, that I shulde bihote thes thingis me to know.

Lusty (*l'vsti*), a. Also 3-5 *lusti*, 6 *losty*, 6-7 *lustie*. [f. *LUST* sb. + -y. Cf. MHG. *lustic* (mod.G. *lustig*), ON. *lostig-r*.]

† 1. Of persons and their attributes: Joyful, merry, jocund; cheerful, lively. Obs.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1693 Alle pleinde somet, alle lahinde somet, eauer illiche lusti. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 655 And from his courser, with a lusty herte, In to a groue ful hastily he sterte. 14. *Epiphany in Tindale's Vis.* (1843) 109 With lusty hart and glad chere and myld of face. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom. Prol.*, The lawe requirith a fre, a willinge, a lusty and a lounyng hearte. 1552 *ASCHAN Germany* 16 The one so lusty with good luck that he had no lust to leave, and the other so chafed with losing that he still would venture. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 41 The gentlemen... keepe sumptuous houses, lusty ports, and great hospitalitie. 1621 *FLETCHER Isl. Princess* ii. vii, My most noble Princes, no discontents, but all be lustie. He that frownes this day is an open enemy.

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now arch. and dial.

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas Pro.* (1554) 35 Their... lustie freshe singing. c. 1440 — *Nightingale Poems* 337 Sche, .. all the someres nyght Ne seseth not with morny a lusty note. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Let us some lusty balet syng. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vi. 7 The lusty chere [1611 banquet] of the wyllful shall come to an ende. 1596 *Sir J. DAVIES Orchestra* lxviii, With loffie turnes and capriols in the ayre, Which with the lustie tunes accordeth fayre. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* iv. v, Well met sir, you are for this lusty wedding? 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* iv, The lusty banqueting with sweetmeats and comfts. 1864 *SKEAT T. Uhland's Poems* 262 Hark! a lusty horn is sounded. 1896 *CROCKETT Grey Man* xxvii, 183 Never once did we speak of wars and stratagems... but all of friendship, of lusty daffing, and of leasome love.

† 2. Pleasing, pleasant. Obs.

† a. Pleasing in appearance; beautiful. Obs.

a. 1240 *Wokunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Pi leor is swa animeete lufsum and lusti on to loken. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 35 Now be the lusti somer floures, Now be the stormy wynter shoures. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi, The medowes... Tapited bene with diners floures newe, Of sundry motlees lusty for to sene. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* xi. ix. 86 Lavynia... That doun for schame did cast hys lusty cun [L. decoros]. 1530 *TINDALE Gen.* iii. 6 The woman sawe that it was a good tree to eate of and lustie unto the eyes. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 9 a, Hillockes which are pleasant and lusty to loken unto. a. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xvii, 63 Quhen throu hir garments, heir and thair, Apperit hir lustie limis square.

† b. Of dress: Handsome, gay. Of persons: Gaily dressed. Obs.

c. 1412 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 486 Who now moost may bere on his bak at ones Of cloth and furrou, hath a fresch renoun; He is 'a lusty man' clept for be nones. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 58 Ane hundreth ladies, lustie in to wedis, Als fresch as floures that in May vp spedis. 1530 *PALSGK.* 318/1 Lusty or fresche in apparayle, frisque. 1555 *BRADFORD in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. xlv. 134 Ye shall prove their lustie lyveries to be bought with exceeding great excoess. 1584 *PEELE Arraignm. Paris* i. i, Her lustie mantle

waning in the winde. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* x. 7 Long since the Summer layd Her lustie Brav'rie downe. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Shepherdess* i. i, Every shepherds boy Puts on his lusty greene.

† c. Of seasons, places, etc.: Pleasant, delightful. Obs.

1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 736 And with him, in that lusty place, So fair folk and so fresh hadde he. c. 1385 — *Sgr.'s T.* 44 Ful lusty was the wedder and benigne. c. 1430 *LYDG. Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 4807 In that fresche [l]usty place Hem to disporte and solace. 1525 *L. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lxxix. [lxxv.] 236 It was in the ioly lusty moneth of Aprell. c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* I. 149 That I may conure in some lustie groue. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Shepherdess* i. i, Since the lusty spring began.

† d. Pleasant to the taste. Obs.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 29 Till fiery Tytan... Had dried up the lusty lycord nywe, Upon the herbes in the grene mede. c. 1450 *MYRC* 1436 Also 3ef þou synned hast In mete or drynke by lusty tast.

† e. Of language, eloquence, etc.: Pleasing, agreeable. Obs.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 372 That it be lore lawefulle, and lusty to here. c. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xviii. 235 Into this ende... the visiden certein colouris of rethorik, that with hem her spechis schulle be the more lusti. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* l. 980 All the audyence Rejoyced to here her lusty eloquence. a. 1529 *SKELTON Repr.* etc. Wks. 1843 l. 207 Yong scoolers... when they have lecherously lycked a lytell of the lycorous eluctuary of lusty learning.

† f. Full of desire, desirous. Const. *to*, *for*. Obs.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1059 Sum lordes to lunge lusty þai were. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 96 Than George bad y^e kyng... be lusty to goddes servyce. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lincoln.* vii. (1562) 124 b, These thynges are written for our sake, to make vs lusty to folowe oure vocation. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* 97 Lusty for labour.

† g. Full of lust or sexual desire; lustful. Obs.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prol.* 41 Py stynkyng swyn fy, foule moot thee falle, .. a taketh heede sires, of this lusty man. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 224/2 Lusty... *libidinosus*. 1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* 68 It is better to kepe the horse from the mares, .. for... he shall be more lusty, and the moo horse coltes shall he gete. 1562 *Child Marriages* etc. 75 He went... when he was lusty, to his wief, and visid her compaigny in bed. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Shepherdess* iv. ii, Proroking thoughts that stirr vpp lusty fiers. 1611 *COTGR., Recheffer zu chien*, to make him lustie, or desirous of the bitch. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 104 While their Youth is fill'd with kindly Fire, Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

5. Full of healthy vigour.

a. Of persons and animals: Healthy, strong, vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat arch. in literary use; common in dialects. † In early use often: Valiant, courageous, active (obs.).

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Ancel. & Arc.* 85 This... knight... Was yong and there with all a lusty knyght. c. 1386 — *Prol.* 80 With hym there was his some a yong Squier A lounyere, and a lusty Bachelor. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b. v. b, That hawke was neuer so lusty nor so joly before. 1521 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 281, I mett his Holynes, and my thought I never sawe hym more lusty. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xvii. 22 A mery herte maketh a lusty age, but a sorowfull minde dryeth vp y^e bones. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 128 For milking, or for feeding, it is best alwaies to choose such as are young, of lusty age. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 66. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 All idle, lustie, and wandring beggars, who ought not to eate. a. 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1669) 27 Cause a lusty Servant (his Arms well washed) to mix the honey and water together. 1702 *Pope Jan. & May* 135 Old as I am, my lusty limbs appear like winter greens, that flourish all the year. 1791 *COWPER Lind* i. 175 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. 1824 *BYRON Deformed Transf.* i. l, Though my brothers are So beautiful and lusty. 1876 *BLACKB. Madcap* v. vii. 65 But what pathos was there possible to those stalwart young fellows with their lusty throats, their tobacco, and beer and wine? 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., [To be sold] to prime lusty heifers.

transf. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 31 Make lusty the mynde of a Christian souldier. a. 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 14 Truth is the natural food of our soul... doth render it lusty, plump and active. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 33 note, They were... the natural guides of the lusty young democracy. 1880 *NEWMAN SMYTH Old Faiths in New Lt.* i. (1882) 19 Much even of our most positive and lusty science is still only in its infancy.

† b. Phrases. **Lusty Laurence** (cf. *LAURENCE*): 'a good wencher' (Nares). **Lusty Juventus**: the title of a morality play produced c. 1550; often used allusively in 16th c. Obs.

1582 *STANFURD Eneis* II. (Arb.) 594 You lustye iuventus In yeers and carcase prime. 1641 in *Arber Stationers' Reg.* (1875) II. 309 A ballad intituled Lustye Lawrence. 1594 *BARNFIELD Helens Rape Poems* (Arb.) 40 Old lad, and bold lad, such a Boy, such a lustie iuventus. 1598 *MARSTON Metam. Pigm.* etc. *Sat.* iv. F 1 b, When strong backt Hercules... Rob'd fifty thynges of virginity. Farre more then lusty Laurence. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Captain* iv. iii, Lusty Laurence, See what a Gentlewoman you have saluted. a. 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* i. iii, Well, lusty Laurence, were but my night now, Old as I am, I would make you clap on Spurs, But I would reach you. 1636 *DEKKER Wonder of Kingd.* v. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 279 Hee'll prove a lustie Lawrence.

c. With reference to vegetable growth. arch.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* III. viii. 434 In the spring and March when the trees are in flowers, and beginne to grow lustie. 1666 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 128 Thus you will have lusty ships. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. (1682) 8 The Plumbe... growing so lusty, as to mount up without them [the lobes]. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* ix, Great happiness Grew, like a lusty flower in June's career.

† d. Of soil: Fertile, prolific. Obs.

1601 *W. BARLOW Defence* 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie groundes, these manured by industry, prouee soundly fertile.

† e. Insolent, arrogant, self-confident. Obs.

a. 1568 *ASCHAN Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 54 To thinke well of him selfe, to be lustie in contemning of others. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 Purposing... to show a lusti contempt of so silli a friend. 1588 *J. HARVEY Disc. Probl.* 46 The great emperor of Turkes... is lately become... somewhat cranker and lustier, than his accustomed maner was. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* VI. xxxvi. 242 The Coloners only of Velitre, upon so long rest and quietnesse began to be lustie and wax wanton [L. *gestientes otio*]. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* x. § 102 When they found it fit to make any lusty Declaration against the Parliament, .. they always inserted somewhat that might look like candour and tenderness towards the King's Party.

† 7. Of inanimate agencies (e.g. a fire, wine, poison, a disease): Strong, powerful. Obs.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 228 The husbandmen sat warming their shankes by a lustie fire that filled the chimney. 1596 *DRAYTON Leg.* iii. 21 Many a low Ebbe, many a lustie Tide. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* iv. iv, Strong lusty London beer. a. 1647 *Prol. to Beaumont & FL's Custom Country*, They... dranke lusty wine, The nectar of the Muses. a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Cont. betw. B. J. & W. D. Wks.* (1711) 224 It was strong and lusty poison. 1683 *TRAYON Way to Health* xlv. (1697) 380 The close Rooms, lusty Fires, drawn Curtains, and other torturing Circumstances. 1692 *LOCKE Med.* § 29 Distempers... which, by too forward applications, might have been lusty diseases.

† b. Of a ship: Sailing well. Obs.

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 In an hour we cast more over-board than was laden in a day; and... immediately we perceiv'd the Vessel to be more lusty. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 155 4 The *Paradox*... had a sharp dispute with a lusty privateer, who got from him. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 The Chase is a lusty brave Ship.

8. Of actions (esp. those involving physical effort, as a blow, a shout): Vigorous. Of a meal, etc.: 'Hearty', abundant.

1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 14 He... beheld the lusty Love which each of them to other made. a. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 122 A word drawn from the lusty shout of souldiers. 1710 *STEELE Teller No. 266* 2 He drunk a lusty Draught. 1779 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr. Thrale once a day makes a lusty dinner. 1797 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 271 The Turk... gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honour. 1840 *THACKERAY King of Tretot*, And every day it came to pass That four lusty meals made him welcome. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xl. 177 She gave her a maternal welcome... bestowing lusty blows on her back. 1894 *HALL Caine Marjuman* III. xiv. 175 There was some lusty disputation.

† 9. Massive, substantial, large. Obs.

1640 *Lanc. Lovers in Brand Pop. Antig.* (1849) II. 37 We will have a lustie Cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash. 1645 *ENVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 126 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men, .. with divers lusty pieces of ordnance. 1647 *LILLY Chr. Astral.* lxxvi. 432 Provided alwaies, it be not to hinder themselves from enjoying a lusty Benefice. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 127 If ten or twenty of the lustiest noble-men estates of England were cleaverly sliced among the indigent. 1691 *SHADWELL Sconers* i. i, A bottle of Spirit of Canary and a lusty glass. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xv. 123 Four boys and a little girl sat at a side table where... a lusty loaf was laid under contribution.

† b. ? Important, striking. ? nonce-use.

1788 *H. WALPOLE Let. Earl Strafford* 17 June (1846) VI. 202 To have Constantinople taken, merely as a lusty event.

10. Of persons: Massively built. Hence, corpulent, stout, fat.

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1341 He was lusty and well made, though not tall. 1785 *G. A. BELLAMY Apology* IV. 5 That lady, playing the character of Arpsia... being very lusty, the scene men found great difficulty to lift the chair into which she had thrown herself. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II. 209 Quite a grand looking man, though not lusty, but rather thinish. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* ii, Being a robust and lusty man, he... found it impossible to get through between the bars. 1839 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 180, I came upon a gang of lusty women, as the phrase is here for women in the family-way. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Lusty... 2. Obese; fat.

11. Comb. (parasynthetic), as *lusty-handed*, *lusty-limbed*, *lusty-lunged* adjs.

1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 639 The... heaps Of apples, which the lusty-handed year, .. o'er the blushing orchard shakes. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3014 So 'lusty hewed of colour. 1897 *PULLEN-BURRY Blotted Out* 17 Red-nosed 'lusty-limbed swains. 1895 *CLIVE HOLLAND Jap. Wif.* (ed. 11) 87 Instruments... blown by other equally 'lusty-lunged boys.

Hence † **Lusty sh.** (*Naut.*). = *HEARTY* sb.2

1805 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1806) IX. 375 Now then, my lusties, for a lug at the bowlines.

† **Lusty gallant**. Obs.

1. The name of a dance; also of a dance-tune.

1569 *ELDERTON in Collect. B. L. Ball. & Broadside* (1867) 14 A proper new Ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques, whose Death is bewailed to the Tune of New Lusty Gallant. 1577 *BRETTON Wks. Eng. Wit* (Chappell *Mus. Old T.* I. 91), The youth must needs go dance, First galliards—then larrousse, and heidegy—Old Lusty Gallant—All flowers of the broom. 1578 *PROCTOR Gorg. Gallery* D b, A proper Dittie. To the tune of Lusty Gallant. 1594 *NASHE Terrors* At. Wks. (Grosart) III. 271 After all they danst Lustie gallant, & a drunken Danish Lualto or two.

2. A fanciful name for some tint of light red.

1587 *HARRISON Descr. Eng.* II. vii. 172 In *Holished*, I might here name a sort of hewes devised for the nonce, wherewith to please phantastical heads, as goose-turd greene... popingale blue, lustie gallant. 1589 *RIDER Bibb. Schol.* 1709 Lusty gallant colour or light red, *shudkins*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 110 The French vse therewith [the hyacinth] to die their light reds or lustie-gallant.

Lusum, obs. form of **LOVESOME**.

|| **Lusus naturæ** (*lūsūs nātūræ*). Also 9 simply **lusus**. [*L. lūsūs nātūræ* a playing or sport of Nature.] A supposed sportive action of Nature to which the origin of marked variations from the normal type (of an animal, plant, etc.) was formerly ascribed. Chiefly *concr.*, a natural production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a result of sportive design; a 'freak of nature'.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) l. 351 Others more probably account them [fossils] to be *Lusus Naturæ*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii. They .. concluded unanimously, that I was only *scriptum scalath*, which is interpreted literally *lusus naturæ*. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* l. 180 Doctor Hunter .. exhibits many arms .. shewing this *Lusus Naturæ*. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Mission* 46 The wild turkey is invariably black; although, it is possible, that by some *lusus naturæ*, there may be white. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 35 The animals of the Antediluvian world were not monsters; there was no *lusus* or extravagance. 1845 FORD *Hamble, Spain* l. 334 A *lusus naturæ* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xlviii. I have found a bower today A green *lusus*—fashioned half in Chance, and half in Nature's play. 1880 GRAY *Strut. Bot.* 439 *t. Lusis*, a 'sport' or variation from a seed or bud. 1885 MACH. *K.xm.* 18 Feb. 3/2 It is a veritable curiosity—a sort of fossilised *lusus naturæ*.

Luswart, Lut, var. forms of **LUSARD, LUTE**.

† **Lutament**. Obs.— [ad. *L. lutamentum*.] 'A wall or bridge made with mortar' (Cockeram 1623).

Lutanist, lutenist (*lūtānist*, *lūnist*). Also **lutanist**, **lutist**, **lutunist**, **lutunist**. [*ad. med. L. lūtānistā*, *f. lūtāna lute*.] A lute-player.

1600 J. DOWLAND 2d Bk. *Songs* title-p. Batchelor of Musick, and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* iv. v. (1638) 84 The Lutanist takes Flats and Sharps, And out of those so dissonant notes, does strike A ravishing Harmony. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii. I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 243 The celebrated Striggio a lutenist and voluminous composer. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 52 An accomplished lutenist and singer. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* x. 135 As a good lutenist makes the vibration of the string accompany a good singer. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xv. Lyrics .. set to music by Robert Johnson, a lutenist in high repute.

Lutany. [? Formed after *prec.*] ? Lute-music. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 41 (Minstrels) without end Reel your shrill lutany.

Lutar, obs. form of **LUTER**.

† **Lutarius**, *a. Obs.* rare—1. [*f. L. lūtāri-us* (*f. lut-um* mud) + *-ous*.] Inhabiting mud.

1681 GREW *Museum* l. iii. 38 A scaly tortoise shell .. of the Lutarius kind.

† **Lutary**, *a. Obs.* rare—1. [*ad. L. lūtārius*: see *prec.*]

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. Lutarie tortoise. **Lutarynauncer**: see **LUTHERANACER**.

† **Lutation**. Obs. [*n.* of action, *f. L. lūtāre* LUTE *v.* 2.] a. The process of luting. b. The material used in the process.

1611 FLORIO, *Alutatio*, a luting or lutation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 265 Then to Lutation have a care, therein be no abuse. *Ibid.* 272 Lutation .. is a medicine thin or thick .. which stoppeth most exactly the orificium of the vessel. 1657 in *Phys. Dict.*

Lutby, variant of **LOTEBY** Obs., paramour.

Lutch, *v. Obs.* exc. dial. (*Yorks.*) Also 4 **luche**. *trans.* To lift.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 230 In-to þat ludyh lōze þay luche hym some. 1888 SHEFFIELD *Gloss.*, *Lutch*.

Lute (*lūt*), *sb.* 1. Also 4 **loyt**, 5–6 **lutte**, **lewte**. [*a. f. lut* (Cotgrave; now written *luth*) whence *lt. liuto*, *Du. liut*, *Da. liut*, *WHG. lute* (*G. lute*); another form of the word appears in *Pr. laut*, *Sp. laud*, *Pg. alaudé*; a. Arab. *العود al-ūd*, where *al-* is the definite article.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, much in vogue from the 14th to the 17th centuries, the strings of which were struck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with those of the left.

1361–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 127 In uno viro ludenti in uno loyt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 268 For sorwe of which he brak his minstrelcy, Bothe harpe, and lute, and giterne, and sautrye. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 101 He hard a sovyne .. Of harp, luttis, and getarnys. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 218 Item, to the menstrellis for the menyngye of a lewte iij. iiij. d. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystroune* 29 He lumbryth on a lewde lewte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Sygne psalmes vnto him with the lute and instrument in the strynges. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Garden* iv. (1669) 117 When Orpheus strook th' inspired Lute, The trees danc'd round. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless* Mar 18 Apr. Four of them began to play some soft airs on instruments between a lute and a guitar. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 143 The Lute of which hardly the sound or shape is known at present, was during the last two centuries the favorite chamber instrument of every nation of Europe. 1879 STAINER *Mus. of Bible* 22 A guitar and lute only vary with regard to the shape or length of the body and neck.

transf. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxv. The forest tomb Had .. taken the soft lute from his lorn voice.

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the harpsichord (see *quot.* 1885).

1879 A. J. HIPPINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 691 *t.* The so-called 'lute-stop'. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 702 To the three shifting registers of jacks of the octave and first and second unisons were added the 'lute', the charm of which was due to the favouring of high harmonies by plucking the strings close to the bridge, and the 'harp', a surding or muting effect [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lute-case*, *lute-lesson*, *lute-maker*, *lute-master*, *lute-playing*, *lute-tune*; *lute-resounding*, *lute-voiced* adjs.; *lute-fashion* adv.; *lute-backed* *a.*, having a back shaped like a lute; *lute-fingered* *a.*, having fingers adapted to the lute; *lute-pin*, one of the pegs or screws for tuning the strings of the lute; † *lute-shoulders* (*cf. lute-backed*), round shoulders; *lute-way* adv., in the way in which the lute is played (*cf. hyra-way*). Also **LUTE-STRING**.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 Those who are 'Lute backed, thicke shouldered, and bending forward, .. bee long lined. 1582 STANFURD *Arms*, etc. (Arl.) 141 This slut .. with a head lyke a 'lute-case; bore it twelve Leagues, and sold it for three halfpence. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 12 His .. Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, 'Lute-fashion, upon his knees). 1873 BROWNING *Red Clot. Nt.-cap* l. Wks. 1898 II. 274/2 (Fiddle) sawn bow-hand-wise, Or touched lute-fashion and forefinger-plucked. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 73 The soft, 'lute-finger'd Muses. 1610 DOWLAND (*title*) Varietie of 'Lute-lessons. 1573 BARET *Altr. L.* 672 A 'lute-maker, *testudinaris*. 1610 DOWLAND *Lute-lessons* D2. Hans Gerle, Lutenist, Citizen and Lute-Maker of Nuremberg. 1665 B. PRAYS *Diary* 12 Feb. Then comes Mr. Casar, my boy's 'lute-master. 1793 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3021 *t.* Mr. Dupre, Lute-Master, has set up a School at the White-Periwig in King-street. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* F4. Otherwise he looks like a case of tooth-picks, or a 'Lute pin put in a suite of apparell. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* to My Breeches like a paire of Lute-pins be, Scarce Buttocke-roomes, as every man may see. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 He doth fondlie incorporate the spirit of the 'Lute-plaier in the Lute. *Ibid.* xiv. 221 He cannot put his 'Lute-playing in exercise. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* iv. 306 Love-whispering woods, and 'lute-resounding waves. 1500–20 'Lut schulderis [see *LUTTERED*]. c 1500 *Proverbs* in *Gloss. Antiq. Report*. (1809) IV. 406 He that is a perfyte musician Perceyvithe the 'Lute twenes and the goode proportion. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 774 Thy 'lute-voiced brother will I sing ere long. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* l. ix. Auditus, shall we here thee play, the Lyero-way, or the 'Lute-way, shall we? 1611 J. MAYNARD (*title*), XII Wonders of the World .. With some Lessons to play Lyra-ways alone, or .. with another Violl set Lute-way.

Lute (*lūt*), *sb.* 2. See also **LUTUM**. [*ad. OF. lut* (*f. lut*) or *med. L.* (use of *L. lutum* mud).]

1. Tenacious clay or cement composed of various ingredients, and used to stop an orifice, to render air-tight a joint between two pipes, to coat a retort, etc., and to protect a graft. Also with *a* and *pl.* a particular kind of this substance. † *Lute of wisdom* [= *med. L. lutum sapientie*], a composition for hermetical sealing, variously described by alchemists. *Fat lute* (see *quot.* 1836–41).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Pe moup of his pott schal be ioynd to be moup of þe pott þat is in þe erpe with good lute, þat þere mowe noon air out þerof. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 Se schulen opene þe hoole of þe vessel in þe heed þat is with se of lute of wysdom, maad of þe softest flour, and of white of eyren, and of moist papere, ymeyngid so þat no ping respire out. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelheuer's Bk. Physicke* 57/1 Put it in a glass, agglutinate the same, with a lute made for that purpose. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 193 The ordinary lutes wherewith to stop vessels of glasse against faint vapours are these. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 68 Lute is made with horse-dung and stiff clay well mix'd together. 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Alch.* 89. 151 Take a good Retort of Glass, and put on it a good coat of strong Lute made of Blood, Lome, Hair, and sharp Sand. 1766 CAVEDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 153 A glass tube fitted into its mouth, and secured with lute. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 789 Lutes are compositions which are employed to defend glass and other vessels from the action of fire [etc.]. 1836–41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1037 Fat lute, composed of pipe-clay and drying oil, well beaten to a stiff mass. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 114 Make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay, in equal parts.

† 2. In sense of *L. lutum*: Mud. Also *attrib.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 Lute, Unds, and Sands did long our March oppose. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* l. 143 Roundish granules of a pale lute colour.

3. 'A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the access of air to the contents' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

Lute (*lūt*), *sb.* 3 *U. S. Brickmaking*. [*n.* Du. *loet* (whence also *LOOT* *sb.* 1.)] (See *quot.* 1889.)

1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Mannf. Bricks* etc. (ed. 2) 142 There is a tool used for scraping off and levelling the moulding floor. .. It consists of a piece of light pine board, .. set upright, with a long light handle in the centre. At the bottom is tacked a thin piece of steel, generally an old wood-saw blade, with the teeth turned upward. .. The tool is called a 'lute'.

† **Lute**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Short. *f. LUTE-STRING* 2.

1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1099/4 Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes.

Lute (*lūt*), *v.* 1 Now rare. [*f. Lute* *sb.* 1.] a. *intr.* To play on the lute. b. *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. or quoted words: To express by means of the lute. c. *intr.* To sound like a lute.

a. a 1479 CAXTON *Bk. Curteys* xlv. To harpe and lute, or lustely to syng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 64. I may not lute, or yet daunce or syng! 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxi. 23 Therefore thy faythfulness to prayse, I will both Lute and sing. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears*

l. iii. 83 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 He lutethe, he harpeth, and singethe all the day.

b. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 423 Thame luted Lone in a loudie note, *Ecco quam bonum et quam iocundum, etc.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 111 Knaves are men, That lute and flute fantastic tenderness.

c. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* l. 167 Her new voice luting soft Cried, 'Lycius'.

Lute (*lūt*), *v.* 2 [*ad. L. lūtāre* (*f. luter*, 16th c.) *f. lut-um*: see *LUTE* *sb.* 2. Cf. *ENLUTE*.]

1. *trans.* To coat with lute, esp. to cover (a crucible, etc.) with lute as a protection against fire; to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints of (a vessel). Also with *about*, *up*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. (1495) 873 Oera breite Rede in newe crockes wel stoppyd and latyd wyth newe claye. 1562 BULLIAR *Dial. Savane & Clar.* 25 b. Then ye shall lute the gappe, or manthe of the vaines .. with this medicen. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ha.* ii. 4 Before they distill, luting the Limbeck. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelheuer's Bk. Physicke* 67/1 Put this .. in a nuc pot, and lute the same very close. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 520 The better way is to lute it well, and close with clay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 33 Their small boats, made of the barks of trees, sowed with barke and well luted with gumme. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Coupl. Horsem.* 349 Make a cake of clay and therewith lute up the pot. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 135 They make their nests of a longish hemispherical figure, of little twigs, and then lute them. 1662 HOBBS *Cousid.* (1680) 52, I admire them when I see them lute an Alembick handsomely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 86/1 To Lute about the Oven stock with Clay .. to keep the heat in. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* l. 59 Having luted the junctures, let the fire be gradually administered. 1763–6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 7 There is no occasion for the hoop being luted. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. 65 Producing gas by means of a tobacco pipe luted with clay. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 424 Luting his retorts with pipe clay. 1893 *Chamb. Jrl.* 29 July 479. 1 These he places in an earthen vessel, which he lutes with moist earth.

fig. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. 440 Except the Lord open them [thy lips], it were better they were luted with the clay of the grave. 1650 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Low C. Warrs* x. 6 [They] had their eares .. luted against the sound of Peace.

2. To fasten or fix with or as with lute; also with *about*, *down*, *in*, *on*, *together*, *up*; occas. with complement. *Const.* † *against*, *into*, *to*, *unto*. Said also of the luting material.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of I.* II. xiv. 118 And luted theym wyth dong and stones agens the walles. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 88 Put them .. in to a still of glasse, and put his hende on it, & lute them well together. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* l. (1651) 40 Lute it well therewith. 1666 BOYLE *Exp. Formes & Qual.* 422 Then pour out the Mixture into a tall Glass Cucurbit, to which lute on a Head and a Receiver. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Querc.* (1681) 48 A large Glass-Bottle, wherein was Luted up .. a famous Necromancer. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Cover the Vessel, and adapt its Helm to it; lute 'em very well together with the Whites of Eggs and Flower. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Place the mixture in a Crucible .. to which a cover should be luted. 1819 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 387 M. de Thury .. opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper half of a broken bottle. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 212/2 After charging them with the crude ore, the lids were luted down. 1881 LATT in *Nature* XXV. 126 In the neck of the steel cylinder .. there was luted a vertical glass tube.

transf. and *fig.* 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 103 Paracelsus was fast luted in his grave, about the year of Christs Incarnation 1541. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 118 It was a wooden structure firmly luted to its frozen base.

Lute: see **LITE**, **LOOT**, **LOUT**.

Luted (*lūtēd*), *pp. a.* [*f. LUTE* *v.* 2 + *-ED* 1.] Daubed or stopped with lute.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words Art, *Luted*, close stopped with clay, dough, or such like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Nitre*, Put the Luted retort upon a furnace of close Reverberation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 757 Expose the luted crucible to a strong force of fire.

Luteic (*lūtēik*), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. lūtē-us* yellow + *-IC*.] *Luteic acid*: see *quot.*

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Luteic acid* *C₂₆H₂₀O₁₂* (?). A yellow colouring matter prepared from the flowers of *Euphorbia Cyparissias*.

Lutein (*lūtēin*), *Chem.* Also 9 *-ine*. [*f. L. lūtē-us* yolk of egg (neut. of *lūtēus* yellow) + *-IN*.] A substance of a deep yellow colour found in the yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

1869 TRICHOCEM in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 253 Various parts of animals and plants contain a yellow crystallizable substance .. to which .. I assign the name 'luteine'. 1900 ALBANI *Syst. Med.* V. 624 This [absorption band] is indicative of the presence of lutein, to which the colour of the serum is said to be due.

Lutenand, *-a* (unt), obs. forms of **LIEUTENANT**.

† **Lutenar**. Obs. rare—1. [*f. LUTE* *sb.* 1, after **LUTANIST**.] A lute-player.

1626 ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 8 The queenes lutenar, a Frenchman, layd in the Tower.

Lutenist: see **LUTANIST**.

Luteo (*lūtēo*), used as the combining form of *L. lūtēus* LUTEOUS in various scientific terms, to signify the presence of a yellow colour with some other. **Luteo-cobaltic** *a. Chem.*, containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. **Luteo-fuivous** *a. Bot.*, of a tawny yellow colour. **Luteo-fuscescent** *a. Bot.*, of a somewhat dusky yellow colour. **Luteo-fuscons** *a. Bot.*, between fuscons and yellow (Cassell). **Luteo-gallic** (*acid*) *Chem.*, the yellow colouring matter of

gall-nuts. **Luteo-hæmatoidin** *Phys.*, a yellow modification of hæmatoidin. **Luteo-rufescent** *a. Bot.*, of a reddish yellow colour. **Luteo-virescent** *a. Bot.*, of a greenish yellow colour.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Luteo-cobaltic salts*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 205 Apothecia *luteo-fulvous. *Ibid.* 246 Spores 1, *luteo-fuscescent, narrow-oblong [etc.]. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. v. 152 Gallic, ellagic, and *luteogallic acids. 1880 J. W. LEE *Bile* 39 The lutein of Thudichum appears to resemble the *luteo-hæmatoidin.. of Piccolo and Lieben. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 341 Apothecia *luteo-rufescent or reddish-flesh-coloured. *Ibid.* 267 *Lecidea melanochroa*, Leight. *luteo-virescent.

Luteolein (*lütölēin*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *luteoléine*.] Chevreul's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of luteolin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Luteolin (*lütölēin*). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *luteolin*, f. mod. L. (*reseda*) *luteol-a* weld.] The yellow colouring matter of weld (*Reseda luteola*).

1844 in HOWLYN *Dict. Med.* 1869 THOICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XVII.* 253 Luteoline, from weld.

Luteolous (*lütölōs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteol-us* (aim. of *luteus* LUTEUS) + -OUS.] Somewhat luteous, yellowish.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Alge* N. Amer. 99 The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.

† **Luteon**, *Obs. rare* -t. [? Misprint for *luthern* LUTHERN; but Moxon has both words.] (See quot.) 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 147 Single light Windows or Luteons.

Luteous (*lütōs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteus* (f. *lutum* yellow weed) + -OUS.] Of a deep orange yellow colour. Hence † **Luteously** *adv.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. v. i. 345 (Mandrake) bears Apples.. luteously [printed luteously] pallescent. *Ibid.* I. v. ii. 345 Flowers.. out of whose middle erupts a luteous and spacious tuft. 1651 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Woodpecker.. green luteous. 1731 MEOLLY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 290 A fine luteous substance which is taken and dried for the painters, who use it in the place of yellow ocher. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 78 Luteous Honey-eater. *Comb.* 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 159 Olive-black above, luteous red beneath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 28 In the prairie skins, the color is very bright; a rich fawn or luteous-brown.

† **Luteous**, *a. 2. Obs.* [f. L. *lute-us* (f. *lutum* mud) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to mud.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1715 tr. *Pamirrollus Rerum Mem.* II. i. 273 That [Sarsaparilla] is taught.. which hath a dirty, luteous kind of Colour within. 1731 MEOLLY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 284 These waters keep but a little while fresh; the luteous and saline particles, which are the life of 'em, falling quickly to the bottom of the vessel.

Luter (*lütēr*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 *lutar*, 6 *leutare*, *lewter*, 6- *luter*. [f. LUTE 21.1 + -ER L.] A lute-player.

1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 59 Item to the lutare, j elae ¼ quarter of grene for his gowne. 1497 *Ibid.* 376 Giffin to ane lutar. *Ixs.* 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 29 Item.. to Giles lewter for strings for the Queene of Scottes lewte.. *xs.* 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 65 To exercise the haunde, as harpers and luters do, that it may followe the mind. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 73 Twint Nightingall and Luter a strife extended. 1660 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25 Two Lutars: Fee a piece.. 40 o. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Mar. 415/1 The woovers and Lutars of Watteau's fans are phantasms.

Lutescent (*lütēsēnt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteus* yellow + -ESCENT.] Inclining to yellow.

1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 182 Hinder margin of the thorax red lutescent. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Disco-cyctes* 167 *Helotium Humuli*. Cup. becoming slightly concave, lutescent, firm.

b. in combining form **Lutescenti-**.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 261 *Lecidea ochrocoeca*, Nyl. lutescenti-ochraceous, granulose, effuse [etc.]. *Ibid.* 297 *Epilicium*, slightly lute-centi-fuscescent.. or dusky.

Lute-string¹. [f. LUTE sh.¹ + STRING sh.]

1. A string of (or adapted for) a lute.

1530 PALSGR. 241/2 *Lutestring, cordeau, cordon de lus.* 1578 *Lye Dodens* I. c. 143 Long threeedes (like to very fine and small lutestrings). 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 61 His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string, and now govern'd by stops. 1630 DAYENANT *Cruel Bro.* v. i. Thy wrist vaynes are cut, Here In this Bason bleed: till drynesse make them curle Like Lute-strings in the fire. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* II. Her lute-string gave an echo of his name. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 52 There came.. A sweep of lute-strings, langhs, and whiffs of song.

attrib. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xv. 79 Fine Lute-string Wye.. is, fastned by twisting about half an Inch of the end of the Lute-string to the rest of the Lute-string.

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 402 The lesser Lutestring.. The Poplar Lutestring. *Ibid.* *Ind.* Lute-string moths. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 202.

Lutestring² (*lütstřing*). [App. an alteration of LUTRING (which, however, appears later in our quotes.), assimilated to prec.] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this material.

1661 PERVS *Diary* 18 Feb. We went to a mercer's.. and there she bought a suit of Lutestring for herself. 1686 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2126/4 To be sold.. a parcel of very good black

narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1704 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 124 Think of flogging the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lute-string! 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 78 She was dressed in a flowing Negligee of white Lutestring. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 To draw a pattern for a silver brocade lutestring. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 715 As if you had.. held your trailing lutestring up yourself. 1887 *Macm. Mag.* LV. 108 A suit of white lutestring trimmed with large bunches of acorns.

† b. To speak in lutestring: (meaning uncertain). The phrase 'which I met with in the course of my reading' is several times derisively quoted by Junius as used by the Duke of Grafton. Cf. quot. a 1797 in C.

1771 Junius *Lett.* xlviii. 250, I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage, which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. attrib.

1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 222 Dressed in a white lutestring gown and petticoat. 1768 C'ESS COWPER *Lett.* to Mrs. Delany in Mrs. D's *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. l. 186 Lord Spencer had a pale blue lutestring domino. a 1797 H. WATROLE *Mem. Geo.* III. (1845) I. xiv. 210 He [Chas. Townshend] had said of the last arrangement before Fox was set at the head, that it was a pretty lutestring administration which would do very well for summer wear.

Lutetian (*lütēfian*), *a.* [f. L. *Lutēti-a* an ancient city on the site of modern Paris + -AN.] Of or belonging to Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 235 That Strength.. Which.. by your great Forefathers taught, [might] have fix'd The British Standard on Lutetian Towers.

† **Lutewiht**. *Obs. rare* -t. [f. ME. *lut* (see LITE sh.¹) little + *wiht* thing.] A little.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Auh hwon 3e nede moten spoken a lutewiht, lessē up ower nudes fōdjeten.

|| **Luth** (*lüt*). [Fr.: ? transferred use of *luth* LUTE sh.¹] The Leather Turtle (see LATHER sh. 6').

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 The large Sunfish.. the Luth.. the group of Péron's Seals. 1884 [see *leather turtle* s.v. LATHER 6]. 1901 GADOW *Amphibia & Reptiles* 333 *Sphargis* s. *Dermatechelys coriacea*, the Leathery Turtle or Luth.. the largest of all recent Chelonians.

Luther, *obs. form* of LUTHER.

Lutheran (*lütērān*), *a. and sh.* Also 6

lutherane. [f. proper name *Luther* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the German reformer Martin

Luther (1483-1546), his opinions and followers.

In the 16th c. the designation was used by Roman Catholic writers as coextensive with PROTESTANT; applied, e.g., to the reformed Church of England. Now chiefly applied to doctrinal views held by Luther in opposition to other reformers, e.g. his doctrine as to the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist (see CONSUBSTANTIATION), and as the appellation of those churches, principally in Germany and Scandinavia, which accept the Augsburg Confession as their official doctrinal symbol.

1530 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 333 They will not dissent from the lutheran sekt. 1650 STAPLYTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 53 Disliking his marrying into a Lutheran family. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 10 The Lutheran churches.. have.. as little reason for their division. 1841 T. A. TROLOPE *Summer W.* France I. viii. 128 Marechal de Saxe.. lived and died in the Lutheran religion. 1875 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii. (ed. 5) 336 In North Germany princes as well as people were mostly Lutheran.

B. *sh.* A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

1521 ABP. WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 240 The hering wherof should be right.. pleasant to the open Lutheranes beyond the See. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 99 I know her for A spleeny Lutheran. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 We had several Lutherans.. these fell a Singing some Spiritual Hymns in the Temple. 1865 J. GILL *Banished Count* xxi. 219 There were large numbers of Lutherans at this time in Pennsylvania. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Apostol. Teach. & Christ's* viii. 335 This is.. the contention of Ritualists, be they Lutherans or Anglicans.

† Hence **Lutheranancer** *nonce-wd.* = LUTHERAN sh.; **Lutheranic** *a. (rare)* = LUTHERAN a.

a 1502 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 273 Depresse this newe pernicious sekt of the lutyrynnancers. 1848 W. H. MILL *Five Serms.* 132 note, Where.. the palmary Lutheranic dogma is implied. *Ibid.* 139 note, Perhaps this is the Lutheranic interpretation of the words.

Lutheran: see LUTHERN.

Lutheranism (*lütērānsizm*). [f. LUTHERAN + -ISM.] The body of doctrine taught by Luther and his followers; the holding of Lutheran opinions.

1560 DAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 118 In this meane tyme beginneth anewe persecution in France, againste them that were anye thyng suspected of Lutheranisme. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Ansio*, § 18 (1653) 71 The Papists upbraid the Protestants with their Lutheranisme. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 441 Pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 100 This centre of Lutheranism [Württemberg]. 1876 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv. You yourself have been supposed Tainted with Lutheranism.

Lutheranize (*lütērānsiz*), *v.* [f. LUTHERAN + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To render Lutheran; to convert to Lutheran doctrines and belief. *b. intr.* To become Lutheran; to incline to Lutheran doctrines. Hence **Lutheranizer**.

1845 MANNING in Purcell *Life* (1896) I. xv. 311 Is it not strange that the Lutherans and Lutheranizers.. hold a development? 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* I. (1869) 95 A few leading Zwinglean preachers Lutheranised for a while. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 175 Dittmarschen.. In 1532 it was Lutheranised.

Luthere, *obs. form* of LUTHER.

† **Lutherian**, *a. and sh.* *Obs.* Also 6 *luther-*

yan, (lauterian). [f. *Luther* + -IAN. Cf. F. *luthérien*.] = LUTHERAN a. and sh.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Agaynst the first parte of this article these lutheryans.. hath maligned and erred. 1581 NICOL BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 147 The Lauterians, Zuinglians, Calvinists, and Anabaptists. 1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunting Antichrist* 10 They were all called Waldenses till the time of Luther, when they began to be called Lutherians and Protestants.

Hence † **Lutherianism** = LUTHERANISM.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 Lutherianism was.. finally established in 1593, by the synod of Upsal.

Lutherism (*lütērizm*). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] *a.* = LUTHERANISM. *b.* Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of Luther.

a 1695 WOOD *Hist. & Antig. Univ. Oxf.* (Gutch 1796) II. 29 Lutherism increased daily in the University. 1863 W. C. DOWLING *Life & Corr. G. Calixtus* vii. 31 Calixtus, who had hitherto been conversant with Lutherism, found here the headquarters of the German 'Reformed'. 1882-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 72 The movement which led the population of Anhalt from Lutherism to Calvinism.

Lutherist (*lütērīst*). [f. *Luther* + -IST.] *a.* A student of Luther; one deeply read in his life-history and works. *b.* = LUTHERAN sh.

1883 *American VII.* 121 Only Dr. Th. Kolde contests with Dr. Köstlin the distinction of being the first of living Lutherists. 1884 *Ibid.* 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists of Germany.

Luthern (*lütērān*). Forms: 7 *lutheran*, -en, 8 *luthron*, 7- *luthern*. [? A corruption of LUCARNE. Cf. LUTEON.] A dormer-window. Also *luthern-light*, -window.

1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 With handsome Lutheran windows in the roof. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 160 Luthern, See Dormer. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 901 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for.. the Vacancies for Luthern Lights, and Sky-Lights. 1723-24 CHAMBERS tr. S. le Clerc's *Archit.* I. 109 We call Lutherns, those Windows rais'd over the Cornice of a Building, and in the Roof of the House. 1751 HALFPENNY *New Designs Farm Houses* 7, 2 Luthron Windows with Cheeks at 9s. each. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone Lk.* Introd. 5 The inside of the dome.. receives light from eight luthern windows regularly disposed. 1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 587 Luthern. 1886 E. L. BYRNER *A. Surriage* xv. 167 The gambrel roof and luthern window.

Lutheralatry (*lütērālātri*). [See -LATRY.] The 'worship' of Luther. Hence **Luthero-latrist**, a 'worshipper' or idolizer of Luther.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* 26 June 217/1 Lutheralatry. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 857 Our Lutheralatrist think [etc.].

Luthier (*lütīēr*). [a. F. *luthier*, f. *luth* LUTE.] A lute-maker.

1879 HIRKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 687 To leave this instrument as complete as the Cremona School of luthiers left the violin.

Luthre, *luthur*, variant of LUTHER a.

Lutidine (*lütīdin*). *Chem.* *a.* An alkaloid obtained from bone-oil and coal-tar products. *b.* A related alkaloid ('β-lutidine') obtained by distilling cinchonine with potassium hydrate.

1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* XX. 254 A base.. which possesses precisely the constitution of lutidine, and to which I give the name of lutidine. 1864 *Proc. Royal Soc. XIII.* 305 The cinchonine base, which the author (Greville Williams) distinguishes by the name of β lutidine. 1881 *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 'On the Physiological Action of β Lutidine'.

Luting (*lütīng*), *vbl. sh.*¹ [f. LUTE v.¹ + -ING L.] The action of playing on the lute.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 38 Off lewtyng.. He bare the pryres aey. 1484 MARG. PASTON in P. *Lett.* III. 314 Ther wer non dysynges, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports. 1589 NASHE *Anat. of Absurditie* Epist. Wks. (Grosart) I. 8 Cittering and Luting. 1880 WATSON *Angelo in Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 120 My wife, sir, hath a pretty gift Of singing and of luting.

Luting (*lütīng*), *vbl. sh.*² [f. LUTE v.² + -ING L.] The action of stopping joints or cracks with lute.

1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, *Presumptuous* Wks. (1627) 195 He is a confident alchymist.. His glasse breakes; yet hee, upon better luting, laies wagers of the successe. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 52 The head of the stock.. covered to defend it from wet by good luting of it. 1876 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* (1828) II. 500 Transfer the bees to a new hive which shall require a new luting.

attrib. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 97/1 The whole luting apparatus is to be bound with a string.

b. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll. Waters* Aiiij. A lutyng for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 1662 MERRITT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii. Bath the joynts and lutings with warm water. 1777 PRIESTLEY *On Air* III. Introd. 4 As a luting I have found it most convenient. 1800 tr. *La-grange's Chem.* I. 30 A luting is employed, called Fat Luting. 1861 GESMER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 173 A good fine clay;.. is the cheapest luting for retort lids. 1893 LOVOY & HADCOCK *Artillery* 219 The door or cover is made watertight with a mixture of beeswax and tallow, termed 'luting'.

Luting (*lütīng*), *ppl. a.*¹ [LUTE v.¹ 2.] That lutes, or sounds like a lute.

1887 G. MERELOTH *Ballads & P.* 131 This lady of the luting tongue.

Luting, *ppl. a.*² In senses of LUTE v.²

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard.

Lutinist, *obs. form* of LUTANIST.

Lutist (*lütīst*). [f. LUTE sh.¹ + -IST.] *a.* A lute-player. (Cf. LUTENIST.) *b.* A maker of lutes.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 254 Imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversy between a luteist and a nightingale. 1814 Mrs J. WEST *Alicia de Lucy II.* 47 The lady retained ... a luteist, a luteist, and a player on the rebeck. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. Prel. 280 The instrument on which he played ... A marvel of the luteist's art.

Lutonist, obs. form of LUTANIST.

Lutose (lū'tōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lutōsus*, *f.* *lutum* clay.] Covered with mud; miry; *spec.* in *Ent.* (see quot. 1826). Hence † **Lutosity**, muddiness.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 8 Which Tinctures ... are separable from accidental dross, and earthly lutosity. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 Lutose, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud or dirt, which easily rubs off.

|| **Lutrin** (lū'trān). [Fr.] = LECTERN.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. 314 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails are pulled down. 1856 *Eccelesiologist* XVII. 89 The lutrin, or great lectern, and other fittings.

Lutrine (lū'train), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *lutrinus*, *f.* L. *lutra* otter: see -INE.] Pertaining to the Lutrine or otter family.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/2 The lutrine tribes are greatly on the increase ... upon some of the best trout-streams.

Lutthy, var. LOTERY Obs., paramour.

Lutte, var. LITE, little; obs. *f.* LUTE sb. 1

† **Lutter**, *a.* Obs. [OE. *hlutor*, *hlutter* = OS. *hlutter*, OHG. *hlūter*, *hlutter* (mod. G. *lauter*), Goth. *hlūtr*.] Pure.

971 *Blück. Hom.* 209 On þa norð heafte þæs weofodes swiþe wynsum and hlutter wæta utflwende. c. 1200 ORMIN 5706 þe se xte seall þæs adige 188 cene & luttter herre.

† **Lutted**, *a.* Obs. Also 6c. Luttaired.

? Bowed, crooked.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with luttede legges, lokerde unfaire. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 57 With lut schulderis, and luttaired back.

Lutulence (lū'ti-lēns), *rare.* [*f.* next: see -ENCE.] Muddiness; mud, dirt.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. a 1834 in Sir H. Taylor *Interlude* Wks. 1864 I. 305 The after-stream with earth-sprung taints, And gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

Lutulent (lū'ti-lēnt), *a.* ? Obs. [ad. L. *lutulentus*, *f.* *lutum* mud.] Muddy, turbid.

c. 1600 *Timon* n. iv. (1842) 31 By what fault or fate of mine (lutulent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say [etc.]. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lutulent, spumy, maculatoire waters of Sinne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. The spleen, drawing thick lutulent and melancholic blood. 1755 in JOHNSON. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Lutum**, *Obs.* [*a.* L. *lutum*.] = LUTE sb. 2

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 7 They [Chymists] try whether their Lutums (that is the matter which they apply to the Joints of their Vessels) are as close as they should be.

Luve, obs. *f.* LOVE. **Luven**, var. LEVE v. 2 Obs.

Luver, **Luveray**, obs. *ff.* LOUVER, LIVERY.

Luvesum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

† **Luvestiche**, *Obs.* [OE. *lufestice*, ad. late L. *levisticum*: see LOVEAGE.] = LOVEAGE.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 374 *zenim* i. lufestice [etc.]. & *zenuna* ða wyrt to sonne. c. 1205 *Voc. Plants* in Wr. Wilcker 555/11 *Leusticum*, i. luesche, i. luestiche.

Luvien, obs. form of LIVE, LOVE vbs.

† **Lux**, *v.* Obs. [ad. F. *luxer*, ad. L. *luxāre*: see LUXATE v.] = LUXATE v. Hence **Luxing** vbl. sb.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* n. 488 The fall Luxt his neck-joint. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 80 Stagginger I reel'd, and as I reel'd I fell, Lux'd the neck-joint. 1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Luxing*, the act of putting out of joint.

Lux, obs. variant of LUXE.

† **Luxate**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *luxāt-us*, *f.* *luxāre*: see next.] = LUXATED.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 399 He ... lieth not within our Land (saying in a few disordered and luxate members). 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 110 Applied with the ashes of a Woman's hair it cureth luxate joints.

Luxate (lŭksēt), *v.* [*f.* L. *luxāt*, *ppl.* stem of *luxāre*, *f.* *luxus* dislocated, *a.* Gr. *λογός*.] *trans.* To dislocate, put out of joint. Also *fig.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1644 BARWICK *Querela Cantabr.* Pref. Thus the Knipperdoling of the age ... luxated all the joints of Christianity in this kingdom. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* i. (1726) 57 Descartes by his jocular metaphysical Meditations has so luxated and distorted the rational Faculties of some, otherwise, sober ... Persons. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* x. 368 The Spine luxated inwards cannot be restored. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 679 My father was sent for to a man who had luxated his thigh bone. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 157/1 The foot ... had been luxated. 1846 BRITTON *tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 237 Depress the metacarpus to luxate the bones.

Hence **Luxated** *ppl. a.* **Luxating** *vbl. sb.* 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* Pref. (1678) 3 Who without Chirurgery can hope to cure Broken or Luxated parts? 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 195 Dragon's Blood ... strengthens luxated Joints. 1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Luxating*, the act of putting out of joint. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen.

Luxation (lŭksā'ti-fan). *Surg.* [ad. L. *luxātiō-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *luxāre*: see LUXATE v.] The action of dislocating or putting out of joint; the condition of being dislocated; dislocation; an instance of this.

1552 UDALL *tr. Gemini's Anat.* Pref., Luxacions and wrenches. 1580 T. NORTON *Let. to Ld. Burghley*, In a luxacion or unknitting of their owne lymes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1002 If at any time the luxation of the Talus

doe happen, it is rather to the inner processe then to the vter. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vii. ii. 480 When ... two Bones, which being naturally united make up a Joint, are separated from each other, we call it a Luxation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 180 As pretty a luxation of the os humeri as one would desire to see. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 115 New synovial membranes are sometimes formed, as is observed in fœtuli, after unreduced luxations. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 430 The existence of luxation of the nasal bones was established.

b. fig.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* LXXXVI. Wks. (ed. Alford) IV. 85 There are other Luxations, other Dislocations of Jesus when we displace him for any worldly respect. 1658 W. BURTON *Hin. Anton.* 232, I could produce many such luxations of whole verses ... out of Virgil. 1812 Q. REV. VIII. 227 Discussions on the position of an accent, the luxation of a doctine, or the hallucination of some sinful coypist.

Luxe, *Obs.* exc. as in 2. Also 7 lux. [*a.* F. *lux*, ad. L. *luxus*.]

† 1. **Luxury**, *Obs.*

1558 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 399 note, While they ... in luxe and lewdness, did sail in a sure port. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xviii. Ambition, Luxe, and Avarice. 1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. ii. 12 To exceed others in luxe and wantonness. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* (ed. 2) 14 There will need no Sumptuary laws to repress ... the Lux which Men so much condemn in our Apparel. 1718 PATOR *Pleasure* 14 The power of wealth I tried. And all the various luxe of costly pride. 1746 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxi. 39 Above or Persian luxe or Attic art, The rude majestic monument arose.

|| 2. The French *luxe* (lŭks) occurs as an alien word with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegance; esp. in *édition de luxe*, *train de luxe*.

1819 *Edinb. Rev.* XXXII. 377 The paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called *les éditions de luxe*, is very inferior to ours. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 July 1112 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de luxe*. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 501 Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and *luxe*. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/2 These were not *luxe* or 'limited' trains with extra fancy fares. 1890 Bradshaw's *Cont. Rhye. Guide* Jan. 49 'Train de Luxe', consisting of Sleeping Cars and Lits-Salons, number of places limited.

Luxurious, obs. form of LUXURIOUS.

Luxullianite (lŭksŭ'lli-ānīt), *Min.* [*f.* *Luxullian* its locality in Cornwall + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Costa's Rocks Class.* 199 The name Luxullianite has been proposed ... for a porphyroidal granite, in which the mica is replaced by tourmaline. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 210 Luxullianite is composed of schorl, flesh-coloured orthoclase, and quartz.

† **Luxur**, *Obs.* *rare.* [*?* Back-formation from LUXURIOUS.] A lecher.

1604 T. M. BLACKE *Booke D* 3 How many Villainies were in Spain: how many Luxurs in Italie. 1604 T. M. FATHER *Hubbards Takes* E 2 b, The torment to a luxur due, Who neuer thinks his harlot true. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Frag.* i. i. Wks. 1578 II. 6 A parchit and juiceless luxur.

† **Luxure**, *Obs.* [*a.* F. *luxure* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *luxuria*: see LUXURY.] = LUXURY 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. vi. 62 (Camb. MS.) Who-so-euer wole remembryn hym of hyse luxures, he shal wel vnderstonde þat [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 The Philosophie ... consetleth to a king, That he the sufer of luxure Schal tempre.

Luxuriance (lŭksŭ'ri-āns, lŭgzŭ'ri-āns). [*ff.* LUXURIANT: see -ANCE.] The condition of being luxuriant; superabundant growth or development; exuberance; an instance of this. Also quasi-*concr.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 92 The whole leafy forest stands displayed, In full luxuriance. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plintarch* (1879) I. 87/2 Each had the luxuriances of the citizens to prune. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 203 The faults which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 237 This calm luxuriance of blissful light. 1825 LYTON *Zizzi* ii. The luxuriance of his fancy was unabated. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 92 Vegetation ... bursts forth in gigantic luxuriance and life. 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 106 The cattle are driven, from considerable distances to feed on its luxuriance. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 312 The whole Equatorial zone is characterized by the extreme luxuriance of the vegetation.

Luxuriancy (lŭksŭ'ri-ānsi, lŭgzŭ'ri-ānsi). *Now rare.* [*f.* as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xii. 143 The rankness and luxuriancy of our tempers ... ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation. 1672 DRYDEN *Defence* Wks. 1883 IV. 230 His malice keeps a poet within those bounds, which the luxuriancy of his fancy would tempt him to overleap. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs and Branches. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 25, I therefore prohibit all *Concetti*, and Luxuriancies of Fancy. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. x. 102 Such a luxuriancy of fungious flesh, as yielded to no remedy. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 183 You do not expect wildness in walls, and luxuriancy in buttresses. 1818 C. M. J. CLAIRMONT *Tran.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. v. 203 The scenery to Bologna was flat, but of incredible luxuriancy.

Luxuriant (lŭksŭ'ri-ānt, lŭgzŭ'ri-ānt), *a.* Also 6 *erron.* luxurient. [ad. L. *luxuriānt-em*, pres. pple. of *luxuriāre* to grow rank, *f.* *luxuria* LUXURY.]

1. Producing abundantly, prolific. *Now rare.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 The grownde is luxuriant and fruitful. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 10 The growth of the luxuriant year. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* i. v. 44 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant. 1756-7 tr. *Reyssel's Trav.* (1760) III. 142 The country still retains a luxuriant fertility. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 131 The soil was fertile and luxuriant. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii. It was luxuriant as the valleys of Devon.

† *transf.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Here the luxuriant Chin quite down is mown.

2. Of plants, etc.; Growing profusely, exuberant, rank. † Of flesh: Growing to excess (*obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 230 If stamped and applied they compress luxuriant flesh. a 1667 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* iv. Wit's like a Luxuriant Vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 166 [The Ploughman] Sends in his feeding Flocks betimes t' invade The rising bulk of the luxuriant Blade. 1749 FIKELING *Tom Jones* iv. ii. Her hair ... was so luxuriant, that it reached her middle. 1791 COWPER *Blad* xvii. 64 The luxuriant olive by a swain Reared in some solitude. 1835 MISS MITFORD in *L. Strange Life* III. iii. 35 The dark nasturtium is a fine colour, and very luxuriant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Liber. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 365 The tops of white turnips are long and luxuriant at the commencement of the season. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 763 Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular and durable teeth.

b. spec. in Bot. (see quot. 1760, 1852).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xx. (1765) 53 A flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 251 When of a luxuriant growth, the numbers often increase, especially the number of the pistils. 1852 HENSLAW *Dict. Bot. Terms.* *Luxuriant*. Generally applied where a superabundance of nutriment causes the organs of nutrition to be more developed than those of fructification.

3. In immaterial applications. *a.* Of invention, genius, fancy, etc.: Exuberantly productive. Of speech, action, etc.: Abundant, proluse, excessive. Of ornamentation: Excessively rich or florid.

1625 BACON *Ess. Youth & Age* (Arb.) 263 A fluent and luxuriant Speech ... becomes Youth well, but not Age. 1641 'SALVETIMUS' *Vind. Aust.* iii. 53 If hee will give lesse scope to his luxuriant pen, speak more cautiously. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 443 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 244 How is the muse luxuriant grown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 87 Restraining it [the common law] where it was too lax and luxuriant. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour* Irel. ii. xvii. 75 The Irish jig, which they can dance with a most luxuriant expression. 1799 *Med. Jur.* I. 43 Brown was a luxuriant genius. 1848 Mrs. J. JAMISON *Sat.* & *Log.* *Art* (1850) 91 The vivid colour, the luxuriant architecture remind us of Paul Veronese. 1855 BAIX *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 55 1864 425 A luxuriant imagination implies the facility of retaining scenes of every description. 1882 3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1000 Rules were given with respect to the luxuriant ornamentation of the churches.

† *b.* Excessively prosperous. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Soudry's Christa Pol.* 70 Luxuriant and wanton times cause Princes like him to rust for want of use. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 390 ¶ 3 By many losses, reduced from a very luxuriant Trade and Credit to very narrow Circumstances. 1766 GOLDISM *Vic. H.* xxix. The luxuriant great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth.

† *c.* Of a disease: Abundantly prevalent. *Obs.* 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 24 Arthritis that is vagrant is scorbutical. The parts affected are the Nerves; because it is very luxuriant in the back and the loins.

4. Misused for: LUXURIOUS.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2129 Being the most delicious and luxuriant Cider ... that ever I knew. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. lris*, Uncle A. ... had been left ... in a luxuriant apartment. 1885 C. GIBBON *Hard Knot* I. v. 69 It was a splendid apartment ... luxuriant to a degree.

Hence **Luxuriantly** *adv.* † **Luxuriantness**.

1725 C. PITT *Vida's Art Poet*, iii. (1726) 66 In wide array luxuriantly he pours A crowd of words, and opens all his stores. 1775 ASH, *Luxuriantness*. 1786 BURNS *E.p.* to a Young Friend vii. The sacred love o' weel-plac'd love, Luxuriantly indulge it. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 637 Round each new discovery wreathed Luxuriantly the fancies infantine. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Nan* 16 Nowhere ... does this true flourish more luxuriantly than in Denmark.

Luxuriate (lŭksŭ'ri-ēk, lŭgzŭ'ri-ēk), *v.* [*f.* L. *luxuriāt*, *ppl.* stem of *luxuriāre*: see LUXURIANT.]

1. *intr.* Of a plant: To grow rank. *Now rare.* Also *fig.* † Of a writer: To write at exuberant length; to exceed one's limits. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 10, I could have more willingly luxuriated, and better satisfied myself and others. *Ibid.* iii. ii. n. i. 545 The mind is apt to lust, and hate or cold, As come luxuriates in a better molde. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 48 Scorbutical Plants ... luxuriate, where the Scurvie is predominant. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 269 The vineyards hereabout are partly lopped, partly left to luxuriate. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philiph.* (1873) 259 Syria was a soil where such a plant would thrive and luxuriate.

† *b. fig.* To grow or develop exuberantly into (error, folly, etc.). *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xvii. (1739) 90 The Clergy ... suffered the minds of young Scholars to luxuriate into Errors of Divinity. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 1 The powers of the mind ... more frequently luxuriate into follies, than blossom into goodness. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heires* V. 121 The seeds of faults ... wanted but the soil in which ... to luxuriate into vices.

2. To indulge in luxury; to feast, revel, enjoy oneself. *Now only with const. in, on.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 56 Let them tyrannize, Epicurize, oppress, luxuriate, and consume themselves. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyché* xix. xlv. 'Tis Worth enough, if a young Gallant can Look big, Luxuriate, and Write Gentleman. 1832 Mrs. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* i. (1839) 2 A huge crocodile luxuriating in the slime. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 71, I had a long letter from Morton the other day—he is still luxuriating at Venice. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 25 The Christmas-dinner, that solid feast of fat things on which we also luxuriated. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 278 The troops ... must have luxuriated in the easeful quarters which Hannibal's sword had opened for them.

b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight, revel in (something).

c 1650 tr. *Hales' Discort. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 357 Do they not luxuriate in this Wish? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 550 They also did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 The mind...luxuriates in its newly found powers. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in new Light* iv. (1882) 124 The Oriental mind...luxuriates in dreams.

Hence **Luxuriation**, the action or process of luxuriating; exuberant efflorescence.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 207 This book never could be very popular, from the...luxuriation of its descriptions. 1854 — *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. 60 The same genial climate there was, the same luxuriation of nature in her early prime.

† **Luxuriety**, *nonce-wd.* [f. LUXURIOS, on the supposed analogy of *variety*, etc.] Luxuriance. a 1768 STERNE *Sermon* xl. Wks. 1815 IV. 64 One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description.

† **Luxuriose**, a. *Obs. rare* — next. 1277 in BAILEY vol. II.

Luxurious (lʊksɪʊˈrɪəs, lʊksɪʊˈrɪəs), a. Also 4 luxuriosus, 5 luxuriosus, 7 luxuriosus, [ad. OF. *luxurius* (mod.F. *luxurieux*), ad. L. *luxuriōsus*, f. *luxuri-a*: see LUXURY and -OUS.]

† 1. Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste. *Obs.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 65a (Kölbling) De deuelen, bat houen abouen oue, Euer be luxuriosus. a 1450 *Kunt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Havinge luxurios lokes, conteneuances and signes in her chierche atte masse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 76 Ane [14] luxurios, ane other chaste. 1599 MINSHUE *Span. Dial.* 53/2 Great hee-goats, which is a most luxurios beast. 1607 TOPSELL *Foarf. Beasts* (1658) 428 The beast beginneth to be luxurios, and prone to the rage of venery. 1830 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* III. 430 They are exceeding luxurios, by reason whereof the Country swarmeth with Whores. 1897 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 52 The luxurios Father of the Fold.

† 2. Outrageous, extravagant, excessive; also, passionately desirous after something. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.) Every luxurios tormentour [L. *flagitiosus quoniam*] dar doon all felonye unpunished. a 1613 OVERBURY *Character, Wile Man* Wks. (1856) 60 He...is not luxurios after acquaintance. 1627 HAKWILL *Apol.* iv. viii. § 10. 384 As they were luxurios in the price, so were they luxurios in the worke itself. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 266 When this Sulphureous part is exalted, and becomes luxurios in the Bloud.

3. a. Of persons, their habits, etc.: Given to luxury, or self-indulgence, voluptuous.

1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii. 358 Luxurios, idle, Bacchanists. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 311 Corinth, the Metropolis of Achaia, was...excessively proud and luxurios. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 21 The monarchy being restored...all people were gay and luxurios. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 71 The inhabitants lead a...soft, luxurios life. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 85 He...lets his feelings run, In soft luxurios flow. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 32 A wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxurios age.

b. Of things: Of or pertaining to luxury; characterized by or making a display of luxury.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 99 The two most precious Pearls which Cleopatra dissolv'd and drunk as a luxurios expression of Love to Mark Antonie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 784 Those whom last thou sawst In triumph and luxurios wealth. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 4 Conveyed to that luxurios Paradise. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has...made it [the Atlantic] a luxurios hotel. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 30 An imitation of the luxurios galleys of the Barbarian. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 491 The rich brought their luxurios provisions.

† 4. = LUXURIANT 2. Now rare.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Sermon* 26 That is but a luxurios branch shot forth through the strength and heat of devotion. 1653 CLORIA & NARCISSEUS i. 59 Arrable grounds, every one intermixt with luxurios Vines. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16, I can only name them briefly, the field would be too luxurios to discourse upon them severally. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 5 This luxurios grass spangled with wild flowers. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 103 Their villages are situated in the midst of the most luxurios groves. 1854 CAROL WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 349 She wiped them with her luxurios hair.

† b. Of unhealthy flesh: Granulating exuberantly, 'proud'. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* 378 If in the incarning the Wound the Flesh grow luxurios, touch it with a Vitriol-stone.

Luxuriously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a luxurios manner. † a. Lasciviously, lustfully (*obs.*). b. In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully, sumptuously, voluptuously.

a. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 260 Amonge the captives was the wife of Sigifredus, .. whome the kinges sonne Edmundus hadd long since luxuriously deflowered. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 120 Besides what hotter houres...you haue luxuriously pickt out.

b. 1665 DANIEL *Ulysses & Syren* 15 To spend the time luxuriously Becomes not men of worth. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. Mice and rats...with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. 1796 J. MOSER *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 65 The plain abounding in fruits, luxuriously supplied. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xl. 141 Giraldus Cambrensis...found the monks dining more luxuriously than the King. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 223 A great heires living luxuriously in London.

Luxuriouslyness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being luxurios; † lasciviousness (*obs.*); indulgence in luxury or pleasure, voluptuousness; also profuseness, prodigality.

1542 BOORDE *Dietary* xxi. (1870) 285 Cucumbers restraineth veneryousnes, or lassynousnes, or luxuriosnes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 317 Ungodlinesse troubleth the Church, Injustice the common-wealth, Luxuriosnesse private families. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. i. (1739) 4 Retaining a tincture of...the luxuriosnesse of his great Grandfather Edward the Second. 1847 PUSEY tr. *Horst's Paradise* i. iii. (1871) I. 35 From all luxuriosnesse and uncleanness Deliver us. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1142 The almost Asiatic luxuriosnesse with which it is illustrated. 1889 BRYDALL *Art in Scott.* xiv. 311 A luxuriosnesse of effective light and shade.

Luxurist, *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LUXURY + -IST.] One addicted to luxury.

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where more abandoned Libertines, more refined Luxurists. 1830 JAMES Durnley *ix.* 83/1 In his history...may be traced the yet unsated luxurist, and the incipient tyrant.

† **Luxuriosity**, *Obs. rare.* [Irregularly f. LUXURI-OSUS + -TY.] a. Lasciviousness, lustfulness. b. = LUXURIANCE.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 225/2 Greedie couetousnesse, and filthie luxuritie. 1595 L. Pior *Orator* 275 That proceedeth of nothing but idleness and gluttonie which provoketh luxuritie. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 391 Its fruitful glebe and luxury thereof.

Luxurius, *luxuriosus*, obs. ff. LUXURIOS.

Luxury (lʊksɪʊˈrɪ, lʊksɪʊˈrɪ, lʊksɪʊˈrɪ). Also 4-7 luxurie. [a. OF. *luxurie*, ad. L. *luxuria*, f. *luxure* abundance, sumptuous enjoyment. Cf. F. *luxure* (whence LUXURE), Sp. *lujuria*, It. *lussuria*. In Lat. and in the Rom. langs. the word connotes vicious indulgence, the neutral senses of the Eng. 'luxury' being expressed by L. *luxus*, F. *luxu*, Sp. *lujó*, It. *lusso*.]

† 1. Lasciviousness, lust; pl. lusts. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Be dyenel...assayeth...pane sanguinien mid lolluete and mid luxurie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 827 Of foule lust of luxurie. c 1450 *Kunt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 Leude touchinge and handelyng...makithe...folke falle into orible synne of luxurie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 234 Therewithal he doth inclusively understand all kindes of lust and luxurie. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 66 Melida is light, And stained with adulterous luxurie. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antiq. & Min.* 89 The ashes of the claws with that of the skinnie, being applied helpe luxurie in man or woman. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. v. 163 To say nothing of the Luxury and Debancheries which reigned in the Camps, which he describes as the filthiest of Brothels. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, Squire & Priest* (1814) II. 91 Grov'ling in the sty...of shameless luxurie.

† 2. = LUXURIANCE. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. 262 Where now weak waters luxurie Must make my death blush. 1692 RAY *Disc.* ii. (1732) 108 Wonderful Fertility and Luxury of the Soil. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth.

3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly, whether food, dress, furniture, or appliances of any kind.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza* i. xxv, I never knew or want or luxurie...or base-bred flatterie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress Mar* 10 Mar. II. xlv. 19 The piece of luxurie that grieved my eyes was the table-cloth and napkins. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii Wks. 1757 IV. 134 On the soft beds of luxurie most kingdoms have expired. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Curr. Lit.* (1858) III. 400 Luxurie is the cure of that unavoidable evil in society—great inequality of fortune! a 1832 BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 37 Luxurie is...an inseparable accompaniment to opulence. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 17, I suppose you have been used to great luxurie. 1891 CHENEY *Orig. Psalter* iv. ii. 167 The increase of luxurie produced a similar current of song in ancient Palestine.

4. *transf.* Refined and intense enjoyment.

1715 GARTH *Clarendon in Dryden's Miscell. Poems* vi. (1727) 255 Hard was their Lodging, homely was their Food; For all their Luxurie was doing Good. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii, v. She indulged herself...in all the luxury of tender grief. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 22 And learn the luxury of doing good. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. i. 1 Those who do not seek...the luxury of pensiveness. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. Ess. i. vi. 299 Hence, to a botanist, the luxury of a garden. 1869 EADIE *Galat.* 45 The enlightenment of the apostle was not for his own individual luxury.

5. *quasi-concr.* Means of luxurios enjoyment; sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 475 He has cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and...has made such a Spot of Ground of it as furnishes out a kind of Luxury for a Hermite. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ii, He often sat before tables covered with luxury. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 200 Preserved fruits...representing those articles of luxury removed by their character and costliness out of the ordinary category of human food.

b. In particularized sense: Something which conduces to enjoyment or comfort in addition to what are accounted the necessities of life. Hence, in recent use, something which is desirable but not indispensable.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 17 note, Necessaries come always before luxuries. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 75 He buys a new luxury which will yield no good beyond his own selfish pleasure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 267 A coach and six was a fashionable luxury. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 99 A reredos is a luxury. 1878 JEVONS *Princ. Pol. Econ.* 21 That which is spent in early life upon mere luxuries and frivolities. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1006 The most expensive of luxuries in London is to keep clean.

6. *abstr.* Luxuriosness; abundance of appliances for comfort,

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 The brilliancy of the shops and the luxury of the private dwellings far surpasses anything that England could then show. 1863 W. G. HAKKIE *Better Days Work. People* i. (1864) 8 Such luxury as shall tempt them to forget that they are but strangers and pilgrims here.

|| **Luxus** (lʊksʊs). *Phys.* [L. *luxus* excess.] A normal excess of proteid material supposed to exist in the blood. Only *attrib.* (see *quots.*).

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 78 The excess of the nitrogenous food taken into the system, but not employed, being at once oxidized and converted into urea: this view of its formation is known as the 'luxus consumption theory'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 911 Persistent high pressure due to luxus-consumption.

Luys, obs. pl. LOUSE.

† **Luyte**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *luite* fem., f. *luter* — L. *luctare* to wrestle.] Wrestling, grappling.

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 15 The luyte or wrestling of your wordes is not strong ynough for to bete down & ouercome the constance of my continence.

Luytel, obs. form of LITTLE.

Luzardis, variant of LUSARDS pl. *Obs.*

Luzarne, luzern(e), obs. forms of LUCERN 1.

Luzonite (lʊzənɪt). *Min.* [f. *Luzon* its locality.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite (A. H. Chester 1896).

1883 *Kingcl. Brit.* XVI. 396.

Luzzel, variant of LAZULE *Obs.*

Lwime, lwime, obs. forms of LOOM sb. 1

LXX. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy; hence used as an abbreviation for SEPTUAGINT.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 9 The learned dissertation of the late learned Bishop of Chester upon the LXX. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 617/2 The LXX entirely misses the sense; the Vulgate has 'loquens pro eo'.

attrib. 1900 MARGOLIETH in *Expositor* Jan. 33 The LXX. translator of the Song of Solomon.

Ly, variant of LI 1.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Ly*, a Chinese land-measure.

Ly, obs. f. LIE, LYE; var. *LYE* *Obs.*, flame.

-ly, suffix 1 (Forms: 1 -lic, -lic, 2-5 -lich, 4-5 -liche, 3-5 north. -lik(e), (3 *Orm.* -lic, -li3, -like), 3-6 -li, 4- -ly), appended to sbs. and adjs. to form adjs., represents the OE. -lic, corresponding to OFris. OS. -lik (Du. -lijk), OHG. -lik (MHG. -lich, mod.G. -lich), ON. -lig-r, -leg-r (Sw., Da. -lig), Goth. -leik-s: -OTeut. -liko-. The phonology of the OE. form, as also of the mod.G. and the ON. forms, is somewhat abnormal, the frequency in use of the suffix having caused loss of the original secondary stress, with consequent shortening of the vowel, and in ON. also voicing of the guttural. A further irregularity appears in the phonetic development in ME. The normal representation of OE. -lic was -lik in northern dialects and -lich in southern dialects. These forms are found as late as the 15th century; but the form -li, -ly, which (though parallel with the reduction of OE. ic to i, and of ME. everich to every) seems to be chiefly due to the influence of the Scandinavian -lig-, occurs in northern and mid-land dialects as early as the 13th c., and before the end of the 15th c. had become universal. In the *Ormulum* (c 1200) -lic (rarely -like) is used before a vowel and at the end of a line, and -li3 before a cons.; the inflected form -like (disyllabic) seems often to be used, for metrical reasons, where grammar would require the uninflected form. In the comparative and superlative (OE. -licra, -e, -licost) the ME. form had regularly -k according to phonetic law in all dialects (in the south the usual 13-14th c. form was -lukere, -lokere); but where the positive had the form -li new comparatives and superlatives in -lier, -liest were regularly formed from it.

The original Teut. adjs. in -liko- were compounds of the sb. **likom* appearance, form, body (see LICH). Thus **mannliko-* ('manly') means etymologically 'having the appearance or form of a man'; *gōdoli-* ('goodly') 'having a good appearance or form', or 'having the appearance or form of what is good'. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by 'having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word'; but while in the historical Teut. langs. it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to sbs., the most general senses of the suffix in all Teut. langs. are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'befitting'. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs. formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in *kingly*, *knightly*, *masterly*, *princely*, *queenly*, *scholarly*, *soldierly* (cf. *manly*, *womanly* with *mannish*, *womanish*); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are *beastly*, *beggarly*, *cowardly*, *dastardly*, *rascally*,

ruftianly, scoundrelly. In OE., as in other Teut. langs., the suffix had often the sense 'of or pertaining to'; but the adjs. have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus *manly* formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by *human* and *masculine*; for one of the older senses of *timely* we must now say *temporal*. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Teut. langs., is to form adjs. denoting periodic recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, *monthly*, *nightly*, *weekly*, *yearly*.

When *-ly* is appended to an adj., the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., OE. *lief* 'dear' with *löfflic* 'lovely' (or, as it might be rendered, 'such as becomes dear'). The diminutive sense found in mod.G. *gelblich* yellowish, *süßlich* sweetish, though a very easy development from the original sense of the suffix, does not seem ever to have existed in English. Even in OE. *-lic* had app. ceased to be used in new formations from adjs.; the new adjs. f. adj. + *-ly* that have arisen in ME. or in mod.E. seem to be from the advs.

-ly, suffix ² (Forms: 1-2 *-lice*, 2-5 *-liche*, 4-5 *-lich*, 3-5 *north*, *-like*, (3 *Ornu*, *-like*, *-li*), 3-6 *-li*, 4- *-ly*), forming adverbs, represents OE. *-lice*, corresponding (functionally if not morphologically) to OFris. *-like*, OS. *-lika* (M.Du. *-like*, Da. *-lijk*, MLG. *-like*, mod.LG. *-lik*, OHG. *-lich* (MHG. *-liche*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-liga*, *-lega* (MSw. *-lika*, *-leka*, in mod.Sw. superseded by *-ligt*, *-ligen*; Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leikō*, derived from *-lika-* (see *-ly*!) with an adverb-forming suffix, (O)Teut. *-ō*, according to some repr. the ending of the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. *-ād*) or neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōd*); according to others that of the instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōm*).

The form-history of the suffix in Eng. is similar to that of *-ly*! In ME. the OE. *-lice* was normally represented by *-liche* (southern), *-like* (northern), the compar. being *-liker*, *-luker*, *-loker* (superl. *-est*).

The form *-li*, *-ly*, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th c., and became general in the 15th c., is probably due to the influence of the ON. *-liga*. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the *Ormulum* (c. 1200) *-lig* and *-like* are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the metre. Where the positive ended in *-li*, *-ly*, the comparative and superlative ended in *-lier*, *-liest*. In the 15-17th c. forms like *falslyer*, *traitorouslyer* (Malory), *softlier*, *justlier*, *weidlier* (Long Barclay's *Argenis* 1625), *easilier*, *-est* (R. Baxter *Saving Faith* 1658) were common, but in later use the advs. in *-ly* are compared with *more*, *most*, the inflexional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect.

In OTeut. an adv. with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj. with the suffix corresponding to *-ly*! In OE., however, there are several instances (e.g. *bealdlice* boldly, *swetlice* sweetly) in which an adv. in *-lice* has been formed directly from a simple adj. without the intervention of an adj. in *-lic*. In ME. the number of these direct formations was greatly increased, and when the final *-e*, which was the original OE. adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append *-ly* to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adv. of manner. It was, down to the 17th c., somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjs. in *-ly*, as *earlyly*, *goddily*, *kindlyly*, *livellyly*, *lovelily*, *statellyly*; but these formations are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like *godly*, *goodly*, *lovely*, *mannerly*, *timely*, as advs.; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th c. it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adv. *goodly* to mean 'in a good manner' or 'in a goodly manner', and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, the adj. and the adv. are now identical in form. A solitary example of an adv. f. sb. + *-ly* with no related adj. is *partly*. From the early part of the 16th c. the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals to form advs. denoting serial position, as *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc. (cf. F. *premierement*, etc.).

When *-ly* is attached to a disyllabic or polysyllabic adj. in *-le*, the word is contracted, as in *ably*, *doubly*, *singly*, *simply*; contractions of this kind occur already in the 14th c., but examples of the

uncontracted forms (e.g. *doublyly*) are found as late as the 17th c. *Whole* + *-ly* becomes *wholly*, but in all other similar instances the written *e* is retained before the suffix, e.g. in *palely*, *vilely*, *puerilely*. Adjs. ending graphically with *ll* lose one *l* before *-ly*, as in *fully* (in southern Eng. commonly pronounced with a single *l*, but in Scotland often with double or long *l*), *duly* (dɔːli), *coolly* (kɔːli). Adjs. of more than one syll. ending in *y* change *y* to *i* before *-ly*, as in *merrily*; in formations from monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e.g. *dryly*, *drily*; *gayly*, *gaily* (cf. *daily*, which is the only current form); *shyly*, *slily* (but always *shyly*); *greily*, *grayly* has always *y*. Another orthographical point is the dropping of the *e* in the two words *duly*, *truly*. It is unusual to append *-ly* to an adj. in *-ic*; the ending of the adv. is nearly always *-ically*, even when the only current form of the adj. ends in *-ic*.

|| **Lyæus** (lɔiːæʊs). [L., a. Gr. Λυαῖος.] A surname of Bacchus; hence used for: Wine.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1356 l. 137 Let Lyæus flote in burnish goblets. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 92 When his honest hand was shaking... in the morning after libations to purple Lyæus over-night.

Lyam (lɔiːəm), **lyme** (lɔim). Obs. exc. Hist. and dial. Forms: 4-6 *lyame*, 5 *lyeme*, 2, 5, 7 *lym*, 6 *lyalme*, *lyemme*, 6-7 *lyome*, *lime*, 6, 9 *leam*, *liam*, 7 *leame*, *leon*, 7, 9 *lyme*, 5- *lyam*. [a. OF. *liem* (mod.F. *lien*) = Pr. *liam-s*, Cat. *liigam*, Pg. *ligame*, It. *legame*:—L. *ligāmen*, f. *ligāre* to tie, bind. Cf. LIEN.]

1. A leash for hounds.

c. 1400 *Parth. Three Ages* (text A) 38 My lyame than full lightly let I down falle. *Ibid.* 61, 1 hyede, to my hounde and hent hym ym yone And louset my hounde and let hym vmycayste. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxh.) 287 My Lord paid to Mason for lyemes for his houndes... xxd. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* l. 297 Of goldin cord wer lyamis, and the stringis festinit conuinct in massie goldin ringis. 1528 MS. *List of Jewellery* (P. R. O.), ii. dogges collers of scolewerk with lyalmes sylk and gold. 1541 *Knaresboro' Wills* (Surtees) l. 81 note, One couple of houndes and ther lyomes. 1570 CAUS *De Canibus Brit.* 11 b, Nam Lyemne nostra lingua Lorum significat. c. 1600 *Distracted Knyp.* v. iv, in Bullen O. Pl. III. 255 Enter Eudon & Busse, leading in two lymes Byrtha & a Spaniell. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Tract*, ... a line, or line wherein a blood-hound is led. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* B. iii, Let her not go to Church, but like a hounde In Leon at her heels. 1686 *Bloomer Gentl. Recr.* ii. 82 A Hound will draw better when he is held short, than if he were let at the length of the liam. 1829 SCOTT *W. a. 2d*, App. to Gen. Pref. iv, A large blood-hound tied in a leam or band. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Leam*, a leash or thong. 1897 *Madden Diary W. Silence* 23 The huntsman then held him (the bloodhound) short, pulling in the liam. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.*, Oct. 164 The second illustration shows the huntsmen with their hounds on the liam seeking for deer.

b. *Her*. The representation of a liam or leash.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 43 A Lyon Couchante, & three Lyons in chefe d'argent. 1634 [see LYAM-BOUND c].

c. *Comb.*: **lyam-dog** = LYAM-BOUND.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vii. vii, Stout Conrade, cold... Was by a woodman's liam-dog found.

2. Short for LYAM-BOUND.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban* f. vj b, A Sute of a liam. 1605 SHAKS, *Leir* iii. vi. 72 Mastiffe, Grey-hound, Mongrill, Grin, Hound or Spaniell, Brache, or Lym (1st Fo. Hym).

Lyam-hound, **lyme-hound**. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 6 *lyam*, 6-7 *lime*, 7 *leame*, *lim*, *erron*, *lyne*, *line*, *liam* (also 9 *arch*), 7, 9 *lyme*. [f. *LYAM* + *BOUND*.] A bloodhound.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 464 A cowlpe of liam houndes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 25 But Talus, that could like a liam-hound wind her... At length found out whereas she hidden lay. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *v. Mut. Chien nut*, ... lyne-hounds, teamed otherwise, *Limiers* or *nut*. 1616 SURFEL & MARKLE *Country Farm* vii. xxii. 673 This crie of houndes... is in no sort allowed to the liam hound, so long as he draweth in the string. 1624 *Scott Fox Populi* ii. 17, I had my Leame-hounds ready in euery corner to draw after them dry-foote, and fetch the Authors *Coram nobis*. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimsies*, *Forrester* 35 He can do miracles with his fine-hound, who by his good education ha's more sophistry than his master. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 98 There is nothing in that Countrey so useful as Liām Hounds, to find out these Thieves. 1674 J. WRIGHT tr. *Seneca's Thyestes* 45 So when the Vmbrian Lime-hound through the field Hunts on a Trayl; and in a Leash is held. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 One that leads a lime-hound for the chase. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, He has the staunch lyme-hound to track the wounded buck over hill and dale, but he hath also the fleet gaze-hound to kill him at view. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 446 Him Atē follows avenging; Slowly she tracks him and sure, as a lyme-hound. 1897 *Madden Diary W. Silence* 22 The huntsman brought with him his liam-hound, a pure-bred blood-hound used for finding and harbouring the deer.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

a. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. i, Oh, hee's a pernicious liamhound, turns him vpon the pursue of any Lady. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 30 Or a second Helen proud of the Lime-hound Paris.

c. As a heraldic cognizance.

1634 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xli. xxx. 344 His cosin had a Lyne-hound argent bright, His Lyne laid on his back.

† **Lyance**. Obs. Also 4 *leance*. [a. OF. *li-ance*, f. *li-er* to bind.]

1. Allegiance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 381 To him belongeth the leance Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe.

2. A group of persons related to or allied with another; = ALLIANCE 4.

c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1409 A knyght þar was of fraunce... hwyth was icomen of gret lyance. *Ibid.* 4098 Þou ne dost most ase þe wys If þow y-lynest sir Alorys, oþer any of his lyance. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1932 For we haue frendes gret plente, That ben allied to 3ow and me, That schal ben to us in mayntenance With alle her men and lyance. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1747 With a lyance full large of other lege kyngis, Þat we to helpe vs may haue. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lyance kynred, *alliance*.

3. A kinsman or ally; = ALLIANCE 5.

14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wülcker 691/14 *Hec affinis*, a lyans. 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 164 Cousin, I... pray you to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyanse [*print* d'lyaufe].

Lyantery, obs. form of LIENTERY.

† **Lyar**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *lyare*, *liare*. [? f. LIE v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] A coverlet.

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) l. 369 Item, for xvj elne of damas, to be the Kingis lyare... Item, for xvj elne of bukram, to lyne the Kingis liare. 1530 *Jac. R. Wardr.* (1815) 48 Item, ane lyare of crammess velvett, with twa cuschings of crammess velvett, bordouit with tressis of gold. 1542 *Ibid.* 96 Item ane lyar of purpoure velvett.

Lyar, var. **LYARE** 3, the shearwater.

Lyard, **lyart**, a. and sb. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 *lyarde*, 4-5, 8 *liard*, 5-6 *lyerd*. [a. OF. *liart*, of obscure origin; perh. f. *lie*, LIE sb. 2.]

A. *adj.* A designation of colour. a. Of a horse: Spotted with white or silver grey. b. Of hair: Grey, silvery grey approaching white. c. Applied by Burns to the colour of withered leaves.

In north Eng. dialects 'a white lyared horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black; and a red lyared one is dappled with bay or red and white' (F. D. D.).

[1300 *Liber Quotid. Garderobae* (1787) 78 Pro uno equo nigro liardo empto de eodem [etc.] 10 o. *Ibid.*, Pro uno equo griseo liardo empto de eodem ad opus Regis [etc.] 7 6 s. c. 1386 CHAUCEER *Partr.* l. 263 This carter jakked his hors... 'Hayt now' quod he... 'Pat was wel twicht, myn owne lyard boy'. c. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2542 Lagene with longe speres one lyarde stedes. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 826 Colours in now to knowe attendith ye... The liard & the white, and brown is sure. 1438 *Bk. Alexander* Gk. (Bannatyne) 115 Von old man, With lyart berd and hare gresone. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 70 Tak in this gray horse, Auld Dunbar, Quhilk in my aucht with schervie trow In lyart changit is in hew. 1590 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 247 To Oswin Fenwick a graie nagge. To William Fenwick the lyerd nagge. 1607 MARKHAM *Caral.* i. (1617) 22 The best colour for a stallion, is browne bay dappled, dapple gray, bright bay, or white lyard. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect* *Plenty* xvii, Nereus rising frae his watry bed, The pearly drops flap down his lyart head. c. 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song*, *The Flowers of the Forest* iii, The bandsters are lyart and runkled and grey. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* 15 Twa had mantles o' doleful black, But ane wi' lyart lining. 1785 - *Tolly Beggars* 1 When lyart leaves bestrow the yird. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 14 The lyart veteran. 1895 CHOCRETT *Men of Moss Hags* 156 His hair, lyart and long, fell upon his shoulders.

B. *sb.* As the proper name of a 'lyard' horse.

13. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Thou shalt ride sporeles o thy lyard Al the ryght way to Dovere ward. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 64 He lygte adown of lyard and ladde hym in his hande. c. 1470 GREGORY *Hist. Coll. Lond.* Cite. (Camden) 238 As for bedding, Lyard my hors had more ese then had sum good yeman. 1486-1504 in Denton *Eng.* 15th Cent. (1888) 319, I sall gyff you to yowr plesyre lyerd my horse.

Lyard, **lyas**, obs. forms of LIARD sb. 1, LIAS.

Lybard, **lybbard** (e, obs. forms of LIOPARD.

Lybben, **lybbet**, obs. f. LIVE v., **LYBBET** 1.

Lyberary, obs. form of LIBRARY.

Lybet, **Lybic**: see LIBBET, LIBYC.

Lybre, **Lyæum**: see LIBRE, LYCEUM.

Lycam, variant of LICHAM Obs.

Lycanthrope (lɔikænθrɔp, lɔikænθrɔp).

Also 7 *lycanthrop*. [ad. mod.L. *lycanthrops*-us, ad. Gr. λυκάνθρωπος lit. wolf-man, f. λύκος woli + ἄνθρωπος man.]

1. One who is afflicted with LYCANTHROPY, q.v.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. xlii. 276 The organs of the fantasie of such foolish Lycanthrops. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boastman's Theat.* World in 246 They will become Lycanthrops, and go naked like the Wolves.

2. By mod. writers used as a synonym of WEREWOLF; one of those persons who (according to mediæval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

1831 A. HERBERT in Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werewolf* (1832) 16 Parthenophagy... is an enormity of the lycanthrops, and not of wolves. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 7 These legends of the lycanthrope—the loup-garou—perhaps especially induce us to vilify the wolf.

fig. 1855 WHITTIER *Arise! at Last* 16 Hereaway, The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

Lycanthropic (lɔikænθrɔpɪk), a. [f. mod.L. *lycanthrops*-us (see prec.) + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to lycanthropy; suffering from lycanthropy.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. (1833) II. 108/2 He never drove men into holy madness with incessant howlings, like the lycanthropic saints of the north. 1887 H. S. OLICOTT tr. *D'Assier's Posth. Human.* 80 There is some reason to apprehend that this may be a lycanthropic manifestation of the human phantom.

Lycanthropist (lɔikænθrɔpɪst). [Formed as prec. + *-ist*.] = LYCANTHROPE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lycanthropist*. 1831 A. HERBERT in

Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 36 A wolf who prowls... in quest of human flesh, for which he alone, like the lycanthropist, has any taste remaining. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 4 Petrus Borel the lycanthropist.

Lycanthropus, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to lycanthropy. In recent Dicts.

|| **Lycanthropus**. *Obs.* Pl. **Lycanthropi**. Mod.L. form of **LYCANTHROPE**.

1584 R. Scott *Discov. Witcher*. v. i. (1886) 72 Another being Lycanthropus in the form of a wolfe, had his woofes feet cut off. a 1627 Middleton *Changeling* III. iii. The swift lycanthropi, that walk the round, We'll tear their wolvish skins, and save the sheep. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Job* v. 22. 58 Such Lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus.

Lycanthropy (laikánthrōpi). Also in mod.L. form **lycanthropia**. [ad. Gr. λυκανθρωπία, f. λυκανθρωπος; see **LYCANTHROPE**.]

1. A kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf, and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf. Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast, and exhibits depraved appetites, alteration of voice, etc., in accordance with this delusion.

1584 R. Scott *Discov. Witcher*. v. i. (1886) 73 Lycanthropia is a disease and not a transformation. 1594 T. B. La Primaud *Fr. Acad.* II. 166 That malady, which is... named by the Grecians... lycanthropie. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. iv. Lycanthropia, or Wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves or some such beasts. a 1656 Bp. Hall *St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1808 V. 321 It is contrary to the delusions of lycanthropy. There, he, that is a man, thinks himself a beast; here, he, that is a beast, thinks himself a man. 1672 Marvell *Rel. Transp.* 1. 68 His Madness hath formed itself into a perfect Lycanthropy. He doth so verily believe himself to be a Wolf, that his speech is all turned into howling, yelling, and barking. a 1779 Warburton *Serm. on Matt.* iv. 24 Wks. 1788 V. 429 The madness called Lycanthropy. 1818 Laoy Morgan *Fl. Macaroth* (1816) III. II. 75, I am not well, surely, Sir... and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia I have got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish. 1891 Driver *Introduct. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 469 Nebuchadnezzar's seven years' insanity (lycanthropy) with his edict respecting it. 1894 Sydney *Eng.* 18th C. I. 27 Young boys and girls were bred... in crime, even to the pitch of moral lycanthropy.

2. The kind of witchcraft which was supposed to consist in the assumption by human beings of the form and nature of wolves.

1830 Scott *Demomol.* VII. 210 Persons accused of the crime of lycanthropy. 1855 Lecky *Ration.* I. i. 82 Lycanthropy or the transformation of witches into wolves.

Lyce, *obs.* form of **LIST** sh.3

1845 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 40 Thys fyerabras... came vnto the lyces of Kynges Charles... as he shold fyght al armed.

Lyce, *obs.* f. *lice*, pl. of **LOUSE**; *obs.* f. **LACE** v.

|| **Lyce** (*lîse*). [F. *Lyce*, ad. L. *Lyceum* (see **LYCEUM**).] The name given in France to a secondary school maintained by the State, in contradistinction to a *collège* or secondary school maintained by a municipality.

1865 Q. Rev. CXVII. 40 There are seventy-four *lycées* in France. 1900 *Speaker* 13 May 1902 The population of the lycées and colleges has remained stationary.

Lycence, *ens.* *obs.* forms of **LICENCE**, **LICENSE**.

Lyceum (lîsî'm). Also 6-9 *error*. **Lyceum**. [a. L. *Lyceum*, ad. Gr. *Λύκειον*, neut. of *Λύκος* epithet of Apollo, to whose temple the Lyceum was adjacent. Cf. F. *lycée*, Sp. *lt. liceo*.]

1. (With capital L.) The proper name of a garden with covered walks at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotelian philosophy and its adherents.

1579-80 North *Plutarch*, *Sylla* (1595) 504 He held down all the wood of the park Lyceum. 1638 Baker tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 79 He makes use of them [riches] after the manner of the Academy, and of the Lyceum, which never thought their impediments to happiness. 1671 Milton *P. A.* iv. 253 Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages... Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. 1744 ALEXANDER *Plens Imag.* I. 501 Guide my way Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats Of Academus [etc.]. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. ii. 63 The Lyceum, a garden at a short distance from Athens, sacred to the Lycian Apollo. 1901 LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 29 He might have been taken for a resuscitated Grecian philosopher hastening to meet his pupils at the Lyceum.

b. *transf.*

1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 238 It seemed as if all the animal creation had been assembled in Covent Garden, as in a capacious lyceum.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction. a. In Italy and Switzerland, the Latin title of certain universities or colleges (It. *Liceo*, F. *Lyce*). b. = F. *Lyce*, the name of an institution (afterwards called *Athénée*) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lectures on literature and science were delivered by eminent professors. c. In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions established in the early part of the 19th c., and of the buildings erected for them, usually including lecture-rooms and class-rooms and a library.

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. 1. 262/1 A literary establishment has lately been opened at Paris under the title of the Lyceum, where lectures are read by the following professors. The Lyceum is to open every day, morning and evening, and each professor is to read two hours in each week. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. xi. 159 (Zurich) Close by is the Lyceum, or Carolinian College. *Ibid.* xxix. 472 (Ferrara) He first went to visit the Lyceum, or University.

3. = **LYCEE**. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon VI.* 97 It was the policy of Bonaparte to diminish... the secondary or ecclesiastical schools, in order that the public education might be conducted at the public seminaries, called Lyceums or Academies. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introduct. 39 The French aristocracy could procure for its children... a better training than that which is now given in the lyceums.

4. U. S. (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

1820 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* II. 366 Abstract of the proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History, New-York. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 163 Colleges to receive the élite of the schools; and lyceums, and other such institutions, for the subsequent instruction of working men. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Prog.* iv. (1854) 77 Men have expected... the Lyceum and the Lecture to close the dram-shop. 1893 LELAND *Menn.* I. 270 Let the aspirant begin by reading papers... before such societies or lyceums as will listen to him.

b. *attrib.*, as *lyceum assembly*, *system*.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* vi. 55 Two lyceum assemblies, of five hundred each, are so nearly alike, that [etc.]. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xii. 242 Appreciating the lyceum system as I do... I feel [etc.].

5. Used as the title of a book.

1809 BELFOUR (*title*) *Lyceum of Ancient Literature*; or Biographical... Account of Greek and Roman Classics.

Lyche, var. **LICH**, **LIGHT**. **Lyche**, *obs.* f. **LIKE**.

Lyche, *obs.* form of **LEECH** sh.3, **LIEGE** a. and sh. **Lychee**, **Lyche-gate**, var. **LITCHI**, **LICH-GATE**.

|| **Lychnapsia** (liknâpsîa). Gr. *Church*. [a. Gr. λυχνάψια lighting of lamps.] A series of seven prayers for protection during the night, forming part of the *lychnic*.

1850 NEALE *East Ch. Introduct.* I. 896 While this Psalm is being said, the Priest... saith the lychnapsia.

Lychnic (lî'knik). Gr. *Church*. [ad. eccl. Gr. λυχνικός time of lamp-lighting, f. λυχνος lamp.] An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps, being the introductory part of vespers.

1850 NEALE *East Ch. Introduct.* I. 897 note, The Order of Philotheus directs the Priest... to begin the lychnics at the verse 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all'.

|| **Lychnidea**. *Obs.* Also **LICHNIDEA**. [mod.L., f. L. *lychnis*, **LYCHNIS**.] 'An old garden name for the genus *Phlox*' (Britten & Holland).

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lychnis*, Virginian *Lychnidea*. Carolina *Lychnidea*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 379 In Beds made of light rich Earth... plant your Cuttings of *Lichnidea*'s. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 210 Such are all the species of *Lychnidea*: which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube.

|| **Lychnidiate**, a. *Ent.* *Obs.* [Hybrid f. Gr. λυχνίδια-on (dim. of λυχνιον lamp-stand, f. λυχνος lamp) + -ATE 2.] Giving out light.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 307 *Lychnidiate*, when the Vertex, Frons and Postnasus are porrected so as to form a kind of rostrum which gives light in the night.

|| **Lychnis** (lî'knis). Pl. **lychnides** (lî'knidîz). [L., a. Gr. λυχνίς some red flower, f. λυχνος lamp.]

1. Bot. A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 As touching Lychnis, that flaming hearbe surnamed Flammæa [etc.]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort. May* (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... yellow Lillies, Lychnis, Jacea, Bellis, double, white and red. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 229 Lychnis or Caledon are single and double. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 183 The Scarlet Lychnis is a perennial plant. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jnl.* 1 Mar. 131/1 The pink lychnis or ragged robin grows among the grasses.

2. With defining word, applied by gardeners to various plants of other genera: see *quots.*

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 318 Lychnis, Bastard, *Phlox*. Lychnis, Wild, *Agrostema*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plantis* I. 116 *Phlox*... False Lychnis.

|| **Lychnobite**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. λυχνόβιος (in Seneca), f. λυχνος lamp + βίος life; after *cynobite*.] One who turns night into day; a 'fast-liver'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lychnobite*, a Night Walker.

|| **Lychnoscope** (lî'knôskôp). Arch. [f. Gr. λυχνος lamp + σκοπέω -SCOPE.] A name given to the Low SIDE WINDOW on the supposition that its purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 71 A paper on the windows called 'Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the [Cambridge Camden] Society's 'Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities'. 1846 - V. 165 Lychnoscopes are nothing else than the symbolical representation of the Wound in the Saviour's Side. 1848 B. WEALE *Continental Ecclesiol.* 57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestrella with a trefoiled head opening through into the aisle. This in England would be called a 'lychnoscope'. 1866 PARKER *Gloss. Terms Goth. Archit.*

Hence **Lychnoscopic** a.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 314 Behind it is a small chamber with a kind of 'lychnoscopic' window. 1854 *Ibid.* XIII. 216.

Lycht, *obs.* Sc. form of **LIGHT**.

Lycine (lî'sain). Chem. [f. **LYCIUM**: see -INE 6.] A base found in Box-thorn. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

+ **Lyciske**. *Her. Obs.* Also 7 **Lyciscus**, 8 **Lycisca**. [ad. med.L. *lyciscus* masc., -ca fem., f. Gr. λυκος wolf.] A fabulous beast supposed to be a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 Two Lyciskes l'assant. Lyciskes are called (as Plinius saith) dogges, gendered of wolves. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. 179 Castorides, dogges ingendered by a Fox and a Beuter; Lyciscus of a Wolfe and a Mastiffe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycisca*, a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch.

|| **Lycium**. *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. λυκίον, orig. neut. sing. of *Λύκος* Lycian.] a. The shrub Box-thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). b. The fruit, and c. the extracted juice of the Box-thorn.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxv. 1157 There is drawne out of the leaves and branches of Boxe Thorne... a iuice, which is named Lycium... In English... it is also named Lycium, of the iuice which is boiled out of it. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lycium*, a decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the hramble root. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 36 Some adulterate the Indian Lycium with the gall hereof [sc. a Heifer]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.*, *Lycium*, the name of a fruit called by the French *baye d'Avignon*, the Avignon berry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 210.

Lycke, **Lycken**, *obs.* ff. **LICK** v., **LICKEN** v.

Lyckore, *obs.* comparative form of **LYE**.

Lycotontine (laik'kôntîn). Chem. [f. mod.L. *Lycotontium* wolf's-bane (a. Gr. λυκοκτόνον lit. wolf-killer) + -INE.] An alkaloid extract of the Wolf's-Bianc.

1898 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 744 *Aconitum lycotontium*... is the only species [of aconitum] that contains no aconitine, but another alkaloid, lycotontine.

Lycodont (laik'ôdnt). *Ichthyl.* [ad. mod.L. *Lycodont*... -odon, ad. Gr. λυκοδόνν-ēs pl. (Galen), f. λυκο-s wolf + δόνν-τ-, δόνν-ος tooth.] A snake of the family *Lycodontidae*, having caniniform teeth.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 190/2 In some [snakes] all the teeth are nearly of the same size; others possess in front of the jaws (Lycodonts) or behind in the maxillaries (Diasternians) a tooth... larger than the rest.

Hence **Lycodontine** a., pertaining to the *Lycodontidae* (Cent. Dict.).

+ **Lycopanther**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. λυκοπάνθηρ, f. λυκο-s wolf + πάνθηρ panther.] A fabulous hybrid between a wolf and a panther.

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 448 The Lycopanthers are ingendered between wolves and panthers. *Ibid.* 581.

|| **Lycoperdon** (laik'ôp'ôdnt). Bot. [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. λυκο-s wolf + πέρθεσθαι to break wind: a rendering of the Eng. name *wolf's fist* (First sh.2).] The fungus Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 430 The lycoperdon, or puff-ball. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 335 Gasteromyci... comprehending... Lycoperdons and the like.

b. *attrib.*: **lycoperdon nut** (see *quot.*).

1886 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lycoperdon nuts*, the name under which the herbalists sell our common species of *Elatophyes*.

Hence **Lycopodoid** a., resembling fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon*.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 243 Verrucæ large, globular, lycoperdon, eventually laterato-dehiscent.

|| **Lycophosed**, a. *Obs.* [f. Gr. λυκόφωτος twilight, app. misapprehended to mean keen sight (f. λυκο-s wolf + φως light) + -ED 2.] Keen-sighted. Also **Lycophosy** in the same sense.

1600 TOUNEY *Transf. Metam.* vi. Looko on my sight, you lycophosed eyes, And tell me whether it be blear'd or no. *Ibid.* xlviii. His eyes that fore were cleare lycophosie, Now cannot see but in a minery.

Lycopod (laik'ôp'd). Bot. [Anglicized form of **LYCOPODIUM**.] A club-moss, a plant of the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, esp. of the genus *Lycopodium*.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 58 Lycopods may be said to present the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation. 1873 DYER in *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 152 The relationship of a Lycopod to a flowering plant.

Hence **Lycopodalia**, pertaining to the lycopods; sh., a plant belonging to the 'Lycopodal alliance'.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 98 The Lycopodal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 525 Lycopodalia.

Lycopode (laik'ôp'ôd). [a. F. *lycopode*, ad. mod.L. **LYCOPDIUM**.] = **LYCOPDIUM** 2.

1865 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lycopode*, vegetable brimstone.

Lycopodiaceæ (laik'ôp'dî,â'jës), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. *Lycopodiaceæ* + -OUS.] Pertaining to the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, of which **LYCOPDIUM** is the typical genus.

1852 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 Lycopodiaceæ plants and mosses. 1892 *Natural Sci.* Mar. 57 A gigantic aquatic Lycopodiaceæ plant.

Lycopodite (laik'ôp'dîit). Geol. A fossil lycopodium. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 212/1.

Lycopodium (laik'ôp'dîûm). [mod.L., f. Gr. λυκο-s wolf + ποδ-, ποός foot, from the claw-like shape of the root.]

1. Bot. A plant of the cryptogamous genus *Lycopodium*: a club-moss. In early use, L. *clavatum*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycopodium*, Wolfs-claw, an Herb. 1756 [see CLUB-MOSS]. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. (1855) 174 The gigantic lycopodium-like, and cactoid plants of the coal measures... all disappear. 1873 DYER in *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 155 The thickened proscenchymatous cells which are found in recent Lycopodiums.

2. The fine powder formed by the ripe spores of species of *Lycopodium*, known as 'vegetable briar-stone' from its inflammability. Also *dust, powder*. It is used in surgery as an absorbent; also in theatres for the production of stage lightning.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Allegiance's Formul.* (ed. 2) 173 Starch or lycopodium powder washed with alcohol, appears to preserve the auriferous salts the best. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 11. 89 The vibrations of the paper are easily demonstrated by the movements of particles of fine sand, or lycopodium powder strewed upon it. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 235 Absorbent dusting powders, consisting of lycopodium dust, will be found most useful.

Lycor, obs. form of **LIQUOR**.

Lycoras, -ess(e, -ice, etc., obs. ff. **LIQUORICE**.

Lycorous(e, -oruse, variants of **LICKEROUS**.

Lycotropal (lɪkɒˈtrɒpəl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. λυκός 'anything in the form of a hook' (L. & Sc.) + -τροπος turning + -αλ.] The term applied to an orthotropous ovule, curved downward in the form of a horse-shoe (*Tras. Bot.* 1866).

Lycotropous (lɪkɒˈtrɒpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ους.] = prec. 1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*.

Lycoure, -esse, obs. ff. **LIQUOR**, **LIQUORICE**.

Lycours, -ourous, -ours, var. **LICKEROUS**.

Lycour, obs. form of **LUCKE**.

Lycure, -esse, -yce, obs. ff. **LIQUOR**, **LIQUORICE**.

Lydder, -ir, -yr, variants of **LITHER** *a*.

Lydderne, -eryn, variants of **LIDDERON** *Obs*.

Lyddite (lɪˈdɪt). [f. name of *Lydd* in Kent

(where this explosive was first tested in England).] A high explosive, chiefly composed of picric acid, and believed closely to resemble **MELINITE**; used in the manufacture of explosive shells in England.

1888 *J. of Wight County Press* 3 Nov. 3/4 Armstrong and Co., bought the patent from M. Turpin, who is now personally assisting in the manufacture of Lyddite, the English name for Melinite. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 26 Aug. 7/1 The new Lyddite shell. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/3 The power of Lyddite has been described by experts... as most destructive in a rocky country.

Lyder, -ir, -yr, variants of **LITHER** *a*.

Lydford law: see **LAW** *sb.* 1 *c*.

Lydford, now a small village on the confines of Dartmoor, was formerly the chief town of the stannaries.

1399 *LANG.* *Rich. Redeles* III. 145 Now, be þe lawe of lydford. I. Pilke lewde laddle onȝte eyyll to thryue. 1645 W. BROWNE *Wks.* (1772) II. 157, 1 oft have heard of Lydford law, How in the morn they hang and draw, And sit in judgement after. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Lydford Law*, is to hang men first, and iudite them afterwards.

† **Lydge**, *v. Obs.* [Back-formation f. *lydger*, **LEDGER**.] *intr.* To be a ledger ambassador.

1618 *RALEIGH Maxims* ST. (1656) 31 [To] have some of his own Lydging abroad about that Princes Court, under colour of Embassage, or some other pretence.

Lydgear, -er, obs. forms of **LEDGER**.

Lydian (lɪˈdiən), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *Lydi-us*, Gr. Λυδῖος + -AN.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to the Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, or to their country, Lydia. Sometimes with allusion to the wealth of Cressus king of Lydia.

1584 *LYLY Sapho & Phao* v. i. This shaft is headed with Lidian steel. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 12 To whom the Lydian wealth... is brought in lauish measure. 1626 *MASSINGER Rom. Actor* i. iii. We show no arts of Lidian Pandarisme. 1844 O. COCKAYNE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) 1. 275 The Lydian Hercules. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 29 The earlier Lydian civilization was Asiatic rather than European.

2. *spec. in Music.* *a.* The designation of one of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. *b.* The third of the authentic ecclesiastical modes, having F for its 'final', and C for its 'dominant'.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 50 He regarded not the daintie Lydian, Ionian, or Eolian Melody. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 Lap me in soft Lydian aires, Married to immortal verse. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* i. i. 1 De Lydian Mood' is a grav', full, solemn Musik in Discant, for ðe most part, of slow tim'. 1697 *DRYDEN Alexander's Feast* 97 Softly sweet, in Lydian measures, Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music... there were four principal modes or modes: the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Dorian, and the Ionic... The Phrygian mode was religious, the Lydian plaintive. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* i. 13 The Lydian is the third mode of Ambrose's selection.

fig. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 1. 830 As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian dulcs.

3. **Lydian-stone.** *Min.* A black variety of jasper (basanite) used by jewellers as a touchstone for testing gold.

1720 *STRYPE Stone's Surv.* II. VI. i. 11/1 Within the Rails before the High Altar, is a curious in-laid Floor... where... there are set these several Sorts of Stones, the Jasper, Lydian, and Serpentine. 1746-74 HILL *Theophr. Stones* 25 Others serve for the Trial of Metals, as that called the Heracian or Lydian Stone. 1836 *MAGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. 133 It did not exhibit the little veins of quartz so common in Lydian stone. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xiv. 293 Lydian-stone (basanite, touch-stone, kiesel-schiefer) is... an altered sandy slate.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Lydia. Also, the language of the Lydians.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 40 Yet after by the meane

of one Pactyas a verye headie manne aminges the Lydians they rebelled agaynste Cyrus agayne. 1696 *PHILLIPS s.v. Lydia*, It falling to Tyrrenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of Lydians. 1735 *BOLINGBROKE Study & Use Hist.* III. (1752) I. 76 Herodotus... proposed to publish all he could learn of the antiquities of the Ionians, Lydians, Medes, and Persians. 1886 *SHELDON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 3 Some Lydians feasted arrayed in the robes... of women.

Lydrion, -un, variants of **LIDDERON** *Obs*.

Lydyate, obs. form of **LIDGATE**.

Lye (lɪ), *sb.* Forms: 1 léaz, (léz), léah, léz, 3 leihe, 4 leze, lize, (5 legh, leyze, leygh(e, lyhe), 5-9 lee, lie, ley, (5-6 leye, le, 7 ly), 5-lye. [OE. léag (later léah, genit. léage) str. fem., corresponds to MDu. *laghe* (Du. *loog*), OIlg. *louga* (MIlg., mod.G. *laughe*), lye, ON. *laug* bath:—O'Ent. **laugā*; prob. f. the root **lau-* to wash (see **LATHER**) + suffix -gā:—O'Arvan -gā.]

1. Alkalized water, primarily that made by the lixiviation of vegetable ashes, but also applied (esp. with prefixed word as in *soap-lye*, *soda-lye*) to any strong alkaline solution, esp. one used for the purpose of washing. † Also *water of lye*.

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 591 *Lexica*, leaz [*Corpus* and *Erp.* leaz]. 1700 *Sar. Leech.* I. 364 Scinsecum men wyre drenc of hwites washes þoste on bitere lege wundorlice hyt hæled. 1811 338 Wyre him lege of ellen ahsan. 1840 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 If þat þou wasche hem boþe [a canker & a foul vlcus] wþ lye. 1840 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 377 Wete hit [a tree] at the fülle Thrie eury mone a yer in lie allone. 1840 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a gode quantyte of fyne leye, & put it on a pottle... & when þe ley is seþin hot, caste þe Pesyn þer-to. 1840 *Jacob's Well* 195 Watyr of legh þat is made wþ asschys & watyr... for asschys & hote watyr makyn good leyghe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 10 But man shall be baptysed in necessity wþ le. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 The Lee or Lixivium wherewith the Women usually scour their Clothes. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacini's Adels. fr. Parnass.* III. 287 Henry the Fourth, thought it an Honour to wash his Head... though some malicious People say, He did it not with Soap, but with hot scalding Lye. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 544 Muriate of potash. This salt... is prepared from the waste leys of the soap-makers. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* IV. (1900) 32 The officers... were content with ley, which was furnished in plenty by the ashes from the galley fire.

b. In wider sense: Any detergent material used in washing; a cleansing substance. Also *fig.*

1300 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Nis ðar non swo god leize se teares. 12... Prayer to our Lady 19 in O. E. *Misc.* 193 Mi brune her is hwit biuicme hit not for hwucche leihe. 1330 *Spec. Gy Waru.* 828 Þe hote teres of mannes eize Makeþ clannere þan any lye. 1340 *Ayene* 145 Þet is þet we byþ alle y-wasse of onelepe leze, Þet wes mid leus cristes precieuse blod. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil. Pilgr.* 2185 Wyth wych water, dame Penance Maketh a lye. To waschen a-way al ordure. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 324 The vrin of a yong Asse sole is supposed to thicken the haire; but there would be mixed some Spiknard with this washing lie, to rectifie the strong salt of the snid vrin. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1669) 190 Feacie, some say, doth wash her clothes i' th' lie That sharply trickles from her either eye.

† *c.* A cosmetic for the hair. (Cf. **LYE-POT**) *Obs*.

15... WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 51a/2 Lie to washe the head with, *lixivium*. 1561 T. HOWE tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) Lijij b. I reprehended a ladie of loue for occupying a certain kinde of lye wþ shined much.

† *d.* Applied to urine used as a detergent; more fully **CHAMBER-LYE** *Obs*.

14... *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 593/23 *Locum*, lye, or pyssie.

2. Water impregnated with salts by decoction or lixiviation. Now rare.

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 77 The Lie of Rue, (that is the water wherein you have sod your Rue or herb-grace). 1644 *NVE Gunnerie* (1670) 14 Pour upon the said flower so much of the strained water, which I call lee or lime water, as will dissolve the flower. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt... will make good lye, and so will the Lixivium or Lye made thereof with warme water. 1811 *Self Instructor* 562 A ley made with tartar and gum-water. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* i. § 43 The [waters] find their way into the sea, and so make the lye of the earth brine for the ocean. 1861 *ibid.* x. § 461 The brine of the ocean is the ley of the earth.

3. The limpid acid fluid which runs from a blister or the like; the 'water' which collects in the body in dropsy. Now only *di.*

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 92 His Nauell suddenly opened whence issued so great quantity of the dropsy Lie, that his body fell to the wonted scantling. 1886 S. P. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Lee* (so pronounced)... the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore: as 'It's more like lee than matter'.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 1), as *lye-ashes*, -brush, -kettle, -trough, -tub, -vessel, -wash. Also **LYE-POT**.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 599 Hereupon comes *Lixivius ctus*, i. Lye ashes, which being drunk is medicinale. 1605 *TIMME Quierist.* II. iii. 115 Lye-wash... is made of ashes and water. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. 21 The Lye Brush is made of Hogs Bristles fastned into a Board with Brass-Wyer. 1841 *A Lye-Kettle*... commonly holds about three Gallons. 1841 *ibid.* The Lye-Trough... is a Square Trough made of Inch-Boards. 1743 *London & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 109 A Lye-tub, though generally neglected as the worst... for a Cooler, has really proved the sweetest and safest of any. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 53 The straw in the bottom of your lye-vessel. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 489 As soon as a form is wrought-off, the press-man to carry it to the lye-trough, and there completely rub it over with lye. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 406 Lye is applied to the forme with a lye brush.

† **Lye**, *v. 1* *Cookery*. *Obs.* [a F. *lier* to thicken (a sauce, etc.), lit. 'to bind':—L. *ligare*.]

1. *trans.* To mix; to thicken (soups, sauces, etc.). Cf. **ALYE**, **ALLY** *v.* 5.

1830 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 17 Make a lyre of raw ayrene and do þerto Safrone and powdour douce, and lye it up with gode broth. 1840 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Loke þou lye hit with amydone. 1840 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Take Vele... and hakke it to gobettys... and lye it with Flowre of Rys. 1840 *ibid.* 19.

2. To bind or tie. In quot. *fig.*

1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 He shall neede noe bonde to lye him to it.

Lye, *v. 2* [f. **LYE** *sb.*] Also **ley**. *trans.* To treat with lye.

1805 *Ann. Reg.* 875 Lye the thread once. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 8 Dec. 356/2 The air is to be... excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either lysed or washed.

Lye: see **LEE** *sb.*, **LEYE**, **LIE**.

Lyeas, str. pa. t. of **LEESE** *v. 1*

Lyeave, obs. form of **LEAF**.

Lyed (lɪd), *pp. a.* U. S. Also **lied**. [f. **LYE** *v. 2* + -ED.] Treated with lye; steeped or washed in an alkaline fluid. *Lied corn*, maize or other grain steeped in weak lye to remove the husk.

1814 *BRACKENRIDGE Tral. in Vices Louisiana* 222 Their food consists of lied corn homony for breakfast. 1860 *EMERSON Conn. Life*, *Wealth* 70 Pride can go without domestics;... can eat potato, parsnip, beans, lysed corn.

Lyef *e*, obs. f. **LIEF**. **Lyefull**, var. **LEEFUL**.

Lyeye, **Lyeg(e aunce)**, obs. ff. **LIEGE**, **LIGEANCE**.

Lyegge, **Lyegze**, obs. forms of **LIE** *v. 1*, *v. 2*

Ly(e)zere, **Lyek(e)**, obs. ff. **LIEAR**, **LIEKE**.

Lyen, obs. form of **LIE** *v. 1*, **LIEEN** *sb. 1*, **LION**.

Lyencephalous (lɪˈɛnsəfəloʊs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lyencephal-a* (Owen) + -OUS.

According to Owen himself (*Classif. Mammalia*, 1859), his term *Lyencephalus* is f. Gr. *λυειν* to loose + *εγκεφαλος* brain (see **ENCEPHALON**), and signifies 'the comparatively loose or disconnected state of the cerebral hemispheres'.

Of or belonging to the *Lyencephala*, in Owen's classification the lowest group of Mammals, including the Monotremes and the Marsupials.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 27 The *Lyencephalous Mammalia*. 1864 in WEBSTER. And in later Dicts.

Lyepart(e, obs. form of **LEOPARD**.

† **Lye-pot**. *Obs.* [Cf. **LYE** *sb.* 1 *c*.] An ornamental vessel to hold lye for use as a hair-wash.

1486 *Will of Lytton* (Somerset Ho.). A lye pott of siluer and gilt, a holy water stopp. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 45 Semiramis ranne out with her lie-pot in her hand, and her black dangling tresses about her shoulders. 1607 *MIDDLETON Free Gallants* i. i. 12 Lent... upon her gilt casting-bottle and her silver lie-pot, fifty-five shillings.

Lyer(e, var. **LEAR** *Obs.*; obs. f. **LYE** *v. 1*, **LIEAR**.

Lyerne, -i, -y, obs. forms of **LEARN**.

Lyeroway: see **LYRA** 5.

Lyery (lɪˈɪəri), *a.* Now *dia.* Also **lyary**. [Var. of **LIRY** *a*.] Of cattle: Having a superabundance of lean flesh.

1483: see **LIRY**, *s.v.* **LIRE** *sb. 1* 1803 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* IV. 351 *Lyery*, or black-fleshed. 1807 *CULLEY* in W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 51/1 Cattle, well known to the breeders adjoining the river Tees by the appellation of 'lyery', or 'double-lyered'; that is, black-fleshed. 1843 *SOUTHEY Complut. Bk.* IV. 400 Those [Lincolnshire oxen] that never fatten are called lyery. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 41/2 'The cattle in general were large, slow to fatten, and often black, or foul-fleshed, or as it is called in Yorkshire 'lyery'.

1855 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 142/1 When the flesh [of an ox] becomes heavy on the thighs, making a sort of double thigh, the thigh is called *lyary*.

Lyes, obs. form of **LEASH; obs. pl. **LOUSE**.**

Lyese, **Lyeseing**, vars. **LEESE** *v. 1*, **LEASING**.

Lyf, obs. form of **LEAF**, **LIFE**.

Lyfar, obs. Sc. comp. of **LIEF**, **dear**.

Lyfe, obs. form of **LIFE**; Sc. form of **LIEF**.

Lyff(e), **Lyffere**, obs. forms of **LIFE**, **LIVER**.

† **Lyfkie**. *Obs.* Also 6 **leefekye**. [a. Du. *lijfken* 'corpusculum, subculla, exomis' (Kilian), dim. of *lijf* body; cf. G. *leichen*.] A bodice.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Their spots, their lawnes, their leefekyes, their ruffes, their rings: Shew them rather Cardicalls curtians, then modest Matrons. 1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 73 With iij li before delivered her for my wives gowne and lyfkie.

Lyfnoð, variant of **LIVENATH** *Obs*.

Lyft(e, obs. form of **LEFT**, **LIFT**.

Lyfve, **Lyfy**, obs. forms of **LIVE** *v.*, **LIFEY**.

Lyg, **Lygaunce**, obs. ff. **LIE** *v. 1*, **LIGEANCE**.

Lyg(g)e, obs. form of **LIE** *v. 1*, **LIEGE**.

Lyger, **Lygham**, see **LEDGER**, **LICHAM**.

Lyghe, **lyze**, obs. ff. **LIE**; var. **LIE** *Obs*.

Lygher, **lyzer(e)**, obs. forms of **LIEAR**.

Lyght, obs. form of **LIGHT**; variant of **LITE**.

Lyghteling, **Lyztmose**, obs. form of **LIGHT-NING**, **LITMUS**.

Lyhe, **Lyht(e)**, obs. forms of **LVE**, **LIGHT** *v. 1*

Lyicht, **Lyif**, **Lyik**, obs. ff. **LIGHT**, **LIFE**, **LIEKE**.

Lying (lɪˈɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 1* Forms: see **LIE** *v. 1* [f. **LIE** *v. 1* + -ING.]

1. The action of **LIE** *v. 1* in various senses; resting, reclining, remaining in deposit, † being sick, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Fleschs forgon ober visch, & alle ober swuche pinges, of weringe, of liggunge, of vres, of beoden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6686 De smiter sal quite his lechyng, And be scath of his lizing. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. I. 141 For bope Cristis lizing in be sepulture and his dwelling here in erpe was lital tyme. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 29091 (Cott. Galba) De first [discipline es] .. sighing, weeping, and ill lizing. 1556 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Soft lyenge, soft weying, or moche fedying of delicate meates. 1602 *SHAKS. All's Well* I. i. 167 'Tis a commodity will lose the glosse with lizing; The longer kept, the lesse worth. 1634 *Lease by R. Kenward to W. Deane* verso (MS.), I.. would never have bought it but for the convenient lizing of it to my other ground. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printing vii, Sugar-Chest. .. Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lizing of the Sugar in it. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 34/1 Liquefy'd by long lizing in the Water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 574 This situation [of a bed sore] is determined .. by the lizing of the paralytic on that side.

†b. *spec.* The state of being buried; *concr.* place of sepulture. *Obs.*

1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cccxxx. 244 Kyng Edward chese his sepulture and his lygging at Westmynster. a 1676 *CANTON Hist. Ch. Peterburgh* (1686) 77 The Herolds .. appointed .. the place for the body to be Interred, which was devised over against the lizing of Queen Katherine.

c. with adv. or advb. phr. (see *LIE* v.1 IV). Also LYING-IN.

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* ix. 10 Rebecca, of a liggynge by hauyng tweye ones of Ysaac, our fadir. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Bote wip som manere rouschelynge pat he made in liggynge adoun his fellowe awook. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 333/2 He hadde Subtyltee for tescchewe the liggynge in a wayte of his enemies. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 Lying in wayte, *aguyntance*. *Ibid.* 423, I am upon my lyng downe, as a woman that is nere her tyme. 1601 *HOLLAND Play* I. 87 From thence to the lying out of the mountaine Pyrenaus, Aquitania. 1611 *BIRLE Ps.* cxxxix. 3 Thou compasses my path, and my lying downe. 1611 — *Acts* xx. 10 Many teares, and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait [TINDALE layenges awayte] of the Jewes. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* II. i. There's a sport too Nam'd lying Perdieu. Which you must learne to play at. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worste* T. (1841) 81 This lying along is an improper posture for pretty. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build. Assist.* 115 B. is the Fore-top-sail braced back, which is done .. to stop her way, term'd lying-by. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4970/2 The Admiral thought it proper .. to make the Signal for lying by. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II. 121 Von have accused me of lying by in Company.

attrib. c 1834 N. P. WILLIS in G. Paston *Little Mem.* 19/4 C. (1902) 176 His [Disraeli's] eye .. has the most mocking lying-in wait expression conceivable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 458 If a change from the lying-down to the sitting-up position is rapidly made.

2. *concr.* With qualification (as *dry*, *soft*, *warm*, etc., *lying*): Accommodation for repose.

1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiogr.* Sk. Wks. I. 205 It was a subject of gratitude .. to dwell upon the soft lying which was to be found in that .. morass. 1868 *NETTLESHIP Browning* vii. 262 A poet from his birth, nursed in Nature's softest lying. 1886 *Weekly Times* 6 Aug. 13/3 There is no finer feeding or warmer lying in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/2 Dry lying—a dry bed at night—is .. essential to the welfare of deer.

3. *attrib.*, as *lying-ground*, *-place*; † *lying-house* (see *quat.* 1593); *lying-press* (*Printing*) = *laying-press* (see *LAYING* *vbl. sb.* 3).

1895 *CORNISH Wild Eng.* 122 The paddock is a favourite 'lying ground' for hares. 1423-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 271 Pro ligatur pro hostio vocato trapidoure supra 'lying house, iijid.; et pro seris et clavibus pro lying house, xxd. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 A strong prisonne call the Lyinghouse [MS. Cos., Lying house]. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* vii. 17, I ha sprengd my 'ligging place with myrre, and aloes. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Desbonger un sauglier*, to raise a wilde bñre from his lying place. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 431/1 By screwing the volume up in the 'lying-press.

Lying (lɔɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 Forms: see *LIE* v.2 [f. *LIE* v.2 + -ING 1]. The action of *LIE* v.2; the telling of lies. † In 16-17th c. sometimes in *plural*.

a 1300 E. *Psalter* v. 7 (MS. Egerton) Pon leses alle bat speke lyhyng. 1340 *Ayene* 143 Him hit pingh þat hit is al wynd and metinge and lyezyng. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13302 My condicioun ys to lye; .. With lying I shal deceyve the. 1577 *NORTHROOKE Dicing* (1843) 68 If for ydle wordes, what for hurtfull wordes? what for lyngs? 1604 E. *GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 412 The Divell, did steale all that he could from the truth, to imploy it in his lyngs and deceits. 1656 E. *REYNOLDS Rules Govt. Tongue* 16 Lying is an ungodly, devilish and damnable practice. 1827 Mrs. A. OPIE (title) Illustrations of Lying in All its Branches. 1863 Mrs. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* III. 41 Lying is the employment of the lower orders, and the recreation of the higher.

personified. 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 21 Lying is Father to Falshood, and Grand sire to Perjury.

†b. Alleged name for a 'company' of pardoners. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of perdeners.

Lying (lɔɪŋ), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *LIE* v.1 + -ING 2.]

1. That lies, or rests in a recumbent, extended, stationary or inert position; also, † *absol.* (OE.) dead. c 1000 *Leg. St. Swithun* etc. (Earle 1861) 110 Pæt mæzn þes legendan. 1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* xxiii. 12 A dwelling place of sheperds, of liggende flockus. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 224 The angry man is wont to be of .. a semely chyne and accordynge to the visage, and liggynge here. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 16 The lying ground lyne with ovtte floyte. 1842 *TENNISON Vision Sin* 11 Sitting, lying languid shapes. 1862 *Remarks on Golf* 14 The Short-spoon .. is used for playing either good-lying or bad-lying balls. 1880 W. CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 16 That most annoying eventuality, a 'lying' ferret.

b. *Sc.* Of money, goods, etc.: Put by.

1722 *RANSAY Three Bounets* I. 129 Your clathis, your lands, and lying pelf. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 386 We are not informed, what lying stock they have, what donations they have received [etc.].

2. Special collocations: *lying-dog*, a setter; *lying-panel*, †(a) a panel which occupies the lowest place in a series; (b) a panel whose longest dimension, or one whose grain, lies horizontally; † *lying-stone*, the nether millstone; *lying-storm* (*Sc.*), a snow-storm when the snow lies; *lying-wall Mining* = *FOOT-WALL* (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xii. As if a penalty was inflicted by statute for any man who suld hunt or hawk, or use *lying-dogs. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 The *Lying Pannel, above the Base. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 226 *Lying Panel*, a Panel with the fibres of the wood disposed horizontally. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Lying panels*, those wherein the fibres of the wood, or the grain of it, lie in an horizontal direction. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selc.* 151 As certain a cause as is that, by which the runner in a Mill does not sink through the *Lyingstone. 1787 *BEATTIE Scoticisms* 79 We use the word *storm* to signify a storm of snow, or snowy weather. We even speak of a *lying storm. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 298 Should the flakes be spicular and fall very thick and fast, then a heavy fall, or a 'lying storm' .. may be expected.

Lying (lɔɪŋ), *ppl. a.* 2 Forms: see *LIE* v.2 [f. *LIE* v.2 + -ING 2.]

1. Of a person, his lips, etc.: That tells lies.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxix. 2 Delivier my soule (o Lorde) from lyenge lippes. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. i. 126 Then, Saunders, sit there, the lying st. Knaue in Chitendome. 1610 B. JONSON *Act* iv. iv. Do not beleene him, Sir. He is the lying st. Swabber! 1611 *BIRLE Prov.* x. 18 Hee that hideth hatred with lying lippes, is a fool. a 1758 *RANSAY Eagle & Robin* 44 With a wicket liand tung. 1886 W. J. TUCKER E. *Europe* 158 A canting, lying, hypocritical set.

2. Of impersonal things: Untruthful, mendacious; hence, deceitful, false.

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Ant of his lhibnde lif leade us .. into þe eche of heuene. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* i. 4 His worde sall nocht, dissaynabile ne leghynge. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* vii. 4 Trust not in false lyenge wordes. 1611 *BIRLE Ps.* xxxi. 6, I have hated them that regard lying vanities. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* II. 673 And slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse in lying strains. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 322 It was much easier .. to put forth a lying prospectus.

Lying-in [Lying *vbl. sb.* 1 c. See *LIE* v.1 23]. The being in childbed; accouchement.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 305/2 Lyinge yn, of childre bedde, *decubite*. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Gesine*, a lying in. 1658 *FROGER Voy.* 126 The women have good Lying-in and the children are lusty. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1834) I. 93 Those cushions your goddess stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1847) I. 342 The Queen talked to me (Madame de Sévigné) as long about my illness as if it had been a lying-in.

b. *attrib.*, as *lying-in-asylum*, *-chamber* etc.

1770 *HEWSON in Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The British Lying-in-Hospital. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 190 A lying-in ward has been lately established. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxvii, 'The lying-in room, I suppose?' said Mr. Bumble. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 21 May 1101/1 Such sanitation .. might be of service in lying-in institutions. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 3/7 A system of registration of all .. lying-in houses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 797 Statistics of lying-in hospitals show that [etc.].

So **Lying-in** *ppl. a.*, that is in childbed.

1710-11 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 23 Mar., I.. saw his lady sitting in the bed, in the forms of a lying-in woman. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 174 The sick, the delicate, .. the lying-in. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 189 In lying-in or recently delivered women.

Lyingly (lɔɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *LYING* *ppl. a.* 2 + -LY 2.] In a lying manner, mendaciously.

1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* vii. 8 To stelen, to slen, to don auotrie, to swern liendly, to offere to Baalyng. — *Ezek.* xiii. 22 For that that 3e madden leezyngh the herte of the iust man to mourne, whom Y made not sorowful. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Giv, Of whiche .xij. rybbes there be .vij. very, and .v. false or lyengly. 1682 *Disc. Addresses or Presentm. to King* 20 Their Popes (who go lyngly under the Name of Christ's Vicars). 1804 ANNE SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 146 It reached his ear, that she had lyngly called him 'the thing of sound without sense'. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 11/6 He lyngly reported that he had sunk two of the French men-of-war.

† **Lying-weight**. *Obs.* [*LYING* *ppl. a.* 1] a. A free weight placed in a scale, as distinguished from the hanging weight attached to a spring balance or a steelyard. b. = *AVOIRDUPOIS*.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 275/1 [That no person buy wool by the fleece] not weyed by the awncell, but only by the lying weight, after xiiii li to the stoon. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 191 Ther heith iij maner weyghts that is to wele troy weyght, auncell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght. *Ibid.*, The Lyggynge weyght .. therby is boughte and solde alle maner of Marchaundise .. as is used to be solde be weyght, and of this weyght xvi vncis made a pound and C. and xij li. is an C. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d.v.b. Lyinge weyghte. Thys Lyinge and Haburdy peyse is all one.

Lyk, *obs. Sc.* form of *LIKE*.

Lykam(e), *Lykance*, *vars.* *LICHAM*, *LIKANCE*.

Likanthropy, variant of *LYCANTHROPY*.

Lyke: see *LICI*, *LICHE*, *LICK* v., *LIKE* v.

Lykeleod, *-hood*, *obs.* forms of *LIKELIHOOD*.

Lyken, **Lykeny**, *obs.* forms of *LIKE* v., *LIKEN* v.

Lykeres, *obs.* form of *LIQUORICE*.

Lyker(o)us, *-owse*, etc., *var.* *LICKEROUS* *Obs.*

Lyke-wake, **lykewake** (lɔɪ'k,wə'k). Also

4, 9 *liche-wake*, 6, 9 *lyk(e)wa* (i)ke, 6-7 *like-, lyke-walk*, 8-9 *glake-wake*, 9 *lychwake*. Cf. *LATE-WAKE*. [f. *lyke*, *LICH* + *WAKE sb.*] The watch kept at night over a dead body.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 2100 Ne how that lych wake was yholde Al thilke nyght, .kepe I nat to seye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* x. ix. 31 Quham that he etlis for to send from thens, To Pallas likewalkis. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 127 Ther shall be no yong folkes at my lyke-wake. 1623 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 549 At quohose lyke-walk .. the ox foimaid was slane and ettin. a 1775 *Fair Mary of Wallington* xix. in *Child Ballads* II. 311/2 Your daughter .. bids you come to her sickening, or her merry lake-wake. 1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) III. 114 At all lykewakes, the doings and endurances of the Departed are the theme. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 192, I heard them .. moan their rugged lyke-wakes in the ancient Runic rhymes.

attrib. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* IV. xxvi, Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge. 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 99 The lyke-wake train was seen advancing towards them.

Lykey, **Lykke**, *-yn*, *obs.* ff. *LICK* v., *LIKE* v.

Lykkerwys, **Lykky**: see *LICKEROUS*, *LIKE* v. 1

Lykne(n), *-yn*, *obs.* forms of *LIVEN*.

Lykor, **Lykorise**, *obs.* ff. *LIQUOR*, *LIQUORICE*.

Lyky(e)n, *obs.* forms of *LIKE* v. 1

Lykyrrhize, *obs.* form of *LIQUORICE*.

Lylac, **Lyle**, *-je*, *obs.* forms of *LILAC*, *LILY*.

Lylle, variant of *LILL*, *LILLE* *vars.* *Obs.*

Lyll(i)e, *-y(e)*, *obs.* forms of *LILY*.

Lym, **Lymail(le)**, *obs.* ff. *LEAM* *sb.* 1, *LIMAIL*.

Lymasson, *obs.* form of *LIMASION*.

Lymb(e), **Lym(e)**, *obs.* forms of *LIMB* *sb.* 1 and 2.

Lyme: see *LYAM*.

Lyme-grass. [? f. *LIME* *sb.* 1 with reference to the binding quality of the plant; the spelling is app. suggested by the mod. L. generic name.]

The name for grasses of the genus *Elymus*, esp. *E. arenarius*, a grass which is planted on sand, that its roots may help to keep the sand in its place. 1776 *WITHERING Bot. Arrangement* V. 1. 64 *Lyme-grass*. *Elymus*. 1787 *tr. Linnaeus Faun. Plants* I. 52. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 299 The lyme grass (*Elymus*), by binding the sands .. with its roots, assists in the resistance to the encroachments of the sea.

b. *attrib.* in the name of a moth.

1869 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 275 The Lyme Grass (*Tapinostola Elymi*).

Lymer, **Lymet** t, *obs.* ff. *LIMER*, *LIMIT*.

Lymfad, **Lyming**, *obs.* ff. *LYMPHAD*, *LIMING*.

Lymiter, **Lymme**, *obs.* ff. *LIMITER*, *LIMB* *sb.* 1

Lymnite: see *LIMNITE*. **Lymon**, *obs.* f. *LEMON*.

Lymph (limf). Also 7-8 in L. form *lymppha*.

[ad. L. *lympa*, altered spelling (due to pseudo-etym. association with Gr. *λύπη* *LYMPH*) of **limpa* (whence *limpidus* *LIMPID*), **lampa*; according to some scholars repr. a prehistoric **dumpha* cognate with the Oscan *diumpais* 'Nymphis'.]

1. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only *poet.* and *rhetorical*.

a 1630 *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 176 Here rural gods and tripping Nymphs Did bath their corps in the pure lympha And chrestal streams. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 The Naiad-Nymph, Who hides her fine form in the passing lympha. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xlix. (1872) 279 In the middle of the court was a fountain well supplied with the crystal lympha. 1860 Ld. LYTON *Lucile* II. v. 8. 6. 17 Then .. the lympha Was the dwelling divine of a white-footed nymph. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxix, Its [sc. a fountain's] biting lympha may not be touch'd of man Or god, unless the Fates have so ordain'd.

fig. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egotist* xvi. I. 302 It would be the pity of common sympathy, pure lymph of pity, as nearly disembodied as can be.

b. *transf.* (nonce-uses).

1784 *COWPER Task* III. 391 Sipping calm the fragrant lymph [sc. tea] Which neatly she prepares. 1878 W. T. THORNTON *Word for Word* fr. *Horace* 136 Not on wings .. shall I through aether's lymph be borne.

†2. *Bot.* A colourless fluid in plants; the sap.

1672-3 *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 The Root of Dandelion being cut in November, seems to bleed both a Milk and a Lympha. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 136 That moved The pure and subtle lymph Through th' imperceptible meandering veins Of leaf and flow'r. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 67 The sap, or lymph, of most plants .. appears to the sight and taste little else than water. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 270 The juice of the fruit and the lymph of the stem of Musa are slightly astringent. [1900 *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lymph*, .. *Grew's* term for sap.]

3. *Phys.* A colourless alkaline fluid, derived from various tissues and organs of the body, resembling blood but containing no red corpuscles.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 59 The Pancreatic Juice, Lympha, and Bile are all fitted for their several Offices of Separation, Attenuation, and Dilution. 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. Blood* etc. (1794) 28 The coagulating lymph of the blood being common, probably to all animals, while the red particles are not. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 446 The waters of Barege .. dissolve .. soap and animal lymph. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 120 To coagulate like the coagulable lymph of the blood. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 666 There is a continual outpouring of some of the contents of the capillaries into the tissues, which output, under the name of lymph, is roughly speaking *liquor sanguinis* deprived of much of its albumin.

4. a. The exudation from an inflamed tissue,

from a sore, etc. b. In recent use often *spec.* for *vaccine lymph* (see VACCINE), the matter which is taken from the vesicles characteristic of cow-pox in a cow or calf or in a vaccinated human being, in order to be used in the operation of vaccination. Hence, in wider sense, any morbid matter taken from a person or animal suffering from a disease, in order to be employed in some prophylactic operation analogous to vaccination.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 61 Several... tumours... discharged an acid lymph. 1801 *RING Cow-pox* I. 295 Medical men in general... think it [various matter] most active when it is a mere lymph, and inert as it becomes more opaque. 1810 JENNER in *Baron Life* (1838) II. 368, I send out a great deal of vaccine lymph on ivory points. 1866 J. HITCHINSON in *J. R. Reynolds's Syst. Med.* I. 307 The rapid absorption of syphilitic lymph under mercurial influence. 1868 SEATON *Handbk. Vaccination* 103 Lymph should in every instance (where practicable) be inserted direct from arm to arm. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 53 Fibrinous Exudation, Lymph, Coagulable Lymph, Inflammatory exudation. An exudation escapes from the vessels in some forms of inflammation, which is coagulable, containing much fibrine, and to this the above names have been applied. *Ibid.* 194 The lymph does not deteriorate or lose its protective power after passing through any number of individuals. 1893 DUNGLISON's *Med. Dict.*, Koch's lymph.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as lymph-cell, -channel, -corpuscle, -follicle, -gland, -globule, -path, -sinus, -space, -stoma (pl. stomata), -stream, -vessel; b. objective, as lymph-absorption, -secretion; lymph-connective, -forming adjs.; lymph-canalicular a., of or pertaining to lymph-channels; lymph-cataract (see quot.); lymph-heart, one of a number of contractile muscular sacs which pump the lymph forward.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 213 The hypothesis of lymph-formation and lymph-absorption. 1874 *Q. Jnrl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 278 The 'lymph-canalicular system of Recklinghausen. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*, 'Lymph-cataract, the most frequent form of spurious cataract; so named by Beer. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 208 Small spheroidal elements resembling 'lymph-cells. 1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. clxxxviii. The lymph-sinus, or the lymph-channel. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 507 The 'lymph-connective elements (spider-cells)... crowd upon the sheaths of the blood-vessels. 1872 PRASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 14 The 'lymph-corpuscle, becomes a diagnostic element of the peritoneal fluid. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 264 The 'lymph-follicles become enlarged from the multiplication of their elements. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 13 Increase of uric acid... may be an evidence of changes in 'lymph-forming structures. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 15 'Lymph-glands are found only in higher animals. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 552 Globules of colour, found floating in the serum, and which Sir Everard Home has called 'lymph-globules. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The Frog possesses two pairs of 'lymph-hearts. 1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10), 'Lymph-scrutum, a peculiar disease of the scrotum, characterized by the formation of vesicles in the skin of the scrotum containing albuminous fluid, charged with corpuscles like those of the blood. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The whole question of 'lymph secretion is at present in too unsettled a state to be discussed with much profit. 1867 'Lymph-sinus (see lymph-channel). 1874 *Q. Jnrl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The 'lymph spaces existing between the tendinous fibres of fascia. 1875 E. R. LANKESTER *Ibid.* XV. 260 Each fold contains between its lamellae a lymph-space (part of the coelom). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 542 A pleural effusion closes the 'lymph-stomata of the pleura. 1873 GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 109 The transmission by the 'lymph-stream of substances... derived from the malignant growth. 1874 *Q. Jnrl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The 'lymph vessels on the opposite side.

Lymphad (limf'ad). Also 7 lum-, lime-, lymphad. [corruption of Gael. *longfhada*: see LANGFAD.] A one-masted galley propelled by oars. Now only *hist.*; and *her.* borne as a charge in the arms of some Scottish families.

1536 [see LANGFAD]. 1608 in *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. App. 238 Destroyit the haill gallayis, lumfaddis. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 442/1 The number of boittis, or Lymphadis within the pairtis of this kindome lying opposite to Irland. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 12 Aug. He [Earl of Orkney] bears the royal arms... quarterly, with a lymphad or galley, the ancient arms of the county. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxix, Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell lymphads. 1854 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 The Lymphad is borne by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Abercorn. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 221 The MacDonalds can hardly go over in lymphads to Ulster and butcher another Shane O'Neil.

Lymphadenitis (limf'ad'naitis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. LYMPH + Gr. ἀδέν. gland + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 134 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 554 The condition of the spleen seen in cases of bacterial infection may be described as a splenitis and in some degree comparable to lymphadenitis.

Lymphadenoid (limf'ad'noid), a. [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling the tissue of a lymphatic gland.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Lymphadenoid tissues are specially prone to tubercle. 1868 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 The root-particles lie in... the lymphadenoid bodies of the lung.

Lymphadenoma (limf'ad'nō'mā). [mod.L., f. L. lymphā LYMPH + Gr. ἀδέν. gland + -oma, after carcinoma, etc.] An abnormal development, or a tumour consisting of lymphoid tissue (*Syst. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Lymphadenomatous** a.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 145 Closely allied to the simple lymphomata are the growths now known as lymphadenoma. *Ibid.* 147 A lymphadenomatous tumour of the mediastinum.

† Lymphæduct. *Obs.* Also 7 lymphiduct, 7-8 lympheduct, 9 lymphoduct. [ad. mod.L. *lymphæductus*, f. *lymphæ* gen. of *lymphā* LYMPH + *ductus* leading; formed after *agueductus* AQUEDUCT.] = LYMPHATIC B.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 191 We had yet never known... the Blood's Circulation, the Lymphiducts, and other admirable Curiosities in this fabric of our Selves. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 30 Certain Water-pipes or Lymphæducts inserted in the Bulb of the Eye. 1694 W. WOTTON *Ant. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 219 The Lymphæducts... were not fully traced till Steno and Briggs described them. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Skin*, Nervous Fibres, full of Glandules and Lymphiducts. 1768 CHESSELDEN *Anat.* 209 Lymphæducts are small pellucid cylindrical tubes, which arise invisible from the extremities of the arteries.

b. In plants: A sap-vessel.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 Whether all Roots have Lymphæducts, is doubtful. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 In some of which he finds Sap vessels to be only lymphæducts.

† Lymphæmia (limf'miā). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. lymphā LYMPH + Gr. αἷμα blood.] (See quot.)

1889 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Lymphæmia*, a synonym of Leucocythæmia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 [Virchow] drew a distinction between a lymphatic form of the disease in which there is an admixture in the blood of leucocytes from the enlarged lymphatic glands—'lymphæmia'—and a splenic form.

Lymphagogue (limf'agōg). *Med.* [f. LYMPH + Gr. ἄγωγος leading.] Something adapted to produce or increase the flow of lymph.

1892 STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 73 The flow of lymph... is also increased by the injection of certain substances into the blood. These substances have been termed lymphagogues by Heidenhain.

† Lymphangiectasis (limf'andzi'ektāsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as next + ECTASIS.] Dilatation of the lymphatics.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.*, *Lymphangiectasis*,... lymphatic varix, or varicose dilatation of lymphatic vessels. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 443 The dilatation of the lymphatics, or lymphangiectasis, may be very diffuse.

Hence **Lymphangiectatic** a. (In recent Dicts.)

† Lymphangioma (limf'andziō'mā). *Path.* Pl. -omata (-ō'matā). [mod.L., f. as next + -oma, after carcinoma, etc.] A morbid growth in the lymphatics. Hence **Lymphangiomatous** a.

1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 70 Blood vessels and lymphatics are also the seat of new growths, as seen in angioma and lymphangioma of the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 456 Some mesenteric cysts... may be due to dilatation of lymphatic vessels and to lymphangiomatous growth.

† Lymphangitis (limf'andzi'itis). *Path.* Also -angitis. [mod.L., f. lymphā LYMPH + Gr. ἄγωγος vessel + -ITIS. Cf. f. lymphangite.] Inflammation of the walls of the lymphatic vessels.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 128 Gonorrhoeal lymphangitis may either be seated in the principal trunks or in the reticular network of these vessels. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 470 Lymphangitis is a common occurrence in all forms of filarial disease.

† Lymphate, pa. pple. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. lymphat-us, pa. pple. of lymphāre, f. lymphā water.] Diluted with water.

1610 BARBOUGH *Meth. Physick* xxxi. (1639) 51 If his body be weak, let him drink wine well lymphate, or small Ale.

† Lymphate, v. *Obs. rare*—0. In 7 lymphat. [f. L. lymphat-, ppl. stem of lymphāre: cf. LYMPHATIC.] trans. To drive mad. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Hence **† Lymphated** ppl. a., frenzied.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstrel* VI. 525 But a more furious storm rag'd in the breast Of the lymphated Saul.

Lymphatic (limf'ætik), a. and sb. Also 7-8 lymphatick, (8 lymphatic). [ad. L. lymphatic-us mad, frenzied, f. lymphā LYMPH. In mod. scientific Latin the word has been used in the sense 'pertaining to lymph' (the ending having been prob. misapprehended to be identical with that of spermatic, etc.); so f. *lymphatique*, It. *linfatico*.

The classical Lat. word is difficult to account for; perh. it may be due to the association of *lymphā* with *λυμφή* (see LYMPH); cf. Gr. *λυμφία* to be frenzy-stricken.]

A. adj.

† I. I. Frenzied, mad. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 51 Poets are fanatics too. And thus Horace either is, or feigns himself lymphatick, and shews what an effect the vision of the nymphs and Bacchus had on him. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lymphatick Persons*. 1822 S. BURDER *Orient. Lit.* I. 120 The frog, like the tortoise and crocodile, was an emblem... of lymphatic prophecy.

II. In senses connected with LYMPH.

2. a. *Phys.* and *Anat.* Pertaining to lymph; concerned in the secretion or conveyance of lymph, as in lymphatic gland, vessel; lymphatic system, the lymphatic vessels and glands collectively; lymphatic heart = lymph-heart. Also, of the nature of lymph, as in lymphatic fluid, humour (? obs.).

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) I. 257 Came to visit me Dr. Ioyliffe, discoverer of the lymphatic vessels, and an excellent anatomist. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x.

224 The late anatomical discoveries of the motion of the chyle and lymphatic liquor... hath yet made men cure diseases much better than before. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 428 In the serous part of the Blood affecting the lymphatic Arteries. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 351 A lymphatic or lacteal humour and the blood circulate from the mother into the placenta and foetus. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 34 Perhaps originating in lymphatic glands. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 213 The Lymphatic System comprehends, 1st, the vessels which carry the lymph and chyle into the veins, and 2dly, Enlargements which occur in their course, and which are called conglomerate glands, or lymphatic ganglia. 1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 59 Upon their junction with the veins of this latter region, contractile sacs, the so-called 'lymphatic hearts', are developed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 457 Growth of this kind should... be called... lymphatic gland sarcoma.

† b. *Bot.* Containing or conveying sap. *Obs.*

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 69 Whence it should seem that Lymphatick Rays and Milky Rings are in that Root [Dandelion] so far mixed together. 1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Lymphatic*, of or belonging to lymph or sap.

3. Of persons and their temperaments: Having the characteristics (flabby muscles, pale skin, sluggishness of vital and mental action) formerly supposed to result from an excess of lymph in the system.

1834 J. FORBES *Lacune's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 319 In... persons of a lymphatic habit, the skin becomes white. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 A widow... of an easy, lymphatic, cheerful temperament. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Fevers* xxxv, With lymphatic approbation. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* iii. 72 Persons of flabby, or what is called lymphatic constitution. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/2 Her flesh being... lymphatic, and her outlines wanting in firmness.

B. sb.

† I. A lunatic, a madman. (See A. I.) *Obs.*

1708 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1711) I. 50 All Nations have their Lymphatics of some kind or another. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xvi. 34 From Bethlem's walls the poor lymphatic stray'd.

2. Chiefly pl. Vessels similar to veins, whose special function is the conveyance of lymph. † Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 509 The trunk of the Lymphatics. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 145 The Tumour... breaks the Lymphatics which abound near the Liver. 1768 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 219 Into this lymphatic some small branches from the kidneys seem to enter. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 Like the perfect plant, it possesses lymphatics and air-vessels. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 349 The small lymphatics originate by the junction of nucleated cells.

† **Lymphatical**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] A. adj. a. Of persons: Frenzied. b. Of or pertaining to frenzy; visionary. B. sb. A frenzied person (Cockeram 1623).

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* Pref., The Lymphaticall Priests of Baal. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 106 For Captivity, Wounds and Chains, he only looks upon as false, and lymphatical Terrors. 1718 Bp. HITCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Witches, Conjurers, and Fairies, and all that Lymphatical Chinera.

† **Lymphation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. lymphat-ion-em, n. of action f. lymphāre (see LYMPHATE v.).] The action of driving mad.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes Horace* x. 26/1 By 70 metu in the foregoing verse he understands Madness, Enthusiasm, Lymphation.

Lymphatism (limf'atiz'm). *Path.* [f. LYMPHATIC + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10) *Lymphatism*, a term recently associated with scrofula, from the idea that scrofula is the highest expression of the lymphatic temperament.

Lymphault, *obs.* form of LIMPALTY.

Lymphic, a. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. LYMPH + -IC.] = LYMPHATIC. 1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab.

† **Lymphid**, a. [f. L. lymphā LYMPH, perh. after lymphid.] = LYMPHOID.

1674-7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 23 All parts being replete with the Lymphid matter.

† **Lymphitis** (limf'itis). *Path.* [f. LYMPH + -ITIS. Cf. f. lymphite.] = LYMPHANGITIS.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 416 Simple lymphitis may be due to any of the causes already mentioned as producing a simple bubo.

Lymphocyte (limf'osait). *Phys.* [f. lympho- comb. f. LYMPH + -CYTE.] An immature leucocyte.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 He recommends subcutaneous injections of pilocarpine, in order to raise artificially the number and ratio of the lymphocytes.

attrib. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 5 Apr. 832 note, There was... a high lymphocyte percentage.

Hence **Lymphocyctic** a., of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of, lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 The number of 'neutrophile' cells falls rapidly, while the unimuclear or lymphocytic elements increase.

† **Lymphocytosis** (limf'osait'ousis). *Phys.* [f. LYMPHOCYTE + -OSIS.] A morbid increase in the number of lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 In the lymphocytosis he sees a prognostic sign of great value. 1900 *Alchida's Mon.* Med. II. 291 The lymphocytes are generally increased to the greatest extent (lymphocytosis).

Lymphography (limf'ogrāfi). [f. lympho- comb. form of LYMPH + -GRAPHY.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lymphoid (lî'mfoid), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OID.] Resembling lymph, lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands; occas. = LYMPHATIC.

1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. excix. This structure which prevails in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and intestines... is sometimes named lymphoid tissue from its resemblance to the interior tissue of the lymphatic glands. 1874 *Q. J. Nat. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 279 Spherical or lymphoid cells, of which intermediate sizes exist... are seen in the lymph canalicular system. 1879 *REYNOLDS Syst. Med.* V. 217 The tissue known as 'adenoid' consists of lymphoid corpuscles embedded in the meshes of a 'retiform' stroma.

Also **Lymphoida** (*lî'mfoida*). (In recent Dicts.)
Lymphoma (lî'mfō'mā). *Path.* Pl. **lymphomata**. [f. LYMPH, after carcinoma, etc.] A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

1873 *F. H. GREEN Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 142 The lymphomata are new formations consisting of lymphatic... tissue. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 590 Sharp, who distinguishes between lymphosarcoma and lymphadenoma, considers that each starts from a lymphoma.

Hence **Lymphomatous** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a lymphoma.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 87 An examination of the growth microscopically did not show... that it was lymphomatous. 1892 *W. OSLER Princ. Med.* 27 The lymphomatous nephritis... produces as a rule no symptoms.

Lymphorrhagia (lî'mfōr'hîdîā). [f. *lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + *Gr. -ragia* a bursting.] A discharge of lymph produced by the bursting of a lymphatic vessel.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 224 Lymphorrhagia is a term used to express the flow of lymph out of its natural channels. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The debilitating effects of the recurring attacks of lymphorrhagia.

Hence **Lymphorrhagic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymphorrhagia.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v. *Lymphorrhagia*, A lymphorrhagic diathesis.

Lymphosarcoma. *Path.* [f. as prec. + SARCOMA.] A sarcoma containing lymphoid cells, so as to resemble a lymphatic gland.

1874 *JONES & SIEV. Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 155 When the proportion of cells is very large, Virchow has applied the name lymphosarcoma. 1898 *J. HUTCHINSON in Arch. Surg.* IX. 325 A case in which the adenitis of syphilis... passed on into lympho-sarcoma.

Hence **Lympho-sarcomatous** *a.*

1880 *M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 84 Cases... of the... lympho-sarcomatous character.

Lymphotomy (lî'mfōtō'mî). [f. as prec. + *Gr. -tomy* cutting.] Dissection of the lymphatics. 1836 in *MAVNE Exps. Lex.*

Lymphous (lî'mfōs), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OUS.] + *a.* Of vegetable fluids: Watery (obs.).
b. Of animal fluids: Containing, of the nature of, or resembling lymph.

1672 *J. GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 67 The Milky Saps... agree, in being more Oily than any of the Lymphous Saps. 1876 *W. ROBERTS Urin. & Renal Dis.* II. iv. (ed. 3) 323 The coagulum in lymphous urine resembles calf's foot or currant jelly. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1073 The lymphous fluid soiling the patient's clothes.

Lymph (lî'mf), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -Y.] Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

1848 in *WEBSTER*. 1855 *RAMSBOTHAM Obstet. Med.* 49 They are entirely destitute of the rich, interstitial, lymph deposit. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 424 In the first or croupo-fibrous variety of dysentery the lymph or fibrous deposit is of varying thickness and consistency.

+ **Lymphoid**, *v. Obs.* [? f. **lympoid*, var. of LYMHALT *a.*] *trans.* To defeat (an opponent) at tables by one of the two methods recognized by the laws of the game. Hence **Lymphoiding**.

a 1400 [see LYCHING *vbl. sb.*].

Lyntake: see *limb-take*, *LYMB sb.* 1.

Lymyter, -tour *e.*, obs. form of LYMTER.

Lyn, obs. form of LIE *v.* 1, LINE, LINN.

Lyn, obs. pa. pple. LIE *v.* 1

Lynage, Lynce, obs. ff. LINEAGE, LYNX.

Lyncean (lîns'ân), *a.* Also 7 linean, 7-9 lyncean, 9 lyncean. [f. *L. lynceus* (*a. Gr. λυγκεος*, f. λυγξ LYNX) + -AN.]

Some of the writers who have used the word have perh. intended a reference to *lynceus*, the name of one of the Argonauts, celebrated for his sharp sight; cf. 'a more piercing Lyncean sight' (*Nashie Lenton Stoffe* (1599) 67).

Of the eyes, sight, etc.: Resembling that of a lynx, keen; also of persons: lynx-like; sharp-sighted.

1622 *BP. HALL Sermon* V. 129 Justice cannot be too lyncean to the being of things. *a* 1678 *MARVELL Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 181, I wonder how in this lyncean perspicacity it oversaw a more remarkable error of Mr. Howe's. 1793 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on* No. 85 (1794) III. 364 It was not long ere the... lyncean vigilance of the Baron detected the exchange of letters. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* II. 219 Hunted for by the lyncean eye of an entomologist. 1819 *TURTON Canchol. Dict.* p. xviii. This laborious and lyncean naturalist. (In mod. Dicts.)

+ **Lynceous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 lineous, 7 lynceus. [formed as prec. + -OUS] = LYNCLEAN.

1592 *R. D. Hyemerotomachia* 82b. Yet with a lynceous eye, I never left to examine... the extreme beautie of the excellent Nymph. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Lynceous.

Lyncet, variant of LYNCEAT *Obs.*

Lynch (lînf), *v.* Orig. U.S. [f. *Lynch*: see LYNCH LAW.] *trans.* To condemn and punish by

lynch law. In early use, implying chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law.

1836 *Niles Reg.* 1 Oct. 69/1 Some personal friend of Mr. Bronx... proceeded to the mansion of Judge Bernudez, with a view to Lynch him. 1839 *MARRIAT Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 240 It may appear strange that people should be lynched for the mere vice of gambling. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* (1857) 154 The prison was burst open by the mob, and George [of Cappadocia] was lynched, as he deserved. 1884 *SIR L. H. GRIFFIN Gl. Repub.* 151 It is... unreasonable to insist on the guilt of an unfortunate who has been lynched after an acquittal in open court.

transf. 1839 *LONGF.* in *Life* (1891) I. 329, I have Lynched all the trees,—that is, tarred them.

¶ App. misused for: To render infamous.

1835 *DISRAELI* 9 May in *Corn. & Sister* (1886) 37 ¶f all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them now. I consider and everyone else that they are lynched.

Lynch, variant of LYNCH *sb.* 2

1883 *SEEBORN Eng. Village Community* i. 5 A... peculiar feature of the open field system in hilly districts is the 'lynch'. *Ibid.* 6 These banks between the plough-made terraces are generally called lynchies, or lince.

Lyncher (lînfər). [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ER.] One who lynches; one who punishes or helps to punish by lynch law, esp. one who puts (an offender) to death by summary process.

1839 *Niles Reg.* 15 June 256/4 Lynchers punished. 1847 *Harbinger* 7 Aug. 136/1 The company of lynchies once formed, they proceed to the execution of summary justice. 1881 *Times* 21 Feb. 5/6 The mob of lynchies numbered 200.

Lynching (lînfînj), *vbl. sb.* [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ING.] The action of LYNCING *v.*; an instance of it.

1839 *Niles Reg.* 14 Dec. 256/1 Horrible lynching. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 281 Lynchings in the South are mainly caused by the peculiar nature of the crimes for which lynching is a penalty.

attrib. 1879 *SIR G. CAMPBELL White & Black* 171 Several lynching cases of atrocity occurred before I had been many weeks in the States. 1884 *SIR L. H. GRIFFIN Gl. Repub.* 148 He was taken to the scene of the crime by a lynching party.

Lynch law. Orig. U.S. In early use **Lynch's** (Lynch's) law. The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority; it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence.

Now most commonly written *lynch-law* or *lynch law*, though the capital *L* is still often used.

The origin of the expression has not been determined. It is often asserted to have arisen from the proceedings of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace in Virginia, who in 1782 was indemnified by an act of the Virginia Assembly for having illegally fined and imprisoned certain Tories in 1780. But Mr. Albert Matthews informs us that no evidence has been adduced to show that Charles Lynch was ever concerned in acts such as those which from 1817 onward were designated as 'Lynch's law'. It is possible that the perpetrators of these acts may have claimed that in the infliction of punishments not sanctioned by the laws of the country they were following the example of Lynch, which had been justified by the act of indemnity; or there may have been some other man of this name who was a ring-leader in such proceedings. Some have conjectured that the term is derived from the name of Lynche's Creek, in South Carolina, which is known to have been in 1768 a meeting-place of the 'Regulators', a band of men whose professed object was to supply the want of regular administration of criminal justice in the Carolinas, and who committed many acts of violence on those suspected of 'Toryism'.

1817 *S. ROANE in W. Wirt Life P. Henry* (1818) 372 In the year 1792, there were many suits on the south side of the James river, for inflicting Lynch's law. 1819 *W. FAUX Diary* 29 Nov. in *Memoir Days in Amer.* (1823) 304 The people [of Princeton, Indiana]... deputed four persons to inform him, that unless he quitted the town and state immediately, he should receive Lynch's law, that is, a whipping in the woods. 1828 *J. HALL Lett. fr. West* 291 No commentator has taken any notice of Lynch's law, which was once the *lex loci* of the frontiers. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 41 'Lynch's law', as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 112 The burning Reading's house was... a terrible example of what the Americans term lynchlaw. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 570 They seized the opportunity of executing a little Lynch law. 1888 *BYRNE Amer. Comm.* III. 399 Lynch law, however shocking it may seem to Europeans, is far removed from arbitrary violence.

So **Lynch-court** *nonce-wd.*, a self-constituted tribunal for exercising lynch law. Judge Lynch, the imaginary authority from whom the sentences of lynch law are judicially said to proceed.

1849 *LYELL 2nd Visit to U.S.* II. 32 My companions... said... 'If you were a settler there [in Florida], and had no other law to defend you, you would be glad of the protection of Judge Lynch'. 1890 *CORBETT Drake* 73 Few prisoners fared so well at Westminster... as did Thomas Doughty at that first Lynch-court amidst the desolation of Patagonia.

Lyncine (lîns'în), *a.* [f. *L. lynceus*, LYNX + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Lynx*.

1863 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* (1874) 41 The Lyncine group.

+ **Lyncury**. *Obs.* In 7 lyncurie. [ad. *L. lyncurium* or *lyncurius*: see *FIGURE*.] = FIGURE.

1638 *FEATLY Strict. London* i. 184 By the Jesuits rule no Physician... should make use of... lyncurie, because it issueth out of the body of a spotted beast, called Lynx. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* 51 The precious stone Lyncurie may issue out of the body of the Lynx, an unclean and spotted beast.

Lyne, obs. f. LEAN, LINE, pa. pple. of LIE *v.* 1

Lynee, **Lynesey**: see *LIGNEE*, *LINSEY*.

Lynge (*e.*, obs. pres. pple. LIE *v.* 1; obs. f. LINE.

Lyniament, obs. form of LINEAMENT.

Lynk (*e.*, **Lynkome**, obs. ff. LINK, LINCOLN.

Lynkwhyte, obs. form of LINTWHITE.

Lynn (*e.*, obs. form of LYNX, LINE.

Lynnin, -ing, -yn (*e.*, obs. forms of LINEN.

Lynolf, **Lynset**: see *LINGEL sb.* 1, *LINSEAT*.

Lynton, **Lyntquhit**: see *LINTERN*, *LINTWHITE*.

Lynwever, -ar: see *LANE sb.* 1.

Lynx (lînfks). FORMS: 4-5 lenx, 4-7 linx, 6-8 lynce, 6-7 lince, 4- lynx. [*a. L. lynx*, *lynx-em* (Sp., Pg., It. *lynce*), *a. Gr. λυγξ* (genit. λυγρός), cogn. w. Lith. *luszis*, OHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luhs*), OE. *lox*, Du. *los*, Sw. *lo*. Prob. related to Gr. *λεῖσσαν* to see, the animal being named from its quickness of sight.]

1. An animal of any of several species of the genus *Felis* forming the sub-genus *Lynx*, having a tuft at the tip of the ear, usually a short tail, and the fur more or less spotted. The lynx of the ancients is the CARACAL.

With qualifying words, as Banded Lynx *L. fasciata*, Bay Lynx *L. rufus*, Booted Lynx *L. caligata*, Canada Lynx = LOUP GERVIER.

1340, c. 1375 [see *l.*]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3573 Lebarde, lewards & lenxis. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 231 They keepe in theyr pallaces the beste cauled Lynx, being fayrer then a Lyon. *c* 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XIII. 96 The torne-up fare Of Lyncees, Wolves, and Leopards; as neure borne to warre. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Lynx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1781 *PENNANT Quadrupeds* I. Pl. xxxii, Bay Lynx. Persian Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 281 Caspian Lynx. 1790 *DEWICK Hist. Quadrupeds* (1824) 236 A variety is found in the inner parts of the province of New York, which is called the Bay Lynx... its general colour is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. 1829 *J. RICHARDSON Fauna Borcali-Amer.* I. 101 *Felis Canadensis* Canada Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 104 *Felis fasciata* Banded Lynx. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 219/2 The Booted Lynx... sole and posterior part of the foot... deep black. 1855 *LONGF.* *Hyper.* xv. 95 A pouch of healing, Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter, gilt with magic roots. 1855 *BROWNING An Epistle* 29 A black lynx snarled and pricked a tufted ear.

b. With allusion to its keenness of sight.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 576 A best þat men Lynx calles, þat may se thorough thik stane walles. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 509 Weis neur lenx þat schuttis lyre, mare fullitt of breth & yre. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* Q. ely. The perycing lynx; the lufar ynecyn. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. P. 38b, Vigilantly to forsew with Lincis iyes. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man* (1631) 670 In earthly things we have Lyncees eyes; but in spirituell things we are blind as beetles. 1685 *GRACIAN's Courtier's* *Orac.* 189 It concerns them much to be... sharp-sighted Lynxes, that they may dive in truth, and discern falsehood. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* l. 123 And now, as deep into the wood as we might mark a lynx's eye, there glimmered light. 1865 *CARLYLE Froth.* *Gl.* xvii. v. (1872) VII. 50 Half of the Prussian Force, lie, vigilant as lynxes, blockading here.

2. The fur of the lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 221/2 The European and northern Asiatic Lynxes and the Canadian Lynx produce the great supply of furs known by the furiers under the name of lynx. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Lynx one sees about in many of the furiers'.

3. One of the northern constellations.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Constellation*. 1798 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 548/1. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's* *Heavens* (ed. 3) 321 The Graffe and the Lynx, all the stars in which constellations are at most of the fourth magnitude.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: lynx-eye, in quots. *fig.*, an eye as keen as that of a lynx; so lynx-eyed *a.*, (of persons) having eyes like those of a lynx; keen-sighted; lynx-like *a.*, resembling a lynx; (of the eye, etc.) resembling that of a lynx; keen; (of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; lynx-sharp *a.*, sharp as that of a lynx.

1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His 'lynx-eye discerns the true relations of the world and human life. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Power. Bark* xvi. 166 Martinez... to great experience in woodcraft, added a lynx eye for a Calisaya plant. 1897 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 129 How blind in our selves, how censorious and 'lynx-eyed against our brethren. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 133 The cautious balancing of comparative advantages... the lynx-eyed watching for opportunities. 1883 *10th Cent.* May 874 The lynx-eyed agent of some loan society. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. 194 Hee [God] sees all secrets, and his 'lynx-like eye... doth every Thought descry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 218/1 The figures... have small tufts on the tips of their ears, and are otherwise inclined to be lynx-like. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* xvi. 380 Lynx-like sagacity. 1812 *W. TENNANT Auster F.* II. xlix, The Muse's 'lynx-sharp eye.

Lynx, obs. pl. of LINK *sb.*

Lynyal, **Linye**, obs. ff. LINEAL, LINE.

Lynyolf, obs. variant of LYNCEL *sb.* 1

Lyomerous (lî'mērōs), *a. Ichth.* [f. mod. *L. Lyomerus* (f. *Gr. λυμεν* to loosen + *μέρος* part, joint) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Lyomeri* or loose-jointed fishes.

1883 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 110 Both of the types of lyomerous fishes have very peculiar pedunculated appendages in the place of the lateral line.

Lyon, shortened form, with an early spelling retained, of *Lyon King of Arms* (see *KING-OF-ARMS*), the title of the chief herald in Scotland;

so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also *Lyon Herald* (see *HERALD* sh. 1 e), *Lyon King*.

[1377 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* (1880) II. 553 Et in solucione facta magistro Nicholao cementario, de mandato regis, Leon heraldo [etc.]] 1381 in *Cul. Docum. Scotl.* (1888) IV. 67 (Warrant for licence for 40 days to Leon Herald [of the K. of Scots]). 1502 *Ibid.* 336 Lion the harolde. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Edw. VI. 245 The forsyd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) III. 555/1 Pe said lyoun and his brether herauldis. 1596 [see *HERALD* sh. 1 e]. 1633 *Dell in Coronation Jas. VI* (1665) 19 The Earle . . . put on their Crowns, and the Lyon his. 1755 *Chamberlayne's St. Gr. Brit.* II. III. x. 147 Lion, and his brethren the Herald, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* IV. ix. Strict was the Lion-King's command. 1900a *LANG in Longm. Mag.* Aug. 383 The office of Lyon has ever been highly respectable.

attrib. 1847 *Gloss. Terms Her.* 82 The Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and the Office of Arms, Dublin, have cognizance of the heraldry of Scotland and Ireland respectively.

Lyon, -asse, -cell: see *LION*, -ESS, *LIONCEL*.

Lyond, obs. pres. pp. of *LIE* sh. 1.

Lyonist (lɪˈɒnɪst). *Hist.* Also 7 *Lionist*. [ad. F. *Lioniste*, according to Bossuet (quoted in Littré) named from a certain Leo (εἰς-ο).] *pl.* Another name for the Waldenses.

1644 *FEATLY Roma Ruens* 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome than all other sects. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Vaudois*, The Vaudois . . . were also called Lyonists and Sabatez or Insabatez, or Ensabatez.

Lyonsew(e), variant of *LIONCEAU*.

Lyoune(-e, -own), obs. forms of *LION*.

Lyow(e, -owre), variants of *LEAW* 2 *Obs.*

Lyparde, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

Lypemania (lɪpˈmɛniə). *Path.* [mod. (irreg.) f. Gr. *λύπη* grief + *μανία* MANIA. Cf. F. *lypémanie*.] A form of insanity characterized by extreme mournfulness.

[1856 in *MAYNE Kapos. Lex.* as a Lat. word.] 1874 *MAPOLEY Respons. in Ment. Dis.* III. 72 The chronic form of the disease . . . which Esquirol proposed to distinguish as lypemania. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 828 In some cases, especially in women, the delirium [of typhoid fever] has more the character of lypemania.

Lypnin, obs. form of *LIPPEN*.

Lypothimy, -thymia: see *LIPOTHYMY*.

Lyppart, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

Lyppe, obs. form of *LIP*, *LIFE* sh. 1.

Lyppin, -yn, obs. forms of *LIPPEN*.

Lyqueresse, -yce, obs. forms of *LIQUORICE*.

Lyquet, -quid, Lyquor, obs. ff. *LIQUID, LIQUOR*.

Lyra (lɪˈrɑː). [*l. lyra*, a. Gr. *λύρα*.]

†1. A lyre. (Occas. in It. form *lira*.) See also 5. a 1586 *STONEY Arcadia* II. (1598) 232 'Til she had taking a Lyra Basilus helde for her' song these Phaleuciacs. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rea* IV. iii. Upon which I compose this ode, and set it to my most affected instrument, the lyra. 1606 *BRYSKETT Civ. Life* 147 Which verses . . . were used to be sung at the tables of great men and Princes, to the sound of the Lyra. 1611 *COTGR.* *Lyra*, a Lyra, or Harpe. 1714 *Pope, etc. Mem. M. Scribnerus* v. 6, I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, scrubbed, and tun'd after the ancient manner. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Lira*, or *Lyra*, or *Lyre*.

2. *Astr.* (With capital L.) An ancient northern constellation : = *HARP* sh. 1 3.

1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1810 J. BRINKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* C. 204 My observations on a Lyra . . . now amount to 47. 1901 J. F. HEWITT *Mythmaking Age* I. 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Vulture or Lyra became Pole Star.

†3. *Zool.* (With capital L.) a. A former genus of fishes including the Piper (*Trigla lyra*). b. A former genus, including the Harp-shell (*Harpa*).

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lyra*, . . . Also the Rochet, a Sea-fish, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., There are three species of the lyra, or harp shell. 1. The common Lyra. 1854 *BANHAM Natleat.* 48 The Lyra or gurnard [was offered] to Apollo.

4. *Anat.* 'The triangular portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1756 *DOUGLAS, tr. Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 245 The inferior surface of the triangular Cieling, which lies between these arches, is full of transverse, prominent, medullary Lines; for which reason the Ancients called it Psaloides and Lyra, comparing it to a stringed instrument, something like what is now called a Dulcimer. 1840 G. *ELLIS Anat.* 39 An appearance, called the *lyra*, or *corpus psaloides*. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 265.

†5. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *lyra lesson*; *lyra* (also 7 *tero*) *viol*, a bass-viol, tuned and played according to the lute notation or 'tablature'; *lyra-way* (also 7 *lyero, leero-way*), -wise (*Cent. Dict.*), according to the method of notation used for instruments of the lute-kind (see *TABLATURE*).

1661 *Perrys Diary* 10 Apr. A base viall, on which he that played played well some 'lyra lessons. 1666 *Ibid.* 16 Oct., Hearing my brother play a little upon the 'lyra viall. 1669 *PLAYFORD Musicks Recreat.* Pref. I The Lero or Lyra-Viol. 1674 - *Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo or Consort Viol, because the Musick thereon is play'd from the Rules of the Gam-vi, and not as the Lyra-Viol, which is by Letters or Tablature. 1734 *NORTH Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 14 His Practice of Musick upon his Base, or Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, Lute-fashion, upon his Knees). 1607 *Lingua* I. ix. Cij, Auditus,

shall we here thee play, the 'lyeroway, or the Lute-way? 1611 [see *LYRE* sh. 1 2]. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Lyrick* verses, . . . songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, i.e. Harp-way. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. 101 A Bass-Viol to play Lyra-way, that is by Tablature.

Lyraid (lɪˈreɪd), **Lyrid** (lɪˈrɪd). *Astr.* [*f. LYR*-A + -ID]. One of a group of meteors observed in some years about April 20th; apparently radiating from the constellation Lyra.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 111/2 Lyraids. 1885 *Athenaeum* 16 May 634/1 The Lyraids.

b. *attrib.*

1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 Biela's is not the only comet with meteoric appurtenances; there are Leonid, Perseid and Lyrid comets as well.

Lyrate (lɪˈreɪt), a. *Nat. Hist.* [*ad. mod. l. lyrat* us, f. *lyra* LYRE : see -ATE 2]. Shaped like a lyre. In *Bot.*, of a leaf: Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Lyrate, Lyre-shaped*. 1785 *MARTIN Roussau's Bot.* xliii. (1794) 323 Winter Cress with lyrate leaves, the outmost lobe roundish. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 86 Carapax lyrate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 652 *Gazella* . . . Horns lyrate. 1870 *HOOKER Voy. Flora* 30 Upper leaves toothed or lyrate. 1880 *HUXLEY Crust.* v. 234 A characteristic lyrate mark upon the cephalic region of the carapace. 1893 *SILVER'S Trans. S. E. Africa* 450 The elegant lyrate horns of the males.

b. Used in *comb.* with sense 'lyrate and —', in *lyrate-pinnate, -pinnatifid* adjs. Also in quasi l. form *lyrato* (lɪˈreɪtə).

1775 *JENKINSON Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate-hastated*, is shaped partly like a harp or lyre, and partly like a spear. 1806 *GALPINS Brit. Bot.* 96 Stipule lyrate-pinnatifid. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Radical leaves lyrate pinnate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* v. 5 Leaves glabrous, or hairy, the radical ones lyrate-pinnatifid.

Lyrate (lɪˈreɪt), a. *Nat. Hist.* [Formed as *LYRATE* + -ED 1.] = *LYRATE*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Lyrate* Leaf, *folium lyratum*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 682 Sometimes they [sc. the horns of the antelope] are what is commonly called lyrate, or bend first backwards and then point forwards. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xvii. 254 The elegant lyrate horns of certain antelopes.

Lyrate (lɪˈreɪt), *adv.* *Nat. Hist.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2]. In a lyrate form. (Cf. *LYRATE* b.)

1775 *JENKINSON Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate-pinnate*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 101 *Lyrate* Pinnate denotes a leaf in which the terminal leaflet is largest and the lower small.

Lyre 1 (lɪˈrɪ). Also 3 *lire*. [*a. F. lyre*, OF. *lire* 12th c. in Littré], *ad. l. lyra*, a. Gr. *λύρα*.]

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation.

The word is used to translate the Gr. *λύρα* in Homer (*κίθαρις* and *φόρμιγγ*), as well as *λύρα*; also sometimes used interchangeably with *HARP*. *Aolian lyre*, the Aolian harp; see *AOLIAN* 2.

c 1205 *LAY*, 7003 Of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of corium, of tyme & of lire. 1508 *FLOUO, Lire*, an instrument of musick called a lyre [1611 *Lyra*] or a harp. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davidides* I. 26 The tuneful Strings of David's Lyre. 1647 *CRASHAW Music's Duell* Poems 89 A holy quire Founded to th' name of Apollo's lyre. 1697 *DRYDEN Alexander's Feast* 123 Now strike the golden lyre again. 1725 *Pope's Odyss.* I. 197 To Phenius was consign'd the chorded lyre. 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 190 The Aolian lyre is easily made, being nothing more than a long narrow box of thin deal [etc.]. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 45 He [Arión] generally holds in one hand the lyre and in the other the plectrum.

b. *fig.* chiefly as the symbol of lyric poetry.

1683 *DRYDEN To Mem. Mr. Oldham* 5 One common note on either lyre did strike, And knaves and fools we both abhorred alike. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poets* I. i, Awake, Aolian lyre, awake. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 106 The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre. 1819 *SHELLEY Ode West Wind*, Make me thy lyre even as the forest is. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 123 If we had been permitted to compare the happiest productions of the Aolian, the Dorian, and the Ionian lyre. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem. xvi*, One indeed I knew In many a subtle question versed, Who touch'd a jarring lyre at first, But ever strove to make it true.

2. *Astr.* = *LYRA* 2.

1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 348 Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

3. *Anat.* = *LYRA* 4.

1900 *DEWEY Surg. Anat.* II. 522 The fibres of the under surface of the fornix behind are so arranged as to give rise to the designation the lyre.

4. 'A grade of isinglass; a trade name' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

[1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII. 628/2 art. *Isinglass*, For long and short staple, it is twisted between three pegs, into the shape of a horse-shoe, harp, or lyre.]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lyre-affecting* adj.; *lyre-bat*, a species of bat, *Megaderma lyra*; *lyre-bird*, an Australian bird, *Menura superba* or *M. novae-hollandiae*, resembling a pheasant with a beautiful lyre-shaped tail; *lyre-fish*, the Harp-fish or Piper, *Trigla lyra*; *lyre-flower*, *Dielytra spectabilis* (Cassell); *lyre-man U.S.*, a cicada or harvest-fly; *lyre-pheasant* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-shaped a.* = *LYRATE*; *lyre-tail* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-turtle U.S.*, the leather-back or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*; † *lyre-viol* = *lyra-viol* (see *LYRA* 5).

1611 *COTGR.* *Aime-lyre*, . . . Harpe-louing, *Lyre-affecting. 1834 G. BENNETT *Waul. New S. Wales* I. 277 The 'Native

or Wood-pheasant', or 'Lyre bird' of the colonists. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf.* III. 7 Curved like the lyre-bird's tail half spread. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 530 The gurnard, one of which is known as the 'lyre-fish'. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1297/1 (*Botany*). *Lyrtatum*, 'lyre-shaped'; i.e. divided transversely into oblong horizontal segments, of which the lower ones are lesser and more distant from each other than the upper ones. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 232 Spiral, lyre-shaped horns. 1660 *Perrys Diary* 17 Nov., Then to my 'lyre-viall, and to bed.

† **Lyre** 2, *Obs.* The name (mod. l. *Lyra*) of a town in Brabant, now Lire or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth, as *black of lyre* (*black-a-lyre, black of lure*), *green of lyre* (*grene alyr, grene lyre*).

[1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 89 Pro xliij^{bus} murgis panii nigri de Lyra. *Ibid.* 90 Pro j vlna et di de blodeo de Lyra.] 1421 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 97 note, *Black of lyre*. 1434 *Ibid.* 97 An hode of black of lyre, an hode of blew. 1439 *Ibid.* 118 My gowne of grene Alyre cloth of golde. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 note, Togam viridis coloris anglice grene lyre medley.

attrib. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 415 [The mayor of Bristol] in . . . his skarlai cloke, furred, with his blak a lyre hode, or tpept of blak felvet.

Lyre 3, *Orkney and Shetland*. Also *lyer, lyrie, layer, lyar*. [*a. Da. lire*.] The bird Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus angurum*.

1654 *Blount's Atlas Scotl.*, *Orkney*, The Stour, where buildeth that excellent fool, called the Lyer. 1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney* (1793) 22 The Lyre is a rare and delicious Sea fowl. 1777 *PENKANT Zool.* (1812) II. 207. 1889 *SAUNDERS Man. Brit. Birds* 719 *Lyrie*.

Lyre, variant of *LEAW* 2 *Obs.*, *LIRE* sh. 1 *Obs.*

Lyric (lɪˈrɪk), a. and sb. Also 6 *lirick*, 6-7 *lirique*, 7 *lyrike*, 7-8 *lyrick*. [*a. F. lyrique*, or *ad. l. lyricus*, a. Gr. *λύρικος*, f. *λύρα* LYRE 1.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. *Lyric drama, lyric stage*, the opera.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* I. xl. 20 They were called *Lirique Poets*. 1664 *DRYDEN Real Ladies* Ep. Ded., This sweetness of Mr. Waller's lyric poetry was afterwards followed in the epic by Sir John Denham. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 257 Aolian charms and Dorian Lyric Odes. 1727 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 59 Terpander was a Lyric Poet. 1778 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Dryden*, Quatrains of lines alternately consisting of eight and six syllables make the most soft and pleasing of our lyric measures. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 125 The tyrants likewise cherished the Lyric Muse. 1849 *TUCKER Sp. Lit.* III. 8 Herrera is too lyric. . . to write good elegies. 1873 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* 111. xxxiv. 6 Lyric poetry is the expression by means of his own feelings. 1880 *VERNON Lee Stud. Italy* II. iii. 38 Poetry which is lyric in spirit as well as in metre.

2. Of persons: Given to song; singings- poet.

1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* XXI. Poet. Wks. IX. 203 A richer, stronger strain than that with which the lyric lark salutes The newborn day. 1820 *KEATS Cap. & Tells* iv. While little harps were touch'd by many a lyric fay. 1871 *BROWNING Ballad*, 186 Here she stands, balaustron! Strangers, greet the lyric girl!

B. *sb.*

1. *absol.* (with the): That which is lyrical; lyric style, verse, etc.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb) 86 The most yssual kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. . . Sometime the Lyric ryseth aloft, sometime the comicall. 1821 *BYRON Juan* III. lxxxv. His muse made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low rational.

† 2. A lyric poet. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Lays le Roy* 69 There hath bin a great companie of Tragicks, Comicks, Elegiacs, Lyricks [etc.] 1630 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentium*, (1641) 107 Horace, the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricks. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 40 Simonides would speak thus of one of his Contemporary Lyrics. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 214 ¶ 3 That ancient Lyric, M. D'Urfey. 1839 *tr. L'Amant's Trav.* East 82/1 He is the first of sentimental poets—the king of lyrics!

3. A lyric poem. Also *pl.*, verses in lyric metre.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 62 In the Earle of Surries Lyricks, many things . . . worthy of a noble minde. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week. Wednesday* 16 At Wakes . . . Where D—y's Lyricks swell in every Voice. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 2 ¶ 6 The cook warbles her lyrics in the kitchen. 1849 H. COLKBRIDGE *Fss.* (1851) II. 29 An Eton boy follows Virgil in longs, Tibullus in longs and shorts, and Horace in lyrics. 1879 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 155. 692 Wordsworth's fame will rest upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, sonnets, and some narrative poems in stanzas.

† **Lyric**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To sing (over) in a lyrical manner.

1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 163 Parson Punch . . . Lyricks over his part in an Anthem very handsomely. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 383 The Songster Lyrick'd o'er with all His Skill the following Madrigal.

Lyrical (lɪˈrɪkəl), a. [*f. LYRIC* a. + -AL.]

1. = *LYRIC* a. Also, having the qualities or characteristics of lyric poetry.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 67 Other sorts of Poetry almost haue we none, but that Lyrical kind of Songs and Sonnets. 1623 *COCKERAM III. Aeneas*, a famous lyrical Poet. 1685 *DRYDEN Pref. and Misc. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 267 Some-

what of a finer turn and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. 1697 — *Ded. Fenis* ibid. II. 230 Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 195 Compleat Psalms . . of sufficient brevity . . should have the preference, because they form a lyrical whole. 1798 (*title*) Lyrical Ballads. 1838 THIRLWALL *Græce* II. xii. 123 The loss we have suffered in the masterpieces of Greek lyrical poetry. 1833 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xix. 326 The lyrical freedom and richness of Isaiah's [style].

2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry.

1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* I. 194 Passing with a very lyrical transition to the subject of general politics. 1898 G. PARKER *Battle of the Strong* viii. 55 The Chevalier . . tapped his lips with his fingers in a little lyrical emotion.

Hence **Lyrically** adv., **Lyrically**ness.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 443 A great deal is told by implication, and too lyrically. 1894 *Temple Bar* Cl. 601 Lyrically is the special mark of De Banville. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 434 He had handled, in a lyrically dramatic form, that legend of the Bride of Corinth.

† **Lyrichord.** Obs. [f. LYRIC + -CHORD], after HARPISCHORD. A kind of harpsichord (see quot. 1883).

1741 in *Spec. Patents Music* (1871) 3 A new invention for . . meliorating . . harpsichords; and lyrichords which are harpsichords, strung with catgut; and spinnets. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 5 Soft touch'd is the Lyrichord String. 1883 A. J. HIKKINS in *Græce's Dict. Mus.* III. 639/1 The Lyrichord being a harpsichord strung with wire and catgut, made on the sostenente principle, and actuated by moving wheels instead of the usual quills, so that the bow of the violin and the organ were imitated.

Lyricism (lir'isiz'm). [f. LYRIC + -ISM.] Lyric character or style; the pursuit or eulogy of the same; (with *pl.*), a lyrical expression or characteristic. *Occas.* (after *F. lyrisme*), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

1760 GRAY *Lett. to Mason* 20 Aug. . . lest people should not understand the humour of the thing (which indeed to do they must have our lyricsists at their finger ends). 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 87 She got up a night or two of patriotic lyricism. 1834 COLERIDGE *Tablet*, 15 Mar., In Beaumont and Fletcher it [blank verse] is constantly slipping into lyricsisms. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4 The danger of what we may perhaps call Lyricism. We sincerely trust that the new Government will enter upon its duties in the most prosaic spirit possible. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 403 Sheer lyricism just now is over much the mode.

Lyricist (lir'isist). [f. LYRIC + -IST.] One who is skilled in or devoted to lyric composition.

1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 402 The Lyricists pure and simple—and certainly, as far as verse is concerned, De Musset never became anything else.

Lyricize (lir'isiz), *v.* rare. [f. LYRIC + -IZE.] *intr.* To sing lyrics.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 326/1 That one should be so young and wise, And so adroitly lyricize.

Lyrico- (lir'iko), combining form of Gr. *λυρικός* LYRIC, as in *lyrico-dramatic*, *epic adjs.*

1873 KINGSBURY in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 665 The Song of Songs might be called a lyrico-dramatic poem. 1897 DOWDEN *Hist. Fr. Lit.* i. 4 *Canitène*, short lyric-epic poems.

Lyrid: see LYRAID. **Lyrie**, variant of LYRE 3.

Lyryform (lir'irif'm), *a.* [See -FORM. Cf. *F. lyryforme* (in *Littre*)] Lyre-shaped.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 527 In the male of *Mimura alberti* the tail is . . not lyryform.

Lyring, variant of *learning*: see LEAR 2.

Lyrysm (lir'iriz'm, lir'iriz'm). [a. *F. lyrisme*, or ad. Gr. *λυρικός* playing on the lyre, f. *λύρα* LYRE.] = LYRICISM. Also (*nonce-use*), lyrical performances, singing of songs.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* liii. The lyrysm, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. 1870 *Athenæum* 7 May 609 The extraordinary outburst of lyrysm, which was witnessed thirty years ago in France. 1885 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 97 Tasso developed the lyrysm of the octave stanza. 1896 *Tablet* 18 July 86/2 Such flights of delirious lyrysm as the following.

Lyrist (lir'ist). [ad. L. *lyrist-a*, ad. Gr. *λυριστής*, f. *λύρα* LYRE.]

1. A player on the lyre; one who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lyrist*, a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 133 While the sweet lyrist airs of rapture sings. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 163 In the early times, the Offices of Poet and Lyrist were united in the same Person. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* Introd. vi. David, it appears, was the best lyrist of his time. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 3 The long loose robe was the garb also of the lyrist.

2. A lyric poet.

1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods . . which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxx. From her wilds Ierne sent The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong. 1856 MARSHALL *Ess.* i. 9 Burns is a lyrist, pouring out his own feelings in song.

Lyse: see LIS 1, LISS, LISSÉ v., LOUSE.

Lysans, -aunce, -ence, -ense, obs. ff. LICENCE.

Lysatinine (liss'atinin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening, solution + the ending of CREATININE.] An organic base forming a crystalline double salt with silver nitrate, obtained by decomposition of various proteids.

1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* IV. 7 Secondary products . . of basic nature like lysine, lysatinine and ammonia.

Lysech, obs. form of LIEGE a. and sb.

Lyse, obs. f. lees pl. of LEE sb. 2; obs. pl. LOUSE.

Lyse, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

Lyserne, obs. form of LUCERN 1, the LYUX.

Lysigenetic (liss'idzj'ne-tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* + -GENETIC.] = LYSIGENOUS.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 409 The middle layer is soon destroyed to form lysigenetic air-passages. 1887 GARNSEY *tr. De Bary's Fungi* 496.

Lysigenic (liss'idzj'ne-tik), *a.* [See -IC.] = next. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 note, The first mode of development of 'intercellular spaces has been termed schizogenic, the latter lysigenic.

Lysigenous (liss'idzj'nes), *a.* Bot. [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening + -γενής born + -OUS.] Of intercellular spaces; Produced by the breaking down of adjoining cells.

1881 VINES *Pratt's Elem. Textbk. Bot.* (ed. 2) 60 Cavities . . which have been formed . . by the absorption of a mass of tissue (lysigenous). 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/2 The lysigenous origin of the reservoirs of ethereal oil in these plants (Hypericaceæ).

|| **Lysimachia** (liss'imā'kiā). Also 6 *lysimachion*, -ium, *lysimachus*, 7 *lysimachia*, *leci-machus*, *pl.* 6 *lysimachies* (?-iaes), 8 *lysimachias*. [1. *lysimachia*, a. Gr. **Λυσίμαχια*, *Λυσίμαχίον*, f. *Λυσίμαχος* Lysimachus (see LOOSESTRIPE).] = LOOSESTRIPE 1.

1598 LYTH *Dodoens* I. li. 72 Especially foure, vnder whiche all the Lysimachies shalbe comprysed. *Ibid.* 73 *Lysimachion verum*. Yellow Lysimachion or Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 74 In English Lysimachia, Willow herbe and Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 75 The yellow Lysimachion or golden Louse stryffe. 1592 R. D. *Hypericotomy* 36 The flowering Lysimachia or willow hearbe. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii. Yellow Lecimachus, to give sweete rest To the faint Shepheard. 1657 S. PIERCE *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following. In June. Lysimachia. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lysimachia*, 6. The lesser yellow willow herb with leaves spotted with black. 7. The two-leaved yellow lysimachia with spiked flowers. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

Lysimeter (liss'im'it-er). [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening + -METER.] (See quot.)

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* (Boston, U. S.) 3 The word 'lysimeter' means simply an instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain falling upon the soil. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lysimeter*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

Lysin (liss'in). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. *λύσις* a loosening + -IN 1.] An organic base $C_{11}H_{19}N_2O_2$, formed in the artificial decomposition of protamins and many other proteids. Also *attrib.* 1897 [see LYSATININE]. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Apr. 845 Some immune serums appear to exercise an agglutination of the red cells immediately before the lysis action. *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 920 [The first-mentioned poisons] as well as . . the lysis of cholera belong to the lysin group.

|| **Lysis** (liss'is). [L. *lysis*, Gr. *λύσις* a loosening.] 1. *Arch.* 'A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylobate' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842).

1847 LUTCH *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 280. 270 The lysis above the corona of a short pillar, of which there is mention made twice, was probably a small echinus.

2. *Path.* 'An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without apparent phenomena' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). Opposed to CRISIS 1.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 590 If it [the matter of the disease] be carried off at different times, it is a lysis, or resolution. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 115 In short a combination of crisis and lysis is observed. *attrib.* 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 146 The lysis cases showed physical signs . . later than the crisis cases.

Lysol (liss'ol). [f. Gr. *λύσις* a loosening + -OL 3.] A solution of coal-tar oil in soap.

1891 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 598/1 Lysol differs from creoline . . by its most perfect solubility in . . water. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 163 [Of plague disinfectants] the best . . are . . lysol . . and carbolic acid.

|| **Lyssa** (lissā). *Path.* Pl. *lyssm.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *λύσσα* rage, rabies. Cf. LYTTA.]

1. Rabies or hydrophobia.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, madness, properly of a dog. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 141 Inflammation of the lungs is . . occasionally found as a symptom or sequel in . . lyssa, or canine madness. *Ibid.* III. 294 Ammonia was formerly employed in cases of lyssa. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *pl.* Used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Lyssic** a. *Path.*, pertaining to rabies.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

Lyssacine (liss'asoin), *sb.* and *a.* Zool. Also *lyssacina*. [ad. mod.L. *Lyssacina* (Zittel, 1878).]

App. an irregular formation intended to refer to the loose or detached growth of the spicules in these sponges (Gr. *λύσις* to loosen, *ἀκτίς* spicule.)

a. sb. A hexactinellid sponge of the division *Lyssacina*. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this division. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 It is a Lyssacine with spicules . . crossing one another. *Ibid.*, A Lyssacine sponge. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 The Hexactinellids [found] all belong to the Lyssacine division.

|| **Lyssophobia** (liss'of'biā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *λύσσα* - LYSSA + Gr. *-φοβία*, after *hydrophobia*.]

A morbid dread of hydrophobia, the symptoms of which sometimes simulate those of the actual disease. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

Ly'st, **lyst**, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

Lyst(e), obs. form of LEST, LIST v.

Lystare, -er, obs. forms of LISTSTER.

Lyster, obs. form of LESTER.

1611 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 209 For taking four Salmon . . with a Lyster.

Lystny, **lystyn**, obs. forms of LISTEN.

Lysure, variant of LISER Obs.

Lysz, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE v. 1

Lyt, obs. f. LIT; variant of LIFE a. and sb. 4

Lytarge, **lytaster**, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LISTSTER.

Lyteche, obs. form of LICH.

Lyte, obs. f. LEET sb. 2, LIGHT sb., LITE.

Lyten, -ynge, obs. ff. LIGHTEN v. 2, LIGHTNING.

Lyter, obs. form of LIGHTER sb. 1, LITTER.

Lyteradg, -age, obs. forms of LIGHTERAGE.

Lyterian (liss'ir'ian), *a.* *Path.* [f. Gr. *λυτήριος* releasing, f. *λύειν* to loosen + -AN.] Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Lytester, obs. form of LITSTER.

Lyth, **lyth** - see LITH, LITH-.

† **Lyth-coop.** Obs. Also 8 *dial.* lief-coup, 9 *dial.* liteop. [*Perh.* adopted (with change of sense) from Du. *lijfkoop*, in MDu. also *litcoop*, *liefkoop*, a luck-penny on the conclusion of a bargain. The Du. forms are prob. affected by popular etymology; cf. G. *leikauf* of the same meaning, believed to be f. *leit* (= Goth. *leipus*) ale + *kauf* purchase.] An auction of household goods.

1681 HICKERFILL *Char. Sham Plotter* Wks. 1716 I. 213 He changes his Oaths, as Chapmen come, or (as at a Lyth-Coop) for—*zoho bids more!* 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Thonet* (ed. 2) 37 *Lief-coup*, *lieu-chape*, a Sale or Market of Goods in the Place where they stand. [The form *lieu-chape* appears to be merely Lewis's way of indicating what he supposes to be the etymology of *lief-coup*.] 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Lief-coup*. *Ibid.*, *Liteop*, same as *Lief-coup*.

Lythe (lith). *Sc.* Also 8 *lyth*, 9 *lithe*, *lyd*. A name in Scotland and Ireland for the pollack.

1769 *De Poe's Tour Gr. Brit.* IV. 19 Lythys, Spirlings, Soles . . are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty. 1805 FORSYTH *Scanties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish are to be found in the harbour . . Scad, called here lyth or lyd. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 173 This fish [the pollack] is called Lythe in Scotland . . doubtless from its nimbleness and pliancy which the word signifies. *Ibid.*, In Ireland, the Pollack may be traced as occurring . . under the names of Pollack, Lith, and Lythe. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* i. (1855) 28 A scull of lithes and pollocks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. 28 A heavy string of lythe in her right hand.

Lythe, obs. f. LIGHT, 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

Lythonthriptick, obs. form of LITHONTRIPTIC.

|| **Lythrum** (lith'r'm). [mod.L. (Linnaeus), ad. Gr. *λύθρον* gore, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Lythraceæ*), including among others the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*): see LOOSESTRIPE 1 b.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 You might have Lythrum in North America. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 442/1 The numerous publications of the same author [Darwin] upon Primroses, Lythrums, and other plants.

Lythurgury, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Lythylman, **lytier**, see LITTLE MAN, LITTER.

Lytmos, **lytynge**: see LITMUS, LIGHTNING.

Lytoridge, **lytoure**, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITTER.

Lytre, variant of LITRE 1 Obs.

Lytt, obs. f. LEET sb. 2 and v. Sc., LIGHT, LIT.

|| **Lytta** (littā). *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *λύττα*, Attic form of *λύσσα* LYSSA.] A vermiform structure in the tongue of various carnivora.

In the dog it is vulgarly called 'the worm', and supposed to be a parasite causing liability to rabies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 There is a certaine little worme in dogs tongues, called by a Greeke name Lytta, which if it be taken out when they be young whelpes, they will never after proue mad. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, Madness, properly of a Dog; also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Lyttar, **lytter(e)**, -ier, obs. ff. of LITTER sb.

Lytte, obs. form of LIT v., LITE sb. 4

Lyttit, obs. pa. pple. of LIT v., to dye.

Lyttmos(se), obs. form of LITMUS.

Lyttton(e), -yn, obs. forms of LITTEN.

Lyttre, -ur, -yer, obs. forms of LITTER.

Lyurgy, obs. form of LITHARGE.

Lytyr, obs. form of LIT v., LITE v. 1

Lyun, obs. f. LION; obs. 3rd pl. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

Lyv - see LIFE-, LIVE-.

Lyve, obs. form of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE v.

Lyveret, obs. form of LEVERET.

Lyves, **lyvey**, obs. sing. gen. and pl. of LIFE.

Lyvyatan, -on, obs. forms of LEVIATHAN.

Lyw - see LIV-.

Lywn, obs. f. LION.

Lywf, **lywf**, obs. forms of LIFE, LIFE-.

Lyyn, obs. and Sc. forms of LIE v. 1 and 2.

C. O. P.

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